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Macaulay Foundry at 811 Carleton Street Project

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment

City of Berkeley, Alameda County, California

PREPARED FOR:

Bayer U.S., LLC
800 Dwight Way
Berkeley, CA 94710

Contact: Yaengsaeng Xayavong, Senior Director of Site Management Services

PREPARED BY:

FirstCarbon Solutions
2999 Oak Road, Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597
925.357.2562

Report Authored By: Taylor Love, MA, RPA

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THIS REPORT HAS BEEN REDACTED TO REMOVE SENSITIVE INFORMATION RELATING TO CULTURAL RESOURCES PURSUANT TO PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE, SECTION 21082.3(C)(2)

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of Bayer U.S., LLC, FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment (Phase I CRA) for the proposed Macaulay Foundry at 811 Carleton Street Project (proposed project) located in Berkeley, California. The purpose of this assessment is to identify the presence or absence of potentially significant cultural resources within the project site and, if impacted by the proposed development, to propose recommendations for mitigation. Completion of this investigation fulfills the requirements associated with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. This report follows the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) procedures for cultural resource surveys and the OHP Archaeological Resource Management Report (ARMR) format for archaeological reports. This report is also intended to fulfill any City of Berkeley cultural resource survey and reporting guidelines.

On March 27, 2025, a records search was conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) located at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California, for the project site and a 0.5-mile radius beyond the project boundaries. To identify any historic properties or resources, the current inventories of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Historic Landmarks (CHL) list, the California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI) list, and the California Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) for Alameda County were reviewed to determine the existence of previously documented local historical resources. Results of the records search indicated that 21 cultural resources (one pre-contact and 20 historic) have been recorded within the 0.5-mile search radius surrounding the project site. No resources are located within the project boundaries. In addition, 25 area-specific survey reports are on file with the NWIC for the project site and its 0.5-mile search radius; one report (S-045791) completely addresses the project site, indicating that the project site has previously been surveyed for cultural resources.

On March 28, 2025, FCS sent a letter to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites are listed on its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the project site. A response was received on April 1, 2025, indicating that the SLF search was positive for the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The NAHC included a list of 25 Tribal representatives available to provide additional information regarding sacred sites, lands, or other Native American heritage resources. In accordance with standard practice, FCS sent a letter containing project information and requesting any additional information to each Tribal representative on April 3, 2025. One response was received on April 9, 2025, from the Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation. No additional responses have been received to date.

On February 27, 2025, FCS Director of Cultural Resources/Principal Investigator Dana DePietro, PhD, RPA, conducted a pedestrian survey for unrecorded cultural resources in the project site located at 811 Carleton Street, Berkeley, in Alameda County, California. The survey began on the northeastern corner of the roughly rectangular-shaped site and moved south using east/west transects spaced at 10-meter intervals whenever possible. With the exception of extremely limited

sections of courtyard that contained sections of exposed soil, visibility of native soils was non-existent across the site. Observed soils were primarily composed of grey brown (Munsell 10 YR 5/1) dry compact soil interspersed with small (2 to 5 centimeters) stones composed primarily of schist, chalk, and basalt. Soils appeared heavily disturbed and were mixed with gravel, sand, and mulch, all likely imported to the site. The survey identified industrial buildings, storage sheds, garages, and hardscaped elements associated with the Macaulay Foundry. Historic aerials indicate the buildings and structures are over 50 years in age and thus require evaluation for CRHR eligibility to determine whether they should be considered potential historic resources under CEQA. No additional historic resources or pre-contact resources were identified during the survey.

On April 3, 2025, FCS subconsultant Evans and DeShazo, Inc., conducted a Historic Resource Evaluation and Local Assessment for the proposed project at 811 Carleton Street, Berkeley, in Alameda County, California. A Historic Resource Evaluation (HRE) of the multi-building complex was performed to determine potential impacts to historic built environment resources located within the project site. The evaluation concluded that the buildings within the complex are ineligible for designation in the CRHR and local listings. The multi-building complex did not meet the criteria due to a lack of historic integrity and did not possess merit under architectural, cultural, educational, or historic value.

An analysis of buried site potential indicates that the project site is entirely situated on Holocene era alluvial fan and fluvial deposits (Qhaf), within a developed landscape approximately 0.36 mile from San Francisco Bay. Planned excavation depths range from approximately 2 to 5 feet below ground surface. Because most archaeological deposits are typically located within the upper 3 feet of soil, ground disturbance within this depth has the potential to encounter subsurface materials. While the sources consulted indicate a moderate to high sensitivity, the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search and survey did not result in the identification of pre-contact or historic-period archaeological resources within the project site. While the project site was previously surveyed in 2014, it is almost entirely hardscaped, and visibility of native soils was extremely limited. Additionally, although the SLF results are positive, the location of the sacred site was not provided by the NAHC, and the Tribal outreach efforts did not result in the identification of any Native American cultural resources within the project site. The project site has been substantially disturbed by development beginning in 1906. Ground disturbance associated with the proposed project is anticipated to extend 2 to 5 feet below the ground surface.

Based on the results of the records searches, archival research, the results from the NAHC SLF File search for sacred sites, the pedestrian survey, and the buried site potential analysis, FCS concludes that there is moderate potential for encountering intact subsurface archaeological deposits during project construction activities and therefore recommends adhering to the Bayer SEIR Mitigation Measures. The work completed to date satisfies the SEIR Mitigation Measures CR-3 (Cultural Resources Desktop Analysis) and CR-4 (Phase I Archaeological Resources Study). Consequently, FCS recommends adhering to the procedures detailed in the SEIR Mitigation Measures for archaeological resources monitoring and Native American monitoring, specifically CR-9, CR-10, TCR-1, and TCR-2.

The applicable SEIR Mitigation Measures are outlined in Sections 4.2.1 and 4.3.1 below.

1 - INTRODUCTION

1.1 - Project Location

The project site (site) is located in the City of Berkeley (City), in Alameda County (County), California (Exhibit 1). The project site is located at 811 Carleton Street, on the *Oakland West, California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map, Township 1 South, Range 4 West, Section 10, and is identified as APN 54-1770-4-2 (Exhibit 2). The project site is bound by Seventh Street to the east; Carleton Street to the south; and Parker Street to the north (Exhibit 3).

1.2 - Project Description

The proposed project includes demolishing the built environment resources and redeveloping the property for certain uses allowed under the Amended and Restated Development Agreement between Bayer U.S., LLC, and the City of Berkeley. Ground-disturbing activities associated with the proposed project are anticipated to extend approximately 2 to 5 feet below the ground surface.

1.3 - Assessment Team

FCS Staff Archaeologist Taylor Love, MA, RPA, authored this report. FCS Director of Cultural Resources/Principal Investigator Dana DePietro, PhD, RPA, conducted the pedestrian survey. Principal Architectural Historian, Stacey De Shazo, MA, authored the HRE. Professional qualifications for Dr. DePietro and Ms. Love can be found in Appendix A.

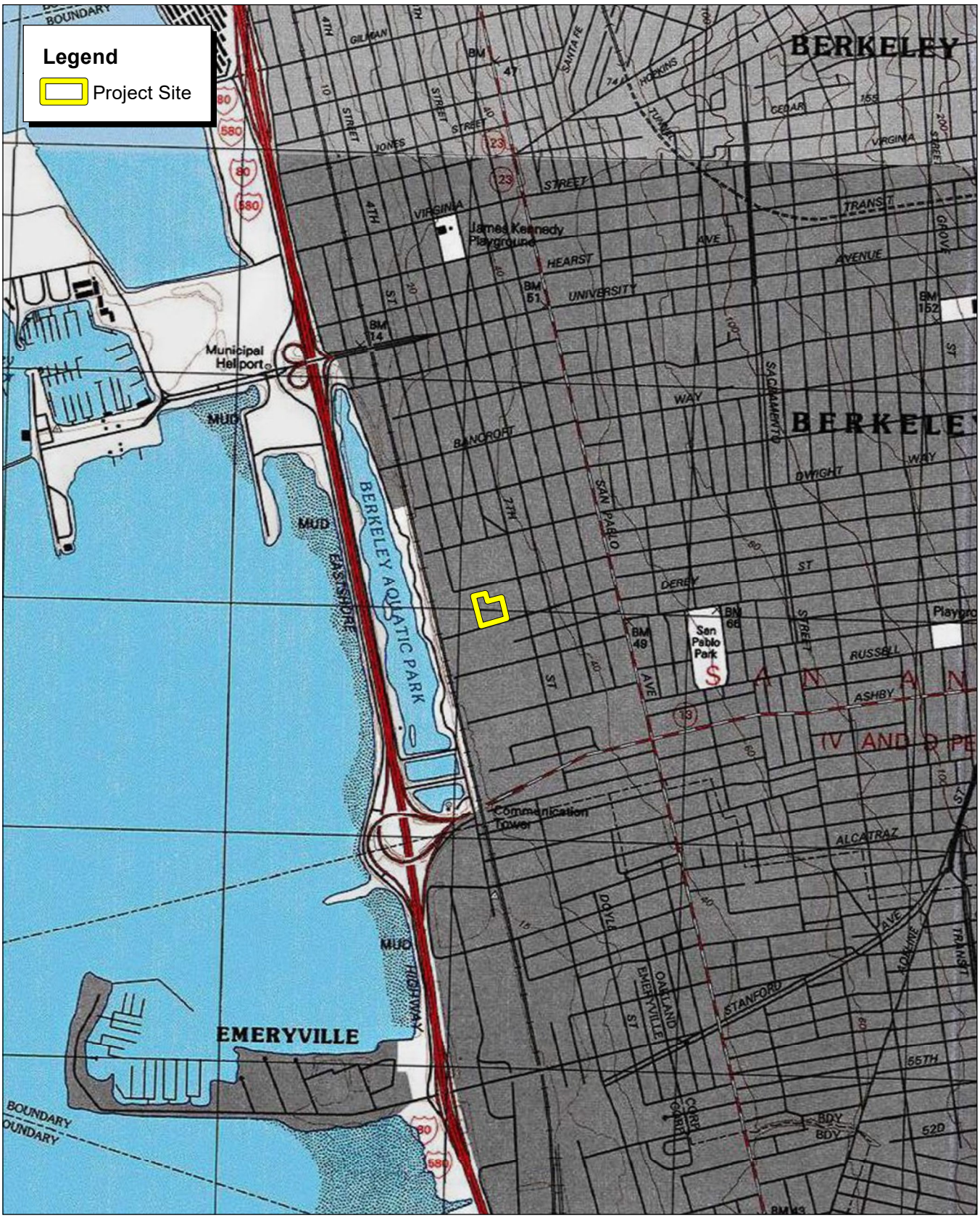
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Source: Census 2000 Data, The California Spatial Information Library (CaSIL). City of Berkeley.

5 2.5 0 5 Miles

Exhibit 1
Regional Location Map

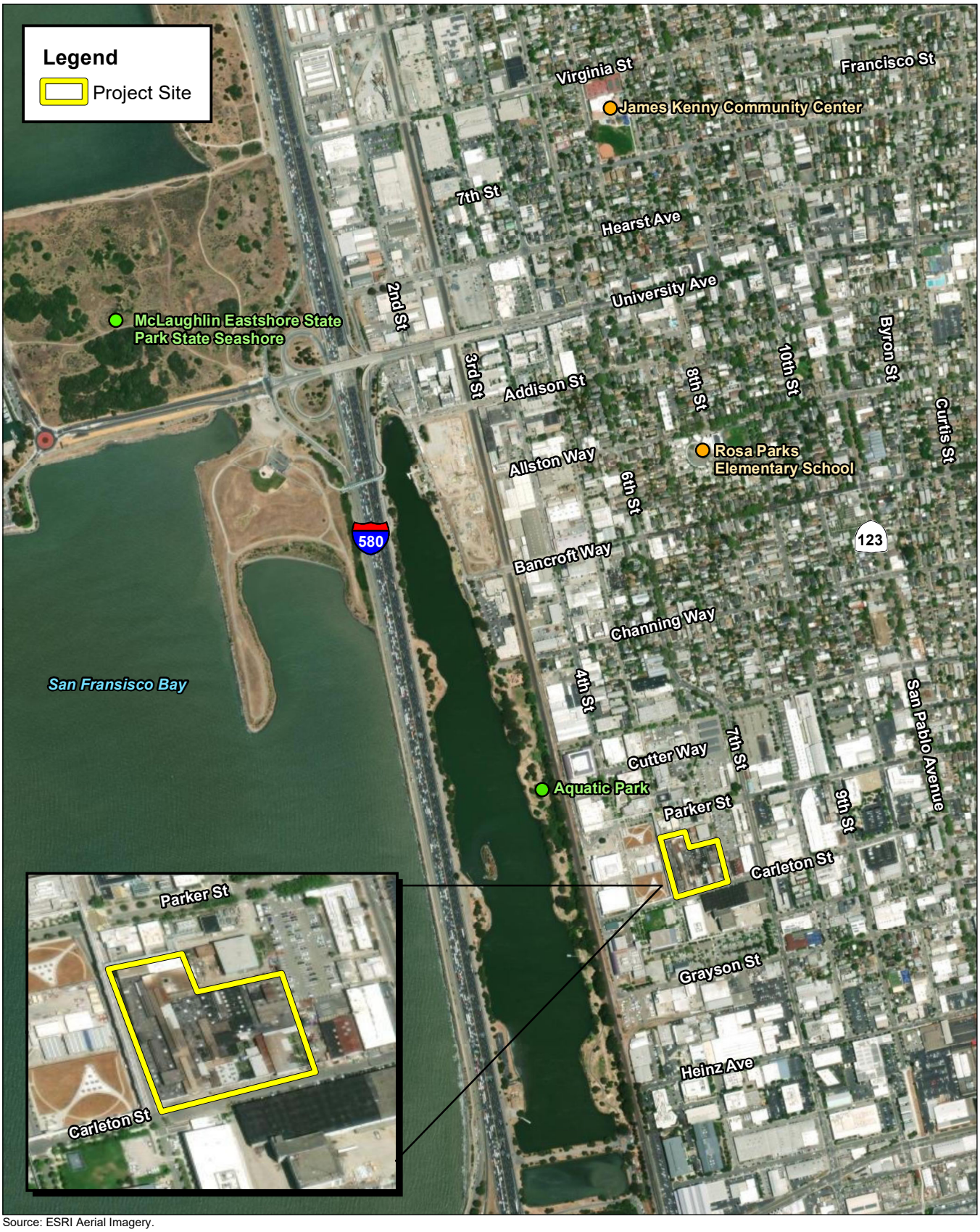


Project Site Source: USGS Oakland West 7.5' Quadrangle / T01S R04W, Sec 10

2,000 1,000 0 2,000 Feet

Exhibit 2
Local Vicinity Map Topographic Base

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Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery.

1,000 500 0 1,000
Feet

Exhibit 3
Local Vicinity Map Aerial Base

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2 - CULTURAL SETTING

The following provides a brief overview of the pre-contact, ethnographic, and historical background, offering context for understanding the significance of sites within the general project area. This section is not intended to be a comprehensive review of all available resources but rather a general summary. For more detailed information, readers may refer to ethnographic studies, mission records, and key published sources, including Lightfoot (2006) and Jones and Klar (2007).

2.1 - Pre-contact Background

Few regions in California have witnessed such intricate cultural histories as the greater San Francisco Bay Area. The archaeological richness of this area has made it one of the most intensely studied in the State over the past three decades (Jones and Klar 2007). The region's history reflects the contributions and experiences of diverse groups, from Indigenous populations to later settlers and contemporary communities each leaving their mark on this unique landscape. The summary of research presented here offers a framework for examining broader historical developments in the areas adjacent to the San Francisco Bay. Together, these insights illuminate the enduring ingenuity of the Bay Area's communities and their ability to thrive in a complex and evolving landscape.

2.1.1 - Environmental Context

The environmental evolution of the Bay Area reveals a fascinating story of natural transformation and human interaction with the landscape. At the end of the last Ice Age, as glaciers began to retreat, the coastline was located much farther west, near the Farallon Islands (Jones and Klar 2007). The Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers combined and flowed through what is now the Golden Gate, traversing an exposed continental shelf before reaching the ocean. Winds carried sand from these floodplains and beaches to form ancient dunes, creating one of the most expansive coastal dune systems on the West Coast. These dunes, now underlying about one-third of modern San Francisco and extending across the Bay to Oakland, illustrate the significant geological forces shaping the region (Jones and Klar 2007).

Sea level changes have played a central role in this evolution. Around 12,000 years ago, a still-stand in sea level left deposits of gravel and sand now found 55 meters below the surface. By 9,000 years ago, rising seas began to fill the Bay, and by 5,000 years ago, sea levels reached near their current position, coinciding with the earliest evidence of human habitation in the form of shell middens (Jones and Klar 2007). This gradual transformation provided critical resources for early inhabitants, shaping the ecological and cultural landscape (DeGeorgey 2016).

The Bay Area’s diverse ecosystems, including coastal estuaries, upland forests, and grasslands, provided a rich array of resources for pre-contact populations. These environments were shaped by dynamic climatic shifts during the Holocene, which influenced resource availability and habitat distribution. The expansion of tidal marshes provided abundant resources, including fish and shellfish,

leading to the establishment of large, semi-permanent villages near these productive areas. Climatic events, such as prolonged droughts, likely posed challenges, prompting innovation in resource management and social organization. The archaeological record reveals how these populations adapted, demonstrating resilience in the face of environmental instability (Milliken et al. 2007).

2.1.2 - The First Peoples of the Greater Bay Area

The pre-contact populations of the Bay Area demonstrated increasing social complexity over time, as evidenced by archaeological findings. Shell mounds, many of which functioned as burial sites, reflect the development of ceremonial practices and emerging social stratification. These sites not only served as community landmarks but also indicated the growing significance of ritual activities and the differentiation of status within societies. Interregional trade networks played a pivotal role in fostering social and economic interconnectedness, enabling the exchange of goods such as obsidian, shell beads, and other materials that often served as markers of wealth and status. These exchanges also facilitated the spread of cultural practices and technological innovations, strengthening ties among diverse groups in the region (Milliken et al. 2007).

The Bay Area's strategic position as a hub for interregional trade is underscored by the widespread distribution of materials like obsidian and shell beads. Obsidian, sourced from distant locations such as the eastern Sierra Nevada, provides crucial insights into the extensive exchange networks and mobility patterns of pre-contact populations. Similarly, shell beads, which often functioned as a form of currency, highlight their dual economic and symbolic significance. These trade networks were not merely economic systems but also avenues for cultural exchange, contributing to shared practices and reinforcing social cohesion across neighboring regions (Milliken et al. 2007).

Technological advancements further illustrate the ingenuity and adaptability of Bay Area Native peoples. Early toolkits were dominated by flaked stone tools designed for hunting and processing tasks. Over time, as populations expanded and subsistence strategies diversified, more specialized tools were developed. Innovations included fishhooks, net weights, and ground stone implements, reflecting a growing reliance on aquatic and plant-based resources. The advent of more sophisticated projectile points, particularly those associated with the bow and arrow, marked a significant improvement in hunting efficiency. Ground stone tools, used for grinding acorns and other plant materials, underscore the increasing importance of plant-based subsistence in later periods, highlighting the dynamic and resourceful nature of Bay Area communities (Milliken et al. 2007).

2.1.3 - Cultural Chronology of the Greater Bay Area

The cultural chronology of the Bay Area reflects an evolving understanding of how Native peoples adapted to environmental and social changes over thousands of years. Pre-contact time was separated into six distinct chronological periods—Paleo-Indian (12,000 to 8,000 BP); Lower, Middle, and Upper Archaic (8,000 to 1,500 BP); and Emergent (Upper and Lower, 1,500 to 250 BP). These large swaths of time include patterns as integrative units that reflect shared economic and cultural adaptations across geographic regions (Fredrickson 1973). Key patterns identified within this framework include the Windmiller, Berkeley, and Augustine, which provide a more nuanced

understanding of regional pre-contact history. Brief descriptions of these temporal ranges and their unique characteristics follow.

2.1.4 - Windmiller Pattern (4,500 to 3,500 BP)

The Windmiller Pattern was first identified at Windmiller Mound (CA-SAC-107) in Sacramento County (Fredrickson 1973). In the San Francisco Bay Area, Windmiller-affiliated sites have been documented primarily in the Livermore Valley and the East Bay, including CA-ALA-343 (Fremont) and CA-CCO-637 (Los Vaqueros Reservoir) (Milliken et al. 2007). These findings suggest that the Windmiller culture spread westward into the Bay Area through migration or trade interactions, blending with local cultural traditions. This period is characterized by a subsistence strategy that utilized a wide variety of natural resources, including terrestrial fauna (e.g., deer, tule elk, and rabbits), fish (e.g., sturgeon and salmon), and plant-based foods such as acorns and seeds. Evidence from Windmiller sites suggests a seasonal foraging strategy, with populations moving between lowland river corridors in the winter and higher elevations in the summer (Fredrickson 1973).

Artifacts from this period include large, stemmed projectile points, bone spear tips, baked clay net weights, and composite bone hooks, underscoring the emphasis on hunting and fishing. Additionally, the presence of grinding slabs and handstones indicates a growing reliance on plant processing. Mortuary practices were distinctive, with ventrally extended burials oriented westward, often accompanied by abundant grave goods, including shell beads, charmstones, polished tools, and *Olivella* shell ornaments (Ragir 1972; Moratto 1984). Trade networks during this time primarily focused on ornamental and ceremonial items, with materials such as obsidian sourced from the eastern Sierra and North Coast Ranges (Hughes, ed. 1994). The Windmiller culture is associated with the initial diversification of Utian languages, marking an important linguistic and cultural shift in Central California.

2.1.5 - Berkeley Pattern (3,500 to 1,500 BP)

The Berkeley Pattern was first identified in shell mound sites along the San Francisco Bay shoreline, particularly at CA-ALA-307 (West Berkeley Shellmound). In the broader Bay Area, Berkeley Pattern sites are found along the East Bay, South Bay, and North Bay, including CA-CCO-295 (Ellis Landing Shellmound) and CA-MRN-152 (Pacheco Shellmound), reflecting a transition from earlier Windmiller-associated groups toward a more regionally adapted, sedentary economy (Milliken et al. 2007). These shifts indicate that the Berkeley Pattern emerged as a cultural adaptation within the Bay Area, with influences from both earlier Windmiller groups and neighboring coastal societies. This pattern is marked by a shift toward plant-based subsistence, particularly the intensive processing of acorns, as evidenced by the prevalence of mortars and pestles. Archaeobotanical remains, such as acorn and pine nut fragments, further underscore this dietary transition. Shell middens near coastal and estuarine zones indicate the exploitation of shellfish and other aquatic resources (Fredrickson 1973; Moratto 1984).

Technological advancements include new types of shell beads, charmstones, and bone tools alongside ceremonial blades. Excavated sites reveal evidence of large mounded villages, featuring

accumulations of habitation debris, hearths, and rock-lined ovens. Burial practices shifted to flexed positions within village sites, with fewer grave goods than those seen in the Windmiller Pattern. This suggests changing social structures and possibly increasing social stratification (Moratto 1984). Trade networks expanded to include obsidian from the eastern Sierra Nevada and Haliotis ornaments from coastal regions. This cultural phase coincides with the expansion of Miwok groups and reflects a gradual assimilation of populations rather than abrupt replacements.

2.1.6 - Augustine Pattern (1,500 to 250 BP)

The Augustine Pattern was first identified in Late Holocene sites across Central California. In the greater San Francisco Bay Area, Augustine Pattern sites are found at CA-ALA-329 (Ryan Mound), CA-CCO-308 (San Ramon Valley), and CA-SCL-690 (Tamien Station), reflecting the final phase of pre-contact history in the Bay Area (Milliken et al. 2007). These sites suggest that the Augustine Pattern spread into the Bay Area from interior California, representing the emergence of more complex societal structures and long-distance economic connections. Subsistence strategies intensified during this period, with an increased reliance on acorns as a dietary staple and the introduction of bow-and-arrow technology. Archaeological sites reveal diverse faunal remains, including mammals, fish, and birds, as well as botanical evidence of acorns and pine nuts (Fredrickson 1974).

Artifacts from this period reflect growing complexity, with innovations such as bone fish hooks, harpoons, hopper mortars, and shaped pestles. Mortuary practices evolved further, incorporating flexed burials, cremations, and the use of grave goods such as shell beads, Haliotis ornaments, and ceremonial items. These practices suggest increasing social stratification and the development of an elaborate social and ceremonial organization (Hughes 1994). Trade systems also expanded significantly, with materials such as obsidian, steatite, and marine shell moving across vast exchange networks. The Augustine Pattern is associated with the expansion of Wintuan language populations into the region and the continued use of clamshell disk beads as currency.

Refinements and Ongoing Research

Burns (2017) highlights the importance of taxonomic refinements in capturing the complexity of cultural and temporal dynamics within the Bay Area. The integration of artifact typologies, radiocarbon dating, and regional variability has allowed archaeologists to move beyond linear models of cultural succession. For example, the coexistence of distinct cultural assemblages during the Augustine Pattern underscores the fluidity of social and technological changes over time. Refinements in Geographical Information System (GIS) mapping and stable isotope analysis have further enriched understandings of settlement systems, subsistence strategies, and social networks.

Through ongoing research, California's chronology continues to evolve, with a growing emphasis on regional and local variation. This shift has expanded the focus from defining chronological sequences to examining broader social and ecological relationships, offering deeper insights into the region's diverse and enduring Indigenous heritage.

2.1.7 - The Ohlone (Costanoan)

At the time of European contact in the eighteenth century, the San Francisco Bay and Monterey Bay areas was occupied by the Costanoan-speaking Native American Tribelets. The Costanoan group designates a linguistic family consisting of eight different, yet related, languages. The eight languages are the Karkin, Ramaytush, Chochenyo, Tamyen, Awaswas, Chalon, Mutsun, and Rumsen. The Costanoan languages were quite different from one another, with each language being related to its geographically contiguous neighbors. The term “Costanoan” comes from the Spanish word *costanos* which means coast people. There are two other terms that were used to identify the Costanoan-speaking people, Olhonean and Mutsun. Ohlonean is the name of a Tribelet, Olxon, that is in San Mateo County near the San Gregorio Creek. Mutsun is the name of the village in a place called Natividad, which is in the hills that are between the Salinas and Pajaro Rivers (Heizer, ed. 1978).

The arrival of Costanoan-speaking groups into the Bay Area appears to be temporally consistent with the appearance of the Late Horizon artifact assemblage in the archaeological record, as documented at sites such as the Emeryville Shellmound or the Ellis Landing Shellmound. It is probable that the Costanoan moved south and west from the Delta region of the San Joaquin-Sacramento River region into the Bay Area. The Tribal group that most likely occupied the project area is the Chochenyo or East Bay Costanoan language group, whose territory extended from the southern end of the Carquinez Strait south and the east shore of the San Francisco Bay between Richmond and Mission San José (present-day Fremont), extending to present-day Livermore (Heizer, ed. 1978).

The various Costanoan Tribes subsisted as hunter-gatherers and relied on local terrestrial and marine flora and fauna for subsistence. The predominant plant food source was the acorn, but they also exploited a wide range of other plants, including various seeds, buckeye, berries, and roots. Protein sources included grizzly bear, elk, sea lions, antelope, and black-tailed deer, as well as smaller mammals such as raccoon, brush rabbit, ground squirrels, and wood rats. Waterfowl, including Canadian geese, mallards, green-winged teal, and American widgeon, were captured in nets, using decoys to attract them. Fish also played an important role in the Costanoan diet and included steelhead, salmon, and sturgeon.

The Costanoan constructed watercraft from tule reeds and possessed bow-and-arrow technology. They fashioned blankets from sea otter pelts, fabricated basketry from twined reeds of various types, and assembled a variety of stone and bone tools in their assemblages. Costanoan villages typically consisted of domed dwelling structures, communal sweathouses, dance enclosures, and assembly houses constructed from thatched tule reeds and a combination of wild grasses, wild alfalfa, and ferns.

The Costanoan were politically organized into autonomous Tribelets that had distinct cultural territories. Individual Tribelets contained one or more villages with several seasonal camps for resource procurement within the Tribelet territory. The Tribelet chief could be either male or female; the position was inherited patrilineally, but approval of the community was required. The Tribelet chief and council were essentially advisers to the community and were responsible for feeding visitors and directing hunting and fishing expeditions, ceremonial activities, and warfare on neighboring Tribelets.

The first European contact with the Costanoan, specifically the Rumsen Triblets, was in 1602, when Sebastian Vizcaíno's expedition arrived in Monterey. The estimated Costanoan population in 1770—when the first mission was established in Ohlone territory—was approximately 10,000. By 1832, the population had declined to fewer than 2,000, mainly due to diseases introduced by the European explorers and settlers. When the Spanish mission system rapidly expanded across California, the Costanoan traditional way of life was irreversibly altered. The pre-contact hunter-gatherer subsistence economy was replaced by an agricultural economy, and the Spanish missionaries prohibited traditional social activities. After secularization of the missions between 1834 and 1836, some Native Americans returned to traditional religious and subsistence practices while others labored on Mexican ranchos. Thus, multi-ethnic Indian communities grew up in and around the area and provided informant testimony to ethnologists from 1878 to 1933 (Hart 1987).

The California Gold Rush brought further disease to the Native inhabitants, and by the 1850s, nearly all the Costanoan-speaking groups had adapted in some way or another to economies based on cash income. Hunting and gathering activities continued to decline and were rapidly replaced with economies based on ranching and farming. The Costanoan languages most likely went extinct by 1935. By the 1970s the estimated number of Costanoan descendants or Ohlone descendants in the San Francisco Bay Area was approximately 200. The descendants of the Costanoan united to form the Ohlone Indian Tribe and received ownership of the Ohlone Indian Cemetery where their ancestors of Mission San José are buried. Some of the Costanoan descendants in the Monterey Bay area prefer the term "Ohlone," which comes from the name of a village on the San Francisco Peninsula (Jones and Klar 2007; Heizer, ed. 1978).

2.2 - Regional Historic Background

2.2.1 - Early Spanish Exploration and the Missionization of Indigenous Peoples (1769 to 1821)

The first recorded European to enter the San Francisco Bay Area was Captain José Francisco de Ortega, a scout for the Portolá Expedition of 1769. Permanent European settlement began with the founding of San José de Guadalupe on November 29, 1777—the first civilian town in Alta California (Lightfoot 2006). Missions, presidios (forts), and pueblos (towns) formed the backbone of Spanish military governance, with the Presidio of San Francisco established to defend against British and Russian territorial encroachment. By 1821, California remained a remote northern province of the Spanish Empire, with a small non-Indigenous population and a declining Indigenous labor force (Milliken et al. 2007).

The Franciscan mission system aimed to convert Indigenous people to Catholicism and integrate them into a Spanish agrarian economy through forced labor, agricultural production, and religious instruction (Jackson and Castillo 1995). Mission San José, consecrated on June 11, 1797, extended Spanish influence into the East Bay and Central Valley, drawing many East Bay Ohlone, Bay Miwok, North Valley Yokuts, and Plains Miwok-speaking groups into its control. However, many Indigenous people resisted conversion, frequently fleeing the missions, which led to Spanish military

campaigns—referred to as the "Indian Wars"—to recapture escapees. Overcrowding, forced labor, and disease caused rapid Indigenous population decline, with epidemics of smallpox, measles, and malaria devastating communities.

2.2.2 - The Mexican Period (1821 to 1848)

With Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821, Alta California became a Mexican province. However, little immediate change followed, as Spanish-era governance structures largely remained in place (Jackson and Castillo 1996). A malaria outbreak in 1832, introduced by a Hudson's Bay Company trapping expedition led by John Work, spread through the Sacramento River Valley, followed by a smallpox epidemic in 1836, which some estimates suggest wiped out 75 percent of the Indigenous population (Cook 1976).

In 1834, under Governor José Figueroa, Mexico implemented the secularization of missions, redistributing mission lands to private individuals as large ranchos (Lightfoot 2006). Indigenous people, previously reliant on mission protection, found themselves forcibly displaced and often coerced into labor on Mexican-owned ranchos.

