APPENDIX F

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT

(Technical Appendices to this report are on file at the City of San José Department of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement, 200 East Santa Clara Street, San José CA, 3rd Floor)

CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

IN SUPPORT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (EIR)
COYOTE VALLEY SPECIFIC PLAN (CVSP)
Including Bailey Over The Hill Initial Study (with McKean Road Corridor)
CITY OF SAN JOSE AND UNINCORPORATED SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

PREPARED FOR

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REPORT WITHOUT CONFIDENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INFORMATION

BY

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ATTACHMENTS, CON'T

FIGURES, con't ***[SITE LOCATION MAPS NOT INCLUDED]***

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FIGURE 7 CONCEPT PLAN (9/30) WITH LOCATIONS OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

SITE FORMS (for NCCIA and CVUR only) **[NOT INCLUDED]**

NATIVE AMERICAN RESOURCES ***(Confidential – Not Attached to All Copies)***

NCCIA

CA-SCl-2 (P-43-000022) **[N20]**
CA-SCl-60 (P-43-000077) **[N22, N23, N24, & N25]**
CA-SCl-61 (and burial) (P-43-000078) **[N23]**
CA-SCl-62 (P-43-000079) **[N23]**
CA-SCl-209 (P-43-000220) **[N22 & N23]**
CA-SCl-210 (P-43-000221) **[N22 & N23]**
CA-SCl-211 (P-43-000222) **[N19]**
CA-SCl-212 (P-43-000223) **[N18]**
CA-SCl-574 (P-43-000569) **[N14]**
CA-SCl-838 (P-43-001280) **[N1, N3, N4, N5, N6, N43, N44]**
C-1399 **[N36, N37, & N41]**
CA-SCl-Iso-1 **[N30]**

CVUR

CA-SCl-106 (P43-000120) **[M191, M241, M243, M244, & M245**
CA-SCl-174 (P-43-000185) **[M237 & G96]**
CA-SCl-175 (P-43-000186) **[M191]**
CA-SCl-176 (P-43-000187) **[M191, M240, & M241]**
CA-SCl-177 (P-43-000188) **[M96]**
CA-SCl-341 (P-43-000347) **[M247]**
CA-SCl-356 (P-43-000362) **[M245]**
CA-SCl-357 (P-43-000363) **[M245]**
CA-SCl-458 (P-43-000459) **[M127 & M144]**
CA-SCl-571 (P-43-000566) **[M88, M89, M90, & M91]**
CA-SCl-573 (and burial) (P-43-000568) **[M45, M250, G10]**
"Itatani" **[M40]**
Isolate **[M162]**
Coyote Hamlet Skeletal Remains (location unknown 1932)

SITE FORMS (for NCCIA and CVUR only), con't **[NOT INCLUDED]**

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE

NCCIA

Blanchard Road House A (P-43-001165) **[N7]**
Blanchard Road House B (P-43-001166) **[N8]**
Emado Avenue (P-43-001167) **[N13]**
Emado Avenue (P-43-001168) **[N9]**
Lester Bros. Farm **[N27]**
Ryder/Polhemus/Benson Farm **[N29]**

CVUR

100 Laguna Avenue **[M128]**
8101 Monterey Road **[M16]** and 8120 Monterey Road **[M15]**
8125 Monterey Road **[M7]**
8140 Monterey Road **[M17]**
8145 Monterey Road **[M11]**
8170 Monterey Road **[M25]**
8215 Monterey Road **[M12]**
8470 Monterey Road **[M33]**
8600 Monterey Road **[M38]**
9000 Monterey Road **[M40]**
9550 Monterey Road **[M55]**
9560 Monterey Road **[M61]**
584 Monterey Road **[M67]**
585 Monterey Road **[M66]**
586 Monterey Road **[M65]**
9670 (or 9680) Monterey Road **[M72]**
9674 Monterey Road **[M70]**
9690 Monterey Road **[M75]**
9760 Monterey Road **[M82]**
9770 Monterey Road **[M89]**
9796-98 Monterey Road **[M95 & M94]**
9940 Monterey Road **[M107 & M108]**
Monterey Road (Pacific Coast Aggregates) **[M69]**
595 Palm Avenue **[M203]**
602 Palm Avenue **[M209]**
607 Palm Avenue **[M236]**
601 Scheller Avenue **[M188]**

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8125 Monterey Road **[M7]**
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Monterey Road (Pacific Coast Aggregates) **[M69]**
595 Palm Avenue **[M203]**
602 Palm Avenue **[M209]**
607 Palm Avenue **[M236]**
601 Scheller Avenue **[M188]**

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Coyote Valley Specific Plan project (Plan Area) area comprises approximately 7,000 acres of level, drained agricultural lands with some marshy areas mostly along the existing watercourses located within the Sphere of Influence of the City of San José, approximately 12 miles south of downtown. It is anticipated that the Development Area of the Plan Area will ultimately be an integrated community with jobs, housing, commercial facilities, schools, parks and other residential service facilities, infrastructure, and public transit with a population of up to approximately 70,000-80,000 residents.

The Plan Area is bounded by Tulare Hill and the Santa Teresa area of southern San José to the north, U.S. Highway 101 and the Mount Hamilton Range to the east, the City of Morgan Hill to the south and the Santa Cruz Mountains to the west. *Laguna Seca* Creek/levee (Fisher Creek) runs from south to north through the area while an intermittent stream shadows the base of Tulare Hill and the Santa Teresa Hills. Coyote Creek, a major permanent water source, is located on the east side of the Plan Area.

The agricultural lands and riparian areas in the Plan Area along the Monterey Road/Highway and Coyote Creek give way to rolling grasslands along U.S. Highway 101 with the grasslands becoming steeper and more rocky on the east side of the highway. During the rainy season, a shallow pond often forms in the depression bounded by Tulare Hill, the Santa Teresa Hills, and Santa Teresa Boulevard. This pond corresponds to the location of the former *Laguna Seca*, which was reclaimed in the early 20th century for agriculture.

The City's San José 2020 General Plan currently designates Coyote Valley in terms of three distinct Land Use/Transportation Diagram designations; the North Coyote Campus Industrial Area (1,444 acres) in the north; the Coyote Valley Urban Reserve (2,072 acres) in the center), and the South Coyote Valley Greenbelt (3,600 acres) in the south. The 3,400-acre area proposed for development is referred to as the "Development Area" and is comprised of the North Coyote Campus Industrial Area (NCCIA) and, the Coyote Valley Urban Reserve (CVUR). The South Coyote Valley Greenbelt is included in the planning process to create a Greenbelt Strategy.

This *Cultural Resources Technical Report* for the Coyote Valley Specific Plan (CVSP) Environmental Impact Report (EIR) identifies the existing physical and environmental conditions within the Plan Area with an emphasis on the Development Area and a focus on the central portion. In addition, the Bailey over the Hill (BOH) Initial Study is included in this report. This proposed project is located in the City of San Jose and an unincorporated area of Santa Clara County.

This document relies on a previous *Cultural Resources Report* by Basin Research Associates et al. (2004) and provides background contexts; identifies and evaluates where appropriate recorded and/or potential archaeological and architectural resources located within or immediately adjacent to the Plan Area with an emphasis on the central portion; provides the results of fieldwork to relocate or attempts to relocate recorded and/or potential archaeological sites; and evaluates cultural resources for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources and National Register of Historic Resources. This technical report focuses on the central area in particular and includes additional historical research and the results of archaeological and architectural fieldwork.

1.1 PREHISTORY

Cultural resources are traces of human occupation and activity. In northern California, cultural resources extend back in time for at least 9000-11,500 years with Native American occupation and use of the Santa Clara/Coyote Valley extending over 5000-8000 years and possibly longer. The general study area would have provided a favorable environment during the prehistoric period with a variety of ecological niches available for resource exploitation, including riparian and other inland resources readily available along Coyote Creek and the other water courses and sources in the general study area. Native American occupation sites in the study area appear to have been selected for accessibility, protection from seasonal flooding, and the availability of resources.

Archaeological information suggests a slow steady increase in the prehistoric population over time with an increasing focus on permanent settlements with large populations in later periods. This change from hunter-collectors to an increasingly sedentary lifestyle is due both to more efficient resource procurement as

well as a focus on staple food exploitation, the increased ability to store food at village locations, and the development of increasingly complex social and political systems including long-distance trade networks.

The Plan Area at the time of Spanish contact was within the territory of the Native American group identified as the Costanoan or *Ohlone* and within the areas attributed to two subgroups - the *Tamyen* (*Tamien*) and *Mutsun*. In 1770, these tribelets were politically autonomous groups containing some 50-500 individuals, with an average population of 200. Tribelet territories, defined by physiographic features, usually had one or more permanent villages surrounded by a number of temporary camps.

1.2 HISTORY

Approximately seven miles long and two miles wide, the Coyote Valley forms part of southern Santa Clara Valley in Santa Clara County. The area began to develop as a farming district after the Gold Rush in the early 1850s. The village of Coyote had its origins in the 1850s as a stop on the line of the Butterfield Overland Stage, later becoming a station on the line of the Santa Clara & Pajaro Valley Railroad, soon absorbed by the Central/Southern Pacific system. Coyote is situated roughly midway between the historic centers of San Jose (12 miles to the north) and Morgan Hill (8 miles to the south).

During the Spanish-Mexican Colonial period, the principal road between Monterey and San Jose ran through the Santa Clara Valley, which was divided into ranchos. Following American settlement, the valley developed a diversified agricultural economy based on the cultivation of wheat and fruit. Prune and seed farms became dominant by the early 20th century. Coyote served as shipping and receiving point for the surrounding area; after World War I, the village waned in importance as nearby Morgan Hill prospered. Coyote Valley retains a rural character, with an incursion of post-1950s development in the form of small residential subdivisions, a corporate campus, and a golf course with a country club.

1.3 RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION

The research completed for the Plan Area with a focus on two of the three defined areas, the North Coyote Campus Industrial Area (NCCIA) and the Coyote Valley Urban Reserve (CVUR), has determined the presence of both recorded prehistoric and historic cultural resources that may be significant on both a state and/or local level. A less-exacting review of the cultural resources data for the third area, the Coyote Valley Greenbelt, presents a similar view.

Both of the sub-areas within the Development Area have been reviewed by cultural resources discipline specialists over the past 35 years resulting in the identification of many archaeological resources, the location of historic buildings and structures, the potential locations of historic archaeological resources and, the development of a working archaeological sensitivity map. Nearly all of the NCCIA has been inventoried and reviewed while only about 35 percent of the CVUR has been inventoried. However, it must be noted that the identification effort is still not complete for the Development Area and the majority of known resources do not appear to have been formally evaluated for inclusion on national, state and local inventories.

A moderate number of cultural resources have been recorded or may be present within the 7000 acres of the Plan Area and the BOH. The cultural resources include recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, locations of potential archaeological resources associated with the early American settlement of the valley, and standing architectural resources. The research and available archaeological data suggests a moderate to high sensitivity for buried prehistoric cultural resources within the Plan Area with a high sensitivity for resources near the edges of the former *Laguna Seca* marshlands and especially within valley floor areas near or adjacent to water resources and along trails and access points. Areas adjacent to major archaeological resources are sensitive for additional buried resources. Historic archaeological resources could be associated with the locations of former early American Period farms and ranches in the valley and within the hamlet of Coyote. Existing architectural resources are generally associated with American Period agricultural and ranching activities with a center point in the hamlet of Coyote and along major transportation routes.

1.3A Prehistoric Resources

A total of 35 prehistoric archaeological sites have been recorded within the Plan Area (Development

Area = 19; Greenbelt = 19; Note: three of these sites are included in the totals for two different subareas). There are also four reported but unrecorded archaeological sites and one isolated prehistoric find known.

Prehistoric resource types include several probable village sites with associated burials; isolated Native American skeletal remains; a site characterized by Native American burials and no evidence of occupation; a rock shelter; a rock outcrop with numerous cupules present; a quarry location for tool stone; many low density lithic scatters with several including fire-cracked rock; and, isolated artifact finds that may be indicative of buried archaeological sites. Site locations appear to favor benches, terraces and ridges along canyons above their mouths, water courses, marsh margins and the alluvial plain.

Five of the prehistoric sites have been formally evaluated and found to be eligible for inclusion on the National/California registers including two sites which have been determined eligible as part of an archaeological district partially within the Development Area. The remaining prehistoric sites have not been formally evaluated for eligibility although informal evaluations have been completed as part of the Development Area review. Of these resources, seven appear to be potentially eligible for the National/California registers and five resources do not appear eligible. A further identification effort is required to clearly determine the eligibility of the remaining resources.

Native American trails would have been located along creeks, proceeding through the Coyote and Almaden valleys between prehistoric and protohistoric sites/villages. Physical remnants of former trails in the NCCIA have not been located.

No known ethnographic or contemporary Native American resources, including villages, sacred places, traditional or contemporary use areas, have been identified within the Plan Area.

1.3B Historic Archaeological Resources

No Hispanic Period archaeological sites have been recorded in the Plan Area. Three American Period archaeological sites have been recorded in the Greenbelt, including two multi-component sites that have been evaluated as eligible for the National/California registers (included in the prehistoric totals). The remaining historic site has also been determined eligible.

1.3C Potential Historic Archaeological Resources

In addition to recorded resources, 33 locations for potential historic archaeological deposits associated with former early American Period occupation have been identified in the Plan Area based on a review of historic records and maps (Development Area = 29; Greenbelt = 4). Some of the locations are associated with standing historic architecture. Several of these locations were field reviewed with negative results for surface indications of cultural materials.

1.3D Architectural Resources

The majority of historic resources consist of buildings and structures from the early 20th century. Resources from the American Period include the hamlet of Coyote, farmsteads/ranches, residential, commercial and public properties, transportation related and water control features, wineries, quarries and so on.

Thirty-five (35) architectural resources have been identified within the Plan Area with 34 present in the Development Area. One resource has been determined eligible for the National/California registers in the Greenbelt, and three resources are potentially eligible in the Development Area including one resource complex which has been evaluated as a potential historic district.

Three resources, all in the Development Area, appear eligible for the California Register but do not meet the more stringent National Register requirements. The remaining 27 resources have been determined as not appearing eligible for inclusion on the National/California registers. At the local level, seven resources in the Development Area are potential San Jose City Landmarks. One resource is a Structure of Merit and three buildings may qualify as potential Structures of Merit.

Linear resources throughout the Plan Area include: Hispanic Era trails and roads; American Era roads; and the Santa Clara & Pajaro Valley (SC&PV) Railroad (Southern Pacific) and agricultural irrigation/water systems.

Resources present within the BOH Project include seven recorded and one reported but unrecorded prehistoric sites, two recorded historic archaeological sites (including one multi-component site), and one potential historic archaeological resource. None of these sites has been evaluated for the National or California registers. Three architectural resources have also been recorded. Two appear not to be eligible for inclusion on the National/California registers and one is on the San Jose Inventory.

1.4 POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND PROGRAMMATIC MITIGATION MEASURES

Cultural resources are non-renewable resources that continue to be affected by development activities throughout Santa Clara County. Programmatic mitigation measures to record and analyze the information inherent in these resources and to minimize potential Development Area impacts are presented. The San Jose General Plan (Horizon 2020 General Plan) *Goals and Policies for Historic, Archaeological and Cultural Resources* recognizes the irreplaceable nature of cultural properties and requires that preservation should be a key consideration in the development review process. The application of the identification and evaluation parameters for cultural resources coupled with specific mitigation requirements linked with the presence of significant resources could result in possible development siting constraints in the Development Area. However, development also offers opportunities to assist with cultural resource protection by providing open space and other easements to conserve and preserve identified cultural resources; it may provide opportunities for the preservation and adaptive reuse and/or salvage of historic buildings to be affected by development; it could provide funds for interpretive exhibits and other educational programs that could aid public education; and, development could result in the discovery of valuable scientific information and add significantly to the interpretation and understanding of the region's prehistory and history.

The research completed for the Plan Area with a focus on two of the three defined areas (Development Area), the North Coyote Campus Industrial Area (NCCIA) and the Coyote Valley Urban Reserve (CVUR), has determined the presence of both recorded prehistoric and historic cultural resources that may be significant on both a state and/or local level. Less-exacting reviews of the cultural resources data for the third area, the Coyote Valley Greenbelt, and the Bailey over the Hill Project, present a similar view.

The two areas within the Development Area have been reviewed by cultural resources discipline specialists over the past 35 years resulting in the identification of many archaeological resources, the location of historic buildings and structures, the potential locations of historic archaeological resources and, the development of a working archaeological sensitivity map. Nearly all of the NCCIA has been inventoried and reviewed while only about 35 percent of the land area of the CVUR has been inventoried. However, it must be noted that the identification effort is still not complete for the Development Area and the majority of known resources do not appear to have been formally evaluated for inclusion on national, state and local inventories.

A moderate number of cultural resources have been recorded or may be present within the 7000 acres of the Plan Area and the Bailey over the Hill Project. The cultural resources include recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, locations of potential archaeological resources associated with the early American settlement of the valley and standing architectural resources. The research and available archaeological data suggests a moderate to high sensitivity for buried prehistoric cultural resources within the Plan Area with a high sensitivity for resources near the edges of the former *Laguna Seca* marshlands and especially within valley floor areas near water resources and along trails and access points. Areas adjacent to major archaeological resources are sensitive for additional buried resources. Historic archaeological resources could be associated with the locations of former early American Period farms and ranches in the valley and within the hamlet of Coyote. Existing architectural resources are generally associated with American Period agricultural and ranching activities with a center point in the hamlet of Coyote and along major transportation routes.

Development Area planning is in progress. The development of programmatic mitigation measures to reduce potential project impacts to a less-than-significant level focuses on resource identification and evaluation of those areas not previously reviewed;

archaeological studies to further identify the presence/absence of subsurface cultural materials; and, resource avoidance and conservation of identified resources that appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and the California Register of Historical Resources as well as any City of San Jose lists.

1.5 CONCLUSION

Research suggests that the proposed project has a moderate to high potential to affect both known and unknown archaeological resources from both the prehistoric and historic periods as well as standing historic architecture within the proposed Development Area.

Four archaeological resource mitigation measures (CA-1 – CA-4) are recommended including the development of an *Archaeological Resources Management Plan* (ARMP) to reduce potential project impacts to a less-than-significant level.

The implementation of two build environment mitigation measures including the development of an *Architectural Treatment Program Plan* (ATPP) will reduce project impacts to a less-than-significant level. Future development and redevelopment of properties within the Development Area that contain historically significant architectural resources are assumed to include the preservation and protection of such resources.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

In August 2002, the San Jose City Council initiated the preparation of a Specific Plan for the Coyote Valley Campus Industrial and Mid-Coyote Valley Urban Reserve areas, consistent with the San Jose 2020 General Plan. The Coyote Valley Specific Plan project (Plan Area) area comprises approximately 7,000 acres of level, drained agricultural lands with some marshy areas mostly along the existing watercourses located within the Sphere of Influence of the City of San José, approximately 12 miles south of downtown. It is anticipated that the Development Area of the Plan Area will ultimately be an integrated community with jobs, housing, commercial facilities, schools, parks and other residential service facilities, infrastructure, and public transit with a population of up to approximately 70,000-80,000 residents.

The 2020 General Plan currently designates Coyote Valley in terms of three distinct Land Use/Transportation Diagram designations; the North Coyote Campus Industrial area (1,444 acres) in the north; the Coyote Valley Urban Reserve (2,072 acres) in the center, and the South Coyote Valley Greenbelt (3,600 acres) in the south. The 3,400-acre area proposed for development is referred to as the "Development Area" and is comprised of the North Coyote Campus Industrial Area (NCCIA) and, the Coyote Valley Urban Reserve (CVUR). The South Coyote Valley Greenbelt is included in the planning process to create a Greenbelt Strategy.

The Plan Area is bounded by Tulare Hill and the Santa Teresa area of southern San José to the north, US 101 and the Mount Hamilton Range to the east, the City of Morgan Hill to the south and the Santa Cruz Mountains to the west. Laguna Seca Creek/levee (Fisher Creek) runs from south to north through the area while an intermittent stream shadows the base of Tulare Hill and the Santa Teresa Hills. Coyote Creek, a major permanent water source, is located on the east side of the Plan Area.

The agricultural lands and riparian areas in the Plan Area along the Monterey Road/Highway and Coyote Creek give way to rolling grasslands along US Highway 101 with the grasslands becoming steeper and more rocky on the east side of the highway. During the rainy season, a shallow pond often forms in the depression bounded by Tulare Hill, the Santa Teresa Hills, and Santa Teresa Boulevard. This pond corresponds to the location of the former *Laguna Seca*, which was reclaimed in the early 20th century for agriculture.

This *Cultural Resources Technical Report* for the Coyote Valley Specific Plan (CVSP) Environmental Impact Report (EIR) identifies the existing physical and environmental conditions within the Plan Area with an emphasis on the Development Area and a focus on the central portion. It relies on a previous *Cultural Resources Report* (Basin Research Associates et al. (2004) and provides background contexts; identifies and evaluates where appropriate recorded and/or potential archaeological and architectural resources located within or immediately adjacent to the Plan Area with an emphasis on the central portion; provides the results of fieldwork to relocate or attempts to relocate recorded and/or potential archaeological sites; and evaluates, where

possible, cultural resources for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources and National Register of Historic Resources. Selected information on the southern Greenbelt area is included in the cultural resources review but it has not been subject to the focused reviews completed for the other two planning areas. In addition, an Initial Study for the Bailey over the Hill (BOH) alignment from east of the IBM Santa Teresa facility on Bailey Avenue connecting to McKean Road near the Calero Reservoir and terminating at about Country View Drive and the McKean Road Corridor extending from the eastern end of the BOH to Harry Road/Almaden Expressway is included in this report. This proposed project is located in the City of San Jose and an unincorporated area of Santa Clara County.

3.0 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

3.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Coyote Valley is approximately seven miles long and slightly less than two miles wide, covering an area of roughly 13 square miles. The Plan Area covers approximately 7,000 acres of mostly undeveloped land located in the valley at the southern boundary of the City of San Jose and extends into an unincorporated area of Santa Clara County north of the City of Morgan Hill. The Plan Area is bounded by Tulare Hill and the Santa Teresa area of southern San Jose to the north, U.S. Highway 101 and the Mount Hamilton Range to the east, the City of Morgan Hill to the south, and the Santa Cruz Mountains to the west.

Coyote Creek flows north along the east side of the valley, Fisher Creek[1] flows generally on the west side. U.S. Highway 101 passes through the Coyote Valley to the east of the Plan Area. Both the Monterey Highway and Santa Teresa Boulevard (formerly Orchard Avenue) form north-south corridors through the valley. Other notable roads include Metcalf Road at the northeast end of the valley and Bailey Avenue, which connects to McKean Road (United States Geological Survey (hereafter USGS), Morgan Hill, Calif. 1980 and Santa Teresa Hills, Calif. 1980; T 8S R 1E, T 8S R 2E and T 9S, R 2E, and T 9S R 3E unsectioned; Coyote Housing Group (CHG) 2003) [Figs. 1-3].

The City's San José 2020 General Plan currently designates Coyote Valley in terms of three distinct Land Use/Transportation Diagram designations: the North Coyote Campus Industrial Area (1,444 acres) in the north; the Coyote Valley Urban Reserve (2,072 acres) in the center); and, the South Coyote Valley Greenbelt (3,600 acres) in the south. The 3,400-acre area proposed for development is referred to as the "Development Area" and is comprised of the North Coyote Campus Industrial Area (NCCIA) and the Coyote Valley Urban Reserve (CVUR). The South Coyote Valley Greenbelt is included in the planning process; however, no development is proposed for this area.

3.1A North Coyote Valley Campus Industrial Area

The approximately 1,444-acre North Coyote Valley Campus Industrial Area (NCCIA) conforms to the North Coyote Valley. This J-shaped area extends south from Tulare Hill to just north of Laguna Avenue, and west from the Monterey Highway to the Santa Teresa Hills. The NCCIA is bounded on the east and south side by the northernmost part of the Coyote Valley Urban Reserve. In terms of contemporary landmarks, the NCCIA is located south of the Santa Teresa County Park and includes the Calpine Metcalf Energy Center, and the IBM Santa Teresa facility at 555 Bailey Avenue. The area is currently planned to support the development of large, single-user industrial sites.

3.1B Coyote Valley Urban Reserve

The approximately 2,072-acre Coyote Valley Urban Reserve (CVUR) area (or Mid-Coyote Valley) is located south of the NCCIA and is bounded by the Coyote Greenbelt on the east and south. The CVUR extends from just north of Laguna Avenue south to Palm Avenue, and east from the Santa Cruz Mountains to Coyote Creek. The north end of the CVUR includes the Hamlet of Coyote. This area is primarily agricultural in nature.

3.1C Coyote Greenbelt

The approximately 3,621 acre Greenbelt consists of mostly the South Coyote Valley from Palm Avenue

1. Laguna Seca Creek following the 1996 Southern San Jose California State Automobile Association map.

south to the Morgan Hill City limit north of Burnett Avenue, and east from the Santa Cruz Mountains to U.S. Highway 101. In addition, the Greenbelt includes the strip of land between Coyote Creek and U.S. Highway 101 from Metcalf Road to the City limits. The Coyote Greenbelt is designated as greenbelt in the San Jose, Morgan Hill, and Santa Clara County general plans and includes the Coyote Creek Park and Riverside Golf Course. This partially developed area southern area is visioned as a permanent, non-urban buffer between the cities of San Jose and Morgan Hill.

3.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In August 2002, the San Jose City Council initiated the preparation of a Specific Plan for the Coyote Valley Campus Industrial and Coyote Valley Urban Reserve areas, consistent with the San Jose 2020 General Plan. The Development Area of the CVSP would ultimately result in a community of up to approximately 70,000 to 80,000 residents, depending upon the number of persons per household and the actual mix of the different residential densities and typologies expected. The urban design approach for the valley focuses on the guiding principles of a sustainable, transit-oriented, walkable community, containing a mix of uses that utilize land efficiently. The Plan includes uses such as workplace, residential, retail, and mixed use development, structured/shared parking, new roadways, including a main multi-functional parkway and an extension of Bailey Avenue to the southwest towards the Almaden Valley ("Bailey over the Hill"), an internal transit system with a connection to a proposed multi-modal transit station on the west side of the existing Caltrain line, a lake, the relocated and restored Fisher Creek, an urban canal, libraries, schools, services and utilities, parks, trails, and playfields. The Coyote Valley Greenbelt (between Palm Avenue and Morgan Hill and on the east side of Coyote Creek, extending to U.S. Highway 101 between Metcalf Road and Morgan Hill), will remain as a permanent non-urban buffer between San José and Morgan Hill.

3.3 BAILEY OVER THE HILL CORRIDOR

The *San Jose 2020 General Plan* designates Bailey Avenue over the Santa Teresa Hills to its connection with McKean Road as an Arterial with an ultimate right-of-way of 115 to 130 feet. The proposed roadway would connect the Coyote Valley with the Almaden Valley.

3.3A Bailey over the Hill Alternatives

The proposed Bailey over the Hill (BOH) roadway would allow traffic to flow from U.S. Highway 101 to Almaden Expressway via a 4-lane extension of Bailey Avenue over the Santa Teresa Hills. The BOH would proceed from east of the IBM Santa Teresa facility (in the northern Development Area) connecting to McKean Road near the Calero Reservoir and terminating at about Country View Drive. The project would widen McKean Road and reconstruct Bailey Avenue over the hill to provide two lanes of traffic in each direction. Five alternatives have been developed: Alternatives A-D are to be designed for approximately 40 mph while Alternative E, a split two-way roadway, is designed for approximately 30 mph. Alternatives A and B follow a northern route[2] and would require extensive retaining walls in 'cut' areas. Alternative C, a southern route, would minimize cut and balance earthwork, but would result in problematic property access. Alternative D would also minimize 'cut' and environmental impacts, but is longer. Two options, designated Alternatives C and D are in the adopted *San Jose 2020 General Plan*. Alternative E, the split two-way alternative would generally follow the existing roadway, eastbound on the downhill side and construct a new alignment for the westbound lanes. It is expected that this alternative would result in the least impact, based on preliminary geologic, cultural, and biological assessments. The alternative would also permit easy access to existing properties along Bailey Avenue. With the exception of Alternative E, all of the other alternatives have a 14-foot median. Improvements would also include City Standard curb and gutter, streetlights, and storm drainage improvements. Due to grade restraints retaining walls may be necessary in some of the 'cut' areas to minimize environmental impacts (United States Geological Survey [hereafter USGS] Morgan Hill, Calif. 1980 and Santa Teresa Hills, Calif. 1980, 7.5' quadrangle topographic map; Township 8-9 South, Range 2 East, Mount Diablo Baseline & Meridian, Unsectioned;[3] SJ/PBCE

2. This northern route is designated as Bay Checkerspot butterfly Critical Habitat areas by the US Fish and Wildlife Service.

3. Note the USGS Santa Teresa Hills topographic map shows present day McKean Road south of the Calero Reservoir as Uvas Road.

1994:13, Map 2 [Planning Areas]; David J. Powers and Associates (DJP) 2005) [Figs. 1-2].

The BOH roadway would ultimately meet with McKean Road and consist of an approximately 0.5 mile corridor centered on McKean Road west from the eastern end of the BOH corridor to Harry Road/Almaden Expressway. The study corridor has been configured larger on north side of McKean Road (approximately 0.25 mile wide) than on the south side of McKean Road. This study corridor includes the existing southern terminus of Almaden Expressway at Harry Road, part of *Arroyo Calero* creek on the north and Alamitos Creek on the south at the west end of the McKean Road.

4.0 REGULATORY REVIEW

A cultural resource may be defined as a phenomenon associated with prehistory, historical events or individuals or extant cultural systems. Resources may include archaeological sites districts and objects; standing historic structures, locations of important historic events; and, places, objects and living or non-living things that are important to the practice and continuity of traditional cultures. Cultural resources may involve *historic properties, traditional use areas, sacred resource areas*, and *cultural landscapes*. The term historic property is often used interchangeably with the term cultural resource.

> Historic property or historic resource means any prehistoric district, site, building, structure or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The definition also includes artifacts, records and remains, which are related to such a district, site, building, structure or object.
>
> Traditional use area refers to an area or landscape identified by a cultural group to be necessary for the perpetuation of the traditional culture. The concept can include areas for the collection of food and non-food resources, occupation sites and ceremonial and/or sacred areas.
>
> Sacred resources applies to traditional sites, places or objects that Native American tribes or groups, or their members, perceive as having religious significance.

In addition there are cultural and historic landscapes, which include historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, historic sites, and ethnographic landscapes:

> *Cultural landscape* "a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values." The four general types of cultural landscapes consist of historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes, and ethnographic landscapes.
>
> *Historic landscape* "include residential gardens and community parks, scenic highways, rural communities, institutional grounds, cemeteries, battlefields and zoological gardens. They are composed of a number of charter-defining features, which, individually or collectively contribute to the landscape's physical appearance as they have evolved over time. In addition to vegetation and topography, cultural landscapes may include water features, such as ponds, streams, and fountains; circulation features, such as roads, paths, steps, and walls; buildings; and furnishings, including fences, benches, lights and sculptural objects."
>
> *Historic Designed Landscape* - "a landscape that was consciously designed or laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, or horticulturist according to design principles, or an amateur gardener working in a recognized style or tradition. The landscape may be associated with a significant person(s), trend, or event in landscape architecture; or illustrate an important development in the theory and practice of landscape architecture. Aesthetic values play a significant role in designed landscapes. Examples include parks, campuses, and estates."
>
> *Historic Vernacular Landscape* - "a landscape that evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped that landscape. Through social or cultural attitudes of an individual, family or a community, the landscape reflects the physical, biological,

and cultural character of those everyday lives. Function plays a significant role in vernacular landscapes. They can be a single property such as a farm or a collection of properties such as a district of historic farms along a river valley. Examples include rural villages, industrial complexes, and agricultural landscapes."

Historic Sites - "a landscape significant for its association with a historic event, activity, or person. Examples include battlefields and president's house properties."

Ethnographic Landscape - "a landscape containing a variety of natural and cultural resources that associated people define as heritage resources. Examples are contemporary settlements, religious sacred sites and massive geological structures. Small plant communities, animals, subsistence and ceremonial grounds are often components."

4.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) lists properties that are to be protected from substantial adverse change and includes properties, which are listed or have been formally determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), State Historic Landmarks, and eligible Points of Historical Interest.

4.1A California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register of Historical Resources (*Section 5024.1*) is a listing of those properties, which are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The CRHR includes properties, which are listed or have been formally determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register, State Historical Landmarks, and eligible Points of Historical Interest. An individual resource, district, or local landmark may be nominated; if an owner objects, it will not be placed on the register, but is listed as eligible (CAL/OPR 2001a). A historical resource may be listed in the California Register of Historical Resources if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

(1) it is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;

(2) it is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history;

(3) it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or,

(4) it has yielded or has the potential to yield information important in the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation." Automatic listings include properties listed in the National Register, determined eligible for the National Register either by the Keeper of the National Register or through a consensus determination on a project review, or State Historical Landmarks from number 770 onward. In addition Points of Interest nominated from January 1998 onward will be jointly listed as Points and in the California Register. Landmarks prior to 770 and Points of Historical Interest may be listed through an action of the State Historical Resources Commission (CAL/OHP ca. 1999).

4.1B California Historical Landmarks

Criteria for California Historical Landmarks involve: the first, last, and only or most significant of its type in the state or within a large geographic region (Northern, Central or Southern California); associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of California; a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction or is one of more notable works or the best surviving work in a region of a pioneer architect, designer or master builder (CAL/OHP 2001b).

4.1C California Points of Historical Interest

The criteria for California Points of Historical Interest (SPHI) are the same as for landmarks, but directed to local (city or county) regions (CAL/OHP 2001b).

4.1D Historical Resources

Public Resources Code Section (PRC) 21084.1 stipulates that any resource listed in, or eligible for listing in, the CRHR is presumed to be historically or culturally significant.

Resources listed in a local historic register or deemed significant in a historical resource survey (as provided under Section 5024.1g) are presumed historically or culturally significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates they are not. A resource that is not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register or historic resources, or not deemed significant in a historical resource survey may nonetheless be historically significant (Section 21084.1). PRC Section 21098.1 stipulates:

> A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. For the purposes of this section, an historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources. Historical resources included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in subsection (k) of Section 5020.1 [see below], are presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of this section, unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that the resource is not historically or culturally significant. The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register or historical resources, or not deemed significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (g) of Section 5024.1 [see below] shall not preclude a lead agency from determining whether the resource may be an historical resource for purposes of this section.

Public Resources Code Sections 5020.1 and 5024.1 provide the following definitions:

- **Historic district** means a definable unified geographic entity that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

- **Historical landmark** means any historical resource that is registered as a state historical landmark pursuant to Section 5021.

- **Historical resource** includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.

- **Local register of historic resources** means a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution.

- **Substantial adverse change** means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired.

4.1E Archaeological Resources

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

Public Resources Code 21083.2 (g) defines a unique archaeological resource to be:

> An archaeological artifact, object, or site, about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:
>
> (1) contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions

and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information,

(2) has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type, or,

(3) is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

4.1F Native American Burials

Other state-level requirements for cultural resources management are in PRC Chapter 1.7, Section 5097.5 (Archaeological, Paleontological, and Historical Sites), and Chapter 1.75, beginning at Section 5097.9 (Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites) for lands owned by the state or a state agency. The disposition of Native American burials is governed by Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code and Sections 5097.94 and 5097.98 of the PRC and fall within the jurisdiction of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

4.2 FEDERAL

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC 470f) and its implementing regulations, *Protection of Historic Properties* (36 CFR Part 800) requires federal agencies, prior to implementing an "undertaking" (e.g., issuing a federal permit/license), to consider the effects of the undertaking on historic properties and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) a reasonable opportunity to comment on any undertaking that would adversely affect properties eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in accordance with the listing criteria (36 CFR Part 60.4). Section 110(d)(6)(A) of the NHPA allows properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to a tribe to be determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

4.3 CITY OF SAN JOSE

The San Jose General Plan (Horizon 2020 General Plan) *Goals and Policies for Historic, Archaeological and Cultural Resources* (SJ/CPBCE 1994/2005) recognizes the irreplaceable nature of cultural properties and requires that preservation should be a key consideration in the development review process.

Archaeological and Cultural Resources Goal: *Preservation of historically and archaeological significant structures, sites, districts and artifacts in order to promote a greater sense of historic awareness and community identity and to enhance the quality of urban living.*

4.3A Archaeological

The following policies are pertinent to archaeological resources:

> Policy 1: Because historically or archaeologically significant sites, structures and districts are irreplaceable resources, their preservation should be a key consideration in the development review process.
>
> Policy 8: For proposed development sites which have been identified as archaeological sensitive, the City should require investigation during the planning process in order to determine whether valuable archaeological remains may be affected by the project and should also require that appropriate mitigation measures be incorporated into the project design.
>
> Policy 9: Recognizing that Native American burials may be encountered at unexpected locations, the City should impose a requirement on all development permits and tentative subdivision maps that upon discovery of such burials during construction, development activity will cease until professional archaeological examination and reburial in an appropriate manner is accomplished.

4.3B Architectural

The following policies are pertinent to architectural resources:

> Policy 1: Because historically or archaeologically significant sites, structures and districts are irreplaceable resources, their preservation should be a key consideration in the development review process

Policy 4: Areas with a concentration of historically and/or architecturally significant sites or structures should be considered for preservation through the creation of Historic Preservation Districts.

Policy 6: The City should foster the rehabilitation of individual buildings and districts of historic significance and should utilize a variety of techniques and measures to serve as incentives toward achieving this end. Approaches, which should be considered for implementation of this policy, include, among others:

Discretionary Alternative Use Policy Number 3, permitting flexibility as to the uses allowed in structures of historic or architectural merit;

Transfer of development rights from designated historic sites;

Tax relief for designated landmarks and/or districts;

Alternative building code provisions for the reuse of historic structures; and,

Financial incentives [including] grants, loans and/or loan guarantees to assist rehabilitation efforts

Policy 7: Structures of historic, cultural or architectural merit which are proposed for demolition because of public improvement projects should be considered for relocation as a means of preservation. Relocation within the same neighborhood or to the San Jose Historical Museum should be encouraged.

4.3C Historic Preservation Ordinance

The City of San Jose's Historic Preservation Ordinance defines structures of historical value based on the following factors:

1. Identification or association with persons, eras or events that have contributed to local, regional, state and national history, heritage or culture in a distinctive, significant or important way;

2. Identification as, or association with:

   a. a distinctive, significant or important work or vestige:

   b. an architectural style, design or method of construction;

   c. a master architect, builder, artist or craftsman;

   d. high artistic merit;

   e. the totality of which comprises a distinctive, significant or important work or vestige whose component parts may lack the same attributes;

   f. ... has yielded or is substantially likely to yield information of value about history, architecture, engineering, culture or aesthetics, or that provides for existing and future generations an example of the physical surroundings in which past generations lived or worked; or

   g. the construction materials or engineering methods used in the proposed landmark are unusual or significant or uniquely effective.

3. The factor of age alone does not necessarily confer a special historical architectural, cultural aesthetic or engineering significance, value or interest upon a structure or site, but it may have such effect if a more distinctive, significant or important example thereof no longer exists.

Based on the above criteria, the San Jose Historical Landmarks Commission has established a process by which historical resources are evaluated for significance. The *City of San Jose's Historical Preservation Ordinance* (Chapter 13.48) defines structures of historical value based on three factors and utilizes a numerical evaluation system.

Categories consist of: a Candidate City Landmark (CCL; 67-134 points) is a structure determined to be eligible for City Landmark Status through evaluation by the Historic Landmarks Commission's Historic Evaluation Criteria; Contributing Structure/Site (CS; 33-66 points) contributes significantly to the historic fabric of the community and, in some

cases to a certain neighborhood; a Structure of Merit (SM; 33-66) a structure determined to be a resource through evaluation by the Historic Landmarks Commission's Historic Evaluation Criteria and which preservation should be a high priority; a Non-Contributing Structure to a Historic District (NC); and, Non-Significant (NS; 0-32 points). An Identified Site/Structure (IS) is also employed when further evaluation of the historic or architectural significant of the structure should be undertaken.

There are also Conservation Areas (CNS) which are defined as significant because of their continuity reflects a particular period of design or architectural style. Significance is derived from a grouping of structures viewed as a whole rather than from the importance of an individual building. The historic significance of these areas generally reflects development patterns of growth in the city rather than associations with individuals or events (SJHLC/PBE 2001, 2005a-b).[4]

5.0 CONTEXT

5.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The majority of the Plan Area consists of level, drained agricultural lands with some marshy areas mostly along the watercourses. Laguna Seca Creek/levee (Fisher Creek) runs south to north through the area while an intermittent stream shadows the base of Tulare Hill and the Santa Teresa Hills. Coyote Creek, a major permanent water source, is located on the east side of the Plan Area. The agricultural lands and riparian areas along Monterey Road/Highway and Coyote Creek give way to rolling grasslands along U.S. Highway 101 with the grasslands becoming steeper and more rocky on the east side of the highway (i.e., east of Monterey Road/Highway).

During the rainy season a shallow pond often forms in the depression bounded by Tulare Hill, the Santa Teresa Hills, and Santa Teresa Boulevard. This pond corresponds to the location of the former *Laguna Seca* (Thompson and West 1876:61; USGS 1917). The *Laguna Seca*, a seasonal freshwater lake, covered an area greater than 20 acres through much of the year, but disappeared during the dry season. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the lake ranged in depth from 4-5 feet and was densely overgrown with tall tule vegetation. The landscape within the remainder of the Plan Area consisted of perennial freshwater wetlands, dry grasslands, valley oak savanna, willow groves, and riparian forests. Located to the east and west of *Laguna Seca*, an extensive perennial freshwater wetland was still evident in 1917. Comprised primarily of rhizomatous grasses and perennial bunch grasses, grasslands were frequently set on fire by Native Californians as part of a maintenance and rejuvenation system. Interspersing the grasslands, groves of widely spaced valley oak studded the landscape south of *Laguna Seca*. Historic landscape analysis indicates the presence of willow groves near Tulare Hill (Grossinger *et al.* 2006:II-29, II-50). Willow groves within the wider Santa Clara valley have been described as "dense thickets sometimes 30 feet in height" with blackberry bushes and wild roses (Cooper 1926). Coyote Creek created a classic riparian landscape dominated by large sycamore trees and riparian scrub. As with the willow groves, this habitat would have been rich in bird life as well as small game and fish (Grossinger *et al.* 2006:II-38).

The valley was extensively hydro-modified by the *Laguna Seca* Reclamation project (circa 1916-1917). Landscape changes included the draining of the *Laguna Seca* and its associated wetlands, clearance of the willow groves, and construction of the *Laguna Seca* Outlet Canal linking Fisher Creek to Coyote Creek. After completion, the area was/is used for vegetable and seed crops as well as orchards (Thompson and West 1876:61; *San Jose Mercury* 1896:133; Broek 1932: 16; USGS 1917 and 1980 Morgan Hill; Loomis 1985:53; Gudde 1998:200; Grossinger *et al.* 2006:III-61).

5.2 NATIVE AMERICAN - PREHISTORIC

Cultural resources are traces of human occupation and activity. In northern California, cultural resources extend back in time for at least 9000-11,500 years with Native American occupation and use of the Santa Clara/Coyote Valley extending over 5000-8000 years and possibly longer. The general study area would have provided a favorable environment during the prehistoric period with a variety of ecological niches available for resource exploitation including riparian and other inland resources readily available

4. The 2001 City Inventory provides various criteria and maps of Conservation districts.

along Coyote Creek and the other watercourses and sources in the general study area. Native American occupation sites in the study area appear to have been selected for accessibility, protection from seasonal flooding, and the availability of resources.

Archaeological information suggests a slow steady increase in the prehistoric population over time with an increasing focus on permanent settlements with large populations in later periods. This change from hunter-collectors to an increased sedentary lifestyle is due both to more efficient resource procurement as well as a focus on staple food exploitation, the increased ability to store food at village locations, and the development of increasing complex social and political systems including long-distance trade networks.

Prehistoric site types recorded in the general area consist of lithic scatters, quarries, habitation sites including main villages with associated burial areas, bedrock mortars or other milling feature sites, petroglyph sites, and isolated burial sites.

Archaeological research in the region has been interpreted using several chronological schemes based on stratigraphic differences and the presence of various cultural traits. A three-part cultural chronological sequence, the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS) was developed by archaeologists to explain local and regional cultural change in prehistoric central California from about 4,500 years ago to the time of European contact (Lillard et al. 1939; Beardsley 1948, 1954). This classification scheme, consisting of three horizons - Early, Transitional and Late, has been revised although the prior nomenclature (Early, Middle, Late horizon) is still in common use (see Fredrickson 1994; Table 1). Moratto (1984) suggests the Early Horizon dated to circa 4,500 to 3,500/3,000 years ago with the Middle Horizon dating to circa 3,500 to 1,500 years ago and the Late Horizon dating to circa 1,500 to 250 years ago (see Allen et al. 1999 for a South Bay chronology proposed by Hylkema) (Tables 5.1 - 5.2)

The ***Early Horizon*** is the most poorly known of the periods. Basic Early Horizon traits include hunting and fishing for subsistence and the presence of milling stones for vegetal food processing, use of the atlatl (i.e., throwing board and spear), and a relative absence of fire-altered rock, greasy midden, organic soil, charcoal and ash in the middens (culturally affected soils). Early Horizon cultures practiced elaborate burial rituals and placed a wealth of grave goods with the dead. Well-developed trade networks with other areas of the Pacific Coast and Sierra Nevada were also developed by this time. It is believed that the initial occupation of central California was by Hokan speaking peoples.

Middle Horizon sites are more common and are relatively better known than Early Horizon sites. These sites usually have deep, stratified deposits that contain large quantities of ash and charcoal, fire-altered rock, and fish, bird and mammal faunal remains. The presence of significant numbers of mortars and pestles are suggestive of a growing reliance upon gathered plant foods as opposed to hunted animal foods. The aboriginal populations were unchanged from Early Horizon peoples. Burials were usually flexed with only a small proportion of the graves have artifacts present and these were usually utilitarian. An increase in violence is suggested by the number of Middle Horizon burials found with projectile points embedded in the bones or with other marks of violence.

The ***Late Horizon*** emerges from the Middle Horizon with the continued use of many early traits and the introduction of several new traits. Late Horizon sites are the most numerous and are composed of rich, greasy midden with bone and fire-altered rocks. Use of the bow-and-arrow, flexed interments, deliberately damaged ("killed") grave offerings are present, and occasional cremation of the dead are among the known traits of this horizon. Dietary emphasis on acorn and seed gathering is evident in this horizon. Trade with surrounding and other areas was well established for various raw materials. Compared to earlier peoples, Late Horizon groups were short in stature with finer bone structure; evidence perhaps of the replacement of original Hokan speaking settlers by Penutian speaking groups by circa 1,500 years ago.

Hylkema (Allen et al. 1999) has presented a four-period chronological framework for the Northern Santa Clara Valley/Southern San Francisco Bay region using the Bennyhoff and Hughes (1987) taxonomy as revised by Milliken and Bennyhoff (1993) and Fredrickson (1994) (see Table 2).

Extensive details are presented by Hylkema in Allen et al. (1999).

General overviews and perspectives on the regional prehistory including chronological sequences can be found in C. King (1978b), Moratto (1984), Elsasser (1978, 1986) and Allen et al. (1999).

Table 5.1

Hypothesized Characteristics of Cultural Periods in California

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

5.2A Coyote Valley Area

The first known discovery of Native American finds in the Coyote Valley dates to 1932. A number of "Indian skeletons" were found during excavation of gasoline supply tanks at a service station in the hamlet of Coyote (San Jose Mercury Herald (9/6/32) article, *Coyote Was Once Indian Cemetery*; Note: this area was probably just north of the Grange on the east side of Monterey Road).

TABLE 5.2
Comparison of California Cultural Period
with Temporal Phases of Central California
(Allen et al. 1999)

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

The first formally recorded site in the Coyote Valley, CA-SCl-2, was recorded in 1949 by Arnold Pilling of the University of California at Berkeley. This site has been identified as the village of *Matalanes* or *Masalanes* - a major center of political power at the time of Spanish contact by Roop (1976). The next series of Coyote Valley sites in the Plan Area, CA-SCl-60 to SCl-62 were observed and recorded in the 1970s during early cultural resource compliance surveys in the general vicinity of CA-SCl-2. The most recent site recorded, CA-SCl-838, was exposed during archaeological monitoring of subsurface construction at the Metcalf Energy Center in early 2002 (Basin Research Associates 2002a-b, 2003b). Still more recently, a site with human remains was encountered during surface construction of the Bailey/US 101 Interchange. Archaeological monitoring was undertaken at both sites due to the perceived potential for buried subsurface resources near watercourses and former marsh areas in the valley.

The majority of archaeological data since the 1970s for the plan area and adjacent areas have been collected as a result of environmental compliance studies conducted to meet the requirements of either the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) or the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). These compliance studies have included reports for a proposed Coyote Valley Assessment District, transportation studies associated with U.S. Highway 101 and the Monterey Highway, various local roads improvements, residential development, park planning, redevelopment areas, water development, distribution and flood control projects, fiber optic cable placement, electrical substations and lines, recycled water lines, power generation sites and many other project types.

5.3 NATIVE AMERICAN - ETHNOGRAPHIC

The aboriginal inhabitants of the Santa Clara Valley belonged to a group known as the "Costanoan", derived from the Spanish word *Costanos* ("coast people" or "coastal dwellers") who occupied the central California coast as far east as the Diablo Range (Kroeber 1925:462; Hart 1987:112-113). The descendants of these Native Americans now prefer to be called *Ohlone*.

The Plan Area is within Costanoan territory, a group also known as the *Ohlone* (Levy 1978:485, Fig. 1; Galvan 1967/68; Margolin 1978). As delineated by Levy (1978), the project is within the far southern part of *Tamyen* (*Tamien*) territory and northern part of *Mutsun* territory of the Costanoan (or *San Carlos* after the missionaries at Mission Santa Clara; King 1977:36-37; Milliken et al. 1993:Maps 5a-b).

In 1770 the Costanoan lived in approximately 50 separate and politically autonomous tribelets with each group having one or more permanent villages surrounded by a number of temporary camps. The camps were used to exploit seasonally available floral and faunal resources. Physiographic features usually defined the territory of each tribelet which generally supported an average population of approximately 200 persons with a range of between 50-500 individuals (Levy 1978:485, 487). Tribelet boundaries and village locations are inexact due to incomplete historic records, and they remain a subject of anthropological contention and debate.

C. King has assigned the Almaden Valley between the Santa Teresa Hills and Coyote Creek and the entire Coyote Valley to the *San Carlos* tribelet or group, also referred to as the *Matalan* tribelet (a native term). They were one of the largest groups (along with the *San Bernardino*) baptized at Mission Santa Clara. King estimates the *Matalan* tribelet numbered over 1,000 people. According to King, this tribelet's primary village, *Matalan*, was centered at *La Laguna Seca*[5] in Coyote Valley (C. King 1977:36-39, 42, 44, 54; King 1978b:469; King 1994:205, Fig. 7.1).

Milliken (1995:229, Map 5, 248) also refers to the *Matalan* as a Costanoan speaking tribe who held the Santa Clara Valley corridor from the present hamlet of Coyote to the present City of Morgan Hill. Roop (1976:4-5 after C. King 1974) notes that the ". . . village of *Matalanes* or *Masalanes*, a major center of political power at the time of Spanish contact and identifies CA-SCl-2 as the village of *Masalenes*.[6]

5. Prior to water diversion/channelization, *Laguna Seca* was located within the northern part of the CVSP in the NCCIA (e.g., Healey 1866, Thompson and West 1876:61). Roop notes that ". . . the Spanish in many cases refer to both the major village and the territory controlled by that village with the same name."

6. Mrs. Ruth Malech, descendant of original EuroAmerican Coyote Valley settlers, recalled her grandmother's reference to ". . . when the Indians still lived out on Bailey Road" (Anastasio 1987/S-9197,

Kroeber (1925:465, Fig. 42) and Levy (1978:485, Fig. 1) do not identify any villages in the study area (see CA-SCl-2 below for additional information).

Historic accounts of the distribution of these Costanoan tribelets and villages in the 1770s-1790s and the results of archaeological efforts in the area suggest that a number of temporary camps may have been located within and in the vicinity of the project throughout the prehistoric period and into the Hispanic Period (Kroeber 1925:465; King and Hickman 1973).