After secularization, large Mexican land grants were awarded to Californio families, transforming California's economy. Rancho San Antonio (Santa Clara County) and Rancho Buri Buri (much of southern San Francisco City) became dominant economic centers (Rawls 1986). The rancho economy depended heavily on Indigenous labor, with many former mission neophytes working as ranch hands under often exploitative conditions (Lightfoot 2006). These ranchos relied on cattle ranching, and their hides and tallow became California's primary exports, traded with U.S. and British merchants (Jackson and Castillo 1996).

The Native population continued to decline during the Mexican period, exacerbated by disease, displacement, and forced labor, while the Mexican population grew. Anglo-American settlers began to arrive in increasing numbers, marrying into Mexican families and gaining eligibility for land grants. These settlers became increasingly influential, setting the stage for later U.S. expansion into California.

By the 1840s, American settlers increased dramatically in Northern California, disregarding Mexican laws and agitating for U.S. annexation. In 1846, the Bear Flag Revolt—supported by U.S. military forces—resulted in the seizure of Sonoma and the declaration of the short-lived California Republic (Rawls 1986). Shortly after, the Mexican-American War (1846–1848) resulted in U.S. control of California. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) formally transferred California to the United States, ending Mexican rule in the region (Milliken et al. 2007).

2.2.3 - Euro-American Expansion (1848 to 1900)

In 1848, gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill, triggering a massive influx of fortune seekers. San Francisco's population exploded from 1,000 residents in 1848 to over 25,000 by 1850, transforming it into the economic center of Northern California (Milliken et al. 2007).

By late 1848, four out of five men in California were gold miners. Key supply centers such as Hangtown (modern-day Placerville) and the San Joaquin River tributaries became hubs of mining activity (Robinson 1948).

This rapid expansion led to the dispossession of Indigenous lands. By 1851, violent state-sanctioned militias had formed to remove Indigenous groups from valuable land. Many Indigenous survivors were forced onto reservations or into indentured servitude (Rawls 1986).

The completion of the Transcontinental Railroad (1869) connected San Francisco to national markets, fueling economic expansion. The railroad was built largely by Chinese immigrants, who faced widespread discrimination (Lightfoot 2006). By 1882, the Chinese Exclusion Act severely restricted Chinese immigration (Rawls 1986).

2.2.4 - Alameda County

Alameda County occupies the eastern portion of the East Bay region of the San Francisco Bay Area region. The County was formed in March of 1853 from portions of Contra Costa and Santa Clara counties. Alameda County, like much of California, was seen as a land of economic opportunity, not just for its mining resources but also for its productive land where farmers could cultivate a variety of crops. Agriculture became important in the California economy in the late 1850s, and through to the 1860s, homesteading became a means by which people could own and operate a family farm. The decidedly agricultural focus also underpins the historical significance of the Spanish colonial and Mexican era of land grants. The variety of cultural traditions, technological developments, and ideological views further underwrite the County's agricultural history. The County's rural setting continues to support farming and ranching operations.

As early as 1887, special interests advertised the County's virtues as a place to cultivate. Early settlers began to speak of beneficial soils that support a range of crops—oranges, lemons, olives, pomegranates, figs, and grapes flourished—with seasonal rainfall and suitable climates. In addition, the welcoming character of towns, regional accessibility, and schools further encouraged westward migration.

A variety of crops flourished in the County because of favorable sub-climate conditions. Cultivated lands expanded with changes and advancements in the agricultural industry that encouraged farmers to adapt operations and remain relevant. More generally, stable crops such as wheat and specialty crop agriculture were an important component of California's agricultural history. Between 1880 and 1900, for example, farmers shifted from apples to such fruits as peaches, plums, prunes, apricots, and pears. The shift boosted California's orchard industries, coinciding with accelerated growth in local drying and canning industries. The development of these specialized crops gave California an economic buffer when wheat prices declined in the early twentieth century.

Large-scale commercial operations began to capitalize on mechanical innovations just as irrigation developed in the early 1880s. Consequently, competing economic interests caused land prices to increase and make family farming a less profitable enterprise. Following the world wars, large companies followed their employees to suburban areas east of San Francisco. The establishment of

large population centers fostered the development of equally large shopping centers. To meet demand on infrastructure, the State modernized highways and roadways. With the establishment of the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) system, the central county cities turned to spawn their own suburbs. The once outlying rural areas of Antioch, Oakley, and Brentwood continue to grow.

2.2.5 - The City of Berkeley

In the 1850s, José Domingo Peralta acquired title to the northernmost portion of Rancho San Antonio, also known as the Peralta Grant, encompassing present-day Berkeley and Albany. Primarily used for cattle ranching, Peralta's land was gradually acquired by Anglo speculators, including Francis Shattuck, William Hillegass, George Blake, and James Leonard. The cattle ranch was subsequently divided into small family farms. William Bowen established Ocean View House, a hotel, saloon, and grocery store, serving as West Berkeley's first stage stop, in the area near the Bay known as Ocean View. James Jacobs constructed a pier, commonly referred to as Jacob's Landing. In 1856, the Ocean View School opened (Berkeley Historical Society 2025).

In 1866, the private College of California, seeking a new location from its Oakland site, selected land north of Oakland at the foot of the Contra Costa Range, which is now known as the Berkeley Hills. This area borders the cities of Oakland and Emeryville to the south and the City of Albany to the north. That same year, a group of College of California men, observing two ships passing through the Golden Gate, recalled the lines of eighteenth century Anglo-Irish bishop and philosopher, George Berkeley, "westward the course of empire takes its way," and proposed naming the town and college site after him (Statdtman 1967).

To finance the new campus, the College of California's Homestead Association sold adjacent land parcels. As construction commenced, residential development increased, and saloons and various industries emerged around the wharf area. A horsecar line was established from Temescal in Oakland to the University Campus along what is now Telegraph Avenue. The first post office opened in 1872 (Berkeley Historical Society 2025).

The City of Berkeley experienced rapid growth during the early twentieth century. Between 1900 and 1910, the City's population tripled, driven by several factors. The Key System, a privately owned mass transit company serving Berkeley, Oakland, Alameda, and other East Bay cities (now AC Transit), facilitated the development of new neighborhoods. The Southern Pacific electric rail lines and the influx of refugees following San Francisco's 1906 earthquake and fire also contributed significantly to this population surge (Berkeley Historical Society 2025). During this period, Berkeley received Carnegie Foundation funding to construct a public library on Shattuck Avenue. The City also saw the establishment of its first hospitals, including the Alta Bates Sanatorium for women and children and Roosevelt Hospital. In 1908, Berkeley unsuccessfully campaigned to become the capital of California.

The mid-twentieth century presented a period of fluctuating fortunes for Berkeley. The 1930s, marked by the Great Depression, led to budget cuts at the University of California, Berkeley. However, New Deal initiatives, such as the Works Progress Administration (WPA), initiated numerous local projects,

including the Rose Garden and the Berkeley Marina, to provide employment for local residents. World War II spurred significant growth in Berkeley. The wartime defense industry, particularly shipbuilding, attracted a new wave of war workers and led to the establishment of the Codornices Village federal wartime housing project. This influx of workers included a substantial increase in the Black population in South and West Berkeley. University of California, Berkeley, scientists, notably Ernest O. Lawrence and J. Robert Oppenheimer, played pivotal roles in the Manhattan Project, contributing to the development of atomic weapons. In the 1950s, the era of McCarthyism prompted the University to require a loyalty oath from its professors, a demand many refused to comply with on the grounds of academic freedom (Berkeley Historical Society 2025).

The late 1960s through the 1980s were a period of rapid social change in Berkeley, a city synonymous with the hippie movement, social activism, and protests. The era was defined by the Berkeley protests, which were fueled by the Free Speech Movement, the Civil Rights Movement, and the Vietnam War protests. The People's Park conflict, during which Berkeley residents fought to preserve a parcel of land as undeveloped space (which it remains today), also stands as a significant event in Berkeley's activist history (Berkeley Historical Society 2025).

Although large-scale public protests diminished considerably after the end of the Vietnam War in 1975, Berkeley remains an activist city, as evidenced by movements like Occupy Wall Street and Black Lives Matter, and one of the most overwhelmingly Democratic cities in the United States (City of Berkeley 2025).The City also faces the challenge of a growing chronically homeless population and has implemented various programs to mitigate this issue. Notably, the Homeless Task Force has developed a series of recommendations aimed at addressing homelessness within the City (City of Berkeley 2025). According to the 2024 United States Census, Berkeley’s population is estimated to be 118,962 (United States Census Bureau 2025).

3 - RESULTS

3.1 - Records Search

3.1.1 - Northwest Information Center Records Search

On March 27, 2025, a records search for the project area and a 0.5-mile radius beyond the project boundaries was conducted at the NWIC located at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California. To identify any historic properties or resources, the current inventories of the NRHP, CRHR, CHL list, CPHI list, and the BERD for Alameda County were also reviewed to determine the existence of previously documented local historical resources.

The results of the records search indicate that 21 cultural resources (one pre-contact and 20 historic) have been recorded within the 0.5-mile search radius surrounding the project site; no resources are located within the project boundaries (Table 1). In addition, 25 area-specific survey reports are on file with the NWIC for the project site and its 0.5-mile search radius; one report (S-045791) completely addresses the project site, indicating that the project site has previously been surveyed for cultural resources (Table 2). NWIC records search results can be found in Appendix B.

For additional context, a summary of Report S-045791 is provided below Table 2 to highlight its cultural analysis and explain its relevance to this assessment. The 2014 report contains a recent comprehensive cultural resources analysis available for conditions comparable to those anticipated in the present project site.

Table 1: Cultural Resources Within 0.5-mile Radius of the Project Site

Resource No.	Resource Description	Date Recorded
P-01-000120	Unknown; AP15 Habitation debris	1977, 2013, 2020
P-01-005045	Charles Spear House; Montgomery Spear House; Historic Building	1979
P-01-005060	Durkee Famous Foods; OHP PRN–4701-0036-0000 OHP Property Number–012104 OTIS Resource Number–414889; HP06 Commercial Building	1977
P-01-005077	Dajas' Saloon; OTIS Resource Number–414906; OHP PRN–4701-0053-0000; OHP Property Number–012121; HP02 Single-Family Property, HP04 Ancillary Building, HP06 Commercial Building	1979
P-01-005143	KRE Radio Station; OHP Property Number–012187; OHP PRN–FHWA020924A; OHP PRN–DOE-01-93-0002-0000; HP06 Commercial Building	1978, 1993, 2002
P-01-005396	Thomas House & Store; OHP Property Number–012440;	1979

Resource No.	Resource Description	Date Recorded
	OTIS Resource Number–415223; HP02 Single-Family Property, HP06 Commercial Building	
P-01-005549	H.J. Heinz Co. Factory OHP Property Number–012593; HP08 Industrial Building	1978
P-01-005710	San Pablo Park; OHP Property Number–012754; HP29 Landscape Architecture, HP31 Urban Open Space, HP39 Other	1979
P-01-005711	San Pablo Park Tract; OHP Property Number–012755 OTIS Resource Number–415599; HP02 Single-Family Property, HP31 Urban Open Space	1979
P-01-010281	Berkeley Aquatic Park; OHP PRN–DOE 01-99-0040-0000; HP04 Ancillary Building, HP22 Lake/River/Reservoir, HP29 Landscape Architecture, HP35 CCC/WPA Property, HP39 Other	1993, 1999
P-01-010980	1000 and 1010 Heinz Avenue Water Tower; HP11 Engineering Structure	2009, 2010
P-01-010990	T-Mobile BA12025A; OHP Property Number–184208; HP06 1-3 Story Commercial Building	2009
P-01-011409	T-Mobile West, LLC BA02015A/PL015 Ashby; HP06 1-3 Story Commercial Building	2012
P-01-011561	Building 28, 28A, and 50; Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals; HP08 Industrial building	2014
P-01-011614	1030 Grayson Street; HP02 Single-family Property, HP04 Ancillary Building	2015
P-01-012003	Fantasy Studios at Zaentz Media Center; HP06 Commercial Building, HP07 3+ Story Commercial Building	2018
P-01-012116	Berkeley Marina and Cesar Chavez Park; 201 University Avenue; OHP Property Number–173485; OHP PRN–FTA080418A; HP11 Engineering structure, HP31 Urban Open Space	2007
P-01-012329	701-705 Bancroft Way; HP08 Industrial Building	2022
P-01-012330	747 Bancroft Way; HP08 Industrial Building	2022
P-01-012331	2216 Fifth Street; HP08 Industrial Building	2022
P-01-012332	2221 Fourth Street; HP08 Industrial Building	2022
Source: Northwest Information Center (NWIC) Records Search. March 27, 2025.		

Table 2: Previous Investigations Within 0.5-mile Radius of the Project Site

Report No.	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
S-004950	Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed High Occupancy Vehicle Lanes from Bay Bridge to Carquinez Bridge, 04-ALA/CC-80 2.0/8.0, 0.0/14.1, EA 04209-400211	Margaret Buss	1982
S-004950a	*First Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for Proposed High Occupancy Vehicle Lanes from the Bay Bridge to Carquinez Bridge in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, 04-Ala/CC 80 2.0/8.0; 0.0/14.1, 04209-400211*	*Mara Melandry*	*1982*
S-004950b	*Addendum Historic Property Survey Report for Operational Improvements to Route I-80 in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties (ALA-80, P.M. 1.3/8.0; CC-80 0, P.M. 0/10.6) 04135-400211*	*Unknown*	*1991*
S-004950c	*Second Addendum Archaeological Survey Report: Cutting Boulevard (04-ALA/CC-80 20.8-.9; 0.0/14.1 04209-400211)*	*Glenn Gmoser*	*1991*
S-004950d	*Historic Architecture Survey Report for the Proposed Operational Improvements to Interstate 80 at the Cutting Boulevard Interchange, 04-CC-80 P.M. 1.8/2.5, Within the City Limits of Richmond and El Cerrito, Contra Costa County, 04225-180241*	*Elizabeth Krase*	*1991*
S-004950e	*Third Addendum Archaeological Survey Report: Richmond Parkway/Atlas Road 04-CCo-80, PM 6.2/7.4, EA 04135-400211 (Segment of Ala/CC 80 Route 2.0/8.0; PM 0.0/14.1, EA 04209-400211)*	*Glenn Gmoser*	*1991*
S-004950f	*Field Evaluation of Historic Period Remains in Contra Costa County (letter report)*	*Judy D. Tordoff*	*1991*
S-008753	Archaeological investigation of the Durkee site at the foot of Heinz Avenue, Berkeley, CA (letter report)	Benjamin Ananian	1986
S-022100	Historic Property Survey Report for the 1-80 Bicycle/ Pedestrian Overcrossing Project, Berkeley, California	Denise Bradley Michael Corbett	1999
S-022100a	*Archaeological Resources Documentation for the I-80 Bicycle/Pedestrian Overcrossing Project, a Bicycle/Pedestrian Bridge South of University Avenue*	*Unknown*	*1999*
S-022100b	*Historic Resources Evaluation Report for the I-80 Bicycle/Pedestrian Overcrossing Project, Berkeley, California*	*Denise Bradley* *Michael Corbett*	*1999*
S-022100c	*[FHWA990527A] Berkeley Pedestrian Overcrossing, Interstate 80, Aquatic Park, Berkeley, Alameda County*	*Daniel Abeyta*	*1999*

Report No.	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
S-022817	Cultural Resources Survey for the Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project, Segment WS01: Sacramento to Oakland	Wendy J. Nelson, Maureen Carpenter, and Julia G. Costello	2000
S-023261	Evaluation of telecommunications facility Nextel CA-2192A (Ashby-San Pablo) undertaking (letter report)	Lorna Billat	2000
S-023778	Archaeological Resources Investigations for the EBMUD East Bayshore Recycled Water Project, Alameda County, California	David Chavez and Jan M. Hupman	2000
S-023778a	*Archaeological Resources Investigations for the EBMUD East Bayshore Recycled Water Project, Alameda County, California: Supplemental Report*	*David Chavez*	*2002*
S-024970	Archaeological Resources Assessment–The Understanding Business, 2422 Fifth Street (between Channing and Dwight Way), City of Berkeley, Alameda County, Use Permit 00-10000078 (letter report)	Colin I. Busby	2000
S-024988	Archaeological Resources Assessment, 800 to 816 Bancroft Way (between Fifth and Sixth Streets), Parcels APN 56-1942-001, 56-1942-003-1, 56-1942-025, City of Berkeley, Alameda County (letter report)	Colin I. Busby	2001
S-024992	Archaeological Resources Assessment, 2224/228 Sixth Street (between Allston Way and Bancroft Way), Parcels APN 56-1963-012, 56-1963-013, City of Berkeley, Alameda County (letter report)	Colin I. Busby	2001
S-025107	MetroPCS Evaluation of Proposed Cellular Facility (MetroPCS Project Number SFA-C13-247A "Ashby Avenue") in Berkeley, California (letter report)	Lorna Billat	2002
S-033061	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California	Nancy Sikes, Cindy Arrington, Bryon Bass, Chris Corey, Kevin Hunt, Steve O'Neil, Catherine Pruett, Tony Sawyer, Michael Tuma, Leslie Wagner, and Alex Wesson	2006
S-033061a	*Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California*	*Unknown*	*2006*
S-033061b	*Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project (letter report)*	*Nancy E. Sikes*	*2007*

Report No.	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
S-033435	Finding of Adverse Effect for the Proposed On-Ramp from Bay Street to Eastbound Route 80, in the City of Berkeley, Alameda County, 04-ALA-80, P.M. 4.3/4.8, 4173–161900	Unknown	1994
S-033435a	*Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed On-Ramp from Bay Street to Eastbound Route 80 in the City of Berkeley, Alameda County*	*Andrew Hope*	*1993*
S-033435b	*Historic Architecture Survey Report for the Proposed On-Ramp from Bay Street to Eastbound Route 80 in the City of Berkeley, Alameda County*	*Andrew Hope*	*1993*
S-033435c	*FHWA931019B/FHWA931130: Proposed Project to Construct a New Bay Street On-Ramp to Eastbound I-80 in the City of Berkeley, Alameda County, California*	*Roger Borg, and Mara Melandry*	*1993*
S-033435d	*FHWA931007B: I-80 On-Ramp, Eastbound from Bay Street and Removal of Potter Street and Potter Street On-Ramp Project, Berkeley, Alameda County*	*Streade R. Craigo*	*1993*
S-035261	I-80/Ashby-Shellmound Interchange Project, Finding of Effect, Caltrans District 4, Cities of Berkeley and Emeryville; Alameda County, 04-ALA 80 KP 6.7/7.7 (PM 4.2/4.8), EA #256200, FHWA070312B	Mark Bowen	2006
S-036526	Collocation ("CO") Submission Packet; FCC Form 621: 1000 and 1010 Heinz Street, Berkeley, California	Brian Hatoff	2009
S-036526a	*Verizon Cellular Communications Tower Site -LTE-Berkeley B2B, 1000 & 1010 Heinz Avenue (APN: 531652001), Berkeley, CA 94710*	*Unknown*	*2009*
S-036797	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West Corporation a Delaware Corporation Candidate BA12025A (Nunes Building), 2310 4th Street, Berkeley, Alameda County, California	Wayne H. Bonner, Sarah A. Williams, and Kathleen A. Crawford	2009
S-036797a	*Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West Corporation a Delaware Corporation Candidate BA12025A (Nunes Building), 2310 4th Street, Berkeley, Alameda County, California*	*Wayne H. Bonner and Kathleen Crawford*	*2009*
S-037296	Cultural Resources Investigation for Clearwire #CA-SFO0110A: 1000 Heinz Avenue, Berkeley, Alameda County, California (letter report)	Carolyn Losee	2010
S-038251	Buried Archaeological Site Assessment and Extended Phase I Subsurface Explorations for the I-80 Integrated Corridor Mobility Project, Caltrans District 04, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California, 04-ALA-CC-80,	Jack Meyer	2011

Report No.	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
	P.M. ALA 1.99/P.M. ALA 8.04, P.M. CC 0.0/P.M. CC 13.49, EA 3A7761/EA 3A7771		
S-039697	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate FNO3XCO16-A (Berkeley Business Center), 1099 Ashby Avenue, Berkeley, Alameda County, California (letter report)	David R. Cohen and Kathleen A. Crawford	2012
S-040637	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC, Candidate BA02015A (PL015 Ashby), 2850 7th Street, Berkeley, Alameda County, California (letter report)	David R. Cohen and Kathleen A. Crawford	2012
S-040653	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate BA02015A (PL015 Ashby), 2850 7th Street, Berkeley, Alameda County, California (letter report)	Wayne H. Bonner and Kathleen A. Crawford	2012
S-044706	Historic American Buildings Survey, 740 Heinz Avenue	Shayne Watson	2013
S-045791	**Historic Resources Evaluation of Buildings 28, 28A, and 50 and Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment for the Bayer Manufacturing Quality Control Testing Facility, South Properties, West Berkeley, Alameda County, CA (letter report)**	**James M. Allan**	**2014**
S-045836	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate FN03XC016 (Berkeley Business Center), 1099 Ashby Avenue, Berkeley, Alameda County, California	Carrie D. Wills and Kathleen A. Crawford	2014
S-047322	Historic forms and evaluation of the structure at 1030 Grayson Street, Berkeley, California (letter report)	Daniel Shoup	2015
S-050603	Cultural Resources Investigation for AT&T Mobility CCL00010 “Berkeley” 2600 10th Street, Berkeley, Alameda County, California 94710 (letter report)	Carolyn Losee	2018
S-050603a	*Section 106 Review, Proposed AT&T Mobility LLC Telecommunications Site, AT&T Site Number CCL00010, “Berkeley” 2600 10th Street, Berkeley, California 94710, Alameda County*	*Carolyn Losee*	*2018*
S-050603b	*FCC_2018_0427_002, AT&T CCL00010 "Berkeley" 2600 10th Street, Berkeley, Alameda County, Collocation*	*Julianne Polanco*	*2018*
S-057397	Cultural Resources Evaluation for the 787 Bancroft Project, Alameda County, California	Juliana Quist and Allen G. Pastron	2021

Report No.	Report Title/Project Focus	Author	Date
Source: Northwest Information Center (NWIC) Records Search. March 27, 2025. Reports listed in **Bold** are within the project site. Reports listed in *Italicized* text with a sequential lowercase letter are supplemental reports that are not included in the total count of recorded reports within the 0.5-mile search radius			

S-045791: Historic Resources Evaluation of Buildings 28, 28A, and 50 and Archaeological Sensitivity Assessment for the Bayer Manufacturing Quality Control Testing Facility, South Properties, West Berkeley, Alameda County, CA (letter report):

Authored in 2014 for the proposed construction of an 80,000-square-foot Quality Control Testing Facility, this report included a records search that found no cultural resources documented within the project area itself. Additionally, four buildings within the project site, all over 50 years of age, were evaluated against CRHR criteria and were determined not to be historically significant.

3.1.2 - Historic Aerials Search

A review of 19 historic aerial photographs, spanning from 1946 to 2022, provides a chronological overview of the project site's development. The earliest photograph from 1946 reveals commercial development on the site and its immediate vicinity, aligning with Alameda County Assessor's Office records indicating a construction date of 1906. According to the historic resources evaluation, additional buildings and hyphens were added in 1923, 1961, and 1977. Since 1980, both the project site and its surrounding areas have experienced minimal change (Historic Aerials 2025).

3.1.3 - Native American Heritage Commission Record Search

On March 28, 2025, FCS sent a letter to the NAHC in an effort to determine whether any sacred sites are listed on its SLF for the project site. A response was received on April 1, 2025, indicating that the SLF search is positive for the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The NAHC included a list of 25 Tribal representatives available to provide additional information pertaining to sacred sites, lands and other Native American heritage resources. As part of the cultural resources inventory process, FCS sent letters on April 3, 2025, to each of the Tribal representatives provided by the NAHC. These letters included project information and requested any additional information regarding sacred sites, lands, or other Native American heritage resources that may potentially be affected by the proposed project. One response was received on April 9, 2025, from the Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation requesting an official request for consultation from the Lead Agency (City). No additional responses have been received. NAHC records searches and Native American Tribal correspondences can be found in Appendix C.

3.2 - Pedestrian Survey and Buried Site Potential

On February 27, 2025, FCS Director of Cultural Resources/Principal Investigator Dr. Dana DePietro and FCS Consulting Architectural Historian Stacey DeShazo surveyed the project site to identify any

unrecorded cultural resources within the project boundary. The project site consists entirely of industrial buildings, storage sheds, garages, courtyards, and hardscaped elements associated with the Macauly Foundry, located at 811 Carleton Street in the City of Berkeley. The foundry complex consists of a massive north–south main building situated along the western edge of the property, with dozens of smaller storage buildings, workspace, and offices to the west, connected by internal and external corridors. The complex is situated in an industrial section of southwest Berkeley and is bordered by Carleton Street to the south, Parker Street to the north, additional industrial buildings to the east, and the Bayer Pharmaceutical campus to the west.

The survey began on the northeastern corner of the roughly rectangular-shaped site and moved south using east/west transects spaced at 10-meter intervals whenever possible. Apart from extremely limited sections of courtyard that contained sections of exposed soil, visibility of native soils was non-existent across the site. Observed soils were primarily composed of grey-brown (Munsell 10 YR 5/1) dry compact soil interspersed with small (2 to 5 centimeters) stones composed primarily of schist, chalk, and basalt. Soils appeared heavily disturbed and were mixed with gravel, sand, and mulch, all likely imported to the site. The entirety of the complex is situated on concrete pads, which have inlaid iron tracks that were used to facilitate the transfer of materials throughout the facility by cart.

Survey conditions were documented using digital photographs and field notes. During the survey, Dr. DePietro examined all areas of the exposed ground surface for pre-contact artifacts (e.g., fire-affected rock, milling tools, flaked stone tools, toolmaking debris, ceramics), soil discoloration and depressions that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, faunal and human osteological remains, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., postholes, standing exterior walls, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., glass, metal, ceramics. Particular attention was paid to locations within the facility that may have subsurface elements, such as hydraulic lifts, cart rotation emplacements, or refuse pits for industrial debris. The buildings on-site are over 50 years in age and have not been previously evaluated for CRHR eligibility to determine whether they should be considered potential historic resources under CEQA. All are in various states of disrepair, having suffered the ravages of the elements, vandalism, adaptive reuse, and even a recent fire.

No pre-contact archaeological resources were encountered over the course of the pedestrian survey. It should be noted, however, that visibility of native soils was almost non-existent and the developed nature of the project site does not preclude the possibility that subsurface archaeological features may be present, particularly historic era deposits that may be associated with the Foundry complex. Pedestrian survey photographs can be found in Appendix D.

3.2.1 - Buried Site Potential

In addition to the pedestrian survey, the potential for yet identified cultural resources in the vicinity was reviewed against geologic and topographic geographic information system data, the positive SLF results, and the CHRIS records search. The proposed project was evaluated against a set of criteria identified by a geoarchaeological overview of the nine Bay Area counties in Caltrans District 4 that was prepared for the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) (Meyer and Rosenthal 2007).

This study mapped the "archaeological sensitivity," or potential to support the presence of buried pre-contact archaeological deposits, throughout the San Francisco Bay Area based on geology and environmental parameters including distance to water and landform slope. The methodology used in the study is applicable to other parts of California and concluded that sites consisting of flat, Holocene era deposits in close proximity to water resources had a moderate to high probability of containing subsurface archaeological deposits when compared to earlier Pleistocene deposits situated on slopes or further away from drainages, lakes, and rivers.

Historic aerial photographs and map review indicate that the project site has been extensively disturbed by industrial and commercial development, resulting in a fully hardscaped surface. The project site is situated on flat, developed land and approximately 0.36-mile from the San Francisco Bay. According to the Geological Map of the Oakland Metropolitan Area, Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Francisco Counties, California (Graymer 2000) the project site is entirely situated upon Holocene era alluvial fan and fluvial deposits (Qhaf). Applying the criteria set forth by Meyer and Rosenthal (2007), all Holocene era deposits in close proximity to water sources have a moderate to high probability of containing subsurface archaeological deposits.

While the sources consulted indicate a moderate to high sensitivity, the CHRIS records search and survey did not result in the identification of pre-contact or historic-period archaeological resources within the project site. While the project site was previously surveyed in 2014, it is almost entirely hardscaped, and visibility of native soils was extremely limited. Additionally, although the SLF results are positive, the location of the sacred site was not provided by the NAHC, and the Tribal outreach efforts did not result in the identification of any Native American cultural resources within the project site. The project site has been substantially disturbed by development beginning in 1906. Ground disturbance associated with the proposed project is anticipated to extend 2 to 5 feet below the ground surface. For these reasons, the project site is found to have a moderate potential for encountering intact subsurface archaeological deposits during project construction activities. Based on these findings, FCS recommends adhering to SEIR MMs.

3.2.2 - Historic Built Environment Assessment

FCS retained Evans and DeShazo, Inc. (EDS), to prepare a historic built environment assessment report in support of the Macaulay Foundry at 811 Carleton Street Project in the City of Berkeley, California. Principal Architectural Historian Stacey DeShazo, MA; Architectural Historian Nicole Wyton, MS; and Bee Thao, MA, who meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for architectural history, prepared the historical significance evaluation and associated impacts assessment. The purpose of the report was to determine whether the proposed project will result in impacts to historic era built environment resources located within the project site. The project site is situated within one parcel (APN 54-1770-4-2) upon which a multi-building complex was constructed, with elements dating back as early as 1906. The site features five buildings and two roofed interstitial "hyphens" connecting the spaces in between them: the 1906 foundry building, 1906 pattern shop, ca. 1923 clay and sand storage, ca. 1923 core room and storage, and ca. 1923 pattern storage, and a ca. 1961 hyphen and ca. 1977 hyphen, as well as open yard areas. Unless otherwise

noted, information summarized in this section is taken directly from the EDS report (2026), a copy of which can be found in Appendix E.

Summary of Previous Research

In 2015, Architectural Historian Michael Corbett documented and evaluated the subject Property, recommending that it is individually eligible for listing on the CRHR under criteria 1, 2, and 3 and for local landmark listing for the period of 1906 to 1970. Under Criterion 1, Corbett concluded the foundry was significant in relation to the development of West Berkeley and representative of the Bay Area metal working industry and for its association with labor in Berkeley. Under Criterion 2, he concluded it is significant for its association with H.C. Macaulay, a local industrialist, businessman, and civic leader. Under Criterion 3, he concluded the property is significant as an example of "a foundry."

In 2021, Page & Turnbull provided supplemental information relating to Corbett's 2015 report in the form of two memorandums (July 13, 2021, and August 26, 2021), each titled "Supplemental Information for 2015 Macaulay Foundry Historic and Architectural Evaluation." Page & Turnbull stated in the memos that they generally agreed with Corbett's findings, but added that there were no character-defining features noted in the Corbett report. Instead of having Corbett update his 2015 report or completing an updated HRE on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms themselves, Page & Turnbull provided a list of character-defining features in the memorandum.

Findings and Conclusions

In addition to reviewing the aforementioned studies, EDS conducted extensive and updated research, drawing on material obtained, at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the CHRIS, Alameda County Assessor and Records offices, the Berkeley Public Library, and the Bancroft Library (University of California, Berkeley), in addition to online research. EDS also reviewed digital documents maintained by EDS, including historical maps, aerial photographs, and other primary source documents. The purpose of the research was to understand the history of the Property and the surrounding area, and to develop a historical context for evaluating the built environment resources. EDS Principal Architectural Historian Stacey De Shazo, MA, also completed a historic built environment survey of the built environment resources of the Property to identify any architectural styles, forms, and planned landscapes and document any character-defining features, materials, and alterations. DPR 523 forms were also completed for the built environment resources.

EDS' updated analysis and conclusions differ significantly from the previous studies, and identify a number of critical deficiencies in those studies that undermine their conclusions, and are ultimately not supported by evidence. These deficiencies and EDS' updated conclusions center around three focal areas: determinations of significance, the analysis of historic integrity, and eligibility for listing at the state and/or local level.

Conclusions Regarding Determinations of Significance

EDS cites the National Park Service definition of period of significance as "the specific span of time when a property was associated with important events, activities, or persons, or attained the

characteristics that qualify it for the National Register of Historic Places." Based on the period of significance, Corbett's report implies that the foundry is associated with an event that lasted from 1906 to 1970. Based on updated research, EDS concludes that there is no event in that context that supports a 64-year span of a development event in West Berkeley tied to the foundry. Also, EDS notes that providing employment and dealing with labor issues at a business during the suggested period of significance also does not constitute an event. The EDS HRE follows these critiques by providing specific details regarding themes and events, discussing the Macaulay Foundry's association with the 1906 earthquake and the "1920s manufacturing economic boom" that support the determination of the foundry's period of significance as a period ranging from approximately 1920 to 1929. While the foundry was associated with both the post-1906 San Francisco earthquake, and 1920s manufacturing boom which were significant events, EDS concludes that due to numerous and severe alterations to the original form of the 1906 foundry complex, none of the built environment resources within the property possess adequate historic integrity to convey their association with these events and make them eligible under CRHR Criterion 1: Event.

Regarding Corbett's assertion that H.C. Macaulay was an important local industrialist, businessman, and civic leader, EDS notes the report fails to provide any evidence that supports the conclusion that H.C. Macaulay rose to a position of such prominence that the property would warranting listing under Criterion 2: Person on the CRHR, nor was any such evidence found to justify such a conclusion in the research conducted by EDS. Similarly, EDS notes there is no context or evidence to support Corbett's assertion that the Macaulay Foundry is significant under CRHR Criterion 3: Design/Architecture as an example of "a foundry" or to support a style or vernacular associated with the foundry "design." Neither Corbett nor EDS concluded the property may have possible significance under CRHR Criterion 4: Information Potential.

Conclusions Regarding the Analysis of Historic Integrity

EDS notes that for a property to qualify for listing in the CRHR, it must possess significance under one or more of the four CRHR criteria noted above *and* possess sufficient historic integrity. Seven variables, or aspects, are used to judge historic integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Given that EDS found the foundry complex to be potentially eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1 for its association with the 1920s manufacturing economic boom in California, an integrity analysis was completed. Of the seven listed aspects of integrity, EDS found only the facility's Location, a moderate degree of Setting, and low level of Feeling to be present, with drastic and significant changes made to the complex over the years that impacted its design, materials, workmanship, and association to a point where they can no longer convey their significance for the defined period of 1906–1920. As such, EDS concludes that the subject property does not appear eligible for listing under any CRHR Criterion.

While the Corbett report does not engage in a formal evaluation of all seven aspects of historic integrity, it does address the subject concluding that, in general, the Macaulay Foundry possesses a high degree of integrity within its defined period of significance (1907–1970). EDS reassessment of the foundry's period of significance to 1906–1920 largely invalidates those conclusions as applied to the new period of significance. Indeed, Corbett's own report notes the drastic changes that took place

at the foundry in the years following the 1920s, including the construction of a long-rectangular steel-frame structure and craneway at the center of the main foundry building, and the replacement of portions of the original wood foundry that had been made over many years. Corbett states that by 1964 an officer of the company said, *"If H.C. Macaulay could somehow miraculously return to the foundry he created, he would require a guide and interpreter to explain the innumerable changes that have occurred during his absence. Aside from the building, cupola, and scrap pile (and even these have changed) he would find little to remind him of 'the good old days' "* (emphasis added). These facts further support EDS conclusions that said changes impacted the foundry's design, materials, workmanship, and association so significantly that they can no longer convey their significance for the defined period of 1906–1920.

Similarly, EDS notes that no character-defining features are listed within the Corbett document that would support his defined period of significance and resulting conclusions regarding integrity and eligibility. The Page & Turnbull memoranda attempt to remedy this, but EDS points out that these documents do not follow the OHP guidelines for amending or providing additional information to historical resource documentation. Furthermore, the character-defining features they list almost entirely postdate the period of significance as defined by EDS. (e.g., the Production Shed (1948, altered in 1965 and 1987; the Pattern Shop (built in 1910, altered in 1947); Pattern Core Building (built in 1947, altered in 1950 and 1965); Pattern Storage Building (built in 1938, subsequent additions); and Flask Shed (built in 1957). The sole exception is the pattern shop, the first floor of which dates back to 1910. However, there were substantial alterations (i.e., a second floor) in the 1940s. As such, they cannot be used as the basis for evaluating historic significance or integrity when applied to the EDS period of significance, which ranges from 1906–1920.

Conclusions Regarding CRHR and Local Eligibility

As noted above, Corbett concludes that the Macaulay Foundry should be found eligible for the CRHR under Criteria 1, 2, and 3 for the period 1906 to 1970. Based on updated research, EDS redefines the foundry's period of historic significance from 1906 to 1920 and provides substantive arguments (summarized above) as to why the foundry only meets CRHR Criterion 1, but no longer retains sufficient historic integrity to convey that significance, making the property ineligible for the CRHR.

Corbett notes that the property should be found eligible for listing at the local level under three of the four general categories under the City of Berkeley's landmarks preservation ordinance: Architectural Merit, Cultural Value, and Historic Value. In terms of architectural merit, Corbett argues that the property is an outstanding example of a property type, in this case, a foundry with all of the classic components therein. EDS notes however that the ordinance states the property should be the first, last, only, or most significant architectural property of its type in the region. It was constructed concurrently with several other foundries and manufacturing businesses in Berkeley. EDS cites other extant foundries, including the Knight Foundry in Sutter Creek, California (NRHP listed), the Union Iron Works Historic District in San Francisco, and Oakland Ironworks (NRHP listed). These foundries have a continuity of Industrial design, and each contain enough integrity to convey significance as a foundry, which is key to the significance of these properties. EDS concludes that the Macaulay

Foundry is not the first, only, or most significant property of its type in the region. In addition, it lacks the integrity to convey its significance as a foundry.

With regards to cultural and historic value, Corbett argues that the Macaulay Foundry qualifies as a Berkeley City Landmark both for its association with H.C. Macaulay, a successful industrialist, businessman, and civic leader, and for its historical associations with post-1906 development in West Berkeley as well as associations with Bay Area foundries and the Labor Movement. In its HRE, EDS interrogates the relevance of some of these associations (noted above) but concurs with Corbett that the Foundry does possess an association with development in West Berkeley following the 1906 earthquake, but again, the property lacks sufficient integrity to convey its significance and connection to this event. EDS notes that Berkeley has several locally listed manufacturing businesses associated with the manufacturing boom, including Kawneer Manufacturing Co. building (also known as the Sawtooth Building) and the 1912 American Photoplayer Company building, which are in excellent condition and have the integrity to convey significance related to manufacturing events important to the city.

As such EDS concludes that the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex should not be considered eligible for local landmark listing or inclusion in a historic district under this criterion, nor eligible of listing at the state level under the CRHR. As such, the subject property should not be considered a historic resource under CEQA.

4 - SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 - Summary

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines, FCS assessed the potential for the proposed project to have an adverse impact on known and potential cultural resources at the project site. Results from the NWIC search indicate that 21 cultural resources (one pre-contact and 20 historic) have been recorded within the 0.5-mile search radius surrounding the project site; no resources are located within the project boundaries. In addition, 25 area-specific survey reports are on file with the NWIC for the project site and its 0.5-mile search radius; one report (S-045791) completely addresses the project site, indicating that the project site has been previously surveyed for cultural resources.

The NAHC SLF search reported a positive result for Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. FCS contacted Native American representatives, and one response was received from the Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation to request consultation on the proposed project. No additional responses have been received to date.

The pedestrian field survey produced positive results for the presence of historic built environment resources within the project boundaries. The foundry complex, which dates to 1906, consists of a massive north–south main building situated along the western edge of the property, with dozens of smaller storage buildings, workspace, and offices to the west, connected by internal and external corridors. At the time of the survey the buildings had not been previously evaluated for historic significance or eligibility for the CRHR. No other historic era or pre-contact archaeological resources were observed during the pedestrian survey. The buried site potential analysis for the project site determined that the project site is situated entirely on Holocene era deposits, and it is approximately 0.36-mile east of the San Francisco Bay. This information, when considered alongside the location of known archaeological sites, the history of substantial ground disturbance at the site, and anticipated ground disturbance of 2 to 5 feet below the ground surface indicates moderate potential for encountering intact subsurface archaeological deposits during project construction activities.

The foundry complex was evaluated to determine whether the proposed project will result in impacts to historic built environment resources located within the project site. The HRE concluded that no built environment resources within the project site meet the criteria for architectural merit, cultural value, educational value, historic value, or listing on the NRHP, and none are recommended for local listing. As a result, there are no built environment resources within the project site that are considered historical resources under Title 14 California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5. Therefore, no project-specific recommendations are warranted.

4.2 - Recommendations

4.2.1 - Cultural Resources Recommendations

Based on the results of the records searches, archival research, the results from the NAHC SLF search, pedestrian survey, and the HRE, FCS considers the potential for the proposed project to have an adverse effect on historic or pre-contact archaeological resources to be moderate. The pedestrian site survey failed to identify any pre-contact resources within the project site, but subsurface visibility into native soils was not possible due to the hardscaped nature of the site. Buildings over 50 years in age are present on the project site, however, the HRE determined that the multi-building complex was ineligible for listing on the CRHR and local registers. The NAHC SLF search yielded positive results for the presence of sacred sites within the project site. Additionally, and analysis of buried site potential indicates moderate potential for the discovery of subsurface archaeological deposits during project construction.

FCS concludes that there is moderate potential for encountering intact subsurface archaeological deposits during project construction activities, and therefore recommends adhering to the Bayer SEIR Mitigation Measures. The work completed to date satisfies the SEIR Mitigation Measures CR-3 (Cultural Resources Desktop Analysis) and CR-4 (Phase I Archaeological Resources Study). Consequently, FCS recommends adhering to the procedures detailed in the SEIR Mitigation Measures for archaeological resources monitoring and Native American monitoring, specifically CR-9, CR-10, TCR-1, and TCR-2, which are detailed below:

CR-9 **Worker's Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP)**. Prior to any ground-disturbing activities, the project applicant shall retain an SOI qualified Archaeologist to conduct a Worker's Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training. The WEAP training shall be focused on archaeological sensitivity and shall be provided to all construction personnel prior to the commencement of any ground-disturbing activities. The WEAP training shall include a description of the types of cultural material that may be encountered, cultural sensitivity issues, the regulatory environment, and the proper protocol for treatment of the materials in the event of a find. Attendance at the WEAP training shall be documented with a sign-in sheet to be submitted to the City for verification of adherence to this measure. This WEAP training may be presented in tandem with the training required under TCR-1.

CR-10 **Archaeological Monitoring**. If recommended by the Desktop Analysis, Phase I, XPI, Phase II, or Phase III studies, the project applicant shall retain a qualified Archaeologist (Monitor) to observe project-related ground-disturbing activities. The Monitor will have the authority to halt and redirect work if any archaeological resources are identified during monitoring. If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and the find must be evaluated for listing in the CRHR. Archaeological monitoring may be reduced or halted at the discretion of the monitors, in consultation with the

lead agency, as warranted by conditions such as encountering bedrock, sediments being excavated are fill, or negative findings during the first 60 percent of ground disturbance. If monitoring is reduced to spot-checking, spot-checking shall occur when ground disturbance activity moves to a new location within the project site and when ground disturbance will extend to depths not previously reached (unless those depths are within bedrock). Following the completion of monitoring, a report documenting the monitoring effort shall be prepared and submitted to the City of Berkeley and the Northwest Information Center

TCR-1 **Worker's Environmental Awareness Program**. Prior to ground-disturbing activities, the project applicant will retain a locally affiliated Tribal member who represents a Tribal organization that was contacted as part of Assembly Bill 52 outreach to conduct a Worker's Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training. The WEAP training shall be provided to all construction personnel (in conjunction with the cultural resources WEAP) prior to the commencement of ground-disturbing activities. The WEAP training shall include a description of the types of materials that may constitute Tribal Cultural Resources, the reasons for their traditional cultural significance and importance to Tribal members, the stop work authority of the Native American monitor, and the proper protocol for the respectful treatment of the resource in the event of an unanticipated discovery. Attendance at the WEAP training shall be documented with a sign-in sheet for submittal to the City for verification of adherence to this measure. This WEAP training may be presented in tandem with the training required under CR-9.

TCR-2 **Native American Monitoring.** If recommended by the Desktop Analysis, Phase I, Extended Phase I (XPI), Phase II, or Phase III studies required under Mitigation Measures CR-1 through CR-8, the project applicant shall retain a qualified local Native American monitor to observe all ground disturbance, including archaeological excavation, associated with development facilitated by the project. Native American monitoring shall be provided by a locally affiliated Tribal member. Monitors will have the authority to halt and redirect work if tribal cultural resources are identified during monitoring. If tribal cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within 60 feet must halt and the find must be evaluated. Native American monitoring may be reduced or halted at the discretion of the monitors, in consultation with the lead agency, as warranted by conditions such as encountering bedrock, sediments being excavated are fill, or negative findings during the first 60 percent of ground disturbance. If monitoring is reduced to spot-checking, spot-checking shall occur when ground disturbance moves to a new location within the project site and when ground disturbance will extend to depths not previously reached (unless those depths are within bedrock). Following the completion of monitoring, a report documenting the monitoring effort shall be prepared and submitted to the City of Berkeley and the Northwest Information Center.

In addition the City has Standard Conditions of Approval (SCAs) procedures for the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources or human remains can be found below.

Cultural Resources Regulations and Evaluation Criteria can be found in Appendix F.

4.3 - Inadvertent Discovery Procedures

4.3.1 - Accidental Discovery of Cultural Resources

It is always possible that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown, buried cultural resources. FCS recommends adhering to the Bayer SEIR Mitigation Measure CR-11 for accidental discovery of cultural resources which is detailed below:

CR-11 If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, whether or not an archaeological monitor is present, work within 60 feet shall be halted. The project applicant shall notify the City and retain an archaeologist meeting the SOI's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) to evaluate the find. If necessary, the evaluation may require preparation of a treatment plan and archaeological testing for CRHR eligibility. If the discovery proves to be eligible for the CRHR and impacts cannot be avoided, data recovery excavation may be required. Reports prepared to document and/or evaluate unanticipated discoveries and their treatment shall be submitted to the City of Berkeley for review and approval. Recommendations contained therein shall be implemented throughout the remainder of ground disturbance activities.

4.3.2 - Accidental Discovery of Human Remains

There is always the possibility that ground-disturbing activities during construction may uncover previously unknown, buried human remains. Should this occur, Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code applies, and the following procedures shall be followed. In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, Public Resource Code Section 5097.98 must be followed. This information is addressed in the SEIR under Impact CR-3; for convenience, the substances of these laws is identified below (City of Berkeley 2023).

1. Under Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site where human remains are discovered and/or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner is contacted to determine whether the remains are Native American and if an investigation of the cause of death is required. If the Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the coroner shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours, and the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the "most likely descendant" of the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate

dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, or

2. Under Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his/her authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity either in accordance with the recommendations of the most likely descendant or on the project area in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance:
   - The NAHC is unable to identify a most likely descendant or the most likely descendant failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the NAHC;
   - The descendant identified fails to make a recommendation; or
   - The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendant, and the mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

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Appendix A:

Personnel Qualifications

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FIRSTCARBON SOLUTIONS™

DANA DEPIETRO, PHD, RPA—DIRECTOR OF CULTURAL RESOURCES/PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

OVERVIEW

- More than 21 years of experience

Education

- Doctor of Philosophy, Near Eastern Art and Archaeology, University of California, Berkeley, CA, 2012
- Master of Arts, Near Eastern Art and Archaeology, University of California, Berkeley, CA, 2005
- Bachelor of Arts, Archaeology and History (double major), University of California, San Diego, CA, 2002

License

- Registered Professional Archaeologist, License No. 13517, 2016

Fellowships and Awards

- Albright Institute Educational and Cultural Affairs Fellowship, 2015
- The George Franklin Dales Foundation Fellowship for Archaeological Research, 2011
- University of California, Berkeley Department of Near Eastern Studies Block Grant Award, 2006–2011
- University of California, Berkeley Dean's Normative Time Fellowship, 2009
- Tel Dor Scholarship for Summer Excavations in Israel, 2005–2006
- University of California, Berkeley Archaeological Research Facility Stahl Research Grant, 2004

Dana DePietro, PhD, RPA, is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (License No. 13517) who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for historic preservation programs in archaeology. Dr. DePietro has more than 21 years of experience in all aspects of cultural resources management, including prehistoric and historic archaeology, paleontology, materials conservation, history of art and architecture, and community engagement. He has experience in compliance with NEPA, CEQA, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act. Dr. DePietro has completed cultural resource projects that have involved agency, client, Native American, and subcontractor coordination; treatment plans and research design development; archival research; field reconnaissance; site testing; data recovery excavation; construction monitoring; site recordation; site protection/preservation; mapping/cartography; spatial analysis/Geographic Information System (GIS); laboratory analysis; materials conservation; artifact curation and exhibition; and report production. He has completed projects in California within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and other federal agencies requiring compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. He has also completed projects throughout California under CEQA for State and local governments and municipalities, including the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), and has worked with clients to ensure deliverables meet and exceed the standards set by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP).

RELATED EXPERIENCE AND CLIENT SUMMARY

As the Director of Cultural Resources/Principal Investigator for FCS, Dr. DePietro conducts evaluations and performs field documentation of historic and prehistoric cultural resources; prepares EIRs, Cultural Resources Assessments (CRAs), Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and Section 106 reports; conducts mapping, GIS analysis, and State and county record searches; leads archaeological surveys and field monitoring efforts; and coordinates with State, federal, and tribal officials and institutions for a variety of FCS projects, including the following:

FIRSTCARBON SOLUTIONS™

DANA DEPIETRO, PHD, RPA—DIRECTOR OF CULTURAL RESOURCES/PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

- 10x Genomics Development Project IS/MND and Supporting Technical Analysis, City of Pleasanton, CA
- 110 Dry Creek Road Mixed-use Project IS/MND, City of Healdsburg, CA
- 1457 El Camino Real Condominium Development Class 32 CEQA Exemption, City of Burlingame, CA
- 1509 El Camino Real Residential Condominiums IS/MND, City of Burlingame, CA
- 270 Zinfandel Lane Cultural Monitoring, City of St. Helena, CA
- 619–625 California Drive Project IS/MND, City of Burlingame, CA
- 639 Johnson Street Residential IS/MND, City of Healdsburg, CA
- 6th Street Residential Project IS/MND, City of San José, CA
- 7190 Trenton/Healdsburg Road Project BRA and CRA, Sonoma County, CA
- 970 McLaughlin Avenue Due Diligence Memorandum, Technical Studies, and IS/MND, City of San José, CA
- Addendum and Technical Studies to the Santa Nella Community Specific Plan Recirculated EIR, Merced County, CA
- Addendum to the North Entry Area Plan EIR for the North Village Project, City of Healdsburg, CA
- Alameda Federal Center Reuse NEPA Documentation, City of Alameda, CA
- Alexander Valley Wellness Center IS/MND, City of Cloverdale, CA
- Alves Ranch EIR Addendum, City of Pittsburg, CA
- American Tin Cannery 109 Ocean View Boulevard Planning and Entitlement Services, City of Pacific Grove, CA
- Anaheim Five Coves (Northern Extension) Trail Project IS/MND, City of Anaheim, CA
- ATC Hotel Project Archaeological Monitoring and Treatment Plan, City of Pacific Grove, CA
- Baker Commodities Relocation Project IS/MND, City of Hanford, CA
- Baldwin Master Plan/Zacharias Master Plan EIR and Technical Studies, City of Patterson, CA
- Basin "EN" Construction Project Biological and Cultural Resources Services, City of Fresno, CA
- Baumgardner Ranch Development Project IS/MND, City of Cloverdale, CA
- Beef and Sheep Pasture Irrigation Project Construction Monitoring Services, University of California, Davis, CA
- Big Ranch Road Widening Project IS/MND, City of Napa, CA
- Billboard Relocation Project IS/MND, Alameda County, CA
- Black Mountain Property Biological Assessment Due Diligence, City of San Carlos, CA
- Blacow Residential Project IS/MND and Technical Studies, City of Fremont, CA
- Blanchard Road Industrial Project EIR, City of San José, CA
- Broadway District Specific Plan Program-level EIR, City of American Canyon, CA
- Campus Entry Sidewalk Improvement Archaeological Monitoring and Treatment Plan, Solano Community College District, Fairfield, CA
- CarMax Auto Superstore Project EIR and Technical Studies, City of Pleasant Hill, CA
- Central Southeast Planning Area Specific Plan and Program EIR, City of Fresno, CA
- Chang Property Development IS/MND, Technical Studies, Planning, and Local Agency Formation Commission Application Services, City of San Ramon, CA
- Chico Walmart Expansion Project EIR, City of Chico, CA
- City of Pleasanton 2023–2031 (6th Cycle) Housing Element Update Program EIR, City of Pleasanton, CA
- City Village Project Addendum to the North Camino Ramon Specific Plan EIR, City of San Ramon, CA
- CityWalk Master Plan EIR, City of San Ramon, CA
- Civic Center and Downtown West End Gateway Project Supplemental EIR, City of Napa, CA
- Clover Springs Open Space Preserve Project IS/MND, City of Cloverdale, CA
- Cotati Reverb Hotel and Amphitheater Project IS/MND and Technical Studies, City of Cotati, CA
- Del Hombre Apartments Project EIR, Contra Costa County, CA

DANA DEPIETRO, PHD, RPA—DIRECTOR OF CULTURAL RESOURCES/PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

- Dogtown Road Bridges Replacement Projects (San Domingo Creek, French Gulch, and Indian Creek) Caltrans NEPA/CEQA Documentation and Permitting, Calaveras County, CA
- Downtown Cleaveland Multi-family Residential Project EIR, City of Pleasant Hill, CA
- El Dorado Materials Recovery Facility Remodeling Project, El Dorado County, CA
- El Nido Dam Renovation Project Historical Evaluation, City of Merced, CA
- Elk Grove Mixed-use Development Air Quality and Cultural Studies, City of Sacramento, CA
- Elnoka Continuing Care Retirement Community Project EIR, City of Santa Rosa, CA
- Environmental Report for Hyperloop Transportation Technologies Inc.—Hyperloop Research and Demonstration Center in Kings County, Quay Valley, CA
- Faith Home Road and Keyes Road Signalization Project, Stanislaus County, CA
- Fay Major Subdivision Project on Southside Road CEQA Services, San Benito County, CA
- Fire Station 77 Replacement IS/MND, Menlo Park Fire Protection District, City of Menlo Park, CA
- First Street Corridor GPA/Auburn Grove Project IS/MND, City of Livermore, CA
- Foundry Food Hall Project Addendum to IS/MND, City of Walnut Creek, CA
- Froom Ranch/El Villagio Specific Plan Cultural Resources Services, City of San Luis Obispo, CA
- Froom Ranch/El Villagio Specific Plan Historic and Archaeological Evaluation, City of San Luis Obispo, CA
- General Plan Update, Zoning Code Amendments, and Climate Action Plan Program EIR, City of South San Francisco, CA
- Good Onward/3192 Juniper Avenue Project IS/MND and Technical Studies, City of Santa Rosa, CA
- Haven Berryessa Block 7 and 8 San José Flea Market Cultural Resources Services, City of San José, CA
- Highway 1/North Main Street—Spindrift Way IS/MND and Technical Studies, City of Half Moon Bay, CA
- Irby Ranch Project CEQA Addendum, City of Pleasanton, CA
- Joseph D. Grant County Park Master Plan Amendment IS/MND, Santa Clara County, CA
- Jurupa Commerce Park Warehouse Project IS/MND, City of Fontana, CA
- Kaiser Dublin Medical Center EIR, City of Dublin, CA
- La Paloma Winery Demolition Project IS/MND, City of Clovis, CA
- Lassen Road Residential Development Project IS/MND, City of Livermore, CA
- Library/Learning Resource Center Building Project Biological and Cultural Construction Monitoring Services, Solano Community College District, Fairfield, CA
- Library/Learning Resource Center Building Replacement Project IS/MND, Solano Community College District, Fairfield, CA
- Mayhew Way Project Class 32 CEQA Exemption, City of Pleasant Hill, CA
- McCoy and Atwater Canal Improvements Phase I CRAs, City of Merced, CA
- McLaren Data Center Cultural Resources Letter Report, City of Santa Clara, CA
- McLaren Data Center II Archaeological/Paleontological Training and Monitoring, City of San José, CA
- Menlo Uptown Multi-family Development Project Historical Resources Assessment, City of Menlo Park, CA
- Merced Gateway Master Plan Project EIR, City of Merced, CA
- Mill Creek Development Project IS/MND, Town of Windsor, CA
- Mill District Project Initial Study/Consistency Checklist, City of Healdsburg, CA
- Montalcino Property Due Diligence Services, Napa County, CA
- Montgomery II Apartments (543 Lorraine Avenue) Project EIR Addendum, City of San José, CA
- Mount Madonna County Park Master Plan Environmental Constraints Analysis and IS/MND, Santa Clara County, CA
- Napa Vault Storage Biological and Regulatory Permitting Services, City of Napa, CA
- New Science Building and Gas Line Project Archaeological Monitoring Services, Solano Community College District, Fairfield, CA

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- New Science Building IS/MND, Solano Community College District, Fairfield, CA
- North Entry Area Plan EIR, City of Healdsburg, CA
- Oak Park Properties Specific Plan EIR, City of Pleasant Hill, CA
- Oak Road Townhouse Condominiums Project EIR and Peer Review of Technical Studies, Contra Costa County, CA
- Oakmont of Evergreen Assisted Living Facility Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program, City of San José, CA
- Oakmont of Evergreen Assisted Living Facility Project IS/MND and Technical Studies, City of San José, CA
- Oakmont Senior Living Emerald Isle Skilled Nursing Facility Project IS/MND, City of Santa Rosa, CA
- Orchard & Vine Commercial Development Project IS/MND, City of Brentwood, CA
- PowerPlant Park Project IS/MND and Technical Studies, City of Richmond, CA
- Program EIR for the Downtown Neighborhoods Community Plan, Fulton Corridor Specific Plan, and Downtown Development Code, City of Fresno, CA
- Project Bruin at The Sakioka Farms Business Park Consistency Checklist and Technical Studies, City of Oxnard, CA
- Prologis Warehouse Planned Development and Site Plan Design Review IS/MND, City of Livermore, CA
- Recology Blossom Valley Organics North Facility Improvements IS/MND, San Joaquin County, CA
- Richmond Country Club Residential Project IS/MND, Technical Studies, and Bay Trail Connection, City of Richmond, CA
- Ritz-Carlton Napa Valley Resort Hotel Data Recovery of CA-NAP-928, City of Napa, CA
- Rodeo Property Industrial Project Technical Studies, City of Salinas, CA
- Round Barn Village Project IS/MND, City of Santa Rosa, CA
- Russian River Brewing Company IS/MND and Technical Studies, Town of Windsor, CA
- Sacramento Dome Theatre Cultural Resources and Historic Evaluation, City of Sacramento, CA
- Salt Creek Multi-purpose Parkway Trail Project Technical, Environmental, and Regulatory Services, Riverside County, CA
- San Mateo Central Park Master Plan Update IS/MND, City of San Mateo, CA
- San Pedro Square Apartment Building Project Pre-construction Nesting Bird Surveys and Archaeological Monitoring, City of San José, CA
- Santa Ana/Citrus Avenue Warehouse Project Environmental Services, City of Fontana, CA
- Scannell Properties Logistics Warehouse Project EIR, Contra Costa County, CA
- Shiloh Mixed-use Project IS/MND, Town of Windsor, CA
- Solano 360 Specific Plan EIR, Solano County, CA
- South Bascom Gateway Station Project IS/MND, City of San José, CA
- Spotorno Ranch Project Subsequent EIR, City of Pleasanton, CA
- StoragePRO Phase 2 Mixed-use Project IS/MND, City of Santa Rosa, CA
- Suisun Commerce and Logistics Center Project EIR, City of Suisun City, CA
- Tassajara Parks Project EIR, Contra Costa County, CA
- The Kelsey Ayer Station Project Initial Study and SB 35 Ministerial Approval, City of San José, CA
- The Oaks at Foss Creek Project IS/MND, City of Healdsburg, CA
- Tracy Village Development Project EIR, City of Tracy, CA
- Travers Creek Bridge Replacement Caltrans NEPA/CEQA Documentation and Permitting, Fresno County, CA
- Trellis Residential Project EIR, City of Walnut Creek, CA
- Tulocay Cemetery Project Archaeological Monitoring, City of Napa, CA
- Two Campus Projects Archaeological Testing and Monitoring Services, Solano Community College District, Fairfield, CA

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- Vanguard University Campus Master Plan IS/MND, City of Costa Mesa, CA
- Vista Oaks Subdivision Project IS/MND and Technical Studies, City of Cloverdale, CA
- William J. Payne Sports Park Renovation Project IS/MND, City of Livermore, CA
- Willow Avenue Commercial Center Project IS/MND, City of Hercules, CA
- Willow Creek IS/EIR, El Dorado County, CA

Other Relevant FCS Experience

- 140-acre Woodcrest Project Biological and Cultural Resources Assistance, Riverside County, CA
- 2268 El Camino Real, Mountain View—II CEQA Compliance Checklist Project, City of Mountain View, CA
- 2371 Oakley Street Project (Oakley II) Technical Studies, City of Oakley, CA
- 4587 Pacheco Road Project Due Diligence, City of Martinez, CA
- 622 Coghlan Drive Project IS/MND, City of Healdsburg, CA
- 693 Arastradero Palo Alto School Project Archaeological, Paleontological, and Biological Services, City of Palo Alto, CA
- APN 68-241-30 Due Diligence Site Review at 260 Bartlett Way, City of Santa Cruz, CA
- Atherton Baptist Homes Master Plan/Phase II, City of Alhambra, Los Angeles County, CA
- Bonadelle Tract 6120 Cultural Resources Study, City of Clovis, CA
- Boscell Road Osgood Project Due Diligence Level IA Entitlements, City of Fremont, CA
- Canal and Dam Rehabilitation Projects, MID, City of Merced, CA
- Centre Points Sites B and C Due Diligence, City of Milpitas, CA
- CVS Fairgrounds Storm Drain Technical Studies, City of Crescent City, CA
- Deguarda and Busk Project IS/MND, City of Calistoga, CA
- Evan Estates Neighborhood 1 Due Diligence, San Joaquin County, CA
- Farella Winery Project Cultural and Biological Studies, City of Napa, CA
- Fremont First United Methodist Church Phase l CRA, City of Fremont, CA
- Glen Berry Apartments Landscape Renovation Projects, Cities of Petaluma, Hayward, and Livermore, CA
- Glen Eden Apartments Landscape Renovation Project, City of Hayward, CA
- Goodrick Property Richmond Project Wetland and Cultural Survey, City of Richmond, CA
- Meadowlark Project Due Diligence, City of Pleasanton, CA
- Newpark Mall Project Initial Study Checklist/Addendum, City of Newark, CA
- Project Cougar Warehouse Project Technical Studies, City of Fresno, CA
- Promise Winery Biological and Cultural Services, Napa County, CA
- Realm Winery Renovation Project Phase I CRA, City of Napa, CA
- Retainer Contract for Staff Assistant, Contra Costa County, CA
- Revel Windsor Senior Housing Community IS/MND, Town of Windsor, CA
- Round Barn Village Project Archaeological/Paleontological Monitoring Services, City of Santa Rosa, CA
- Sperry Avenue Commercial Park Project IS/MND and Technical Studies, City of Patterson, CA
- Tenaya Lodge Zipline Air Quality and Cultural Studies, Mariposa County, CA
- Tentative Tract Map No. 19992 (5457 East Avenue) Phase I CRA, City of Rancho Cucamonga, CA
- Todd Road Project IS/MND and Technical Studies, City of Santa Rosa, CA
- Weather and Permanent River Gauge Stations Phase I CRA, MID, Merced and Mariposa Counties, CA
- Westin Verasa Napa Expansion Due Diligence Services Project, City of Napa, CA

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On-Call Services Contract Management Experience

Dr. DePietro manages projects and task orders completed under the multi-year on-call environmental services contracts on behalf of the following local agencies:

- Annual Announcement (January 1 to December 31, 2019) Professional Services for the Chaffey Community College District, 2019–2034
- As-needed CEQA Consultant (No. LCF 18/19-01) for the La Cañada Flintridge Unified School District, 2018–2021
- As-needed Consultant Services for the City and County of San Francisco Planning Department, 2017–2022
- As-needed Environmental Consulting (CEQA/NEPA) Services for the Solano County Department of General Services Capital Projects Management Division, 2018–2021
- As-needed Environmental Review Services for Future Development Projects for the City of Redlands, 2018–2024
- As-needed Environmental Review Services for the City of Millbrae Community Development Department, 2019–2024
- As-needed Professional Services for the City of Hercules, 2018–2021
- Calaveras County Department of Public Works On-Call Engineering, Construction Management, and Inspection Services (RFQ No. 19-1200-68-925) for Myriad Engineering
- CEQA Consulting Services (Bid No. 1920-01) for the Los Alamitos Unified School District, 2019–2024
- CEQA Services for Modernization (RFQ FAC1819-22) for the Carlsbad Unified School District, 2019–2022
- CEQA Services for Various Projects (RFQ No. 1933) for the City of Riverside Community and Economic Development Department, 2019–2024
- Consultant Team Program for the City of Irvine, 2016–2022
- Environmental Analysis and Planning Assistance Project CEQA Services for the City of Tracy, 2020–2024
- Environmental and Planning Services for the City of Santa Ana Planning Division, 2007–2023
- Environmental Consulting Services for the City of Hayward, 2016–2021
- Environmental Consulting Services Pool (RFQ No. 19-004) for the Solano Community College District, 2019–2024
- Environmental Consulting Vendor List for the ABC Unified School District, 2019–2034
- Environmental Research and Analysis Assistance for the County of Colusa, 2017–2022
- Environmental Resource Consulting Services for the Sonoma County Water Agency, 2017–2023
- Environmental Review Services (RFQ No. PLRFQ190A) for the San Benito County Resource Management Agency, 2020–2023
- Environmental Services Consultants List for the City of La Habra, 2018–2023
- Environmental Services for the Town of Tiburon Community Development Department Planning Division, 2019–2021
- Facilities Master Plan Projects CEQA/NEPA Consulting Services for the Saddleback Valley Unified School District, 2019–2024
- List of City-approved Environmental Consultants for Private Projects (RFQ No. 19-01-02) for the City of San José Department of Planning, Building, and Code Enforcement, 2019–2024
- Master Professional Services Agreement for CEQA and NEPA Compliance Services for the City of Santa Rosa Transportation and Public Works Department, 2017–2023

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- On-Call Archaeological/Cultural/Historical Resource Specialist (2A) and Environmental Services (2F) (RFQ 18-1018-08-925) for the Calaveras County Department of Public Works, 2019–2024
- On-Call CEQA Consulting Services for the City of Rancho Cucamonga Procurement Division, 2019–2022
- On-Call CEQA Services (RFP No. 4349) for the City of Fullerton Community and Economic Development Department, 2020–2025
- On-Call CEQA/NEPA Consulting Services (RFQ No. 1819-41) for the Long Beach Unified School District, 2019–2021
- On-Call Consultant Services for the Tuolumne County Public Works Department, 2020–2025
- On-Call Contract Planning Services and Environmental Analysis (RFP No. LUSD20-LUS-3575) for the San Bernardino County Land Use Services Department, 2019–2022
- On-Call Cultural, Archaeological, Historic, and Paleontological Services for the San Bernardino County Department of Public Works and Flood Control District, 2018–2025
- On-Call EIR and Technical Studies for the City of Williams, 2017–2021
- On-Call Engineering Services (including Environmental) for the City of East Palo Alto, 2017–2022
- On-Call Environmental (CEQA) Consulting Services (RFQ 2018-026) for the City of Moreno Valley Community Development Department, Planning Division, 2018–2022
- On-Call Environmental (CEQA) Consulting Services for the City of Rohnert Park, 2018–2028
- On-Call Environmental Consultant Services for the City of Milpitas Planning Division, 2019–2023
- On-Call Environmental Consultants for Community Plans, Policy Planning, and Review Services for the City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning, 2019–2024
- On-Call Environmental Consulting Services (CEQA/NEPA) for the City of San Jacinto, 2019–2024
- On-Call Environmental Consulting Services (RFQ No. 20-01) for the San Diego County Superintendent of Schools, 2020–2023
- On-Call Environmental Consulting Services (RFQ No. 2013-060120) for the City of Hayward Development Services Department, 2020–2023
- On-Call Environmental Consulting Services for the City of Azusa Economic and Community Development Department, 2019–2022
- On-Call Environmental Consulting Services for the City of El Monte, 2020–2023
- On-Call Environmental Consulting Services for the City of San Clemente Community Development Department Planning Division, 2018–2021
- On-Call Environmental Consulting Services for the Stanislaus County Public Works and Planning Departments, 2016–2021
- On-Call Environmental Planning and Regulatory Compliance for the Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District, 2020–2025
- On-Call Environmental Review Services for the City of Alameda, 2020–2021
- On-Call Environmental Review/CEQA Consulting Services for the City of Pleasanton Community Development Department, 2021–2024
- On-Call Environmental Services for the City of Walnut Creek Planning Division, 2017–2022
- On-Call Environmental Services for the City of Woodland Community Development Department, 2018–2021
- On-Call Environmental Services for the Contra Costa County Public Works Department, 2018–2021
- On-Call Environmental, Planning, and Related Consulting Services for the City of Chino Hills Community Development Department, 2019–2024
- On-Call Environmental, Technical, and Staffing Consultant List for the City of Costa Mesa Development Services Department, 2016–2025
- On-Call Land Use and Development Related Consultant Services (RFQ No. 19-001) for the City of Fremont Community Development Department, 2019–2024

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- On-Call Planning and CEQA Services for the City of Dublin, 2016–2021
- On-Call Planning and Environmental Review Services for the City of Berkeley Planning and Development Department, 2019–2022
- On-Call Planning Professional Services (RFQ No. 2018-3) for the City of Menifee Community Development Department, 2019–2023
- On-Call Planning, Urban Design, Environmental Analysis, Transportation Planning, and Landscape Architecture for the City of South San Francisco Planning Division, 2019–2021
- On-Call Professional Archaeological Consulting Services for the University of California, Davis, 2019–2023
- On-Call Professional Environmental Consulting Services for the City of Banning, 2020–2024
- On-Call Professional Environmental Consulting Services, including CEQA and NEPA (PLN-021919-CEQA), for the City of Richmond Planning Department, 2019–2022
- On-Call Professional Services for the City of Lincoln, 2018–2021
- Planning and Environmental Planning Services (RFP No. 2020-15) for the City of Pomona Development Services/Planning Division, 2020–2023
- Planning, Economic, and Building and Safety Consulting Services for the City of San Ramon Community Development Department, 2019–2022
- Pre-qualified Environmental Consultants List for the City of Colton, 2018–2021
- Pre-qualified Professional Consulting Firms (Environmental Planning Firms) for the Riverside County Economic Development Agency, 2018–2021
- Private Development Projects On-Call Environmental Consulting Services for the City of Baldwin Park Planning Division, 2020–2023
- Professional Services for Environmental Review for the City of Anaheim Planning and Building Department, 2010–2023
- Project CEQA/NEPA Environmental Clearance Preparation and Support Services for the City of Milpitas, 2016–2021
- Qualified Consultants for Acoustical, Archaeological, Historical, Paleontological, General Biology, and Visual Services for the County of San Luis Obispo, 2011–2025
- Qualified Professions/Environmental Consultants List for the City of Chula Vista Development Services Department, 2018–2022
- Retainer Contract for Staff Assistant for the Contra Costa County Department of Conservation Development, 2017–2023

Prior Work Experience

The Society for Humanitarian Archaeological Research and Exploration

Dr. DePietro is the Founder and Executive Director of The Society for Humanitarian Archaeological Research and Exploration. He manages the projects, staff, and the daily operation of this not-for-profit organization. Dr. DePietro likewise establishes relationships with partner universities and institutions, writes grant proposals, supervises fundraising projects, and maintains accounts, financial records, and the organization's online presence.

University of California, Berkeley

Dr. DePietro was a Lecturer at the University of California, Berkeley, from August 2003 to January 2015. During his tenure, he prepared University-level sources and lectures in the history of the modern and ancient Middle East, performed student advising and evaluation, and university administrative duties.

Dr. DePietro provided resources and opportunities that empower people to critically engage with other cultures, as well as with their own communities.

Pennsylvania State University—Tel Akko Total Archaeology Project

Dr. DePietro was the Director of Community Engagement from 2013 to 2014 at the Pennsylvania State University for the Tel Akko Total Archaeology Project. He developed and executed a community engagement program, supervised staff and community participants, taught excavation and conservation techniques to groups of young people in Akko, and performed outreach, dialogue, and program developments in partnership with community leaders.

Harvard University—Leon Levy Expedition to Ashkelon, Israel

Dr. DePietro was the Excavation Supervisor during the summers of 2007 to 2013 for the Harvard University—Leon Levy Expedition to Ashkelon, Israel. He supervised the excavation and stratagraphic interpretation and instructed students in excavation techniques, data collection, photography, analysis, and publication.

Early Iron Age Cemetery Excavation—Dhamar, Yemen

Dr. DePietro was the Area Supervisor during the summer of 2004 for the Early Iron Age Cemetery Excavation in Dhamar, Yemen. He supervised the excavation and stratagraphic interpretation and taught excavation techniques, strategy and implementation, field conservation, surveying techniques, data collection and analysis, and site management.

Journal of Associated Graduates in Near Eastern Studies

Dr. DePietro was the Associate Editor from August 2003 to May 2012 for the Journal of Associated Graduates in Near Eastern Studies. He solicited and proofread submissions, fundraising, and advertisements.

"Travel Today: Egypt" Magazine

Dr. DePietro was an Archaeological Correspondent from December 2002 to February 2005. He wrote magazine articles, conducted relevant interviews and research, and procured photos and images to complement articles.

Other Fellowships and Awards

- Katherine Davis Foundation Projects for Peace Prize, 2012
- International House Gateway Fellowship, 2011–2012
- Council of American Overseas Research Centers Multi-country Dissertation Research Fellowship, 2010
- Albright Institute ECA Fellowship for Dissertation Research in Jerusalem, 2009
- USA Funds Access to Education Scholarship, 2005–2007
- Tel Dor Scholarship for Summer Excavations in Israel, 2005–2006
- American University in Cairo Simpson Scholarship for Studies in Egyptology, 2001
- California Scholastic Federation Life Membership Award, 1998

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TAYLOR LOVE—CULTURAL RESOURCES SPECIALIST

OVERVIEW

- More than 6 years of experience

Education

- Master of Arts, Cultural Resources Management, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA, 2023
- Bachelor of Arts, Human Development and Family Studies and Anthropology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, 2018

Taylor Love is a Cultural Resources Specialist and Registered Professional Archaeologist with more than 6 years of professional experience in the field of archaeology and cultural resources management. Ms. Love specializes in oral history, ethnography, and community engagement. She is also well versed in conducting cultural surveys, excavation, and database and archival research.

RELATED EXPERIENCE AND CLIENT SUMMARY

Yamane Warehouse Project CEQA Guidelines Sections 15168 and 15183 Consistency Checklist, City of Gilroy, CA

FCS prepared CEQA Guidelines Sections 15168 and 15183 Environmental Checklist and associated technical studies for an approximately 163,400-square-foot large-scale warehouse/distribution building on an 8.9-acre project site. The project merged two parcels through a parcel map, and the existing unpermitted structures on the project site will be demolished. The project required a variance (Minor Deviation) to allow the proposed project to be constructed at a height of 40 feet, whereas the M1 zoning district currently limits building heights to 35 feet. FCS prepared an Initial Study and supporting technical studies including air quality/greenhouse gas emissions and energy, biological resources, cultural resources, and transportation. The evaluation concluded that the proposed project was consistent with the development density established in the General Plan and is within the scope of the General Plan and the General Plan EIR, and that no further CEQA documentation is required under Sections 15168 and 15183. The checklist was completed in August 2023.

CA3-2590 Walsh Avenue Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment, City of Santa Clara, CA

FCS conducted a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment (CRA) for the proposed CA3-2590 Walsh Avenue Project in Santa Clara, California. The project, also known as the McLaren Backup Generating Project, sits on 6.69 acres containing a rectangular, single-story office building, which is surrounded by a wraparound parking lot and landscaping elements. The project applicant (Advantage Data Centers) proposed to construct an emergency backup generating facility (CA3BGF) with a generation capacity of up to 96 megawatts to support the need for the CA3DC to provide an uninterruptible power supply for the tenant's servers. FCS Senior Archaeologist, Dr. Dana DePietro and FCS Historian, Ti Ngo, conducted a pedestrian survey for unrecorded cultural resources at the proposed project site. The results of the inspection were negative for conclusive prehistoric and/or historic resources. The results of the analysis was documented in a Phase I CRA in August 2018.

TAYLOR LOVE—CULTURAL RESOURCES SPECIALIST

BoDean Company Construction Materials Processing Plant (File No. 19-16) EIR, Town of Windsor, CA

FCS prepared an EIR and supporting technical studies for the BoDean Company Construction Materials Processing Plant Project in the Town of Windsor. The applicant, BoDean Company, proposed the construction of an asphalt manufacturing plant and associated ancillary buildings. Furthermore, the proposed project included the subdivision of the existing project site parcel into four lots, demolition of several existing structures, and redevelopment of a 6.82-acre portion of the lot into a construction materials processing plant. Areas of concern included air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology/soils, GHG emissions, hazards/hazardous materials, noise, tribal cultural resources, and utilities/services systems.

Other Relevant FCS Experience

- 211 Parr Boulevard Warehouse Project Technical Studies, City of Richmond, CA
- Richmond Point Marina Way South Residential Project Technical Studies, City of Richmond, CA
- 3180 Walnut Boulevard Residential Project IS/MND, City of Walnut Creek, CA
- Elworthy Property Residential Project Due Diligence, Town of Danville, Contra Costa County, CA
- 384 Fairgrounds Drive Self-storage Project Regulatory Services, City of Vallejo, CA
- New Fire Station No. 63 Consistency Checklist and Technical Analyses, City of South San Francisco, CA
- Camden Avenue Townhouse Project EIR and Technical Studies, City of San José, CA
- Mariposa Sidewalk Project CEQA Services, Mariposa County, CA
- Nichols Ranch Specific Plan Biological Resources Due Diligence Peer Review Services, City of Lake Elsinore, CA

Prior Project Experience

AT&T Livermore Basin El Charro Project Archaeological Monitoring, City of Livermore, CA

As a Cultural Compliance Specialist, Ms. Love conducted archaeological monitoring for the construction of a new fiber-optic cable line for AT&T wireless at 3020 West Jack London Drive in the City of Livermore. Due to the project being located within an archaeologically sensitive area, the City determined that cultural resource investigations were necessary to determine appropriate treatment under CEQA. Archaeological monitoring had been recommended to investigate the possible presence of unknown burials and archaeological features on-site. Ms. Love's responsibilities included archaeological monitoring of backhoe trenches and hand excavation crews, photography, and assistance in production of the final report.

T-Mobile Silveira-P Project Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey, City of San José, CA

As a Cultural Compliance Specialist, Ms. Love conducted an archaeological reconnaissance survey and records search analysis for the T-Mobile Silveira-P project, which proposed to install new telecommunications equipment at 3696 Norwood Avenue, San José, California. Ms. Love also prepared background research information for the report.

California Department of Transportation El Dorado Hills Project Archaeological Excavation, El Dorado County, CA

As an Archaeological Technician, Ms. Love used archaeological excavation techniques to assess the historical significance of an 18th-century homestead site in El Dorado County. She assisted in the

excavation, artifact collection, and auger testing of the site. The assessment determined that the site was not historically significant. Consequently, the California Department of Transportation was allowed to continue with its highway expansion project.

Oral History and Collaborative Community Archaeology Thesis Project Research, Tulare County, CA

Ms. Love is a Principal Researcher and Oral Historian in a research project that seeks to interpret and preserve the history of Oklahoma sharecroppers who migrated to California during the Great Migration in the 1940s. Ms. Love is responsible for conducting a series of oral history interviews with the African American descendants and stakeholder community of Teviston, Tulare County, California.

Pennsylvania State University Archaeological Field Study Program Archaeological Excavation, State College, PA

As a Student Archaeological Technician, Ms. Love conducted archaeological excavations at an 18th-century farmstead in Pennsylvania for approximately six weeks. Ms. Love's responsibilities included conducting site testing and analysis, preparing artifacts for laboratory analysis, cataloging and organizing data gathered during the investigation, keeping field notes for final analysis, and producing sketch maps.

Prior On-Call Services Contract Management Experience

On-Call Research and Field Surveys for Compliance with Federal Communications Commission Regulations under the National Historic Preservation Act, Northern and Central California

On behalf of Charles Mikulik Archaeological Consulting, LLC (CMAC), Ms. Love serves as a Cultural Compliance Specialist and ensures Section 106 compliance by conducting cultural resources records field investigations for various projects, which involve the improvement, expansion, and installation of telecommunications facilities in the counties of Santa Clara and Contra Costa. Ms. Love conducts consultation with property owners, performs field survey, and assists with project planning and report production.

Prior Work Experience

Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA

As an On-Call Archaeologist/Field Technician, Ms. Love cataloged digitization for a historic site interpretation project, digitized archaeological site records, and assisted with an interpretive oral history project and a site survey of a 19th-century homestead. She also wrote site reports and completed a small projects internship, as well as an advanced archaeological site surveying and recording internship. In addition, Ms. Love assisted in organizing a community engagement event with stakeholders.

CMAC, City of Santa Rosa, CA

As a Cultural Resources Compliance Specialist Ms. Love oversaw cultural resources monitoring and conducted desktop reviews and pedestrian and reconnaissance surveys for telecommunications facilities projects. She also prepared background research reports for cultural resources studies.

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Pacific Legacy, Inc., Berkeley, CA

As an Archaeologist/Field Technician, Ms. Love performed various responsibilities, including the excavation of an 18th-century homestead in Northern California. She also analyzed a test site, cataloged and organized data recovered at the site, recorded historic resources, kept thorough field notes, and drew accurate site maps.

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Appendix B:

Northwest Information Center Records Search Results

Confidential

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Appendix C:

Native American Heritage Commission and Tribal Correspondence

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NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki, Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of Luiseño Indians

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

ACTING EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Steven Quinn

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

April 1, 2025

Natalie Queathem
ADEC ESG

Via Email to: Natalie.Queathem@adec-innovations.com

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

To whom it may concern:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was positive. Please contact the tribes on the attached list for more information.

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

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

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

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

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

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

County	Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person
Alameda	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	N	Ed Ketchum, Vice-Chairperson
	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	N	Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	N	Garry Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant
	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	N	Michelle Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant
	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	N	Christopher Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant, Councilman
	Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	N	Shelby Brown, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant, Councilwoman
	Amah MutsunTribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	N	Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson
	Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation	N	Deja Gould, Language Program Manager
	Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation	N	Corrina Gould, Chairperson

Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation	N	Cheyenne Gould, Tribal Cultural Resource Manager
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	N	Samuel Rodriguez, Cultural Resource Officer
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	N	Henry Muñoz, Cultural Resource Officer
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	N	Carla Munoz, Tribal Council
Guidiville Rancheria of California	F	Bunny Tarin, Tribal Administrator
Guidiville Rancheria of California	F	Michael Derry, Historian
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	N	Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	N	Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact
Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area	N	Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson
Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area	N	Richard Massiatt, Councilmember/MLD Tribal Rep.
Northern Valley Yokut / Ohlone Tribe	N	Katherine Perez, Chairperson

Northern Valley Yokut / Ohlone Tribe	N	Timothy Perez, Tribal Compliance Officer
The Ohlone Indian Tribe	N	Vincent Medina, Cultural Leader
The Ohlone Indian Tribe	N	Desiree Vigil, THPO
The Ohlone Indian Tribe	N	Andrew Galvan, Chairperson
Wuksachi Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band	N	Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve

This list is only applicable for consultatic

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Alameda County
4/1/2025

Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address
	(530) 578-3864		aerieways@aol.com
P.O. Box 5272 Galt, CA, 95632	(916) 743-5833		vjltestingcenter@aol.com
PO Box 214211, 2929 Fulton Ave Unit 19 Sacramento, CA, 95821	(408) 771-8901		garryzimmer@gmail.com
PO Box 214211, 2929 Fulton Ave Unit 19 Sacramento, CA, 95821	(916) 730-9468		michellezimmer1966@gmail.com
PO Box 214211, 2929 Fulton Ave Unit 19 Sacramento, CA, 95821	(650) 520-8418		cdzimmer93@gmail.com
2451 Tyrolean Way Sacramento, CA, 95821	(916) 276-8380		shelbyzimmer1997@gmail.com
3030 Soda Bay Road Lakeport, CA, 95453	(916) 730-9468		amahmutsuntribalcommunications@gmail.com
10926 Edes Ave Oakland, CA, 94603	(510) 575-8408		cvltribe@gmail.com
10926 Edes Avenue Oakland, CA, 94603	(510) 575-8408		cvltribe@gmail.com

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Alameda County
4/1/2025

10926 Edes Ave Oakland, CA, 94603	(510) 575-8408		cvltribe@gmail.com
29539 Oakbridge Dr Menifee, CA, 92586	(760) 681-6860		crct.crd@gmail.com
108 South Acacia Rialto, CA, 92376	(909) 254-1610		crct.crd@gmail.com
	(415) 690-3110		crct.crd@gmail.com
PO Box 339 Talmage, CA, 95481	(707) 462-3682		admin@guidiville.net
PO Box 339 Talmage, CA, 95481	(707) 391-1665		
P.O. Box 28 Hollister, CA, 95024	(831) 637-4238		
1615 Pearson Court San Jose, CA, 95122	(408) 673-0626		kanyon@kanyonkonsulting.com
1169 S. Main Street, Ste. 336 Manteca, CA, 95377	(408) 464-2892		cnijmeh@muwekma.org
1169 S. Main Street, Ste. 336 Manteca, CA, 95377	(209) 321-0372		rmassiatt@muwekma.org
P.O. Box 717 Linden, CA, 95236	(209) 649-8972		canutes@verizon.net

P.O. Box 717 Linden, CA, 95236	(209) 662-2788		huskanam@gmail.com
17365 Via Del Rey San Lorenzo, CA, 94580	(510) 610-7587		vincent.d.medina@gmail.com
259 Winwood Avenue Pacifica, CA, 94044	(650) 290-0245		dirwin0368@yahoo.com
P.O. Box 3388 Fremont, CA, 94539	Phone: (510) 882-0527	(510) 687-9393	chochenyo@AOL.com
1179 Rock Haven Ct. Salinas, CA, 93906	(831) 443-9702		kwood8934@aol.com

any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Pu

on with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Macaulay Foundry Projec

Outreach [Internal FCS]	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
Email 4/3/2025	Costanoan Northern Valley Yokut	Alameda,Calaveras,Contra Costa,Fresno,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Monter
Email 4/3/2025	Costanoan Northern Valley Yokut	Alameda,Calaveras,Contra Costa,Fresno,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Francisco,San Joaquin,San
Email 4/3/2025	Costanoan	Alameda,Contra Costa,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Francisco,San Mateo,Santa Clara,Santa Cruz,Stanislaus
Email 4/3/2025	Costanoan	Alameda,Contra Costa,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Francisco,San Mateo,Santa Clara,Santa Cruz,Stanislaus
Email 4/3/2025	Costanoan	Alameda,Contra Costa,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Francisco,San Mateo,Santa Clara,Santa Cruz,Stanislaus
Email 4/3/2025	Costanoan	Alameda,Contra Costa,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Francisco,San Mateo,Santa Clara,Santa Cruz,Stanislaus
Email 4/3/2025	Costanoan	Alameda,Contra Costa,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Francisco,San Mateo,Santa Clara,Santa Cruz,Stanislaus
Email 4/3/2025	Bay Miwok Ohlone Delta Yokut	Alameda,Contra Costa,Sacramento,San Joaquin,Santa Clara,Solano,Stanislaus
Email 4/3/2025	Bay Miwok Ohlone Delta Yokut	Alameda,Contra Costa,Sacramento,San Joaquin,Santa Clara,Solano,Stanislaus

Email 4/3/2025	Bay Miwok Ohlone Delta Yokut	Alameda,Contra Costa,Sacramento,San Joaquin,Santa Clara,Solano,Stanislaus
Email 4/3/2025	Costanoan	Alameda,Contra Costa,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Francisco,San Mateo,Santa Clara,Santa Cruz,Stanislaus
Email 4/3/2025	Costanoan	Alameda,Contra Costa,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Francisco,San Mateo,Santa Clara,Santa Cruz,Stanislaus
Email 4/3/2025	Costanoan	Alameda,Contra Costa,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Francisco,San Mateo,Santa
Email 4/3/2025	Pomo	Alameda,Contra Costa,Lake,Marin,Mendocino,Napa,Sacramento,San Joaquin,Solano,Sonoma
Email 4/3/2025	Pomo	Alameda,Contra Costa,Lake,Marin,Mendocino,Napa,Sacramento,San Joaquin,Solano,Sonoma
Email 4/3/2025	Costanoan	Alameda,Contra Costa,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Francisco,San Mateo,Santa Clara,Santa Cruz,Stanislaus
Email 4/3/2025	Costanoan	Alameda,Contra Costa,Merced,Monterey,San Benito,San Francisco,San Mateo,Santa Clara,Santa Cruz,Stanislaus
Email 4/3/2025	Costanoan	Alameda,Contra Costa,Marin,Merced,Napa,Sacramento,San Francisco,San Joaquin,San Mateo,Santa
Email 4/3/2025	Costanoan	Alameda,Contra Costa,Marin,Merced,Napa,Sacramento,San Francisco,San Joaquin,San Mateo,Santa
Email 4/3/2025	Costanoan Northern Valley Yokut	Alameda,Calaveras,Contra Costa,Fresno,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Sacramento,San Benito,San Joaquin,Santa

Email 4/3/2025	Costanoan Northern Valley Yokut	Alameda,Calaveras,Contra Costa,Fresno,Madera,Mariposa,Merced,Sacramento,San Benito,San Joaquin,Santa
Email 4/3/2025. Email invalid	Bay Miwok Ohlone Patwin Plains Miwok	Alameda,Contra Costa,San Francisco,San Mateo,Santa Clara
Email 4/3/2025	Bay Miwok Ohlone Patwin Plains Miwok	Alameda,Contra Costa,San Francisco,San Mateo,Santa Clara
Email 4/3/2025	Bay Miwok Ohlone Patwin Plains Miwok	Alameda,Contra Costa,San Francisco,San Mateo,Santa Clara
Email 4/3/2025	Foothill Yokut Mono	Alameda,Calaveras,Contra Costa,Fresno,Inyo,Kings,Madera,Marin,Mariposa,Merced,Mono,Monterey,San Benito,San

ublic Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

Record
Re

ct, Alameda County.

Last Updated
7/20/2023
7/20/2023
10/8/2024
10/8/2024
10/8/2024
10/8/2024
10/8/2024
3/22/2023
3/22/2023

3/22/2023
7/17/2024
7/17/2024
7/17/2024
6/21/2023
6/21/2023
3/15/2024
3/15/2024
3/28/2024
3/28/2024
4/30/2024

11/21/2023
7/24/2023
11/30/2023
7/24/2023
6/19/2023

: PROJ-2025-001706
eport Type: AB52 GIS
Counties: Alameda
NAHC Group: All

FIRSTCARBONSOLUTIONS
FCS INTERNATIONAL, INC.

UNITED STATES

T +1 888 826 5814
T +1 714 508 4100
T 303 938 5500
F +1 714 508 4110
E info@fcs-intl.com

Irvine
250 Commerce
Suite 210
Irvine, CA 92602

Bay Area
2999 Oak Road
Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley
7726 N. First Street
#413
Fresno, CA 93720

Inland Empire
967 Kendall Drive
#A-537
San Bernardino, CA 92407

Sacramento Valley
2351 Sunset Boulevard
Suite 170-301
Rocklin, CA 95765

Utah
2901 Bluegrass Boulevard
Suite 200-62
Lehi, UT 84043

Colorado
5480 Valmont Road
Suite 200
Boulder, CO 80301

Connecticut
2 Corporate Drive
Suite 450
Shelton, CT 06484

New York
10 Monument Street
Deposit, NY 13754

56 Broome Corporate Parkway
Conklin, NY 13748

April 3, 2025

The Ohlone Indian Tribe
Andrew Galvan, Chairperson
Desiree Vigil, THPO; Vincent Medina, Cultural Leader
P.O. Box 3388
Fremont, CA, 94539

Subject: Macaulay Foundry Project

Dear Chairperson Galvan, Officer Vigil, and Vincent:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Macaulay Foundry Project in Berkeley. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

The project site is located at 811 Carleton Street. A Records Search map with a 0.5-mile buffer around the site is enclosed for your reference.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a California Historical Resource Information (CHRIS) search. The results of the SLF records search were positive. The CHRIS results found that there are 29 reports within a half-mile radius and one report within the project area. No resources were found in the project area and 21 resources are within a half-mile radius. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Designated lead agencies under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) are handling project notification and consultation requirements. Please feel free to contact me via email at ddepietro@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,



Dana Douglas DePietro, PhD
Director of Cultural Resources
FirstCarbon Solutions
2999 Oak Road, Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enclosed

Attachment A: Record Search Map

FIRSTCARBON
SOLUTIONS
FCS INTERNATIONAL, INC.

Attachment A:
Records Search Map



Radius Source: USGS Oakland West 7.5' Quadrangle / T01S R04W Sec 9, 10, 15, 16
Project Site Source: USGS Oakland West 7.5' Quadrangle / T01S R04W, Sec 10

1,000 500 0 1,000
Feet

Record Search Map

FIRSTCARBONSOLUTIONS
FCS INTERNATIONAL, INC.

UNITED STATES

T +1 888 826 5814
T +1 714 508 4100
T 303 938 5500
F +1 714 508 4110
E info@fcs-intl.com

Irvine
250 Commerce
Suite 210
Irvine, CA 92602

Bay Area
2999 Oak Road
Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley
7726 N. First Street
#413
Fresno, CA 93720

Inland Empire
967 Kendall Drive
#A-537
San Bernardino, CA 92407

Sacramento Valley
2351 Sunset Boulevard
Suite 170-301
Rocklin, CA 95765

Utah
2901 Bluegrass Boulevard
Suite 200-62
Lehi, UT 84043

Colorado
5480 Valmont Road
Suite 200
Boulder, CO 80301

Connecticut
2 Corporate Drive
Suite 450
Shelton, CT 06484

New York
10 Monument Street
Deposit, NY 13754

56 Broome Corporate Parkway
Conklin, NY 13748

April 3, 2025

Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation
Corrina Gould, Chairperson; Deja Gould, Language Program Manager;
Cheyenne Gould, Tribal Cultural Resource Manager
10926 Edes Avenue
Oakland, CA, 94603

Subject: Macaulay Foundry Project

Dear Chairperson Gould, Deja, and Cheyenne:

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Records Search Map



Radius Source: USGS Oakland West 7.5' Quadrangle / T01S R04W Sec 9, 10, 15, 16
Project Site Source: USGS Oakland West 7.5' Quadrangle / T01S R04W, Sec 10

1,000 500 0 1,000
Feet

Record Search Map

FIRSTCARBONSOLUTIONS
FCS INTERNATIONAL, INC.

April 3, 2025

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
Valentin Lopez, Chairperson, Ed Ketchum, Vice-Chairperson
PO Box 5272
Galt, CA, 95632

Subject: Macaulay Foundry Project

Dear Chairperson Lopez and Vice-Chairperson Ketchum:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Macaulay Foundry Project in Berkeley. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

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Irvine
250 Commerce
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Irvine, CA 92602

Bay Area
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Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley
7726 N. First Street
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Fresno, CA 93720

Inland Empire
967 Kendall Drive
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San Bernardino, CA 92407

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2351 Sunset Boulevard
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Rocklin, CA 95765

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Suite 200-62
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Colorado
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Suite 200
Boulder, CO 80301

Connecticut
2 Corporate Drive
Suite 450
Shelton, CT 06484

New York
10 Monument Street
Deposit, NY 13754

56 Broome Corporate Parkway
Conklin, NY 13748

Sincerely,



Dana Douglas DePietro, PhD
Director of Cultural Resources
FirstCarbon Solutions
2999 Oak Road, Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enclosed

Attachment A: Record Search Map

FIRSTCARBON
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FCS INTERNATIONAL, INC.