A major prehistoric and probable protohistoric trail from San Pablo Bay/Lower Sacramento Valley Delta south to the Pajaro River (approximating the current alignments of State Highway 17 and State Highway 101/Monterey Road) passed through the general study area along Coyote Creek. In addition, an inferred trail also appears to have proceeded to/from this trail through the Coyote Valley and through the Almaden Valley in the vicinity of Alamitos Creek and the Santa Teresa Hills (Elsasser 1986:48, Table 4, Fig. 10, #1 and #9). Other trails through the CVSP area are also likely.

The New Almaden Quicksilver Mine(s) (Harper's 1863:5) is to the southeast of the BOH study area. The mine area was supposedly known as "Red Cave" during the protohistoric period. Cinnabar, mercury ore, was an important trade item for the Costanoans and groups located as far north as Washington and Oregon appear to have received the material. The bright red mineral was used as body paint for ritual and non-ritual purposes by the Costanoans (Swan 1857:313-314; Harrington 1942:17, 18, 44; Heizer and Treganza 1944:312).

> "The Indians of Santa Cruz and Santa Clara (Mission) seem to have always have been in fights about the possession of the cinnabar mine, now the immensely rich New Almaden. The Indians away from the Tulares and Sacramento were also accustomed to come often to get their share of the 'red paint,' and great battles were often fought in these 'vermillion expeditions. One of them occurred even as late as 1841 or 1842, when several of the intruders were killed by Santa Clara Indians" (Taylor 1860, 1864).

The Costanoan aboriginal lifeway apparently disappeared by 1810 due to its disruption by new diseases, a declining birth rate, and the impact of the mission system.[7] The Costanoan were transformed from hunters and gatherers into agricultural laborers who lived at the missions and worked with former neighboring groups such as the Esselen, Yokuts, and Miwok (Levy 1978:486). Later, because of the secularization of the Missions by Mexico in 1834, most of the aboriginal population gradually moved to ranchos to work as manual laborers (Levy 1978:486). For a more extensive review of the Costanoan see Kroeber (1925), Harrington (1942), Levy (1978), C. King (1974, 1977, 1978b), King and Hickman (1973), Elsasser (1986), Bean (1992), Milliken (1995).

5.4 HISTORIC ERA

Approximately seven miles long and two miles wide, the Coyote Valley forms part of southern Santa Clara Valley in Santa Clara County. The area began to develop as a farming district after the Gold Rush in the early 1850s. The village of Coyote had its origins in the 1850s as a stop on the line of the Butterfield Overland Stage, later becoming a station on the line of the Santa Clara & Pajaro Valley Railroad, soon absorbed by the Central/Southern Pacific system. Coyote is roughly midway between the historic centers of San Jose (12 miles to the north) and Morgan Hill (8 miles to the south).

During the Spanish-Mexican Colonial period, the principal road between Monterey and San Jose ran through the Santa Clara Valley, which was divided into ranchos. In the mid-19th century, the majority of the rancho and pueblo lands and some of the ungranted land in California were subdivided as the result of population growth, the American takeover, and the confirmation of property titles. Growth can be attributed to the Gold Rush (1848), followed by the completion of the transcontinental railroad (1869) and local railroads. Still later, the development of the refrigerator railroad car (ca. 1880s) used for the transport of agricultural produce to distant markets, had a major impact on the Santa Clara Valley.

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personal communication 9/18/86). Specific time period not known.

7. 1185 baptisms occurred between 1779 and 1817 in the district controlled by this village (Roop 1976:3 after C. King 1974:5).

Following American settlement, the valley developed a diversified agricultural economy based on the cultivation of wheat and fruit. During the later American Period and into the Contemporary Period (ca. 1876-1940s), fruit production became a major industry. Prune and seed farms became dominant by the early 20th century. This predominance of fruit production/processing held steady until after World War II. Within the Santa Clara Valley, the City of San Jose served as a County seat, a primary service as well as financial and social center with isolated "settlement clusters" located at crossroads. The hamlet of Coyote served as a shipping and receiving point for the surrounding area. However, after World War I, the village waned in importance as nearby Morgan Hill prospered. Coyote Valley retains a rural character, with an incursion of post-1950s development in the form of small residential subdivisions, a corporate campus, and a country club.

The agrarian land-use pattern typical of Santa Clara County has been gradually displaced by residential housing, commercial centers, and the development of research and development and manufacturing associated with the electronics industry leading to the designation of the general region as the "Silicon Valley."

5.4A Spanish Colonial Period: 1777-1848

The Spanish philosophy of government in northwestern New Spain was directed at the founding of presidios, missions, and secular towns with the land held by the Crown (1769-1821) while the later Mexican policy stressed individual ownership of the land. During the Mexican Period (1822-1848) vast tracts of land were granted to individuals (Hart 1987).

Spanish explorers in the late 1760s and 1770s were the first Europeans to traverse the Santa Clara Valley. Various expedition passed through the Coyote Valley and likely followed existing aboriginal trails, including Gaspar de Portola and Father Juan Crespi, Pedro Fages in 1770, Pedro Fages and Father Crespi in 1772, Fernando Javier y Moncada Rivera and Father Francisco Palou in 1774, Bruno de Hezeta-Palou in 1775, and Juan Bautista Anza and Father Pedro Font in 1776. Later expeditions included Alferez Gabriel Moraga in 1806, Jose Viader accompanied by Gabriel Moraga in 1810, and Jose Dolores Pico in 1815. The favorable reports of Anza and Font led to the establishment of both Mission Santa Clara and the Pueblo San Jose de Guadalupe in 1777. *Mission Santa Clara de Asis*, the eighth of the 21 missions founded in California, one of seven missions located within Costanoan territory, would have been the mission with the greatest impact on the aboriginal population living in the project vicinity (Beck and Haase 1974:#16-17; Hart 1987:112-113, 324; Brown 1994:2, Fig. 1.1.; Milliken 1995:33, Map 3; USNPS 1995; Gudde 1998:95).

The Captain Pedro Fages Trail 1772 is listed under the theme of exploration and settlement in *The California History Plan* and *California Inventory of Historic Resources*. This expedition camped at Coyote in late March [23rd?] 1772. The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail [1776], authorized by Congress in 1990, followed Fages's route in the study area. He referred to the *Arroyo del Coyote* on March 31, 1776, but did not camp in the Coyote area. Their northward route is mapped along the north side of the Santa Teresa Hills; their southerly return is mapped east of the project in the vicinity of present day Santa Teresa Boulevard. None of the expeditions appear to have crossed through the Bailey OTHC Initial Study Alternatives.

Among the earliest Spanish settlements were the Presidio and mission at Monterey and Carmel (1770) and the mission and pueblo at Santa Clara and San Jose (1777). The road connecting these two colonial population centers - a segment of El Camino Real - ran through the Santa Clara Valley, including the project area; the route survives in Coyote Valley as Monterey Road (old U.S. Highway 101). The missions converted Native Americans to Christianity and trained them to works as tillers and herders in the new agricultural economy. The cattle of Mission Santa Clara roamed over a vast range that included the Coyote Valley area.

Throughout the Hispanic Period into the American Period, the New Almaden Mines were the most important feature in the general study area. The "discovery" of the cinnabar mine is credited to a number of individuals - anonymous Mission Indians, the "Robles family" as reported by an old Indian; Luis Chaboya and/or Don Antonio Sunol, by Frenchman Antoine Surrol in 1824. The mine was abandoned in 1824 after it was discovered that no silver ore was present in the mine. However, as early as 1825-1826, cinnabar from the New Almaden mines was used as a pigment to "paint" the Church at Mission Santa Clara.

In November 1845, Don Andres Castillero, a Mexican Army officer, examined a sample of the bright red pigment at Mission Santa Clara. On a return visit to the Mission in December, Castillero proved the existence of mercury or quicksilver. As a result, Castillero was awarded the mine (Hall 1871:397; Heizer and Treganza 1944:312; Bailey 1951:263; Lanyon and Bulmore 1967:1-7; Sawyer 1922:86-87; Harper's New Monthly 1865:23).

Following independence in the 1820s, the Mexican government pursued a policy of secularizing the California missions and disposing of their property. Although some ranchos were granted under Spanish rule, the process intensified under Mexico. The partitioning of Mission Santa Clara lands into private ranchos extended from about 1800 to 1845, with the vast majority of land grants dating from the 1830s and 1840s, after the mission closed.

Coyote Valley is within the historic boundaries of *Rancho La Laguna Seca* ("Dry Lake"). The rancho, also known as *Rancho Refugio de la Laguna Seca*, was granted in 1834 to Juan Alvires.[8] Covering slightly more than 20,000 acres, it was among the largest of the dozen or so ranchos in southern Santa Clara Valley (which ranged in size from under 5000 acres to nearly 50,000 acres). *Rancho Laguna Seca* derived its name from the lake in Coyote Valley. In addition to raising cattle, Alvires cultivated wheat on his rancho, and he built a flourmill. His adobe was located near Coyote Creek, not far from present-day Coyote.[9]

During Mexican Period (1822-1846) and into the American Period, the BOH project was situated within *Rancho San Vicente* (Berreyesa),[10] Tract #3 of the Pueblo Lands of San Jose, and the *Rancho La Laguna Seca* ("Dry Lake").[11] *Rancho San Vicente* (Berreyesa) was granted to Jose Reyes Berryessa by Governor Alvarado in August 1842, but was not patented to his widow, Maria Zacarias Bernal de Berryessa until June 1868. This rancho was involved in some of the most controversial title litigation in California due to presence of the New Almaden mines (Stratton 1861; Hendry and Bowman 1940:950-953 Hoover et al. 1966:435-436).

5.4B Early American Settlement: 1848-1900

At the close of the Mexican War in 1848, California was ceded to the United States under the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. As the treaty was being signed, gold was discovered in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. The ensuing Gold Rush, which precipitated statehood in 1850, set the stage for widespread settlement of the San Francisco Bay region. Miners returning from the gold fields and newly arrived immigrants began settling in the Santa Clara Valley in the 1850s and 1860s.

The first settlements in the southern section of the Santa Clara Valley were established in the 1850s along the Monterey Road. Among the earliest permanent buildings were inns, stables, and blacksmith shops serving the Butterfield Overland Stage, which ran its stagecoaches through the valley in the 1850s and 1860s. Inns were named for their distance from the center of San Jose, such as the Twelve Mile House at Coyote, the Fifteen Mile House (Perry Station), and the Eighteen Mile House at Madrone (now within the city limits Morgan Hill).

Railroads ushered in an era of diversified farming and urban growth in the Santa Clara Valley. The Santa Clara & Pajaro Valley Railroad ran the first trains through the area, between San Jose and Gilroy, in 1868. This line, which ran alongside the Monterey Road, was soon taken over (and extended south) by the Central Pacific, reorganized in the 1880s as the Southern Pacific. Train stations in the southern Santa Clara Valley included those at Coyote, Madrone, and Gilroy.

8. The majority of the Plan Area was within the northern portion of *Rancho La Laguna Seca* (dry lake) and adjacent to the apex of small triangular 79-acre "Alvirez Field" within the adjacent *Rancho Santa Teresa* (Thompson 1866; Thompson and Herrmann 1881; Hendry and Bowman 1940:937; Hart 1987:314-315).

9. Note John Charles Fremont also visited the New Almaden quicksilver mine in January 1846 and stayed at the vacant Rancho La Laguna Seca between February 5-25th while refitting his expedition (James and McMurry 1933:61-62; Hoover et al. 1966:442; Egan 1977:315, 317).

10. Country View Drive marks the eastern boundary of *Rancho San Vicente* crossing McKean Road (Thomas Bros 2004:Sheet 895).

11. The diagonal western boundary of *Rancho La Laguna Seca* is situated about mid-point through the project alternatives.

Gilroy was the most important settlement in southern Santa Clara Valley. Incorporated in 1868, the town numbered more than 2,500 residents at the turn of the 20th century, prospering as a shipping and receiving point for the area's farms and ranches. Morgan Hill, south of Madrone, was laid out in 1892 but not incorporated until 1906, when the population stood at about 600.

Coyote, the only settlement in the CVSP area, served as a stage stop and later as a train stop for nearby farms and ranches in the Coyote Valley. The nucleus of the community was the Twelve Mile House, or Laguna House, an inn with restaurant, saloon, and general store dating from the 1850s. A post office was established in 1882. By the 1890s, the village included a public hall and school. South Coyote was established in 1892 near what had been the short-lived Fourteen Mile House.

Perry Station, three miles south of Coyote, remained a shipping and receiving point, with an inn/saloon (Fifteen Mile House) and agricultural warehouses, but did not develop as a village with diversified commercial and social uses.

The Santa Clara Valley ranked as one of California's earliest and most productive agricultural centers, famed for its grains and fruits. The area's cattle ranches began to be replaced by wheat farms soon after the Gold Rush. In the 1860s and 1870s, the valley's rich soil and plentiful water began to give rise to more diversified agriculture, including the cultivation of apricots, pears, cherries, and prunes. By 1876, San Jose was the main point of origin in California for fruit shipments, and by the 1890s dried prunes and apricots were the dominant crop. Vineyards also contributed to the valley's economy. The first vineyards in southern Santa Clara County were planted by William Fisher on *Laguna Seca Rancho*. In the 1860s, his widow sold a 200-acre parcel to Jose Maria Malaguerra, who developed the first commercial vineyard in the area.

Agricultural development in Coyote Valley in the latter half of the 19th century was initially limited to the lands of *Rancho La Laguna Seca*. In 1845, the rancho had been acquired by William Fisher, a Boston-born citizen of the United States who came to California by ship. Following his death in 1850, his widow, Liberata, remarried and kept the property. In the 1860s, when her title to the rancho was confirmed by the U.S. Land Commission, she divided the land between herself (one-half interest) and her six children (one-twelfth interest each). This marked the beginning of the subdivision of the 20,052-acre rancho into smaller landholdings. The first conveyances of property to parties unrelated to the Fisher family also took place in the 1860s.

The original rancho property had covered most of the Coyote Valley and adjoining slopes, extending south from the vicinity of Coyote to Madrone (now the northerly city limit of Morgan Hill). By 1876, the rancho lands had been subdivided into more than 20 parcels ranging in size from 10 acres to 4,000 acres, with the vast majority of acreage in large holdings. Smaller farms (under 100 acres) fronted on the Monterey Road. Most of the valley was owned by the Fisher heirs, who would remain in the area for many years. They included Eulogia Fisher Rota and her husband, Dan Rota (1,865 acres); Fiacro Fisher (1,765 acres); and Thomas Fisher (780 acres). Mary Fisher's husband, Daniel Murphy, owned in excess of 20,000 acres in the southern Santa Clara Valley, including as much as 4,000 acres of former Laguna Seca land. Other landowners included W. C. Wilson (652 acres), T. McKissick (450 acres), J. M. Owen (328 acres), and the cattle barons Miller & Lux, who had acquired 1,960 acres of hillside pasturage on the eastern slope of the valley. Dairy farms were also important to this area in the later part of the 19th Century.

One well-documented newcomer was Orvis Stevens, who purchased his 108-acre farm on the east side of Coyote Creek in 1867 from Cipriano Fisher. A pioneer fruit grower in the area, Stevens cultivated the flatland section of his property with apple, pear, cherry, peach, apricot and prune orchards. By the 1890s, his orchards totaled 1,700 trees, in addition to a vineyard. Stevens maintained his own fruit-drying plant, and purchased fruit from other farms in the district for this purpose. The farm included a farmhouse, barns, cider factory, and fruit sheds. Stevens also owned two 10-acre tracts on Monterey Road, containing 1,500 fruit trees (apples, peaches, cherries, and apricots). These smaller tracts were leased to sharecroppers. In 1892, Stevens subdivided a portion of his holdings on Monterey Road, which was named South Coyote. Here he established a store and a Methodist Episcopal Church was also constructed. His plan was to sell the subdivision lots to men who worked for him. Four houses were built on these lots.

In a promotional booklet published in 1896, the *San Jose Mercury* commented that *Rancho La Laguna Seca* had been "divided into many tracts, most of which have been sold. The land has so rapidly increased in value that it has brought wealth to a large number of [William Fisher's] children and grandchildren."

The booklet includes a description of the farm of Mary Fisher Murphy Columbet (who married Peter Columbet after the death of her first husband): "Mrs. Mary Murphy Columbet, one of [Fisher's] daughters, still retains 4,480 acres near Madrone [including land outside the historic boundaries of *Rancho La Laguna Seca*]. . . Four hundred and thirty acres have recently been planted to orchard, divided as follows: Apricots, 25 acres; Bartlett pears, 25 acres; Royal Anne and Napoleon Bigarreau cherries, 65 acres; peaches and olives, 90 acres; prunes, 225 acres. Great avenues have been laid out and planted on either side with fan palms and other ornamental trees." Photographs of the farm taken from hills show expanses of fields dotted with large oak trees and bales of hay or grain. Another picture shows a large horse-drawn harvester being pulled through a field. This farm, the largest in the valley, embodied the regional transition from grain to fruit cultivation in the late 19th century.

5.4C Early 20th Century Development: 1900-1950

After 1900, following the introduction of irrigation to the Coyote Valley, the conversion of large wheat and fodder farms into smaller fruit farms intensified, peaking in the 1920s. In some cases, larger landholdings were maintained by prominent farmers and firms. Orchards, particularly prunes and apricots, dominated the landscape. The rich soil and ample water also gave rise to the cultivation of vegetable row crops as well as flower and vegetable seeds. This pattern of land use remained intact through the mid-20th century.

The first irrigation system in the area was installed in the 1890s. In 1896, the *San Jose Mercury* made reference to the "great *Laguna Seca*, or lake, from which water is to be taken for the extensive system of irrigating canals now being constructed through the orchard districts by the Citizens' Water Company. The sum of $116,000 was paid for the 526 acres of land including the lake, and vast sums are now being expended for canals and impounding dams." Seed growing became an important part of the Coyote Valley economy in the early 20th century. The Braslan Seed Company, which started business in the area in 1902, eventually established seed farms covering 400 acres in the Edenvale, Coyote, and Gilroy districts. The company also cultivated thousands of acres elsewhere in California. The principal seed crops in Coyote Valley were onions, radishes, lettuce, carrots, and cauliflower. Soon after arriving in the valley, Braslan erected a large warehouse next to the train station in Coyote, from which bags of garden seeds were shipped to nurseries and distribution centers around the world.

Sawyer's *History of Santa Clara County* (1922) describes the Coyote area as follows: "In the center of a rich little valley, hemmed in by low ridges of rocky hills and with the creek flowing northward close by, [Coyote] is a trading and shipping point for the surrounding community. Here are located two stores and a large seed warehouse. The agricultural land in the valley is a river wash, rich and deep, but of no great area. It is devoted largely to prunes and to the seed industry."

J. O. M. Broek's study of the Santa Clara Valley (1932) contains a vivid picture of the Coyote landscape at the peak of its development as a fruit and seed producing area. Noting the prevalence of orchards, Broek writes of "a continuous horticultural wood that completely hems in the highway-railroad tracks . . . Only off-branching driveways and mail boxes suggest the presence of houses hidden from the highway. Yet the view from the orchard-lined road is somewhat misleading, for in a corner of the valley west of Coyote Station a reclaimed marsh has been planted to vegetables and seed crops, while along the east side the wide gravel bed of the Coyote River precludes cultivation."

Even as the valley attained its fullest expression as an intensively cultivated orchard district, the village of Coyote went into decline. Urban growth was inhibited by the larger village of Madrone, several miles to the south, and the burgeoning town of Morgan Hill (now city) beyond Madrone. Coyote Valley farmers with improved mobility drove automobiles into Madrone and Morgan Hill to procure goods and services and to meet their social and spiritual needs.

5.4D Modern Era: 1950-Present

Traditional land-use and development patterns in the Coyote Valley remained constant through World War II and into the 1950s. During that decade, the hills east of the Coyote area became the site of the 5,200-acre plant of the United Technologies Corporation, a major aerospace contractor.

Most urban growth in the area has occurred since the 1970s, including a country club with golf course and a scattering of small residential subdivisions. The largest modern development in recent years is the Bailey Avenue plant of IBM, built in the 1980s west of Coyote. The rerouting and reconstruction of U.S. 101 in the early 1980s as a divided highway east of Coyote has provided improved access into the area. The most recent proposal for large-scale development came during the dot-com boom of the 1990s, when Cisco Systems, Inc., put forth plans for an office park and light-industrial campus on a 688-acre site at the north end of the valley.

In general, however, the Coyote Valley manages to retain a rural atmosphere. The agricultural landscape has changed dramatically since the 1950s, as most orchards have been removed and replaced by vegetable row crops or grass farms (sod for lawns). Remnants of the valley's agricultural history are to be seen in scattered farmsteads with dilapidated barns and abandoned fruit-drying apparatus and in the decaying seed warehouse in Coyote. In all, the landscape feels ambiguous and unsettled, poised between an agricultural past and an urbanized future.

6.0 IDENTIFICATION EFFORT

The objective of this report was to identify recorded and listed cultural resources *(historic property* or *historic resource*) within the Plan Area which may be potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and/or California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) or a local register.

This effort included an updated review of records and reports on file with the California Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center (CHRIS/NWIC), CSU Sonoma, Rohnert Park; materials on file with the City of San Jose; discussions with members of the interested public at informational meetings; cultural resources materials collected and on file with Basin Research Associates; windshield and parcel specific surveys of the built environment by discipline specialists; and limited field surveys to relocate recorded and identified (potential) archaeological sites within the Plan Area. The compilation of cultural resources provided below provides the results of the records searches, archival and literature research, consultation and focused fieldwork completed for the Plan Area.

6.1 RESEARCH SOURCES CONSULTED

6.1A Records Search

Prehistoric and historic site record and literature searches for the Plan Area including an updated search for both the Plan Area and Bailey over the Hill (BOH) corridor was conducted by the CHRIS/NWIC (File Nos. 03-03 dated July 15, 2003; 03-44 supplement dated August 8, 2003; 05-16 dated August 9, 2005).

Compliance Reports

A hundred and sixteen (116) cultural resources reports are on file at the CHRIS/NWIC that include the Plan Area or adjacent areas and another 12 reports are known but are not on file with the repository (Note: Report totals may not match since many of the reports overlap the various planning areas).

- NCIAA - 40 reports on file and 7 not on file within or adjacent to the NCCIA;
- CVUR - 33 reports on file and 3 not on file within or adjacent to the CVUR area;
- GREENBELT - 51 on file and 5 not on file within or adjacent to the GREENBELT;[12] and
- Bailey over the Hill (BOH) - 37 reports on file and 1 not on file within or adjacent to BOH.

The majority of the reports on file at the CHRIS/NWIC consist of archaeological compliance documents (i.e., inventory, site testing and data

12. The records search of the Greenbelt concentrated on sites; all compliance reports on file within Greenbelt were not posted and reviewed for the Specific Plan or this technical report.

recovery programs, and archaeological monitoring).[13] The most comprehensive surveys and testing were conducted for the *North Coyote Valley Assessment District Infrastructure Improvements*, U.S. Highway 101 construction and widening projects, and Pacific Gas and Electric Company's [PG&E] and Calpine Metcalf Substation and Energy Center projects.

Several of the compliance reports address the built environment as well as arboricultural resources in the Plan Area. These projects include the *North Coyote Valley Assessment District Infrastructure Improvements* (e.g., Anastasio and Bard 1990a including Corbett 1985 and 1990); *Koll-Coyote Project* (Anastasio with Gallagher 1987; Krase 1987); and *Coyote Valley Research Park* (Basin Research Associates and Hill 1999 [Hill 1999]).

A previous report for the *Coyote Specific Plan* (Basin Research Associates et al. 2004) identified and located cultural resources in and adjacent to the Plan Area including recorded cultural resource sites and isolates (as mapped by CHRIS/NWIC), potential historical sites identified by previous researchers, the locations of buildings illustrated by Thompson and West (1876), listed architectural and arboricultural properties within the plan area, and potential architectural properties identified during a preliminary windshield survey. In addition, this report provided a preliminary review of cultural landscape features.

6.1B Other Research Sources

Focused historical research was conducted by Ms. Charlene Duval, Historian, during June through October 2005 and February to June 2006. Various repositories of historical data were visited including the Martin Luther King Jr. Library in San Jose, the Morgan Hill Library, the Santa Clara County Recorder's and Surveyor's Offices, and the archives at History San Jose. She also solicited both oral and written information from various individuals familiar with the history of the Coyote area and interviewed descendants of former Coyote residents. Mr. Ward Hill, consulting architectural historian, conducted similar research in concert with Ms. Duval as several of the same repositories.

Reference material on file with Basin Research Associates, San Leandro was also consulted. Specialized listings consulted include the *Historic Properties Directory for Santa Clara County* (CAL/OHP 2005a) with the most recent updates of the *National Register of Historic Places*, *California Historical Landmarks*, *California Points of Historical Interest* as well as other evaluations of properties reviewed by the State of California Office of Historic Preservation. Other sources consulted include: the *California History Plan* (CAL/OHP 1973); *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (CAL/OHP 1976); *Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California* (CAL/OHP 1988); *Historic Civil Engineering Landmarks of San Francisco and Northern California* (American Society of Civil Engineers 1977); and, *Archeological Determinations of Eligibility* (CAL/OHP 2005b). Other local and regional surveys/inventories, lists and historic maps were also reviewed (see REFERENCES CITED AND CONSULTED).

6.2 AGENCIES, GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS CONSULTED

6.2A Native American

Basin Research Associates contacted the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a review of the Sacred Lands Inventory to determine the presence/absence of sacred Native American sites (Busby 2003b). This review was negative and the NAHC recommended contacting individuals who might have knowledge of the area. Twelve individuals and groups recommended by the NAHC (Pilas-Treadway 2003; Busby 2003c-n) were contacted. Two responses were received.

Ms. Ella Rodriquez, a most likely descended Native American of Ohlone heritage, responded by telephone indicating that the area had potential for burial Native American sites and discussed her work at the Metcalf Energy Center north of Coyote and other sites northwest of Tulare Hill (personal communication with C. Busby, August 2003).[14] Mr. Edward Ketchum (2003) responded in writing noting that he is a member of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Ohlone Costanoan Indians, a group currently seeking status clarification to have "Recognized" status restored (Petitioner #120). No information regarding

13. Note a number of these reports include minor revisions of previous reports or review the same resource.

14. Ms. Rodriquez is now deceased.

the specific locations of traditional or contemporary resources was provided. His letter stated:

> "The people of the Coyote Valley were dispersed to Missions Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Juan Bautista and San Jose. Reportedly in response to pressure by the Spanish intruders the tribal village[s] were abandoned and the people retreated to the hills and remote valleys. Often are people burnt entire villages to protect sacred sites. For these reason[s] we know little of our traditional tribal village sites. We remain interested in the development of the Coyote Valley and any cultural sites found or history written."

Basin Research Associates again contacted the NAHC for a review of the Sacred Lands Inventory for the Plan Area in 2005 to determine the presence/absence of sacred Native American sites (Busby 2005a). The review was negative and the NAHC recommended contacting 12 individuals who might have knowledge of the area (Pilas-Treadway 2003a dated June 29, 2003; Busby 2005b-n).[15]

In addition, the NAHC provided a separate letter of response to a David J. Powers & Associates inquiry regarding the Coyote Valley Specific Plan. This letter recommended contacting 11 individuals to provide input concerning possible areas of cultural sensitivity and to assist in mitigation measures (Pilas-Treadway 2005b dated August 2, 2005).[16]

Responses were received from Mr. Edward Ketchum and Mr. Valentin Lopez, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band, by the City of San Jose (Darryl Boyd, Personal communication, 2006) who requested a meeting with the City and consultants (see Section 6.2C below). No other responses were received after follow-up telephone calls and letters.

15. Note two individuals/groups were not on the 2005 NAHC list (Amah San Juan Band, Charles Higuera and Thomas P. Soto and Howard S. Soto) and two individuals not on the 2003 list were on the June 29, 2005 NAHC list (Valentin Lopez and Quirina Luna).

16. Same as Pilas-Treadway (2005a) without Marion Martinez.

6.2B Other Groups and Individuals

Letters were also sent to various planning and affiliated departments of the City of San Jose and, the local landmarks commission and historical societies and groups regarding the project (Busby 2003o-u). No responses were received. Updated letters were not sent to these groups for this report. The views of the State of California Office of Historic Preservation (CAL/OHP) were not solicited.

6.2C Project Specific Report and Meetings

A presentation of the cultural resources component was given at an October 6, 2002 meeting to members of the city's task force for the Plan Area. Information exchanges after the presentation included several comments by residents who noted finding mortars and other Native American artifacts during plowing at various areas within the valley. Various draft documents and maps have been provided to the City of San Jose and planners to assist with land planning.

SB 18 Consultation (Tribal Consultation)

A meeting was held on February 7, 2006 with the City of San Jose (Darryl Boyd, Michael Mena, Planning Division, EEHVS/ CVSP Team), David J. Powers & Associates (Judy Shanley), Basin Research Associates (Colin I Busby, Christopher Canzonieri), Art Gonzales (a local longtime resident) and two members (Edward Ketchum, Valentin Lopez) representing the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band, a non-federally recognized California Native American tribe on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The project was explained and a short presentation on the cultural resources work was provided. Project maps were reviewed and a field inspection of selected sites was conducted. Mr. Ketchum and Mr. Lopez were to report the meeting results and share the information with the Tribal Council with recommendations on Native American values and concerns to be provided at a future date to the City of San Jose.

Consultation with the City is still ongoing. A meeting on June 23, 2006 with the City of San Jose (Darryl Boyd, Michael Mena, Planning Division, EEHVS/ CVSP Team), David J. Powers & Associates (Jodi Starbird), Basin Research Associates (Colin I Busby), and the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band (Edward Ketchum) discussed the project and Native American

concerns. A letter from the band was in preparation for submission to the City.

6.3 FIELDWORK

6.3A Archaeological

No archaeological fieldwork was conducted for the 2004 CVSP Cultural Resources Report (Basin Research Associates et al. 2004) since the report was based on available records and literature.

The archaeological identification effort for this document focused on relocating recorded, and reported sites[17] and visiting potential archaeological site locations identified in the Development Area in 2004 with a focus on the CVUR[18] (see Basin Research Associates et al. 2004:Figs. 4A, 4B, 5A, 5B). In addition, historical research conducted by Ms. Charlene Duval, Historian was reviewed in regard to potential historic archaeological resources.

Mr. Christopher Canzonieri, Basin Research Associates (M.A.) was responsible for the archaeological field effort. He compiled lists of parcels and secured entry permission in coordination with the City of San Jose. Archaeological field surveys of recorded and potential sites in the CVUR were conducted on July 21 and 27, 2005 and November 11, 2005.[19] An archaeological field inventory of the hamlet of Coyote was not conducted for this report (including the Santa Clara and Pajaro Railroad Depot/Braslan Warehouse Complex). Updated primary forms[20] will be submitted to the CHRIS/NWIC.

Mr. Canzonieri also accompanied Mr. Ward Hill, consulting architectural historian on a windshield visit on July 28 and Ms. Duval, Historian on August 2. Mr. Canzonieri, Mr. Hill, Mr. Minor, and Ms. Duval visited selected properties on August 8. Mr. Canzonieri also met on August 16 with representatives of David J. Powers and Associates and Kerry Williams of CHG/Kerry Williams to view CVUR sites CA-SCl-106, SCl-174, SCl-175, and SCl-176. Additional review was undertaken on August 17 of CA-SCl-106 and to relocate/survey SCl-357. Mr. Canzonieri and Dr. Colin I. Busby, Basin Research Associates also visited CA-SCl-106, SCl-174, SCl-175, SCl-176, and SCl-356 on August 18.[21] Mr. Canzonieri also conducted surveys to relocate archaeological sites CA-SCl-60, SCl-61, and SCl-62 on the IBM property on Bailey Avenue in the NCCIA on October 10-14 and 17, 2005 as part of a Plan Area geotechnical exploration program. In addition, Mr. Canzonieri accompanied Mr. Hill and Ms. Duval during their review of the Lester Bros. Farm (N27) and the Ryder/Polhemus/Benson Farm (N29) in the NCCCIA on April 24, 2006.

6.3B Geotechnical Monitoring

Mr. Canzonieri monitored ENGEO geotechnical trenching on the IBM property in the NCCIA, October 10-14 and 17, 2005. Trenching consisted of four major trenches (ET-1, 2, 3, and 4) from 65 to 300 feet long and generally 2-6 feet wide (with the exception of ET-4, 10 feet wide). The trenches were excavated to a depth of 4-12 feet deep. In addition, one trench ET-3A, about 20 feet long and seven (7) shorter ancillary test trenches (TP-1 through TP-7) were also excavated. TP-1 to -3 were placed northeast of ET-1; TP-4 and 5 near ET-2; and, TP-6 and 7 northwest of ET-2. An archaeological inventory prior to trenching noted no cultural material on the surface in the vicinity of the proposed trenches.

Native American human remains were exposed on October 12 during sidewall cleaning of an ancillary test unit (TP-5) immediately east of Trench ET-2. Numerous fragmented human bones were recovered from the trench base and spoil pile and left in place. The Santa Clara County Medical Examiner (SCCME) was notified and contacted the NAHC. Ms. Irene

17. Sites assigned C-# by the CHRIS/NWIC

18. The updated CHRIS/NWIC records search was negative for additional recorded and reported sites.

19. Field reviews were conducted to locate the specific resource identified; surveys of the entire parcels were not conducted.

20. Updates for seven of the eight CVUR recorded sites: CA-SCl-106 (P-43-000120); CA-SCl-174 (P-43-000185); CA-SCl-175 (P-43-000186); CA-SCl-176 (P-43-000187); CA-SCl-177 (P-43-000188); CA-SCl-356 (P-43-000362); CA-SCl-458 (P-43-000459). Access to the four parcels with CA-SCl-571 (P-43-000566) was not secured. In addition, updates for three NCCIA recorded sites on IBM property in the vicinity of geotechnical monitoring CA-SCl-60 (P-43-000077), CA-SCl-61 (P-43-000078), and CA-SCl-62 (P-43-000079).

21. CA-SCl-106 and CA-SCl-356 are within the Circles of Circles Archaeological District, a National Register of Historic Places determined district (code 2S).

Zwierlein was appointed as the most likely descendant (MLD) and recommended reburial in place which took place on November 2, 2005.[22]

6.3C Architectural

A preliminary architectural windshield survey for the 2004 CVSP Cultural Resources Report (Basin Research Associates et al. 2004) was completed by Mr. Ward Hill, M.A., assisted by Woodruff C. Minor, consulting architectural historians on September 4, 2003. As a result of this effort, 20 buildings/bridges were identified (W-1 to W-20). In addition, Ms. Denise Bradley, M.A., landscape architect, completed a preliminary cultural landscape field on October 9, 2003 and January 16, 2004 of the Development Area.

The 2005 field review focused on the previous buildings identified during the previous windshield survey and new resources identified as a result of archival and records research completed by the project historian as well as another review of the Plan Area by both the architectural historians and historian. Permission to enter private property was undertaken by the City of San Jose although many owners refused access so many of the recorded and potential sites and building interiors could not be field checked or inspected. Ms. Charlene Duval, M.A. consulting historian, and Mr. Ward Hill, M.A. and Woodruff C. Minor, consulting architectural historians conducted the field reviews at various times in 2005 with additional review in early 2006 by both Ms. Duval and Mr. Hill.

7.0 FINDINGS

The Plan Area is subdivided into the Development Area (NCCIA and CVUR), and the Greenbelt Area. In addition, the results of a literature review of the cultural resources within the proposed Bailey over the Hill (BOH) Project are addressed in this report.

A moderate number of cultural resources have been recorded within the 7000 acres of the Plan Area and the linear corridor consisting of the BOH and McKean Road. These cultural resources include recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, locations of potential archaeological resources associated with the early American settlement of the valley and standing architectural resources. In general, the Plan Area appears to have a moderate to high potential for prehistoric archaeological resources especially within valley floor areas near water resources and along trails and access points. Architectural resources are generally associated with American Period agricultural and ranching activities with a center point in the hamlet of Coyote and along major transportation routes.

A total of 35 prehistoric archaeological sites have been recorded within the Plan Area (NCIAA = 10; CVUR = 9; Greenbelt = 19; Note: three of these sites are included in the totals for two different subareas). There are also four reported but unrecorded archaeological sites (NCIAA = 1; CVUR = 3) and one isolated prehistoric find in the NCIAA

Prehistoric resource types include several probable village sites with associated burials; isolated Native American skeletal remains; a site characterized by Native American burials and no evidence of occupation; a rock shelter; a rock outcrop with numerous cupules present; a quarry location for tool stone; many low density lithic scatters with several including fire-cracked rock; and, isolated artifact finds that may be indicative of buried archaeological sites.

Five of the prehistoric sites have been formally evaluated and found to be eligible for inclusion on the National/California registers (CVUR = 2; Greenbelt = 3) including two sites which have been determined eligible as part of one archaeological district partially within the CVUR. One site in the Greenbelt was found to be ineligible and was to be removed from the registers but is still listed. The remaining 29 prehistoric sites have not been formally evaluated for eligibility although informal evaluations have been completed as part of the Development Area review. Of these resources, seven appear to be potentially eligible for the National/California registers and five resources do not appear eligible. Further identification efforts are required to clearly determine the eligibility of the remaining resources.

No Hispanic Period archaeological sites have been recorded in the Plan Area. Three American Period archaeological sites have been recorded in the Greenbelt, including two multi-component sites that have been evaluated as eligible for the

22. Attended by Ms. Zwierlein and Mr. Harold Zwierlein, Mr. Canzonieri (Basin Research Associates), Mr. Dee Baldwin (IBM), Ms. Deborah Massarat (IBM Site Operations Manager), and Mr. Robert Cardoza (IBM Security).

National/California registers (included in the prehistoric totals). The remaining historic site has also been determined eligible.

In addition to recorded resources, 33 locations for potential historic archaeological deposits associated with former early American Period occupation have been identified in the Plan Area based on a review of historic records and maps (NCIAA = 6; CVUR = 23; Greenbelt = 4). Some of the locations are associated with standing historic architecture. Several of these locations were field reviewed with negative results for surface indications of cultural materials.

Thirty-five (35) architectural resources have been identified within the Plan Area with 34 present in the Development Area (NCCIA = 6; CVUR = 28; Note: the Greenbelt Area was not formally reviewed for architecture). One resource has been determined eligible for the National/California registers in the Greenbelt, and three resources are potentially eligible (CVUR = 3) including one resource complex which has been evaluated as a potential historic district. Three resources (NCCIA = 1; CVUR = 2) appear eligible for the California Register but do not meet the more stringent National Register requirements. The remaining 27 resources have been determined as not appearing eligible for inclusion on the National/California registers (NCCIA = 5; CVUR = 22).

At the local level, six resources in the CVUR are potential San Jose City Landmarks and one resource in the NCCIA is a potential City Landmark. One resource is a Structure of Merit (NCCIA = 1) and three resources may qualify as potential Structures of Merit (CVUR = 3).

Linear resources throughout the Plan Area include: Native American trails; Hispanic Era trails and roads; American Era roads; and the Santa Clara & Pajaro Valley (SC&PV) Railroad (Southern Pacific) and agricultural irrigation/water systems.

Resources present within the Bailey over the Hill (BOH) Project include seven recorded prehistoric sites and one reported but not formally recorded prehistoric site; two recorded historic archaeological sites (including one multi-component site); and, one potential historic archaeological resource. None of the sites has been evaluated for the National or California registers. Three architectural resources have also been recorded. Two appear not to be eligible for inclusion on the National/California registers and one is on the San Jose Inventory.

NCCIA

In general, this area appears to have a moderate to high potential for prehistoric archaeological resources especially within valley floor areas near and adjacent to water resources and along trails and access points. A moderate potential for as yet unknown subsurface prehistoric archaeological resources appears present especially adjacent to water sources. Architectural resources are generally associated with American Period agricultural and ranching activities with a center point in the hamlet of Coyote and along major transportation routes. Additional built-environment resources may be present within this area particularly away from public thoroughfares as a systematic inventory could not be undertaken due to lack of access to private properties.

Ten prehistoric archaeological sites, one reported but not formally recorded prehistoric resource and one isolated prehistoric find are either present or partially within the NCCIA. The resources include several probable village sites with possible associated burials; a site characterized by burials and no evidence of occupation, a rock shelter, a rock outcrop with numerous cupules, isolated Native American skeletal remains, low density lithic scatters, and isolated artifact finds that may be indicative of buried archaeological sites.

None of the 12 prehistoric resources has been formally evaluated for the National/California registers. However, 11 appear either eligible or potentially eligible for listing with further identification and evaluation.

Native American trails would have been located along creeks, proceeding through the Coyote and Almaden valleys between prehistoric and protohistoric sites/villages. Physical remnants of former trails in the NCCIA have not been located.

No known ethnographic or contemporary Native American resources, including villages, sacred places, traditional or contemporary use areas, have been identified within the NCCIA.

There are no recorded Hispanic Period or American Period archaeological resources. Six locations were identified as having a potential for historic archaeological deposits associated with the American Period based on an examination of Thompson and West (1876) and other historic maps. Six architectural resources within the NCCIA have been formally recorded. Five of the resources do not appear eligible and the remaining resource is eligible for the California Register only. One resource appears to be a potential San Jose City Landmark and one is a Structure of Merit. One historic bridge dating from 1947 is present but has been evaluated as a Category 5 bridge by Caltrans and not eligible for the National/California registers.

CVUR

In general, this portion of the Development Area appears to have a moderate to high potential for prehistoric archaeological resources especially within valley floor areas near and adjacent to water resources and along trails and access points. A moderate potential for as yet unknown subsurface prehistoric archaeological resources appears present especially adjacent to water sources. Architectural resources are generally associated with American Period agricultural and ranching activities with a center point in the hamlet of Coyote and along major transportation routes. One historic potential district centered on the former Coyote Depot is present. Additional built-environment resources may be present within this area particularly away from public thoroughfares as a systematic inventory could not be undertaken due to lack of access to private properties.

Eleven recorded Native American archaeological sites and three reported but formally unrecorded locations with prehistoric artifacts are present within the CVUR. Two of the resources are outside of the Development Area but are included since they are part of a National Register prehistoric archaeological district. The resources include a large, long-term habitation and burial ground, isolated Native American skeletal remains, low density lithic scatters with fire-cracked rock, a quarry and isolated artifact finds that may be indicative of buried archaeological sites.

Two resources have been determined eligible for the National Register/California Register as part of an archaeological district with two other resources also included within the district but outside of the Development Area. Four resources do not appear eligible for the registers based on the available data and six resources appear potentially eligible but require further identification and evaluation including three reported resource locations.

Native American trails would have been located along creeks, proceeding through the Coyote and Almaden valleys between prehistoric and protohistoric sites/villages. Physical remnants of former trails in the CVUR have not been located.

No known ethnographic or contemporary Native American resources, including villages, sacred places, traditional or contemporary use areas, have been identified within the NCCIA.

There are no recorded Hispanic or American period archaeological sites. Twenty-three locations were identified as having a potential for historic archaeological materials associated with the American Period based on a review of Thompson and West (1876) and historical research. Four of these are potentially eligible for the National/California registers. The other 19 resources have not been evaluated and further identification is required.

Twenty-eight (28) architectural resources/complexes have been identified and formally recorded within the CVUR. Of these three appear to be eligible for the National/California registers. One has been determined eligible for the National/California registers and two are eligible for the California Register only. One potential historic district, the Coyote Depot Complex, consisting of the buildings and structures associated with the former Southern Pacific Railroad depot in the hamlet of Coyote, has been identified. Six resources are potential San Jose City Landmarks and three may qualify as potential Structures of Merit. There are three historic bridges present constructed between 1931-1946. All of the bridges are considered Category 5 bridges by Caltrans and not eligible for the National/California registers.

Greenbelt

In general, this area appears to have a moderate to high potential for prehistoric archaeological resources especially within valley floor areas near water resources and along trails and access points. A moderate potential for as yet unknown subsurface

prehistoric archaeological resources appears present especially adjacent to water sources. Architectural resources appear to be generally associated with American Period agricultural and ranching activities and along major transportation routes although the Greenbelt area was not subject to a review for architectural resources.

Nineteen prehistoric archaeological sites are present or partially present (3) within the Greenbelt. Two of these are also classified as including some historic period cultural materials. Reported site types include one multi-component village site with associated burials; a large number of flake scatters; and, isolated artifact finds that may be indicative of buried archaeological sites.

Fifteen of the prehistoric resources have not been formally evaluated although two of the prehistoric resources clearly do not appear eligible and one appears eligible based on available data. Three prehistoric resources have been determined eligible for the National Register (two sites have both prehistoric and historic cultural materials present). One prehistoric site was formerly determined eligible but the designation was removed based on archaeological testing.

Native American trails would have been located along creeks, proceeding through the Coyote and Almaden valleys between prehistoric and protohistoric sites/villages. Physical remnants of former trails have not been located.

No known ethnographic or contemporary Native American resources, including villages, sacred places, traditional or contemporary use areas, have been identified within the Greenbelt.

There are no recorded Hispanic era archeological sites. However, one recorded American Period historic archaeological site determined eligible for the National Register may have several potential Hispanic Period features present associated with early Mexican occupation and conflict in the Santa Clara Valley. In addition, early American exploration of California may also be represented within the site. Furthermore, two of the prehistoric archaeological sites determined eligible for the National Register also have historic components present making a total of three recorded sites with American Period cultural materials.

Four locations have been identified within the Greenbelt as having a potential for historic archaeological deposits associated with the American Period based on a review of Thompson and West (1876) and other historic maps. These locations generally consist of buildings and structures.

The single recorded historic site determined eligible for the National Register/California Register has a number of significant buildings and structures that appear eligible for the registers. This is the Fisher Ranch or Coyote Ranch (CA-SCl-338H) now located within Coyote Creek Park.

There are three historic bridges present constructed between 1926-1931 with modifications in the late 1970s at two of the bridges (Note: one bridge is also included in the CVUR). All of the bridges are considered Category 5 bridges by Caltrans and not eligible for the National/California registers.

Resources identified within the Greenbelt were not subject to an extensive review since they are outside of the proposed Development Area.

Bailey over the Hill (BOH)

The archival research suggests a moderate potential for archaeological resources within each of the alternatives and the McKean Road corridor based on past studies and the local archaeological sensitivity suggested by the 10 locations of recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites within 0.25 miles of the study area. There also appears to be a locally moderate to high potential for inadvertent discoveries of buried archaeological deposits during subsurface construction at each alternative. Archaeological and architectural field reviews and inspections were not completed for the five alternatives proposed for the Bailey over the Hill (BOH) project or for the McKean Road Corridor.

Seven recorded prehistoric archaeological sites and one reported but formally unrecorded prehistoric archaeological site have been recorded in or partly within the BOH Corridor. Two historic era archaeological sites are within the BOH Corridor, including one site with a prehistoric component, included above. None of the sites has been evaluated for eligibility for the National/California registers. A review of the Thompson and West 1876 *Historical Atlas of Santa Clara County* shows one structure or

feature within the BOH project. An architectural study was not completed for the literature review. However three resources have been recorded in the study corridor. Two of these do not appear to be eligible for the National/California registers. One resource is on the San Jose Inventory.

Native American trails would have been located along creeks, proceeding through the Coyote and Almaden valleys between prehistoric and protohistoric sites/villages. Physical remnants of former trails have not been located.

No known ethnographic or contemporary Native American resources, including villages, sacred places, traditional or contemporary use areas, have been identified within the BOH study area.

7.1 PLAN AREA

The following resources are or were once present within the Plan Area. These include Native American trails, historic expedition routes and roads, Mexican Period ranchos, irrigation systems, and various historic architectural resources.

7.1A Native American Resources

Trails

Native American trails would have been located along creeks, proceeding through the Coyote and Almaden valleys between prehistoric and protohistoric sites/villages. A major prehistoric and probable protohistoric trail from San Pablo Bay/Lower Sacramento Valley Delta south to the Pajaro River (approximating the current alignments of State Highway 17 and State Highway 101/Monterey Road) passed through the general study area along Coyote Creek. This north-south trail appears to have been the precursor of the *El Camino Real*/Monterey Road. In addition, an inferred trail also appears to have proceeded to/from this trail through the Coyote Valley and through the Almaden Valley in the vicinity of Alamitos Creek and the Santa Teresa Hills. Secondary trails can be inferred to have proceeded to/from the major north-south trail crossing the Coyote Valley and through the Almaden Valley in the vicinity of Alamitos Creek and the Santa Teresa Hills.

Physical remnants of former trails have not been located.

7.1B Hispanic Period Resources (Archaeological)

Expedition Routes

Various expedition parties passed through the Coyote Valley and likely followed existing aboriginal trails, including Pedro Fages in 1770, Pedro Fages and Father Crespi in 1772, Fernando Javier y Moncada Rivera and Father Francisco Palou in 1774, Bruno de Hezeta-Palou in 1775, and Anza and Font in 1776. Later expeditions included Alferez Gabriel Moraga in 1806, Jose Viader accompanied by Gabriel Moraga in 1810, and Jose Dolores Pico in 1815 (Beck and Haase 1974).

Reportedly when Pedro Fages proceeded through the Coyote Valley in March 1770 he saw clouds of smoke on both sides of the valley, which was attributed to the unseen "heathen." They camped near present-day Coyote and saw a large lake of fresh water, the *La Laguna Seca* (King 1977:43; Brown 1994:10).

While the Fages and Crespi expedition camped at Coyote in late March 1772 [23rd?] the noise of their guns while duck hunting elicited "loud shouts from six natives" who could not "be enticed to visit the camp" (Brown 1994:10). Crespi is credited with naming *Laguna Seca*, "*Laguna de San Benvenuto*"; the *Llano de los Robles* (Plain of Oaks), the Santa Clara Valley north of Coyote; and, the area south of Coyote, *San Bernardino* after St. Bernardino of Sienna (Arbuckle 1985:4; Hoover et al. 1966:426, 431).

The Captain Pedro Fages Trail 1772 is listed under the theme of exploration and settlement in *The California History Plan* and *California Inventory of Historic Resources*. This expedition camped at Coyote in late March [23rd?] 1772.

The Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail [1776] was authorized by Congress in 1990. Anza referred to the *Arroyo del Coyote* on March 31, 1776, but did not camp in the Coyote area (Gudde 1998:95).

Roads

El Camino Real ran from Mission San Diego de Alcala in San Diego through *Rancho La Laguna Seca* and the Pueblo of San Jose northward (approximate alignment of the present-day Monterey Road/Highway Route 82). The 1857 Plat of *Rancho*

La Laguna Seca shows the "Old Road" through the *"Portezuelo de La Laguna"* (*portezuela*, pass between hills; *laguna*, lagoon) or gap[23] between the west side of Tulare Hill. The road is listed under the theme of exploration and settlement in *The California History Plan* and *California Inventory of Historic Resources* and is State of California Landmark #784 as "El Camino Real (As Father Serra Knew It and Helped Blaze It)." As a landmark designated after #770, it is automatically included on the California Register of Historical Resources [Note that the road is not listed under Santa Clara County].

Ranchos

The majority of the Plan Area was within the northern end of *Rancho La Laguna Seca* (dry lake). The BOH and McKean Road Corridor were located within part of the *Rancho La Laguna Seca*, the Pueblo Lands of San Jose, and *Rancho San Vicente* (Berreyesa).

7.1C American Period Resources (Archaeological)

Roads/Transportation Related

Monterey Road (*El Camino Real*) - Monterey Road was straightened, graded and fenced in the 1850s. It was a toll road between San Jose and Gilroy/Watsonville. Portions were relocated in the 1860s parallel to the railroad and it was declared a public highway in 1874.

pre ca. 1866 Road - A road ran from just north of Fifteen (15) Mile House at Monterey Road west/northwest to the Calero Creek vicinity, continued crossing Alamitos Creek, and connected to a road to the New Almaden Mines south of the CVSP area (Healey 1866).

ca. 1876 Roads By 1876, the NCCIA and CVUR portion of the pre ca. 1866 road is no longer shown. Present-day McKean Road (known as Llagas Road) was accessed via Uvas Road. In addition, subsidiary roads would have provided access between Monterey Road, farmsteads, hamlet/stations, etc. (compare Healey 1886 with Thompson and West 1876:61).

23. This gap area is also known as the Coyote Narrows. The current route of Santa Teresa Boulevard appears to follow the alignment of this "Old Road."