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Records Search Map



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Project Site Source: USGS Oakland West 7.5' Quadrangle / T01S R04W, Sec 10

1,000 500 0 1,000
Feet

Record Search Map

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UNITED STATES

T +1 888 826 5814
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Irvine
250 Commerce
Suite 210
Irvine, CA 92602

Bay Area
2999 Oak Road
Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley
7726 N. First Street
#413
Fresno, CA 93720

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967 Kendall Drive
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San Bernardino, CA 92407

Sacramento Valley
2351 Sunset Boulevard
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10 Monument Street
Deposit, NY 13754

56 Broome Corporate Parkway
Conklin, NY 13748

April 3, 2025

Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe
Samuel Rodriguez, Cultural Resource Officer
Henry Muñoz, Cultural Resource Officer
Carla Munoz, Tribal Council
602 W. Fernleaf Avenue
Pomona, CA 91766

Subject: Macaulay Foundry Project

Dear Samuel, Henry, and Carla:

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Project Site Source: USGS Oakland West 7.5' Quadrangle / T01S R04W, Sec 10

1,000 500 0 1,000
Feet

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10 Monument Street
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56 Broome Corporate Parkway
Conklin, NY 13748

April 3, 2025

Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area
Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson
Richard Massiatt, Councilmember/MLD Tribal Rep.
1169 S. Main Street, Ste. 336
Manteca, CA, 95337

Subject: Macaulay Foundry Project

Dear Chairperson Nijmeh and Councilmember Massiatt:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Macaulay Foundry Project in Berkeley. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

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Sincerely,



Dana Douglas DePietro, PhD
Director of Cultural Resources
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Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enclosed

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Project Site Source: USGS Oakland West 7.5' Quadrangle / T01S R04W, Sec 10

1,000 500 0 1,000
Feet

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Deposit, NY 13754

56 Broome Corporate Parkway
Conklin, NY 13748

April 3, 2025

Northern Valley Yokut / Ohlone Tribe
Katherine Perez, Chairperson
Timothy Perez, Tribal Compliance Officer
P.O. Box 717
Linden, CA, 95236

Subject: Macaulay Foundry Project

Dear Chairperson Perez and Officer Perez:

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Designated lead agencies under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) are handling project notification and consultation requirements. Please feel free to contact me via email at ddepietro@fcs-intl.com and thank you for your valuable assistance.

Sincerely,



Dana Douglas DePietro, PhD
Director of Cultural Resources
FirstCarbon Solutions
2999 Oak Road, Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enclosed

Attachment A: Record Search Map

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Attachment A:
Records Search Map



Radius Source: USGS Oakland West 7.5' Quadrangle / T01S R04W Sec 9, 10, 15, 16
Project Site Source: USGS Oakland West 7.5' Quadrangle / T01S R04W, Sec 10

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Feet

Record Search Map

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UNITED STATES

T +1 888 826 5814
T +1 714 508 4100
T 303 938 5500
F +1 714 508 4110
E info@fcs-intl.com

Irvine
250 Commerce
Suite 210
Irvine, CA 92602

Bay Area
2999 Oak Road
Suite 250
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley
7726 N. First Street
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Fresno, CA 93720

Inland Empire
967 Kendall Drive
#A-537
San Bernardino, CA 92407

Sacramento Valley
2351 Sunset Boulevard
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Utah
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Suite 200-62
Lehi, UT 84043

Colorado
5480 Valmont Road
Suite 200
Boulder, CO 80301

Connecticut
2 Corporate Drive
Suite 450
Shelton, CT 06484

New York
10 Monument Street
Deposit, NY 13754

56 Broome Corporate Parkway
Conklin, NY 13748

April 3, 2025

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact
1615 Pearson Court
San Jose, CA, 95122

Subject: Macaulay Foundry Project

Dear Chairperson Sayers and Kanyon:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Macaulay Foundry Project in Berkeley. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

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Connecticut
2 Corporate Drive
Suite 450
Shelton, CT 06484

New York
10 Monument Street
Deposit, NY 13754

56 Broome Corporate Parkway
Conklin, NY 13748

April 3, 2025

Guidiville Rancheria of California
Bunny Tarin, Tribal Administrator
Michael Derry, Historian
PO Box 339
Talmage, CA 95481

Subject: Macaulay Foundry Project

Dear Bunny and Michael:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Macaulay Foundry Project in Berkeley. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

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Feet

Record Search Map

FIRSTCARBONSOLUTIONS
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April 3, 2025

Wuksachi Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band
Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
1179 Rock Haven Ct.
Salinas, CA, 93906

Subject: Macaulay Foundry Project

Dear Chairperson Woodrow:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing a Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Macaulay Foundry Project in Berkeley. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

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April 3, 2025

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista
Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson
Christopher Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant, Councilman
Michelle Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant
Garry Zimmer, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant
Shelby Brown, Senior Cultural Monitor & Consultant, Councilwoman
PO Box 214211, 2929 Fulton Ave Unit 19
Sacramento, CA, 95821

Subject: Macaulay Foundry Project

Dear Chairperson Irenne, Christopher, Michelle, Garry, and Shelby:

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1,000 500 0 1,000
Feet

Record Search Map

Outlook

Re: 5401.0003 Macaulay Foundry Project

From Taylor Love <tlove@fcs-intl.com>
Date Thu 4/10/2025 8:29 PM
To Lisjan Nation <cvltribe@gmail.com>; Natalie Queathem <Natalie.Queathem@adec-innovations.com>
Cc Dana DePietro <ddepietro@fcs-intl.com>

Thank you for your response! Your request will be noted in the report.

Taylor Love M.A., RPA
Archaeologist & Cultural Resources Specialist

From: Lisjan Nation <cvltribe@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 9, 2025 7:23 PM
To: Natalie Queathem <Natalie.Queathem@adec-innovations.com>
Cc: Taylor Love <tlove@fcs-intl.com>; Dana DePietro <ddepietro@fcs-intl.com>
Subject: Re: 5401.0003 Macaulay Foundry Project

Caution: This is an external email and may contain suspicious subject or content. Please take care when clicking links or opening attachments. When in doubt, please contact your IT Department

Natalie,

Thank you for your email. If you could please communicate to the lead agency on this project that we look forward to receiving an official request for consultation, we would greatly appreciate it.

'Uni (Respectfully),

Lucy Gill, Cultural Resource Manager II
Confederated Villages of Lisjan Nation

r>

On Thu, Apr 3, 2025 at 10:53 AM Natalie Queathem <Natalie.Queathem@adec-innovations.com> wrote:

> Hello,
>
> Attached is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment of the proposed Macaulay Foundry Project in Berkeley. Please feel free to contact Dana DePietro at ddepietro@fcs-intl.com if you would like to provide input.
>
> Thank you for your assistance,
> Natalie
>
> **Natalie Queathem**
> ESG Associate
>
> **Mobile** 949-793-3199
> **LinkedIn** linkedin.com/in/nataliequeathem/
> Pacific Time
>
> ADEC ESG
>
> CDP ACCREDITED PROVIDER 2024
>
> LinkedIn | Facebook | X
>
> **Confidentiality Statement**
> This message (including any attachments) contains confidential information intended for a specific individual and purpose and is protected by law. If you are not the intended recipient, you should delete this message and are hereby notified that any disclosure, copying, or distribution of this message, or the taking of any action based on it, is strictly prohibited. Please consider the environment before printing this e-mail.

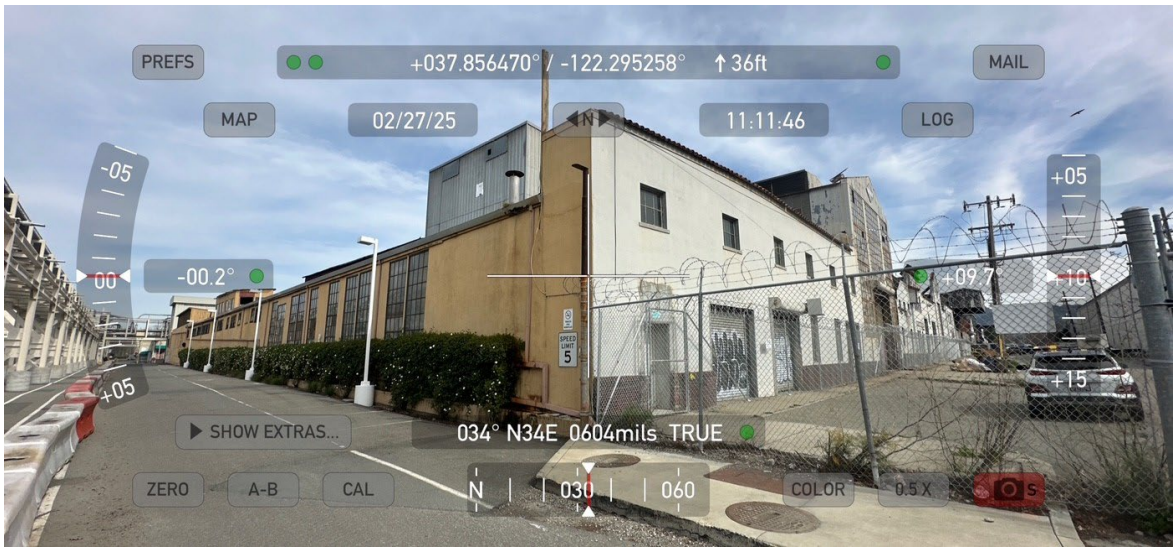
Appendix D:

Pedestrian Survey Photographs

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Photograph 1: Overview of the project site from the southeast corner; facing northwest.



Photograph 2: Overview of the project site from the southwestern corner; facing northeast.



Photograph 3: Overview of the project site from the northwest corner; facing southeast.



Photograph 4: Overview of the project site from the northeast corner; facing southwest.



Photograph 5: Detail view of eastern foundry corridor; facing south.



Photograph 6: Detail view of northwest storage building; facing northwest.



Photograph 7: Detail view of central corridor and cart tracks; facing west.



Photograph 8: Detail view of main foundry building, facing south.



Photograph 9: Detail view of southern corridor; facing east.



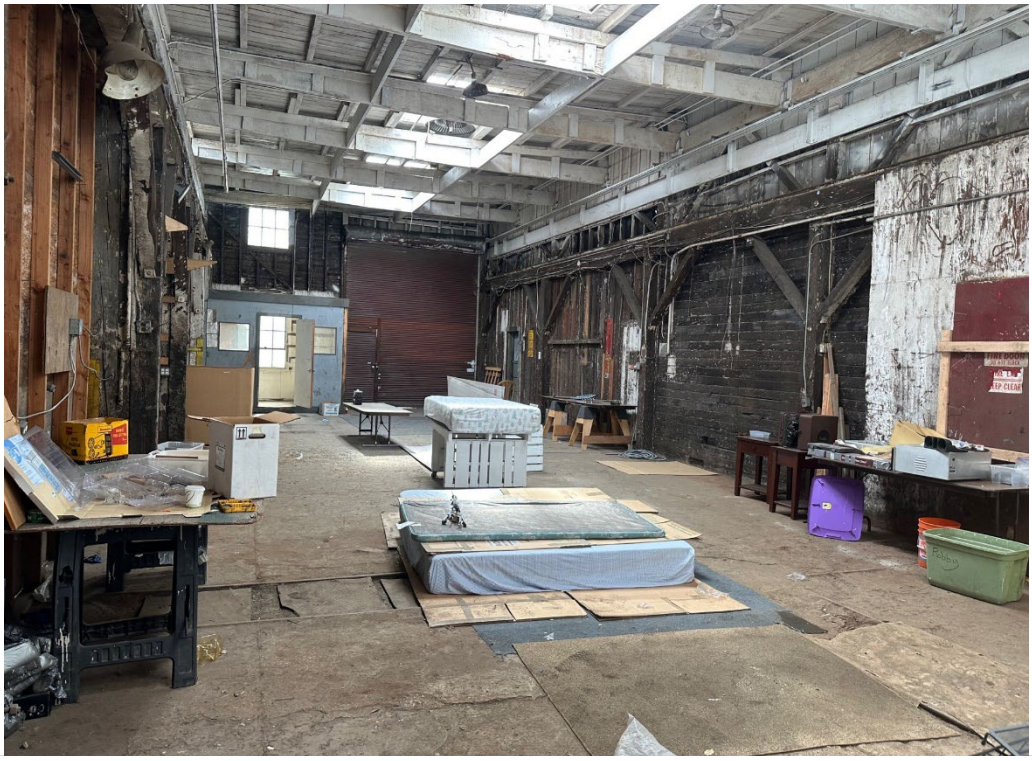
Photograph 10: Representative view of cement ramps and existing foundry infrastructure; facing southwest .



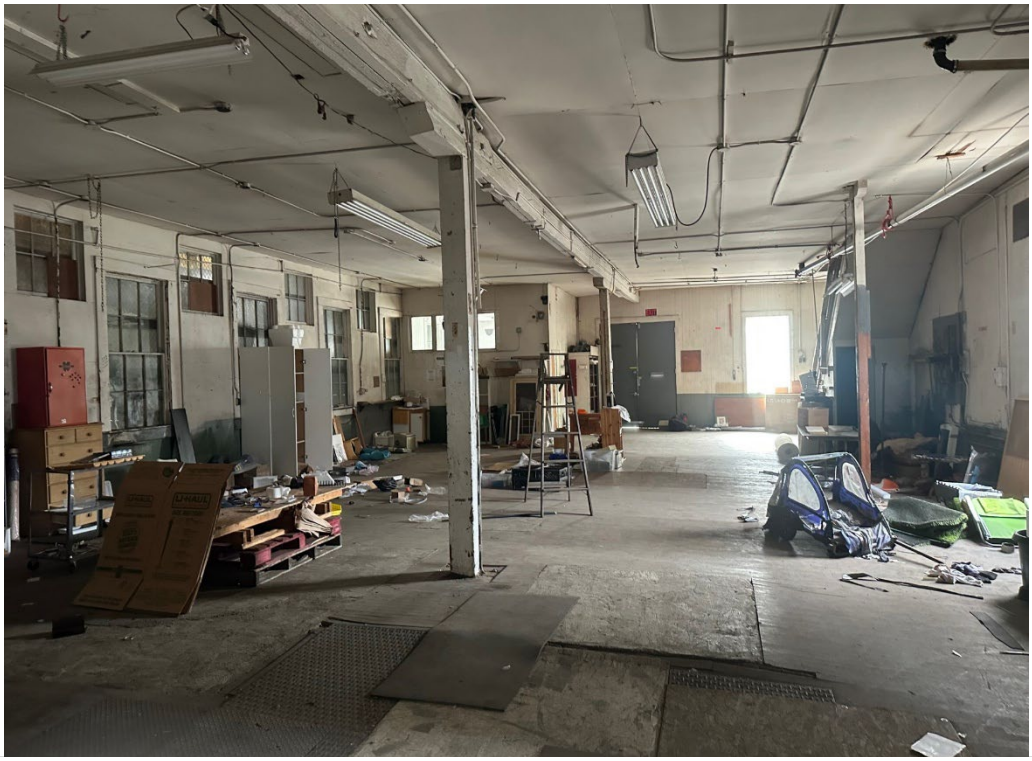
Photograph 11: Detail view of main foundry building; facing north.



Photograph 12: Representative view of interior spaces; facing east.



Photograph 13: Representative view of interior spaces; facing west.



Photograph 14: Representative view of interior spaces; facing south.

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Appendix E:

Non-confidential Historic Resource Evaluations and DPR Forms

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E.1 - Historical and Architectural Evaluation of Macauly Foundry – Michael Corbett

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Historical and Architectural Evaluation

The Macaulay Foundry
811 Carleton Street

Prepared for

John Allen and Ken David
845 Carleton Street
Berkeley, California 94710

and

City of Berkeley
Planning and Development Department

Prepared by

Michael R. Corbett
Architectural Historian
2161 Shattuck Avenue #203
Berkeley, California 94704

21 September 2015

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A Schematic Diagram of Historic Building Uses

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INTRODUCTION

The Macaulay Foundry is a rare survivor of Berkeley's industrial era, an era that profoundly shaped the city's history, population, and physical character. The primary significance of the foundry is for its varied relationships to aspects of the history of Berkeley and the Bay Area that are often ignored or forgotten. In addition to its relationship to the development of Berkeley, it is significant as a rare survivor of the once extensive Bay Area metal working industry, an industry that grew out of the Gold Rush and had a profound impact on the mining, agricultural, and industrial development of California and beyond. It is also significant as a representation of the workers that long made up a substantial part of the population of Berkeley and the Bay Area and for whom much of the residential housing in Berkeley was built. The Macaulay Foundry represents this population in its history of skilled workers, labor struggles, and labor unions. Related to this, it is significant for its association with H.C. Macaulay, a foundry worker who had the leading role in developing this large and successful business and who became an influential civic leader.

The Macaulay Foundry is also significant as a foundry complex with all the classic elements of a foundry: a main production shed, a pattern shop, a pattern storage building, a core making building, spaces for storage of materials and products, and circulation spaces. The most distinctive characteristic of the Macaulay Foundry, however, is that throughout its history, it was a work in progress. As technology, economics, clients, and labor practices changed, it was in a near continuous state of physical change from its opening in 1906 until it closed in 2002 through alterations, additions, and repairs. This resulted in a sprawling, visually disorderly complex that is layered with elements from different eras.

SUMMARY

The Macaulay Foundry is eligible for the California Register of Historic Resources under criteria 1, 2, and 3 at the local level for the period 1906 to 1970. Under criterion 1, it is significant in relation to the development of West Berkeley, as a representative of the Bay Area metal working industry, and for its association with labor in Berkeley. Under criterion 2, it is significant for its association with H.C. Macaulay, an important local industrialist, businessman, and civic leader. Under criterion 3, it is significant as an example of a foundry.

The Macaulay Foundry also qualifies as a City of Berkeley Landmark under criterion 1.b, 2, and 4. Under criterion 1.b, it is significant as an outstanding example of a foundry. Under criterion 2, it is significant for its association with H.C. Macaulay, an important local industrialist, businessman, and civic leader. Under criterion 4, it is significant in relation to the development of West Berkeley, as a representative of the Bay Area metal working industry, and for its association with the history of labor in Berkeley.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to respond to the requirements of the City of Berkeley, Planning and Development Department, Land Use Planning Division regarding an application (UP#13-10000003) for a Master Use Permit for the property at 811 Carleton Street (APN: 54-1770-4-2) as outlined in a letter from Elizabeth Greene, Senior Planner, to John Allen 30 June 2014.

One of the requirements of that letter is "to determine the historic merit of the site for CEQA purposes," which is addressed in this report. This will be accomplished by addressing eligibility of the property to the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) and as a Berkeley City Landmark.

In compliance with the City's requirements, this report was prepared by Michael R. Corbett, an architectural historian with over forty years experience. Corbett meets the Secretary of the Interior's Qualifications Standards as a historian and an architectural historian.

METHODS

The methods and sources employed in preparing this report are in addition to many of those described in a previous report to the city with a more limited purpose: "811 Carleton Street: Uses of the Macaulay Foundry 1906-2003 and Tenants of the Property 2004-2014" (Corbett 2014), prepared 18 November 2014.

Field visits conducted over many months in preparing the previous report of November 2014 were important in coming to an understanding of this very complicated site. Among these were visits with John Allen, owner of the property since late 2003, and with "Cowboy" who worked at the Macaulay Foundry from the 1980s until it closed and who has also worked at the site since then. Other visits for the specific purposes of the report were made with John Allen and architect Kirk Peterson in June 2015 to take photographs. A visit was made on 1 May 2015 with landscape historian Denise Bradley to develop an approach to describing the site.

Research was conducted for two primary purposes, for the history of the property and for historic contexts necessary for the evaluation. Many sources were the same for both types of history, but some were particular to one or the other. Both types of sources are described below.

Preliminary research was conducted to identify any previous recognition of the property. The Macaulay Foundry is not a Berkeley City Landmark or Structure of Merit. However, it is included in a book on the landmarks of Berkeley because the California Historical Society recognized it as a California Historic Business in 1996, the one hundredth anniversary of the company. (Cerny 2001: 47)

Building permits for the Foundry were found for 1924 and 1942-1957 in the Donough Real Estate Collection at the Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association (BAHA) and on microfiche for

1912-2000 at the Berkeley Permit Center. No building permits have been issued for the property since the foundry ceased operation in 2002. The last permits were issued 11 October 2000.

Very useful information on the property since 1953 came from the Industrial Building Record, a form used by appraisers in the county assessor's office. It identifies the uses of buildings, structural systems and materials, interior finishes and details, and dates of construction, additions, and alterations. It includes sketch plans divided into "units" that correspond to rooms, spaces, and uses. The Industrial Building Record for the Macaulay Foundry at 811 Carleton Street (also identified as APN 54-1770-4-2) is kept in the office of the Alameda County Assessor. There is one set of records on thirteen sheets (double sided). Sheet 4 of 13 (confusingly labeled 1 of 12) is an oversized page (11x17) with a sketch map. This record was first created in 1955 and was updated many times up to 1999. It covers much of the second half of the period of occupancy by the Macaulay Foundry (44 out of 96 years).

Maps of various kinds were an essential source. Sanborn maps of Berkeley were reviewed at BAHA (1931, 1958), the Berkeley Historical Society (1957), the Berkeley Planning Department (1981), and online from the Library of Congress (1911, 1950). The 1878 Thompson & West Atlas Map (Thompson & West 1976: 104) provided information that helped in understanding the Hardwick subdivision.

Many public maps were consulted, the most important being those filed in the Alameda County Assessor's and Recorders offices. The Assessor's Parcel map and the recorded source maps referred to on that map were obtained from ARC Documents in Oakland, including the 1857 map of the rancho of Vincente and Domingo Peralta (Kellersberger 1857), the 1877 subdivision map of the Thomas and Edward Hardwick property (Hardwick 1877), and two maps of the former Carleton property showing its modified subdivision for the Byron Jackson Machine Works. (Byron Jackson Iron Works 1907; Byron Jackson Iron Works 1909) These were essential sources in understanding the history of the site before the Macaulay Foundry was built here in 1906, and the character of the site at the time the foundry was established. Maps of the Board of Tide Land Commissioners showed important information about the tidelands, the planning of the railroad, and the property history. (Allardt 1872)

Historic aerial photographs are available online through historicaerials.com and other sources. The earliest image found for the site was taken in 1946, followed by images from 1959, 1968, 1980, 1988, 1993 and 2000. Current and historic images are available on googleearth.com, for 1993, 2002, and after.

The most important source for understanding the history of the foundry was Anthony Kirk's 1996 book, *Founded by the Bay*. Efforts to contact Anthony Kirk's principal informants, the managers of the foundry at the time it closed, were unsuccessful. The records of the Macaulay Foundry are kept at the Bancroft Library. These include 28 cartons and boxes of material. A very brief search

of the records for diagrams of the plant layout, including Operations Manuals from ca. 1930 and 1981, did not prove fruitful. Serendipitously, a record of land purchases turned up.

The most important source on the architecture of foundries was Betsy Bradley's 1999 book, *The Works: The Industrial Architecture of the United States*. Labor history of the plant came mostly from newspapers. The history of West Berkeley and its industrial development came from Charles Wollenberg's *Berkeley, A City in History*, Sanborn maps, and newspapers.

The Macaulay Foundry produced iron products for a variety of uses over a period of nearly 100 years in Berkeley. While the basic process of casting iron remained the same, there were many changes over the years including new and altered buildings, new machines, and revised layouts. Information on foundry processes came from several engineering handbooks from the 1930s and 1940s (listed in the Sources section of this report).

Newspapers were searched online, particularly the *Berkeley Daily Gazette* and the *Oakland Tribune* through newspaperarchive.com. and also various papers through the California Digital Newspaper Collection and the *San Francisco Chronicle* through the website of the San Francisco Public Library. Apart from the Macaulay Foundry, topics searched included individuals associated with the history of the site and the company.

DESCRIPTION

Overview (Boundaries)

In its operating years, until 2002, the Macaulay Foundry was a complex of buildings, structures, outdoor spaces, circulation paths, and both fixed and moveable machinery. When the plant closed, most of the machinery was taken out except for a few cranes and other features that were attached to the structures. Under its current ownership beginning in 2003, there have been numerous minor modifications to the plant. The foundry is described here as it was in 2003 and the modifications for new uses will be described under a section on Alterations at the end of the Description.

The Macaulay Foundry is less like a building than like an urban neighborhood. The Macaulay Foundry site as it exists today is the product of a hundred years of layered, incremental changes. While every addition and alteration had its rationale, the result is that neither the original rationale for the organization of the foundry nor the rationale for the current layout are readily discernible. Even the first and simplest question that might be asked — how many buildings are there? — is not easy to answer.

Most landmarks and other historic resources are described in the familiar terms of plan, structure, and materials, and style or ornament. Such buildings and places are typically appreciated because they have been little changed. For others, like the Macaulay Foundry, change is the essence of their character and historical value. Such places are described in the concepts and language of

cultural landscapes, as presented in numerous publications of the National Park Service. Among these, Bulletin 30 (NPS 1999), addresses rural historic landscapes in a manner that applied to "vernacular" resources of all types. Vernacular resources are resources that are modified over time to serve changing ways that they are used. Many industrial plants including the Macaulay Foundry fit this definition of a vernacular resource.

The following description draws on the guidelines in the literature of cultural landscapes.

Setting

The Macaulay Foundry is located in an area of West Berkeley that was developed with large industrial plants, particularly in the period between 1906 and the end of World War II. This development took place because of proximity to the railroad and continued because of its proximity to the Bay Bridge after it opened in 1936, and to the Bayshore Freeway in the late 1950s. Also the blocks in the area, bound by Dwight Way, Seventh Street, Ashby Avenue, and the railroad, were oversized and suitable for heavy industry.

Many of the big industrial plants in this area have closed in recent decades and their facilities converted to different uses. Some industries remain including a large Bayer Corporation research and manufacturing facility, formerly Cutter Laboratories, on the north and west borders of the Macaulay property. An active metal shop, built as a machine shop and now used for chrome plating, formerly the Columbia Machine Works, is located in the same block, at the corner of Carleton and Seventh Streets. Remnant buildings of the former Colgate Palmolive Peet Plant are located directly across Carleton Street from the Macaulay foundry.

Boundaries

The Macaulay Foundry is located at 811 Carleton Street (APN 54-1770-4-2), a mid-block site on the north side of Carleton Street between Seventh Street and the railroad (Third Street). The parcel is irregular in shape, but is generally square except for a fifty-foot dogleg in the rear boundary line. Overall it measures roughly 380 feet from east to west, and 405 feet from north to south. The property occupies approximately three quarters of block 155 together with about half of the adjacent portion of Fifth Street and all of the adjacent portion of Sixth Street as shown in the Map Showing Subdivisions of the Lands of T. and E. Hardwick. (Hardwick 1877)

The boundaries of the property were enlarged many times between 1906 and 1920. During and after World War II, they were extended in a panhandle north to Parker Street where there was a gatehouse. The panhandle was sold in 1993, and the external boundaries today are more-or-less what they were at that time.

Buildings

The number of buildings on the property is addressed here in functional terms related to the history of foundries. For other purposes including those of the city building and planning

departments, there may be other ways to identify and count the buildings on the property. From this perspective, there are six buildings on the property. These buildings cover about 80% of the ground area.

The buildings and other features are labeled on Map 2.

1) Production Shed

The production shed occupies 53.8% of the ground area of the property. It covers the entire west end of the site and extends across the property in an irregular manner to a zig zag east edge, a total of 80,509 square feet. Aerial photographs show the production shed as part of a larger area of contiguous coverage of the ground by buildings, totaling 69.8% of the property. However, the additional covered area includes three separate buildings and a covered interior street that spans between the production shed and the other buildings. A covered indoor street, Main Access Street, contributes to the difficulty in discerning boundaries of buildings.

The production shed is the principal building of the foundry. It consists of many parts, some of wood and some of steel. Built by a variety of builders at different times, each of these types appears in varied forms. The principal space in the production shed is a high central bay that runs practically the entire north-south length of the property. It is a steel frame structure, roughly 45 feet high, and measures approximately 33 by 385 feet in plan. It was built in three phases, in 1948, 1968 and 1987, the first two with trusses supporting the roof and the third, at the north end, with a moment frame. All three sections appear to have been designed by Jack Y. Long, engineer, of Oakland. The largest castings were made here in sand pits on the foundry floor. Jib cranes and traveling cranes for lifting molds, ladles of molten iron, poured castings, and other materials are attached to the frame of this structure. Bands of clerestory windows bring light into the central bay. Ventilating monitors along the ridge of the roof helped to dissipate heat, smoke, and noise.

The central bay replaced an earlier similar structure built of heavy timbers. As the first phase of the earlier structure was built in 1906, it was flanked on both sides by lower shed structures for auxiliary functions to the main casting activity, including core making, mold making, cooling, and chipping. The original timber frame structures of the central bay and the side sheds were enlarged over time. Thus, when the new steel central bay was built beginning in 1948, it was situated between wood structures that had survived from previous phases of construction.

The side sheds were built with wood trusses supporting the roof and skylights. There were ventilating monitors both for areas where smaller castings were made and also over core ovens in the years before the late 1960s when they were dispersed around the plant. The outer walls of these sheds were of a variety of designs, in most cases simply enclosing the space and not carrying any load other than the walls themselves. The front wall, discussed elsewhere in this report, is clad in stucco. Side and rear walls were mostly vertical boards and corrugated iron with some corrugated fiberglass or plastic along the rear wall from recent years.

Within the wood west side shed in the second bay from the Carleton Street end, a portion of the earlier structure was replaced in the 1980s by a high steel structure housing sand handling machinery.

The east side shed is more complicated, with offices at the Carleton Street end, the site of the two original cupolas adjacent to the offices, the site of the three electric furnaces that replaced the cupolas in 1969, interior circulation routes to the east side of the plant (Furnace Street, and Main Cross Street), and the site of the 1980 sand handling system. This was as far north as the wood east side shed was built. Beyond it, beginning with the outside wall of the steel central bay was an outdoor passage to the east side of the plant (Outdoor Cross Street) and, at the north end of the property a large 1985 steel structure for building no-bake cores, designed by engineer Otto H. Rosentreter Company, and built at a cost of $100,000.

Over the years, the wood east side shed was extended further to the east where there was room to expand. In this larger area, there were spaces for a machine shop, core making, mold making, cooling, and chipping. A principal east-west indoor street (Main Cross Street) connected the high central bay with the old core room and pattern shed at the east end of the property. In 1969, in association with the switch to electric furnaces, a concrete block electrical vault was built on the south side of the Main Cross Street. This work was designed by Jack Y. Long, engineer.

Within the sprawling area of the production shed there were few areas with partitions, so that the space was experienced as being a forest of columns, both wood and steel, with light from clerestories and skylights above. The character of the light was affected by the varying roof heights, the product both of the functions of a foundry production shed and the development of the place over time.

Partitions were not built because they would have impeded the flow of materials and workers. They would also have contributed to the hot, stifling atmosphere of the workplace. The absence of partitions also facilitated the ongoing redesign of production processes and enhanced flexibility in the use of space.

2) Pattern Shop

The pattern shop, located just east of the center of the Carleton Street frontage, adjacent to the entrance to Main Access Street, is a two-part structure built in 1910. The street end is two stories measuring 34 by 60 feet, built for designing and building patterns. The north end, measuring about 34 by 28 feet, was a one-story lumber shed for the storage of lumber used in making patterns. The lumber shed was converted to an office for the plant supervisor probably at the time a new pattern building was completed in 1947. In that year alterations, including four partitions and a stairway costing $2,500 were made to the second floor of the pattern shop for a recreation and beer hall for workers. The builder was George S. Tandy. The partitions in the space today probably date from that time.

This is a wood-frame structure with a board-and-batten exterior on the north and west walls, and a stucco finish on the on the east and south walls. The lumber shed is covered by a shed roof and the pattern shop by a nearly flat, slightly pitched gable roof. Double-hung, six-over-six windows are visible in the east wall.

A distinctive feature of the building is an interior truss in the center of the second floor that allows for the elimination of one interior column on the ground floor. In view of the original function of the building as a pattern shop, this appears to have provided space for preparation of full-size drawings of large patterns, for the making of large patterns, or both on the floor below.