Santa Clara & Pajaro Valley (SC&PV) Railroad Company, incorporated January 2, 1868, ran though the Plan Area along Monterey Road. The line stopped at Coyote Station and reached Fifteen Mile House or Perry House on January 11, 1869. The SC&PV was consolidated into the Southern Pacific Railroad Company on October 12, 1870. The various railroad stations functioned ". . . as shipping places for grain and cattle and attracted nothing more than a general merchandise store or a roadhouse."

Agricultural Irrigation/Water Systems

The "great *Laguna Seca*" (NCCIA) was the source for irrigation canals and impounding dams. The construction of an "extensive system of irrigation canals" and impounding dams by the Citizen's Water Company was in progress by 1896. The Santa Clara Valley Water Conservation Association (district) was formed in 1926 and the Santa Clara Water Conservation System was approved in 1929. The configuration of portions of Laguna Seca Creek (also known as Fisher Creek and/or Laguna Creek) show evidence of modification (e.g. USGS 1980 Morgan Hill; see also Grossinger et al. 2006).

7.1D Architectural Resources

Architectural resources extant within the Plan Area date from the Early American (1848-1900), Early 20th Century (1900-1945), and Late 20th Century (1945-present). Architectural properties evaluated as potentially significant in the Plan Area are listed within the various subareas. These include architectural properties identified during previous surveys over the past 20 years including inventories conducted by Santa Clara County, the windshield survey completed in September, 2003 for this project and as the result of historic research and in-field reviews conducted for this report by architectural historians Ward Hill and Woodruff Minor and historian, Charlene Duval.

Early American (1848-1900)

Relatively few structures survive from this period with integrity. *Rancho Laguna Seca* remained intact as late as the 1860s. The establishment of a stagecoach line through the area in the 1850s, followed by a rail line in 1869, fostered population growth and the subdivision of the rancho lands into smaller parcels for sale to newly arrived Anglo

settlers. By the 1870s, there were more than a dozen farms in the Coyote Valley, ranging in size from several hundred acres to over a thousand acres. Wheat was the principal crop until the turn of the century, when irrigation allowed for the cultivation of fruit orchards on smaller farms. The village of Coyote grew up around a stage stop ("12-mile house," named for its distance from San Jose) and later, a train station.

Early 20th Century (1900-1945)

The conversion of larger cattle and wheat farms into smaller fruit farms intensified, peaking in the 1920s. Seed farms also flourished and a large seed warehouse was built in Coyote. The village declined after World War I as local farmers with improved mobility drove their automobiles to nearby Morgan Hill, a full-fledged town, for their shopping, social, and spiritual needs. Most of the architectural resources observed in the field appear to date from this period.

Late 20th Century (1945-present)

Traditional land-use and development patterns remained constant in the Coyote Valley through the 1950s. In that decade, a large corporate campus for an aerospace company was built in the area. However, most urban growth has occurred since the 1970s, in the form of small-scale residential subdivisions, a second corporate campus, and a country club. In general, though, the Coyote Valley retains a rural and agricultural character.

7.2 DEVELOPMENT AREA - NORTH COYOTE CAMPUS INDUSTRIAL AREA

(NCCIA) [see Table 7.1]

The majority of the NCCIA is within the Coyote Valley Research Park formerly known as the Santa Teresa Research Park. The Metcalf Energy Center (MEC), in the northeastern corner of the area, has also been a focus of recent archaeological attention. In general, this area appears to have a moderate to high potential for prehistoric archaeological resources especially within valley floor areas near or adjacent water resources and along trails and access points. A moderate potential for as yet unknown subsurface prehistoric archaeological resources appears present especially adjacent to water sources. Architectural resources are generally associated with American Period agricultural and ranching activities with a center point in the hamlet of Coyote and along major transportation routes. Additional built-environment resources may be present within this area particularly away from public thoroughfares as a systematic inventory could not be undertaken due to lack of access to private properties.

Ten recorded prehistoric archaeological sites, one reported but unrecorded prehistoric site and one isolated prehistoric find are either present or partially within the NCCIA. The resources include several village sites with possible associated burials; a site characterized by burials and no evidence of occupation; a rock shelter; a rock outcrop with cupules; isolated Native American skeletal remains; low density lithic scatters; and, isolated artifacts. Native American trails would have been located along creeks, proceeding through the Coyote and Almaden valleys between prehistoric and protohistoric sites/villages. Physical remnants of former trails in the NCCIA have not been located.

None of the 12 prehistoric resources has been formally evaluated for the National/California registers. However, 11 appear either eligible or potentially eligible for listing with further identification and evaluation.

No known ethnographic or contemporary Native American resources, including villages, sacred places, traditional or contemporary use areas, have been identified within the NCCIA.

There are no recorded Hispanic Period or American Period archaeological resources. Six locations were identified as having a potential for historic archaeological deposits associated with the American Period based on an examination of Thompson and West (1876) and other historic maps. Six architectural resources within the NCCIA have been formally recorded. Five of the resources do not appear eligible and the remaining resource is eligible for the California Register only. One historic bridge dating from 1947 is present but has been evaluated as a Category 5 bridge by Caltrans and not eligible for the National/California registers.

7.2A Native American Resources

Ten recorded prehistoric archaeological sites, one reported but unrecorded site and one isolated find are present or partially within the NCCIA. The recorded sites include CA-SCl-2, SCl-60, SCl-61, SCl-62, SCl-209, SCl-210, SCl-211, SCl-212, SCl-574, and SCl-838. C-1399 is a reported but not formally recorded resource, and one isolated find (CA-SCl-ISO-1) is present. The following summaries have been extracted from various sources and vary in detail. Several locations were field checked as part of a geotechnical trenching program.

CA-SCl-2 (P-43-000022)

CA-SCl-2 is the first formally recorded site in the Coyote Valley. The CHRIS/NWIC maps the site in three separated locations but a review of the site forms on file indicate that the Bailey Road location is correct. It appears to be a Late Horizon site, identified as the protohistoric village of *Matalanes* or *Masalanes*. Prehistoric material and Native American burials have been reported from various surveys and testing program but no contact era material has been noted.

Evaluation: The site has not been formally evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers although it appears eligible under Criterion d and 4. The resource appears to have integrity and should be considered a significant prehistoric cultural resource. Archaeological investigations of the site could address Late Period chronology, subsistence and settlement patterns, technology, mortuary practices, paleodemography, paleopathology, culture history and exchange systems (external trade relations), site formation processes, and paleoenvironment within the Santa Clara Valley.

CA-SCl-60 (P-43-000077)

This is a small habitation site (Wilson 1974/site form; Wiberg 2001:6). Mr. Christopher Canzonieri conducted a field survey to relocate CA-SCl-60 on October 14, 2005. The site is located partly in several project parcels. The survey relied on 2-3 meter transects; visibility varied from less than 10% to 75% in the plow zone. Though no cultural material was observed along the hillside, prehistoric cultural material was observed within the plow zone of the valley floor along side the unimproved dirt road. Several Franciscan chert core fragments, quartz fragments and a probable hammer stone were observed.[24]

Native American human remains were exposed on October 12, 2005 during the archaeological monitoring of geotechnical testing (within TP-5 immediately east of Trench ET-2). The trench, approximately 4.27 meters long x 1.5 meter wide (14 feet x 4.9 feet) and 2.0 meters deep (6.6 feet), was north of the recorded boundary of CA-SCl-60.

The remains were found 1.3 meters below surface (4.3 feet) within a silty clay sediment with some charcoal flecks (10YR 2/1 black - wet and 10YR 3/1 very dark gray – dry). The bones exhibited earlier postmortem as well as recent damage. Orientation could not be determined; weathered serpentine was present adjacent and below the human remains. Due to their color and depositional context, they appear to have been the remains of a single prehistoric Native American adult (25+ years of age). Sex could not be determined. No grave artifacts or other evidence of cultural material were observed in association. Charcoal was observed in the trench, but not in association. Ms. Irene Zwierlein, the most likely descendant (MLD), recommended reburial in place. A private ceremony took place on November 2, 2005.

Evaluation: The site has not been formally evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers although it appears eligible under Criterion d and 4. The resource appears to have integrity and should be considered a significant prehistoric cultural resource. Archaeological investigations of the site could address Late Period chronology, subsistence and settlement patterns, technology, mortuary practices, paleodemography, paleopathology, culture history and exchange systems (external trade relations), site formation processes, and paleoenvironment within the Santa Clara Valley.

CA-SCl-61 (P-43-000078)

This site is described as a rock shelter, is located on a west-facing slope in the Santa Teresa Hills. Mr. Christopher Canzonieri conducted a field survey to

24. The attempt to relocate an "historic homestead" described as adjacent to the site found a single metal pipe and a whiteware plate fragment with part of an incomplete printed makers mark "AVON/CHINA/1102".

relocate CA-SCl-61 on October 10, 2005. The site is located partly in a project parcel. No overhanging rocks suitable for shelter were observed. However, a single black Franciscan chert core was observed on the southwest slope of the hill.

Evaluation: The site has not been formally evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers. However, the resource does not appear to be a significant prehistoric cultural resource and it does not appear eligible under Criterion d and 4.

CA-SCl-62 (P-43-000079)

This is a small habitation site with Native American burials located ca. 0.6 miles west of CA-SCl-2. Obsidian hydration dates suggest that the site dates to the Late Horizon. Mr. Christopher Canzonieri conducted a field survey to relocate CA-SCl-62 on October 14, 2005. The site is located partly in several project parcels. Numerous fragments of chert and quartz were observed and may have been culturally modified or damaged by plowing. The area where human remains were found is covered tall dense grass (see Cambra et al. 1998:6, Fig. 5). This area is now capped with imported soil and is not used for agriculture.

Evaluation: The site has not been formally evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers although it appears eligible under Criterion d and 4. The resource appears to have integrity and should be considered a significant prehistoric cultural resource. Archaeological investigations of the site could address Late Period chronology, subsistence and settlement patterns, technology, mortuary practices, paleodemography, paleopathology, culture history and exchange systems (external trade relations), site formation processes, and paleoenvironment within the Santa Clara Valley.

CA-SCl-209 (P-43-000220)

This is a rock outcrop with at least 349 cupules. It is located just to the west of CA-SCl-2, and north of CA-SCl-210. A small portable petroglyph boulder and a mortar fragment were observed nearby.

Evaluation: The site has not been formally evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers although it appears eligible under Criterion d and 4. Integrity is unknown. Archaeological investigations of the site could address chronology, technology, settlement patterns and culture history among other research themes within the Santa Clara Valley.

CA-SCl-210 (P-43-000221)

CA-SCl-210 is a major midden site located adjacent to the south side of CA-SCl-209. However, it has been estimated to be 98% destroyed by extensive grading.

Evaluation: The resource appears to lack integrity although this should be confirmed. Until integrity issues are confirmed, it should be considered a significant prehistoric cultural resource and eligible under National Register Criterion d and California Register Criterion 4. Archaeological investigations of the site could address a number of research themes including Late Period chronology, subsistence and settlement patterns, technology, mortuary practices, paleodemography, paleopathology, culture history and exchange systems (external trade relations), site formation processes, and paleoenvironment within the Santa Clara Valley.

CA-SCl-211 (P-43-000222)

This is a "minor flake scatter" "near and under an old barn" and is described as "an outlying habitation site associated with 4-SCl-2." It is located at the base of the Santa Teresa Hills, adjacent to Fisher Creek. The site was not relocated in 1982 and in 1998 only historic era materials were noted.

Evaluation: The site has not been evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers. The available data suggest that further identification and evaluation is necessary. The tentative association with CA-SCl-2, a National/California register eligible site, suggests that the resource could be a significant site eligible for the registers.

CA-SCl-212 (P-43-000223)

This site is described as a "very diffuse and thin flake scatter" located at the base of the Santa Teresa Hills, northwest of the former *Laguna Seca* and west of Santa Teresa Blvd. The site was not relocated in 1982 or 1998.

Evaluation: The site has not been evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

Further identification and evaluation is necessary. The available data suggest that resource may not be eligible for the registers.

CA-SCl-574 (P-43-000569)

This is a probable temporary camp with a small, dense scatter of baked clay, a small quantity of chert debitage [2], fire-cracked rock [3], shell fragments, and two clam shells and an oyster shell fragment. It is located in an agricultural field. The site could not be relocated in 1999.

Evaluation: The site has not been evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers. Further identification and evaluation is necessary. The available data suggest that resource may not be eligible for the registers.

CA-SCl-838 (P-43-001280)

This site consists of 20+ Native American burials, some with associated and other artifacts (mortars, metate, pestle/pestle fragments, *Olivella* beads, and an obsidian biface fragment) exposed during archaeological monitoring of subsurface construction at the Calpine Metcalf Energy Center. The resource consisted only of late Middle Period and Late Period burials, some with associated artifacts, and a number of non-chronologically diagnostic isolated finds. No indications of occupation or use other than the presence of human remains were noted during the archaeological monitoring of the extensive subsurface excavations undertaken for the construction of the power plant footprint. Presence/absence testing for various gas pipelines, sanitary and water lines also did not expose any cultural resources outside of the plant proper. Removal and reburial of the human remains without any analysis as recommended by the Most Likely Descendant was completed.

Evaluation: The site was not been formally evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers since it contained only Native American burials and minor associated grave goods. The removal and reburial of the human remains appears to have removed the data potential of the resource although other isolated cultural materials could still be present. If cultural materials other than Native American human remains are exposed in the future, the resources, other than isolated finds, should be evaluated to determine if they meet the criteria of the National/California registers. Archaeological investigations of the cultural materials could address chronology, subsistence and settlement patterns, technology, mortuary practices, paleodemography, paleopathology, culture history and exchange systems (external trade relations), site formation processes, and paleoenvironment within the Santa Clara Valley.

C-1399

This is a possible large village site and an abandoned historic ranch located on the south side of Bailey Avenue at the base of the Santa Teresa Hills. The site has not been formally recorded and evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers. Further identification and evaluation is necessary. The available data suggest that resource may be eligible for the registers under Criterion d and 4.

CA-SCl-Iso-1

This find consists of a shallow bowl mortar fragment, recovered south of Bailey Avenue and north of Laguna Avenue. No sites or other isolates have been recorded nearby. Further identification and evaluation is necessary to determine if subsurface archaeological deposits are present. At present, the resource does not appear eligible for the National/California registers since isolated archaeological resources, by their very nature, do not satisfy any of the criteria necessary for inclusion.

Other Native American Resources (General to Plan Area)

A major prehistoric and probable protohistoric trail from San Pablo Bay/Lower Sacramento Valley Delta south to the Pajaro River (approximating the current alignments of State Highway 17 and State Highway 101/Monterey Road) passed through the general study area along Coyote Creek. In addition, an inferred trail also appears to have proceeded to/from this trail through the Coyote Valley and through the Almaden Valley in the vicinity of Alamitos Creek and the Santa Teresa Hills (Elsasser 1986:48, Table 4, Fig. 10, #1 and #9).

No known ethnographic or contemporary Native American resources, including villages, sacred places, traditional or contemporary use areas, have been identified within the Development Area.

7.2B Historic Period Archaeological Resources

No Hispanic or American Period archaeological sites are recorded in the NCCIA.

7.2C Potential American Period Historic Archaeological Sites

The potential for American Era Archaeological Sites is based on a review of maps in Thompson & West's 1876 *Atlas*. These resources, whether still extant or not, have the potential for associated historic archaeological deposits. Six locations have been identified as having the potential for archaeological deposits in the NCCIA.

Dan Rola (*sic*) structure in 1365-acre parcel (on both sides of Monterey Road)

J.M. Owen structure and orchard

J.M. Owen structure

The two J.M. Owen structures were situated on the 328-acre J.M. Owen parcel on the west side of Monterey Road. Neither structure, nor other outbuildings, was relocated during an archaeological survey conducted in 1999.

A. Moore structure and orchard and Encinal School

Polhemus/Spreckels Racetrack Santa Teresa Blvd. south of Bailey Avenue.

Willson/Polhemus/Spreckels Ranch complex Santa Teresa Blvd. North of Laguna Avenue.

7.2D Architectural Resources

Six architectural resources within the NCCIA have been formally recorded.

P-43-001165 (APN 708-25-002) **[N7]**, "*Blanchard Road House A*," a simply detailed, rectangular plan, vernacular Bungalow Style house has an asphalt shingle front gable roof with eaves with exposed rafters. The exterior walls are covered with board and batten siding. The building is located on the south side of Blanchard Road, west of Monterey Road and appears to date from the 1920s.

Evaluation: The historic integrity of the house has been compromised with the filling in of the front and rear porches, and also because of its generally deteriorated condition. The removal of the original orchards near the house has compromised its historic setting further. The house is a typical example of a Bungalow style house in San Jose, thus it does not appear to be a sufficiently exceptional or rare example of its type to be eligible for the National/California registers under Criterion c. In addition, the various occupants of the house do not appear to be sufficiently significant for the building to be eligible under Criterion b. The house also does not appear to be significant in the history of agriculture in the San Jose thus it does not appear to be eligible under Criterion a. Consequently, Blanchard Road House A does not appear to be eligible for the National/California registers because it does not appear to be significant under Criteria a, b or c. The house does not appear to be eligible for listing as a Structure of Merit on the City of San Jose Historic Resources Inventory.

P-43-001166 (APN 708 25-001) **[N8]**, "*Blanchard Road House B*" is a simply detailed, rectangular plan, Bungalow Style house with a front gable roof and a projecting gabled front entrance porch. The roof, covered with asphalt shingles, has eaves with exposed rafters. The exterior walls are covered with smooth stucco. The house and matching garage date to ca. 1920. It is located south of Blanchard Road, west of P-43-001165.

Evaluation: The house appears to retain a good level of historic integrity. The historic setting of the house however has been compromised by the removal of the original orchards. By itself, the house is a typical example of a Bungalow style house in San Jose, thus it does not appear to be a sufficiently exceptional or rare examples of its type to be eligible for the California/National Register under Criterion c. In addition, the various occupants of the house do not appear to be sufficiently significant for the building to be eligible under Criterion b. The house also does not appear to be significant in the history of agriculture in the San Jose, thus it does not appear to be eligible under Criterion a. Consequently, Blanchard Road House B does not appear to be eligible for the National/California Register because it does not appear to be significant under Criteria a, b, or c. It is ineligible for the San Jose Historic Resources Inventory.

P-43-001167 (APN 708-27-001) **[N13]**, *"Groesbeck/Puppo Farm Complex,"* consisting of a four-unit migrant worker structure, two houses, a barn, sheds, five fruit dehydrators and a prune-drying barn, is located south of Emado Avenue and P-43-001168, west of Monterey Road. All structures appear to have been altered.

Evaluation: The complex was evaluated as ineligible for the National Register by Corbett (1985:#M). The Groesbeck/Puppo Farm (APN 708-27-001) was evaluated as not eligible under National or California Register criteria a-c due to a lack of historic integrity and not eligible for listing as a "Structure of Merit" on the *City of San Jose Historic Resources Inventory* under the City of San Jose Historic Evaluation Criteria (Basin Research Associates and Hill 1999:Fig. 2; Hill 1999; Dobkin and Hill 1999/form). Mr. Hill determined that the Groesbeck/Puppo Farm would most likely be significant under Criterion A because of its association with the historic theme of agriculture and food processing in the Santa Clara Valley. The oldest buildings in the complex have some historic interest as an early 20th century fruit drying operation, once a common form of livelihood in Santa Clara Valley. However, the majority of the facility surviving today is less than 50 years old (the late 1950s or early 1960s) or it seriously lacks historic integrity. The main farmhouse on the property burned in 1950. Both House A and B were built for seasonal farm workers. House A has been remodeled and expanded over the years. House B is a garage moved to the property in the 1950s and then remodeled. Neither house is a distinguished example of its style or period of domestic design.

The three largest fruit dehydrators and related structures date from the late 1950s or early 1960s. These structures do not appear to meet the criteria for "exceptional significance" for historic resources less than 50 years old. The various remaining equipment near the dehydrators related to fruit operation also dates from the 1960s. The loss of the original orchards has diminished the integrity of historic setting. Although altered and expanded, the fruit barn appears to retain a good level of integrity because the alterations appear to be over 50 years old. The barn and the two adjacent dehydrators posses the most historic interest as surviving examples of these buildings from the early 20th century. By themselves, these buildings nevertheless do not appear to be sufficiently rare or significant to be individually eligible for the National/California Register under Criterion a at a local level of significance. In summary, the Groesbeck/Puppo Farm does not appear to be eligible for the National/California registers because its lacks historic integrity.

P-43-001168 (APN 708-26-002) **[N9]**, "*Lester Farm Complex*," a group of farm and fruit processing buildings located on the north side of Emado Avenue, across from P-43-001167. It includes a corrugated metal warehouse, a concrete block fruit dehydrator, and two small metal buildings.

Evaluation: Under the criteria of the National/California registers, the Lester Farm would most likely be significant under Criterion a because of its association with the historic theme of agriculture and food processing in the Santa Clara Valley. Henry Lester was one of the most prominent orchardists in the southern Santa Clara Valley in the first half of the 20th century. Nevertheless, the Emado Avenue property was one of many orchards owned by Lester in this area, and the historic integrity of this building complex has seriously deteriorated. The orchard operation closed and the trees were removed in 1968, thus compromising the historic setting. The original worker's housing and a barn burned or were demolished in the 1940s and 1950s. Surveys conducted of the Lester Farm in the 1980s indicate that the building complex then included the following structures no longer extant: a water tower, an Aerometer wind mill, the ruins of a gable roof wooden building (possibly an office), a boiler and the open dipper building on the raised concrete foundation. The loss of these buildings and the original orchards has seriously compromised the historic integrity of this complex. In addition, of the major Lester buildings extant today, the fruit dehydrator is less than 50 years old since it dates from 1956. The dehydrator does not appear to be a building of "exceptional significance" under Criterion a.

In conclusion, the Lester Farm does not appear to be eligible for the National/California registers because it lacks historic integrity. Only the warehouse on the Lester Farm Complex survives from the property's period of potential significance, 1920s-1940s, when Lester was a significant figure in Santa Clara agriculture. The warehouse does not appear to be sufficiently significant individually to be eligible for the National/California registers under Criterion a/1.

The warehouse [only] appears to be eligible for listing on the *City of San Jose Historic Resources Inventory* as a "Structure of Merit."

00 Block Bailey Avenue (APN 712-01-009) **[N27]** "*Ryder/Polhemus Farm*" near SW corner Monterey Road, is a one-story wood-frame bungalow, ca. 1915.

The forty-four acre ranch, now owned by the Lester Brothers (Raymond and Leland), was originally part of the portion of *Laguna Seca Rancho* that was deeded in 1866 to William Fisher, son of William and Liberata Fisher. For many years it was part of the of the J. M. Owen property. The parcel was later owned by Charles B. Polhemus, and operated by his son, George B. Polhemus. In 1896, Charles Polhemus sold his entire 800+ acre ranch to Adolph B. Spreckels, son of Claus Spreckels, the "Sugar King" of Hawaii and California. Shortly after his purchase, Alfred B. Spreckels sold 90 acres, which included this parcel, to George W. Ryder, George Polhemus' father-in-law. It is likely that George Polhemus continued to manage this property until at least 1905, as his papers reflect his continued farming interests in Coyote until about that year. By November 1911, the property had been sold to Hazel Pierce Hincks. At that time, the area where the house and outbuildings are now was described as a drying ground for fruit from the surrounding orchard. By 1915, two structures were shown at this location on the USGS survey undertaken that year. These structures could relate to the Ryder period of ownership but are more likely associated with the Hincks period. By 1918, the Hincks had left the area. By 1929, this property was owned by N. Hiraga. The small barn located on the property appears to have been built before 1930, so it is likely associated with the Hinck and/or Hiraga ownerships. In the 1950 to 1960s, the property was owned by Ralph Horio (of Horio Bros), a well-known Japanese orchardist who farmed several fruit ranches in the Coyote area. In 1969, Horio sold the property to the Lester Brothers. The Lester's removed the original residence on the property and replaced it with the c. 1920s bungalow which now occupies the site. This house was moved from the Edenvale area, where it was formerly occupied by the Ota family.

The subject property is on a large, flat lot at the southwest corner of Bailey Avenue and Monterey Road. A driveway from Bailey Avenue leads to the building complex and the gravel-covered parking area between the buildings. The limited landscaping on the site includes a number of small and medium size trees (including redwoods and pine trees) adjacent to the two buildings, a single-family Bungalow Style house, a carport and a small barn. Various trimmed hedges, front and back lawns and shrubs/flowers are near the house. Several fruit trees are east of the barn. A wood plank fence is adjacent to the east façade of the house. Modern trailers are south and east of the house (one is used as the office for the Lester Brothers).

The single-story, single-family, square plan house has a cross gable roof covered with wood shingles. The eaves of front (north) and back (south) facades have exposed rafters. The east and west roof eaves have five large brackets. Structurally, the house is stud-wall wood-frame construction on a perimeter concrete foundation. The exterior walls are covered with narrow rustic siding. The house has primarily one over one, wood-sash, double-hung windows. The windows vary in width, for example the east façade has a small center window flanked by a wide window on the north and a pair of narrower windows on the south. The west façade window arrangement is similar to the east, but with two small center windows. The south façade has an enclosed rear porch adjacent to an exterior brick chimney. The projecting front entrance porch under the center roof gable is now enclosed in modern plywood with modern aluminum windows. The tripartite window west of the entrance porch has been replaced with a modern metal casement window. A two vehicle carport covered with corrugated metal is south of the house. The interior was not accessible.

The small, rectangular plan, wood-frame barn east of the house has a gable roof covered with corrugated metal and board and batten exterior walls. The front (west) façade has double-hinged doors on the south below a small window. The south façade had two separate hinged doors, now boarded over. A modern metal canopy projects from the south façade. The east façade has two windows. The interior was not accessible.

Evaluation: The historic integrity of the Bungalow Style house at the Lester Farm has been compromised because in 1969 the house was moved to this site and because of its modern alterations such as filling in the front entrance porch, adding new windows and replacing original windows. Even if it retained a higher level of historic integrity, the house is not an

exceptional example of the Bungalow Style in the South San Jose/Morgan Hill area, thus it does not appear to be eligible under National Register Criterion c or California Register Criterion 3. The small barn also is an unexceptional example of its type. The house and barn also do not appear to have significant associations with local themes or cultural patterns of significance, and thus the house and barn do not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1 or National Register under Criterion a. Historic research did not identify any significant figures in local history associated with the buildings, thus they do not appear to be significant under California Register Criterion 2 or National Register Criterion b. In conclusion, the Lester Farm house and barn do not appear to be eligible for the California or National Register because the historic integrity of the house has been compromised and neither building appears to be significant under California Register Criteria 1, 2 or 3 or National Register Criteria a, b or c.

8820 Santa Teresa Boulevard (APN 712-01-010) **[N29]** *"Ryder/Polhemus/Benson Farm"* south of Bailey Avenue and west of Monterey Road, is a two-story brick Colonial Revival house and garden, ca. 1945, wood-frame barn, and depot, 19th century.

The forty-four acre farm now owned by Thomas Newton Foster and leased to Spina Farms was originally part of the portion of *Laguna Seca Rancho* that was deeded in 1866 to William Fisher, son of William and Liberata Fisher, after his father's death. Fisher sold the property, which includes the study area to Andrew Moore, and by the 1870s, this parcel was owned by William C. Willson. Willson also owned an additional 700+ adjacent acres which formerly belonged to Thomas Fisher. William Willson's son, George W. Willson raised stock, including horses, which they raced (trotters).

William C. Willson sold all his property to Charles B. Polhemus in 1884. Polhemus is best known for his involvement in building the railroad between San Francisco and San Jose in 1864. It was his son, George B. Polhemus who actually lived on the ranch, called Cerro Alegre Rancho, and operated a dairy, as well as raising racehorses. In 1887, George married Jane E. Ryder, daughter of George W. Ryder, a prominent San Jose jeweler. Under the Polhemus ownership, the property was expanded to include additional acreage, bringing the total to 805 acres. A racetrack was located just south of Bailey Avenue, between and including what is now Santa Teresa Blvd and the small hill, known locally as Spreckels Hill, on the south side of Bailey. It was during Polhemus' ownership that Bailey Avenue was constructed in the mid 1890s. In 1896, Charles Polhemus sold the entire ranch to Adolph B. Spreckels, son of Claus Spreckels, the "Sugar King" of Hawaii and California. Adolph Spreckels was also heavily into horse racing, and no doubt raised at least some of his horses on his property. It is probable that the large 19th century barn that is extant on the study area was constructed either during the Polhemus ownership of the property, between 1884 and 1896.

Shortly after his purchase, Alfred B. Spreckels sold 90 acres, which included the study area to George W. Ryder, Jane Polhemus' father, and a well known San Jose jeweler. The bulk of the buildings associated with the Polhemus/Spreckels ranch were located southwest of the study area, transected by Santa Teresa Blvd, and marked by a group of trees, which include a palm tree.

It is assumed that a home was located on George W. Ryder's 90-acre parcel, which was purchased in 1897 from Alfred B. Spreckels. It could have been the house known to have been located at the southwest corner of Bailey Avenue and Monterey Road, on property now owned by the Lester Brothers. George and Jane Polhemus lived and farmed in Coyote until about 1905, so George may have continued to manage the 90 acres purchased by his father-in-law. It is not known whether they continued to occupy their former home, or if a new home was constructed on the Ryder 90 acres. Aerial photographs and oral history suggest that the 90-acre Ryder parcel was planted to prune trees.

By 1911, the 90-acre Ryder parcel was split into two parcels, and the northern, 44+ acre parcel, now owned by Lester Brothers, was sold to Hazel Pierce Hincks. In 1915, two structures show on the USGS survey of the study area, which was owned by Jane Ryder Polhemus by at least 1914. At some point in time, a small 19th century building that is said to be the original Coyote railroad depot was moved onto the subject property. As the Polhemus family had connections to the railroad industry, they were perhaps particularly interested in the early buildings associated with the San Jose to Gilroy line, which was completed in April 1869. The building may also have

served as a shelter for passengers waiting for trains, and not as the ticket depot. Thompson and West 1876 show a depot on the Polhemus property in San Jose at the corner of Stockton and Taylor. It is possibly this building that was moved onto the subject property. Further study of this building is warranted. The structures shown on the 1915 USGS could have been the large barn and the railroad structure, or perhaps a home that later burned or was demolished.

The study area was held by Jane Polhemus until her death in 1938. Her husband George had preceded her in death in 1914. After her death in 1938, the property was inherited by her son, Charles B. Polhemus (1888-1969). Neither Jane nor Charles appears to have lived on the property after George's death. They lived at the family home at the corner of Stockton Avenue and Taylor Street. The first home on that site was one of the old ca. 1850 prefabricated houses brought from the east coast by Commodore Stockton, and then a newer home was built in 1919 after the old one burned. In the 1920s and 1930s, Charles, his uncle Irving L. Ryder (the Santa Clara County Surveyor), and mother Jane operated the California Plow Co. on Polhemus (Taylor) Street. After Jane died, Charles married Irene J., a native of England. During the 1940s, Charles was the president of Ironcrafts Inc., builders of barbeque equipment, a company that grew out of the earlier California Plow Co. that Charles and Jane had conducted for many years.

On August 1, 1949, Charles B. and Irene J. Polhemus signed a Builder's Contract with William Radtke & Son, well known contractors from the Gilroy area. Radtke constructed the two-story brick home that remains on the property today. The gardens under the large oak trees are said to have been designed by renowned landscape architect, Thomas Church. The two large oak trees which gave the estate its name, "Two Oaks," were the main focus of the garden. Jasmine grew all around the house, and lemon bushes were planted by the living room windows as well as in pots on the front porch. Under the oaks a barbeque area was constructed, perhaps utilizing elements from Ironcrafts Inc., with two tiled picnic tables, a redwood tree, and redwood fencing. Vegetation included agapanthus (bear claw), mulberry bushes, plus an array of peach, apricot and fig trees in the yard. The rose garden in the back also had lavender, wisteria, and other flowering plants.

According to Pam-Anela Messenger, who wrote her thesis on Thomas Church and worked with him, there was correspondence in Church's files from Charles and Irene Polhemus, which gives further support that the design of gardens was his work. As yet, no landscape design has been located. Ms. Messenger offered that typically Church would have designed the hardscape of the garden, in this case the wall, lattice, benches, barbeque area, and the dominant plantings. She said that, ". . . in older gardens, the hardscape is usually all that is left. He tended to have very strong forms that withstand the test of time. Plants are often a limited palette that give structure to the gardens and clients would "fill-in" with their selections."

The lower floor of the house had a large living room, a powder room with a half bath, a large dining room, a breakfast room, a kitchen, a laundry room (which overlooked the kitchen garden, and a den with built-in bookshelves, a marble fireplace, and a butler's quarters with a separate bath. The upstairs was originally designed to be a large master bedroom, with an adjoining dressing room and bath, plus a sewing room and an office. The Polhemuses ended up using the Butler's quarters downstairs as their master bedroom as they never finished the upstairs during their ownership.

During this period, the land surrounding the house was leased to the Nakao family who farmed the acreage. The building on the eastern edge of the complex housed farm workers. In 1960, the Polhemuses sold their home and property and they moved to Palo Alto. Charles died in 1969 at age 80 and Irene in 1990 at age 88. As they had no children, the papers of Charles B. and George B. Polhemus were given to the Bancroft Library and much of the estate was willed to Trinity Episcopal Church in San Jose. Other items were purchased by a local collector.

The new owners were Allan J. and Alice N. Benson. Dr. Benson was a well-known local physician, who in 1955 with six other physicians founded the San Jose Medical Clinic, which pioneered group practice in San Jose. The original clinic, a modest building on Seventeenth Street, expanded until it took over most of the block. The clinic had 150 physicians and eventually changed its name to the San Jose Medical Group.

The Bensons finished the upper floor into bedrooms for their family that included four children. They

raised their children at this location, and the Nakao family continued to farm the land. Alice Benson passed away in 1990, and Dr. Benson in 2000. In 2004, the Benson heirs sold their interest in the property to Thomas Newton Foster III. Foster's father had owned a share of the property, as well as the adjacent 38-acre parcel previously owned by the Ramelli family for many years.

In recent years, the John Spina family has leased the property and operates Spina Farms, which includes a fruit and vegetable stand on Santa Teresa Blvd at Bailey Avenue.

A gravel driveway leads east across cultivated fields to the complex of six buildings about ¼ mile from Santa Teresa Boulevard. The building complex is divided into two zones: (1) the main house and garden on the south; and, (2) the worker housing (3 buildings), the dairy barn and shed (the old railroad Depot) to the north and east. The large flat lot surrounding the buildings and trees has been planted in recent years with various crops, primarily corn. A number of large and medium size trees, including several large oak trees and redwoods, are near the house. The gardens associated with the house are described below.

The Polhemus House and Garden

The house and garden occupies its own enclave in the building complex, separated from the other buildings by the north wall along the front garden and screening landscaping. The garden in front of the house, dominated by two gigantic oak trees (the namesake for the "Two Oaks" estate), has a ground covering of light crushed gravel. Various circular groups of plantings (hedges etc.) are in the house's front garden near the trees and around the perimeter of the garden. The north wall of vertical wood boards covered with diagonal latticework and a projecting ivy covered trellis creates a clear enclosing border for the garden, separating it from the worker housing and farm buildings to the north. A round arch opening with pilasters and classical architrave molding frame the picket gate in the north wall. A large brick barbeque area is adjacent to the north wall at the northeast corner of the garden. A vegetable garden is adjacent to the west façade. Additional trees are in the vicinity of the east and south facades of the house. A modern chain link fence is adjacent to the south façade.

The square plan, two-story, red brick masonry house has a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The prominent, two-story, projecting front portico has foursquare columns supporting a flat roof. The porch floor is concrete with perimeter red brick paving. The symmetrical front façade has a main entrance paneled door below a round arch with fan light. The four large first floor windows are 6 over 9, wood-sash, double-hung. The four 6 over 6, wood-sash, double-hung second floor windows flank a recessed second floor balcony with decorative wrought iron. The west and south façades have large exterior chimneys projecting high above the roof with flanking first and second floor windows. A single-story kitchen wing with a gable roof projects from the east façade. The kitchen wing has doors to the outside on both the north and south façades.

The asymmetrical south façade also has an exterior brick chimney on its eastern half flanked by a variety of adjacent windows. On the first floor, a large bowed multi-pane window and three 6 over 6 double-hung windows are west of the chimney and a single 6 over 6 double-hung window is to the east. Single hinged doors flank the bowed window (opening into the house's living room). T he second floor has two 4 over 4 double-hung windows west of the chimney and a single, 6 over 6 window on the east. The interior of the house was not accessible (the original plan is described above).

East of the house and garden are farm worker apartments (referred to as Worker Housing I), a long, single-story, rectangular plan, wood-frame building with a gable roof covered with rolled roofing. The roof eaves have exposed rafters. The exterior walls are covered with modern board and batten siding. A shed roof extension on the west façade is partially covered with tongue and groove siding. The extension has wood-sash casement windows; the other windows in the building are one over one, wood-sash, double-hung. A number of windows have been enlarged and replaced with aluminum sliders. T he north façade has two entrance doors.

Northwest of Worker Housing I is the railroad Depot building that is now a storage shed. The rectangular plan, single-story, wood-frame structure has a gable roof covered with wood shingles. The roof shingles are now quite deteriorated. The roof has plain eaves. The exterior walls are covered with rustic siding under the gable. The interior wood posts have

diagonal bracing. The building's north and south round arch openings are filled with vertical wooden boards (modern aluminum windows have been cut into the boards). The east façade has what appears to be a shed roof addition covering the original round arch openings. The west façade, also with two arched openings, has a single hinged door on the north.

West of the Depot building are two additional buildings housing farm workers. Worker Housing II is a wood-frame, rectangular plan building with a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are covered with board and batten siding (except for the west façade covered with asphalt shingles) and the building has a post and pier foundation. A medium size tree is adjacent to the shed roof entrance porch on the south façade. Modern aluminum sliders flank the entrance door. The north façade also has two aluminum windows. Adjacent to and west of this building is an almost identical building (Worker Housing III), a longer version of Worker Housing II. Worker Housing III is also a wood-frame, single-story, rectangular plan building with a gable roof covered with rolled roofing. The exterior walls are covered with board and batten siding and the building has a post and pier foundation. A medium size tree is adjacent to shed roof entrance porch on the south façade. Modern aluminum sliders flank the entrance door. The building has a subsidiary entrance on the west façade. The north façade also has three aluminum windows.

Southwest of Worker Housing III, the large wood-frame dairy barn has a tall, central gable covered with corrugated metal and side, shed-roof dependencies. The exterior walls are covered with board and batten siding and the roof eaves have exposed rafters. Inside, the barn has a wood truss roof joined to parallel rows of interior posts. The original siding is secured with square nails, suggesting a pre-1890 construction date for the barn. Some of the original siding has been replaced with matching board and batten. The doors into the side facades opened to bring in the cows for milking. The tall center area was for storing hay. The barn's north façade has 5 large doors, 3 small doors and five 8 light windows. The main façade on the west has two doors constructed of vertical wood-planks. Two modern aluminum windows have been added north of the doors. The south façade has three doors and the east façade has a large central sliding door and another subsidiary sliding door into the south wing.

A modern fruit and vegetable stand is located on Santa Teresa Blvd at Bailey Avenue.

Evaluation: This evaluation of the Polhemus property considers the buildings and landscape within two potential periods of significance: the first period is associated with the 19th century buildings on the site, the dairy barn and the old Railroad Depot, and the second period, 1949-50, when the main house was constructed and landscape architect Thomas Church designed the garden adjacent to the house.

Although the Depot was moved to this location, possibly from the town of Coyote, the building, it was likely constructed in 1869-70 when the railroad first arrived in this area. If this attribution is true, it would be one of the oldest railroad buildings in Santa Clara County. The original 1863 section of the Santa Clara Depot, considered to be one of the earliest surviving depots in California, may be only 6 years older than the Coyote Depot. The barn appears to be a rare surviving example of its type and size in southern Santa Clara County. The Fisher Ranch and Stevens Ranch are the only other surviving 19th century ranches in the Coyote Valley with farm buildings as early as the Polhemus barn. The barn and Depot are rare, surviving examples of these building types in Santa Clara County. The Coyote Depot is also a rare surviving building associated with early railroad history in Santa Clara County and the barn with early agricultural history. Because of later alterations to these buildings, they may not retain sufficient historic integrity to be eligible for the National Register, but the buildings appear to be significant under California Register Criterion 1 and 3 and retain sufficient integrity under California Register criterion.

Considered to be the father of modern California landscape architecture, the designer of the Polhemus garden, Thomas Church, is recognized today as one of the most significant American landscape architects of the 20th century (see Trieb 2004:88-176). Church's standard text on landscape architecture, *Gardens are for People*, is also widely recognized as a classic study on residential landscape design. Although it is difficult to know exactly how much of the original plan survives because research did not locate the original garden plan, the Polhemus garden exhibits a number of signature Church garden features. Church gardens emphasized ease of maintenance thus they often had sparse plantings defined by "hardscape" borders created by low angled benches and wooden or

stonewalls. Much of the garden can be various types of border or paving material organized in innovative abstract forms. The lattice-covered wall with the classical revival doorway (Church especially admired gardens of the Italian Renaissance) of the Polhemus garden is a typical Church motif. Central design elements were often natural or introduced California Live Oaks, as seen in the Polhemus garden. Church also often used various low plantings (in circles or other geometric forms) seen in the Polhemus garden. Church emphasized gardens as extensions of the living areas of the adjacent house. The large barbeque and outdoor dining area complemented this aspect of Church's design.

Since Bay Area Church gardens are concentrated primarily in the affluent communities of Woodside, Atherton and Hillsborough, few, if any, examples of his work are in the San Jose area. The Polhemus garden appears to be a particularly rare Church garden in the San Jose/Morgan Hill area, thus the house and garden appear to be eligible under California Register Criterion 3 because its association with this master designer. The period of significance for the house and the garden is the date of their construction 1949-50.

It is standard practice to evaluate designed historic landscapes and related historic architecture as a unit, not as separate resources (see *National Register Bulletin 18 - How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes*, page 2), thus the Polhemus house and garden is evaluated as a single resource. Although an unusually large Colonial Revival house, the house appears to be significant under Criterion 3 primarily because of its relationship with the garden. Given that research did not locate the original garden design, the garden may not retain sufficient integrity to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion c. The house and garden do not appear to be significant under California Register Criteria 1 and 2 or National Register Criterion a and b.

In conclusion, the Polhemus house and garden appear to be eligible for the California Register because they appear to be significant under Criterion 3. The dairy barn and the Railroad Depot appear to be eligible for the California Register because they appear to be significant under Criterion 1 and 3. The buildings and the garden do not appear to be eligible for the National Register because based on the research and field survey conducted to date, they may lack historic integrity. The house and garden appear to be a potential City of San Jose Landmark.

The worker housing are not distinguished or historically significant examples of their building type, thus they do not appear to be eligible for the California Register or the National Register.

7.3 DEVELOPMENT AREA - COYOTE VALLEY URBAN RESERVE (CVUR)

[see Table 7.2]

In general, this area appears to have a moderate to high potential for prehistoric archaeological resources especially within valley floor areas near or adjacent to water resources and along trails and access points. A moderate potential for as yet unknown subsurface prehistoric archaeological resources appears present especially adjacent to or near water sources. Architectural resources are generally associated with American Period agricultural and ranching activities with a center point in the hamlet of Coyote and along major transportation routes. Additional built-environment resources may be present within this area particularly away from public thoroughfares as a systematic inventory could not be undertaken due to lack of access to private properties.

Eleven recorded Native American archaeological sites and three reported but not formally recorded locations with prehistoric artifacts are present within the CVUR. Two of the resources are outside of the Development Area but are included since they are part of a National Register prehistoric archaeological district. The resources include a large, long-term habitation and burial ground, isolated Native American skeletal remains, low density lithic scatters with fire-cracked rock, a quarry and isolated artifact finds that may be indicative of buried archaeological sites.

Two resources have been determined eligible for the National Register/California Register as part of an archaeological district with two other resources also included within the district but outside of the Development Area. Four resources do not appear eligible for the registers based on the available data and six resources appear potentially eligible but require further identification and evaluation including three reported resource locations.

Native American trails would have been located along creeks, proceeding through the Coyote and Almaden valleys between prehistoric and protohistoric sites/villages. Physical remnants of former trails in the CVUR have not been located.

No known ethnographic or contemporary Native American resources, including villages, sacred places, traditional or contemporary use areas, have been identified within the NCCIA.

There are no recorded Hispanic or American period archaeological sites. Twenty-three locations were identified as having a potential for historic archaeological materials associated with the American Period based on a review of Thompson and West (1876) and historical research. Four of these are potentially eligible for the National/California registers. The other 19 resources have not been evaluated and further identification is required.

Twenty-eight (28) architectural resources/complexes have been identified and formally recorded within the CVUR. Of these six appear to be eligible for the National/California registers. There are three historic bridges present constructed between 1931-1946. All of the bridges are considered Category 5 bridges by Caltrans and not eligible for the National/California registers. One potential historic district, the Coyote Depot Complex, consisting of the buildings and structures associated with the former Southern Pacific Railroad depot in the hamlet of Coyote, has been identified.

7.3A Native American Resources

Eleven prehistoric archaeological sites and three reported resource locations are present or partially present within the CVUR. The recorded sites include CA-SCl-106, SCl-174, SCl-175, SCl-176, SCl-177, SCL-341, SCl-356, SCL-357, SCl-458, SCl-571, and SCl-573. Reported sites include M40 and M162 as well as early newspaper accounts of Native American burials located in the hamlet of Coyote. The following summaries have been extracted from various sources and vary in detail (Note: These descriptions are more extensive than provided in the Basin Research Associates et al. 2004) and include the results of field review(s).

CA-SCl-106 (P-43-000120; part Circles of Circles Archaeological District)

CA-SCl-106, described as a "permanent (year round) occupational site with midden" and a "major habitation site" at the base of CA-SCl-341 was observed in the vicinity of Palm Canyon (USGS Morgan Hill 1980; Hunter 1973/site form; Roop and Flynn 1974/site form; Cartier et al. 1979; Cartier et al. 1980:79; Bocek et al. 1980:13). The site included culturally affected soil (midden), bedrock mortars, a flake scatter (with at least one obsidian flake present), cores, worked flakes, fire affected rock, a bifacial knife, pestle fragments, pecked rocks, and historic glass and ceramic fragments, and a pipe fragment (Hunter 1973/site form). The site was relocated the following year and shell, a mano and spire lopped *Olivella* beads (Type 1A) were also observed (Roop and Flynn 1974/site form).

Five testing phases have been completed at the site and Native American human remains were recovered from two separate areas. Twenty-seven (27) 1 x 1 meter units within the midden area were hand excavated to 250 cm, but did not continue to culturally sterile soil. Backhoe testing was also conducted in non-midden areas (Laffey et al. 1980/NR form). Cultural material included chipped lithics (Franciscan and Monterey chert, chalcedony, and obsidian); groundstone ("banana stones" [rounded, elongate pebbles, usually about finger-sized]; shouldered cobbles; metate-like tabular stone fragments; hand-sized cobbles or manos; stones which exhibit pounding, crushing use-wear; a "marble-like" gaming piece; pestles; mortars/mortar fragments; worked bone; projectile points (leaf-shaped, Desert Side-notched, Panoche-Desert Side-notched, Contracting Stem, Martis Triangular; Triangular or Leaf-Shaped; Point Preform); beads (Olivella shell beads, a *Tivella*-tube bead); and, faunal remains.[25] Fire-cracked rock and charcoal was also recovered (Cartier et al. 1979; Cartier et. al. 1980:50-57; Bocek et al. 1980).

Three of five obsidian samples were identified as Napa Glass Mountain and two as Casa Diablo source in Central California (Bocek et al. 1980:127). The soils analysis noted the presence of Pleasanton-Yolo soils and revealed dark-stained midden sediment with

25. Found in six test units. Beads minimally described in Cartier et al. (1979/S-5251)

an eroded clay content, the result of intense occupation between 10-150 cm below the present ground surface. The second and lower horizon from 150-320 cm corresponds to the naturally occurring B-horizon, an alluvial stream bench (Bocek et al. 1980:218, 240).

The ten vertebrate fauna taxa identified included cottontail rabbit, California ground squirrel, Western Gray squirrel, Botta pocket gopher, deer mouse, dog or coyote, bobcat, Tule elk, Mule deer, and Pacific pond turtle. In addition, unidentifiable fragments of fish and bird were present. Sixteen were clearly culturally modified and included seven with evidence of processing and/or butchering, three spatulate bone fragments (of tools or ornaments), and two large-mammal bone splinters sharpened on one end, and the remainder unidentifiable fragments (Bocek et al. 1980:132, 152-153, 160, 167-168).[26]

The cultural deposit at this large long-term habitation site - "village" and "massive burial ground" extended to a depth of at least 2.5 meters below the surface. The site was apparently occupied during the Early, Middle and Late Horizons from approximately 6000 years ago to the contact period. Chronologically diagnostic artifacts included Desert Side-notched projectile points of the Panoche subtype and tube-shell beads, time markers indicative of Phase II of the Late Horizon. Radiocarbon dates included "corrected" radiocarbon dates of 6349 $\pm$ 570 radiocarbon years at 2.5 meters and 1390 $\pm$ radiocarbon years at 40-70 cm below surface. Thus, the site may have been occupied as early as 4399 $\pm$ 570 B.C. The artifacts indicate that the site dates range from "intermediate dates" and Phase II of the Late Horizon. Cartier has assigned archaeological sites CA-SCl-64, SCl-106, and SCl-178 to a "Santa Teresa Complex" of the Lower Archaic (Laffey et al. 1980/NR form; Bocek et al. 1980:34, 46-54, 90-102, 260; Moratto 1984:269).

Forty-three (43) trenches consisting of 420 linear feet were excavated in 2002 to determine/confirm the horizontal and vertical site boundaries of CA-SCl-106 (Cartier 2002c). Eleven units were culturally sterile with the remaining 32 units having some indication of archaeological materials. A cultural deposit was noted as present between 130-180 cm[27] below surface.[28] The archaeological finds were described as ". . . midden soils, cooking stones (fire cracked rock), groundstone fragments and indications of prolonged habitation." The testing concluded that the site was discontinuous and for the most part confined to 0-100/110 cm below the surface. The most notable finds consisted of: Trench 2 ". . . midden soils containing small amounts of fire cracked rock and broken groundstone fragments" between 0-100 cm (final depth 160 cm); Trench 23 ". . . a few pieces of fire cracked rock, midden soils, and a groundstone fragment" between 0-60 cm (final depth 140 cm); and, Trench 27 with ". . . rich midden and many pieces of fire cracked rock from 0 to 110 centimeters" (final depth 150 cm). Areas of high and moderate sensitivity were delineated and do not conform to the recorded site boundaries (Cartier 2002c). A revised site record has not been filed.

CA-SCl-106 is part of the Circles of Circles Archaeological District which includes CA-SCl-106, SCl-341 (a habitation and probable ceremonial site), SCl-356 and SCl-357 (both chert quarries). The sites appear to have been ". . . occupied and/or used simultaneously at least during the latest phase of site occupation" (Laffey et al. 1980:#7, p. 1).

Field Review: CA-SCl-106 is situated within three Development Area parcels. A field inventory was undertaken August 16-18, 2005 by Mr. Canzonieri; Dr. Colin I. Busby also viewed the site on August 18. The site is within an alluvial fan of two intermittent creeks. A Franciscan Formation is located north and west of the site, while Franciscan Formation and the Mesozoic ultra basic intrusive rocks are located south of the site (Rogers 1966). The soil within the site boundaries is notably darker than the black silty clay of the surrounding area. Surface visibility within the mapped site boundaries was approximately 50-80% due to recent cattle grazing. Numerous ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) burrows were present with ample backdirt available for inspection; a Franciscan chert flake was observed in one burrow. Three indurated sandstone bowl mortar rim fragments, a complete pestle and a pestle fragment, several Franciscan chert flakes and core fragments

26. The use of 1/4 inch mesh screen likely skewed the recovery of the fauna sample.

27. Thirty (32) trenches were from 0-130 to 140 cm; 10 trenches from 0-150 to 170 cm deep; and one trench from 0-180.

28. Mapping is schematic and lacks a datum.

(red and green) and a quartz chunk were observed on the surface. No shell, bone, etc. or definite fire cracked rock or baked clay were noted.

Evaluation: The Circles of Circles Archaeological District, was determined eligible for separate listing on the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper (CAL/OHP 2006:district code 2S, determined eligible for National Register as separate listing 3/01/83; sites code 2D, determined eligible for National Register as contributor to a district). The district was determined eligible for "Information Potential" (e.g., Criterion d; NPS 2003:web). The configuration of CA-SCl-106 attached to the Nomination form differs from the shape as mapped by the CHRIS/NWIC. The latter continues further west and about half the length north-south.