3) Pattern Storage Building

The pattern storage building was built in 1938 and enlarged in 1957. It is a three-story structure of post-and-beam construction with a flat roof and an exterior cladding in corrugated iron. Its location apart from the rest of the complex and its fire resistant exterior were common features of foundry pattern storage buildings.

The building consists of three loft floors with shelving for the storage of patterns, a very large number of which are still in the building. Stairs and an elevator serve all three floors. Patterns were moved in an out via industrial rail. There was also a laboratory space on the ground floor.

The original designer and builder of the building is unknown. The 1957 addition was designed by Jack Y. Long, engineer, of Oakland. The cost was $43,750.

4) Sand Storage Building

The sand storage building, near the southeast corner of the property at the foot of Main Access Street, was designed by architect E.L. Bloomster of San Francisco in 1943. It was built by Christensen & Lyons of Oakland and completed in 1944 at a cost of $9,000.

The building is a distinctive two-story structure with three parts: a series of six bulk storage bins on the ground floor, a covered open-sided deck on the second floor, and a cantilevered roof on three sides of the building that covers an electromagnetic crane that runs around its perimeter and along the tops of the bins. It is built of wood post-and beam construction including an exposed frame on the deck to support the cranes as well as the roof. It measures 35 by 95 feet overall and is covered by moderately pitched gable roof sections probably to protect the sand from moisture.

As designed, the electromagnetic crane operated from a small house at the southeast corner of the deck which carried sand from a rail spur along Carleton Street to hatches in the top of each bin where sand was released into the bins. Wide doors on the west side of each bin provided access to the contents from the ground. Over the years, modifications were made to the bins including conversion of one for an inspection room and one for precious metals used in alloys. The space adjacent to the building on the east side was used for storage of coke and pig iron and appears also to have been served by the railspur and electromagnetic crane.

5) Pattern Building/Core Room

The Pattern Building/Core Room, described on the building permit application as a one-room storage building, was designed in 1946 and built in 1947 by George S. Tandy at a cost of $17,000. The initial use was for storage of patterns, but by 1950 it was labeled on maps as a core room. Presumably about that time a high roof structure was built within the space to accommodate two "tower ovens" for baking cores. The building was of post-and-beam construction and measured 90 by 90 feet. The building is clad in corrugated iron with stucco on the east wall and is covered by a roof of parallel gabled sections on trusses. An enclosed section at the northwest corner had office space, a mezzanine, and a second floor.

Like the production shed, this structure was enlarged over time. With its conversion to a core making space, a low, wood structure was added at its south end in 1950 as a tool and parts room for core making. In 1965, a new structure was built at its southwest edge with a high roof for a large core oven, referred to in recent years as a kiln.

6) Flask Shed

At the north edge of the property abutting the pattern storage building, is a simple rectangular open sided shed with corrugated iron walls. This shed is best understood as part of the outside area around it called the flask yard, for the storage of flasks prior to the assembly of molds.

Spatial Organization, Circulation, and Clustering

The building components described above do not exist in isolation but have essential functional relationships to one another. As the organization of functions changed with technology and the growth of business, buildings were enlarged and modified to accommodate the new needs. Often changes were made without removing newly obsolete features. Thus, the buildings today reflect the operation of the foundry at the time it closed, but also provided much evidence of the way things were done in earlier phases of the history of the business.

The plant was organized to accommodate the five principal steps in the operation of the Macaulay Foundry: pattern making, core making, mold making, pouring, and cleaning and inspection. Each of these principal tasks had a foreman in charge and all worked under a plant superintendent. All of these managers had offices on the foundry floor. Each principal task involved both specialized activities and activities shared with others. Among shared functions were those of the general offices, plant engineer, shipping and receiving, and worker's facilities like toilets and lockers. The tasks were clustered or kept separate depending on a variety of factors and were housed in specific areas of the plant for efficiency and safety.

Materials were moved around the plant connecting activity areas in various ways. The oldest system, an industrial rail network was still in operation in the late 1960s, but appears to have been abandoned by 1993. Some of the hardware of rails and turning transfer tables is still in place. The industrial rail system functioned over dirt, sand, or paved ground, all of which were part of

the earlier foundry. An irregular grid of tracks provided access to every part of the plant. When industrial rail was replaced by forklift-and-pallet material handling, all circulation spaces had to be paved. The industrial rail network established the principal lines of circulation that remain in place today. These are labeled on the accompanying map (the names are not historic names but are used in this report only, to facilitate cross-referencing with the text).

While the industrial rail and forklift-and-pallet systems moved materials all over the plant, short-haul movement of heavy materials was done by cranes. An electromagnetic crane moved sand, pig iron, and other bulk materials between railroad cars and storage bins and yards. Jib cranes and traveling cranes carried ladles for pouring iron and picked up large molds and heavy castings in the production shed. Traveling cranes were also used in the core room.

These circulation features were used to connect the various tasks and parts of the plant, as follows:

Pattern making functions were always on the east side of the plant, separate from the foundry as a precaution against fire. Pattern making involved design, drafting, and skilled carpentry. The work required a supply of wood. After molds were made, patterns were stored. By the time the foundry closed, there was an accumulation of a large number of patterns whose storage required a great deal of space. Because of the constrained site, pattern work was spread among different buildings. At the time the foundry closed, it was located primarily in the original pattern shop and in the pattern storage building. Patterns were designed and made in the pattern shop and moved by forklift and pallet to the pattern storage building, ready for use.

During the first fifty years or so of the foundry's ninety-six years on this site, cores were made of moist sand baked in numerous small ovens scattered around the production shed. Beginning about 1950, a new core room was established in a recently built structure on the east side of the property located more-or-less between the pattern shop and the pattern storage building. Two new large tower core ovens that projected above the existing roof into a new roof house were built. This change in technology required an expanded core-making area including a new core machine room, without reducing the need for core ovens in the production shed.

The southeast corner of the property was allocated to storage of bulk materials next to the rail spur that originally delivered them. The sand storage building held sand and precious metals, and the open space next to it, formerly for coke and pig iron storage, was used for storage of flasks.

Everything came together in the production shed. Patterns, sand, and flasks, which were also stored in the yard between the pattern storage building and the production shed, were brought into the north end of the production shed. These were brought together on conveyor lines where molds were made. Patterns were removed from the molds and returned on conveyor lines to the pattern storage building. Continuing along conveyor lines, cores were added, either from the core room across the plant made from conventional materials, or from no-bake sands along the north half of

the east side of the central bay. No-bake sands were introduced in 1966 for the making of cores with chemically bonded sand that wasn't baked.

There was a second set of conveyor lines in the south half of the east side of the central bay south of the Main Cross Street. These were for smaller castings and could be poured on the conveyor lines. Large molds were poured in the floor of the central bay. Iron for the molds was heated in three electric furnaces along the east side of the central bay.

After the molds were poured and cooled sufficiently to be handled, they were moved back across the plant on Furnace Street and Main Cross Street to the eastern part of the production shed for cleaning, grinding, and inspection. This area was along Carleton Street so that after passing inspection, castings were adjacent to loading areas for shipment. Some castings were moved to a type of heat treatment furnace called a car-type furnace, with a platform that moved in and out of the furnace on rails, for an additional step before cleaning.

At the rear of the east end of the production area north of Main Cross Street is an enclosed area built as a machine shop and a large adjacent area for maintenance and miscellaneous storage.

Architecture

According to Anthony Kirk, the current stucco, brick, and red tile façade of the Macaulay Foundry was added in the late 1920s. This stretched across the entire Carleton Street frontage of the property when it was built, both to provide a complete attractive front and to establish a wall for security.

Since it was built, the construction of the sand storage building at the east end of the Carleton Street frontage in 1944 and the new steel structure of the central bay of the production shed in 1948 have altered the impression of a continuous stucco front. There is no stucco on the front of the sand storage building and the steel central bay retains only the brick base and a narrow coating of stucco above it.

The decorative front of the plant is a veneer with a red brick base, stucco walls, and a coping of red mission tiles. It is loosely in the Mediterranean Style. It consists, more-or-less of alternating one- or two-story sections, with eight sections in all. Some of the sections are the front of a building behind, such as that of the pattern shop. Others are fronts of open yards or parts of buildings. Some windows light interior spaces behind and others are only for appearance's sake. Except for some windows and all the doors, this façade reveals little about the plant behind it. The doors, whether of ordinary size for people or oversized for vehicles, were important features of the circulation system and operation of the foundry at the time the façade was created.

Two of the sections of the façade are more highly embellished than the rest. The pattern shop front is a symmetrical composition of windows and a central door. The wood-sash fixed casement windows have twelve lights on the ground floor and nine lights on the second floor. The

door itself has been replaced by a modern steel door, but above the doorway is a composition of short, engaged colonettes with finials and pendants. Above the second floor windows are hood moldings. These decorative details derive loosely from gothic sources.

The front of the general offices is a composition that is both balanced and asymmetrical. Four windows above three openings — a pair of windows and a door — appears balanced. Like the pattern shop, these windows have nine lights above and twelve below. The windows are all rectangular and the door is arched. But this is in contrast to the composition of other details. At the east end of the parapet is a miniature tower with arched window openings and a red-tiled gable roof. At the east end of the façade is a small projecting box with a red-tile roof that appears to be an addition, possibly for electrical or telecommunications equipment. Across the parapet are square and rectangular features in the stucco that suggest the ends of wood beams. Between the two floors is a long tile sign in white with blue letters and a black border that says: "H.C. Macaulay Foundry Co."

The façade of the storage yard between the pattern shop and the chipping room area of the production shed has a façade, only a false front, in two parts. Next to the pattern shop is a two-story wall with two windows on each floor, twelve lights below and six above. Next to the chipping room is a high wall with a symmetrical gabled parapet. There is a large wood loading door in the center of this façade above the brick base so that the bottom of the door is at the level for loading rail cars or trucks. In the center of the parapet above the door is a diamond shaped "Macaulay" sign, possibly of porcelain enamel, identical to the sign on the façade of the central bay of the production shed. The yard inside the door was originally for broken up scrap.

The section between the scrap-yard wall and the general offices is a two story wall in an asymmetrical composition with wide, metal roll-up doors on either side of a pair of windows, twelve lights below and six above. These doors opened on the end of the chipping room where cleaned and inspected castings were ready to be shipped. The two large vehicle doors have been enlarged, a central standard door has been removed, and six windows above the vehicle doors have been removed.

Between the general offices and the central bay of the production shed there is a two-story wall with additional offices behind. This wall is a symmetrical composition with three windows above and two below. One of the upper windows has six lights. All of the windows appear to have been altered. On the ground floor, the central part of the wall originally had a door that was removed before 1968.

The street façade of the steel central bay of the production shed has been inserted into the continuous stucco wall leaving a red brick base and a portion of the stuccoed surface above it. But this largest piece of the façade is mostly steel industrial windows in a sheet metal wall. There is a diamond shaped "Macaulay" sign in the parapet. At the ground level is a large vehicle entry with a steel roll-up door.

The westernmost section of the stucco façade is a two-story wall with twelve light windows below and six light windows above. This section has been altered with the removal of a portion of the brick base and the installation of two vehicle openings with steel roll-up doors and two standard doors. A distinctive feature of this portion of the façade is its slight curve at the west end. This reflects not the property line but the alignment of the right-of-way of the rail spur that originally linked the railroad with the foundry.

Alterations Since the Foundry

Since the foundry closed there have been numerous relatively minor alterations to the plant. In the production shed, areas have been enclosed on either side of the central bay and on either side of Main Cross Street. Enclosures have obscured the continuity of Furnace Street and Inspection Street. In the pattern storage building there have been enclosures of peripheral areas for offices.

PROPERTY HISTORY

Site History

Before the arrival of the Spanish in the late eighteenth century, the future site of the Macaulay Foundry was part of the territory of the Huichin people, hunter–gatherers who had been in the area for at least three thousand years. Active use of the area under Spain began with a 48,000-acre land grant, known as Rancho San Antonio, to Luis Maria Peralta in 1820. In 1842 Peralta's son, Domingo Peralta, received a 10,000-12,000 acre portion of the rancho, including much of the future City of Berkeley and the Macaulay Foundry site. From the time of the establishment of the rancho until the area began to develop in the 1850s, the site of the Macaulay Foundry was part of a vast area of cattle grazing. (Wollenberg 2008: 2-4, 6-9; Kellersberger 1857)

Following the annexation of California by the United States and an influx of people drawn by the Gold Rush, squatters came to the rancho lands after 1853. By 1854, there was a road roughly parallel to the shore of the bay connecting the ranchos of what is now Contra Costa County with Oakland. This was originally called the Contra-Costa Road and is now known as San Pablo Avenue. (Wollenberg 2008: 17) It provided access to markets for previously isolated areas and served as a catalyst for development. Among areas affected was the future area of West Berkeley, including the future site of the Macaulay Foundry.

Development of West Berkeley was inhibited by uncertainty over land titles from the Spanish and Mexican eras, which would take years to settle in the courts. Nevertheless the area between San Pablo Avenue and the Bay, including the future Macaulay Foundry site, was settled by farmers. Much of this land was divided in long, narrow strips stretching between the road and the Bay so that each property owner would have access both to land and water transportation, although substantial improvements would be needed to accommodate water transportation, as the bay frontage was too shallow in its natural state for any but the smallest flat bottom boats.

Among the earliest residents in the area of the future Macaulay Foundry were the Carleton, Lee, and Hardwick families. According to a newspaper article, in 1858 the property of Edward and Carmelita Castro Lee "stretched between what is now San Pablo Avenue and the bay at what was then known as Carleton Station." Except that Carleton Station didn't exist until twenty years later when the railroad was built in 1877, this describes the property that Henry Erskine and Hepsibeth Eames Carleton bought in 1858. (George Pettitt's history of Berkeley says that the Carleton's bought the property from Hugh Heur, a squatter.) According to the same article, the first American child born in Berkeley was Charles E. Carleton "half an hour" before Elizabeth Lee, the first girl born in Berkeley. (The article did not consider whether Native American, Mexican, or Chinese children may have been born earlier.) The families "lived only a short way across the bay flats" from each other. (*Oakland Tribune* 23 July 1940) If this is accurate it may be that Charles E. Carleton was born on what is now the Macaulay Foundry property, as the earliest known Carleton family house was there by 1896, and possibly much earlier.

It is not clear if the two families were on the same property or adjacent properties. The Carletons may have been in the area before they bought the land including the future Macaulay site. Similarly, the Lees may already have been in the area. Carmelita Castro Lee was "a member of the famous Castro family which owned much of Alameda County in the days of the dons." (*Oakland Tribune* 23 July 1940)

The Hardwick family owned the narrow strip of land immediately north of the Carleton's property, also stretching from San Pablo Avenue to the bay. Thomas Hardwick, a farmer, purchased this property, consisting of about twenty-five acres in 1860. His son, Edward P. Hardwick, with whom Thomas divided the property, was a master mariner. They lived on San Pablo Avenue near Dwight Way until 1895.

The Carleton (often spelled Carlton) family owned the property and farmed it from 1858 to 1906. Henry Erskine Carleton (1812-1877) and his wife Hepsibeth Eames Carleton (born 1812) came to California from Maine in 1850 with their sons George H. Carleton (1844-1901) and Charles E. Carleton (1850-1937). Henry had been a carpenter and in 1850 owned property worth $1,000 in Maine. He acquired mining interests in Placer County and bought this property in Alameda County that would be worth $9,000 ten years later in 1860.

According to the 1860 Census of Agriculture, in that year Henry E. Carleton had 58 acres of improved farmland on which he had two houses, three cows, three swine, three "other" head of livestock, and raised 500 bushels of wheat and 800 bushels of oats. The Macaulay Foundry was later built on what would have been the center of the operation. Along with others, "Carleton . . . probably . . . sold grain to the Pioneer Starch and Grist Mill." (Pettitt 1973: 37)

While continuing to farm, in later decades the Carleton sons engaged in other work as well. George, who lived on the property as late as 1870, was an Oakland policeman who became the first electrician for the city and created Oakland's first system for street lights. He also had

"considerable success" with the family's Swift Shore and Main Top Consolidated Mining Company in Placer County. Charles continued to live on the property his whole life. Except for a period as a "stockbroker" (as listed in the 1880 census), he continued to farm the land.

While the family farmed the property, there were signs that its potential value may have been for higher uses. In 1868, the Board of Tide Land Commissioners was established by the State of California to survey and sell the shallow lands around San Francisco Bay. In 1872, they published a map of the tide lands along the Alameda and Contra Costa County shore including the mud flats immediately adjacent to the Carleton property. On this map, there was shown the "projected line" of the Central Pacific Rail Road more-or-less where its successor, the Southern Pacific, would later build a rail line along Third Street.

The future potential of the land changed for several reasons around 1877. First, the uncertainty over land titles was resolved in an 1877 decision of the United States Supreme Court, as shown on a map known as the Kellersberger Map. (Kellersberger 1857) This map included ninety-four numbered plots of various sizes on the 16,970.68-acre "Ranchos of Vincente & Domingo Peralta." The future site of the Macaulay Foundry was within an area designated as Plot No. 59. Plot No. 59 was a four-sided parcel of 141.58 acres that stretched between the County Road (now San Pablo Avenue) on the east and San Francisco Bay on the west.

With the issue of land titles settled, the main transcontinental line of the Southern Pacific railroad into its Oakland terminus changed. Previously it had entered the area around San Francisco Bay via Niles Canyon in southern Alameda County, and from there had come north to Oakland. In 1877, it was re-routed to a more direct and efficient route across the Carquinez Strait at Benicia, and from there came south along the bayshore, on the way to Oakland. This new route crossed the west edge of what was now confirmed in the Supreme Court decision to be the Carleton's land and probably involved a substantial payment to the family for the right-of-way.

With the land titles confirmed, there was a proliferation of development plans throughout the area. On 16 November 1877, a subdivision of land between San Pablo Avenue and the bay that included the future site of the Macaulay Foundry was filed with the County Recorder. Filed on a document titled *Map Showing Subdivisions of the Lands of T. and E. Hardwick in Plot No. 59 of the V. and D. Peralta Ranchos,* the subdivision included the lands of Thomas Hardwick and his son Edward P. Hardwick, the Carleton family, and the Jean Noel family.

The Hardwick subdivision was an extension of the grids of Ocean View on the north and of the Mathews Tract in Plot No. 58, immediately across San Pablo Avenue from Plot No. 59, to the east. The Hardwick grid was a long rectangular plan of sixteen full and partial blocks between San Pablo Avenue and the bay. It extended two blocks north-south from Dwight Way to Derby Street with Parker Street in between. From east to west it was at right angles to San Pablo Avenue and to the grid of the new Mathews Tract across San Pablo to the east with which its streets (Dwight, Parker, and Derby) were aligned. Its cross streets, aligned with Ocean View,

were numbered from Third, closest to the bay, to Tenth. The railroad ran along Third Street with portions of the subdivision on either side.

A small part of the subdivision west of Third Street and the railroad tracks consisted of two partial blocks of twelve through-lots that fronted on the bay. In the main part of the subdivision east of Third Street, the blocks varied slightly in size and configuration of lots but typically were about 250 by 600 feet with twenty-four lots. The blocks were numbered from 141 to 160, continuing the system that had been established in Ocean View in 1873.

An atlas published in 1878 showed a schematic version of the Hardwick subdivision with an overlay of property lines labeled according to owner. In three parallel east-west strips, Jean Noel owned the north strip, Thomas and Edward Hardwick owned two narrow central strips, and H.E. Carleton owned a southern strip with 28 acres. From this it appears that Carleton had sold some land since 1860 when the family farmed 58 acres.

At the time of these changes, the Carleton property was a short distance south of the small but active community of Ocean View. In 1876, Henry Carleton had been appointed Overseer of the Ocean View Road District, a lucrative and politically influential position. In 1878, Ocean View and Berkeley were merged and incorporated as the City of Berkeley.

Although ready to be developed, little development occurred in this part of the West Berkeley for almost thirty more years. The 1894 Sanborn map for Berkeley and Ocean View did not cover the area, probably because the only development was a scattering of structures associated with farming, such as isolated houses and barns. A few blocks south, across what is now Ashby Avenue, the town of Klinkerville was established in 1885 for about fifteen blocks on the west side of San Pablo. The name was changed to Golden Gate in 1888, and the area was annexed to Oakland in 1897. Although the Carleton property was not within this area, the Carletons were sometimes referred to as living in Golden Gate.

During the years when the Carletons farmed, the Hardwick subdivision map was only an idea that would mean nothing until streets were opened and lots were sold. In 1896, the city opened Sixth Street through the area. The only things presumed to have been built there by that time were the farm residences and outbuildings of the “Carleton Homestead,” on the west side of Sixth between Parker and Carleton Streets.

By 1900, Charles E. Carleton had converted the farm to a dairy operation, listed as on the Bay near “Carleton Avenue.” At that time he lived on Sixth Street near the corner of Carleton — exactly on the future site of the Macaulay Foundry — and his mother, Hepsibeth, lived a short distance away on Carleton at the corner of San Pablo. “Carleton Avenue” probably dates from the establishment of Carleton Station in 1877 or later, so-named because of its construction on Carleton family land.

It is possible that there are photographs of the property associated with the survey, construction, and use of the railroad and of Carleton Station, but none have yet been identified. The well-known artist, Giuseppe Cadenasso, made several paintings around 1900 of this part of Berkeley, looking west across the tide lands.

Everything changed with the great earthquake of 18 April 1906, which resulted in the relocation of many businesses, industries, and residents from San Francisco to Berkeley. With the sale of most of the Carleton property to Byron Jackson Iron Works in 1906 including the tide lands at the bay end of the property, development was begun of the Carleton's farmland.

The plan of that portion of the Carleton's land that was included in the 1877 Hardwick Tract was modified to accommodate the new situation. The Hardwick Tract had been designed at an angle across the property lines, and only the Carleton's portion of the tract was sold to Byron Jackson.

The Byron Jackson plan, as shown in two similar stages on maps in 1907 and 1909, was constrained only by very limited prior development: the establishment of the Carleton Homestead independently of the Hardwick subdivision, the opening of Sixth Street as shown on the Hardwick subdivision map, and the creation of Carleton Avenue without regard to the Hardwick plan. Thus, the Byron Jackson plan was almost completely free to come up with something new — it allocated the east half to "residence lots" and the west half to "factory sites." Nevertheless, it retained several features, more-or-less, of the Hardwick Tract. Most importantly, it retained the north-south streets from Fifth to Tenth Streets, either as streets or as lots, most of which would become streets by 1909. This maintained a relationship of the area to the city's grid. Also, the subdivision of residence lots from Seventh Street to San Pablo Avenue followed the rationale of the original, although the lots were slightly smaller and the configuration of lots on each block was different because of changes in the street plan.

A major change was the designation of an east-west street not previously shown in the Hardwick subdivision. This was "Carleton Street," which appears already to have existed, possibly informally, as the only street connection to Carleton Station, running between the railroad tracks and San Pablo Avenue.

This new Carleton Street was essential because the property boundaries did not include any east-west streets from the Hardwick plan. The southern edge of the property was approximately in the alignment of Derby Street in the Hardwick subdivision, but because Derby was at an angle and overlapped the adjacent property owned by someone else, it could not be built as planned.

The Carleton family retained a large residence lot on San Pablo Avenue where they would relocate and build a new house (still standing but altered for a church, now Covenant Worship Center at 2622 San Pablo Avenue, scheduled to be replaced) by 1911. Their previous home, designated on the Byron Jackson plan as "Carlton Homestead" was located on the west side of Sixth Street about 125 feet north of Carleton Street.

The other major change was the designation of the western blocks as "Factory Sites," served by a rail spur that curved from the north into Carleton Street up to Seventh Street. Two factory sites were occupied and five others were "proposed factory sites." The factory sites were on superblocks that extended from Third almost to Seventh Street, with one superblock on either side of Carleton Street. These superblocks included sections of Fifth and Sixth Streets designated as lots. At the time of the April 1907 Byron Jackson plan the largest factory was Byron Jackson Iron Works occupying the west half of the north superblock.

The other factory was the Macaulay Foundry, also in the north superblock, adjacent to Byron Jackson. The Macaulay site measured roughly 150 by 330 feet and stretched from Fifth to Sixth Streets, occupying a portion of each street. The Macaulay site had three buildings separated by open space: a large foundry in the west half, a building in the east half which may be the pattern shop that still exists, and a water tank behind the pattern shop.

When the Macaulay Foundry was first established, the old Carleton Homestead remained on a separate property behind it on the north side. This relationship was shown on the Byron Jackson map of April 1909. Sometime later that year, Macaulay bought the homestead site on the north and a portion of the Fifth Street right-of-way on the west in the first of a series of land acquisitions. Subsequent acquisitions of adjacent property were made in 1914, 1916, 1918, and 1919. Between 1919 and 1931, additional purchases were made including the entire Sixth Street right-of-way and property on the north that had been part of the Hardwick farm including a panhandle that stretched to Parker Street. By 1931, the Macaulay property was at its maximum size.

H.C. Macaulay Foundry

The following company history is drawn largely from Anthony Kirk's 1996 book, *Founded by the Bay: The History of Macaulay Foundry, 1896-1996* (Kirk 1996).

The H.C. Macaulay Company had its beginnings as a part of another company, Byron Jackson Machine Works, established in the early 1870s in Woodland where it made agricultural machinery. In 1878, the Byron Jackson company moved to San Francisco where it established the first mass production of centrifugal pumps. These and other pumps were used extensively in the western states in "mining, reclamation, irrigation, dredging, and municipal waterworks." (Kirk 1996: 10) The Byron Jackson operation had two principal types of work, one for the casting of iron components and the other for building machinery that used castings as principal components —pumps, engines, threshing machines, windmills, derricks, and other things. These two functions occupied adjacent buildings, a foundry and a machine shop, located at the corner of Sixth and Bluxome Streets.

Although the company had a good reputation and had been successful, a severe depression in the 1890s brought hard times. The foundry in particular was struggling and Byron Jackson offered to give it to H.C. Macaulay, the foundry foreman, with the expectation that he would continue to

supply Byron Jackson with castings. To make the foundry profitable, Macaulay could also take on other outside business.

Macaulay's company was at first known by its location, as the Bluxome Street Foundry. In 1900, it was first listed in directories as H.C. Macaulay & Company. During the first ten years of independence, Macaulay's largest customer was Byron Jackson Machine Works, mostly producing parts for pumps. As a "job shop," Macaulay mostly produced custom designed parts for Jackson and others. The company also produced standard commercial parts like manhole covers, sewer grates, etc.

The great earthquake and fire of 1906 that destroyed much of San Francisco also destroyed both the Byron Jackson Machine Works and the Macaulay Foundry. With the old site encumbered by debris, with the roads impassible, and with an absence of utilities, to quickly resume operations both companies moved out of San Francisco. Byron Jackson bought most of the twenty-eight acre Carleton farm in Berkeley, including the adjacent tidelands. With far more land that they needed, Jackson subdivided the property for residence and factory sites and leased the large parcel next door to its own factory site to the Macaulay Foundry.

Two months after the earthquake and two weeks before building permits would be issued for new construction in San Francisco, on 20 June 1906, the Macaulay Foundry made its first castings in Berkeley. The buildings and structures of the plant were still under construction and at least one part of the casting process, the making of patterns, was performed elsewhere — at the Reynolds Harvester plant in Richmond. The day after the first casting was made the company was incorporated (on 21 June 1906) and the name changed to H.C. Macaulay Foundry Company. In December 1906, the company initiated the purchase of the site of the new plant for $4,000 from Byron Jackson Machine Works.

In the beginning the principal foundry building was an approximately thirty-eight foot wide wood production shed that housed most steps in the foundry process: core making, mold making, pouring, chipping, and grinding. Pattern making was probably in a separate building almost from the beginning. The new foundry was designed with direct access to the Byron Jackson plant next door, probably by industrial rail.

A major advantage of the new Berkeley location over the constrained site in San Francisco was its spaciousness. While the dense city around the old site severely limited the possibility of expansion, the new, larger Berkeley site had room to grow on the north, east and west. The potential for expansion could accommodate an increase in business on the one hand, and new and more efficient technologies and processes on the other. For both of these reasons, both the site and the facilities of the plan would be under a nearly continuous process of growth and change.

At first, in addition to Byron Jackson, the Macaulay Foundry had three major outside customers. Business flourished and in 1909, they bought additional land and expanded the main foundry building thirty-four feet to the west, encroaching on the former right-of-way of Fifth Street. In

1910, they built a long garage structure at the rear (20 x 90 feet), and a pattern shop and lumber shed which are still standing.

In 1911, business had grown substantially to include about twelve outside customers. In addition to Byron Jackson Machine Works, these included several gasoline engine and automobile makers, notably Atlas Gas Engine Company, Doak Gas Engine Company, Union Gas Engine Company, and, in Berkeley, the Hall-Scott Motor Car Company. Among many other things, for Byron Jackson, Macaulay cast municipal pumps for many American cities, including the pumps used in the Auxiliary Water Supply System in San Francisco, an internationally influential system that is still in operation today. The agricultural pumps made for Byron Jackson transformed the landscape and economy of the Central Valley of California.

The 1911 Sanborn map showed a sprawling, irregular main foundry building, or production shed, within which were two cupolas and three core ovens. Within or contiguous with this main structure were spaces designated as offices, a carpenter shop, and a compressor house. Standing separately on the site were a warehouse, ladle shed, blacksmith shop, combined pattern shop and lumber shed, storage building and water tower. In addition, in the northeast corner of the Macaulay property, left over from the Carleton family farm, was a small one-story house on Sixth Street and a tankhouse behind. Also in that year but not shown on the map was new equipment including two five-ton cranes, a traveling crane in the chipping room powered by an air compressor, and a molding machine.

Between 1912 and 1919, the company bought five additional parcels of land and built three additions to the foundry. They also began casting aluminum for the first time and adding other materials, particularly steel, to the molten iron mix in the first of an ongoing effort to produce alloys with characteristics suitable for different specific purposes.

With the war in Europe beginning in 1914, and the U.S. entry into the war in 1917, Macaulay Foundry's business increased, particularly with Hall-Scott Motor Company for whom they cast aircraft engines used by the U.S. and eight other countries. In 1914, it was "one of the largest foundries about San Francisco Bay." (Kirk 1996: 24) Macaulay also cast the first engines for the Boeing aircraft company in 1916.

The company had made large profits during the war and immediately afterward and bought more land and added to the foundry again in 1919-1920. Production at the foundry continued to grow during the 1920s, from 2,000 tons per year in 1919 to 4,632 tons in 1929. The company built new additions in 1924 and 1925, and at the height of the boom of the late 1920s, added the decorative stucco surface to the Carleton Street façade.

During these years, the company cast two engines for a Navy dirigible that set a long-distance flight record in 1919. In 1921, they began casting tractor engines that Hall-Scott built for Holt Manufacturing Company. For Hall-Scott they also built bus, truck, and fire truck engines and a series of engines over many years for Harry A. Miller, a famous race-car designer, used in cars

that won the Indianapolis 500. In 1923, as part of growth in the oil industry, they cast pumps for Signal Hill in Long Beach and a pipeline from Signal Hill to Los Angeles harbor. They also cast machinery for Peet Brothers and Jacuzzi Brothers in Berkeley.

With the growth of business for new purposes they increased their use of alloys with steel, nickel and chromium in melts to produce iron with different characteristics. In 1929, they installed a new molding machine, described by Anthony Kirk as a "combined jarring, molding, and mold reversing machine." (Kirk 1996: 43)

The continuous period of growth and change in the 1920s ended with the Great Depression of the 1930s. Many of the incremental changes of the 1920s are not known in detail but are shown on the 1931 Sanborn map. At that time the property had grown through purchases to the same size as it is today. The main foundry itself was a sprawling interconnected complex, built of wood posts and trusses supporting roofs of different heights over spaces for different types of work, and monitors and clerestories to bring light to the interior. Within the foundry building complex there were more core ovens and a new compressor room to power cranes and other machinery, and a new machine shop.

Outside of the main complex were new sand bins next to an area for coke piles — both served by the rail spur — in the southeast corner; storage, pattern storage, warehouse, and repair buildings abutting the main complex at the east end; a new pattern shop and an unlabeled building in the northeast corner; and a new core room and a small garage in the northwest corner. A large open area of the rear was labeled "flask yard." To accommodate these changes the blacksmith shop at the center, and the warehouse and dwelling in the two north corners had been removed.