The research conducted to date suggests that the site should be considered a significant prehistoric cultural resource. Systematic archaeological investigations of the site could address Middle and Late Period chronology, subsistence and settlement patterns, technology, mortuary practices, paleodemography, paleopathology, culture history and exchange systems (external trade relations), site formation processes, and paleoenvironment within the Santa Clara Valley.

CA-SCl-174 (P-43-000185)

CA-SCl-174, a flake scatter with a single core, was observed adjacent to intermittent Fisher Creek (Wardell 1974f/site form).

Field Review: The archaeological field inventory of CA-SCL-174 was conducted by Mr. Canzonieri on August 16, 2005 and Mr. Canzonieri and Dr. Busby on August 18, 2005. The site is located partly within a development parcel. No prehistoric cultural material was observed. Several small chert (Franciscan variety-red & green) pebbles and a small-subrounded chert cobble were observed on the surface, but did not appear culturally modified. The chert is likely float resulting from the alluvial fan of *Laguna Seca* and nearby seasonal drainages.

Evaluation: CA-SCl-174 does not appear to be eligible for inclusion on the National and/or California registers. No prehistoric cultural material was observed during the field review. As a result, the site does appear to not contain sufficient data to provide significant information in prehistory/history (Criterion d/4) and does not satisfy other NR/CR criteria (a-c/1-3).

CA-SCl-175 (P-43-000186)

CA-SCl-175, a flake scatter with a single flake and core, was observed north of Laguna/Fisher Creek (Wardell 1974g/site form).

Field Review: The archaeological field inventory of CA-SCL-175 was conducted on August 16, 2005 by Mr. Canzonieri and August 18, 2005 by Mr. Canzonieri and Dr. Busby. The site is located within a development parcel.[29] No prehistoric cultural material was observed. Several small Franciscan chert (red and green) pebbles and a small-subrounded chert cobble were present on the surface, but did not appear culturally modified. The chert is likely float resulting from the alluvial fan of *Laguna Seca* and nearby seasonal drainages.

Evaluation: CA-SCl-175 does not appear to be eligible for inclusion on the National and/or California registers. No prehistoric cultural material was observed during the field review. As a result, the site does appear to not contain sufficient data to provide significant information in prehistory/history (Criterion d/4) and does not satisfy other NR/CR criteria (a-c/1-3).

CA-SCl-176 (P-43-000187)

CA-SCl-176, a flake scatter (3 flakes), was noted west of and slightly south of CA-SCl-175 and east of CA-SCl-106 adjacent to an intermittent portion of Laguna/Fisher Creek (Wardell 1974h/site form).

Field Review: The archaeological field inventory of CA-SCL-176 was conducted on August 16, 2005 by Mr. Canzonieri and August 18, 2005 by Mr. Canzonieri and Dr. Busby. The site is located within three parcels.[30] Several small chert (Franciscan variety-red & green) pebbles and a small-subrounded chert cobble were observed on the surface, but did not appear culturally modified. The chert is likely float resulting from the alluvial fan of *Laguna Seca* and nearby seasonal drainages.

29. This parcel also includes CA-SCL-176 (P-43-000187).

30. This parcel also includes CA-SCl-175 (P-43-000186).

Evaluation: CA-SCl-176 does not appear to be eligible for inclusion on the National and/or California registers. No prehistoric cultural material was observed during the field review. As a result, the site does appear to not contain sufficient data to provide significant information in prehistory/history (Criterion d/4) and does not satisfy other NR/CR criteria (a-c/1-3).

CA-SCl-177 (P-43-000188)

CA-SCl-177, a ". . . pseudo site resulting from exotic fill", has been recorded along a dirt road northeast of Monterey Road and south of the Riverside Golf Course (Flynn 1974m/site form).

Field Review: The archaeological field inventory was conducted on July 27, 2005. The "pseudo" site is recorded within one parcel and the Greenbelt boundary bisects this parcel. Mr. Canzonieri attempted to relocate the portion of the site within the Development Area.

Evaluation: CA-SCl-177, described as a ". . . pseudo site resulting from exotic fill," does not appear to be eligible for inclusion on the National and/or California registers. No prehistoric cultural material was observed during the field review. The site does not appear to contain sufficient data to provide significant information in prehistory/history (Criterion d/4) and does not satisfy other NR/CR criteria (a-c/1-3).

CA-SCl-356 (P-43-000362; part of Circles of Circles Archaeological District)

CA-SCl-356, partly in the Development Area, consists of a Franciscan chert outcrop/quarry site described as "battered and used as a quarry for stone found at 106" [CA-SCl-106]. This site is part of the Circles of Circles Archaeological District (Whitlow 1979/site form; Cartier et al. 1980:57).[31]

Field Review: CA-SCl-356 is located partly within one parcel. The archaeological field inventory on August 17-18, 2005 relocated the location of the designated resource. A close examination of the rock outcroppings suggests that the boulders are not Franciscan chert, but likely ophiolite based on local geological formation mapping (Note: the outcrops are mapped within the Franciscan Formation and the Upper Ultra basic Intrusive Rocks). However, the boulders do not have physical properties of a chert. The boulders and spalls within the mapped site boundary do not appear to have any obvious cultural modifications (i.e., battering or marks suggestive of raw material removal; the presence of any quantities of lithic debitage, etc.). No prehistoric cultural material indicative of a quarry and/or tool stone source was observed. The few pieces of lithic debitage observed at CA-SCl-106 to the north do not appear to match the lithology observed at this site. It appears probable that the boulders were mis-identified as a cultural resource.

Evaluation: The Circles of Circles Archaeological District was determined eligible for separate listing on the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper (CAL/OHP 2006:district code 2S, determined eligible for National Register as separate listing 3/01/83; sites code 2D, determined eligible for National Register as contributor to a district).

However, CA-SCl-356 does not appear to qualify as an archaeological site as no prehistoric cultural material or modification to the outcrop was observed during the recent field review. It appears to be a natural rock formation. The site location was revisited on February 7, 2006 with the City of San Jose (Darryl Boyd, Michael Mena, Planning Division, EEHVS/ CVSP Team), David J. Powers & Associates (Judy Shanley), Basin Research Associates (Colin I Busby, Christopher Canzonieri), Art Gonzales (a local longtime resident) and two members (Edward Ketchum, Valentin Lopez) representing the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band. No indications of the site were again noted in the mapped location. Both Mr. Ketchum and Mr. Lopez carefully examined the area and found no indications of prehistoric Native American use. As a result, the site location does appear to not contain sufficient data to provide significant information in prehistory/history (Criterion d/4) and does not satisfy other NR/CR criteria (a-c/1-3).

31. Note CA-SCl-357 (P-43-000363) another Franciscan chert outcrop/quarry site which is also part of the Circles of Circles Archaeological District is located west of the CVSP (north of CA-SCl-356 and west of CA-SCl-106). Also plotted on the map is CA-SCl-341 (P-43-000347). It is also part of the Circle of Circles Archaeological District and is located just to the north of CA-SCl-106. This site has circular rock features present which have been interpreted as the remains of pit houses).

CA-SCl-458 (P-43-000459)

CA-SCl-458 has been characterized as having a midden-like soil with ". . . fire-cracked rock, sandstone ground stone fragments, Franciscan chert (local) primary flakes, debitage and large core tools, a whole chlorite schist pestle (found by owner)", and ". . . possible shellfish remains on the shoreline of Laguna Seca." The site ". . . may have functioned as a seasonal focus" of the San Carlos (*Matalan*) tribelet ... whose center "has been identified as CA-SCl-2 (Flynn 1980a/site form; Flynn 1980b:7). The site was relocated in 1999. "A thin scatter of prehistoric stone tools (including two large cores from stone tool making) and fire-cracked rock (cooking stones)" were observed. Archaeological monitoring of all subsurface construction into native soils was recommended ["it is minimally recommended"] (Cartier 1999:44).

Field Review: The archaeological field inventory conducted on July 21, 2005 failed to relocate CA-SCl-458. The soil consisted of dark grayish brown clayey silt (alluvium associated with *Laguna Seca*). Surface visibility was excellent due to recent plowing activities. Several small sandstone cobble fragments (subrounded to angular) and a single subrounded chert cobble were observed along with modern trash (plastic, metal, fabric, etc.). None of the cobbles were culturally modified and no fire-cracked rock, chert debitage, groundstone tools, etc. were observed during the field inventory.

Evaluation: CA-SCl-458 could not be relocated. Its putative location and could represent a potential subsurface prehistoric archaeological resource. Additional identification and evaluation is recommended as the archival documentation suggests the presence of a resource that could address chronology, subsistence and settlement patterns, technology, culture history and exchange systems (external trade relations), site formation processes, and paleoenvironment within the Santa Clara Valley. The site could have sufficient data to provide significant information in history/prehistory (Criterion d/4).

CA-SCl-571 (P-43-000566)

CA-SCl-571, an area of diffuse fire cracked rock of mostly stream cobbles with small broken chunks of Franciscan chert, is located adjacent to the east side of Monterey Road (Box 568, Monterey Road, north of the access road to the Riverside Golf Club between Richmond and Scheller Avenues. This site was recorded during a survey conducted for the City of San Jose's proposed North Coyote Valley Improvement District (Harmon and Thomas 1985/site form).

Evaluation: This site has not been evaluated for inclusion on the National or California Register. Further identification and evaluation is recommended. The site could have sufficient data to provide significant information in history/prehistory (Criterion d/Criterion 4).

CA-SCl-573 (P-43-000568)

Resource is located within the Bailey Road/U.S. Highway 101 Interchange right-of-way. It is a large, very low-density lithic scatter, interpreted as a temporary or seasonal, task-oriented gathering/processing and hunting camp.

Prehistoric cultural material was exposed during archaeological construction monitoring of the Bailey Road/Highway 101 Interchange bridge, immediately west of Coyote Creek and the location of CA-SCl-573. Eight chert lithics (one definitely cultural), a possible distal/proximal pestle fragment, two probable groundstone mortar fragments, a charmstone, a shell, and an animal bone fragment were noted by the monitoring archaeologist. Native American human remains were exposed at approximately 24-inches/61 cm below the original surface at STA 90 $\pm$ 60 on May 5, 2003. The remains consisted of a partially damaged primary adult inhumation, 25+ years in age and probably female. A single infant fibula was also observed 10-15 cm southeast of the burial. No grave goods were associated with the remains.

In addition to the human remains and isolated artifacts, four features were also exposed, recorded, and reburied at the request of the Native American most likely descendant, Mr. George Corral. Feature 1, a rock concentration of sub-angular and sub-rounded cobbles (4-5 inches diameter) was observed in an area 1.6 meters north-south x 1.9 meters east-west at between 50-65 cm below original surface. Features 2-4 consisted of reddish-orange fire-affected clay with charcoal flecks which appeared to be residues associated with orchard burning. Feature 2 was 0.5 meters north-south x 0.58 meters east-west at

60-70 cm depth original surface; Feature 3 was 0.65 meters north-south x 0.9 meters east-west at 25-48 cm below original surface; and, Feature 4 was 1.0 meter north-south x 0.7 meters east-west at 25-41 cm below original surface.

Due to the proximity of CA-SCl-573, the remains and features were recorded as an extension (boundary expansion) of the site. The human remains and grave goods were reburied within the interchange footprint at the request of the most likely descendant.

Field Review: The site area was monitored by Basin Research Associates during construction in 2003. It is currently within the highway interchange footprint. The overall boundary of the site is not known as it appears to extend into private property. The resources noted during monitoring could be part of a series of sites along the creek bank with many of the resources buried under alluvium.

Evaluation: The results of several testing programs suggest that the site did not satisfy National Register of Historic Places criteria, but the site has not been formally evaluated. The cultural materials exposed during archaeological monitoring on the west side of Coyote Creek suggest that it appears eligible under Criterion d and 4. The resource appears to have integrity within the expanded boundary and should be considered a significant prehistoric cultural resource. Archaeological investigations of the site could address chronology, subsistence and settlement patterns, technology, mortuary practices, paleodemography, paleopathology, culture history and exchange systems (external trade relations), site formation processes, and paleoenvironment within the Santa Clara Valley.

Itatani

Mr. Canzonieri observed non *in-situ* artifacts during an August 8, 2005 field survey of four parcels of private property to locate the site of the 1866-1930s D.G. Brewer/Ransom/Harvey House Site. Artifacts included two bowl mortars, three pestles, and numerous chert cores. Prehistoric artifacts had also been reported previously in the same area by Marylis Johnson Garthoeffner (Charlene Duval, personal communication).

Evaluation: The artifacts could be associated with resources located along the banks of Coyote Creek and probably represent an unreported resource similar to CA-SCl-573. The area should be considered sensitive and further identification and evaluation is recommended. The potential resource appears eligible for inclusion on the National or California registers under Criterion d and 4. Archaeological investigations could possibly address chronology, subsistence and settlement patterns, technology, mortuary practices, paleodemography, paleopathology, culture history and exchange systems (external trade relations), site formation processes, and paleoenvironment within the Santa Clara Valley.

Isolate

An isolated indurated sandstone bowl mortar fragment was observed by Mr. Canzonieri on August 16, 2005 south of Richmond Avenue along a dirt road. No other prehistoric cultural materials were noted.

Evaluation: The artifact could be associated with a subsurface deposit or human remains. The area should be considered sensitive and further identification and evaluation is recommended prior to evaluation.

Coyote Native American Skeletal Remains [Hamlet of Coyote]

The first known discovery of Native American remains in Coyote Valley dates to 1932. A number of "Indian skeletons" were discovered during excavation of gasoline supply tanks at a service station owned by Pietro Tripoi in the Hamlet of Coyote (*San Jose Mercury Herald* (9/6/32) article, *"Coyote Was Once Indian Cemetery"*; Corbett 1985:possibly #Y). The location of this find has not been identified.

Evaluation: The 1932 report suggests a potential for additional prehistoric cultural materials and Native American burials within the boundaries of Coyote. The proximity of Coyote to the Metcalf Energy Center and CA-SCl-838 adds further to the potential for buried archaeological resources within the hamlet.

Other Native American Resources (General to Plan Area)

A major prehistoric and probable protohistoric trail from San Pablo Bay/Lower Sacramento Valley Delta south to the Pajaro River (approximating the current

alignments of State Highway 17 and State Highway 101/Monterey Road) passed through the general study area along Coyote Creek. In addition, an inferred trail also appears to have proceeded to/from this trail through the Coyote Valley and through the Almaden Valley in the vicinity of Alamitos Creek and the Santa Teresa Hills (Elsasser 1986:48, Table 4, Fig. 10, #1 and #9).

No known ethnographic or contemporary Native American resources, including villages, sacred places, traditional or contemporary use areas, have been identified within the Development Area.

7.3B Historic Period Archaeological Resources

Hispanic Period Archaeological Sites

No Hispanic Era archaeological sites have been recorded in the CVUR.

American Period Archaeological Sites

There are no formally recorded American Era archaeological resources within the CVUR. One resource appears on the *California History Plan* and the *California Inventory of Historic Resources*.

Twelve Mile House or Coyote or "Laguna House" was in existence by 1853. "12 Mile House" with "Heath" directly below appear on the east side of Monterey Road on Healeys' 1866 map and "Gillie's 12 Mile House" appears on Thompson's 1857 *Plat of Rancho La Laguna Seca*. From east to west, "12 Mile House, Monterey Road, "Coyote Station" (railroad station), and railroad tracks are shown on Thompson West's 1876 *Historical Atlas of Santa Clara County*. The 1897 Herrmann Maps *Part of Fiacro Fisher's Land in the Rancho La Laguna Seca* shows 12 Mile House on the east side of Monterey. Twelve Mile House was located near the cattle-shipping office, which was built after 1869 and used as the Coyote post office in 1966. Hoover et al. (1966:431) also refers to an "old stage barn" which was still extant in 1966. Twelve Mile House was destroyed by fire in January 1963 (Hoover et al. 1966:431 w/ photograph). See below for additional information.

Twelve Mile House is included on the *California History Plan* and the *California Inventory of Historic Resources*. The *California Inventory* states "Stage Station on San Jose-Monterey Run. Now Coyote Inn, adjacent cattle shipping office, built after 1869, used as Post Office, until destroyed by fire. Stage barn remains."

Both Twelve Mile House and Coyote Station are shown on Thompson and West's 1876 *Historical Atlas of Santa Clara County, California*. Later, the hamlet of **Coyote**, a typical rural settlement, provided services to travelers as well as to the surrounding agricultural economy. As a trading and shipping point, it was noted mostly for the production of prunes and seeds. An 1897 assessment map shows the most important buildings in Coyote - the Depot on the east side of the tracks just west of Monterey Road, and the Grange, 12 Mile House and a lot labeled "F. Fisher's" on the east side of Monterey Road (Herrmann Brothers 1897; USGS 1980).

7.3C Potential American Period Historic Archaeological Sites

The locations of three road houses (Twelve, Fourteen, Fifteen Mile House), two hamlets (Coyote and South Coyote) and another 20 potential American Period archaeological sites were identified after a review of the Healy 1866 map, the Thompson & West 1876 *Atlas*, the 1917 USGS topographic map and other documents. These American Era archaeological resources, whether still extant or not, have the potential for associated historic archaeological deposits.

Coyote and South Coyote were the foci of activity in the Coyote Valley. **Coyote** includes various resources, the most important include Twelve Mile House, the Depot Complex, and Grange (Herrmann Brothers 1897; USGS 1980). **South Coyote** although not shown on Thompson & West's 1876 *Atlas* map, was of sufficient importance in the early 20th century to be mapped on the 1917 USGS Morgan Hill quadrangle map. South Coyote is/was located about 1.5 miles south of Coyote, opposite Laguna Avenue on the east side of Monterey Road. Sites identified in South Coyote consist of: the Ketchum/Stevens/Malech House, ca. 1892; Stevens/Malech House, 1892; O. Stevens & Sons Store Site, ca. 1890s; and, Emada Methodist Episcopal Church Site, 1893-ca. 1916 (see below for additional information).

Stiffler House and Blacksmith Shop, ca. 1886

The Stiffler House and Blacksmith Shop were constructed by George Clarence Stiffler, the local blacksmith, in 1886 or 1887 on the site of the former gardens of the Twelve Mile House. The Stifflers lived at this location until 1920.

Evaluation: Potential archaeological resources associated with the ca. 1886 Stiffler House and Blacksmith Shop, cannot be evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers without completing a presence/absence testing program to determine the extent and integrity of any cultural materials that may be present.

Laguna House/Twelve Mile House Site, early 1850s-1963

The Laguna House/Twelve Mile House Site dating to the early 1850s-1963 consists of a hotel building and grounds to the north. The grounds also probably extended east to Coyote Creek. Healeys' 1866 map shows "12 Mile House" with "Heath" directly below; "Gillie's 12 Mile House" appears on Thompson's 1857 *Plat of Rancho La Laguna Seca*. "12 Mile House" is also shown on Thompson West's 1876 *Historical Atlas of Santa Clara County* and the 1897 Herrmann Map of *Part of Fiacro Fisher's Land in the Rancho La Laguna Seca*.

Laguna House, later known as the Twelve Mile House (12 Mile),[32] is thought to have been in use during the early 1850s. It appears to have served as a stage stop and inn for travelers along Monterey Highway. It was on land owned by the heirs of William Fisher (owner of *Laguna Seca* Ranch) and was probably owned by the Fisher family and perhaps leased to various proprietors. A large barn was located to the rear of the hotel; and by 1874, ornamental gardens had been planted to the north of the buildings. Between 1858 and 1862, John Barry was the proprietor of the establishment, which also included a saloon. By 1870, Daniel Rota, husband of Eulogia Fisher (daughter of *Laguna Seca Rancho* owner, William Fisher) was the proprietor. The next known operator was Orvis Stevens, who ran the inn between 1875 and 1883, prior to building his house on the east bank of Coyote Creek. He was followed in the 1880s by John B. Peppin. The Kruse Garage, Kruse House, Grange Hall, and Post Office back to the creek would have been included in the hotel grounds originally. In 1963, the building caught fire and was destroyed.

Field Review: An archaeological field inventory was conducted by Mr. Canzonieri on November 11, 2005. Most of the parcel surface is now covered with gravel. No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources were observed during the survey.

Evaluation: Twelve Mile House is included on the California *History Plan* and the *California Inventory of Historic Resources*. The former 12 Mile House building site and vicinity may contain subsurface data which has the potential to yield information important in the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation (Criterion d/4). In addition, Twelve Mile House and former grounds may satisfy Criterion a/1 (is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States). The former building/grounds do not satisfy other NR/CR Criteria (a-c/1-3).

Erwin Frost House Site, 1878-1920s

The Erwin Frost House Site dating to 1878-1920s included two parcels located within Lot 1 of the 1874 Dan Rota Segregation of Stark Farm. Edwin Frost and his wife Minnie built a house on Lot 1 of the Dan Rota Segregation about 1878. In 1879, he moved his family elsewhere but he and then his wife maintained ownership of this property until at least the 1890s. The house burned down as a result of bootlegging activities in the 1920s.

Evaluation: Pending a field review and further identification and evaluation, the location of this potential American Era site cannot be evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

Stark/Peppin House Site, ca. 1866

Stark/Peppin House Site, dated to ca. 1866, was located on the Monterey Road. John Stark purchased 66 acres from William Fisher (son of William Fisher) in 1866. Stark's farm buildings are shown on Lot 2 of the 1874 Dan Rota survey of the Stark Farm. By the 1870s, this house was the home of Soloman Peppin and his family. Thompson and West's 1876

32. This site has also been referred to as 12 Mile House, Coyote House, and Gillie's 12 mile House.

Historical Atlas of Santa Clara County, California shows the House site as situated within a 13-acre parcel owned by S. Pepin [*sic*]. The parcel became the home of the Emile F. Heple in the 1890s. By 1929, it was owned by Alfred Ober and by C. V. and Grace Fisher in the 1940s. Buildings are shown at this house site on the 1955 and 1980 USGS Morgan Hill topographic map.

Evaluation: Pending a field review and further identification and evaluation, the location of this potential American Era site cannot be evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

Emile F. Heple Store Site, ca. 1905

The Emile F. Heple Store Site, ca. 1905, may have been located on the east side of Monterey Road. The store was located within Lot 2 of the 1874 Dan Rota Segregation of the Stark Farm. This site consisted of a building - possibly a large barn as suggested by historic photographs - that Emile F. Heple converted into a general merchandise store about ca. 1905. The building had a huge barroom next to the grocery department. It is shown on the 1917 USGS Morgan Hill topographic map and burned sometime during the 1930s. After Heple, the store was owned by the Hammond/Wog family.

Evaluation: Pending a field review and further identification and evaluation, the location of this potential American Era site cannot be evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

J. M. Owen House, 1875

The J.M. Owen House was within a 65-acre parcel on the east side Monterey Road within Lot 5 of the 1874 Dan Rota Segregation of the Stark Farm. This still extant structure appears to date to 1875. Thompson and West's 1876 *Historical Atlas of Santa Clara County, California* shows a single structure within the 65-acre parcel. The house is currently occupied. The Owen family owned this house until it was sold in 1887 to Rev. Simon Goodenough. The Goodenough family sold the property about 1899 to J.D. Moresi, a Swiss dairyman whose family owned the property until 1913. By 1920, the property was owned by David L. Holt who was a farmer, a saloonkeeper, and a Prohibition era resort operator who was known to have engaged in bootlegging.

Field Review: Mr. Canzonieri conducted a field review and located the J.M. Owen House on August 8, 2005. He spoke to the occupant, who did not give his name. He noted that no prehistoric or historic era artifacts have ever been observed on the parcel.

Evaluation: The J.M. Owen House, an abandoned ca. 1875 Greek Revival style residence, has been evaluated as eligible under National Register and California Register criteria. It appears eligible under Criterion b/2 because of its association with J.M. Owen, an early pioneer in Coyote Valley for the period of significance of 1874 to 1884; Criterion c/3 for the period of significance 1874 (house and immediate setting of approximately one acre). The original outbuildings, orchards and other features related to the original ranching/farm setting and landscape have been seriously compromised and it does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity under Criterion a/1. In addition, the building and vicinity may contain subsurface data which has the potential to yield information important in the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation (Criterion d/4).

Railroad Spur to A. L. and E. B. Stone Co., ca. 1913

A Railroad Spur to A. L. and E. B. Stone Co. was located along the northern boundary of a parcel on the Monterey Road. This railroad spur was constructed about 1913 to access the first gravel quarry in Coyote, the E.B. and A.L. Stone Co.

Field Review: Permission to review could not be secured.

Evaluation: Pending a field review and further identification and evaluation, this potential American Era site cannot be evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers. However, in the opinion of Basin Research Associates, it is unlikely that this short segment retains integrity (e.g., track bed, etc.) or associations sufficient to satisfy the criteria for inclusion under any of the criteria for either the National/California registers.

D.G. Brewer/Ransom/Harvey House Site, 1866-1930s

The D.G. Brewer/Ransom/Harvey House Site dating to 1866-1930s was located at on the Monterey Road.

This parcel is the site of the 1866 Daniel G. Brewer house; Thompson and West's 1876 *Historical Atlas of Santa Clara County, California* show a structure and orchard owned by D.G. Brewer within an 80 acre parcel. Brewer sold to Joel W. Ransom in 1892. Upon Ransom's death in 1897, the property transferred to his niece, Harriett (Hattie) Newell Harvey. In the 1930s during Hattie's ownership, the house caught fire and burned. After Ms. Harvey's death, the property was left to her ranch foreman, Thomas Sugishita. The Sugishita family owned the property until 1984.

Field Review: Mr. Canzonieri observed prehistoric non *in-situ* artifacts in the vicinity of the residence compound during an August 8, 2005 field survey. These artifacts included two bowl mortars, three pestles, and numerous chert cores which had been collected over the past 25 years. No evidence of any former buildings or historic artifacts was observed during the surface review.

Evaluation: If a prehistoric site is present on the site, it has potential to yield information important in the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation (Criterion d/4). Even though no surface evidence of a potential American Era site was observed, it may be present and possess sufficient integrity and potential to yield information important in the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation (Criterion d/4). The current residence has been evaluated as not eligible for the National/California registers.

Caywood House, at least 1872

The Caywood House dates to at least 1872. "J. W.", probably Jonathon W. Caywood, appears to be the earliest owner of the first house constructed on this parcel. Caywood occupied the property as early as 1872. Thompson and West's 1876 *Historical Atlas of Santa Clara County, California* shows the "J.W. Gaywood" structure within a 49.25-acre parcel on the east side of Monterey Road. In 1880, he lived in the Los Gatos area and probably leased the Coyote house. By 1886 the property had been purchased by Joseph and Marie Ramelli who had lived in Coyote on the west side of Monterey Road since 1876. In 1912, the Ramelli's had two households, one of which was probably the old Caywood house. Shortly after 1915, the Caywood house appears to have been demolished to build the two existing twin bungalows that housed the Henry and Frank Ramelli households. The Ramelli brothers occupied this site until the property was sold in 1946.

Evaluation: Pending a field review and further identification and evaluation, this potential American Era site cannot be evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

Fourteen Mile House/C.B. Richmond/E.E. Peppin House Site, pre 1860

Fourteen Mile House appears to have been located on two parcels on Monterey Road. The 1860 Census shows farmer Charles B. Richmond lived in this portion of Coyote. In the early 1860s, this property was owned by John Barry. "12 Mile House", "14 Mile House" and "Barry" just south of "15 Mile House" are shown on the 1866 Healey map along Monterey Road. Barry is known to have operated both the Twelve Mile House and the Fifteen Mile House, so it is possible he also owned an establishment on this property. These "mile houses" served as restaurants and inns for travelers along the Monterey Highway. By 1876, the property was owned by Charles B. Richmond. Thompson and West's 1876 *Historical Atlas of Santa Clara County* shows 12 Mile House and 15 Mile House and the structure and orchard of C.B. Richmond on 35-acre parcel, but not 14 Mile House.

Richmond was living in the Coyote area as early as 1860 and owned this property until the 1880s. He is known to have been a farmer. Between 1896 and 1922, this was the home of Edwin E. Peppin. Peppin was an orchardist as well as a butcher. Butchering activities may have been conducted on this property.

Field Review: An archaeological field inventory of the two parcels was conducted by Mr. Canzonieri on July 21, 2005. A fragment of bottle glass was noted on one parcel. No other evidence of prehistoric or historic artifacts was observed.

Evaluation: The Fourteen Mile House/C.B. Richmond/E.E. Peppin House Site may be eligible for inclusion on the National or California registers under Criterion d/4. Further identification and evaluation is recommended to determine the presence of subsurface archaeological materials.

Ketchum/Stevens/Malech House, ca. 1892

The Ketchum/Stevens/Malech House, a ca. 1892 vernacular style residence, is located on the Monterey Road. It is one of a number of houses constructed on the Orvis Stevens Subdivision circa 1892 in what was later known as South Coyote. This house appears to have belonged to Melvin Ketchum and has been used as a rental for most of its existence.

Evaluation: Pending a field review, this potential American Era site cannot be evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

The two houses on the parcel have been evaluated as eligible under California Register criteria 1 and 3 because of their association with the early settlement of Coyote Valley and as fine examples of vernacular Queen Anne Style rural house. The house has been evaluated not eligible under California Register Criterion 2. These houses have evaluated as not eligible for the National Register due to later alterations -the houses do not retain a sufficient high level of design integrity. Further identification and evaluation is recommended to determine the presence of subsurface historic archaeological materials associated with the historic buildings.

Stevens/Malech House, 1892

The Stevens/Malech House is an 1892 Queen Anne style residence located on the Monterey Road. This house is within the Orvis Stevens Subdivision circa 1892 in what was later known as South Coyote. This house appears to have been built by Orvis Stevens for his son Charles C. Stevens when he married Fannie Fisher, daughter of Thomas Fisher, in 1892. It is unclear how long Charles and Fannie lived at this location. The house has been a rental property for most of its existence.

Evaluation: Pending a field review, this potential American Era site can not be evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

The two houses on the parcel have been evaluated as eligible under California Register criteria 1 and 3 because of their association with the early settlement of Coyote Valley and as fine examples of vernacular Queen Anne Style rural house. The house has been evaluated not eligible under California Register Criterion 2. These houses have evaluated as not eligible for the National Register due to later alterations -the houses do not retain a sufficient high level of design integrity. Further identification and evaluation is recommended to determine the presence of subsurface historic archaeological materials associated with the historic buildings.

O. Stevens & Sons Store Site, ca. 1890s

The O. Stevens & Sons Store Site [Orvis Stevens] was located in the vicinity of Monterey Road. It is one of a number of buildings constructed on the Orvis Stevens Subdivision circa 1892 in what was later known as South Coyote. The store, which sold groceries, flour, seed and grain, appears to have operated until all the land in this area was purchased by a gravel company about 1917. The adjacent church [Emada Methodist Episcopal Church] was torn down at this point and the store likely experienced a similar fate. In the late 1940s, the Stevens/Malech family reacquired this property.

Evaluation: Pending a field review, this potential American Era site can not be evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

Emada Methodist Episcopal Church Site, 1893-ca. 1916

The Emada Methodist Episcopal Church Site, 1893-ca. 1916 was present on the Monterey Road in South Coyote. This property was sold to the Emada Methodist Episcopal Church in 1892 by Louisa Stevens, wife of Orvis Stevens. The church was constructed in 1893 with the assistance of local residents and was demolished about 1917 when the property was purchased by a gravel company.

Evaluation: Pending a field review, this potential American Era site can not be evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

Charles M. Weber Jr. House Site, 1890s

The Charles M. Weber Jr. House Site dates from the 1890s and is on the Monterey Road. This property was owned by Charles M. Weber, Jr., son of well known early California resident of San Jose and Stockton, Charles M. Weber. In the 1890s, Weber and his sister Julia still owned this property as well as significant about of rancho lands in the foothills west

of Coyote. Weber lived in the Coyote area until at least 1900.

Evaluation: Pending a field review, this potential American Era site can not be evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

Fifteen Mile House/Perry's Station Site, ca. 1862-ca. 1887/Barnhart House, 1887-1922

The Fifteen Mile House/Perry's Station Site dating to ca. 1862-1887 and the Barnhart House dating 1887-1922 may be present on several project parcels. Fifteen (15) Mile House/Perry's Station) is shown on the east side of Monterey Road with "Barry" under "15 Mile House" on Healeys' 1866 map. Thompson and West's 1876 H*istorical Atlas of Santa Clara County, California* shows both "15 Mile House" with "Perry's Station" below. The 1917 USGS Morgan Hill quadrangle map (surveyed in 1915) shows "Perrys" only.

The former Fifteen Mile House site, an 1862 hotel, was constructed by John Barry. After the construction of the railroad through the south valley in 1869, the location became known as Perry's Station, after then owner Jane Perry. In 1887, Orrin H. Barnhart bought 237 acres surrounding Perry's Station with his partners Thomas Wright and George Bull. During the late 1880s and early 1890s, the Barnharts lived in San Jose where Orin managed Western Granite and Marble Co. In 1895, he moved the family to their Coyote ranch where the family lived in the old Fifteen Mile House. The house was occupied by his large family, as well as numerous boarders. The 1906 Earthquake knocked the building fifteen feet off its foundation. The building was either demolished or relocated onto a new foundation as part Post Earthquake reconstruction and may be the two-story portion of the existing house. The Barnharts lived at this location until about 1922 when the family moved to 399 S. 14th Street in San Jose. Note Hoover et al. (1966:431) states that it ". . . was a typical two-story building with a large saloon, standing opposite large warehouses belonging to the Murphy ranchos [*sic*]. Later used as a ranch house, it was torn down and replaced after the 1906 earthquake. Two enormous plume-shaped eucalyptus trees, one of which remains, long marked the place" (Hoover et al. 1966:431).

Field Review: Mr. Saso, current owner of the two parcels spoke with Mr. Canzonieri on August 25, 2005. Mr. Saso stated that 15 Mile House burnt down prior the 1950's after which a new structure was built. Mr. Saso noted that he has never encountered any prehistoric cultural materials on his property. A field inventory was not possible.

Evaluation: Fifteen Mile House/Perry's Station Site, ca. 1862-ca. 1887 appears to satisfy Criterion a/1 (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). Pending a field review, this potential American Era site can not be evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

Murphy/Murphy Colombet House and Barn Site, ca. 1870s

The Murphy/Murphy Colombet House and Barn Site, ca. 1870s, was located just south of the McKissick structure on Thompson & West's 1876 *Atlas* map within a large parcel [acreage not noted].

After Daniel Murphy died in the 1880s, his widow Mary (Fisher) Murphy married Peter Colombet. Their ranch was located in the area now covered by newer construction. The house burned prior to the subdivision of the property in 1908. The complex included several outbuildings.

Evaluation: Pending a field review, this potential American Era site can not be evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

Passantino House, 1890s]

The Passantino House, 1890s, is located on Monterey Road on a parcel split off from lands owned by Mary Murphy Colombet in 1901. The first identified owner was Ralph Lowe, an early resident of San Jose. By 1909, the property was owned by Frank Passantino, who retained the property until well into the twentieth century.

Evaluation: Pending a field review, this potential American Era site can not be evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

McKissick House Site, early 1870s [M148]

The early 1870s T. McKissick structure and orchard was located west of Monterey Road in 1876 (Thompson and West's 1876 as "T. McKessick"). Research indicates the early 1860s McKissick House Site was located on a project parcel. The structure is shown on the 1917 USGS Morgan Hill topographic map at the end of a dirt driveway. T. and F. McKissick had a home site on this property from at least the 1870s until ca. 1889 when Frank passed away. In 1902, E. S. McKissick *et al* owned the property. The 1915/1917 USGS topographic map shows a farm complex at this site. By 1929, H. W. Lester owned the property.

Field Review: Some trees and agricultural buildings were observed in the vicinity of the McKissick House Site during a windshield survey by Mr. Canzonieri and Ms. Duval on August 2, 2005. Mr. Canzonieri conducted an archaeological survey of the parcel on November 11, 2005. At the time, the parcel could not be surveyed due to a dense cover of young alfalfa; the remainder of the parcel consisted of a gravel lot with four large canvas and aluminum open-ended hay storage buildings and a much older corrugated steel storage/pump house building. No historic or prehistoric cultural material was observed during the limited survey.

Evaluation: The former building site and immediate vicinity may contain subsurface data which has the potential to yield information important in the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation (Criterion d/4).

Thomas Fisher Single House Site, ca. 1870s

The Thomas Fisher Single House Site, ca. 1870s, was located on the west side Monterey Road within a 760-acre parcel. This former house site could date to the late 1860s. Thompson West's 1876 *Historical Atlas of Santa Clara County* shows a single structure and orchard on part of the Thomas Fisher ranch. Fisher was still owner in 1914, but in 1929 the 750-acre property had been subdivided and owned by Douglas H. Sim. Sim appears to have lived in San Jose during this period, although he describes himself as the owner-manager of an orchard. He owned the property until at least the 1950s. The complex is shown on both the 1915/1917 and 1955 (1980) USGS topographic maps. In recent years the area has been bisected by Dougherty Avenue and recent housing.

Field Review: Mr. Canzonieri surveyed portions of the parcels on November 11, 2005. No prehistoric or significant historic cultural material was observed.

Evaluation: The former building site and vicinity may contain subsurface data which has the potential to yield information important in the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation (Criterion d/4).

Thomas Fisher Ranch Complex, 1860s

The Thomas Fisher Ranch Complex consists of a cluster of four structures and may date to as early as the 1860s. Thompson and West's 1876 *Historical Atlas of Santa Clara County, California* shows four structures west of Fisher Creek within 750-acre parcel. Fisher was the son of William Fisher who bought *Rancho Laguna Seca* in 1846. Thomas acquired this portion of the ranch of the ranch after the division of the rancho among William's heirs. Buildings are still shown at this location on the USGS 1980 Morgan Hill topographic map.

Evaluation: Pending a field review, this potential American Era site can not be evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

Santa Clara and Pajaro Railroad Depot/Braslan Warehouse Complex

Santa Clara and Pajaro Railroad Depot [W-21]/Braslan Waterhouse Complex is located on the Monterey Road in unincorporated Coyote (see Oosterhous and Duval 2003e/form for details). The depot is a complex of buildings being used for various functions now unrelated to the original railroad use. The depot, bunkhouse, pump house and water tank all appear to have been constructed circa 1869 by the Santa Clara and Pajaro Railroad for their San Jose to Gilroy line. Sometime after 1902, Southern Pacific constructed the Braslan Seed Company Warehouse for the Braslan Seed Company. The Braslan Seed Company and Southern Pacific jointly used the depot building. All of the buildings are very simple in design and are characteristic of rural railroad buildings. The Union Pacific Company currently owns all of the property on which the buildings are sited, but Francine Ringo owns the buildings.

All buildings are located on a narrow piece of land that is located between Monterey Road and the railroad tracks. It is located in what could be considered the commercial center of this rural town. Adjacent businesses include a bait and tackle shop and a lumberyard.

Evaluation: The Coyote Depot Complex (1869 and later) at 8215 Monterey Road is the only potential (emphasis added) historic district identified in the Development Area. It includes: the original train depot (ca. 1869), bunkhouse (ca. 1869), pump house (ca. 1869), water tower (ca. 1869), and, Braslan Seed Company Warehouse (ca. 1902). The Water Tower, Depot, and the Feed and Grain Warehouse were evaluated as a potential Coyote Historic District and also "significant at the local level" by Corbett (1985:#E, F, G). The "Coyote Depot [complex]" in the 1999 Santa Clara County Heritage Resource Inventory (SClCoHHC 1999:39-40)[33] includes the Coyote Depot, Warehouse and Bunkhouse, Water Tower, Pumphouse, Tie Post and Auxiliary Water Hookup within a 5.029 acre area at 8215A [1999]/8215[2003] Monterey Road (APN 708-24-008, M12 and -009, M13). The entry states "the Coyote Depot appears to have been built as part of the Santa Clara and Pajaro Railroad" ... "constructed from San Jose to Gilroy in 1868-69" and may be "the only extant depot from that Railroad". The Depot and related structures [warehouse, pumphouse and bunkhouse[34] identified] "match the depot's construction technique" and are "significant as examples of early railroad structures built to service passengers and freight in the Santa Clara Valley in the first decades of the development of railroad transportation."

The historic Coyote Depot complex is a reflection of the evolution of the community of Coyote during the last part of the 19th century and during the 20th century until adapted to other non-railroad uses in contemporary times. It has retained its physical association with this period of significance. The building is significant under National Register Criterion a and California Register Criterion 1. The architecture of the building, although vernacular in style, represents unique examples of rural railroad buildings and is significant architecturally. They have retained a high level of integrity to their original design, and would appear to qualify individually under Criterion 3 of the California Register as well as Criterion c of the National Register (see Dill for SClCoHHC 2003; Oosterhous and Duval 2003e/form).

The evaluation does not address Criterion d/4. It appears that the depot complex is also eligible under these criteria due to the potential for historic archaeological deposits associated with its use from the 1860s.

Patton House, ca. 1910 (or earlier)

The Patton House, ca. 1910 or possibly earlier was located on Palm Avenue . The property was owned ca 1910 by John Patton and his wife Ada J. (Stevens), the niece of Orvis Stevens. Reportedly, the house was a large two-story building. A 19th century house is supposed to have been in this approximate location, possibly associated with Louis Scheller, who is living in this area in 1860.

Field Review: Mr. Canzonieri conducted an archaeological field inventory of the parcel on November 11, 2005. A natural creek/drainage associated with *Laguna Seca* is located along the eastern edge of the parcel. Surface visibility was poor, less than 5%. A large area with asphalt is located in the center of the parcel with a small modern wood shed in the vicinity. A power-pole, well head and pump are located at the southeast corner of the parcel near the bridge. No surface indication of prehistoric or historic archaeological material was observed.

Evaluation: The former building site and vicinity may contain subsurface data which has the potential to yield information important in the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation (Criterion d 4).

7.3D Architectural Resources

Twenty-eight (28) architectural resources/complexes have been identified and formally recorded within the CVUR. Of these six appear to be eligible for the

33. Not listed in the 1975 or 1979 County Inventories (Pace 1975; SClCoHHC 1999:39).

34. The bunkhouse is not among the structures identified by Corbett (1985). Reportedly, "The bunkhouse at Coyote Depot is the only known original bunkhouse still in existence on the railroad line from San Francisco to Gilroy" (SClCoHHC 1997).

National/California registers. There are three historic bridges present constructed between 1931-1946. All of the bridges are considered Category 5 bridges by Caltrans and not eligible for the National/California registers. One potential historic district, the Coyote Depot Complex consisting of the buildings and structures associated with the former Southern Pacific Railroad depot in the hamlet of Coyote, has been identified. Additional resources may be present within this Development Area particularly in areas away from public thoroughfares as a systematic inventory could not be undertaken due to lack of access to private properties.

100 Laguna Avenue [M128] "Coast Counties Gas and Electric Company Building c1940s" (APN 712-18-008)

The building located at eastern terminus of Laguna Avenue on the south side of the road appears to have been constructed by Coast Counties Gas and Electric Company about the 1940s. The building is now owned by the Great Oak Water Company.

This property consists of a small utility building on a corner parcel in an agricultural setting, adjoined by fields. The building faces north to the street, with a shallow setback. Railroad tracks extend along the east side of the property, and the tracks are bordered on the east by the Monterey Highway. The building is surrounded by dirt and gravel. The site lacks landscaping.

This small pump house appears to retain historic integrity from its construction in ca. 1940. A simple concrete building with a tile parapet, it is not an exceptional or distinguished example of utility architecture in the Coyote Valley area, thus it does not appear to be eligible under California Register Criterion 3 or National Register Criterion c. The pump house also does not appear to have significant associations with historic themes related to the Coyote Valley area, and thus it does not appear to be significant under for the Criterion 1 or Criterion A. Historic research did not identify any significant figures in local history associated with this property, thus the building does not appear to be significant under Criterion 2 or Criterion B. In conclusion, 100 Laguna Avenue does not appear to be eligible for the California or National Register because it does not appear to be significant under California Register criteria 1, 2, or 3 or National Register criteria a, b or c.

8101 Monterey Road [M16] "Stiffler/Kruse House, c1886/1920s remodel" (APN 725-14-025)

The house located at 8101 (or 101) Monterey Road was owned by George Clarence Stiffler, the local blacksmith who operated out of a shop located just north of the house. Both the house and blacksmith shop were located on the site of the former gardens of the Twelve Mile House. Clarence, born in 1862, lived in the house with his wife Carrie and daughter Alice until 1920. By 1922, the property was purchased by Charles H. Kruse. Charles, born in 1896, was the son of Hans Kruse, a farmer in San Benito County of Danish extraction. Charles was the owner/operator of an auto repair garage and gasoline station located in the old Stiffler blacksmith shop. In 1925, Charles married Olga Ober, daughter of local Swedish orchardists Alfred and Jennie Ober. Besides running the garage, Charles served as a member of the Board of Education.

This residence occupies a landscaped site near the northern edge of the village of Coyote, a cluster of commercial buildings, railroad-related structures, and houses bordering the principal road through the Coyote Valley. The building faces west on a mid-block parcel, with a slight setback, adjoined on the north by a former gas station with the same address. A wood fence extends across the front of the property, which is planted with mature fir and redwood trees in the front yard and smaller trees in the backyard.

The house is a one-story, wood-frame structure with a generally rectangular plan and a more-or-less symmetrical composition. The main body of the house, with hip roof, is parallel to the road; gabled end-wings project forward, flanking a central, shed-roofed section that appears to have been a porch. The south wing incorporates a three-sided bay window at the front and a brick chimney to the side. Walls are sheathed in smooth stucco. The front gables are adorned with vertical wood valences with a zigzag motif along the base. The interior was not inspected. The principal alterations to the house appear to be the enclosure of original porch and the replacement of original windows with vinyl sash; the enclosure of the porch utilized large vinyl windows.

The house at 8120 Monterey Road was significantly expanded and remodeled beginning in the 1940s, than again in more recent years, thus compromising its historic integrity. The house originally had one front gabled bay and an adjacent porch. A second bay was added making the house into a U-shaped plan. The original rustic siding was replaced with stucco and the house now has modern, large metal frame windows.

In conclusion, house does not appear to be eligible for the California or National Register because it either does not appear to be significant under California Register Criteria 1, 2 or 3 or National Register Criteria a, b or c or it lacks historic integrity.

8120 Monterey Road [M15] "Stiffler Blacksmith Shop/Kruse Garage, c1886/twentieth century remodel" (APN 725-14-026)

The building located at 8120 Monterey Road was originally constructed as a blacksmith shop, owned and operated by George Clarence Stiffler. Stiffler operated the blacksmith shop until moving to San Jose in 1920. Both the blacksmith shop and Stiffler's home located just south of the shop were located on the site of the former gardens of the Twelve Mile House. The blacksmith shop and house were then purchased by Charles H. Kruse who converted it to an auto repair garage/gas station by 1922. Charles, born in 1896, was the son of Hans Kruse, a farmer in San Benito County of Danish extraction. Charles was the owner operator of this garage, which was located just north of the Kruse house, both of which were located on the site of the former gardens of the Twelve Mile House. By 1930, Charles was employing Earl Malech and Theodore Fisher, member of the original Fisher family that owned the Laguna Seca Rancho. In 1925, Kruse married Olga Ober, daughter of local Swedish orchardists Alfred and Jennie. Besides running the garage until his death in 1962, Charles served as a member of the Board of Education. This building appears to have been the first garage/gas station in the Coyote area. After Charles Kruse, Jim and Dick Price took over the operation.

This former gas station property, now used for parking and storage, is at the northern edge of the village of Coyote, a cluster of commercial buildings, railroad-related structures, and houses bordering the principal road through the Coyote Valley. The building faces west on a corner parcel, with a slight setback, adjoined on the south by a house with the same address. The site, which lacks landscaping, is paved in asphalt and enclosed by a cyclone fence capped with barbed wire.

The gas station is a prefabricated metal structure clad in enameled metal panels that appear to have been painted. The building has a rectangular plan and boxy shape. The roof is concealed by parapets. An office with plate-glass windows and glass door is set into the northwest front corner, adjoined by a pair of garage bays with roll-up metal doors. Pairs of small windows are set into the north and south end-walls. In addition to the overall streamlined quality of the composition, Moderne styling is evident in the canopy over the office bay, with rounded corner and reeded fascia, and in the rounded edges of the parapet. The interior was not inspected.

The exterior has been altered by the presumed application of paint to the enameled metal surfaces, by the replacement of the garage doors, and by the addition of iron grilles to the windows.

The original Stiffler blacksmith shop, later remodeled into a gas station building by Charles Kruse, was likely subsequently replaced or extensively remodeled into the Moderne Style metal-clad gas station building extant today on this property. This small gas station building is a typical design of the late 1940s or early 1950s based on a "Moderne Style" Texaco gas station design (often referred to as an "oblong box") first introduced in the late 1930s and popular into the 1960s. Although the gas station appears to retain its historic integrity, it is not an exceptional or distinguished example of gas station design in south San Jose area, thus it does not appear to be eligible under California Register Criterion 3 or National Register Criterion c. Examples of this gas station design still survive in the San Jose/Morgan Hill area. The gas station surviving today also does not appear to be significant in the history of the South San Jose/Morgan Hill area, and thus it does not appear to be significant under for the California Register Criterion 1 or National Register under Criterion a. Historic research did not identify any significant figures in local history associated with this property, thus the building does not appear to be significant under Criterion 2 or Criterion b.

In conclusion, the gas station does not appear to be eligible for the California or National Register because it either does not appear to be significant

under California Register Criteria 1, 2 or 3 or National Register Criteria a, b or c or it lacks historic integrity.

8125 Monterey Road [M7] "Johnson Gas Station and Lunch Stand, c1928" (APN 708-24-011)

A small house was located on the property. By about 1928, Burwell B. and Terese Johnson were renting this property and operating a gas station. By1930, Terese was operating a lunch stand in which appears to be an addition to a small house. Overtime, this site became a truck stop and café. Showers were provided to truckers in a small stone building between the gas station building and the cafe. The property was eventually purchased by the Johnsons. By the 1940s, the property was owned by William J. Beatty of the Los Gatos area; and by the 1950s, it was owned by George and Mary Andersen and James and Katherine Squeri.

The original house at 8125 Monterey Road is hidden behind a large addition on the east (the front façade) that currently houses a motor cycle shop. Parts of the north and south house's facades are extant in addition to the rear, west façade. A modern addition also obscures the south facade. The single-family, two-story, wood-frame house has a rectangular plan and a steep gable roof. The roof has a dormer with shed roof on the west. The original windows in the house are one over one, wood-sash, double-hung; some of the original windows have been replaced with aluminum sliders. The large east addition has asphalt paved parking lot in front. The addition has stucco walls and pairs of fixed pane windows flanking the modern metal center entrance doors. The projecting front parapet appears to be more recent construction (ca. 1960s). The gas station south of the house is a rectangular plan concrete building with fixed pane windows and a flat roof. The windows have 3 small lights above a single light below. On the front (east) façade, windows flank the main entrance door and natural stone facing on the exterior walls surrounds the windows. The single roof parapet appears to be a later alteration. A service bay is on the southern end of the building.

The original gas station and house/lunch stand operated by the Johnsons in the 1930s was subsequently extensively remodeled into the considerably larger retail/shop building extant today. Some of this remodeling appears to date from the 1950s to 1960s or later. The gas station extant today also appears to have been altered compromising its integrity of design. The shed roof parapet, exterior stone and the attached service bay appear to be later alterations. The loss of the front service area has compromised the integrity of setting. Thus the gas station does not appear to be eligible under California Register Criterion 3 or National Register Criterion c. More intact examples of early gas station designs still survive in the San Jose area. The gas station and the house/lunch stand do not appear to be significant in local history, and thus they do not appear to be significant under for the California Register Criterion 1 or National Register under Criterion a. Historic research did not identify any significant figures in local history associated with this property, thus the buildings do not appear to be significant under Criterion 2 or Criterion b.

8140 Monterey Road [M17] "Coyote Grange Hall" (APN 725-14-024)

(see Oosterhous and Duval 2003d for details)

Located at 8140 Monterey Road in unincorporated Coyote, the historic Coyote Grange Hall Number 412 continues to be owned by the grange but is presently leased and in use as a catering and meeting hall. This building was constructed in 1892 to serve as a meeting place for the local community. It is vernacular in design, not representative of any one recognized architectural style, although the bracketing and eaves indicate a slight influence of Victorian era detailing. The building is sited on the north side of Monterey Road in what could be considered the commercial center of this rural town. The area in back of the building has been fenced and landscaped and is used for entertaining and a gravel parking lot is located to the southeast.

Structurally, the building has been altered little throughout the years. Additions to the building are in keeping with the overall scale of the building and are reversible. The replacement of original fenestration compromises the building's integrity of materials; however, this too is a reversible change. Overall, the grange building displays integrity of location, design, feeling, and association, as it is still owned by the grange. The grange building adequately conveys a sense of time and place in its present condition.

The historic grange hall building a reflection of the evolution of the community of Coyote during the last part of the 19th century and during the 20th century until adapted to a restaurant use in contemporary times. It has retained its physical association with this period of significance. The building is significant under California Register Criterion 1 and National Register Criterion a. The architecture of the building, although vernacular in style, is unique as an example of a community participation project and is significant architecturally as a singular representation of this genre in the region. It has retained a high level of integrity to its original design, and would appear to qualify individually under California Register Criterion 3 as well as National Register Criterion c. The grange hall building may be a potential City of San Jose Landmark.

8145 Monterey Road [M11] "Shady Nook Gas Station, c1928" (APN 708-24-007)

The building located at 8145 Monterey Road was originally constructed to be a gas station. By 1928, it was operated by Charles Pigott and was called the Shady Nook Gas Station. In 1930, the proprietor was I. Hudner, who operated the business until the mid 1940s. In the 1950s, the property was owned by Marian E. B. Parker et al. In the early 1970s, it was operating as a Standard Oil station. Current owners Jose and Alicia Santa Ana bought the property from Tony Gimenez in 1984.

8145 Monterey Road is a small, wood-frame gas station building set in a paved parking area. The single-story, wood-frame, rectangular plan building has stucco exterior walls and a gently pitched shed roof. The base is covered with brick facing. The building has two narrow stucco "streamlines" running near the parapet. The original gas station has had many alterations. The original gas pumps and service island in front of the station have been removed. The station originally had a service bay on the north half of the front (east) façade and extensive glazing on the south and east facades (windows with small lights) adjacent to the main door into the cashier/sales area. The original windows and the service bay have been filled in and replaced with new aluminum frame doors and windows in the center of the east façade. The new windows and door on the south end of the east façade have protective wrought iron bars. The shed roof has also replaced the original flat roof. A bait and tackle shop/convenience store occupies the building today.

The original gas station has been extensively remodeled, thus seriously compromising its historic integrity. The original windows and door to the cashiers area and the service bay (on the north) have been filled in and replaced with new aluminum frame doors and windows in the center of the east façade. The shed roof has also replaced the original flat roof. Even if the station retained historic integrity, it is not an exceptional or distinguished example of gas station design in the South San Jose/Morgan Hill area, thus it does not appear to be eligible under California Register Criterion 3 or National Register Criterion c. Examples of this gas station design still survive in the San Jose area. The gas station extant today also does not appear to be significant in the history of the Coyote Valley area, and thus it does not appear to be significant under for the California Register Criterion 1 or National Register under Criterion a. Historic research did not identify any significant figures in local history associated with this property, thus the building does not appear to be significant under Criterion 2 or Criterion b. In conclusion, the gas station does not appear to be eligible for the California or National Register because it lacks historic integrity and does not appear to be significant under California Register Criteria 1, 2 or 3 or National Register Criteria a, b or c.

8170 Monterey Road [M25] "Rodoni/Turturici House, 1920s" Part of Lot 1 of the Dan Rota Segregation (APN 725-14-020)

The house located at 8170 Monterey Road was constructed in the 1920s after the Edwin Frost house, which was previously the farmhouse, located on Lot 1 burned due to bootlegging activities. By 1929 the property was owned by O. Maggiore; however, he appears to have used the property as a rental. Earl Malech and his new bride Ruth Stevens moved into the house in 1929 and lived there eight years before moving into Ruth's parents' house (Orvis and Louisa Stevens). Earl was a mechanic at the garage owned by Charles H. Kruse. By the 1930s, the property was owned by Frank Rodoni. Rodoni sold the property to Joseph Turturici, and the house was lived in by his son Salvadore and his wife Marian. Sal and Marian became owners of the property in 1959 and are the current occupants. The property was planted primarily in walnut and peach trees. The Turturici family first bought property in Coyote in 1919 and moved to the area in 1929.

The house at 8170 Monterey Road is sited on a level lot with several large, deciduous trees and other small trees near the house. The front yard has a small lawn and a vegetable garden is south of the house. A gravel driveway from Monterey Road runs along the south side of the house to the rear parking area. A modern metal industrial building is east (in back) of the house. The single-story, wood-frame, Bungalow Style house has a rectangular plant and a gently pitched gable roof. The exterior walls are covered with wooden clapboard siding and the windows are framed with simple boards. The house has a perimeter concrete foundation.

The prominent gabled extension on the front (west) façade is a later addition. The addition has a large, tripartite window. The front entrance porch on the south half of the front façade is below a projecting shed roof supported by square posts set on a concrete pad. The main entrance door is one the south side of the addition. Adjacent to the entrance door are a pair of double-hung windows with a multi-light window above a single light below. The other windows in the house are one over one, wood-sash, double-hung. The house has a small, recessed back porch.

The historic integrity of the Bungalow Style house at 8170 Monterey Road has been compromised because of extensive recent alterations, adding the front projecting gabled bay and the front entrance porch. Even if it retained a higher level of historic integrity, the house is not an exceptional example of the Bungalow Style in South San Jose/Morgan Hill area, thus it does not appear to be eligible under National Register Criterion c or California Register Criterion 3. The house also does not appear to have significant associations with local themes or cultural patterns of significance, and thus the house does not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1 or National Register under Criterion a. Historic research did not identify any significant figures in local history associated with the house, thus it does not appear to be significant under California Register Criterion 2 or National Register Criterion b. In conclusion, 8170 Monterey Road does not appear to be eligible for the California or National Register because its historic integrity has been compromised and it does not appear to be significant under California Register Criteria 1, 2 or 3 or National Register Criteria a, b, or c.

8215 Monterey Road [M12, M13] "Santa Clara and Pajaro Railroad Depot/Braslan Warehouse Complex" (see Oosterhous and Duval 2003e for details)

The Santa Clara and Pajaro Railroad Depot/Braslan Waterhouse Complex is located at 8215 Monterey Road (APN 708-24-008 (M12) and APN 708-24-009 (M13)) in unincorporated Coyote. The depot remains as a complex of buildings being used for various functions now unrelated to the original railroad use. The depot, bunkhouse, pump house and water tank all appear to have been constructed circa 1869 by the Santa Clara and Pajaro Railroad for their San Jose to Gilroy line. Sometime after 1902, Southern Pacific constructed the Braslan Seed Company Warehouse for the Braslan Seed Company. The Braslan Seed Company and Southern Pacific jointly used the depot building. All of the buildings are very simple in design and are characteristic of rural railroad buildings. The Union Pacific Company currently owns all of the property on which the buildings are sited, but Francine Ringo owns the buildings.

Depot (1869): The Depot was constructed for the Santa Clara and Pajaro Railroad. Facing southwest, towards the railroad tracks, this building of frame construction has an "L"-shaped floor plan and sits atop a mudsill foundation. Walls clad in board and batten wood siding support a cross gable roof newly clad in composition shingles (2002). Architectural embellishments are few with large overhanging eaves protecting decorative curved brackets at each corner of each gable end, as well as in the apex of the gable. Much of the original fenestration has been replaced. On the southwest (front) elevation, located on a bay projection - two, nine-lite, fixed windows with wood sash flank a ribbon of three, four-over-four, double-hung windows with wood sash ; all of which are original. An original six-over-six, double-hung window with wood sash, and eight-lite, fixed window with wood sash are located on the northwest elevation. Except for the northeast elevation, which was concealed from view, all other windows appear to be replacements.

Pump House (ca. 1869): The pump house is located immediately northwest of the depot. This small building with rectangular roof is topped by a gable roof with metal sheathing.

Walls clad in wide corrugated metal siding cover this building of frame construction. According to the 1996 DPR523 form prepared by Lorie Garcia, inside the building are the pump and hookup that were used for providing water to the steam locomotives. Fenestration includes a sliding door on the northwest end and two small, six-paned fixed windows southeast end.

Water Tower (ca. 1869): The water tower is located northwest of the depot. Located on the top of the tower is a metal cylindrical container that holds water.

Bunkhouse (ca. 1869): The bunkhouse is located southeast of the warehouse. This building of frame construction is clad in board and batten wood siding and is topped by a side-facing gabled roof clad in wood shingles. The rectangular floor plan measures approximately 15'x 10'. Fenestration includes two wood-paneled doors and a small window.

Braslan Seed Company Warehouse (ca. 1902): The warehouse is located southeast of the depot. Southern Pacific constructed the warehouse for the Braslan Seed Company for joint use as a grain and coal storage facility and freight and records storage facility. This building of frame construction is clad in board and batten wood siding. A side-facing gable roof sheathed in wood shingles covers this rectangular building of approximately 10,000 square feet. There are eight openings trackside and eight openings on the roadside.

By the mid-1930s, passenger service at ended at the Coyote Depot. Structurally, the depot may have incurred a few additions prior to the 1930s, which means that the additions have achieved significance in there own right. The depot, in conjunction with the pump house, bunkhouse, water tower, and pump house are all somewhat deteriorated. Despite this fact, all buildings and structures, for the most part, look as they did at the time of construction and display integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, association, workmanship and materials. The entire complex adequately conveys a sense of time and place in its present condition.

All buildings are located on a narrow piece of land that is located between Monterey Road and the railroad tracks. It is located in what could be considered the commercial center of this rural town. Adjacent businesses include a bait and tackle shop and a lumberyard.

Evaluation: The Coyote Depot Complex (1869 and later) at 8215 Monterey Road is the only potential historic district identified in the Development Area. It includes: the original train depot (ca. 1869), bunkhouse (ca. 1869), pump house (ca. 1869), water tower (ca. 1869), and, Braslan Seed Company Warehouse (ca. 1902). The Water Tower, Depot, and the Feed and Grain Warehouse were evaluated as a potential Coyote Historic District and also "significant at the local level" by Corbett (1985:#E, F, G). The "Coyote Depot [complex]" in the 1999 Santa Clara County Heritage Resource Inventory (SClCoHHC 1999:39-40)[35] includes the Coyote Depot, Warehouse and Bunkhouse, Water Tower, Pumphouse, Tie Post and Auxiliary Water Hookup within a 5.029 acre area at 8215A [1999]/8215[2003] Monterey Road (APN 708-24-008, **M12** and -009, **M13**). The entry states "the Coyote Depot appears to have been built as part of the Santa Clara and Pajaro Railroad" ... "constructed from San Jose to Gilroy in 1868-69" and may be "the only extant depot from that Railroad." The Depot and related structures [warehouse, pumphouse and bunkhouse[36] identified] "match the depot's construction technique" and are "significant as examples of early railroad structures built to service passengers and freight in the Santa Clara Valley in the first decades of the development of railroad transportation."

The historic Coyote Depot complex is a reflection of the evolution of the community of Coyote during the last part of the 19th century and during the 20th century until adapted to other non-railroad uses in contemporary times. It has retained its physical association with this period of significance. The building is significant under National Register Criterion a and California Register Criterion 1. The

35. Not listed in the 1975 or 1979 County Inventories (Pace 1975; SClCoHHC 1999:39).

36. The bunkhouse is not among the structures identified by Corbett (1985). Reportedly, "The bunkhouse at Coyote Depot is the only known original bunkhouse still in existence on the railroad line from San Francisco to Gilroy" (SClCoHHC 1997).

architecture of the building, although vernacular in style, represents unique examples of rural railroad buildings and is significant architecturally. They have retained a high level of integrity to their original design, and would appear to qualify individually under Criterion 3 of the California Register as well as Criterion c of the National Register (see Dill for SClCoHHC 2003; Oosterhous and Duval 2003e/form). The depot may be a potential City of San Jose Landmark.

8470 Monterey Road/Toms Trails [M33] *"J. M. Owen House, c1875"* Lot 5 Dan Rota Segregation of the Stark Farm c1874 (APN 725-14-010)

The house located at 8470 Monterey Road/Toms Trails was constructed about 1875 on lands purchased by Jehial M. Owen from Dan Rota for $5,700 consisting of Lots 3-6 of the 1874 Dan Rota Segregation of the Stark Farm. The Rota property, prior to its division, was the farm owned by John and Lulu Stark. Their home appears to have been located on Lot 2 of the Rota Segregation. J. M. Owen, born in Vermont in 1830, first became a resident of Coyote in 1864 when he purchased 328 acres of land on the western side of Monterey Road where he ran a dairy. In 1866, he married Emma E. Cift and together they raised three sons: George N., Allen B. and William H. After purchasing the additional 61 acres, Lots 3-6, from Rota in 1874, he appears to have constructed this new house on Lot 5; and according Stevens family histories, leased out the dairy. In 1884, Owen died. Subsequent to Owen's death, his brother George E. Owen came to live in Coyote. It is possible that he lived in one of the two Owen home sites. Jehial's widow, Emma E. Owen sold the house and Lots 3-6 to Rev. Simon A. Goodenough for $15,000 in August 1887. Goodenough, previously a resident of the Saratoga area, lived on the property with sons Wells P. and Winsor S.

At the time of the Goodenough ownership, the property was planted in orchards, perhaps originally having been planted by Owen. In 1891, Wells P. Goodenough married Della C. Peppin, daughter of John Peppin, born in 1872 in Coyote. Wells Peppin Goodenough, their son, was born in Coyote in 1893, and in later years became a prominent building contractor in Palo Alto, and built many of the buildings designed by well-known Palo Alto architect Birge Clark. By 1899, Wells P. Goodenough had sold the property to dairyman J. D. Moresi and his wife Aurelia (Cereghino). Moresi, a native of Switzerland, operated a dairy during his tenure in Coyote. By 1902, his wife Aurelia was owner of the property, and she moved to San Jose with her daughter. During this period, the house was apparently leased or rented. In 1913, C. B. Cereghino and wife of Genoa, Italy, apparently the heirs to Mrs. Moresi, sold the property to L. J. Stratton. Stratton sold 3 acres of the rear of the property, located adjacent to Coyote Creek, to the E. B. and A. L. Stone Co., Coyote's first gravel company. A railroad spur was built into the quarry area on the adjacent property to the south. Stratton sold the remainder of the property to Willow Glen orchardist F. F. Britton. There is no evidence that Britton lived in the house, so it was probably leased during his ownership. Britton did have a survey drawn up that subdivided the parcel into six lots, known as the Richland Survey, but the subdivision was never formalized. By 1920, the property was owned by David L. Holt, a farmer, a saloonkeeper, and a Prohibition-era resort operator who was known to have engaged in bootlegging. By the late 1940s, the property was owned and occupied by Wm A. and Madlyn Freitas. The Freitas sold it to Ralph and John Horia. Since the 1980s, the property has been owned by Walter J. and Carol Stein, and most recently has been leased by Mrs. Stein to Payless Nursery.

This abandoned Greek Revival house is situated on a deep parcel adjoined by fields, in an agricultural setting. The house faces west to the road, with a deep setback screened by fruit trees and a mature evergreen. The parcel is used as a wholesale nursery storage yard, with plants set out in pots. An unpaved driveway runs past a small wood-frame shed and the house to a modern barn at the rear of the parcel, with board-and-batten siding and metal roof.

The two-story, wood-frame house, with partial basement, rests on a brick foundation partially capped with concrete. Walls are clad in wide channel-rustic siding detailed with paneled corner boards and a frieze course. The house has a rectangular plan and gable roof, with a one-story gabled kitchen wing at the rear. The roof has boxed eaves, and a corbelled, stucco-clad chimney projects above its north slope. The house is symmetrically composed in its footprint and elevations. The narrower rear extension is centrally aligned with the two-story section, though an early lean-to addition on the south has enclosed the angle between the extension and main house The front elevation consists of a central entry flanked by

two windows and surmounted by two windows and a central attic vent in the gable. The upper story of the rear elevation is identical. The side elevations display a pair of windows on each story. The rear extension has a looser arrangement of doorways and windows.

The wood-sash windows, taller on the ground floor, are double-hung (1-over-1). They have substantial hoods, making them visually prominent elements of the design. The house is lightly trimmed with milled wood ornament, including ogee molding on windows, doorways, and frieze boards, ogee capitals on the pilaster-like corner boards, and hood molding on the front attic vent.

The interior of the house has a central hall flanked by a pair of parlors at the front, a dining room and staircase behind the parlors, and a kitchen in the rear wing. Bedrooms occupy the upper floor. Walls are plastered and ceilings are clad in tongue-and-groove wood.

Much original wood molding survives, including baseboards, crown molding, and molding around doorways and windows. Back-to-back fireplaces are located in the dining room and one of the front parlors, though the mantles and hearths have been removed. Original 4-panel doors survive, and sliding doors give access to the parlors from the hallway.

The house is vacant and in poor condition, with broken windows and water damage. The most serious alteration to the exterior is the removal of the main porch, which extended across the front of the house. A lean-to porch has been added along the north side of the rear extension, and corrugated metal has been applied to the roof.

The Owen House retains a high level of historic integrity, despite its current deteriorated condition. The exterior rustic siding, window openings, framing and hoods, and the symmetrical front facade are intact. Many of the original double-hung windows survive and the paneled corner boards are largely intact. Major alterations are the removal of the front porch and the added small rear porch. The interior central hall plan and many interior finishes are intact and the house is in its original location. Although the original setting has been changed, the current setting (a wholesale nursery) has not substantially compromised the overall integrity of the house.

The Owen House appears to be significant as a rare, surviving example of a Greek Revival Style house in San Jose, thus eligible under California Register Criterion 3 or National Register Criterion c. The period of significance is 1874 and the area of significance is the house and its immediate setting (approximately one acre). The house also is significant because of its association with J.M. Owen, an early pioneer in Coyote Valley, thus it appears to be eligible under California Register Criterion 2 and National Register Criterion b. The period of significance is 1874 to 1884. Although the house is probably the earliest in the area associated with farming and ranching, the original outbuildings, orchards and other features related to the original ranching/farm setting and landscape have been seriously compromised. Consequently, the house, with the related property, does not appear to retain sufficient historic integrity to be eligible under California Register Criterion 1 or National Register Criterion a because of its association with local agricultural/ranching history. The building may be a potential City of San Jose Landmark.

8600 Monterey Road [M38] *"Johnson House, c1912/1940s remodel"* (APN 725-13-011)

The house located at 8600 Monterey Road appears to have been constructed ca. 1915 by James Stevens, son of Orvis Stevens, early Coyote rancher, and his wife Mary Stevens. The Stevens raised their three children at this location. In 1940, daughter Lois Stevens married Herschel Loren Johnson. Loren Johnson had moved to Coyote in1938, where he was active in the Coyote Grange. He was the grandson of Daniel Johnson and son of Herschel Johnson, both Rancho Santa Teresa/Edenvale fruit ranchers. After Lois and Loren's marriage, the couple built a new house on Loren's parents' property in Edenvale. After their son Lowell was born in 1942, they moved to the eight-acre parcel Lois had inherited from her parents. Here they raised their children, Lowell and Marylis, and operated an orchard on this property, as well as another 35-acres in the Mary Murphy Colombet subdivision, off of Palm Avenue. In 1952, the couple completely remodeled the interior of the house, as well as portions of the exterior. Lois Johnson was active in the Coyote community including working to preserve the area's history until her death in 1978. Loren Johnson was active in the Community as well, particularly in the Coyote Grange, and lived in the home until his death in 1992. The property was then

purchased by Toshiye and Pat Itatani who owned the adjacent property to the south.

A rectangular plan, single-story, single family house, 8600 Monterey Road is at the end of a long, gravel driveway ending at a circular turnaround. A large tree is in the center of the circular turnaround. A variety of other large trees and shrubs are in the vicinity of the house. The front (south) façade of the wood-frame house is the result of modern alterations and additions. A portion of the original c.1915 house is visible on the north (rear) façade. The house has a gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are covered with vertical wood paneling. The house has modern metal windows on the front façade. A gabled roof supported by wood post projects from the main roof over the concrete front entrance porch.

The historic integrity of the Bungalow Style house at 8600 Monterey Road has been compromised because of extensive recent alterations, including totally rebuilding the front facade. The original house is only visible on the back (south) façade. Even if it retained a higher level of historic integrity, the house does not appear to have been an exceptional example of the Bungalow Style in the South San Jose/Morgan Hill area, thus it does not appear to be eligible under National Register Criterion c or California Register Criterion 3. The house also does not appear to have significant associations with local themes or cultural patterns of significance, and thus the house does not appear to be eligible for National Register under Criterion a or the California Register under Criterion 1. Historic research did not identify any significant figures in local history associated with the house, thus it does not appear to be significant under California Register Criterion 2 or National Register Criterion b. In conclusion, 8600 Monterey Road does not appear to be eligible for the California Register or National Register because its historic integrity has been compromised and it does not appear to be significant under California Register Criteria 1, 2 or 3 or National Register Criteria a, b, or c.

9000 Monterey Road [M40] ***"Sugishita House, ca. 1915-20"*** (APN 725-13-012)

The Sugishita house has frequently been identified in local histories (Butler 1975) and the City of San Jose and County of Santa Clara historical resource inventories as a house dating to the 1860s. If built during this period, it would have been erected during the tenure of Daniel G. Brewer. A physical inspection of the house, however, revealed it to date to no earlier than circa 1905 to 1910. The presence of square nails in its construction, consistent for a building constructed in the 1860s, was notably absent, with only wire nails used in every part of the house. By 1897, the owner of the property was Harriett Newell (Hattie) Harvey (b.1843), who inherited the 83-acre ranch from her uncle, Joel W. Ransom, who bought the property from Brewer in 1892. Hattie Harvey, a single woman, appears to have had a foreman operating her fruit ranch. Hattie lived in the fine home that had been constructed on the property by Brewer, which is said to have burned in the 1930s. The USGS survey of 1915 shows only one house on the Harvey property. The first known foreman was Taisuke (Thomas) Sugishita (1886-1956), who had immigrated to the United States in 1907 from Japan. In the 1920 census, he was listed as foreman and his wife Yoshi (Oguri) as a servant to a private family, probably in Miss Harvey's household. They had two sons, Robert M., age 2, and Thomas S., age 1. Miss Harvey eventually deeded the acre around the couple's house to them and upon her death in 1937; the remainder of her property was left to the Sugishitas. After the senior Thomas' death in 1956, the property became known as Sugishitas Sons Farming Co. Thomas S. Sugishita and his wife Anne occupied this house until it was sold in the early 1980s to the current owners, Toshiye and Pat Itatani.

This property includes a diverse group of mostly modern buildings on a landscaped parcel in an agricultural setting, adjoined by fields. Except for one older house with an associated shed, described below, the buildings are of recent construction, including three other houses (Ranch Style and Neo-bungalow), three battened-metal shed/barns, a wood-frame garage, and a fiberglass greenhouse. An unpaved driveway winds past the two Ranch Style houses, the greenhouse, and one of the shed/barns to a central parking area adjoined by the garage, the two other shed/barns, the Neo-Bungalow house, and the older house and shed. The buildings are difficult to see from the street because the site is thickly planted with trees, including pines, oaks, walnut trees, and various fruit trees.

The older house, of no particular style and of indeterminate age, is a wood-frame, L-plan, gable-roofed structure with a two-story section that faces west and a one-story rear ell extending to the south.

The two-story section is crudely sheathed in vertical planks with battens on the south side and vertical planks without battens on the north side. The one-story section is clad in horizontal wood siding. The gable roofs of both sections have overhanging eaves with exposed rafters.

The severely deteriorated condition and later 1950s alterations have compromised the historic integrity of the house. Even if it retained a higher level of historic integrity, the house does not appear to be eligible under California Register Criterion 3 and National Register Criterion c because it is not a distinguished example of style and period of architecture. The property also does not appear to be significant in local agricultural/ranching history, thus it does not appear to be eligible under California Register Criterion 1 and National Register Criterion a. Historic research did not identify any significant figures in local history associated with the house, thus the house does not appear to be significant under California Register Criterion 2 or National Register Criterion b. In conclusion, the house at 9000 Monterey Road does not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1, 2 or 3 or the National Register Criterion a, b, or c because it lacks historic integrity. The various modern buildings (houses, sheds etc.) on the property are not of historic interest.

9550 Monterey Road [M55] "Ramelli Ranch Houses, ca. 1916 (2), ca. 1930s" (APN 725-12-009)

The two matching bungalows located on this property appear to have been constructed by the Ramelli family. This property in 1876 was owned by J. W. Caywood and a residence was located on the property. By 1886, this 47-acre parcel was purchased by Joseph and Maria Ramelli, who lived across the road and tracks on a 38-acre parcel they purchased in 1876. On the 1915 USGS, the parcel is vacant, so the old Caywood house was no longer standing, and the bungalows had not yet been built. By 1917, the Ramelli family was occupying three households, so this is an indication that these two residences had been constructed between 1915 and 1917. Maria Ramelli was widow by this time, running a dairy; Joseph C., her son, was listed as a dairyman, and Peter A., a seed grower. In 1917, Maria bought over 900 acres of land in the foothills east of Coyote, greatly expanding the Ramelli Ranch. This foothill acreage was sold to the County of Santa Clara in 1971. In the 1920 and 1930 census entries, Peter was living in his mother's household, and Henry and Frank were in separate households. Henry and his wife Dora and Frank and his wife Flora were the occupants of these two houses. Dora and Flora were also sisters. Later, another small house was constructed south of the twin houses and was occupied by Roland Ramelli, Frank's son, and his wife Norma. In 1946, this portion of the Ramelli Ranch was sold to the South Side Market, and the Ramelli Brothers constructed new twin houses on Metcalf Road, and Roland relocated his family to that part of the ranch as well. The Ramelli Ranch eventually consisted of about 4,000 acres. After the property was sold to South Side Market, an additional small residence was added to the housing complex.

This well-maintained property consists of a pair of identical Craftsman bungalows on a landscaped parcel adjoined by fields, in an agricultural setting. Each house is a one-story, wood-frame structure with a rectangular plan and a gable roof. Walls are sheathed in stucco. The houses, painted gray with teal trim, face west to the road, with a moderate setback. Both houses appear unaltered and convey a feeling of substantial, competent workmanship. A paved driveway runs between the houses to a modern carport and two small, shed-like cottages at the rear of the property. The cottages are wood-framed and gabled, with aluminum windows, and appear to postdate the front houses. Front yards are enclosed by wood fences and hedges, and landscaping includes lawns, shrubs, potted plants, and mature pine, cedar and redwood trees.

The two Bungalow Style houses at retain a high level of historic integrity. Although the two houses and related landscaping form an attractive ensemble, the houses are typical Bungalow Style designs of this period and in this area, thus they do not appear to be eligible under National Register Criterion c or California Register Criterion 3. The houses also do not appear to have significant associations with local themes or cultural patterns of significance, and thus the houses do not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1 or National Register under Criterion a. The original farm/ranch buildings associated with the houses have been removed. Historic research did not identify any significant figures in local history associated with the houses, thus they do not appear to be significant under California Register Criterion 2 or National Register Criterion b. The original, 19th century Maria and

Joseph Ramelli homestead (no longer extant) was east of 9550 Monterey Road. The Ramelli family descendents associated with the later houses at 9550 Monterey Road do not appear to have been significant figures in local history.

In conclusion, 9550 Monterey Road does not appear to be eligible for the California or National Register because it does not appear to be significant under California Register Criteria 1, 2 or 3 or National Register Criteria a, b, or c. The two, modest, circa 1940s cottages in back of the main houses are not of historic interest. The building may be a potential City of San Jose Structure of Merit.

9560 Monterey Road [M61] "Fourteen Mile House/Peppin House Ruin, 1860s" (APN 725-12-006)

The small building located at 9560 Monterey Road dates to the nineteenth century. On a circa 1870 survey, this area is noted as being the location of the Fourteen Mile House. The close proximity of the building to the road alignment suggests a commercial use. In the early1860s this property was owned by John Barry. Barry is known to have operated both the Twelve Mile House and the Fifteen Mile House, so it is probable he also owned an establishment on this parcel. These mile houses served as restaurants and inns for travelers along Monterey Highway. A building in approximately this location is shown on the 1876 Thompson & West map of this area, owned Charles B. Richmond. Richmond was living in the Coyote area as early as 1860 and owned this property until the 1880s. The subsequent owner, by 1890, was Alexander Morrow who in the 1880 census was listed as railroad section foreman. The next owner of the property was Charles E. Berry, who in 1896 sold this then ten-acre parcel to Edwin E. Peppin, the son of John B. Peppin. John Peppin had immigrated to California by 1866 and followed his oldest son Solomon to Coyote in the early 1870s. The family lived in the old Stark house on Lot 2 of the Daniel Rota Segregation. Edwin Peppin (1854-1930) served the community as a butcher and carpenter, and was also an orchardist. According to Ruth Stevens Malech, the building, when it was the Fourteen Mile-House, had a second story, which was removed when it became a residence. The pyramidal design of the roof is consistent with buildings constructed during the late 1890s. The Peppin family occupied this property from 1896 until about 1922, when they moved to San Jose. In the 1950s, this property was owned by J. A. Todd, and followed by J. F. and Lulu I. Hieronymous.

This property consists of an abandoned, dilapidated house on a deep parcel adjoined by fields, in an agricultural setting. The house faces west to the street, with a shallow setback screened by a thick planting of mature trees and shrubs. Three other structures are located toward the rear of the parcel: a dilapidated, wood-frame shed with vertical plank siding; a modern metal shed; and a small, hip-roofed house that appears to date from the 1950s.

The abandoned house appears to date from the 19th century. It has a nearly square plan, and its boxy form is capped by a pyramidal hip roof that has lost its shingle cladding, exposing the open frame of rafters and purlins. Walls are clad in various types of wood siding. The primary siding consists of wide vertical planks scored with circular saw marks and affixed to the frame with square nails. The siding is detailed with battens on the rear wall. A layer of clapboard has been nailed over the vertical siding on the front and south side of the house. There are remnants of a boxed eave adorned with ogee molding. A pair of 4-panel wood doors is set into the front of the house. The 6-over-6, wood-sash windows are boarded over. There are two doorways and two window openings at the rear, all open to the elements. The interior has a central hall plan with parlor and bedroom at the front and kitchen and dining room at the rear. Tongue-and-groove wainscot is visible in the kitchen.

The historic integrity of the original Fourteen Mile House was compromised when it was remodeled into a house (removing the second story). If it retained a higher level of historic integrity, the building would be historically significant as a rare surviving example of a "Mile House" in Santa Clara County and thus likely eligible under California Register Criterion 1 and National Register Criterion a. Now a ruin that has been abandoned for decades, the severely deteriorated condition of the house extant today at 9560 Monterey Road has substantially compromised its historic integrity. The building would likely need to be almost totally reconstructed in new materials if it were restored and rehabilitated. In conclusion, 9560 Monterey Road does not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1, 2 or 3 or the National Register Criterion a, b, or c because it lacks historic integrity. The house may have historic importance as a historic archeological site, thus

potential significance under California Register Criterion 4 and National Register Criterion d. The building may be a potential City of San Jose Structure of Merit.

584 Monterey Road [M67] *"Vogler/Malech House"* (APN 725-11-007)

Access to this property was not obtained; therefore the following is based on archival data and access from the public right-of-way. A house appears in this approximate location on the 1915 USGS topographic map, and may have been one of the houses constructed by Stevens' employees that purchased lots in the Stevens Subdivision. At least four houses were constructed, owned by "French Pete," Simpson B. Earle, Mel Ketchum, and Serfinio Albertini. This was on land owned by various gravel companies in the 1920s-1940s and could have been used to house employees. Edward G. Vogler bought the property from Pacific Coast Aggregates in 1948. It is owned by the Malech family today, and used as a rental.

584 Monterey Road is a single-family, single-story house sited perpendicular to Monterey Road at the end of a long gravel driveway leading up to the front (north) façade. A number of large trees and various shrubs are in the vicinity of the house. The rectangular plan, wood-frame house has an attached, hipped roof, two-car garage set back from the main façade on the southwest. The garage (likely a later addition) has six over six, wood-sash, double-hung windows and two large hinged doors on the north. The house has a high hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles and exterior rustic siding. The original windows appear to have been replaced with modern metal windows. The front entrance door on the north is below a shed projection (supported by wooden posts) from the main roof.

The design integrity of the Craftsman/Colonial Revival Style house appears to have been compromised because of extensive recent alterations, including the large garage addition, new siding and the loss of original windows. Even if it retained a higher level of historic integrity, the house does not appear to be eligible as an exceptional example of this style under National Register Criterion c or California Register Criterion 3. The house also does not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1 or National Register under Criterion a because of its association with historical themes or patterns of culture of significance. The occupants of the house do not appear to be significant in local history, thus the house does not appear to be significant under California Register Criterion 2 or National Register Criterion b. In conclusion, 584 Monterey Road does not appear to be eligible for the California or National Register because its historic integrity has been compromised and it does not appear to be significant under California Register Criteria 1, 2 or 3 or National Register Criteria a, b, or c.

585 Monterey Road [M66] *"Stevens/Malech House 1892"* Orvis Stevens Subdivision 1892 (APN 725-11-008)

This house sits on property that was owned in 1876 by Charles B. Richmond and by 1890 by Alexander Morrow. By 1892, the property was owned by Charles E. Berry and Edwin E. Peppin. Berry and Peppin sold the property, then 9.44 acres, to Louisa Stevens, wife of Orvis Stevens, in 1892, and the property was subdivided into what is known as the Orvis Stevens Subdivision. This house appears to be the house built by Orvis Stevens for his son Charles C. Stevens when he married Fannie Fisher, daughter of Thomas Fisher, in 1892. A large barn was also constructed to the rear of the house. Charles and Fannie had an orchard on what had been part of her father's ranch. In 1919, Charles and Fannie moved to a ranch in Sunnyvale. In the early twentieth century, the area became known as South Coyote, and in addition to these houses, included a store and church. By the late 1920s, this property had been purchased by Associated Gravel Company, and was owned by Pacific Coast Aggregates in the 1930s and 1940s. During this period, it was probably occupied by gravel company employees. In 1949, the one-acre piece containing this house and barn was purchased by Ruth Malech, granddaughter of Orvis Stevens and wife of Earl Malech. The Malech family still owns the property today.

This property consists of a 19th century house along with several other buildings—a modern garage, a modern house, and an old barn—in an agricultural setting, adjoined by fields. The older house faces west to the street, with a shallow setback, near the northwest front corner of the parcel; it is partially screened from the road by a wood fence, shrubs, and small trees, including a row of fruit trees to the north. An unpaved driveway runs past the house to a parking

area adjoined by a wood-frame, hip-roofed garage of recent construction. The driveway continues back to a house ensconced in mature trees, at the southeast rear corner of the parcel. This second house, which appears to date from the 1950s, is a one-story, wood-frame structure with a staggered plan, hip roof, lean-to porch, horizontal wood siding, and 6-over-6 double-hung windows. The barn, located to the rear of the older house, appears to date from the early 20th century; it has a rectangular plan, a stepped gable roof, vertical plank siding, and sliding doors.

The older house is in the Queen Anne style. It is a one-story, wood-frame structure with a rectangular plan and hip roof sheathed in composition material. A wide gabled bay with paneled frieze and lunette vent projects forward at the front, and a gabled dormer faces to each side. The house is clad in horizontal wood siding, detailed with corner boards and a frieze course.

Although it has sustained some alterations, the Queen Anne Style house at 585 Monterey Road retains the major design features of its style and period. The most significant alteration to the house is filling in the front bay window (this could be restored, however). Despite its alterations, it is one of only two 19th century houses (along with 586 Monterey Road) representing the only surviving features of the 19th century community of South Coyote that originally included a store and a church. In addition to the Owen house (8470 Monterey Road), these two houses are the only surviving 19th century houses in Coyote Valley. The house is also a good example of a Queen Anne Style farmhouse in the area. The two houses, as an ensemble with related landscaping, retain a good level of integrity of design, feeling, setting and association associated with a rare, surviving 19th century residential enclave in the area. 585 Monterey Road does not appear to meet the more restrictive National Register historic integrity criteria, but does appear to meet the California Register's more inclusive criteria. The occupants of the house does not appear to be significant in local history, thus the house does not appear to be significant under California Register Criterion 2. In conclusion, the house at 585 Monterey Road appears to be eligible under California Register Criteria 1 and 3 because of its association with the early settlement of Coyote Valley and as a fine example of vernacular Queen Anne Style rural houses. Because of later alterations, the house does not appear to be eligible for the National Register because it does not retain a sufficiently high level of design integrity. The building may be a potential City of San Jose Landmark.

586 Monterey Road [M65] *Ketchum/Malech House, a. c1890s"* Orvis Stevens Subdivision 1892 (APN 725-11-016)

This house sits on property that was owned in 1876 by Charles B. Richmond and by 1890 by Alexander Morrow. By 1892, the property was owned by Charles E. Berry and Edwin E. Peppin. Berry and Peppin sold the property, then 9.44 acres, to Louisa Stevens, wife of Orvis Stevens; and in 1892 the property was subdivided into what is known as the Orvis Stevens Subdivision. As the Stevens lived in their large house constructed in 1882 on the eastern side of Coyote Creek, they did not live on this property. Stevens had a store in this area, known as South Coyote, and it was also the location of the Emada Methodist Episcopal Church constructed in 1893. His intent with the subdivision was to be able to sell property to men who worked for him. At least four houses were constructed, owned by "French Pete," Simpson B. Earle, Mel Ketchum, and Serifino Albertini. Two houses and a large barn were constructed on the property fronting Monterey Road by at least by the 1890s and by 1915 two more were built on the south side of Sycamore Avenue. This house is thought to have been constructed by Melvin Ketchum. By the late 1920s, this property had been purchased by Associated Gravel Company, and then by owned by Pacific Coast Aggregates in the 1930s and 1940s. In 1947, the 5.99-acre piece containing this house was purchased by Ruth Malech, granddaughter of Orvis Stevens and wife of Earl Malech, bringing the property back into Stevens' family ownership. The Malech family still owns the property today and is in the process of developing the portion between this house and Sycamore Avenue. The house has been used as a rental property for many years.

The property consists of a house on a small parcel in a primarily agricultural setting. The site is adjoined on the north by a small residential subdivision (under construction in 2005) and on the south by an unpaved area used for parking and storage. The house faces west to the street, with minimal setback; it is screened from the road by a wood fence and dense vegetation, including a cedar and palm tree. An unpaved

driveway runs past to the north side of the house to a gable, wood-frame garage at the rear.

The two-story, wood-frame house is clad in wide channel-rustic siding detailed with paneled corner boards and a frieze course. The house has a rectangular plan and gable roof, with a wide lean-to extension at the rear and a square bay window on the north side. A hipped porch extends across the front of the house, sheltering a transomed entry adjoined by paired windows. The porch is surmounted by paired windows, with a crude sunburst panel, of indeterminate age, set into the gable. The interior was not inspected.

Alterations to the house's exterior include replacing windows with aluminum sash, rebuilding the front porch with new posts lacking trim, and adding a lean-to carport to north side of the house.

586 Monterey Road, a vernacular Queen Anne style farmhouse, retains good integrity, although the front porch has been partially rebuilt. Despite its alterations, this 19th century house at 586 Monterey Road represents one of only two surviving features (along with 585 Monterey Road) of the 19th century community of South Coyote that originally included a store and a church. In addition to the Owen house (8470 Monterey Road), these two houses are the only surviving 19th century houses in Coyote Valley. 586 Monterey Road is also a good example of a vernacular Queen Anne farmhouse in the area. 585 and 586 Monterey Road, as an ensemble with related landscaping, retain a good level of integrity of design, feeling, setting and association associated with a rare, surviving 19th century residential enclave in the Development Area. The house does not appear to meet the more restrictive National Register historic integrity criteria, but it does appear to meet the California Register's more inclusive criteria. The occupants of the house do not appear to be significant in local history, thus the house does not appear to be significant under California Register Criterion 2. In conclusion, the house 586 Monterey Road appears to be eligible under California Register Criteria 1 and 3 because of its association with the early settlement of Coyote Valley and as a fine example of vernacular Queen Anne Style rural houses. Because of later alterations, the house does not appear to be eligible for the National Register because it does not retain a sufficiently high level of design integrity. The building may be a potential City of San Jose Landmark.

Pacific Coast Aggregates Gravel Loading Structures, ca. 1930s [M69] (APN 725-11-005)

The concrete gravel loading docks on this property were constructed perhaps as early as 1928-1930 when Bay Development Co., Santa Clara Gravel Co., Coast Rock and Gravel Co, Associated Gravel Co., began exploiting gravel from the Coyote Creek beds in this area. By the mid-1930s, these companies had merged into Pacific Coast Aggregates Inc. and it is this company that operated at this site until the mid-1940s and may have been the actual builder of these docks. Pacific Aggregates Inc. sold the property to Earl and Ruth Malech in the late 1940s.

This property consists of a cluster of four abandoned concrete structures in an open field. The structures are of reinforced-concrete construction. They have an open configuration, with corner piers and flat roofs, appearing like frames or bases for structures that are no longer extant.

The four Pacific Coast Aggregate concrete loading docks extant today are a single feature of the extensive gravel mining operation in this location at Coyote Creek. The historic integrity of the overall mining operation has been seriously compromised since gravel mining ceased over fifty-five years ago. The concrete loading docks also likely included additional structures (now removed) related to loading gravel. In conclusion, the Pacific Coast Aggregate loading docks near Monterey Road do not appear to be eligible for the California or National registers because the historic integrity of the overall mining operation has been compromised. The loading docks also do not appear to be significant under California Register Criteria 1, 2 or 3 or National Register Criteria a, b, or c.

9670 Monterey Road or 9680 Monterey Road [M72] "Turturici House, 1920s relocated 1960s" (APN 725-11-002)

The property where 9670 Monterey Road is located was purchased by the Turturici brothers, Joseph and Philip in 1929 from George C. Friend. The parcel was originally 24 acres in size. Friend, who lived in San Jose, never occupied this parcel, but had it planted in orchard. The Turturicis lived in a house on

Laguna Avenue. In 1941, the property was divided into two 12-acre parcels. In the 1960s, the bungalow located on this property was relocated from the northwest corner of Laguna Avenue and the railroad tracks and was occupied by Marie C. Turturici, daughter of Joseph and Mary Turturici, until her death in 2003.

This property consists of a Craftsman bungalow adjoined by fields, in an agricultural setting. The house, which was moved to the site, is not oriented to the street; it faces north to a modern residence. A driveway runs past the house to a modern garage. Because of its placement toward the rear of a parcel with other buildings and with plantings of trees and shrubs, the house is difficult to see from the road.

This bungalow is a one-story, wood-frame structure with a truncated L-plan consisting of a generally rectangular front section and a rear ell projecting to the east. The cross-gable roof has wide overhangs with exposed purlins and bargeboards. Walls are clad in horizontal wood siding. The house's most notable feature is a large and airy gabled porch projecting from the northwest front corner. The porch has stone and brick piers and open beams set in a fretwork pattern of horizontal and vertical members. Original windows are wood-sash and double-hung. The interior was not inspected.

The historic integrity of the Bungalow Style house at 9670 Monterey Road has been compromised because of extensive recent alterations, including moving the house and raising it; adding new siding on the base; new porch with stone and brick piers; new chimney and windows. Even if it retained a higher level of historic integrity, the house is not an exceptional example of the Bungalow Style in South San Jose/Morgan Hill area, thus it does not appear to be eligible under National Register Criterion c or California Register Criterion 3. The house also does not appear to have significant associations with local themes or cultural patterns of significance, and thus the house does not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1 or National Register under Criterion a. Historic research did not identify any significant figures in local history associated with the house, thus it does not appear to be significant under California Register Criterion 2 or National Register Criterion b. In conclusion, 9670 Monterey Road does not appear to be eligible for the California or National Register because its historic integrity has been compromised and it does not appear to be significant under California Register Criteria 1, 2 or 3 or National Register Criteria a, b, or c.

9674 Monterey Road [M70] "*McClellan House, 1950*" (APN 725-11-004)

The property where 9674 Monterey Road is located was purchased by the Turturici brothers, Joseph and Philip in 1929 from George C. Friend. The parcel was originally 24 acres in size. Friend, who lived in San Jose, never occupied this parcel, but had it planted in orchard. The Turturicis lived in a house on Laguna Avenue. In 1941, the property was divided into two 12-acre parcels. In 1950, Lenore T. Turturici McClellan and her husband constructed the ranch-style house on the property. Mrs. McClellan still owns and occupies the house.

A single-family, single story, wood-frame house, 9674 Monterey Road has a U-shaped plan and exterior stucco walls. A gravel driveway continues east from Monterey Road to the front of the Ranch House Style house. The front and side yards have lawns and various trees, flowers, shrubs and plants are around the perimeter of the lawn. The house's exterior walls have a base constructed of brick facing. The hipped roof is covered with wood shingles. The front entrance porch is below a hipped roof supported by three wood posts. Adjacent to the entrance porch are two tilt-up garage doors. An outdoor patio area is adjacent to the east side of the house. An exterior brick chimney is on the west façade.

Although the house at 9674 Monterey Road appears to retain a high level of historic integrity, it is not an exceptional example of the Ranch House Style in South San Jose/Morgan Hill area, thus it does not appear to be eligible under National Register Criterion c or California Register Criterion 3. The house also does not appear to have significant associations with local themes or cultural patterns of significance, thus the house does not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1 or National Register under Criterion a. Historic research did not identify any significant figure in local history associated with the house, thus the house does not appear to be significant under California Register Criterion 2 or National Register Criterion b. In conclusion, 9674 Monterey Road does not appear to be eligible for the California or National Register

because it does not appear to be significant under California Register Criteria 1, 2 or 3 or National Register Criteria a, b, or c.

9690 Monterey Road [M75] *"Ross/Saso House, ca. 1950"* (APN 725-10-019)

The house located at 9690 Monterey Road was constructed about 1950. The property was purchased by Grace Ross from the Compegnos in 1946. The 1948 aerial photograph of the area shows that the property was still vacant, so it is assumed that Ms. Ross constructed the home about 1950. In 1959, the property was owned and occupied by Anthony Saso and his wife, Anna. Anthony was the son of Joseph Saso and came with his parents to Coyote in 1927. In 1964, Kenneth A. Saso, son of Anthony Saso, moved in to the house after his marriage. The house is still owned by the Saso family and is used as rental property.

This property consists of a house on a deep parcel adjoined by fields, in an agricultural setting. The house faces west to the street, with a deep setback screened by a thick planting of trees. The property is enclosed by a chain-link fence. A rickety picket fence extends across the front of the property, enclosing a dirt yard with fruit trees. A wood fence encloses the rear yard. A dilapidated, wood-frame shed with vertical plank siding is at the rear of the property.

This house is a one-story, concrete-block structure with rectangular plan and cross-gable roof. Vertical wood valences are set into the gables. The metal-sash windows have deep reveals. The interior was not inspected. The exterior appears unaltered.

Although the house at 9690 Monterey Road appears to retain a high level of historic integrity, it is not an exceptional example of the Ranch House Style in the South San Jose/Morgan Hill area, thus it does not appear to be eligible under National Register Criterion c or California Register Criterion 3. The house also does not appear to have significant associations with local themes or cultural patterns of significance, thus the house does not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1 or National Register under Criterion a. Historic research did not identify any significant figure in local history associated with the house, thus the house does not appear to be significant under California Register Criterion 2 or National Register Criterion b. In conclusion, 9690 Monterey Road does not appear to be eligible for the California or National Register because it does not appear to be significant under California Register Criteria 1, 2 or 3 or National Register Criteria a, b, or c.

9760 Monterey Road [M82] *"Joseph Saso House, ca. 1920s"* (APN 725-10-014)

The house located at 9760 Monterey Road was constructed in the 1920s. In February 1928, Walter and Ida Broder sold the 14.59-acre house and property to Joseph and Mary Saso. There is no evidence that the Broders ever lived at this location, so they must have held the property as an investment. The Sasos had previously lived in the Campbell area. The Sasos had an orchard on the property and in later years operated a fruit stand on the frontage south of the house known as the Fifteen Mile House (not to be confused with the nineteenth century Fifteen Mile House, located further south on Monterey Road). In 1945, Joseph and his family moved to 9940 Monterey Road and this house was lived in by various members of the Saso family. It is currently used as a rental property.

This property consists of a house on a deep parcel adjoined by fields, in an agricultural setting. The house faces west to the street, with a deep setback screened by a landscaping. The manicured yard includes a lawn, fruit trees, and hedges. A paved driveway extends along the south side of the house to modern carport at the rear. A modern prefabricated house adjoins the garage. There is an older wood-frame shed at the rear of the parcel, behind the carport, with gable roof and cladding of corrugated metal.

This main house is a bungalow that has been extensively altered. In original condition, the bungalow appears to have been a one-story, wood-frame, gable-roofed structure with a gable-roofed porch projecting at the front. Intact detailing includes vertical-slat vents in the gables as well as bargeboards and angled brackets on the roof eaves. The interior was not inspected. The house has been altered by enclosing the front porch, applying stucco veneer to the walls, reconfiguring window openings, adding metal and vinyl window sash, and replacing doors.

The historic integrity of the Bungalow Style house at 9760 Monterey Road has been compromised because

of extensive recent alterations, including enclosing the porch, new exterior stucco and reconfigured windows. Even if it retained a higher level of historic integrity, the house is not an exceptional example of its style in South San Jose/Morgan Hill area, thus it does not appear to be eligible under National Register Criterion c or California Register Criterion 3. The house also does not appear to have significant associations with local themes or cultural patterns of significance, and thus the house does not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1 or National Register under Criterion a. Historic research did not identify any significant figures in local history associated with the house, thus it does not appear to be significant under California Register Criterion 2 or National Register Criterion b. In conclusion, 9760 Monterey Road does not appear to be eligible for the California or National Register because its historic integrity has been compromised and it does not appear to be significant under California Register Criteria 1, 2 or 3 or National Register Criteria a, b or c.

9770 Monterey Road [M89] *"Masamichi Kawanami House, 1939"* (APN 725-10-006)

The house located at 9770 Monterey Road was constructed in 1939 by Masamichi Kawanami, a Japanese orchardist. The Kawanamis also operated a store on their property in the 1960s, known as Kay's Market (APN 725-10-004). This portion of the Kawanami farm was sold in recent years to Castle and Cook. The Kawanami children still own homes on portions of the original family farm.

This property consists of a small house on a deep parcel adjoined by fields, in an agricultural setting. The house faces west to the street, with a deep setback. The landscaping of shrubs and trees around the house make it difficult to see from the street.

The house, in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, is a one-story, wood-frame structure with a generally rectangular plan and roof. A gabled bay projects to the front, adjoined by a shed-roofed porch. Walls are sheathed in smooth stucco painted white, and roofs are clad in red tile. A chimney projects from the rear roof slope. The interior was not inspected.

The house at 9770 Monterey Road appears to retain a high level of historic integrity. The house has not been extensively altered since originally constructed. The house, however, is not an exceptional example of the Spanish Colonial Revival Style in the South San Jose/Morgan Hill area, thus it does not appear to be eligible under National Register Criterion c or California Register Criterion 3. The house also does not appear to have significant associations with local themes or cultural patterns of significance, and thus the house does not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1 or National Register under Criterion a. Historic research did not identify any significant figures in local history associated with the house, thus it does not appear to be significant under California Register Criterion 2 or National Register Criterion c. In conclusion, the houses at 9770 Monterey Road does not appear to be eligible for the California or National Register because it does not appear to be significant under California Register Criteria 1, 2 or 3 or National Register Criteria a, b, or c.

9798-9796 Monterey Road [M95] *"Calvin Kawanami House, ca. 1953"* (APN 725-10-001)

The house located at 9798 Monterey Road was constructed in 1953 by Calvin Kawanami on a portion of the ranch purchased by his father Masamichi Kawanami in 1939. This property remains owned and occupied by Calvin Kawanami and his family. Shortly, after this house was constructed, an additional house was moved to the rear of this house by Henry Kawanami, now addressed as 9796 Monterey Road.