The Great Depression brought about a drastic reduction in the business of the Macaulay Foundry. In the early and mid 1930s, they kept busy casting pumps for the Colorado River Aqueduct that brought water to Los Angeles. Business began to grow again in the second half of the decade resulting in an addition to the main foundry in 1936 and, in 1938, a new free-standing pattern storage building at the rear of the property. The growth in this period was in spite of the move of Byron Jackson Machine Works in 1937 which resulted in much less work from them. At the end of the decade, as before World War I, there was a big increase in work associated with war in Europe. In 1939, the plant began producing a large number of aircraft engines for Hall-Scott and was enlarged to accommodate the new business.

By the spring of 1941, even before the United States entered the war, the plant reached its production capacity. In 1941-1942 the company developed a plan to handle the increased demands of wartime. The first result of this was an 8,500 square foot addition to the main foundry, probably the largest among many since the plant was built. In 1943-1944, there were many more additions and alterations including a sand storage building, three ventilating monitors on the main foundry roof, a new workshop, two small additions to the foundry, a 6,500 square-foot addition, an addition to the office area, a new scrap pile, a new gate building, gas pumps and

gas tanks. These changes were primarily for the production of aircraft engines but also served for casting Liberty ship engines for Joshua Hendy Iron Works, and Navy boat engines for Hall-Scott.

For all the growth and difficult precision production up to and during World War II, the methods used to create castings had remained little changed since the company began, and there was only very limited mechanization. Apart from the industrial rail network of hand carts on iron rails, improved molding machines, and air hoists that had replaced some jib cranes, the work of the foundry was labor intensive and depended to an overwhelming degree on the skill of the workers.

When the war was over, in 1946 the company embarked on the first of a series of start-and-stop campaigns to modernize the plant in order to increase production capacity and decrease the size and cost of the labor force. This effort resulted in the construction of Building No. 3 at the northeast corner of the foundry, as an improved space for coremaking with "a core blower and new core ovens." They installed "more powerful compressors" for air hoists and other equipment, and "an enclosed blast cleaner" for the last step in the production of castings and other purposes. (Kirk 1996: 58) They made expensive modifications to the cupola. And they built a new storage building, added partitions, and created a recreation-beer hall above the pattern shop.

In 1947-1948, they rebuilt the principal space at the center of the main foundry building with a long-rectangular steel-frame structure that had a steel craneway. This was the first steel structure at the plant. It replaced portions of the original wood foundry structure as well as portions of additions that had been made over many years. After the initial establishment of the plant and apart from many incremental changes, this was the biggest construction undertaking in the history of the foundry.

While the work load decreased after the war and there were changes in the types of castings ordered by clients, there was still much business with Hall-Scott, American Can, and others. The demand for gray iron, a long-time specialty of the Macaulay Foundry, actually increased until 1951, when it decreased in the face of demand for more variable alloys.

After these first steps at modernization that focused on the buildings, in 1949 the company announced another phase that would focus on equipment — "a massive long-range program of modernization." (Kirk 1996: 61) In 1950, they installed new molding machines, sand handling equipment, and conveyor lines. These and other changes in that period lessened the physical demands of labor. For example, the conveyor lines made it easier to move molds, cores, flasks, and castings, and the Handy Sandy "eliminated the back-breaking work of shoveling sand by hand." (Kirk 1996: 62) The changes also diminished the number of employees required for many steps in the process. For example, where previously six workers could make thirty molds in a day, the same number of men could make up to 140 molds in a day. The installation of a metallurgical laboratory in that year represented a different aspect of modernization.

Despite these various modernizations and the creation of a sales department, business decreased in the 1950s and early 1960s. In 1958, the Hall-Scott Motor Company, one of Macaulay's best customers for many years, was sold and moved to Ohio. In the early 1960s, business shifted from engines toward the dredging and machine tool industries.

Even in this slow period, improvements were made. From 1952-1954, they bought new sand mixing and conditioning equipment for molding with synthetic sands. In 1957 the Pattern Storage building at the rear of the property was doubled in size. In 1960, they built a new craneway and a new cupola for the production of ductile iron, with qualities useful in pipes and some automobile parts.

At this point, in 1964 looking back after less than twenty years of post-war modernization, an officer of the company said, "If H.C. Macaulay could somehow miraculously return to the foundry he created, he would require a guide and interpreter to explain the innumerable changes that have occurred during his absence. Aside from the building, cupola, and scrap pile (and even these have changed) he would find little to remind him of 'the good old days'." (Kirk 1996: 75)

In 1965, they built a large extension of the 1948 steel craneway. They built concrete pits in the foundry floor for pouring large nickel-alloy casts for machine tool manufacturing, dredging and missile testing. Their largest casting, for Lockheed in 1968, weighed over 70,000 pounds.

In the mid 1960s they began a new long-range modernization campaign that, according to Kirk, was "part of a continuing cycle of adaptation . . . in a world of accelerating change . . . respond[ing] to the shaping imperatives of new technologies, market forces, and government regulations." (Kirk 1996: 76) These changes would be realized over several years for molding machines, ladles, cranes, ovens, and grinders. One of the major changes of this period was the introduction of "no-bake" sands that were bonded chemically rather than in an oven. With this change, "the ancient craft of making a mold underwent a revolution." (Kirk 1996: 76) This change involved new machines to mix the sands and reduction of the many core ovens that had been located all over the plant. Another major change was the construction of an electric furnace in 1969 to replace the old cupolas for melting iron.

The establishment of the Bay Area Pollution Control District in 1959 lead to the installation of the first air pollution control equipment, an air filtering device called a baghouse, in 1962. The federal Air Quality Act of 1967 lead to more pollution control systems. Construction of one of these, in 1972, required delivery of steel ducting by helicopter.

There were a variety of changes in the 1980s, most of them relatively minor. The most important were probably those associated with the handling and cleaning of no-bake sands (for custom, precision castings) including machinery for a $170,000 sand reclamation system begun in 1980, new sand pits in 1981, and a new conveyor line that carried large flasks from a sand chute to a rollover molding machine. Also, in 1985, the ladle repair room and carpenters shop in the northwest corner of the plant were removed for a 5,040 square foot addition to the main foundry.

This addition was a core room designed to make large cores, located near the pattern shop and sand supplies, and equipped with three new craneways and conveyor lines that transported materials into the main central bay of the foundry.

In the early 1990s the green sand handling system for commercial castings became more fully automated. By 1995 there were three electric furnaces in operation, melting 70,000 pounds of iron and alloys every day. A principal customer in this period was the Solar Turbines Company of San Diego, buying casts for "large industrial gas turbine engines and turbomachinery systems." (Kirk 1996: 81) Among other large customers were P.G. & E., Hewlett-Packard, and Fadal Engineering.

Around the time of the centennial of the company in 1996, Macaulay Foundry made "the largest castings of any foundry on the Pacific Coast." According to Frank Miranda, the president and general manager of the company, "Fifty percent of the work we have, no other foundry around can make." (Kirk 1996: 84) And according to Kirk, Macaulay was "one of a handful of American jobbing foundries that makes complex and difficult castings, with numerous cores and to close tolerances in a wide range of alloys." (Kirk 1996: 84)

In 1998, the last major changes were made to the foundry operation. In that year a new exterior sand reclamation system and a new baghouse were installed.

Macaulay Foundry ceased operations in 2002.

After the Foundry

After the foundry closed in 2002, most of the machinery, equipment, furnishings, and materials of the business were sold off, except for a large collection of patterns in the Pattern Shop. A year after it closed, in late 2003 the property was sold to John Allen and Ken David, real estate investors. Since 2004, the buildings and spaces of the former foundry have been leased to a variety of tenants for a variety of types of uses including: light manufacturing, storage, office, vehicle repair, etc.

When the property was sold, the buildings and structures were as they had been when the foundry closed. Since that time, while the foundry structures, materials, and spaces have remained in place, partitions and other modifications have been made to accommodate the new uses.

People of the Foundry

The people of the Macaulay Foundry were organized, as in most industrial enterprises in a hierarchical structure with a principal division between management and labor. Above the divide were owners and managers and below the divide were trainees, apprentices, journeymen of the various trades, master craftsmen, and others.

There was a porousness to the divide that allowed some workers to rise to positions of management. Indeed, H.C. Macaulay and all of the early leaders of the company began as

laborers who learned the foundry crafts including patternmaker, coremaker, molder, melter, chipper, and grinder before rising to management positions. In several cases, the original leaders of the company were succeeded by sons and grandsons, most of whom also began by apprenticing in the crafts.

In the beginning, according to Anthony Kirk in *Founded by the Bay*, a history of the Macaulay Foundry Company, "between workmen and owners, there was . . . a bond of common interest" that was an important factor in the early development of the business. According to Thomas A. Cuthill, secretary-treasurer of the corporation since 1906, who spoke at H.C. Macaulay's funeral in 1938, Macaulay had a "keen personal interest in the welfare of all the employees of the company." (Kirk 1998:8, 49)

By 1901, however, differences were apparent. In that year, metal workers in San Francisco struck for ten months for a nine-hour day, winning a victory that was shared by the workers at the Macaulay Foundry. In 1906, shortly after the relocation to Berkeley, workers struck again for thirty days, winning an eight-hour day. When the strike began, a San Francisco newspaper reported: "the West Berkeley iron foundries and machine shops, with one exception, have granted the demands of the iron workers for an eight-hour day. The H.C. Macaulay Company is the only firm which has not acceded to the demands. Seventy-five men employed there walked out today." (*San Francisco Chronicle* 2 May 1907).

In 1917, a widespread strike of 30,000 workers by the Iron Trades Council "shut . . . down industry throughout the Bay Area in the largest strike seen on the West Coast up to that time." (Sherwood and Powell 2007: 101) The strike by members of all twenty-five metal trades unions affected fourteen foundries in the East Bay including Macaulay Foundry (*San Francisco Chronicle* 18 September 1917)

These are only the best-remembered of many incidents in a continuous struggle between management and labor.

Outside of these classic manifestations of labor-management relations, other events contribute to a picture of working conditions at the plant. In 1909, a widow with eight children sued Macaulay Foundry for $50,000 over the death of her husband, Patrick Gallagher, a chipper. Gallagher died as a result of "his skull being crushed by a casting that fell upon him from the sling of a hoisting machine." The suit alleged that "the accident was the result of imperfectly constructed, defective, and aged and worn out appliances and by reason of unskilled and incompetent workmen with defective understanding of the English language." (*Oakland Tribune* 27 February 1909)

Later that year, a night watchman fired five shots at H.C. Macaulay, who, according to the newspaper, had returned to the foundry late at night to get his glasses. (*Oakland Tribune* 1 June 1909)

In September 1913, “a double transformer at the Macaulay Foundry” was dynamited. The principal suspect in the unsolved case was C.W. McAlpine who later was sent to San Quentin for bombing other sites. (*Oakland Tribune* 16 September 1913) McAlpine was an associate of Tom Mooney who spent twenty-two years in San Quentin for the infamous 1916 Preparedness Day bombing in San Francisco (which he may not have done and for which he was pardoned).

In January 1926, G.D. Gaeta was “hit over the head with an iron pipe during an argument at the plant” with James Salmini. (Berkeley Daily Gazette 6 January 1926)

These incidents illustrate the rough and volatile nature of work at the Macaulay Foundry. They also illustrate the divisions among the people of the foundry. These divisions are embodied in two sets of opposing organizations. The workers would have been members of various trade unions which were all affiliated through an umbrella organization called the Iron Trades Council. The biggest union in the plant was the International Molders’ Union of America. The Iron Trades Council was opposed by a succession of employers’ organizations — the California Metal Trades Association, the California Foundrymen’s Association, and the American Foundrymen’s Association. Various owners and upper managers of Macaulay Foundry were active in these groups.

Owners and Managers

The owners and managers of the Macaulay Foundry, at least those for the first half of its years in Berkeley, all came up from the ranks. None had gone to college. All learned foundry work by apprenticeship. All were skilled workers who experienced rough working conditions from both sides of the divide — as workers and also as managers who continued to work on the floor of the foundry.

But for those who owned the business and were entitled to share in the profits, money opened up fresh opportunities in life which tended to widen the divide with workers. Some of the outside activities of the owner group had a direct relationship to business development, some fostered contacts that might be useful to business development, and some primarily had a civic or personal benefit.

Henry Clayton Macaulay (1854-1938) himself was a prime example. He was born in the industrial city of Providence, Rhode Island and grew up in an orphanage. At the age of 16 he began a series of apprenticeships in foundries in the northeastern U.S. and Canada. When he came to San Francisco in 1891, he was a skilled foundry man and when he went to work in the foundry of Byron Jackson Machine Works in 1893, he became the foreman of the foundry before he took it over as a separate business. With his partner John Lauffer, he built up the business, known as The Bluxome Street Foundry for about four years when it became H.C. Macaulay & Company. With incorporation in 1906, Macaulay became president of the company as well as general manager, a position he held until 1920. He continued as president until his death in 1938.

While the foundry must have been a full-time job, in the 1910s Macaulay took on other activities of a civic and social nature. He was appointed to Berkeley's Commission of Public Charities, served as a director of the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce, built a house at the Diablo Country Club in what is now Danville where his family spent summers and entertained guests, and served as chairman of a government regional plan to facilitate foundry production for the war effort (World War I).

In the 1920s after leaving his position as general manager of the foundry, Macaulay was active in the Rotary Club, the Hillside Club, the North Berkeley Congregational Church, lawn bowling, the Boy Scouts, the Berkeley Manufacturer's Association, and as a director of a succession of local banks. In these activities, he had relationships with many prominent people in Berkeley, many of them seemingly far removed from the world of the foundry, including social theorists, professors and administrators at the University of California, and the Sierra Club. Two of these were friends who participated at his funeral — Chester H. Rowell, one-time editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, a U.C. professor, and leader of the Progressive Party, and Robert Gorden Sproul, president of the University of California.

Macaulay married Mary L. Avery about 1896. After moving to Berkeley they lived on the north side, principally in two Craftsman style houses on Spruce Street. They had a daughter, Ethel Jean Macaulay (1901-1983), who studied vocal music at the University of California and performed frequently in Berkeley. Jean married Duncan A. Currie, a college graduate and banker who became Chairman of the Board of H.C. Macaulay Foundry Company. Their son Lane Macaulay Currie (born 1928) won a competition as an apprentice foundryman and later became president and general manager of the Macaulay Foundry.

When the foundry became independent in 1896 under the ownership of H.C. Macaulay, he was joined by John Lauffer, who had apprenticed with Macaulay in San Francisco. On 21 June 1906 as they were beginning work in Berkeley, H.C. Macaulay Company was incorporated with five stockholders: Macaulay, Lauffer, Peter Dall, a molder, Thomas Cuthill, a patternmaker, and Clarence M. Hendersen, a patternmaker and inventor.

All of the original owners were masters of their crafts before they took on additional tasks associated with ownership and management. Later managers were hired with skills in necessary areas like bookkeeping, sales, and laboratory analysis.

Workers

When the Macaulay Foundry opened in Berkeley, there were fewer than twenty people working for the company. In 1907, there were seventy-five people working, in 1914 there were 125, and in 1917 during the peak of production for World War I, there were 150. During World War II there were as many as 300. (Kirk 1998: 24, 57; *Oakland Tribune* 30 June 1917) With an increase in mechanization, after World War II there was a dramatic reduction in the numbers of

workers needed to perform many jobs. Along with this, the nature of the work evolved. According to Kirk, "craft gave way to technology." (Kirk 1998: 64)

The labor supply fluctuated over the years. In the early years in Berkeley, the company ran classified ads in the newspapers for unskilled workers who would be trained. A 1907 ad, for example, wanted: "Two boys to learn foundry trade, not under 17 years of age." (*Oakland Tribune* 9 February 1907) There were shortages of skilled workers during World War I when the newspaper reported: "Molders and machinists are in demand for war service." (*San Francisco Chronicle* 26 April 1917) Then, "During the depression, unemployed labor had gathered each morning at the Macaulay front door, even though the foundry was periodically running short shifts." (Kirk 1998: 53-54) A long-time molder in the plant recalled that during his early years in the 1930s-1940s, "they would hire two or three and within an hour could see whether you were good or not." (Kirk 1998: 66) After the war there were chronic shortages of skilled labor that lasted into the 1960s-1970s when the company ran many classified ads for essential jobs like "foundry molders and coremakers . . . journeymen rating, union scale." (*Oakland Tribune* 14 March 1970) In the late 1960s they operated in three shifts, twenty-four hours a day.

Before World War II, it typically took three to four years for an apprentice to become a journeyman in the key foundry trades. An experienced journeyman may become a master craftsman. Among masters would be selected a foreman so that at the Macaulay Foundry there were foremen of the principal crafts, including patternmakers, coremakers, and molders. During World War II, shortages of workers led to a drastic shortening of the apprenticeship period, a development that had repercussions up the ranks.

HISTORIC CONTEXTS

Industrial Development of West Berkeley

West Berkeley began its development as an industrial district in the 1850s when a wharf was built at the foot of what became Delaware Street adjacent to what, up until then, had been grazing land. This wharf and its successors would be used for decades to ship grain, cattle, produce and manufactured goods to San Francisco and around the bay. According to Berkeley historian Charles Wollenberg, for any kind of urban or industrial development at that time, "Access to the bay was crucial, as it was the region's chief transportation and communication route, linking outlying communities with San Francisco's urban core." (Wollenberg 2008: 16). About 1853, an inn was built a short distance inland on the Contra Costa Road, which became San Pablo Avenue — a link in the main route from Oakland to San Pablo Bay and the Carquinez Straits. This created a crossroads that, with its community of dwellings and industries, emerged as the settlement of Ocean View.

In 1873, the Berkeley Land and Town Improvement Association was established "to promote the development of West Berkeley." This organization laid out a street grid that would later be expanded, supported ferry service to San Francisco, and promoted the area for business,

residences, and industry. The new transcontinental mainline of the Southern Pacific Railroad was built along Third Street in the new grid in 1877. With the potential for rail spurs, several new businesses located in the area in the 1870s and 1880s. West Berkeley "developed into a lively working class and agricultural community" with a mix of houses, scattered industries, and open farm land. When Ocean View and the area around the University of California joined as the City of Berkeley in 1878, the population of Ocean View was about 600. (Wollenberg 2008: 19-20).

The San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906 served as an important catalyst for industrial development. From the 1880s to 1900s the area continued to grow but was still predominately farm land. An electric streetcar began running on San Pablo about 1901, providing access to underdeveloped areas. Then, within four months after the earthquake, 37 new factories were built in Berkeley, most of them formerly in San Francisco (Wollenberg 2008: 50). This development was aided by the Berkeley Manufacturer's Association, founded in 1905 to promote industry in West Berkeley. The organization promoted Berkeley's advantages as an industrial city and worked over many years to improve conditions for industry. In 1909, a new municipal wharf was built at the foot of University Avenue, and in the same year the Southern Pacific commuter line through Berkeley was extended along Ninth Street, facilitating the access of workers to the growing industrial district.

In 1912, the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce attempted to maintain the development boom with a promotional publication directed largely at manufacturer's in the eastern United States. Berkeley's advantages included: plenty of open flat land near the railroad as well as "an atmosphere of home life and a feeling of quiet contentment which must inevitably add to the productive power of those employed." Among the "fifty large factories . . . in addition to a number of smaller ones" already in operation, were those that made a rich variety of products including airplane motors, metal castings, machinery, inks, medical and chemical products, leather, carbonic gas, soap, elevators, motors, musical instruments, and a variety of food products. (Drury 1924: 19). Although the Chamber of Commerce boasted about the availability of electric power, the lack of adequate power continually hindered East Bay industrial development at large in the 1910s and 1920s.

Bay Area boosters anticipated an intensified industrial development after the opening of the Panama Canal in 1915 that would result in the emergence of the region as a counterpart on the Pacific coast to New York on the Atlantic coast. When this boom failed to take off because of shortages of materials, a slowdown in shipping, the war in Europe, shortages of electricity, and other reasons, efforts to promote the area were increased. Oakland and Berkeley both sought to attract branches of large companies from the eastern United States. In 1924, the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce produced another promotional publication. The rhetoric was hopeful but vague: "we have on the eastern shore of San Francisco bay, directly opposite the Golden Gate, a manufacturing district which is rapidly becoming an important factor in the development of the entire East Bay district, and is destined to become one of the principal manufacturing centers on this side of the bay." (Berkeley Chamber of Commerce 1924: 139). From 113 manufacturing

plants in West Berkeley in 1919, there were 193 in 1928 (Cerny 2001: 19-20). Still, the 1928-1929 Sanborn maps showed much open land in West Berkeley.

Opening of the Bay Bridge in 1936 and the associated construction of the Bayshore Freeway greatly expanded the use of motor vehicles in Berkeley's industries. Raw materials and finished goods were increasingly moved by trucks, contributing to a reduced reliance on rail transport. Workers increasingly had the option of automobile transportation. In 1940, Berkeley was seventh in population among California cities and also seventh in the value of manufactured goods produced.

The high point of industrial development, production, and employment came during World War II in Berkeley as elsewhere in the Bay Area. Although Berkeley was not directly involved in the high profile business of the shipyards in Oakland, Alameda, Richmond, and elsewhere, new industries were built and existing ones converted for the war effort, many of them providing parts for shipyards. In 1948, there were 261 manufacturing plants in Berkeley, most of them west of San Pablo Avenue. As shown on the 1950 Sanborn maps, little open land was left in West Berkeley after the industrial expansion of the World War II years. This produced continuous industrial streetscapes in much of the area, especially on the east-west streets closest to the railroad and most easily served by rail spurs.

After World War II, new manufacturing plants were established in Berkeley but overall the industrial sector gradually declined. Many of the biggest industrial plants closed or moved away, including American Forge, H.J. Heinz, and the U.S. Steel Tank & Pipe company. Most of the last vacant lots in the area were developed, by a different style of industrial development oriented to motor vehicle transportation and, in many cases, the use of the forklift-and-pallet system. By the 1960s, the industrial economy of West Berkeley was struggling and a large redevelopment zone was established north of University Avenue to revitalize the area. In the 1970s, offices, artists, and other new uses moved into West Berkeley. In the 1990s and later, new housing, restaurants, and commercial businesses were built.

Bay Area Foundries, Machine Shops, and the Metal Trades

The first successful industry to be established after California was annexed to the United States was metal working. First, to provide tools and machines for the Gold Rush, foundries and machine shops were established. By far the largest concentration of these and other metal working businesses was in San Francisco. The first and for many decades, the largest such business was Union Iron Works which was so successful that it moved from its South-of-Market location to a much larger site at Potrero Point in 1883. At Potrero Point, it was the largest in a concentration of iron industries including Risdon Iron Works and Pacific Rolling Mills. Potrero Point was the largest concentration of heavy industry in the western United States.

As Potrero Point developed the capacity for the biggest jobs, such as building locomotives and ships, many other iron and metal working shops emerged along San Francisco's waterfront and

South of Market on rail spurs linked to the port. San Francisco's iron industry marketed its increasingly sophisticated mining tools and machines all over the world. In addition, the industry made products for other purposes, including a range of agricultural needs such as pumps and pipes for reclamation and irrigation, hydroelectric power systems, and gasoline engines for transportation and other purposes. The Byron Jackson Machine Works including its foundry division, which later became the Macaulay Foundry, was typical of San Francisco iron plants of the day. Like the largest plants (e.g., Union Iron Works and Joshua Hendy Iron Works), it consisted of both a machine shop and a foundry. With these facilities, it had everything it needed on site to manufacture engines and machines of all types.

By 1900, according to a standard reference on San Francisco's industrial history, "foundries and machine shops had by far the largest number of employees of all manufacturing industries [in San Francisco]. They employed more than three thousand workers in a hundred establishments, producing more than $8 million in metal goods." (Cherny and Issel 1981: 26)

The earthquake and fire of 1906 transformed the geography of this industry. From its concentration in San Francisco, metal working was dispersed, especially to Oakland, Berkeley, San Jose, and, by virtue of one business — Joshua Hendy Iron Works — to Sunnyvale. Big machine shops and foundries were already located in Richmond and Oakland because of the railroads, but independent shops moved to the East Bay in 1906. In Berkeley where, in addition to Byron Jackson Machine Works and the Macaulay Foundry among the metal trades, the Berkeley Iron Works, West Berkeley Anchor Works, D.W. McLaughlin Machine Works, and the Van Emon Elevator Company were all established in the months after the earthquake. (*Oakland Tribune* 12 May 1907)

From that time to the 1940s, the metal working industry grew almost continuously in Berkeley and the East Bay. By the time of the build-up for the world war in Europe, about 1915, the Hall-Scott Motor Company and the Kawneer Manufacturing Company were operating within a few blocks of the Macaulay Foundry. In 1929, the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce listed 55 manufacturing establishments producing "iron, steel, metal, and machinery products." Among these, the Macaulay Foundry was among the top five in number of employees, with a range of 151-200. (Berkeley Chamber of Commerce 1930) Even in the 1930s there were new industries, including Pacific Steel Casting Company, opened in 1934.

The metal working industry peaked during World War II when the Bay Area collectively was the largest shipyard in the world. Although ships were not built in Berkeley, machinery for the shipyards and parts for ships were manufactured here at Macaulay Foundry and elsewhere.

After World War II, the Bay Area's industrial economy declined across the board. Like every other industrial business, metal working enterprises closed or moved out of the area. The reasons were many but included labor costs, concerns about pollution, the costs of new technology on old

sites, and foreign competition. The Macaulay Foundry was one of the last big foundries in operation in the Bay Area when it closed in December 2002.

Foundry Processes

According to a 1941 explanation of the process of iron casting, which takes place in foundries, "The foundry industry is probably the oldest branch of engineering . . . it was practiced by the craftsmen of the ancient Greek and Roman civilizations, and . . . it is interesting to note that the basic principles remain unchanged." (Barnwell 1941: 411) The basic principles of casting are executed by a series of tasks that have been modified for various reasons: to speed up the process, to save labor by mechanization, and to produce castings for specialized purposes. The fundamental work of a foundry is the pouring of molten iron into a mold to create a designed shape.

When the Macaulay Foundry was established at this location in 1906, relatively few of the tasks were mechanized and the casting process depended largely on the hard work of skilled craftsmen. The delivery of materials to the site and the shipment of finished castings were facilitated by the Southern Pacific rail spur that came to the property. This external system was the most highly mechanized aspect of the operation. The movement of materials around the site and to the Byron Jackson Iron works next door was accomplished by hand carts on a network of rails, a system called industrial rail. Horse-driven wagons were used for local business.

Within the foundry, castings were made according to a series of steps. To create a mold, first a pattern is made of wood in the exact form of "the part to be produced." (Rosenholtz and Oesterle 1932: 239) The pattern is designed and built in the pattern shop, by draftsmen and carpenters.

To make a mold in the traditional way for a simple, solid part, the pattern is placed inside a wooden frame called a flask and sand is rammed around it. When the pattern is removed, the shape left in the sand is the mold. This work was done around the periphery of the main foundry space.

For more complicated parts that include voids, an additional step is necessary, for example for something relatively simple like a spool with a hollow cylindrical core or something complex like an internal combustion engine. For such parts, objects called cores are made that maintain the void when molten iron is poured into a mold.

Cores are made of a special mix of sand that maintains its shape when handled. In the traditional method, first, a wood box was built whose interior was in the shape of the core. Core sand was rammed into a core box, then removed and baked in a core oven so that it would be strong enough during the molding process and also easy enough to remove. As the Sanborn maps show, core ovens were scattered around the edges of the main foundry space. This was also where the making of cores and core boxes took place.

The spaces left by a pattern in sand and any necessary cores constituted the finished mold. Gates and risers, channels through which molten iron is poured and vented, were made and the mold was ready to be poured. This work was done around the edges of the main foundry space.

While cores were originally baked in core ovens, iron was melted in the early years of Macaulay Foundry in tall furnaces called cupolas, located in the center of the main foundry space. The primary fuel in both was coke. A mix of pig iron, refined from iron ore, and scrap iron, both delivered to the site by rail was melted in the cupolas to produce the standard product of the time, called gray iron. Molten gray iron was tapped from the bottom of a cupola into ladles and then poured into molds. When the iron had cooled it was taken from the mold and moved to the chipping room where extraneous projections from the gates and risers etc. were removed and the parts cleaned for delivery. The separate chipping room opened onto a loading dock for rail cars.

During its many years of operation, these tasks were modified with new technology. Some of these saved labor, such as the molding machine, first used at Macaulay Foundry in 1911, to pack sand around a pattern and to remove the pattern without disturbing the molded sand. Jib cranes, added in 1909, facilitated the movement of heavy material. Traveling overhead cranes were first built in 1911 and were regularly rebuilt and made larger for larger parts. Air compressors, added in 1911, were used to power cranes and other machinery. This pattern of change continued throughout the life of the plant.

The industrial rail network survived until at least the 1960s but was partly replaced by the installation of conveyor lines beginning in the 1950s.

The two most far-reaching changes were the introduction of “no-bake” sands in the mid 1960s and the replacement of the traditional coke-fired cupolas in 1969 with an electric furnace. Each of these changes had repercussions for other processes in the plant and for the way spaces in the plant were used.

Foundry Architecture

As a branch of industrial architecture, foundry architecture shares many features with other types of industrial plants at the same time that it incorporates features specific to the distinctive requirements of foundries.

Like other industrial plants of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, foundries were typically designed by engineers and infrequently by architects. Because of this, references to the ‘architecture” of foundries may be somewhat misleading. Like other industrial plants, the objective of the design was primarily to serve the functional requirements of the production of iron castings. In most cases, the appearance of a foundry was a secondary concern if it was a concern at all.

When foundries and other industrial plants were designed by engineers, they often presented an image of order and rationality that was a reflection of the processes they were designed to facilitate. Ironically, the designs by engineers of American industrial plants were admired by European modernist architects. La Corbusier, for example, was inspired by grain elevators in Buffalo built in the same year that the Macaulay Foundry relocated to Berkeley.

Foundries are referred to here as "plants" rather than as buildings because most consisted of more than one building together with outdoor spaces, circulation paths and systems, and linkages to external systems.

The principal building in many industrial plants, including foundries has been called a "production shed." According to a 1915 source cited by industrial architecture historian Betsy Bradley, "One-story production sheds were rectangular, often of considerable width (if roof lighting were used), and of any length demanded by the operation, allowed by effective supervision, and permitted by the site. They were engineered to span wide bays and enclose spaces of considerable height, and they often possessed the strength and stability to support overhead traveling cranes . . . Cranes were indispensible components of production sheds." (Bradley 1999: 39) At a minimum, most foundries would have at least one other building, a free-standing pattern storage building, separated from the rest of the plant for fire protection.

Like many industrial plants of the early twentieth century, foundries were often of heavy timber construction. Heavy timber is fire resistant and it absorbs vibrations from machinery better than the alternatives at the time. At the high end of the scale, the most expensive foundries were sometimes built on iron, steel, or reinforced concrete frames. These frames were typically enclosed, in order of generally increasing cost, by walls of vertical wood boards, horizontal wood siding, corrugated iron, brick, or stone. Roofs were usually supported by trusses both to span broad spaces and to minimize columns that obstructed activities on the ground. Clerestory windows and skylights brought natural light at no cost into large interior spaces, a particularly critical problem for foundries. A characteristic feature of many later industrial buildings, walls of windows, began in foundries: "wood-framed window walls . . . were first used to enclose production sheds, especially those used in foundries." (Bradley 1999: 170)

Internal movement of materials in all kinds of plants was realized by "industrial rail," with hand powered carts and platform trucks pulled on iron rails. In larger plants with networks of rail lines, like the Macaulay Foundry, round "transfer tables" made it possible to change direction at intersections of lines. For heavy lifting, jib cranes at fixed locations and traveling cranes that rolled along elevated rails were standard equipment.

Among the particular features of foundries are the high spaces and ventilating monitors that dispel heat and smoke. The main casting floor had the highest space for the biggest pours of molten iron, carried out for the largest castings in sand pits on the ground. Adjacent to the highest space were the cupolas for melting iron, with their chimneys extending through the roof.

Also adjacent to the high main space were auxiliary spaces for making cores and molds before the pour, and cooling and cleaning the molds after the pour.