A gravel driveway continues east from Monterey Road to the two houses at 9796 and 9798 Monterey Road, both Ranch House Style residences. The first house (9798 Monterey Road) is a single-story, single family house with a hipped roof and rectangular plant. The roof is covered with red tiles and the exterior walls are covered with stucco. The house has front and rear lawns with various flowers and trimmed hedges and shrubs around the perimeter of the lawn. A chain link fence is around the perimeter of the rear yard which a large covered porch. The house has metal frame windows and an attached garage on the south. The main entrance door is on the north side of a projecting hipped window bay at the center of the front (west) façade. Perpendicular to 9798 Monterey Road, the adjacent house at 9796 Monterey Road is also a single-family, single story, wood-frame house with a hipped roof and a rectangular plan. A few trimmed shrubs are in the front rock garden. The

exterior walls are covered with stucco and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles. An attached garage is on the east side of the house. The main entrance porch on the west half of the front (north) façade is below a shed roof extension (supported by two post) of the main roof.

The houses at 9770-9798 Monterey Road appear to retain a high level of historic integrity. The houses have not been extensively altered since originally constructed. The houses, however, are not an exceptional examples of the Ranch House Style in South San Jose/Morgan Hill area, thus they do not appear to be eligible under National Register Criterion c or California Register Criterion 3. The houses also do not appear to have significant associations with local themes or cultural patterns of significance, and thus the houses do not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1 or National Register under Criterion a. Historic research did not identify any significant figures in local history associated with the houses, thus the houses do not appear to be significant under California Register Criterion 2 or National Register Criterion b. In conclusion, the two houses at 9770-9780 Monterey Road do not appear to be eligible for the California or National Register because they do not appear to be significant under California Register Criteria 1, 2 or 3 or National Register Criteria a, b, or c.

9940 Monterey Road [M106, M107, M108] *"Barnhart/Saso House, c1909 Perry's Station Site, c late 1860s"* (APN 725-07-001, -002, -003)

The land where 9940 Monterey Road is located is the site of the former Fifteen Mile House, a circa 1860s hotel. After the construction of the railroad through the south valley in 1869, the location became known as Perry's Station, after then owner Jane Perry. In 1887, Orrin H. Barnhart bought 237 acres surrounding Perry's Station with his partners Thomas Wright and George Bull. During the late 1880s and early 1890s, the Barnharts lived in San Jose where Orin managed Western Granite and Marble Co. In 1895, he moved the family to their Coyote ranch where the family lived in the old Fifteen Mile House, which was able to house his large family as well as numerous boarders. During the 1906 Earthquake, the old building was knocked fifteen feet off its foundation. As part of the post Earthquake reconstruction, the old building was either demolished or relocated onto a new foundation and is potentially the two-story portion of the existing house. According to Barnhart's grandchildren, a young architect was hired to design the new farmhouse, with portions of it still under construction as late as 1909. The Barnharts lived at this location until about 1922 when the family moved to 399 S. 14th Street in San Jose. The Coyote property was sold to Claud J. Moore. Claud and his wife Ruth were fruit ranchers and raised two sons, Robert and Allan and one daughter Helen on the property. In 1945, the Anthony Saso family bought the property, and today, the property is owned and occupied by the Kenneth A. Saso family.

This large house is situated on a deep parcel adjoined by fields, in an agricultural setting. The house has a shallow setback from the road, to the west, and it is screened from the road by a dense planting of trees that include conifers. The approach to the property is on a paved driveway that leads past the north-facing front of the house to a modern, three-bay garage adjoined by a fenced area with modern metal sheds. Small shrubs and trees are set around the house, and the backyard has a lawn shaded by a large oak tree.

The wood-frame, hip-roofed house has an eclectic design mixing Craftsman, Prairie, and Colonial Revival motifs. It has the feeling of a large, sprawling bungalow. Primarily one story in height, with an overall U plan, the house has a main wing running north to south, parallel to the road, receding rear wings extending to the east, enclosing an outdoor area, and a partial upper story at the south end of the main wing. The building rests on a perimeter concrete foundation. Walls are clad in three-lap horizontal siding. The overhanging eaves of the roofs have exposed rafters. The most notable feature is a spacious wraparound porch recessed into the northwest front corner of the house. The porch is arcaded, with segmental arches springing from boxed posts; these posts, which have flared bases and capitals, rest on a low wall.

The porch has five bays (including an entry bay with stairs) on the north-facing side, and two bays on the west-facing side. A smaller porch with roof balcony projects from the south side of the house at the front; it is supported by boxed posts that are similar to but taller than those on the main porch. Windows toward the front of the house tend to be grouped into horizontal bands of three or four panels; those toward the back tend to be smaller and in pairs or individually placed. There are also panels of leaded-

glass windows on the porch and on one of the rear wings. All windows and doors are simply framed. The interior was not inspected.

The house has a high degree of integrity. Exterior alterations are limited to the replacement of the original double-hung, wood-sash windows with vinyl sash; the replacement of the chimney on the front, west-facing roof slope with a wood-frame structure encasing metal flues; the replacement of the original porch steps with concrete steps; and the addition of two decks at the rear.

The Barnhart/Saso House at 9940 Monterey Road retains a high level of integrity from its original construction in 1909. This large house is an impressive example of early 20th century residential design, exhibiting features of the then-popular Craftsman and Colonial Revival Styles. The extensive entrance porch (continuing from the north to the west facades) with its large arched openings and the leaded glass windows are especially fine. Although it possibly incorporates part of the earlier 15 Mile House, the later and earlier sections of the house are deftly blended into a coherent design. The house does not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1 or National Register under Criterion a. The occupants of the house do not appear to be significant in local history, thus the house does not appear to be eligible under California Register Criterion 2 or National Register Criterion c.

In conclusion, the Barnhart/Saso house appears to be significant as a particularly distinguished Craftsman/Colonial Revival house in San Jose, thus eligible under California Register Criterion 3 or National Register Criterion c. The period of significance is 1909 (the construction date) and the area of significance is the house and its immediate setting (approximately one acre). The building may be a potential City of San Jose Landmark.

595 Palm Avenue [M203] *"Costa House, 1914"* Lot 1 and 2, Murphy-Colombet Sub No. 2, 1908 (APN 712-28-001)

The house located at 595 Palm Avenue was constructed on Lot 1 of the Mary Murphy Colombet Subdivision No. 2, which was subdivided in 1908. In 1914, Manuel F. and Mary Costa constructed the house and moved from Morgan Hill where Manuel, a native of Fayal, Azores Island, Portugal, had previously worked for Miller & Lux as a teamster. Mary (Gomes), born in Hollister in 1882, was the oldest child of a family of 17 children. The Costa's operated a prune ranch on their holdings, which also included Lot 2 of the subdivision. Other buildings on the property include a fruit dryer and an additional home, which was constructed in the late1950s. The couple raised two sons on the property: Joe and Andrew. Manuel passed away in 1965 and Mary in 1977. Mary was active in the Coyote community, as a charter member of the Encinal Women' Club and a charter member of the Coyote Grange. The property, still owned by their grandson Roger Costa, is currently used as a grass farm.

This former prune farm includes a diverse group of buildings - two houses, a garage/residence, and various sheds - in an agricultural setting, adjoined by sod fields. The group fronts on Palm Avenue, which forms the southern edge of the parcel. The buildings appear to have been built in two phases. The original group (ca. 1920s) occupies the east portion of the parcel. These include a south-facing bungalow, at the front; a combination garage/residence, behind the bungalow; and a complex of drying sheds and storage sheds at the rear. The later buildings (ca. 1950s–1960s) are grouped to the west and at the center of the parcel. They include an east-facing Ranch Style house, at the front; a shed behind this house; and a third shed to the east, behind the garage/residence. Two driveways lead into the complex: one extends past the bungalow, along the east edge of the parcel, to the garage/dwelling unit; the other passes between the two houses to the sheds. The property is neatly landscaped at the front, with lawns, hedges, shrubs, and fruit trees around the two houses and garage/residence, which are in use; the rear sheds, which are abandoned, are set in an expanse of deteriorated concrete paving with inlaid rails for rolling stock.

The bungalow, a late example of the Craftsman style, is a one-story, wood-frame structure with a rectangular plan and gable roof. Walls are sheathed in stucco. The roof, which incorporates subsidiary gables, has wide overhangs with massive carved brackets and plain bargeboards. A corner porch is recessed into the front of the house; it has stucco posts with abstract corbels and a board railing delicately pierced with triangular openings. A stucco-clad, brick-trimmed chimney with stepped profile projects from the east sidewall. Window openings vary from

quite large (on the porch) to small. Original wood-sash casements survive only in one tripartite window on the west side of the house. The interior was not inspected. The principal alteration to the building's exterior is the replacement of most windows with vinyl sash.

The garage/residence is a wood-frame structure with rectangular footprint and partial upper story. Walls are sheathed in stucco. The gable roofs have overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and bargeboards. The building incorporates three garage stalls with stepped arches and original wood doors. A breezeway separates the garage bays from what appears to be a dwelling unit. The upper-level room is accessible by an exterior stairway at the rear. The interior was not inspected. The building appears to be intact.

The Ranch Style house, which faces east to the driveway, is a one-story, wood-frame structure with a staggered plan and hip roof. Walls are sheathed in stucco. The metal-sash windows include fixed-pane and casement types. A breezeway separates the main body of the house from an attached garage. The interior was not inspected. The building appears to be intact.

A row of three drying sheds provides a focus for the group of sheds at the rear of the property. Each of these wood-frame sheds has a long rectangular footprint, a single hinged door at each end, and a shallow-pitch gable roof clad in corrugated metal. Walls are sheathed in battened sheet metal. Behind these sheds is a covered staging area that retains old rolling stock and other equipment; this paved area is covered by a series of open, wood-frame gables clad in corrugated metal. An enclosed shed adjoins the staging area on the west; it is a wood-frame, gabled structure with cladding of corrugated metal. Though generally in poor condition, these older sheds retain a high degree of integrity. The newer shed to the west is a large gabled structure clad in battened metal; the newer shed to the east is an open, steel-frame structure with tapered posts and gable roof. They also appear to be intact.

The Bungalow Style house at 595 Palm Avenue retains a good level of historic integrity. The principal alteration is the loss of original windows. The house, however, does not appear to be eligible as an exceptional Bungalow Style design under National Register Criterion c or California Register Criterion 3. The garage/residence in back of the house has not been altered. This building also does not appear to be significant as architecture. The house, garage and the related fruit drying sheds do not appear to retain historic integrity as a farm complex from the early years (1914-1920) of Costas prune ranch. The original orchard has been replaced by a sod farm, compromising the historic setting. The barns and outbuildings likely built with the original house have also been removed. Also, the introduction of a number of modern buildings, including the circa 1959 house and various metal sheds and carports, have compromised the property's integrity of design, setting, feeling and association.

595 Palm Avenue does not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1 or National Register under Criterion a. The Costa family members do not appear to be significant figures in local history, thus they do not appear to be significant under California Register Criterion 2 or National Register Criterion b. In conclusion, 595 Palm Avenue does not appear to be eligible for the California or National Register primarily because its historic integrity has been compromised. The building may be a potential City of San Jose Structure of Merit.

602 Palm Ave [M209] *"Ducoty/Christopher House, 1920"* Lot 8, Murphy Colombet Sub 2, 1908 (APN 712-28-008)

The house located at 602 Palm Avenue was constructed in 1920 by William Ducoty. The house was soon occupied by Albert Christopher and his wife Anna Elise, married in 1919, and their children. The Christopher Bros. started with 50 acres and then soon added another 30 acres to their holdings, which were planted in prune orchards until about the mid 1990s. Albert Christopher was active in the development of the Coyote Grange and the Santa Clara County Fair. Today, the Christopher Ranch includes 3,000 acres. The house, no longer owned by the family, currently serves as the office for a grass farm for sod production.

This farm complex, which includes a bungalow, garage, barn, and sheds, occupies an agricultural setting, adjoined by extensive sod fields. The buildings currently serve as the sales outlet for sod, and as such they have been altered to varying degrees, notably the bungalow farmhouse, which now serves

as the office. The building group fronts on Palm Avenue, which forms the southern edge of the parcel. The south-facing bungalow is at the southeast front corner of the site; it is adjoined by a modern addition and shed, with the garage and other shed at the rear. The barn is at the northwest rear corner of the group. The street frontage of the bungalow is planted with grass, shrubs, and trees, and there is a very large oak tree to the rear of the house; otherwise the site is not landscaped. The west half of the site is occupied by an unpaved parking lot and other areas on the grounds are used for storage.

The principal structure on the site is the Craftsman bungalow. It is a one-and-one-half-story, wood-frame structure with a rectangular plan and a gable roof clad in composition material. Walls are sheathed in 3-lap wood siding. The wide, overhanging eaves of the roof have exposed rafters, angled brackets, and bargeboards. A wide shed-roofed dormer is at the center of the front roof slope.

A brick chimney projects from the east sidewall, and lattice vents are set into both gables. A porch is recessed into the southeast front corner of the house, supported by boxed posts resting on a low balustrade wall. The rear porch has a shed roof and incised railing. The house retains many original wood-sash windows, including double-hung, casement, and fixed-pane types. Some windows, like the dormer casements and the upper-level panel on the east sidewall, display intricate mullion patterns. There is a substantial tripartite window on the façade. The interior was not inspected. The exterior has been extensively altered. Most seriously, a flat-roofed plywood addition has been built on the west side of the house, and the front porch has been enclosed. Some windows have been replaced with aluminum sash, and the brick chimney has been painted.

Of the three wood-frame sheds near the bungalow, the most visually interesting and intact is the small structure adjoining the modern addition. Clad in horizontal wood siding, this building has a roof that is hipped at the front and gabled at the rear; there is a hipped rear extension with beaded tongue-and-groove siding, notched rafters, and banding of 4-light, wood-sash windows. The front of this building has been altered with new siding and aluminum windows. The stucco-clad, gabled garage behind the house has been altered by a residential addition with sliding glass door. A gabled shed behind the house has had stucco applied over vertical wood siding, still visible on one wall. The tall barn at the rear of the group, with unpainted board-and-batten siding and corrugated metal roof, has been altered by the addition of a large roll-up metal door on the east sidewall.

The design integrity of the Bungalow Style house at 602 Palm Avenue has been compromised because of extensive recent alterations, including filling in the front porch, the large addition obscuring the west facade and the loss of a number of original windows. Even if it retained a higher level of historic integrity, the house does not appear to be eligible as an exceptional Bungalow Style design under National Register Criterion c or California Register Criterion 3. The house and the related small outbuildings also do not appear to retain historic integrity as a farm complex, and thus they do not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1 or National Register under Criterion a. The original 80 acre orchard has been replaced by a sod farm and original barns and other outbuildings related to the orchard have been removed. The occupants of the house do not appear to be significant in local history, thus the house and related buildings do not appear to be significant under California Register Criterion 2 or National Register Criterion b. In conclusion, 602 Palm Avenue does not appear to be eligible for the California or National Register because its historic integrity has been compromised and it does not appear to be significant under California Register Criteria 1, 2 or 3 or National Register Criteria a, b or c.

607 Palm Avenue [M236] *"Spaich Bros' Help House, ca. 1920s"* (APN 712-28-021)

The small bungalow located at 607 Palm Avenue was constructed sometime in the 1920s. By the 1950s, it was owned by H. N. Schoen, followed by Alice M. Crawford. The small house is typical of houses built by persons who purchased the small acreage lots of the Mary Murphy Colombet Subdivision of 1908, or houses constructed by larger landowners for use by their agricultural workers. Spaich sold the property in 1998.

This property consists of a bungalow on a deep parcel adjoined by fields, in an agricultural setting. The house faces south to the street, with a moderate setback. A rickety picket fence extends across the front of the property, enclosing a dirt yard with fruit

trees. A wood fence encloses the rear yard. A driveway leads past the east side of the house to a large, corrugated-metal shed/garage with shed roof.

This small, cheap bungalow was designed and built to convey a Craftsman feeling. It is a one-story, wood-frame structure with a rectangular plan and a gable roof clad in corrugated metal. The overhanging eaves of the roof have exposed rafters along the sides and angled brackets and bargeboards at the front. A vertical-slat attic vent is set into the front gable. Walls are clad in horizontal wood siding. Projecting forward from the body of the house is a gabled porch with brackets and bargeboard. The porch has battered boxed piers set on a low wall; piers and wall are clad in the same wood siding as the house. The house retains its original wood-sash windows: 8-over-1 double - hung windows at the sides and two large fixed-pane windows at the front, each with a 12-light transom band. The interior was not inspected.

The exterior appears unaltered except for the replacement of the front door. The house is in poor condition.

Although the house at 607 Palm Avenue retains historic integrity, the house is a typical example of a Bungalow Style residence in South San Jose/Morgan Hill area, thus it does not appear to be eligible under National Register Criterion c or California Register Criterion 3. The house also does not appear to be a significant associations with local historic themes or cultural patterns of significance, and thus the house does not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1 or National Register under Criterion a. Historic research did not identify any significant figures in local history associated with the house, thus it does not appear to be significant under California Register Criterion 2 or National Register Criterion b. In conclusion, 607 Palm Avenue does not appear to be eligible for the California or National Register because it does not appear to be significant under California Register Criteria 1, 2 or 3 or National Register Criteria a, b, or c.

601 Scheller Road [M188] *"Worker's House/Vianelle House, ca. 1930s"* Lot 45, Mary Murphy Colombet Sub No. 2 (APN 712-04-010)

The small home located at 601 Scheller Road appears to have been constructed some time in the early 1930s. In 1918, the property, Lot 45 of the Mary Murphy Colombet Subdivision No. 2, was owned by the California Seed Growers Association. The small house is typical of houses built by persons who purchased the small acreage lots in the Mary Murphy Colombet Subdivision of 1908, or houses constructed by larger landowners for use by their agricultural workers. By the 1940s, Lot 45, as well as the adjacent Lot 44, was owned by T. J. Kirby who subsequently sold the lots to brothers Frank and Florentine Bevilacqua. The Bevilacqua family was early twentieth century settlers in the Madrone area. Frank lived in a house on Palm Avenue so this house may have been lived in by family members or laborers who worked the Bevilacqua orchards. In more recent years the house was lived in by the Pierno J. Vianelle family, who had owned adjacent Lot 46 to the east.

This property consists of a house on a deep parcel adjoined by fields, in an agricultural setting. The house faces south to the street, with a slight setback. A slat fence encloses a front and side yard planted with cacti, shrubs, and small trees. A wood fence encloses a rear yard planted with trees. A driveway leads past the east side of the house to a corrugated-metal shed/garage with shed roof.

This small, cheap house is a one-story, wood-frame structure with a rectangular plan and a gable roof. The shallow eaves have exposed rafters along the sides and narrow bargeboards at the front. Walls are clad in horizontal wood siding. A small stoop porch with shed roof is on the east side of the house. The wood-sash windows are double-hung. Windows and doors have plain surrounds. The interior was not inspected. The exterior appears unaltered.

Although the small, modest house at 601 Scheller Road retains historic integrity, the house is a typical example of a Bungalow Style residence in South San Jose/Morgan Hill area, thus it does not appear to be eligible under National Register Criterion c or California Register Criterion 3. The house also does not appear to have significant associations with historical themes or cultural patterns of significance, and thus the house does not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1 or National Register under Criterion a. Historic research did not identify any significant figures in local history associated with the house, thus it does not appear to be significant under California Register Criterion 2 or National Register Criterion b. In conclusion, 601

Scheller Road does not appear to be eligible for the California or National Register because it does not appear to be significant under California Register Criteria 1, 2 or 3 or National Register Criteria a, b or c.

7.4 GREENBELT [see Table 7.3]

In general, this area appears to have a moderate to high potential for prehistoric archaeological resources especially within valley floor areas near water resources and along trails and access points. A moderate potential for as yet unknown subsurface prehistoric archaeological resources appears present especially adjacent to water sources. Architectural resources appear to be generally associated with American Period agricultural and ranching activities and along major transportation routes although the Greenbelt area was not subject to a review for architectural resources.

Nineteen prehistoric archaeological sites are present or partially present (3) within the Greenbelt. Two of these are also classified as including some historic period cultural materials. Reported site types include one multi-component village site with associated burials; a large number of flake scatters; and, isolated artifact finds that may be indicative of buried archaeological sites.

Fifteen of the prehistoric resources have not been formally evaluated although two of the prehistoric resources clearly do not appear eligible and one appears eligible based on available data. Three prehistoric resources have been determined eligible for the National Register (two sites have both prehistoric and historic cultural materials present). One prehistoric site was formerly determined eligible but the designation was removed based on archaeological testing.

Native American trails would have been located along creeks, proceeding through the Coyote and Almaden valleys between prehistoric and protohistoric sites/villages. Physical remnants of former trails have not been located.

No known ethnographic or contemporary Native American resources, including villages, sacred places, traditional or contemporary use areas, have been identified within the Greenbelt.

There are no recorded Hispanic era archeological sites. However, one recorded American Period historic archaeological site determined eligible for the National Register may have several potential Hispanic Period features present associated with early Mexican occupation and conflict in the Santa Clara Valley. In addition, early American exploration of California may also be represented within the site. Furthermore, two of the prehistoric archaeological sites determined eligible for the National Register also have historic components present making a total of three recorded sites with American Period cultural materials.

Four locations have been identified within the Greenbelt as having a potential for historic archaeological deposits associated with the American Period based on a review of Thompson and West (1876) and other historic maps. These locations generally consist of buildings and structures.

The single recorded historic site determined eligible for the National Register/California Register has a number of significant buildings and structures that appear eligible for the registers. This is the Fisher Ranch or Coyote Ranch (CA-SCl-338H) now located within Coyote Creek Park.

There are three historic bridges present constructed between 1926-1931 with modifications in the late 1970s at two of the bridges (Note: one bridge is also included in the CVUR). All of the bridges are considered Category 5 bridges by Caltrans and not eligible for the National/California registers.

Resources identified within the Greenbelt were not subject to an extensive review since they are outside of the proposed Development Area (see 7.3 for additional detail).

7.4A Native American Resources

Nineteen prehistoric archaeological sites including two with a historic component are within or partially within the Greenbelt Area. The recorded sites include CA-SCl-105, SCl-161, SCl-162, SCl-163/H, SCl-164, SCl-165, SCl-166, SCl-170, SCl-171, SCl-172, SCl-173, SCl-174, SCl-177, SCl-178, SCl-235, SCl-236, SCl-237/H, SCl-573, and SCl-576. Three of these sites are also partially within the Development Area. Reported site types include a large number of flake scatters and isolated artifacts and one multi-component village site with associated burials.

Fifteen of the resources have not been formally evaluated although three of these prehistoric resources clearly do not appear eligible and one appears eligible based on available data. Three prehistoric resources have been determined eligible for the National Register (two sites have both prehistoric and historic cultural materials present). One prehistoric site was formerly determined eligible but the designation was removed based on archaeological testing.

CA-SCl-105 (P-43-000119) - a small flake scatter. The site has not been formally evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

CA-SCl-161 (P-43-000173) - a single flake in an orchard, located just to the south of San Bruno Avenue, Although comprised of just one flake, the NWIC records overstate the size. The site has not been formally evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

CA-SCl-162 (P-43-000174) - a flake scatter, located at the mouth of Willow Springs Canyon. Although comprised of only two flakes, the NWIC records overstate the size. The site has not been formally evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

CA-SCl-163/H (P-43-000175) - a flake scatter, with a later barn, corral, and historic foundation present. It is located within the U.S. Highway 101 right-of-way. The prehistoric components of the site date to the Middle Archaic (3000 B.C.-1000 B.C) and the Upper Archaic/Emergent Periods (800 B.C. to the Historic Period). The site has been determined eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (CAL/OHP 2003b:code 2S2).

CA-SCl-164 (P-43-001001) - located just east of U.S. Highway 101 and just west of the foothills and the Coyote Canal, Site consists of a flake scatter (3 flakes) and large pieces of sandstone, and some possibly burned rock. No evidence of the site was observed in 2003. It may have been destroyed during quarry operations. The site has not been formally evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

CA-SCl-165 (P-43-000176) - a single flake, five shells (species not identified), and "associated historical material" (glass, auto parts, ceramics, rusted metal), located on the west side of Coyote Creek. Despite the historic materials the CHRIS/NWIC has not assigned a /H. 2003 field review notes that the site is within a "restored" quarry pond and has been destroyed. The site has not been formally evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

CA-SCl-166 (P-43-000177) - a single flake and *Haliotis* shell, was recorded along the west side of Coyote Creek. Unconfirmed reports suggest the presence of Native American burials at the site (Cambra et al. 1998:12) but no documentation could be located. The site has not been formally evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

CA-SCl-170 (P-43-000181) – a single pestle, located within the U.S. Highway 101 right-of-way, east of Coyote Canal. The site should have been recorded as an isolate. The site has not been formally evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

CA-SCl-171 (P-43-000182) - a mano fragment and some "assorted cores and flakes" located just east of the Riverside Golf Course and west of U.S. Highway 101. It was not relocated in 1996. The site has not been formally evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

CA-SCl-172 (P-43-000183) - a flake scatter associated with a spring near the Riverside Golf Course. It was not relocated in 1996. The site has not been formally evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

CA-SCl-173 (P-43-000184) - a flake scatter noted in a roadbed southeast of CA-SCl-172. It was not relocated in 1996. The site has not been formally evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

CA-SCl-174 (P-43-000185) - is a flake scatter with a single core near Palm Avenue. The site has not been formally evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers although it does not appear eligible.

CA-SCl-177 (P-43-000188) - described as a ". . . pseudo site resulting from exotic fill," is located along a dirt road ca. 500 meters northeast of Monterey Road and 200 meters south of the Riverside Golf Course in the vicinity of Coyote Creek. The site has not been evaluated for inclusion on the National or California Registers although it does not appear eligible.

CA-SCl-178 (P-43-000189) – this site, also known as the Metcalf Road Site, was initially recorded as a flake scatter associated with fire-cracked rock and groundstone (mortar and pestle) with some slightly discolored soils suggestive of midden soil development. Later testing found a large deeply stratified multi-component site. Native American burials were also found during archaeological monitoring. The site is interpreted as a large, multi-component site (village) with a long history of occupation that may date from 2500 to 8000 B.C. (DMJM and Hildebrandt 1983). Upper components of the site span the Middle and Late Horizons. The site has been determined eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (CAL/OHP 2003b:Code 2S2).

CA-SCl-235 (P-43-000245) - two flakes of Franciscan chert. Recorded on the west side of the Coyote Canal, east of CA-SCl-164. The site appeared to be within a dirt road. A 2001 field inspection confirmed that the site is capped by construction fill (Far Western 2001:2-3). The site has not been evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

CA-SCl-236 (P-43-000246) - a surface scatter of Franciscan chert flakes and cores, is located within the northbound lanes of U.S. Highway 101 north of Malech Lane. The site was interpreted as a possible camp used periodically. Between 3.0 and 8.0 meters of fill cap the site. Although the site was initially determined eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, its eligibility was revoked as a result of testing (FHWA and Caltrans 1978: 191, 194). Nonetheless, the SHPO Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility still lists the site as determined eligible (CAL/OHP 2003b:code 2S2).

CA-SCl-237/H (P-43-000247) - located east of Coyote Creek, under U.S. Highway 101 opposite and just to the south of Blanchard Road. Site has been characterized as an infrequently used specialized processing (seed and tool processing) site dating to ca. 6000-3000 B.C. The site has been capped with between 1.0 and 7.0 meters of fill. The site has been determined eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (CAL/OHP 2003b:code 2S2).

CA-SCl-573 (P-43-000568) (*Bailey/US 101 Interchange Site*) - located within the Bailey Road/U.S. Highway 101 Interchange right-of-way on both the east (original boundary) and west sides (expanded boundary) of Coyote Creek. It is a large, very low-density lithic scatter, interpreted as a temporary or seasonal, task-oriented gathering/processing and hunting camp. The expansion of its boundary based on finds during archaeological monitoring has resulted in an expansion into the CVUR.

Prehistoric cultural material was exposed during archaeological construction monitoring of the Bailey Road/Highway 101 Interchange bridge. Eight chert lithics (one definitely cultural), a possible distal/proximal pestle fragment, two probable groundstone mortar fragments, a charmstone, a shell, and an animal bone fragment were noted by the monitoring archaeologist. Native American human remains were exposed at approximately 24-inches/61 cm below the original surface at STA 90 $\pm$ 60 on May 5, 2003. The remains consisted of a partially damaged primary adult inhumation, 25+ years in age and probably female. A single infant fibula was also observed 10-15 cm southeast of the burial. No grave goods were associated with the remains.

In addition to the human remains and isolated artifacts, four features were also exposed, recorded, and reburied at the request of the Native American most likely descendant, Mr. George Corral. Feature 1, a rock concentration of sub-angular and sub-rounded cobbles (4-5 inches diameter) was observed in an area 1.6 meters north-south x 1.9 meters east-west at between 50-65 cm below original surface. Features 2-4 consisted of reddish-orange fire-affected clay with charcoal flecks which appeared to be residues associated with orchard burning. Feature 2 was 0.5 meters north-south x 0.58 meters east-west at 60-70 cm depth original surface; Feature 3 was 0.65 meters north-south x 0.9 meters east-west at 25-48 cm below original surface; and, Feature 4 was 1.0 meter north-south x 0.7 meters east-west at 25-41 cm below original surface.

Due to the proximity of CA-SCl-573, the remains and features were recorded as an extension (boundary expansion) of the site. The human remains and grave goods were reburied within the interchange footprint at the request of the most likely descendant.

Field Review: The site area was monitored by Basin Research Associates during construction. It is

currently within the highway interchange footprint. The overall boundary of the site is not known as it appears to extend into private property. The resources noted during monitoring could be part of a series of sites along the creek bank with many of the resources buried under alluvium.

Evaluation: The results of several testing programs suggest that the site did not satisfy National Register of Historic Places criteria, but the site has not been formally evaluated. The cultural materials exposed during archaeological monitoring on the west side of Coyote Creek suggest that it appears eligible under Criterion d and 4. The resource appears to have integrity within the expanded boundary and should be considered a significant prehistoric cultural resource. Archaeological investigations of the site could address chronology, subsistence and settlement patterns, technology, mortuary practices, paleodemography, paleopathology, culture history and exchange systems (external trade relations), site formation processes, and paleoenvironment within the Santa Clara Valley.

CA-SCl-576 (P-43-000571) - located south of the PG&E Metcalf Substation. It consists of a sparse artifact scatter, possibly extensively disturbed during substation construction. It probably functioned as a temporary camp or short-term occupation site. The site has not been evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

Other Native American Resources
(General to Plan Area)

A major prehistoric and probable protohistoric trail from San Pablo Bay/Lower Sacramento Valley Delta south to the Pajaro River (approximating the current alignments of State Highway 17 and State Highway 101/Monterey Road) passed through the general study area along Coyote Creek. In addition, an inferred trail also appears to have proceeded to/from this trail through the Coyote Valley and through the Almaden Valley in the vicinity of Alamitos Creek and the Santa Teresa Hills (Elsasser 1986:48, Table 4, Fig. 10, #1 and #9).

No known ethnographic or contemporary Native American resources, including villages, sacred places, traditional or contemporary use areas, have been identified within the Development Area.

7.4B Historic Period Archaeological Resources

There are no recorded Hispanic era archeological sites. However, one recorded American Period historic archaeological site determined eligible for the National Register may have several potential Hispanic Period features present associated with early Mexican occupation and conflict in the Santa Clara Valley. In addition, early American exploration of California may also be represented within the site. Furthermore, two archaeological sites determined eligible for the National Register also have historic components present.

Hispanic Period Archaeological Sites

***Rancho La Laguna Seca*:** The mid-1820s and 1834 Alvirez *palizada* dwelling locations have not been identified. The 1834 *palizada* structure was undoubtedly located near the late 1830s Alvirez Adobe dwelling site (H&B #98). This adobe dwelling was located about 1600 feet east of the San Jose-Monterey Highway opposite and east of the northern edge of Coyote Station (Hendry and Bowman 1940:954-955). This is probably the same location as CA-SCl-338H or vicinity (see below).

General Manuel Micheltorena (Governor of Alta California December 1842 - February 1845) and his army camped at *Rancho La Laguna Seca* in late November 1844 while his protagonist, former Governor Juan B. Alvarado (December 1836 - December 1842) camped at *Rancho Santa Teresa* (located north of Rancho San Vicente). The conflict was resolved by the Treaty of the *Campo de Santa Teresa*, or *Rancho de Alvirez*, or *Laguna Seca*, signed December 1, 1844. As a result of the costs incurred by Alvirez, *Rancho La Laguna Seca* was auctioned to William Fisher.

John Charles Fremont stayed at the vacant *Rancho La Laguna Seca* between February 5-25, 1846 while refitting his expedition party (e.g., securing horses and supplies; presumably H&B #98; see CA-SCl-338H).

American Period Archaeological Sites

CA-SCl-163/H (P-43-000175) and **CA-SCl-237/H** (P-43-000247) - see discussion above under Native American Resources.

CA-SCl-338H (P-43-000345) - the Fisher Ranch or Coyote Ranch at No. 1 Coyote Ranch Road at the end of Coyote Ranch Road, is now part of Santa Clara County's Coyote Creek Park. In addition to the ca. 1873 two-story frame house, other dwellings include: the 1830s Alvirez Adobe dwelling (H&B #98)[37] and an 1834 *palizada* structure undoubtedly also located near the adobe dwelling. The locations of the mid-1820s and 1834 Alvirez *palizada* dwellings are not known (Hendry and Bowman 1940). The site has been determined eligible for the National Register (see Section 6.4D).

7.4C Potential American Period Historic Archaeological Sites

Four locations were identified in the Greenbelt as having a potential for historic archaeological deposits associated with the American Period based on a review of Thompson and West (1876) and other historic maps. These locations generally consist of buildings and structures.

Miller & Lux structure on 1960-acre parcel on the east side Monterey Road and Coyote Creek

M. Connor structure on east side of Monterey Road and Coyote Creek

C. Piatti structure on small square 17.33-acre parcel within 177.23-acre N.C. Murphy parcel on west side of Monterey Road

N.C. Murphy structure on 177.23-acre parcel (on west side of nearby C. Piatti structure) west of Monterey Road

7.4D Architectural Resources

The Greenbelt area was not subject to a review for architectural resources. However, the one recorded historic site determined eligible for the National Register/California Register has a number of significant buildings and structures that appear eligible for the registers. This is the Fisher Ranch or Coyote Ranch (CA-SCl-338H) now located within Coyote Creek Park.

37. The locations of the Alvirez palizada dwelling of the mid-1820s and 1834 are not known.

Fisher Ranch or Coyote Creek Park (CA-SCl-338H

Located on Coyote Ranch Road, south of Metcalf Road in unincorporated Coyote, the historic Fisher Ranch House and outbuildings are now a part of Coyote Creek Park of the County of Santa Clara. The extant primary residence, on this site, designed in the Colonial Revival style, was constructed in ca. 1900 by Fiacro Fisher. The house was built in the foursquare tradition with Colonial Revival influences. Several buildings and structures are located in the immediate vicinity of the Fisher House. Three of these buildings appear to be to have been constructed during the property's period of significance (1900-1917), and therefore are important in their own right: a large barn, drying shed, and a building historically used an office.

Sometime between 1894 and 1904, Fiacro Fisher built the extant home on Coyote Ranch. The styling of the home, and particular the use of tri-beveled drop siding, suggests a later (post-1900), rather than earlier construction date. Sometime prior to 1940, Hendry and Bowman interviewed W. J. Fisher, the ranch manager, seeking information on the location of the Alvires adobe. Fisher, who was probably William Fisher, son of Thomas and Anna (Hanks) Fisher, stated that the one-story 20 x 40 foot adobe had been razed when the new house was constructed about 1900. Fisher said that the new home was constructed on the site of the old Alvires adobe home. It is likely that the large barn, located behind the main house, predates the construction of the house, as does the small building that served as Fiacro Fisher's office.

There have been no apparent structural alterations to the house, all of the original architectural elements are in place, and the exterior physical appearance of the Fisher Ranch House has changed little throughout the years. The house, therefore, displays integrity of location, setting, design, feeling, association, workmanship, and materials. The Fisher Ranch House adequately conveys a sense of time and place in its present configuration.

The Coyote Ranch residence and portions of the associated historic site and early extant structures that were built prior to 1917 are a reflection of the long time ownership and use of Coyote Ranch by the Fisher family, who first occupied the site of the present house about 1849. Captain William Fisher is a significance California personage, immigrating to

Santa Clara Valley during the late Mexican period and in the last years of his life contributing to the early development of the American settlement of the region. Because the site was under active ownership by his family for an additional 66 years after his death, and remained a large ranch headquarters until purchased by the County of Santa Clara, it has retained its historic association with Fisher and is reflective of late nineteenth and early twentieth century ranch life in the region. The site is significant under both Criteria 1 and 2 of the California Register and Criteria a and b of the National Register, and has previously been listed as a California Point of Historical Interest (SCL-044 - 12/2/1976). The architecture of the Fiacro Fisher residence is significant architecturally in its own right as a distinctive representation of Colonial Revival architecture from the early twentieth century that has retained a high level of integrity to its original design, and would appear to qualify individually under Criterion 3 of the California Register as well as Criterion c of the National Register.

"Fisher Ranch" (CA-SCl-338H) was formerly code 2S1, determined eligible for separate [NR] listing by the Keeper (CAL/OHP 1998a and 2000a) while "Fisher's Coyote Ranch Headquarters" is listed more recently (CAL/OHP 2003a) as code 7L, evaluated for a Register other than the National Register). The ranch has been documented to *Historic American Buildings Survey* standards (HABS CA 2003A, B, C, APN 725-15-008 after SClCoHHC 1999:42). "Fisher's Coyote Ranch Headquarters area" is a State Point of Historical Interest (CAL/OHP 1992:66; CAL/OHP 2003a:SPHI-SCL-044) and is included on the Santa Clara County Historical Heritage Resources list (Pace (1975:10 #5 as Coyote Ranch; SClCoHHC 1979:59 #2 Fisher Ranch; SCLCoHHC 1999 Coyote Ranch, Fisher Ranch House; Dill for SClCoHHC 2003).

7.5 BAILEY OVER THE HILL (BOH)

[see Table 7.4]

The BOH project is centered on Bailey Avenue and McKean Road in the Almaden, Coyote, and Calero Planning Areas of the City of San Jose and unincorporated Santa Clara County, California. The eastern part of the project, east of the curvilinear, hilly portion of Bailey Avenue, is located in the NCCIA of the Development Area.

The proposed Bailey OTH roadway would allow traffic to flow from U.S. Highway 101 to Almaden Expressway via a 4-lane extension of Bailey Avenue over the Calero Hills/Santa Teresa Hills from the Coyote Valley from east of the IBM Santa Teresa facility connecting to Mc Kean Road near the Calero Reservoir, and terminating at about Country View.

The project would widen McKean Road and reconstruct Bailey Avenue over the hills to provide two lanes of traffic in each direction. Alternatives A and B follow a northern route and would require extensive retaining walls in cut area. Alternative C, a southern route would minimize cut and balance earthwork, but would result in problematic property access. Alternative D would also minimize cut and environmental impacts, but is longer. Alternatives C and D are City General Plan options. Alternative E, the split two-way alternative, would generally follow the existing roadway eastbound on the downhill side and construct a new alignment for the westbound lanes.

Six prehistoric archaeological sites and one historic era archaeological site have been recorded in or partly within the BOH Corridor. A review of the Thompson and West 1876 *Historical Atlas of Santa Clara County* shows one structure or feature within the Project Corridor. An architectural study was not completed for the literature review.

7.5A Literature/Archival Review

The BOH was not subject to an archaeological field review or built-environment survey.

Numerous compliance reports on file with the CHRIS/NWIC (File Nos. 03-03, 03-44, and 05-16) include the BOH Corridor. Fourteen of the reports on file and an additional two reports not on file include the project alternatives and/or areas adjacent to the project alternatives.

The research suggests a moderate potential for archaeological resources within each of the alternatives based on past studies and the local archaeological sensitivity suggested by the numerous recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites within a 0.25 miles of the study area. There also appears to be a locally moderate to high potential for inadvertent discoveries of buried archaeological deposits during subsurface construction at each

alternative. The review of the five BOH Alternatives resulted in the following findings:

Alternative A

- one American era resource (CA-SCl-590H) has been recorded within BOH Alternative A;

Alternative B

- one prehistoric site (CA-SCl-575) has been recorded within BOH Alternative B and appears eligible for the National/California registers; and,

- one potential American Period archaeological site appears to have been situated in/adjacent to Alternatives B-E (e.g., Thompson and West 1876).

Alternatives C-E

- one potential American Period archaeological site appears to have been situated in/adjacent to Alternatives B-E (e.g., Thompson and West 1876).

All Alternatives

- one reported but not formally recorded prehistoric site (C-1399) is located in/adjacent to all five BOH alternatives;

- one recorded multicomponent site (CA-SCl-474/H) is present at the west end of all five BOH alternatives.

- there are no recorded Hispanic Period archaeological sites; and,

- one architectural property identified during a previous windshield survey, the Roadside Bar, is present at the west end of all five BOH alternatives.

7.5B Native American Resources

The BOH was not subject to an archaeological field review. One recorded prehistoric site, CA-SCl-575, is located in Alternative B and one reported prehistoric site, C-1399, is located in/adjacent to all of the alternatives and within the Development Area. Eight additional prehistoric and/or prehistoric/historic sites have been recorded within 0.25 miles of the five BOH Alternatives (CA-SCl-2, SCl-60, SCl-62, SCl-192, SCl-209, SCl-210, SCl-365, SCl-474/H) suggesting a moderate sensitivity for archaeological resources in the general area.

CA-SCl-138 (P-43-000150) – a small flake scatter adjacent to Arroyo Calero. The site has not been evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

CA-SCl-141 (P-43-000153) - a large flake scatter associated with ground stone artifacts (milling stones) present on both banks of Alamitos Creek. The site has not been evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

CA-SCl-142 (P-43-000154) - a one-flake site was located on the west side of Alamitos Creek. It was not relocated during subsequent studies. The site has not been evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

CA-SCl-143 (P-43-000155) - a sparse flake scatter, is located south of McKean Road along Alamitos Creek. It was later described as a small habitation site or seasonal encampment. A Native American burial was also noted during later archaeological monitoring. An "old Spanish spur" also reported, but CHRIS/NWIC has not assigned a /H. The site has not been evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

CA-SCl-153 (P-43-000165) - a small flake scatter (3 flakes) with a possible drill located on the south bank of *Arroyo Calero*. The site has not been evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

CA-SCl-474/H (P-43-000480) is located within 0.25 mile of the alternatives. This site has both a prehistoric and a historic component. The prehistoric component is described as a "weak" distribution of fire-cracked rock and possible groundstone (mano and hammerstone fragments) in the area of the ca. 1870s ranch complex. The site has not been evaluated for inclusion on the National or California Registers.

CA-SCl-575 (P-43-000570) is located north of McKean Road near the Calero Reservoir. It consists of a prehistoric seasonal, task-oriented camp used as a milling station. Cultural material observed on the surface and/or rodent burrows of this prehistoric site

included a pestle (Type IIB1b), two metates, a chert core/core tool, a few chert flakes, and a quartz crystal. No obvious fauna, shell or midden soil was observed (Anastasio and Thomas 1985/site form; Anastasio et al. 1987). A previous survey reported the presence of fire-cracked rock in the vicinity but six auger borings failed to locate any subsurface deposits (Cartier 1984). Eleven presence/absence backhoe test units were excavated and cultural material was found in only two units, the upper strata of Units 10 and 11. Subsurface finds included a heavy duty core-scraper, a single piece of lithic debitage, a mano roughout/blank, bifacial mano, and abraded cobble. The testing results indicated the site retains "basic" stratigraphic integrity in spite of extensive rodent activity, dry/wet heaving, agricultural plowing, disking, etc. The site appears to be a seasonal, task-oriented camp used as a milling station of the processing of locally available acorn, hard seed and other plant resources. Recommendations consisted of systematic surface collection within the "direct impact zone," the hand excavation of four 1 x 1 meter hand test units to cultural sterile substrata, and additional mitigation as warranted by testing results (Anastasio et al. 1987). Management recommendations prior to construction included a limited systematic surface collection and four hand excavated 1 x 1 meter (minimum) test units (op cit.:22). CA-SCl-575 was relocated during a survey conducted in 1990. At the time, a groundstone tool and chert flake were observed near a seasonal drainage. Review of grading and utility plans were recommended in order to develop a salvage mitigation plan (Cartier 1990:3). This site has not been evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers although it appears eligible under Criterion d/4.

C-1399 is a possible large village site and an abandoned ranch located at the base of the Santa Teresa Hills. The site has not been formally recorded or evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers. Further identification and evaluation is necessary. The available data suggest that resource may be eligible for the National/California registers under Criterion d/4.

7.5C Historic Period Archaeological Resources

Hispanic Period Archaeological Sites:

No Hispanic era archaeological sites appear to have been situated within the BOH.

American Period Archaeological Sites

One recorded Historic era site, CA-SCl-590H, is located in Alternative A. One recorded multicomponent site, CA-SCl-474/H, is located within 0.25 miles of all five alternatives.

CA-SCl-474/H (P-43-000480) is located within 0.25 mile of the alternatives. This site has both a prehistoric and a historic component. The historic component consists of a house, two barns (one converted into living quarters), and an equipment shed. The site has not been evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers (Cartier and Detlefs 1981/site form; Anastasio and Bard 1990:13-14).

CA-SCl-590H (P-43-000585) is located in Alternative A and is within 0.25 miles of Alternative B. This "lime kiln" feature with minor associated cultural material may have been an oven or other cooking structure at a temporary campsite for cattle and/or sheepherders. Alternatively it may represent the remains of a still. This stone, concrete, and metal structure is built into the side of a hill near the head of a seasonal drainage. The hand-hewn field stone (serpentine) laid with mortar is about 4.5 feet high, 11 feet wide and 8 feet deep on a 1.5 foot thick concrete foundation. An inset concrete box is set back about 4 feet from the central face of the structure. The box is ca. 2.5 feet high, 4 feet wide, and 4 feet deep ... The top of the box is constructed of a 1/2 inch thick sheet of iron set into the concrete (Anastasio and Meyer 1985/site form; Anastasio and Bard 1990:22).

The exact age, source, and function of this feature are not known, although the presence of concrete suggests a post-1900 construction date. Little cultural material was found in the vicinity of the structure. A large eroded concrete slab is located about 10 feet downhill from the structure, and several weathered 2 x 4s are in the vicinity. An iron pipe (ca. 3" O.D.) runs past the west side of the structure; although broken in several places, the pipe apparently once brought water from the spring at the head of the drainage to a former ranch. According to one of the tenants, the feature represents the remnants of a lime kiln built by the former property owner in 1906 after the Great Earthquake. Reportedly lime from the kiln was used to dispose of animals killed in the earthquake. Other factors suggest other interpretations. In 1906, the ranch was probably not

in existence (all the buildings appear to have been built ca. 1930); the nearest other ranch complexes were located 0.5 miles or more away. The historic feature may have been an oven or other cooking structure at a temporary campsite for cattle and/or sheep herders given its favorable sheltered location near a spring. Alternatively, the feature could have been part of a still given its secluded location (set back into the hills, well away and hidden from the road, but with relatively easy access) near a water source. Further archival and photographic documentation was recommended (Cartier 1990b:3). This site has not been evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

7.5D Potential American Period Historic Archaeological Sites

One potential American Period archaeological site has been identified as a result of a limited historic map review (e.g., Goddard 1857; Thompson 1857; Stratton 1861; Healey 1866; Thompson West 1876; Bailey and Philips 1887). Thompson and West's 1876 *Historical Atlas of Santa Clara County* shows and labels a number of features such as the *Arroyo de los Alamitos*, *Arroyo Seco*, Almaden Road, Llagas Road and Uvas Road as well as the outlines of various ranchos. At the time, Bailey Road did not exist and the Llagas/Uvas Road (present-day McKean Road) proceeded through what would become Calero Reservoir. Bailey Road appears to follow the boundary line between Fiacro Fisher's 1750 acre parcel in the northwest corner of *Rancho La Laguna Seca* and W.C. Wilson's 652 acre parcel (on the south side of Fisher's parcel; op cit.:60-61). Two farmsteads/houses are shown in former Pueblo lands in the study area.[38] One structure on a parcel owned by **N. Parr** appears to have been situated in/adjacent to Alternatives B-E. A Structure on a parcel owned by **D. Greenwalt** (CA-SCl-474/H) is located at the west end of all five alternatives.

N. Parr structure and orchard on north side of Llagas Road within a 237-acre parcel appears to have been situated in/adjacent to BOH Alternatives B, C, D, and E and is within 0.25 miles of BOH Alternative A. The location of the present-day 1876 Bailey House at 23201 McKean Road appears to conform to the location/vicinity of this resource.

With the exception of a search of the Thompson and West 1876 *Historical Atlas of Santa Clara County*, no other sources were consulted for potential American Period historic archaeological sites. No ca. 1876 sites were identified.

7.5E Architectural Resources

The BOH was not subject to a built environment field survey.

One architectural property, the Roadside Bar, is present in all five of the BOH alternatives based on a previous survey completed for the North Coyote Valley Improvement District (Corbett in Anastasio 1986; Anastasio and Bard 1990). The Bailey House is in/adjacent to BOH Alternatives B-E. A third architectural resource is located on Schillingsburg Avenue just north of McKean Road, within the Project Corridor.

The **Bailey House** at 23201 McKean Road is listed on the 1999 and 2003 *Santa Clara County Heritage Resource Inventory* (SClCoHH 1999:149; Dill Design Group 2003) and on the City of San Jose *Historic Resources Inventory* as an Identified Site/Structure.[39] The location of Bailey House appears to conform to location/vicinity of T&W ST-4 N. Parr Structure. The Bailey House has been described as a "large two-story Italianate style 1876 wood frame house" owned by B.R. Bailey, a farmer from Kentucky" who held 873.5 acres now owned by the County Water Conservation District (SClCoHHC 1999:149; 149 [APN 742-10-018]; Dill 2003 [form not available]; SJHLC/PBE 2005a). As described, this structure conforms to a "Bailey structure" shown southeast of Calero Reservoir on Thompson and West's 1876 *Historical Atlas of Santa Clara County* (op cit:61).

The **Roadside Bar**, on McKean Road[40] consists of a ca. 1940s "Rustic" roadside bar which appears to be located within all of the BOH Alternatives. This

38. Mapping is approximate and relies on the rancho boundaries as well as the alignment of Llagas/Uvas Road.

39. "*. . . further evaluation of the historic or architectural significant of the structure should be undertaken*" (SJHLC/PBE 1987:6). Note the Bailey House is located in the within Calero Reservoir County Park, not in the City of San Jose.

40. Address not provided and location needs to be verified.

historic property has been evaluated as appears ineligible for inclusion on the National Register.

21481 Schillingsburg Avenue (P-43-000688) is a small World War I-era vernacular rural residence. The site has not been formally evaluated for inclusion on the National or California registers.

Table 7.1 – Development Area NCCIA – Historic Resources

Site Designation/Address	APN	HMH#	Status	Primary Number/ Comment	Resource Type	Planning Area
Native American Resources						
CA-SCI-2	Data Confidential		Not evaluated Appears eligible	P-43-000022	Village site	NCCIA
CA-SCI-60 and burial			Not evaluated Appears eligible	P-43-000077	Small habitation site	NCCIA
CA-SCI-61			Not evaluated Appears not eligible	P-43-000078	Rock shelter	NCCIA
CA-SCI-62			Not evaluated Appears eligible	P-43-000079	Small habitation site with burials	NCCIA
CA-SCI-209			Not evaluated Appears eligible	P-43-000220	Rock outcrop with cupules	NCCIA
CA-SCI-210			Not evaluated Appears eligible	P-43-000221; possibly destroyed by grading	Major midden site	NCCIA
CA-SCI-211			Not evaluated; needs further research; Possibly eligible	P-43-000222	Minor flake scatter, outlying habitation site, not relocated in 1982 or 1998	NCCIA
CA-SCI-212			Not evaluated; Needs further research; Possibly not eligible	P-43-000223	Very diffuse flake scatter, not relocated in 1982 or 1998	NCCIA
CA-SCI-574			Not evaluated; Needs further research; Possibly not eligible	P-43-000569	Probable temporary camp, not relocated in 1999	NCCIA
CA-SCI-838			Not evaluated; Potentially eligible	P-43-001280 Metcalf Energy	Burial site	NCCIA
C-1399			Not evaluated; Needs further research; Possibly eligible	not formally recorded	Possible large village site and abandoned ranch	NCCIA/ Bailey A-E
CA-SCI-Iso-1			Not evaluated Needs further research; Possibly eligible	south of Bailey and Laguna	Bowl mortar fragment	NCCIA
Potential Historic Archaeological Resources						
Blanchard Road	Data Confidential		Not evaluated	Dan Rota (or Rola)	Farm/Ranch	NCCIA
Emado Avenue			Not evaluated	J.M. Owen structure and orchard	Farm/Ranch	NCCIA

Table 7.1 – Development Area NCCIA – Historic Resources

Site Designation/Address	APN	HMH#	Status	Primary Number/ Comment	Resource Type	Planning Area
Bailey Avenue	Data Confidential		Not evaluated	J.M. Owen structure	Farm/Ranch	NCCIA
Monterey Highway			Not evaluated	A. Moore structure and orchard, possible original Encinal School	Farm/Ranch	NCCIA
Santa Teresa Blvd, north of Laguna			Not evaluated	Willson/Polhemus/Spreckels Ranch Complex 1870s-1920s	Ranch	NCCIA
Santa Teresa Blvd, south of Bailey Avenue			Not evaluated	Polhemus/Spreckels Racetrack, 1893	Racetrack	NCCIA
Historic Architectural Resources						
Bailey Avenue and Monterey Rd SW corner	712-01-009	N27	Not eligible	Ryder/Polhemus Farm	Bungalow and Barn	NCCIA
Blanchard Road	708-25-002	N7	Not eligible	P-43-001165 Blanchard Road House A	SFR	NCCIA
Blanchard Road	708-25-001	N8	Not eligible	P-43-001166 Blanchard Road House B	SFR	NCCIA
Emado Avenue	708-27-001	N13	1999 not eligible	P-43-001167; W-19 Groesbeck/Puppo Farm	Farm/Ranch	NCCIA
Emado Avenue	708-26-002	N9	1999 not eligible Warehouse CSJ Structure of Merit	P-43-001168; Lester Farm	Farm/Ranch	NCCIA
8820 Santa Teresa Blvd	712-01-010	N29	Eligible for California Register only Potential City Landmark	Ryder/Polhemus/Benson Farm	Colonial Revival SFR and garden, barn and depot	NCCIA
Historic Bridges						
Bailey Road over Fisher Creek	708-30-011, 013 712-03-062, 097	N20, N21 N33, N40	Not eligible Caltrans Cat 5	37C-0162; 0.25-0.35 miles SW of Santa Teresa Blvd	Road Bridge 1947/1976	NCCIA

Table 7.2 – Development Area CVUR – Historic Resources

Site Designation/Address	APN	HMH#	Status	Primary Number/ Comment	Resource Type	Planning Area
Native American Resources						
CA-SCI-106	Data Confidential		Eligible for separate listing 2S, 2D	P-43-000120 Part of Circles of Circles Archaeological District	Large, long-term habitation - village and massive burial ground	CVUR
CA-SCI-174			Not evaluated Appears not eligible	P-43-000185	Flake scatter with a single core	Greenbelt/ CVUR
CA-SCI-175			Not evaluated Appears not eligible	P-43-000186	Flake scatter with a single flake and core	CVUR
CA-SCI-176			Not evaluated Appears not eligible	P-43-000187	Flake scatter of three flakes	CVUR
CA-SCI-177			Not evaluated; Appears not eligible	P-43-000188	"Pseudo site resulting from exotic fill"	Greenbelt/ CVUR
CA-SCI-341				P-43-000347; outside project area but part of Circles of Circles Archaeological District		Near CVUR
CA-SCI-356			Eligible for separate listing 2S1; recent field evaluation suggests site is a natural outcrop rather than a cultural resource	P-43-000362; part of Circles of Circles Archaeological District	Franciscan chert outcrop/ quarry	CVUR
CA-SCI-357				P-43-000363; outside project area but part of Circles of Circles Archaeological District		Near CVUR
CA-SCI-458			Not evaluated Potentially eligible	P-43-000459 – could not be relocated	Midden-like soil, possibly functioned as a seasonal focus for CA-SCI-2	CVUR
CA-SCI-571			Not evaluated; Needs further research, Possibly eligible	P-43-000566	Diffuse fire cracked rock and chert	CVUR
CA-SCI-573 and burial			Not evaluated Appears eligible	P-43-000568 Bailey 101 Interchange	Large, low density lithic scatter, temp or seasonal camp	Greenbelt/ CVUR

Table 7.2 – Development Area CVUR – Historic Resources

Site Designation/Address	APN	HMH#	Status	Primary Number/ Comment	Resource Type	Planning Area
M40	Data Confidential		Not evaluated Appears eligible	"Itatani" Not formally recorded	Prehistoric artifacts collected from parcel	CVUR
M162			Not evaluated Needs further research	Not formally recorded	Isolated bowl mortar frag	CVUR
Coyote Hamlet skeletal remains	Within Coyote		Not evaluated	Location unknown - probably to immediate north of Grange Hall in Coyote Not formally recorded	Skeletal remains exposed during gas station construction in 1932	CVUR
Potential Historic Archaeological Resources						
8101/8120 Monterey Road	Data Confidential		Not evaluated	Stiffler House, blacksmith shop		CVUR
102 Monterey Road			Not evaluated	Laguna House/Twelve Mile House Site		CVUR
8170/8180 Monterey Road			Not evaluated	Erwin Frost House Site		CVUR
8180 Monterey Road			Not evaluated	Stark/Peppin House Site		CVUR
Monterey Road			Not evaluated	Heple Store Site		CVUR
8470 Toms Trails			Appears eligible	J.M. Owen House (still standing)		CVUR
8600 Monterey Road			Not evaluated	Railroad spur to A.L. & E.B. Stone Co. quarry		CVUR
9000 Monterey Road			Not evaluated	Brewer/Ransom/Harvey House		CVUR
9550 Monterey Road			Not evaluated	Caywood House		CVUR
9560-9594 Monterey Road			Not evaluated, Potentially eligible	Fourteen Mile House/C.B. Richmond/E.E. Peppin House Site, Encinal school location?		CVUR
586 Monterey Road			Not evaluated	Ketchum/Stevens/Malech House		CVUR
585 Monterey Road			Not evaluated	Stevens/Malech House		CVUR
vicinity of 585 Monterey Road			Not evaluated	O. Stevens & Sons Store Site		CVUR
9610 Monterey Road			Not evaluated	Emada Methodist Episcopal Church Site		CVUR

Table 7.2 – Development Area CVUR – Historic Resources

Site Designation/Address	APN	HMH#	Status	Primary Number/ Comment	Resource Type	Planning Area
9788 Monterey Road	Data Confidential		Not evaluated	C.M. Weber Jr. House Site		CVUR
9940 Monterey Road			Not evaluated; appears eligible	Fifteen Mile House Site/Barnhart House		CVUR
Lantz Drive (btwn Palm & Scheller)			Not evaluated	Murphy/Murphy Colombet House Site		CVUR
9765 Monterey Road			Not evaluated	Passantino House		CVUR
			Not evaluated	McKissick House Site		CVUR
Dougherty Avenue			Not evaluated	Thomas Fisher Single House Site		CVUR
Laguna, terminus			Not evaluated	Thomas Fisher Ranch Complex		CVUR
8215 Monterey Road			Appears eligible	Santa Clara and Pajaro Railroad Depot/Braslan Warehouse Complex		CVUR
Palm Avenue			Not evaluated	Patton House		CVUR
Historic Architecture						
100 Laguna Avenue	712-18-008	M128	Not eligible	Coast Counties Gas & Electric Company	Public Utility Building	CVUR
8101 Monterey Road	725-14-025	M16	Not eligible	Stiffler/Kruse House	SFR	CVUR
8120 Monterey Road	725-14-026	M15	Not eligible	Stiffler Blacksmith/Kruse Garage	Gas Station	CVUR
8125 Monterey Road	708-24-011	M7	Not eligible	Johnson Gas Station and Lunch Stand	Commercial Property	CVUR
8140 Monterey Road	725-14-024	M17	Potentially eligible local significance Potential City Landmark	Coyote Grange Hall	Vernacular Meeting Hall	CVUR
8145 Monterey Road	708-24-007	M11	Not eligible	Shady Nook Gas Station	Gas Station	CVUR
8170 Monterey Road	725-14-020	M25	Not eligible	Rodoni/Turturici House	Bungalow style SFR	CVUR
8215 Monterey Road	708-24-008, 009	M12	Potentially eligible; Potential historic district Potential City Landmark	Depot Complex	Depot complex	CVUR
8470 Monterey Road (Toms Trails)	725-14-010	M33	Potentially eligible Potential City Landmark	J.M. Owen House	Greek Revival SFR	CVUR
8600 Monterey Road	725-13-011	M38	Not eligible	Johnson House	Bungalow style SFR	CVUR
9000 Monterey Road	725-13-012	M40	Not eligible	Tom Sugishita House	SFR & ranch	CVUR

Table 7.2 – Development Area CVUR – Historic Resources

Site Designation/Address	APN	HMH#	Status	Primary Number/ Comment	Resource Type	Planning Area
9550 Monterey Road	725-12-009	M55	Not eligible; Potential Structure of Merit	4 houses Ramelli House Complex	Craftsman bungalows	CVUR
9560 Monterey Road	725-12-006	M61	Not eligible; Potential Structure of Merit	14 Mile House	Abandoned house	CVUR
584 Monterey Road	725-11-007	M67	Not eligible	Vogler/Malech House	Craftsman/Colonial Revival SFR	CVUR
585 Monterey Road	725-11-008	M66	Eligible for CRHR Not Eligible NRHP Potential City Landmark	Stevens/Malech House	Queen Anne style SFR	CVUR
586 Monterey Road	725-11-016	M65	Eligible for CRHR Not Eligible NRHP Potential City Landmark	Ketchum/Malech House	vernacular Queen Anne style farmhouse	CVUR
9674 Monterey Road	725-11-004	M70	Not eligible	McClellan House	Ranch style SFR	CVUR
9670 (or 9680) Monterey Rd	725-11-002	M72	Not eligible	Turturici House	Craftsman bungalow	CVUR
9690 Monterey Road	725-10-019	M75	Not eligible	Ross/Saso House	Ranch Style SFR	CVUR
9760 Monterey Road	725-10-014	M82	Not eligible	Broder/Saso House	Bungalow	CVUR
9770 Monterey Road	725-10-006	M89	Not eligible	Masamichi Kawanami House	Spanish Colonial Revival House	CVUR
9796-98 Monterey Road	725-10-001, 002	M95, M94	Not eligible	Calvin Kawanami House	2 Ranch Style houses,	CVUR
9940 Monterey Road	725-07-001, 002	M106, M107, M108	Eligible for NRHP/CRHR Potential City Landmark	Barnhart/Saso House	SFR with Craftsman, Prairie and Colonial Revival motifs	CVUR
Monterey Highway	725-11-005	M69	Not eligible	Pacific Coast Aggregates	Gravel Loading Structures	CVUR
595 Palm Avenue	712-28-001	M203	Not eligible; Potential Structure of Merit	Costa House, fruit drying	Farm complex with 2 houses, Bungalow and Ranch Styles	CVUR
602 Palm Avenue	712-28-008	M209	Not eligible	Grass Farm, Ducoty/ Christopher House	Farm complex with Craftsman bungalow	CVUR
607 Palm Avenue	712-28-021	M236	Not eligible	High Rise Farms	Bungalow	CVUR
601 Scheller Avenue	712-04-010	M188	Not eligible	Worker's House/Vianelle House	Bungalow	CVUR
Historic Bridges						
Laguna Avenue over Fisher Creek	near 712-03-009/ 712-19-001	M127/M144	Not eligible Caltrans Cat 5	37C-548; W of Santa Teresa Blvd	Road Bridge 1945	CVUR

Table 7.2 – Development Area CVUR – Historic Resources

Site Designation/Address	APN	HMH#	Status	Primary Number/ Comment	Resource Type	Planning Area
Palm Avenue (700 Block)	near 712-21-004/ 712-22-025	M238/G96	Not eligible Caltrans Cat 5	W of Santa Teresa Blvd	Road Bridge 1931	CVUR/ Greenbelt
Metcalf Road over Fisher Creek	725-15-003	M1	Not eligible Caltrans Cat 5	37C-0020	Road Bridge 1948	CVUR

Table 7.3 – Plan Area Greenbelt – Historic Resources

Site Designation/Address	APN	HMH#	Status	Primary Number/Comment	Resource Type	Planning Area
Native American Resources						
CA-SCI-105	Data Confidential		Not evaluated	P-43-000119	Small flake scatter	Greenbelt
CA-SCI-161			Not evaluated	P-43-000173	A single flake	Greenbelt
CA-SCI-162			Not evaluated	P-43-000174	Flake scatter (2 flakes)	Greenbelt
CA-SCI-163/H			Determined Eligible for the NRHP 2S2	P-43-000175	Flake scatter with later barn, corral, and historic foundation	Greenbelt
CA-SCI-164			Not evaluated	P-43-001001 not relocated in 2003	Flake scatter (3 flakes) with sandstone and possibly burned rock Possibly destroyed	Greenbelt
CA-SCI-165			Not evaluated	P-43-000176	Single flake, 5 shells and associated historic materials	Greenbelt
CA-SCI-166			Not evaluated	P-43-000177	Single flake and Haliotis shell; unconfirmed reports of burials	Greenbelt
CA-SCI-170			Not evaluated	P-43-000181	Single pestle	Greenbelt
CA-SCI-171			Not evaluated	P-43-000182 not relocated in 1996	Mano fragment and some assorted cores and flakes;	Greenbelt
CA-SCI-172			Not evaluated	P-43-000183	Flake scatter	Greenbelt
CA-SCI-173			Not evaluated	P-43-000184	Flake scatter	Greenbelt
CA-SCI-174			Not evaluated Appears not eligible	P-43-000185	Flake scatter with a single core	Greenbelt/ CVUR
CA-SCI-177			Not evaluated Appears not eligible	P-43-000188	"Pseudo site resulting from exotic fill"	Greenbelt/ CVUR
CA-SCI-178			Determined eligible for the NRHP 2S2	P-43-000189 Metcalf Road Site	Deeply stratified multi-component village site with burials	Greenbelt
CA-SCI-235			Not evaluated	P-43-000245	2 Franciscan chert flakes	Greenbelt
CA-SCI-236			Determined eligible for the NRHP 2S2, possibly revoked	P-43-000246	Scatter of flakes and cores, possible camp used periodically	Greenbelt

Table 7.3 – Plan Area Greenbelt – Historic Resources

Site Designation/Address	APN	HMH#	Status	Primary Number/Comment	Resource Type	Planning Area
CA-SCI-237/H	Data Confidential		Determined eligible for the NRHP 2S2	P-43-000247	Infrequently used specialized processing site	Greenbelt
CA-SCI-573 and burial			Not evaluated Appears eligible	P-43-000568 Bailey 101 Interchange	Large, low density lithic scatter, temp or seasonal camp	Greenbelt/ CVUR
CA-SCI-576			Not evaluated	P-43-000571	Sparse artifact scatter, temporary camp	Greenbelt
American Period Archaeological Resources						
CA-SCI-163/H	Data Confidential		Determined Eligible for the NRHP 2S2	P-43-000175	Flake scatter with later barn, corral, and historic foundation	Greenbelt
CA-SCI-237/H			Determined eligible for the NRHP 2S2	P-43-000247	Infrequently used specialized processing site	Greenbelt
CA-SCI-338H			Eligible for separate listing 2S1, evaluated for other Register 7L	P-43-000345 Fisher or Coyote Ranch May have Hispanic Period potential features present	Farm/Ranch	Greenbelt
Potential Historic Archaeology						
East side of Monterey Road and Coyote Creek	Data Confidential		Not Evaluated	Miller & Lux structure		Greenbelt
East side of Monterey Road and Coyote Creek			Not Evaluated	M. Connor		Greenbelt
635 Miramonte Drive			Not Evaluated	C. Piatti		Greenbelt
Miramonte Drive			Not Evaluated	N.C. Connor		Greenbelt
Historic Architecture						
Coyote Ranch Road	725-15-008	G5	Eligible for separate listing 2S1, evaluated for other Register 7L	P-43-000345 Fisher (or Coyote) Ranch House & outbuildings	Farm/Ranch	Greenbelt
Historic Bridges						
Palm Avenue (700 Block)	near 712-21-004/ 712-22-025	M238/G96	Not eligible Caltrans Cat 5	W of Santa Teresa Blvd	Road Bridge 1931	CVUR/ Greenbelt
Santa Teresa Between Kalana & San Bruno over Fisher Creek	712-06-093 712-23-041	G188 G189	Not eligible Caltrans Cat 5	37C-0218	Road Bridge 1926/1979	Greenbelt

Table 7.3 – Plan Area Greenbelt – Historic Resources

Site Designation/Address	APN	HMH#	Status	Primary Number/Comment	Resource Type	Planning Area
Santa Teresa Between Palm & Kalana over Fisher Creek	712-22-022, 025 712-27-027, 036	G122, G96 G121, G95	Not eligible Caltrans Cat 5	37C-0219	Road Bridge 1926/1979	Greenbelt

Table 7.4 – Bailey Over the Hill – Historic Resources

Site Designation/Address	APN	HMH#	Status	Primary Number/ Comment	Resource Type	Planning Area
Native American Resources						
CA-SCI-138	Data Confidential		Not evaluated	P-43-000150	Small flake scatter (3-4 flakes)	McKean Road
CA-SCI-141			Not evaluated	P-43-000153	Large flake scatter with milling stones	McKean Road
CA-SCI-142			Not evaluated	P-43-000154 not relocated in 1980	One flake	McKean Road
CA-SCI-143			Not evaluated	P-43-000155 relocated in 1989	Small habitation site or seasonal encampment, burial	McKean Road
CA-SCI-153			Not evaluated	P-43-000165	Small flake scatter (3 flakes and possible drill)	McKean Road
CA-SCI-474/H			Not evaluated	P-43-000480	Fire cracked rock and possible ground stone	Bailey A-E
CA-SCI-575			Not evaluated, Appears eligible	P-43-000570 Relocated in 1990	Prehistoric seasonal milling station	Bailey B
C-1399			Not evaluated; Needs further research; Possibly eligible	not formally recorded	Possible large village site and abandoned ranch	NCCIA/ Bailey A-E
American Period Archaeological Resources						
CA-SCI-590H	Data Confidential		Not evaluated Needs further research	P-43-000585 relocated in 1990	Lime kiln feature or oven at a temporary camp for herders, or still	Bailey A
CA-SCI-474/H			Not evaluated	P-43-000480	Historic ranch complex	Bailey A-E
Potential Historic Archaeological Resources						
23201 McKean Road	Data Confidential		Not evaluated	N. Parr structure and orchard	Farm/ranch	Bailey B-E
Historic Architectural Resources						
23201 McKean Road	742-10-009		2003 CSJ Inventory	B.R. Bailey House	Large Italianate style SFR	Bailey B-E
McKean Road	708-47-0150 or 708-47-046		Appears not eligible	Roadside Bar	"Rustic" roadside bar	Bailey A-E
21481 Schillingsburg Ave	701-37-017		Appears not eligible	P-43-000688	WWI era vernacular rural residence	McKean Road

8.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND PROGRAMMATIC MITIGATION MEASURES

Cultural resources are non-renewable resources that continue to be affected by development activities throughout Santa Clara County. Programmatic mitigation measures to record and analyze the potentially significant information in areas with these resources and to minimize and mitigate potential Development Area impacts are presented below. The San Jose General Plan (Horizon 2020 General Plan) *Goals and Policies for Historic, Archaeological and Cultural Resources* recognizes the irreplaceable nature of cultural properties and requires that preservation should be a key consideration in the development review process. Identification and evaluation parameters for significant cultural resources coupled with specific mitigation requirements could result in possible development siting constraints in the Development Area. However, development also offers opportunities to assist with cultural resource protection by designating open space and providing other easements to conserve and preserve identified cultural resources; it may provide opportunities for the preservation and adaptive reuse and/or salvage of historic buildings to be affected by development; it could provide funds for interpretive exhibits and other educational programs; and, it could result in the discovery of valuable scientific information and add significantly to the interpretation and understanding of the region's prehistory and history.

The research completed for the Plan Area with a focus on two of the three sub areas (Development Area), the North Coyote Campus Industrial Area (NCCIA) and the Coyote Valley Urban Reserve (CVUR), has identified recorded and unrecorded prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and architectural resources that may be significant on a national/state and/or local level. A less-exacting review of the cultural resources data for the third area, the Greenbelt, is comparable.

The NCCIA and CVUR areas within the Development Area have been reviewed by cultural resources discipline specialists over the past 35 years resulting in the identification of many archaeological resources, the location of historic buildings and structures, the potential locations of historic archaeological resources and, the development of a working archaeological sensitivity map. Nearly all of the NCCIA has been inventoried and reviewed while only about 35 percent of the CVUR has been inventoried. The identification effort is not complete for the Development Area due to property access. In addition, the majority of known resources do not appear to have been formally evaluated and reviewed for inclusion on national, state and local inventories (e.g., determined eligible or ineligible for inclusion on California and/or National Register).

Cultural resources have been recorded and additional resources may be present within the 7000 acres of the Plan Area and the linear corridor of the BOH and McKean Road. These cultural resources include recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, potential archaeological resources associated with the early American settlement of the valley and architectural resources. The research and available archaeological data suggests a moderate to high sensitivity for buried prehistoric cultural resources within the Plan Area with a high sensitivity for resources near the edges of the former *Laguna Seca* marshlands and especially within valley floor areas near and adjacent to water resources, along trails and access points through the hills. Areas adjacent to major archaeological resources should also be considered sensitive for additional buried resources. Historic archaeological resources could be associated with the locations of former early American Period farms and ranches in the valley and within the hamlet of Coyote including the 12-Mile House. Existing architectural resources are generally associated with American Period agricultural and ranching activities with a center point in the hamlet of Coyote and along major transportation routes.

The completion of the systematic identification and evaluation of archaeological cultural resources within the Development Area including the relocation of both recorded *and potential* archaeological and architectural resources and their evaluation for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources and National and the City of San Jose Historic Preservation ordinances should be considered a high priority.

8.1 DEFINITION AND USE OF SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

CEQA Guidelines require that a project consider the significance of an undertaking's impacts to historic remains and archaeological sites determined to be

historical resources under CEQA Section 15064.5. To properly evaluate the significance of impacts to such resources it is necessary to evaluate each resource in terms of the site significance criteria contained in the CEQA Guidelines. Generally, a resource shall be considered to be "historically significant" by the lead agency if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852). All significant resources must meet at least one of these basic criteria:

(A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

(B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

(C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Even if a resource does not meet these criteria, it does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3) direct public agencies to "avoid damaging effects" on cultural resources whenever it is feasible. If avoidance is not feasible, the significance of the resource shall be evaluated to determine impact and develop mitigation measures.

A project's impacts involve the level of direct and indirect physical changes to the resource caused by the project. Examples of direct physical changes would be vegetation removal, vehicular travel over the surface, earth-moving activities, excavation, or alteration of the setting of a resource. Indirect impacts may result from increased erosion due to site clearance and preparation, or from inadvertent damage, or outright vandalism to exposed resources due to improved visibility or access.

Exposure of cultural resources during preconstruction site preparation or during construction excavation can also have a beneficial effect by making the data accessible for research. If these resources and their temporal and spatial context receive proper protection and analysis, they can add to the understanding of human adaptation to the environment and subsequent uses of the land and its resources. Analysis of cultural resources also can provide a very important key to prehistoric changes in population and human movement within and throughout a geographic region.

Thresholds of significance are criteria used to determine if the project creates damaging effects to cultural resources. Appendix G in the CEQA Guidelines provides the minimum "thresholds of significance" for impact assessment during the required CEQA review, and has been used as a standard for impact analysis. These guidelines are described in more detail in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA guidelines.

Substantial adverse change in the significance of a resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate setting such that the significance of the resource would be materially impaired. The significance of resources is materially impaired when a project:

(A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or

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

(C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Generally, a project that follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (1995), shall be considered mitigated to a level that is less than a significant impact to the cultural resource.

A lead agency shall identify potentially feasible measures to mitigate adverse changes in the significance of an historical resource. The lead agency shall ensure that any adopted measures to mitigate or avoid significant adverse changes are fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures.

A threshold of significance is an identifiable quantitative, qualitative, or performance level of a particular environmental effect. Non-compliance means the effect will normally be determined to be significant by the agency, and compliance with which means the effect normally will be determined to be less than significant.

The thresholds of significance for cultural resource impacts for the project are defined as situations where construction of the project could:

> Result in damage to, the disruption of, or adversely affect a property that is listed or potentially eligible in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or a local register of historic resources as per Section 5020.1 of the Public Resources Code.
>
> Cause damage to, disrupt, or adversely affect an important prehistoric or historic archaeological resource such that its integrity could be compromised or eligibility for future listing on the CRHR diminished.
>
> Cause damage to or diminish the significance of an important historic resource such that its integrity could be compromised or eligibility for future listing on the CRHR diminishes.

The following thresholds of significance are proposed to assess whether or not project effects pose significant impacts to known cultural resources.

a. A significant impact would occur if the project would directly alter the physical remains of a cultural resource determined to be significant in a way that would adversely alter that determination. This could occur by the destruction or removal of intact cultural deposits or features through grading, excavation, or any other ground-disturbing activity; or by exposing intact cultural deposits or features to increased erosion, inadvertent damage, or vandalism by decreasing surface protection through site clearance and preparation.

b. A significant impact would occur if the project would directly alter the physical setting of the cultural resource, if the setting were a contributing factor in the determination of the resource's significance. This could occur by the destruction or removal of natural features through grading, excavation, or any other ground-disturbing activity; or by exposing the physical setting to increased erosion, inadvertent damage, or vandalism by decreasing surface protection through site clearance and preparation.

c. A significant impact would occur if the project would directly or indirectly disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

8.2 POTENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCE IMPACTS

Cultural resources have been identified in and adjacent to the proposed Development Area and include archaeological sites and historic resources including standing buildings and structures which have been determined eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (automatically eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources [see Fig. 7 and Tables 8.1-8.2].

The research suggests that the proposed project has a moderate to high potential to disturb recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, unknown archaeological resources associated with prehistoric and protohistoric Native Americans and the locations of former buildings and other structures and associated deposits from the American Period as well as standing historic architecture.

8.2A Archaeological Resources

The available archaeological data suggests a moderate to high sensitivity for buried prehistoric cultural resources within the Plan Area with a high sensitivity for resources near the edges of the former *Laguna Seca* marshlands and especially within valley floor areas near water resources and along trails and access points. Areas adjacent to major archaeological resources are sensitive for additional buried resources. Historic archaeological resources could be associated with the locations of former early American Period farms and ranches in the valley and within the hamlet of Coyote. Existing architectural resources are generally associated with American Period agricultural and ranching activities with a center point in the hamlet of Coyote and along major transportation routes.

Ground-disturbing construction activities have the highest potential to directly affect cultural resources in the project area by disturbing both surface and subsurface soils. Impacts could include excavations for underground utilities; grading for roads, buildings, temporary structures associated with construction, and so on. These disturbances could result in the loss of integrity of cultural deposits, loss of information, and the alteration of a site setting. Potential indirect impacts, primarily vandalism, could result from increased access to and use of the general area during both construction and occupation. There is also the potential for inadvertent discoveries of buried archaeological materials during construction. These activities could result in a "substantial adverse change: (CEQA Section 5020.1).

> **Impact CA-1.** Proposed development could result in impacts to recorded, reported, known, and potential prehistoric or historic archaeological resources in or adjacent to the project. This could result in significant unavoidable impacts to resources that could be eligible for inclusion on the National/California registers.

> **Impact CA-2.** Previously unknown prehistoric or historic archaeological resources could be exposed during ground disturbing construction operations in the Development Area. Construction operations in areas of native soil, especially near flowing and intermittent water sources and former lagoons/marshy areas could result in the inadvertent exposure of buried prehistoric or historic cultural materials that could be eligible for inclusion on the National/California registers. This could result in significant unavoidable impacts to resources that could be eligible for inclusion on the National/California registers.

8.2B Architectural Resources

The demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration activities that would impair the significance of a historic resource results in a "substantial adverse change" (CEQA Section 5020.1). The *San Jose 2020 General Plan* policies for historic resources states, ". . . historically or archaeologically significant sites, structures and districts are irreplaceable resources, their preservation should be a key consideration in the development review process" (City of San Jose, Department of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement (SJ/CPBCE) 1994).

> **Impact CB-1.** Future development and redevelopment of properties within the Development Area that contain historically significant architectural resources will include preservation and protection of the buildings/structures eligible for or listed on the National/California registers. Preservation and protection in accordance with the appropriate standards of the Secretary of the Interior for historic buildings will result in a less than significant impact.

> **Impact CB-2.** Construction within the Development Area adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity of buildings/structures eligible for or listed on the National Register/California registers could affect their eligibility for the registers by affecting the criteria (setting) for which they are eligible.

Any impacts to these buildings that could affect their eligibility for inclusion in the National/California registers will result in a significant unavoidable impact.

Impact CB-3. Proposed development could affect previously unknown architecturally and/or historically significant buildings and structures not identified within the Development Area due to lack of property access. This could result in a significant unavoidable impact to buildings that may be eligible for the National/California registers.

8.3 MITIGATION MEASURES

8.3A Archaeological Resources – Prehistoric and Historic

The following mitigation measures, CA-1 through CA-4, are recommended, which, if implemented, may reduce the potential impacts of the project to a less-than-significant level.

CA-1 Undertake parcel specific/project specific preconstruction literature studies and field reviews to identify, record and evaluate archaeological resources within the Development Area that may be affected by proposed development prior to the issuance of permits or contracts for construction. Formally record and/or update previously recorded sites and file with CHRIS/NWIC. Evaluate any new or non-evaluated cultural resources in accordance with the criteria of the National/California registers. All work shall be completed by a qualified professional archaeologist meeting the qualifications of the Secretary of the Interior. Report resources in accordance with generally accepted format for an *Archaeological Resources Review*.

CA-2 Undertake parcel specific/project specific archaeological presence/absence testing as part of an enhanced identification and evaluation effort when a known archaeological resource cannot be evaluated through the literature and field review (see CA-1) prior to the issuance of permits or contracts for construction. All work shall be completed by a qualified professional archaeologist meeting the qualifications of the Secretary of the Interior. Report results of testing and evaluation of resource in accordance with generally accepted format for an *Archaeological Resources Review*.

CA-3 Avoid recorded significant or potentially significant prehistoric and historic archaeological resources in/adjacent to the Development Area during design development and review to the maximum extent practicable.

- Consult with professional archaeologists and locally knowledgeable persons including Native Americans during design and planning to facilitate avoidance and conservation/preservation of recorded and potential prehistoric and historic archaeological resources (e.g., use of open space, capping, etc).

- If avoidance/conservation is not possible, consult with archaeologists and locally knowledgeable persons including Native Americans to develop and implement appropriate mitigation measures to reduce the potential adverse impacts on prehistoric and historic archaeological resources to a less-than-significant level. All cultural resources conditions mandated by the City of San Jose and other regulatory/permitting agencies shall be implemented to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level.

CA-4 Develop and implement an Archaeological Resources Management Plan (ARMP) to provide a management framework for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources during construction within the Development Area prior to the issuance of permits or contracts for construction. The ARMP shall be completed by a qualified professional archaeologist meeting the qualifications of the Secretary of the Interior and reviewed and approved by the Director, City of San Jose Department of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement after review and comment by the City's Historic Preservation Officer. The ARMP shall provide:

(1) a context statement;

(2) a research design for the evaluation of any cultural materials with an emphasis on resources of the Prehistoric and Early American periods;

(3) a strategy to evaluate significance of prehistoric and historic cultural materials;

(4) treatment protocols to mitigate any significant prehistoric and historic cultural resources including the implementation of presence/absence site testing and appropriate data recovery programs;

(5) development of archaeological monitoring protocols during construction including appropriate training for construction personnel to recognize, avoid and report cultural resources;

(6) a discovery plan to guide the identification, evaluation, management and mitigation of previously unknown prehistoric and historic subsurface cultural materials discovered during construction;

(7) protocols for the treatment of Native American human remains including notification, consultation, treatment (avoidance, removal, temporary storage), laboratory analysis, reburial, reporting, non burial artifacts, samples, and curation;

(8) reporting requirements for any archaeological work completed under the ARMP including a *Monitoring Closure Report*;

(9) curation of recovered cultural materials with a repository acceptable to the City of San Jose; and,

(10) a public education component to present the results of any archaeological research to the interested public.

8.3B Architectural Resources

The following mitigation measures, CB-1 through CB-2 are recommended, which, if implemented, may reduce the potential impacts of the project to a less-than-significant level and could assist with reducing project impacts if the preferred mitigation measures cannot be implemented. No mitigation of non-significant buildings appears necessary.

CB-1: Undertake development specific preconstruction literature and field review to locate and record architectural resources within the Development Area with a focus on the CVUR prior to the issuance of permits or contracts for construction. Formally record and/or update previously recorded sites where applicable and file with the appropriate repository. Evaluate any resources in accordance with the criteria of the National/California registers and where applicable with the City of San Jose Landmarks criteria. Review shall be completed by a qualified professional consulting architectural historian. Report resources in accordance with generally accepted format for a city approved *Architectural History Review*.

CB-2 Develop and implement a comprehensive *Architectural Treatment Program Plan (ATTP)* for the mitigation of architecturally and/or historically significant buildings/building complexes eligible for inclusion in the National/California registers prior to the issuance of permits or contracts for construction. This plan shall be developed after review and confirmation that historically significant buildings are present within the Development Area by the City of San Jose Historic Preservation Officer acting on behalf of the Certified Local Government and reconfirmed by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The ATTP shall focus on buildings on or eligible for the National/California registers and potential city landmarks. The ATTP shall be reviewed and approved by the Director, City of San Jose Department of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement after review and comment by the City's Historic Preservation Officer.

The ATTP shall provide for mitigation options and procedures for the buildings/building complexes to be affected by the project including any adjacent

buildings with the potential to be affected by either direct or indirect impacts of construction. The Hamlet of Coyote is expected as part of the proposed project, to be retained as a potential historic district for the purposes of consolidating historic properties in an appropriate historical context. The ATTP shall include and consider the following mitigation options to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level

- Retain eligible building(s) in the Development Area in original locations and rehabilitate according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (U.S. Department of Interior 1990). New construction in the Development Area near the buildings shall be consistent with their historic character.

- If retention in the original location is note possible, move or restore and adaptively reuse eligible building(s) in the Development Area to a different location within the current parcel or a parcel appropriate to its historic character.41 The Hamlet of Coyote is considered to be an appropriate location in which to move and rehabilitate eligible structures. The Greenbelt area may also be considered an appropriate location. New construction in the Development Area near these relocated buildings (i.e., Coyote or elsewhere) shall be consistent with their historic character.

- Protocols to reduce short-term/construction activities that may affect the historic buildings and structures shall be developed especially in the Hamlet of Coyote. These impacts may include dust accumulation on building facades, and increased noise and vibration from construction equipment.

1. Project construction shall be required conform to City of San Jose noise control and other requirements including control of dust and exhaust emissions during construction.

2. Cleaning of dust etc from historic buildings may be necessary after construction activities to prevent long-term damage to the building fabric. The need for cleaning shall be determined by a qualified Historic or Preservation Architect, shall follow the standards set by the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be completed in consultation with the Historic Architect.

3. A structural engineer shall inspect the buildings prior to construction to determine if the noise and vibration anticipated during construction will affect the buildings framework and fabric. The report, with any recommendations and mitigation measures, shall be reviewed by a qualified Historic Architect or Preservation Architect.

- Document the historic building (including setting) according to the Outline Format described in the *Historic American Buildings Survey Guidelines for Preparing Written Historical Descriptive Data* (Pacific Coast Basin Regional Office, U.S National Park Service 1993) and the *Photographic Specifications - Historic American Building Survey* (U.S. National Park Service 1989). This documentation should include, but is not limited to, archival quality, large format photographs of the exterior and interior of the building, original plans and historic views (if available). A copy of the documentation, with original photo negatives and prints, should be placed in an historical archive or collection accessible to the general public. Copies of the documentation should be produced for distribution to both local and regional depositories.

41. The feasibility of moving any affected historically significant buildings should be determined by a Preservation Architect, contractor or engineer experienced in moving historic buildings. Structurally sound wood-frame buildings can usually be moved without difficulty.

- Incorporate historic names into any new buildings in the Development Area. Meeting rooms and public spaces in public buildings could be named after historic locations and persons. Plaques could be mounted outside each room or space to inform the public about the significance of the name and contribution to the past in the Coyote area.

- Develop a public exhibit/education program to present interpretive information on Coyote Valley history with a focus on the southern Santa Clara Valley and the Hamlet of Coyote. Program could include a public exhibit or series of kiosks in the proposed public areas of the Development Area or an interpretive display in any public buildings including station stops for public transit on the history of the Development/Plan areas and the built environment.

8.4 SUMMARY

Research suggests that the proposed project has a moderate to high potential to affect both known and unknown archaeological resources from both the prehistoric and historic periods as well as standing historic architecture within the proposed Development Area.

The implementation of four archaeological mitigation measures (CA-1 – CA-4) which includes the development of an *Archaeological Resources Management Plan (ARMP)* will reduce potential project impacts to a less-than-significant level.

The implementation of two built environment mitigation measures which includes the development of an *Architectural Treatment Program Plan* (ATPP) will reduce project impacts to a less-than-significant level. Future development and redevelopment of properties within the Development Area that contain historically significant architectural resources are assumed to include the preservation and protection of such resources.

Table 8.1: Development Area NCCIA - Potential Impacts to Historic Resources

Site Designation/Address	APN	HMH#	Status	Primary Number/ Comment	Resource Type	Specific Plan Designation
Native American Resources						
CA-SCI-2	Data Confidential		Not evaluated Appears eligible	P-43-000022	Village site	Fisher Creek / Workplace / Residential – Medium high Density,
CA-SCI-60 and burial			Not evaluated Appears eligible	P-43-000077	Small habitation site	Workplace
CA-SCI-61			Not evaluated Appears not eligible	P-43-000078	Rock shelter	Open Space
CA-SCI-62			Not evaluated Appears eligible	P-43-000079	Small habitation site with burials	Workplace
CA-SCI-209			Not evaluated Appears eligible	P-43-000220	Rock outcrop with cupules	Open Space
CA-SCI-210			Not evaluated Appears eligible	P-43-000221; possibly destroyed by grading	Major midden site	Open Space
CA-SCI-211			Not evaluated; needs further research; Possibly eligible	P-43-000222	Minor flake scatter, outlying habitation site, not relocated in 1982 or 1998	Open Space / Fisher Creek
CA-SCI-212			Not evaluated; Needs further research; Possibly not eligible	P-43-000223	Very diffuse flake scatter, not relocated in 1982 or 1998	Open Space / Fisher Creek
CA-SCI-574			Not evaluated; Needs further research; Possibly not eligible	P-43-000569	Probable temporary camp, not relocated in 1999	Mixed Use
CA-SCI-838			Not evaluated; Potentially eligible	P-43-001280 Metcalf Energy	Burial site	Workplace
C-1399			Not evaluated; Needs further research; Possibly eligible	not formally recorded	Possible large village site and abandoned ranch	Workplace / Residential – Low & Medium high Density

Table 8.1: Development Area NCCIA - Potential Impacts to Historic Resources

Site Designation/Address	APN	HMH#	Status	Primary Number/ Comment	Resource Type	Specific Plan Designation
CA-SCI-Iso-1	Data Confidential		Not evaluated Needs further research; Possibly eligible	south of Bailey and Laguna	Bowl mortar fragment	Residential – Low & Medium high Density
Potential Historic Archaeological Resources						
Blanchard Road			Not evaluated	Dan Rota	Farm/Ranch	Workplace
Emado Avenue			Not evaluated	J.M. Owen structure and orchard	Farm/Ranch	Residential – High Density
Bailey Avenue			Not evaluated	J.M. Owen structure	Farm/Ranch	Workplace
Monterey Highway			Not evaluated	A. Moore structure and orchard, possible original Encinal School	Farm/Ranch	Residential – High Density
Santa Teresa Blvd, north of Laguna			Not evaluated	Willson/Polhemus/Spreckels Ranch Complex 1870s-1920s	Ranch	Residential – High Density
Santa Teresa Blvd, south of Bailey Avenue			Not evaluated	Polhemus/Spreckels Racetrack, 1893	Racetrack	Lake
Historic Architectural Resources						
Bailey Avenue and Monterey Rd SW corner	712-01-009	N27	Not eligible	Ryder/Polhemus Farm	Bungalow and Barn	Workplace
Blanchard Road	708-25-002	N7	Not eligible	P-43-001165 Blanchard Road House A	SFR	Workplace
Blanchard Road	708-25-001	N8	Not eligible	P-43-001166 Blanchard Road House B	SFR	Workplace
Emado Avenue	708-27-001	N13	1999 not eligible	P-43-001167; W-19 Groesbeck/Puppo Farm	Farm/Ranch	Workplace
Emado Avenue	708-26-002	N9	1999 not eligible Warehouse CSJ Structure of Merit	P-43-001168; Lester Farm	Farm/Ranch	Residential – High Density
8820 Santa Teresa Blvd	712-01-010	N29	Eligible for California Register only Potential City Landmark	Ryder/Polhemus/Benson Farm	Colonial Revival SFR and garden, barn and depot	Mixed –use
Historic Bridges						
Bailey Road over Fisher Creek	708-30-011, 013 712-03-062, 097	N20, N21 N33, N40	Not eligible Caltrans Cat 5	37C-0162; 0.25-0.35 miles SW of Santa Teresa Blvd	Road Bridge 1947/1976	Fisher Creek

Table 8.2: Development Area CVUR – Potential Impacts to Historic Resources

Site Designation/Address	APN	HMH#	Status	Primary Number/ Comment	Resource Type	Specific Plan Designation
Native American Resources						
CA-SCI-106	Data Confidential		Eligible for separate listing 2S, 2D	P-43-000120 Part of Circles of Circles Archaeological District	Large, long-term habitation - village and massive burial ground	Residential – Low Density
CA-SCI-174			Not evaluated Appears not eligible	P-43-000185	Flake scatter with a single core	Residential – Low Density
CA-SCI-175			Not evaluated Appears not eligible	P-43-000186	Flake scatter with a single flake and core	Residential – Medium high Density, Road & Transit line
CA-SCI-176			Not evaluated Appears not eligible	P-43-000187	Flake scatter of three flakes	Residential – Low & Medium high Density
CA-SCI-177			Not evaluated; Appears not eligible	P-43-000188	"Pseudo site resulting from exotic fill"	Open Space
CA-SCI-341				*P-43-000347; outside project area but part of Circles of Circles Archaeological District*		Open Space
CA-SCI-356			Eligible for separate listing 2S1; recent field evaluation suggests site is a natural outcrop rather than a cultural resource	P-43-000362; part of Circles of Circles Archaeological District	Franciscan chert outcrop/ quarry	Open Space
CA-SCI-357				*P-43-000363; outside project area but part of Circles of Circles Archaeological District*		Open Space
CA-SCI-458			Not evaluated Potentially eligible	P-43-000459 – could not be relocated	Midden-like soil, possibly functioned as a seasonal focus for CA-SCI-2	Residential – Low Density & Road
CA-SCI-571			Not evaluated; Needs further research, Possibly eligible	P-43-000566	Diffuse fire cracked rock and chert	Road

Table 8.2: Development Area CVUR – Potential Impacts to Historic Resources

Site Designation/Address	APN	HMH#	Status	Primary Number/ Comment	Resource Type	Specific Plan Designation
CA-SCI-573 and burial	Data Confidential		Not evaluated Appears eligible	P-43-000568 Bailey 101 Interchange	Large, low density lithic scatter, temp or seasonal camp	Road (Bailey Ave)
M40			Not evaluated Appears eligible	"Itatani"	Prehistoric artifacts collected from parcel	Residential – Low Density
M162			Not evaluated Needs further research		Isolated bowl mortar frag	Road
Coyote Hamlet skeletal remains	Within Coyote		Not evaluated	Location unknown within Hamlet of Coyote	Skeletal remains exposed during gas station construction in 1932	Location unknown
Potential Historic Archaeological Resources						
8101/8120 Monterey Road	Data Confidential		Not evaluated	Stiffler House, blacksmith shop		Hamlet
102 Monterey Road			Not evaluated	Laguna House/Twelve Mile House Site		Hamlet
8170/8180 Monterey Road			Not evaluated	Erwin Frost House Site		Road
8180 Monterey Road			Not evaluated	Stark/Peppin House Site		Road
Monterey Road			Not evaluated	Heple Store Site		Road
8470 Toms Trails			Appears eligible	J.M. Owen House (still standing)		Residential – Low Density
8600 Monterey Road			Not evaluated	Railroad spur to A.L. & E.B. Stone Co. quarry		Community Park
9000 Monterey Road			Not evaluated	Brewer/Ransom/Harvey House		Residential – Low Density
9550 Monterey Road			Not evaluated	Caywood House		Residential – Low & Medium high Density
9560-9594 Monterey Road			Not evaluated, Potentially eligible	Fourteen Mile House/C.B. Richmond/E.E. Peppin House Site, Encinal school location?		Residential – Medium high Density

Table 8.2: Development Area CVUR – Potential Impacts to Historic Resources

Site Designation/Address	APN	HMH#	Status	Primary Number/ Comment	Resource Type	Specific Plan Designation
586 Monterey Road	Data Confidential		Not evaluated	Ketchum/Stevens/Malech House		Residential – Medium high Density / Open Space
585 Monterey Road			Not evaluated	Stevens/Malech House		Open Space
vicinity of 585 Monterey Road			Not evaluated	O. Stevens & Sons Store Site		Open Space / road
9610 Monterey Road			Not evaluated	Emada Methodist Episcopal Church Site		Open Space / road
9788 Monterey Road			Not evaluated	C.M. Weber Jr. House Site		Road
9940 Monterey Road			Not evaluated; appears eligible	Fifteen Mile House Site/Barnhart House		Residential – Medium high Density
Lantz Drive (btwn Palm & Scheller)			Not evaluated	Murphy/Murphy Colombet House Site		Residential – Low Density
9765 Monterey Road			Not evaluated	Passantino House		Road / workplace
			Not evaluated	McKissick House Site		Residential – Low Density / Retail
Dougherty Avenue			Not evaluated	Thomas Fisher Single House Site		Residential – Low Density
Laguna, terminus			Not evaluated	Thomas Fisher Ranch Complex		Residential – Low Density
8215 Monterey Road			Appears eligible	Santa Clara and Pajaro Railroad Depot/Braslan Warehouse Complex		Hamlet
Palm Avenue			Not evaluated	Patton House		Residential – Low Density / Fisher Creek / Play Fields
Historic Architecture						
100 Laguna Avenue	712-18-008	M128	Not eligible	Coast Counties Gas & Electric Company	Public Utility Building	Residential – Medium high Density

Table 8.2: Development Area CVUR – Potential Impacts to Historic Resources

Site Designation/Address	APN	HMH#	Status	Primary Number/ Comment	Resource Type	Specific Plan Designation
8101 Monterey Road	725-14-025	M16	Not eligible	Stiffler/Kruse House	SFR	Hamlet
8120 Monterey Road	725-14-026	M15	Not eligible	Stiffler Blacksmith/Kruse Garage	Gas Station	Hamlet
8125 Monterey Road	708-24-011	M7	Not eligible	Johnson Gas Station and Lunch Stand	Commercial Property	Hamlet
8140 Monterey Road	725-14-024	M17	Potentially eligible local significance as City Landmark	Coyote Grange Hall	Vernacular Meeting Hall	Hamlet
8145 Monterey Road	708-24-007	M11	Not eligible	Shady Nook Gas Station	Gas Station	Hamlet
8215 Monterey Road	708-24-008, 009	M12	Potentially eligible; Potential historic district Potential City Landmark	Depot Complex	Depot complex	Hamlet
8170 Monterey Road	725-14-020	M25	Not eligible	Rodoni/Turturici House	Bungalow style SFR	Hamlet / Road
8470 Monterey Road (Toms Trails)	725-14-010	M33	Potentially eligible Potential City Landmark	J.M. Owen House	Greek Revival SFR	Residential – Low Density
8600 Monterey Road	725-13-011	M38	Not eligible	Johnson House	Bungalow style SFR	Residential – Low Density / Retail
9000 Monterey Road	725-13-012	M40	Not eligible	Tom Sugishita House	SFR & ranch	Residential – Low Density
9550 Monterey Road	725-12-009	M55	Not eligible; potential Structure of Merit	4 houses Ramelli House Complex	Craftsman bungalows	Residential – Medium high Density
9560 Monterey Road	725-12-006	M61	Not eligible; potential Structure of Merit	14 Mile House	Abandoned house	Residential – Medium high Density
584 Monterey Road	725-11-007	M67	Not eligible	Vogler/Malach House	Craftsman/Colonial Revival SFR	Open Space / road
585 Monterey Road	725-11-008	M66	Eligible for CRHR Not Eligible NRHP Potential City Landmark	Stevens/Malach House	Queen Anne style SFR	Open Space / road
586 Monterey Road	725-11-016	M65	Eligible for CRHR Not Eligible NRHP Potential City Landmark	Ketchum/Malach House	vernacular Queen Anne style farmhouse	Residential – Medium high Density / Open Space

Table 8.2: Development Area CVUR – Potential Impacts to Historic Resources

Site Designation/Address	APN	HMH#	Status	Primary Number/ Comment	Resource Type	Specific Plan Designation
9674 Monterey Road	725-11-004	M70	Not eligible	McClellan House	Ranch style SFR	Community Park / Mixed-use
9670 (or 9680) Monterey Rd	725-11-002	M72	Not eligible	Turturici House	Craftsman bungalow	Road interchange
9690 Monterey Road	725-10-019	M75	Not eligible	Ross/Saso House	Ranch Style SFR	Road interchange
9760 Monterey Road	725-10-014	M82	Not eligible	Broder/Saso House	Bungalow	Retail
9770 Monterey Road	725-10-006	M89	Not eligible	Masamichi Kawanami House	Spanish Colonial Revival House	Road interchange
9796-98 Monterey Road	725-10-001, 002	M95, M94	Not eligible	Calvin Kawanami House	2 Ranch Style houses,	Workplace
9940 Monterey Road	725-07-001, 002	M107, M108	Eligible for NRHP/CRHR Potential City Landmark	Barnhart/Saso House	SFR with Craftsman, Prairie and Colonial Revival motifs	Residential – Medium high Density
Monterey Highway	725-11-005	M69	Not eligible	Pacific Coast Aggregates	Gravel Loading Structures	Open Space
595 Palm Avenue	712-28-001	M203	Not eligible; Potential Structure of Merit	Costa House, fruit drying	Farm complex with 2 houses, Bungalow and Ranch Styles	Residential – Low Density
602 Palm Avenue	712-28-008	M209	Not eligible	Grass Farm, Ducoty/ Christopher House	Farm complex with Craftsman bungalow	Residential – Low Density
607 Palm Avenue	712-28-021	M236	Not eligible	High Rise Farms	Bungalow	Residential – Medium high Density / Pocket Park
601 Scheller Avenue	712-04-010	M188	Not eligible	Worker's House/Vianelle House	Bungalow	Residential – Medium high Density,
Historic Bridges						
Laguna Avenue over Fisher Creek	near 712-03-009/ 712-19-001	M127/M144	Not eligible Caltrans Cat 5	37C-548; W of Santa Teresa Blvd	Road Bridge 1945	Road
Palm Avenue (700 Block)	near 712-21-004/ 712-22-025	M238/G96	Not eligible Caltrans Cat 5	W of Santa Teresa Blvd	Road Bridge 1931	Road
Metcalf Road over Fisher Creek	725-15-003	M1	Not eligible Caltrans Cat 5	37C-0020	Road Bridge 1948	Road

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Abbreviations

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

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

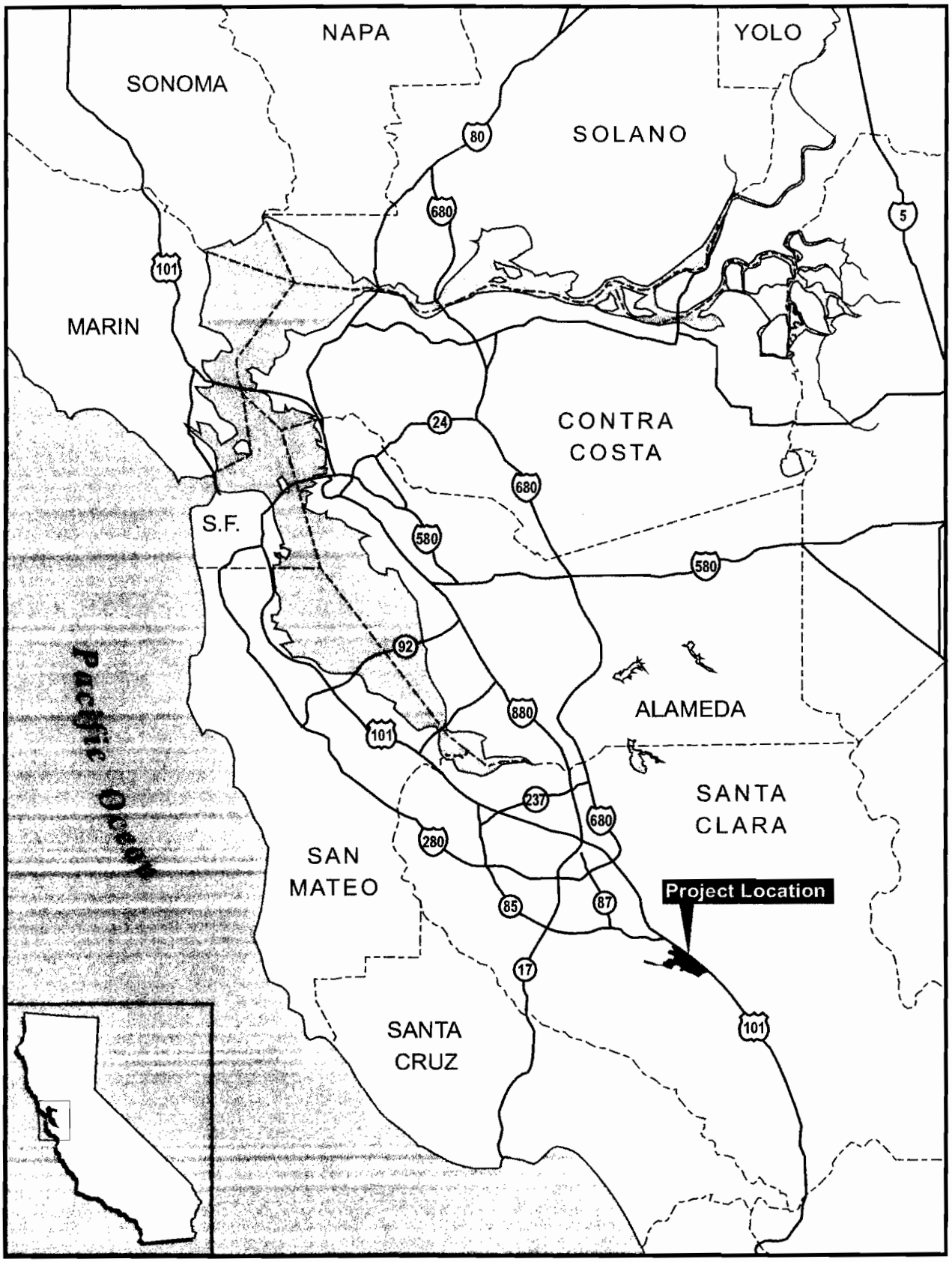
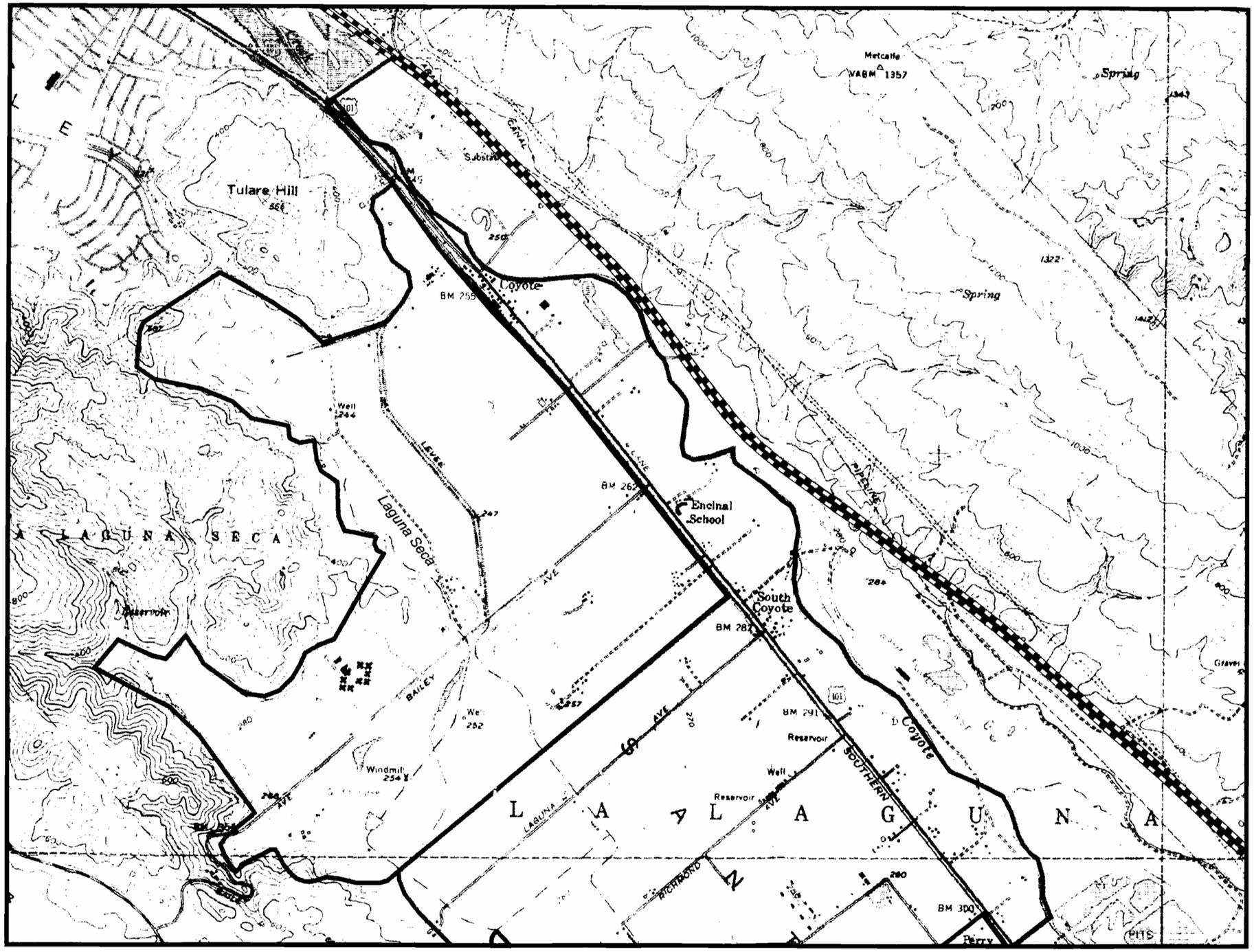


Figure 1: General Project Location

COYOTE VALLEY
Specific Plan

Cultural Resources



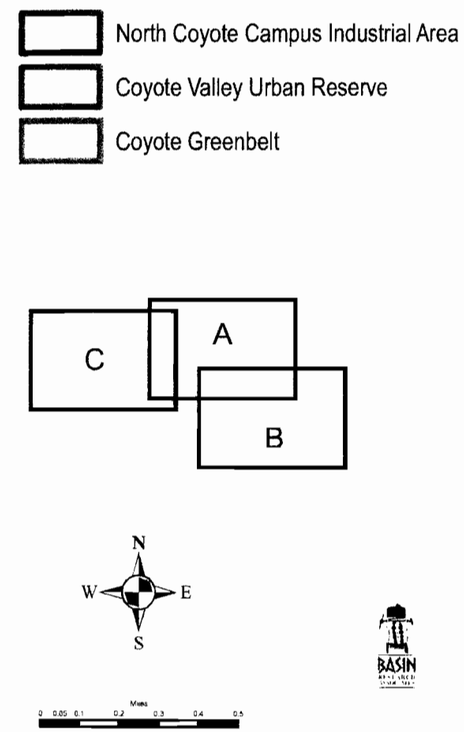
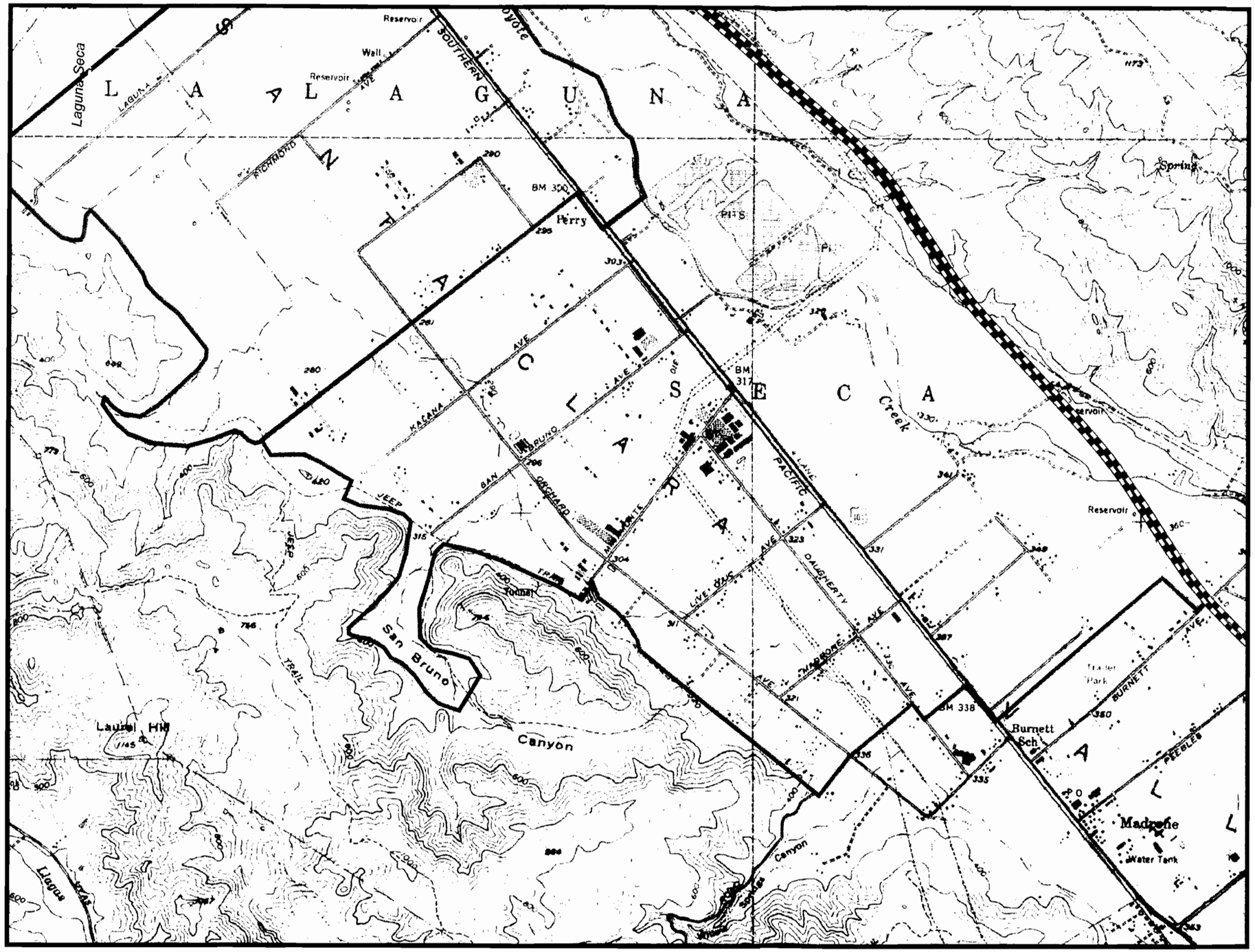


Figure 2A
Plan Area
(USGS Santa Teresa Hills, Calif. 1980 and Morgan Hill, Calif. 1980)

COYOTE VALLEY
Specific Plan

Cultural Resources



North Coyote Campus Industrial Area

Coyote Valley Urban Reserve

Coyote Greenbelt

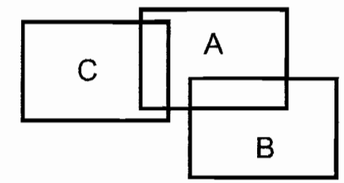
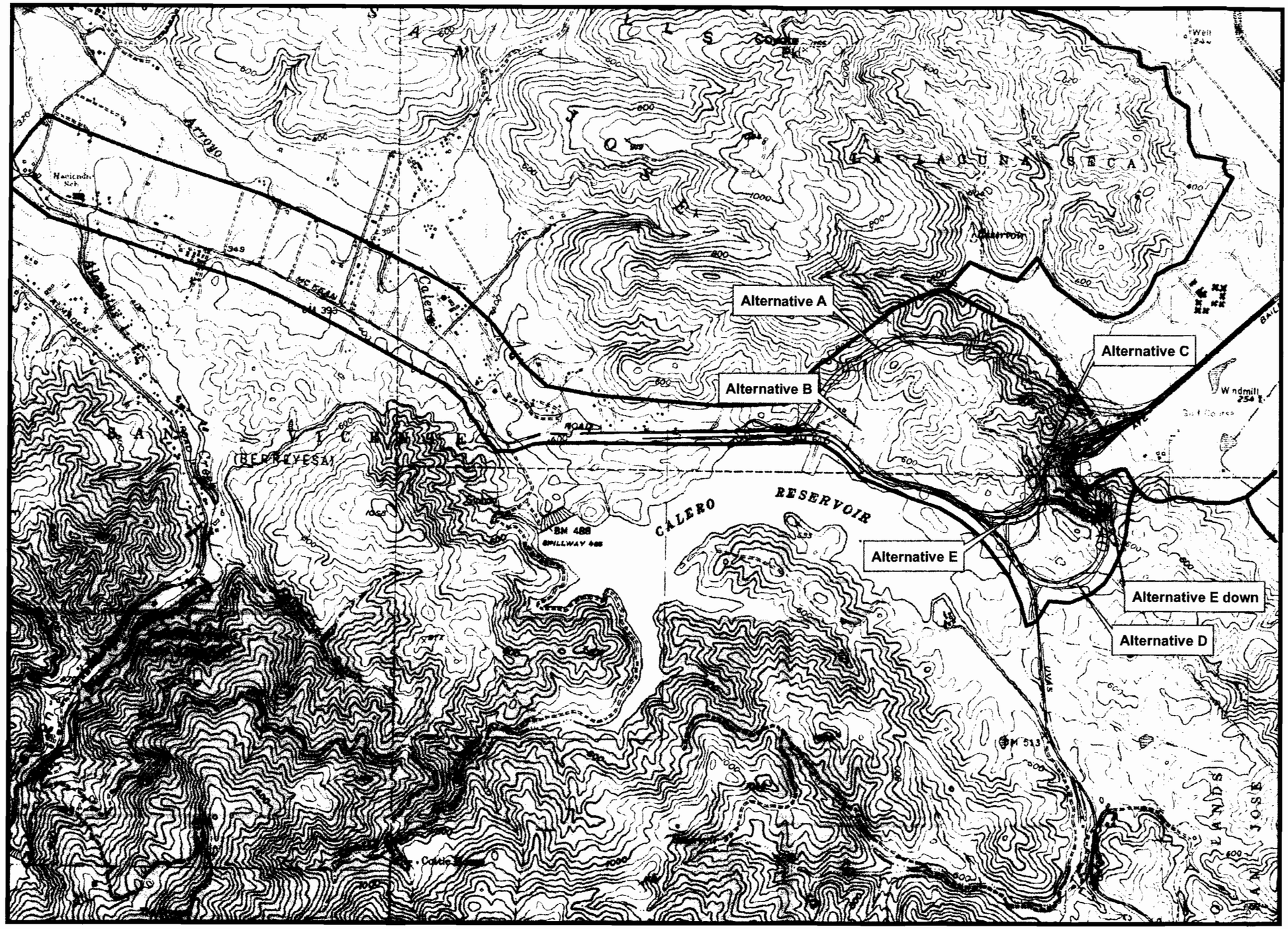


Figure 2B
Plan Area
(USGS Morgan Hill, Calif. 1980)



COYOTE VALLEY
Specific Plan

Cultural Resources

- North Coyote Campus Industrial Area
- Coyote Valley Urban Reserve
- Coyote Greenbelt
- Bailey Over the Hill and McKean Road

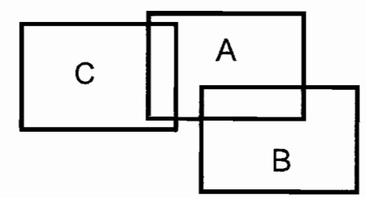
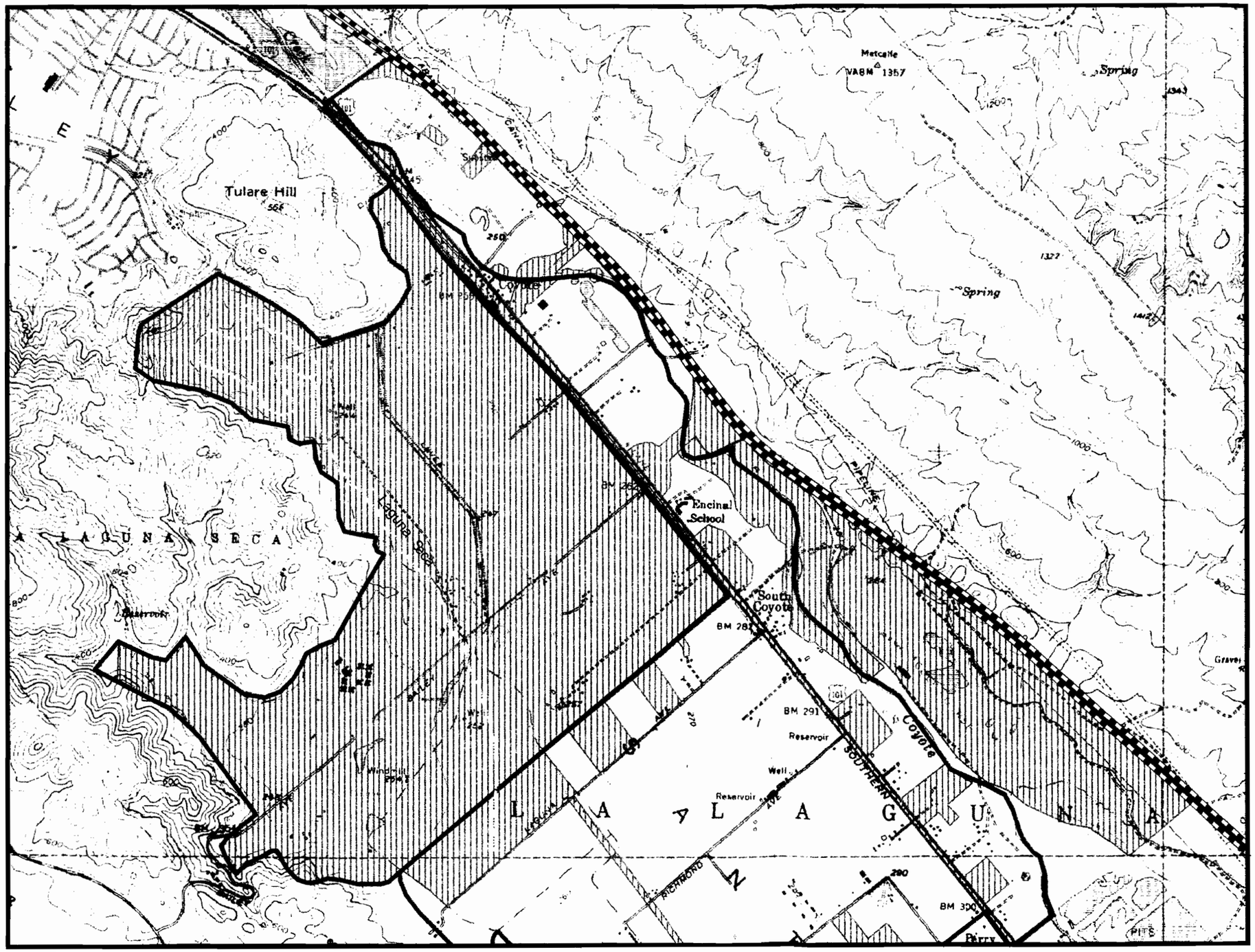


Figure 2C
Plan Area
(USGS Santa Teresa Hills, Calif. 1980 and Morgan Hill, Calif. 1980)



COYOTE VALLEY
Specific Plan

Cultural Resources

- North Coyote Campus Industrial Area
- Coyote Valley Urban Reserve
- Coyote Greenbelt
- Archaeological Surveys

A
B

N
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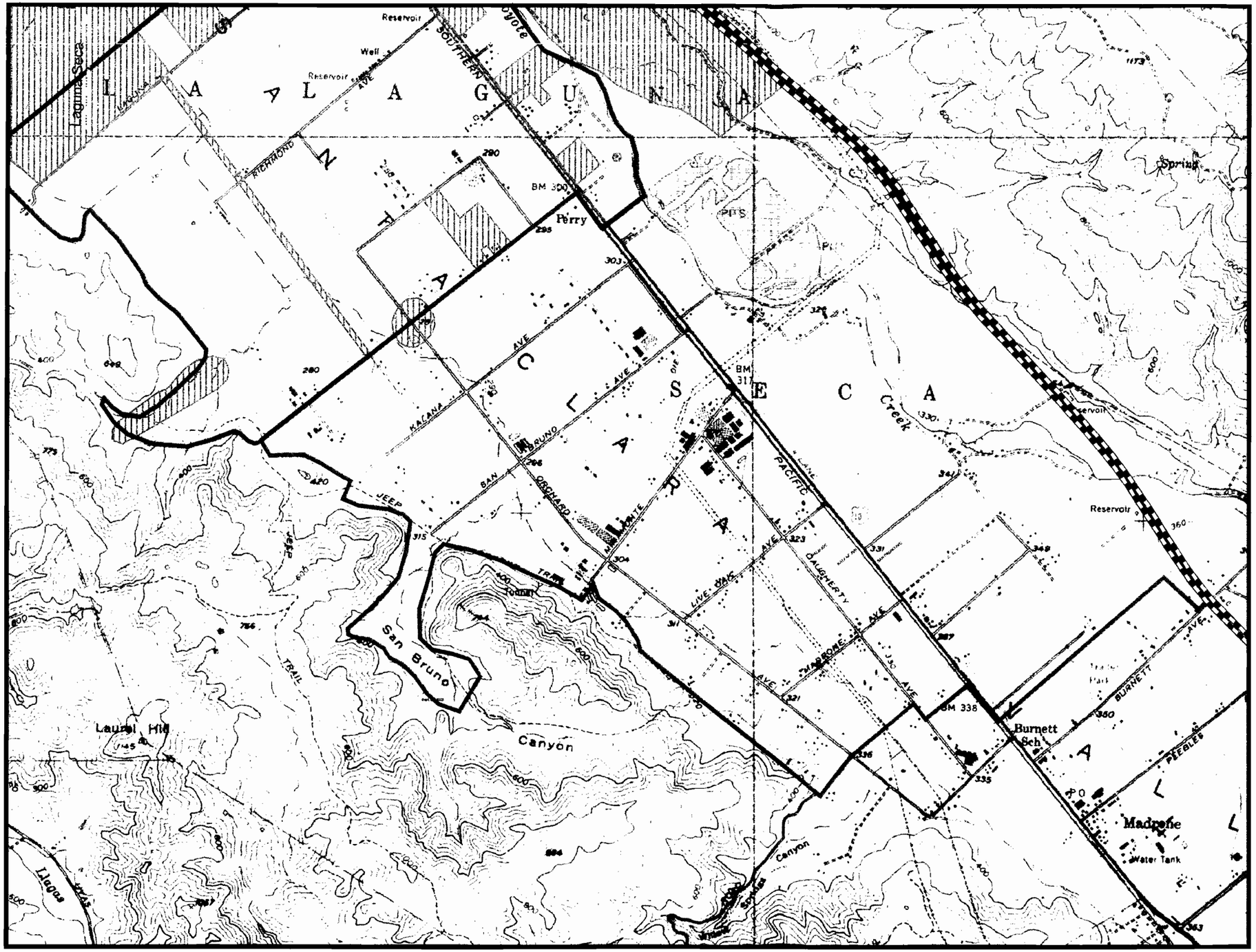
Note: Greenbelt Archaeological Inventory Information Not Mapped

Figure 3A
Plan Area with Areas Previously Surveyed
(USGS Santa Teresa Hills, Calif. 1980 and Morgan Hill, Calif. 1980)



COYOTE VALLEY
Specific Plan

Cultural Resources

North Coyote Campus Industrial Area

Coyote Valley Urban Reserve

Coyote Greenbelt

Archaeological Surveys

A

B

N
W E
S

Miles
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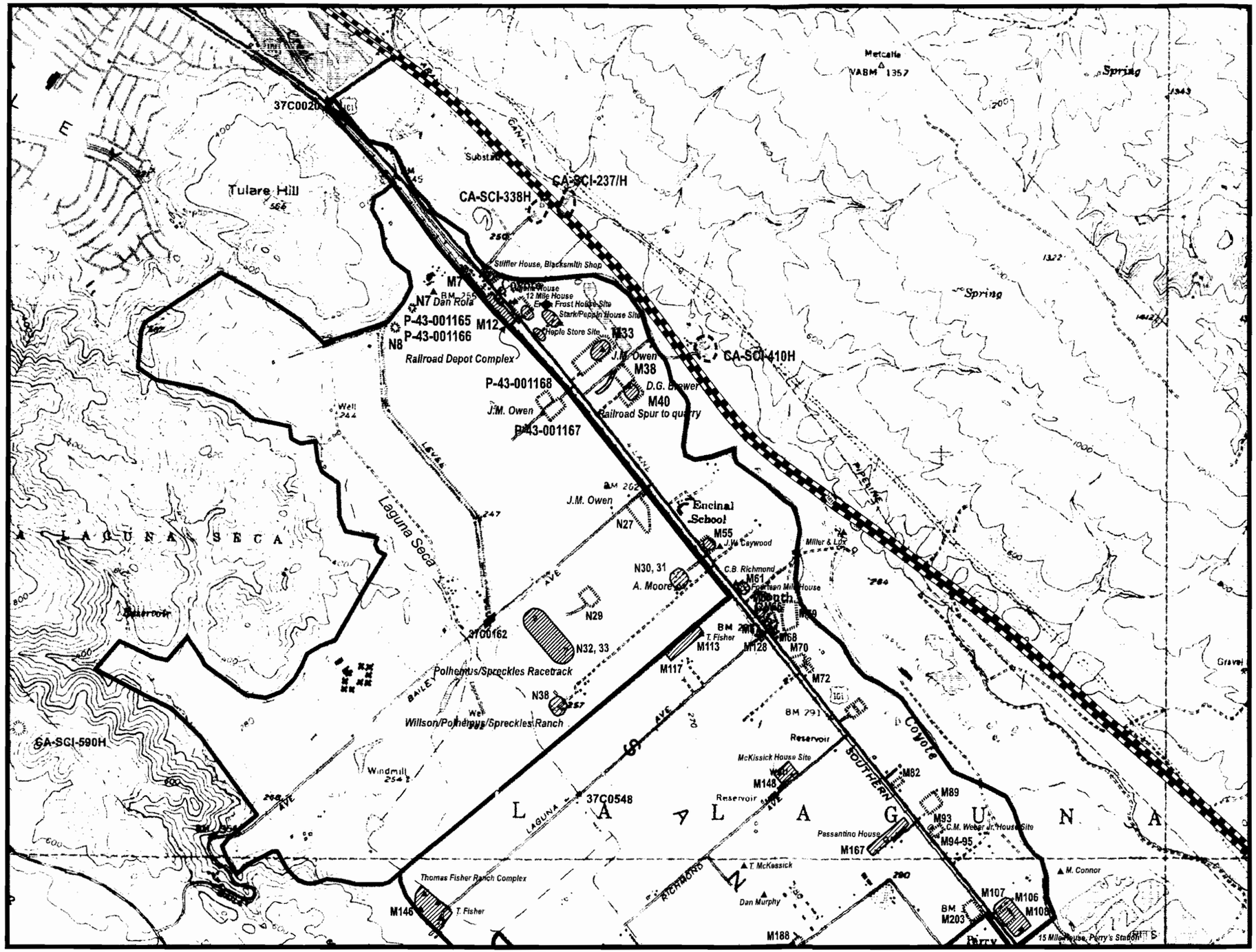
Note: Greenbelt Archaeological Inventory Information Not Mapped

Figure 3B
Plan Area with Areas Previously Surveyed
(USGS Morgan Hill, Calif. 1980)

COYOTE VALLEY
Specific Plan

Cultural Resources



North Coyote Campus Industrial Area

Coyote Valley Urban Reserve

Coyote Greenbelt

Archaeological Site

Architectural Resource

Potential Archaeological Deposits Thompson and West 1876

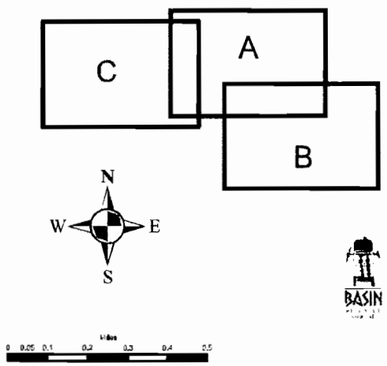
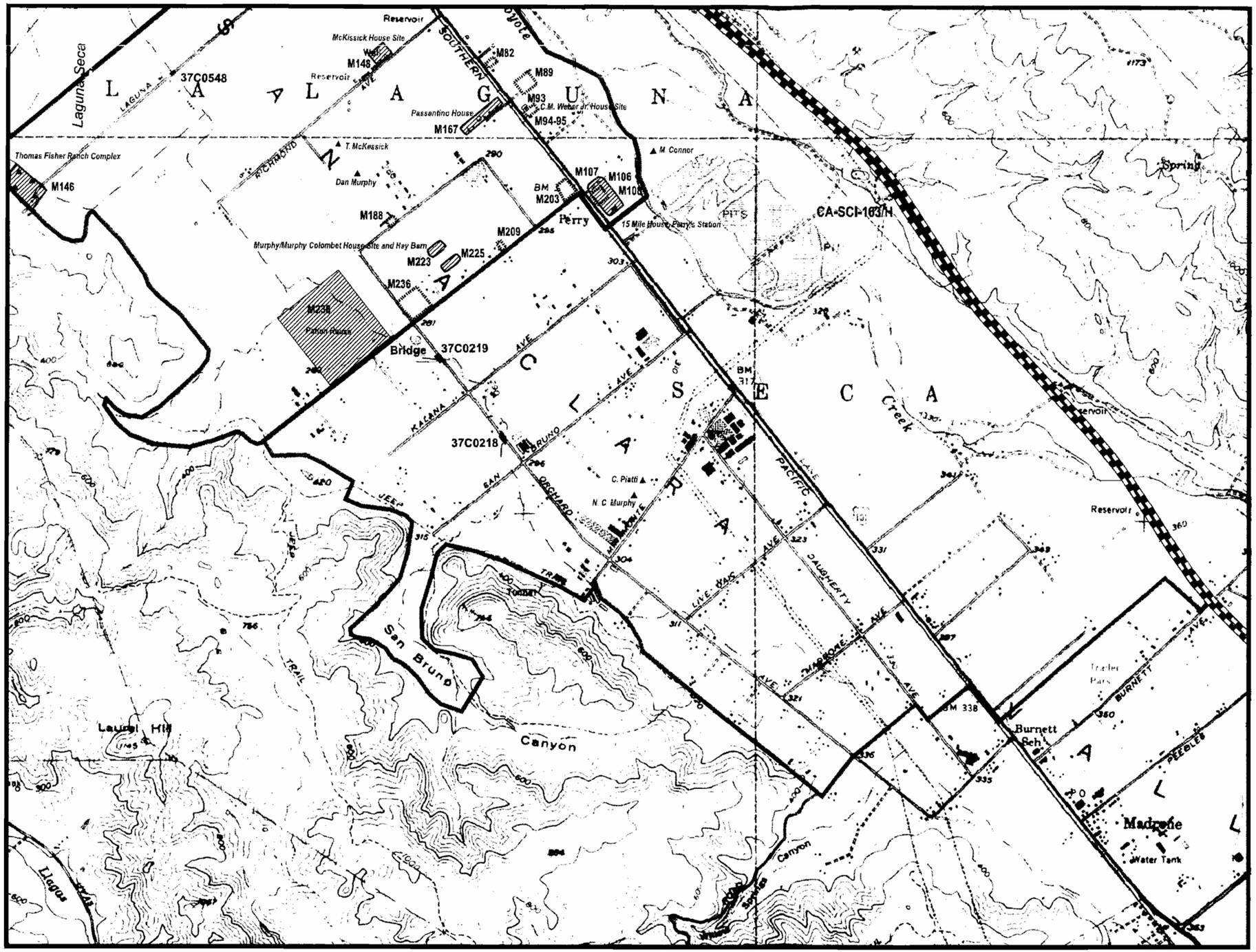


Figure 5A
Plan Area with Historic Resources and Potential Historic Resources (USGS Santa Teresa Hills, Calif. 1980 and Morgan Hill, Calif. 1980)

COYOTE VALLEY
Specific Plan

Cultural Resources



- North Coyote Campus Industrial Area
- Coyote Valley Urban Reserve
- Coyote Greenbelt
- Archaeological Site
- Architectural Resource
- ▲ Potential Archaeological Deposits Thompson and West 1876

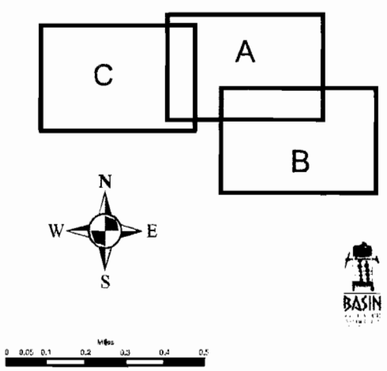
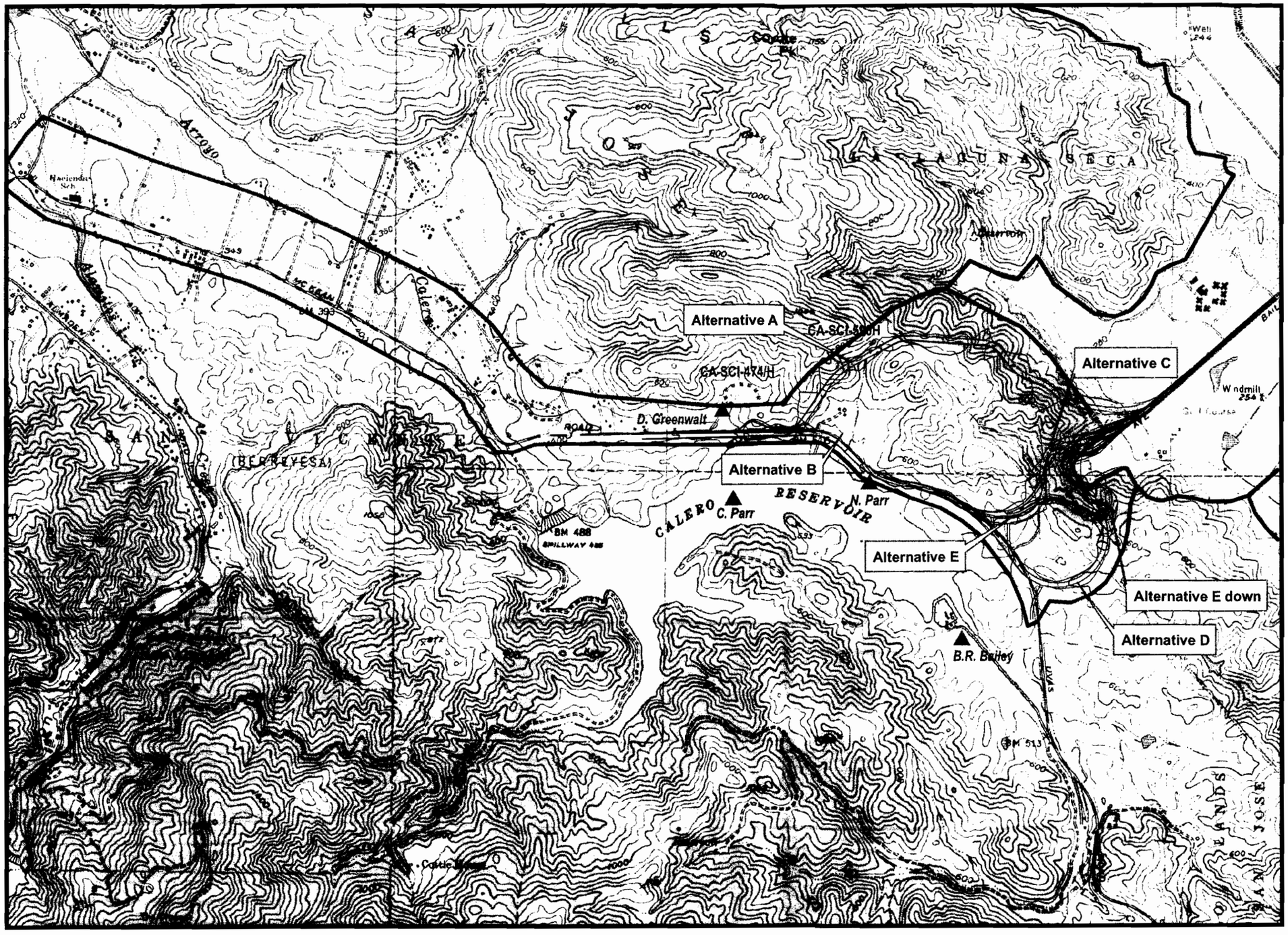


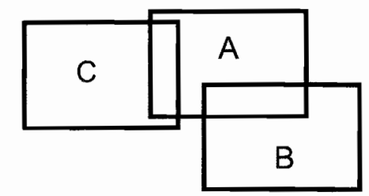
Figure 5B
Plan Area with Historic Resources and Potential Historic Resources (USGS Morgan Hill, Calif. 1980)



COYOTE VALLEY
Specific Plan

Cultural Resources

- North Coyote Campus Industrial Area
- Coyote Valley Urban Reserve
- Coyote Greenbelt
- Bailey Over the Hill and McKean Road
- Archaeological Site
- ▲ Potential Archaeological Deposits Thompson and West 1876



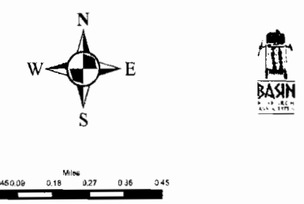
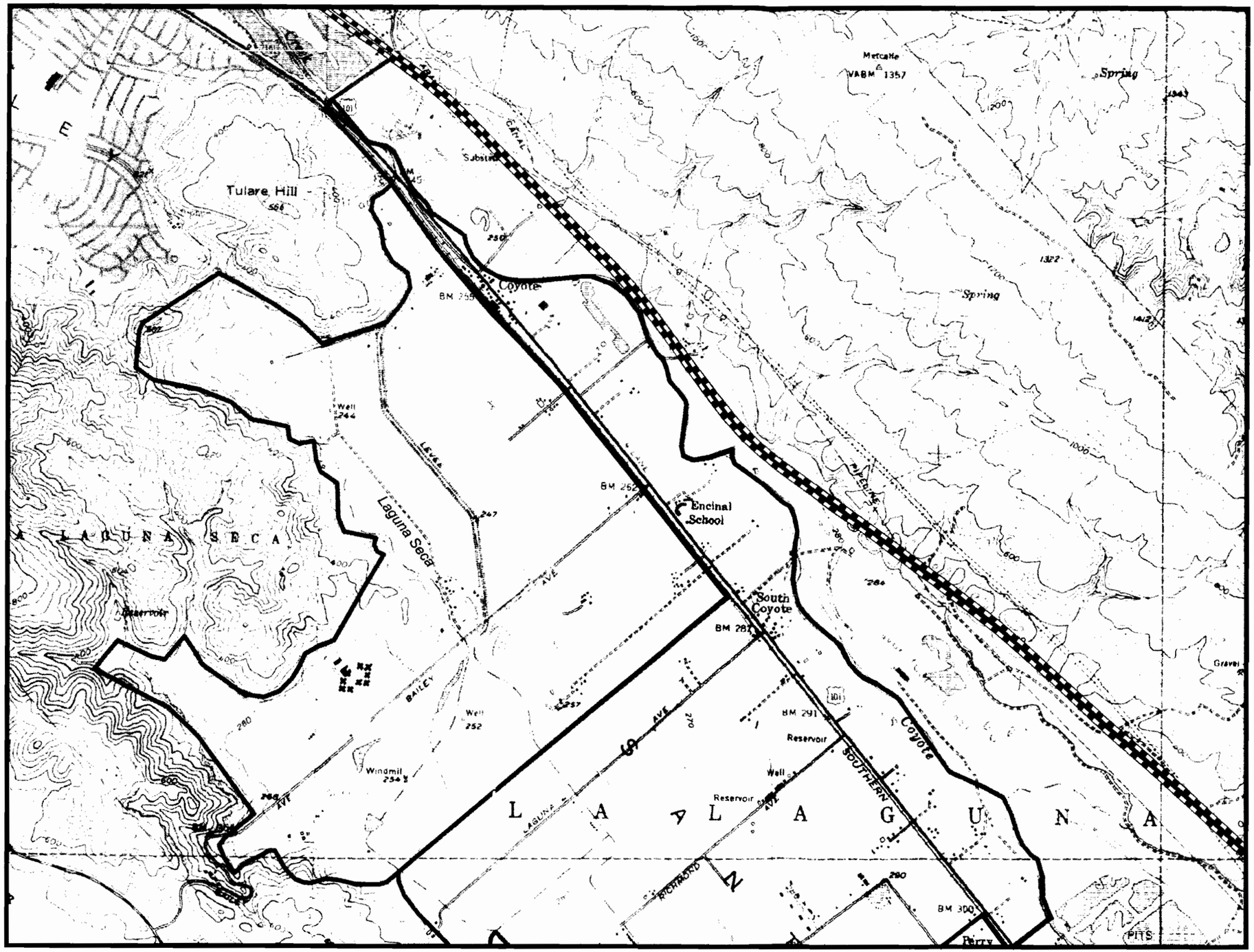


Figure 5C
Plan Area with Historic Resources and Potential Historic Resources (USGS Santa Teresa Hills, Calif. 1980 and Morgan Hill, Calif. 1980)

COYOTE VALLEY
Specific Plan

Cultural Resources



North Coyote Campus Industrial Area

Coyote Valley Urban Reserve

Coyote Greenbelt

Bailey Over the Hill and McKean Road

Archaeologically Sensitive

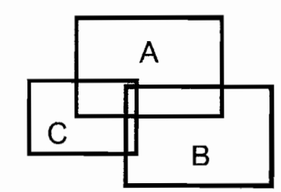
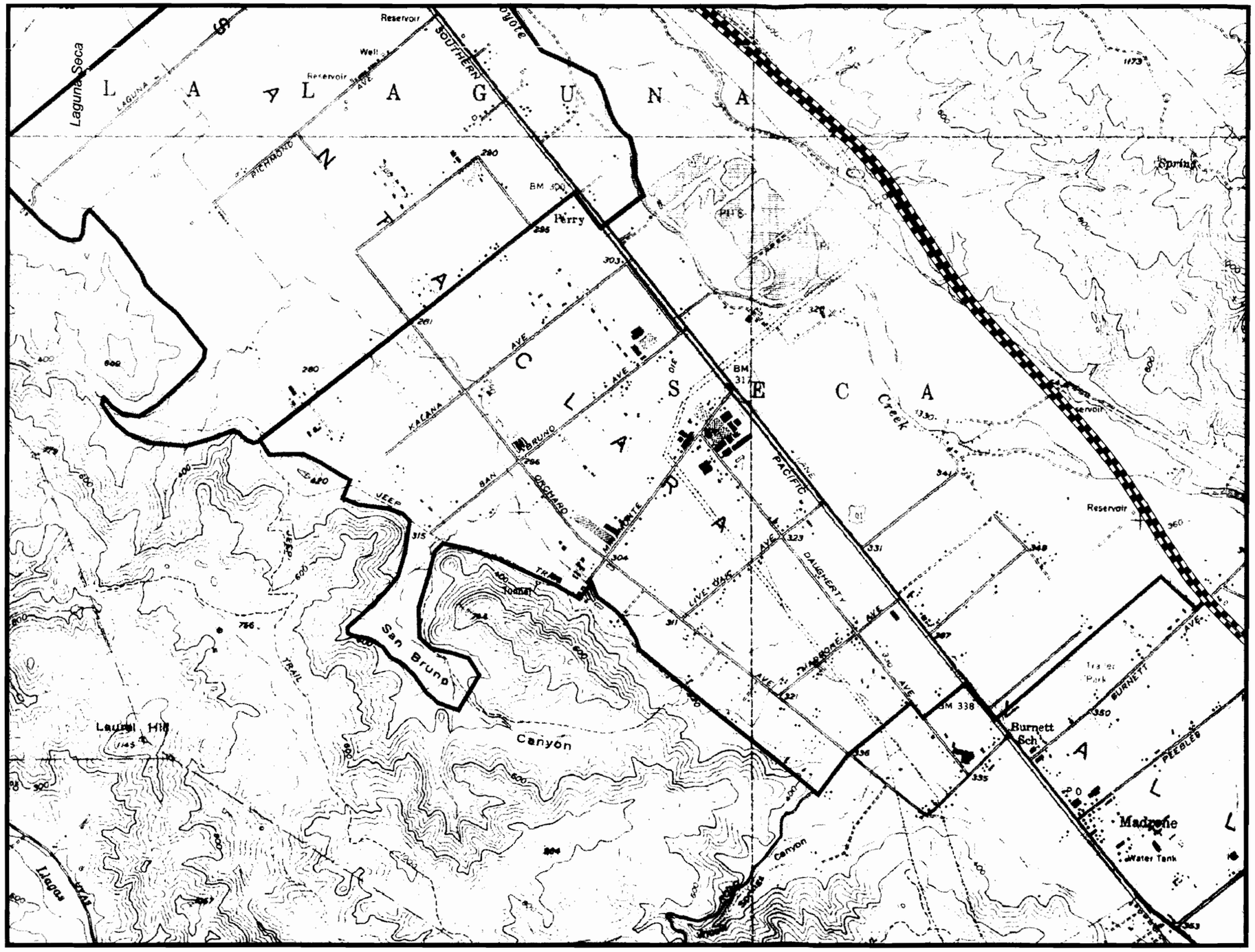


Figure 6A
Archaeological Sensitivity as Modified from the Cultural Resources Review for the City of San Jose 2020 General Plan Update (USGS Santa Teresa Hills, Calif. 1980 and Morgan Hill, Calif. 1980)

COYOTE VALLEY
Specific Plan

Cultural Resources



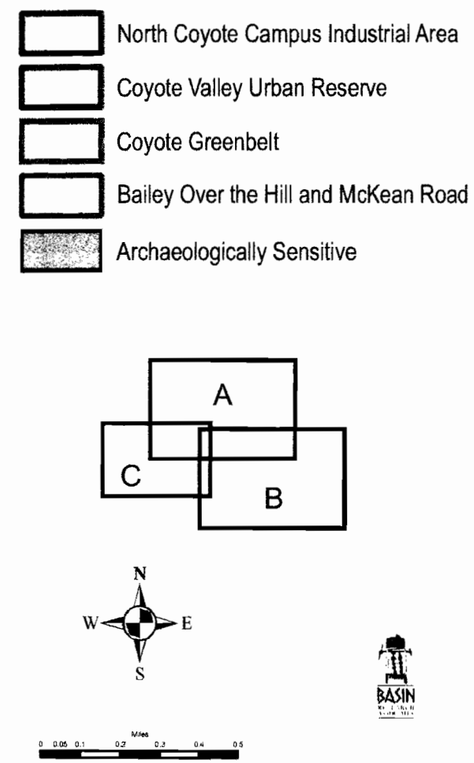
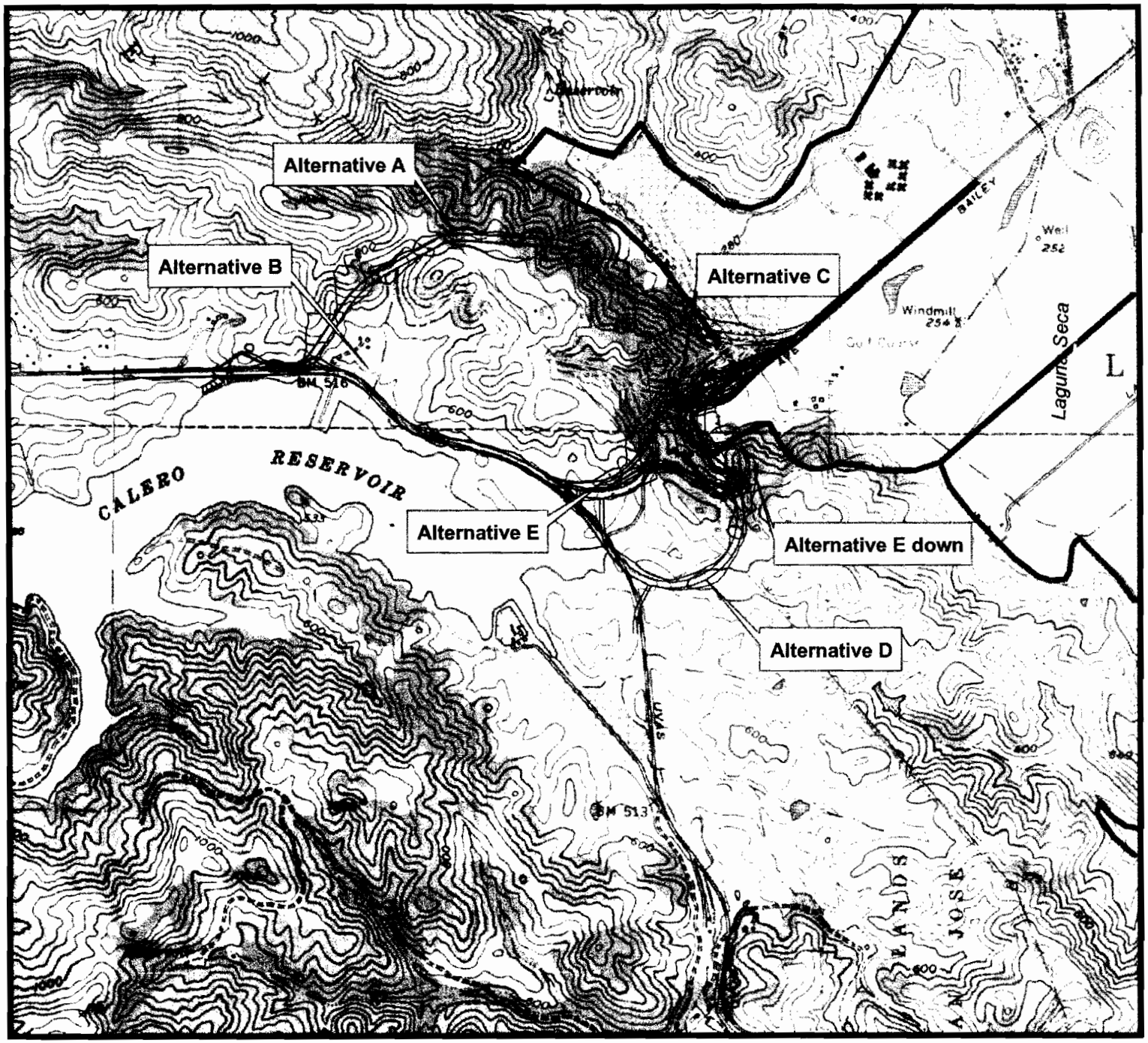


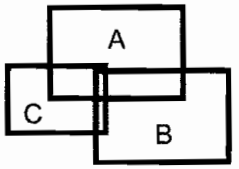
Figure 6B
Archaeological Sensitivity as Modified from the Cultural Resources Review for the City of San Jose 2020 General Plan Update (USGS Morgan Hill, Calif. 1980)



BAILEY OVER THE HILL
Project Area

Cultural Resources

- North Coyote Campus Industrial Area
- Coyote Valley Urban Reserve
- Coyote Greenbelt
- Bailey Over the Hill and McKean Road
- Archaeologically Sensitive



Miles
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Figure 6C
Archaeological Sensitivity as Modified from the Cultural Resources Review for the City of San Jose 2020 General Plan Update (USGS Santa Teresa Hills, Calif. 1980 and Morgan Hill, Calif. 1980)