In the ideal case, on ample ground with room to spread out and grow, an engineer would design a complex of rectangular structures arranged around outdoor spaces in an orderly plan. At a minimum there would be a large production shed with a high central bay and lower auxiliary spaces for the main work of the foundry, a separate building for pattern making and storage, outdoor spaces for flask making and storage, and an industrial rail network, offices, and a rail spur. There were many engineers who designed foundries in the Bay Area. One firm which ran a 1917 ad for "Factory Construction" was Nelson & Forsyth, Contractors and Engineers, of Oakland.

While engineers probably designed most large foundries, many were designed by the foundrymen themselves. It is not known who originally designed the Macaulay Foundry but considering the irregularity of its layout and the shortage of available engineers and architects in the months after the 1906 earthquake when this was built, it seems likely that Macaulay company employees played a significant role in the layout and planning of the site. As the earliest record of the plant (the 1911 Sanborn map) shows, at that time there were several structures on the site, laid out almost haphazardly. There was a large, irregular production shed with additions labeled office, chipping room, and carpenters shop. There was a separate building with a pattern shop and lumber sheds. Two buildings, a warehouse and a storage shed probably housed patterns and other materials. There were also separate buildings for a blacksmith and a ladle shed, and a water tower. Irregular open spaces surrounded these structures.

Five years after it was first built, the Macaulay Foundry had an ad hoc, homemade look to it. With additions over the years it acquired an increasingly jumbled appearance. Although every alteration and addition had a rational purpose, the lack of an initial master plan, the constraints of a restricted site, and the introduction of new technologies resulted in a complex layering of buildings and spaces over time.

Many industrial buildings of the time were unornamented or minimally so. Many large industries in the Bay Area had strictly utilitarian plants in working areas, and offices for sales and administration in prestige buildings elsewhere, typically in downtown San Francisco. Clients and the public didn't ordinarily see or visit most plants so there was no need to spend money to dress them up. Many industrial buildings, like the West Berkeley Macaroni Factory (Berkeley Structure of Merit #166) and the Macaulay Foundry from 1906 to the late 1920s were essentially undecorated sheds. Buildings might be visually interesting, like the Kawneer Building (Berkeley City Landmark #106) because of their structural design and materials. Some, like the Pfister Knitting Mill (Berkeley City Landmark #111) and the Macaulay Foundry after its façade remodeling in the late 1920s had a minimal, almost perfunctory application of stylistic or decorative details. For industries with more public locations and direct interaction with the public, such as the Durkee Famous Foods Manufacturing Plant (Berkeley City Landmark #97) and the

H.J. Heinz Factory (Berkeley City Landmark #112) architects provided strong images and rich details.

EVALUATION

Summary

The Macaulay Foundry is eligible for the California Register of Historic Resources under criteria 1, 2, and 3 at the local level for the period 1906 to 1970. Under criterion 1, it is significant in relation to the development of West Berkeley, as a representative of the Bay Area metal working industry, and for its association with labor in Berkeley. Under criterion 2, it is significant for its association with H.C. Macaulay, an important local industrialist, businessman, and civic leader. Under criterion 3, it is significant as an example of a foundry.

The Macaulay Foundry also qualifies as a City of Berkeley Landmark under criteria 1.b, 2, and 4. Under criterion 1.b, it is significant as an outstanding example of a foundry. Under criterion 2, it is significant for its association with H.C. Macaulay, an important local industrialist, businessman, and civic leader. Under criterion 4, it is significant in relation to the development of West Berkeley, as a representative of the Bay Area metal working industry, and for its association with the history of labor in Berkeley.

California Register of Historic Resources

According to the Office of Historic Preservation, properties are eligible for the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) if they are significant in relation to one or more of four criteria of significance and if they possess integrity. (California 2015)

The criteria generally address significance in the areas of: 1) history, 2) persons, 3) architecture, and 4) archeology. Significant properties have a Period of Significance. Properties are eligible for the CRHR if they possess integrity for the Period of Significance. Integrity is measured in relation to the seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Ordinarily, properties must be fifty years of age to be eligible for the CRHR. However, "A resource less than fifty years old may be considered eligible for listing in the California Register if it can be determined that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance."

Criteria

An historical resource must be significant at the local, state or national level, under one or more of the following four criteria:

<u>Criterion 1</u>. 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.

The Macaulay Foundry is significant under criterion 1 in three areas as follows:

West Berkeley. The Macaulay Foundry is significant in relation to the development of West Berkeley. Prior to 1906, the site of the Macaulay Foundry and all the area between Dwight Way and Ashby Avenue west of San Pablo was farm land. As a result of the great earthquake of 18 April 1906, thirty-eight industrial plants were established in West Berkeley within a year, with the largest industries located on the oversized blocks in this former farm land. Macaulay Foundry was one of the first and among the five largest in size and employment. Few of the industrial plants of that era are still standing. The Macaulay Foundry is one of the oldest industrial plants left in Berkeley.

Bay Area Foundries and Metal Industry. The Macaulay Foundry is a rare surviving representative of the Bay Area's first major industry, metal working, established in 1850. The metal industry began to make tools and equipment for the Gold Rush and continued as a manufacturer of mining machinery marketed around the world. The industry branched into agricultural equipment, pumps, turbines, gasoline engines, and other areas as the state's economy grew and developed. The Macaulay Foundry was an important part of this history. It's notable work included mass production of castings for pumps used in the central valley of California for reclamation and irrigation, large turbines used in the early development of hydroelectric power, military airplane engines for World War I and World War II, and many of the automobile engines used by winners of the Indianapolis 500.

Labor. As a workplace, the Macaulay Foundry was a major employer in Berkeley during turbulent times in Bay Area labor. Macaulay was the last holdout among East Bay metal industries against the eight-hour day in a 1907 strike, which the workers won. The plant struck again in 1917 and won demands for higher wages. Workers at the plant, many of them highly skilled, were members of the Molders Union, Machinists Union, and others. Working conditions were harsh. Noise, heat, and smoke were the worst in foundries among metal industries. The residential neighborhoods of West Berkeley were largely built for journeymen and master craftsmen who worked in industries like Macaulay Foundry. Macaulay Foundry represents the skills of these workers, the working conditions of a formative time, the struggle for union representation, and the contributions of industrial workers to the city of Berkeley.

Criterion 2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

H.C. Macaulay. The Macaulay Foundry is significant for its association with H.C. Macaulay, a successful industrialist, businessman, and civic leader. Although the establishment of the business was a collaborative effort and the operation of the foundry involved many people and continued long after his death, still he was the key player in the establishment and early operation of one of Berkeley's largest industries. Although he grew up in an orphanage and had little formal

education, Macaulay was successful as a director of several Berkeley banks. He also served for many years on Berkeley's Commission of Public Charities.

Criterion 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.

The Macaulay Foundry is significant under criterion 3 as an example of a property type, a foundry. The Macaulay Foundry has the classic components of a foundry: a production shed for the assembly of molds, pouring, and cleaning castings; a pattern shop for the design and making of patterns; pattern storage facilities; a building and spaces for the making of cores, both green sand and no-bake cores; and buildings and spaces for the storage and moving of materials and products, including jib cranes, traveling cranes, and the remnants of an industrial rail system.

Criterion 4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, important information to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

The Macaulay Foundry does not appear significant under criterion 4. This report does not address archeological resources which are the normal basis of significance under criterion 4.

Period of Significance

The Period of Significance of the Macaulay Foundry begins in 1906 when the first parts of this plant were built in Berkeley.

There are various approaches to determining the end date. Because the ordinary threshold of significance is fifty years, a conservative interpretation would end the Period of Significance fifty years ago, in 1965. If the Period of Significance stops in 1965, two of the biggest changes in the plant, the adoption of no-bake sands for core making and the switch from coke-fired cupolas to electric furnaces for melting iron, would be outside the period. However, because resources less than fifty years old may be considered "if it can be determined that sufficient time has passed to understand it historical importance" the Period of Significance can be expanded. Because the era of heavy industry in Berkeley has long passed and much has been written about it, its historical importance can be assessed. At the very least, the Period of Significance can be extended to 1970 to include the big changes of the 1960s. In the future it might be extended to 1987 when the last major addition was made to the plant.

Integrity

The Macaulay Foundry possesses integrity in relation to its areas of significance for the Period of Significance 1906-1970. While integrity is measured in relation to the seven aspects of integrity, it is not necessary to possess complete integrity in all areas.

In general, within the Period of Significance, the Macaulay Foundry possesses a high degree of integrity. It possesses integrity of location because it occupies the site on which it was built. It possesses integrity of materials and workmanship because little or nothing has been removed

from the structures since the Period of Significance. Although the Macaulay Foundry was not "designed" in the ordinary sense that an engineer or architect might prepare an overall design for an industrial plant, all its elements were designed and the incremental result is the design of the place. Therefore it possesses integrity of design. Integrity of setting is diminished by changes in the neighborhood, but there is still large-scale industry in the immediate surroundings. It possesses integrity of association because this is unmistakably the Macaulay Foundry and the site of the work done there. The principal loss of integrity is the loss of integrity of feeling. Integrity of feeling is gone primarily because of the removal of the machinery, materials, and operation of the foundry. A secondary loss of integrity of feeling is the result of the infill of former foundry spaces for new uses since the foundry closed. On the other hand, the presence of many patterns in the pattern storage building contributes to the integrity of feeling in that limited area.

City of Berkeley Landmarks

Under the Berkeley Landmarks Preservation Ordinance, properties are eligible as landmarks in the City of Berkeley in four general areas: Architectural Merit, Cultural Value, Educational Value, Historic Value. Properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places can be Berkeley landmarks. (Berkeley 1974)

Although the language of the criteria of Berkeley landmarks is different from the CRHR, the two programs are parallel. Berkeley landmarks also do not have a period of significance or integrity requirements.

Relevant excerpts from the criteria are shown below.

General criteria which the Commission shall use when considering structures, sites and areas for landmark or historic district designations are as follows:

1. Architectural Merit

b. properties that are prototypes of or outstanding examples of periods, styles, architectural movements or construction examples.

The Macaulay Foundry qualifies as a Berkeley City Landmark under criterion 1.b as an outstanding example of a property type, a foundry. The Macaulay Foundry has the classic components of a foundry: a production shed for the assembly of molds, pouring, and cleaning castings; a pattern shop for the design and making of patterns; pattern storage facilities; a building and spaces for the making of cores, both green sand and no-bake cores; and buildings and spaces for the storage and moving of materials and products, including jib cranes, traveling cranes, and the remnants of an industrial rail system.

2. Cultural Value: Structures, sites and areas associated with the movement or evolution of religious, cultural, governmental, social and economic developments of the city.

H.C. Macaulay. The Macaulay Foundry qualifies as a Berkeley City Landmark under criterion 2 for its association with H.C. Macaulay, a successful industrialist, businessman, and civic leader. Although the establishment of the business was a collaborative effort and the operation of the foundry involved many people and continued long after his death, still he was the key player in the establishment and early operation of one of Berkeley's largest industries. Although he grew up in an orphanage and had little formal education, Macaulay was successful as a director of several Berkeley banks. He also served for many years on Berkeley's Commission of Public Charities.

4. Historic Value: Preservation and enhancement of structures, sites and areas that embody and express the history of Berkeley/Alameda County/California/United States. History may be social, cultural, economic, political, religious, or military.

The Macaulay Foundry qualifies as a Berkeley City Landmark under criterion 4 in three areas, as follows:

West Berkeley. The Macaulay Foundry is significant in relation to the development of West Berkeley. Prior to 1906, the site of the Macaulay Foundry and all the area between Dwight Way and Ashby Avenue west of San Pablo was farm land. As a result of the great earthquake of 18 April 1906, thirty-eight industrial plants were established in West Berkeley within a year, with the largest industries located on the oversized blocks in this former farm land. Macaulay Foundry was one of the first and among the five largest in size and employment. Few of the industrial plants of that era are still standing. The Macaulay Foundry is one of the oldest industrial plants left in Berkeley.

Bay Area Foundries and Metal Industry. The Macaulay Foundry is a rare surviving representative of the Bay Area's first major industry, metal working, established in 1850. The metal industry began to make tools and equipment for the Gold Rush and continued as a manufacturer of mining machinery marketed around the world. The industry branched into agricultural equipment, pumps, turbines, gasoline engines, and other areas as the state's economy grew and developed. The Macaulay Foundry was an important part of this history. It's notable work included mass production of castings for pumps used in the central valley of California for reclamation and irrigation, large turbines used in the early development of hydroelectric power, military airplane engines for World War I and World War II, and many of the automobile engines used by winners of the Indianapolis 500.

Labor. As a workplace, the Macaulay Foundry was a major employer in Berkeley during turbulent times in Bay Area labor. Macaulay was the last holdout among East Bay metal industries against the eight-hour day in a 1907 strike, which the workers won. The plant struck again in 1917 and won demands for higher wages. Workers at the plant, many of them highly skilled, were members of the Molders Union, Machinists Union, and others. Working conditions were harsh. Noise, heat, and smoke were the worst in foundries among metal industries. The

residential neighborhoods of West Berkeley were largely built for journeymen and master craftsmen who worked in industries like Macaulay Foundry. Macaulay Foundry represents the skills of these workers, the working conditions of a formative time, the struggle for union representation, and the contributions of industrial workers to the city of Berkeley.

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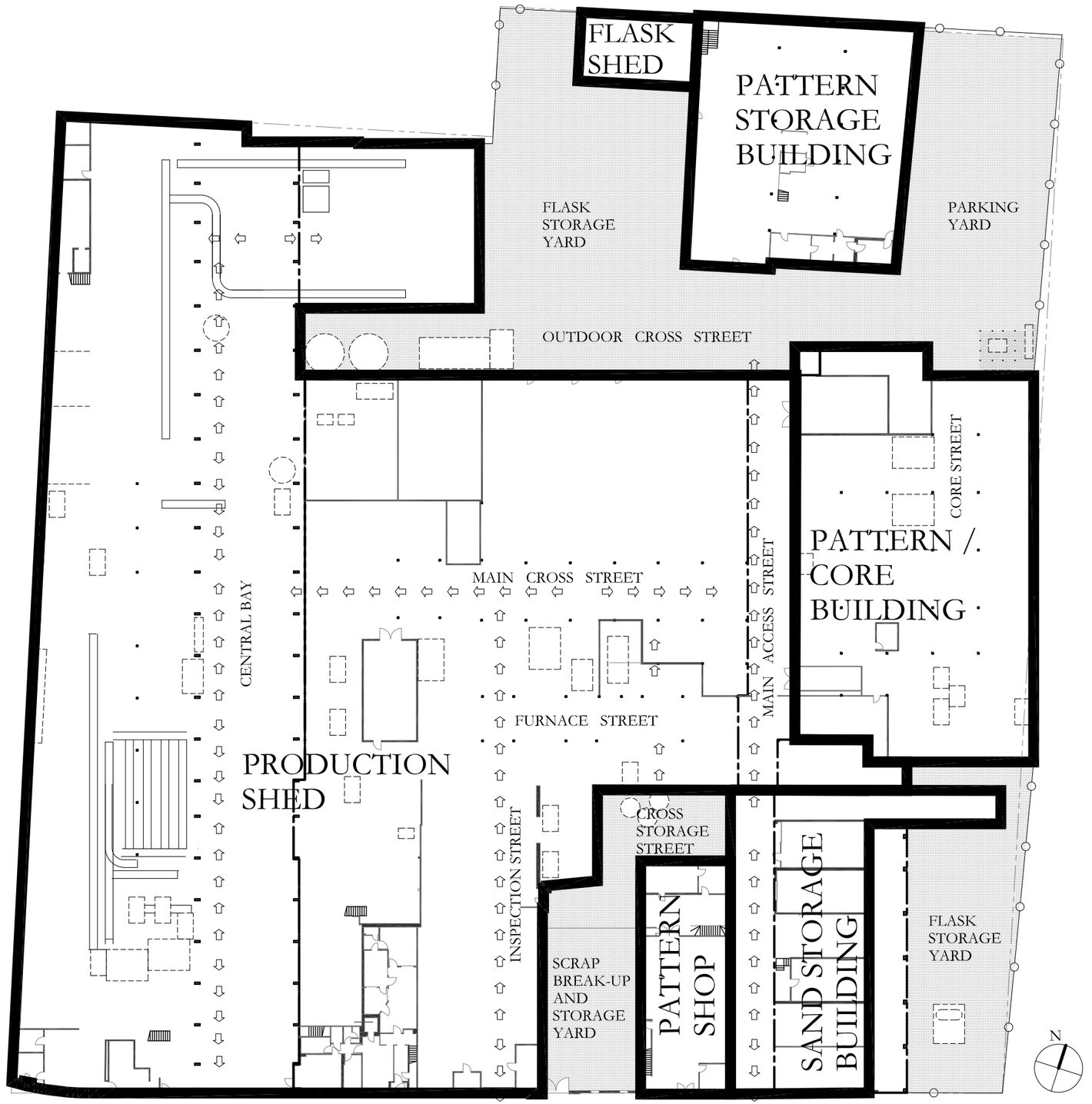
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Attachment A

Schematic Diagram of Historic Building Uses

KIRK E. PETERSON
& ASSOCIATES
ARCHITECTS

5253 College Avenue
Oakland, CA 94618
P 510.547.0275
F 510.547.4173
info@kpaarch.com



1 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF HISTORIC BUILDING USES

SCALE: N.T.S. 9-15-15

Attachment B

Photos

All photos were taken on 24 June 2015, unless noted otherwise. Photos with DSC numbers were taken by Kirk Peterson. All others were taken by Michael Corbett.

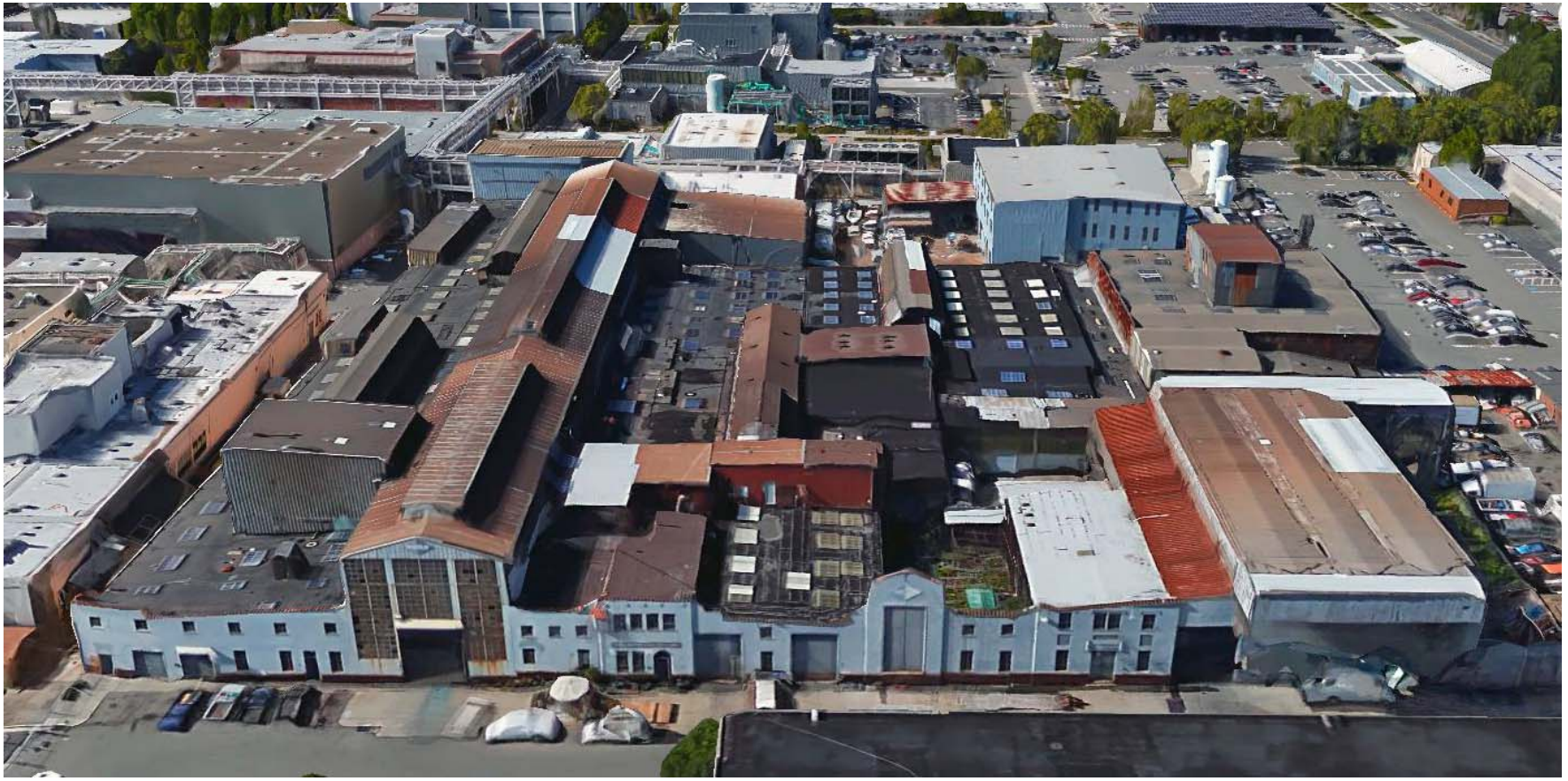


Photo 1. Overview. (Google Earth 2015).



Photo 2 (11.13.16). Carleton Street façade: view northeast.



Photo 3 (11.04.46). Carleton Street façade: East end of street frontage showing wall in front of former coke and pig iron yard.



Photo 4 (11.05.25). Carleton Street façade: view northwest.



Photo 5 (11.05.42). Carleton Street façade: street front of Pattern Shop.



Photo 6 (11.07.14). Carleton Street façade: detail of Pattern Shop doorway.



Photo 7 (11.06.34). Carleton Street façade: two-part street wall hiding former scrap yard.



Photo 8 (11.09.34). Carleton Street façade: street front of chipping, grinding, and inspection area of production shed.



Photo 9 (11.10.07). Carleton Street façade: street front of General Offices in Production Shed.



Photo 10 (11.10.28). Carleton Street façade: street front detail of General Offices in Production Shed.



Photo 11 (11.11.53). Carleton Street façade: street front of additional office area in Production Shed.



Photo 12 (11.12.11). Carleton Street façade: street front of central bay of Production Shed.



Photo 13 (11.12.39). Carleton Street façade: street front of west end of Production Shed.



Photo 14 (DSC 1460). Production shed: central bay, view north.



Photo 15 (DSC 1467). Production shed: shed on west side of central bay.



Photo 16 (DSC 1461). Production shed: 1965 sand handling addition, west side of central bay.



Photo 17 (DSC 1476). Production shed: central bay, view south.



Photo 18 (DSC 1475). Production shed: view east on Main Cross Street.



Photo 19 (DSC 1485). Production shed: detail of steel structure in central bay with traveling crane and post-foundry infill.



Photo 20 (11.32.52). Production shed: jib crane in central bay.



Photo 21 (DSC 1479). Production shed: electrical vault.



Photo 22 (DSC 1491). Production shed: view toward central bay from 1987 core room addition.



Photo 23 (DSC 1486). Outdoor Cross Street: view east from central bay of production shed.



Photo 24 (11.44.57). Production shed: view southwest.



Photo 25 (DSC 1615).View west on Cross Storage Street toward grinding, chipping, and inspection area.



Photo 26 (12.14.12). Production shed: view southwest from roof toward grinding, chipping and inspection area.



Photo 27 (12.17.14). Production shed: view southwest from roof of central bay with steel clerestory windows and ventilating monitors.



Photo 28 (12.10.27). Production shed: view northwest of ventilating monitor over general area of machine shop.



Photo 29 (11.45.07). Production shed: detail view southwest of north exterior wall with fiberglass cladding.



Photo 30 (12.12.47). Pattern shop: view south from roof showing board-and-batten walls of pattern shop.

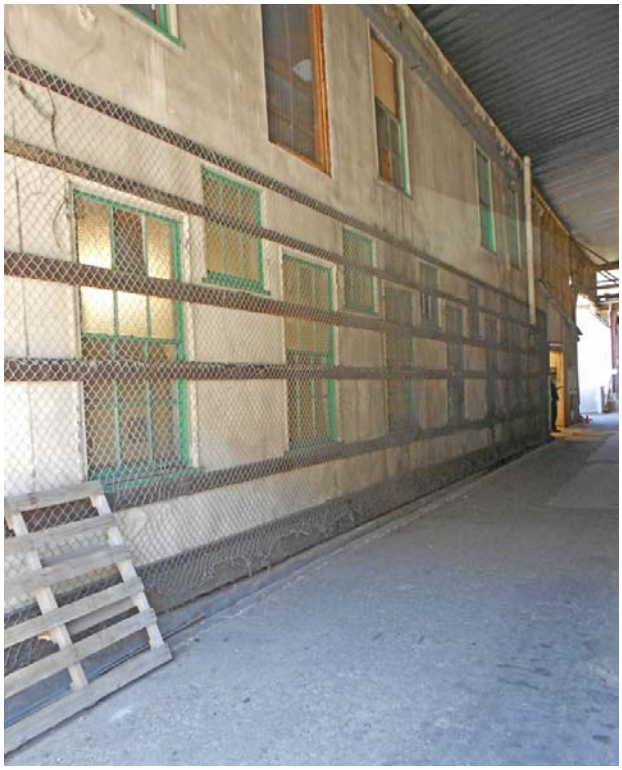


Photo 31 (12.30.29). Pattern shop: view northwest from Carleton Street entrance to Main Access Street of stuccoed east wall.



Photo 32 (DSC 1613). Pattern shop: view southwest showing former lumber shed, now offices.



Photo 33 (DSC 1617). Pattern shop: interior view north on ground floor space.

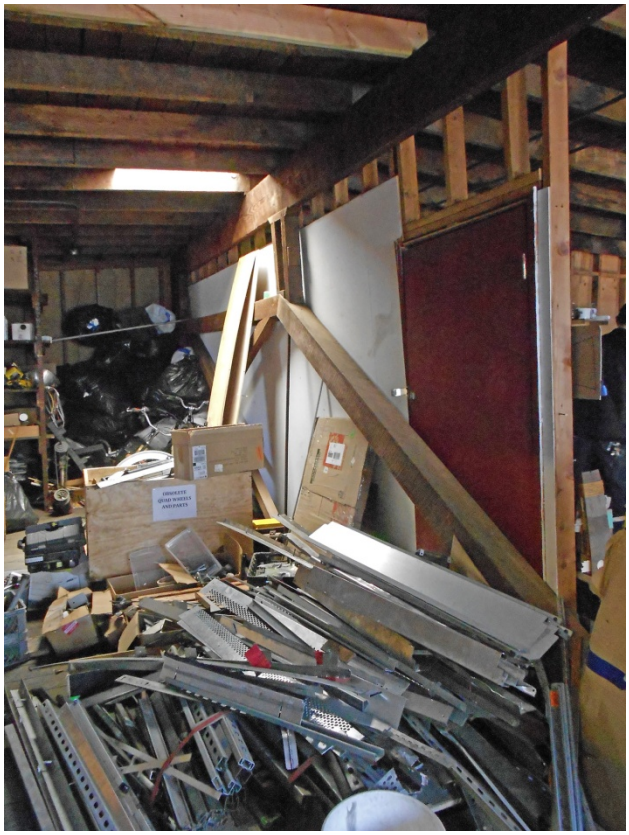


Photo 34 (12.43.02). Pattern shop: view north of truss at center of second floor space.



Photo 35 (DSC 1634). Pattern shop: interior view west of north end of second floor, former recreation area space.



Photo 36 (11.42.47). Pattern storage building: view northeast.



Photo 37 (DSC 1538). Pattern storage building: interior view showing shelves, trusses and remnants of industrial rail system.



Photo 38 (DSC 1513). Pattern storage building: interior junction between 1938 and 1957 parts of the building.



Photo 39 (11.47.23). Pattern storage building: Interior view of industrial rail junction with elevator.



Photo 40 (11.56.12). Pattern storage Building: no smoking sign.



Photo 41 (11.57.04). Pattern storage Building: signs for workers.



Photo 42 (16.04.07). Sand storage building: view northwest from Carleton Street



Photo 43 (DSC 1568). Sand storage building: view south.

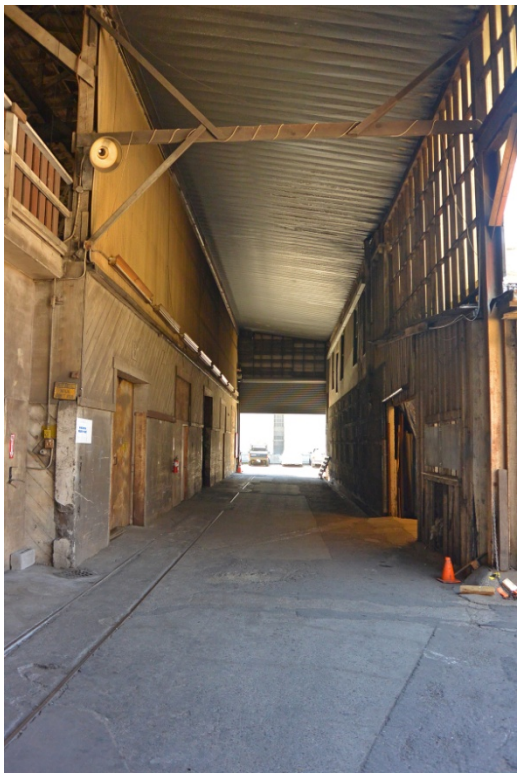


Photo 44 (DSC 1612). View south on Main Access Street with sand storage building on the left.



Photo 45 (DSC 1622). Sand storage building: view from Carleton Street of overhang with electromagnetic crane tracks.



Photo 46 (12.52.52). Sand storage building: view north of structure and crane on second level, showing floor hatches into bins.



Photo 47 (12.51.08). Sand storage building: view southeast on second level of control house for electromagnetic crane.



Photo 48 (12.11.28). Pattern/core building: view northeast with roof house additions for core ovens.



Photo 49 (12.00.02). Pattern/core building: view south from Parking Yard.



Photo 50 (DSC 1549). Core room: interior view south on Core Street.



Photo 51 (DSC 1550). Core room: interior view east showing stuccoed wall, and roof structure with skylights.



Photo 52 (DSC 1556). Core room: interior view showing enclosed corner space and raised roof area for core tower ovens.



Photo 53 (11.43.53). Flask shed: view northeast.



Photo 56 (11.41.07). Outdoor Cross Street: view west showing remnants of industrial rail and concrete pads for no-bake sand.



Photo 57 (12.00.20). Outdoor Cross Street: view west.



Photo 58 (DSC 1605). View south on Main Access Street showing post foundry infill and industrial rail tracks.



Photo 58 (12.00.59). Main Access Street: view south.



Photo 59 (DSC 1621). View north on Main Access Street from Carleton Street.



Photo 59 (11.58.49). Parking yard: view north.



Photo 60 (11.19.48). Carleton Street sidewalk: Macaulay Foundry Centennial manhole cover.



Photo 61 (11.08.05). Carleton Street sidewalk: Macaulay Foundry hand hole cover.

E.2 - Historic Resource Evaluation for 811 Carlton Street - EDS

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EVANS & DE SHAZO
ARCHAEOLOGY HISTORIC PRESERVATION

A HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION AND LOCAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED PROJECT AT 811 CARLETON STREET, BERKELEY, ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

SUBMITTED TO:
First Carbon Solutions
c/o
Dr. Dana Depietro

SUBMITTED BY:
Stacey De Shazo, M.A.
Principal Architectural Historian
and
Nicole Wyton, M.S., Architectural Historian
with Bee Thao, M.A.

April 3, 2025

(Revised 1/29/2026; revised 6/1/2026)

Evans & De Shazo, Inc
1141 Highway 116 South,
Sebastopol, CA 95472
707-823-7400
www.evans-deshazo.com

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ATTACHMENTS: Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms (Appendix A)

INTRODUCTION

Evans & De Shazo, Inc. (EDS) completed a Historic Resource Evaluation (HRE) and local assessment for the proposed project at 811 Carleton Street, Berkeley, Alameda County, California, within Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 54-1770-4-2 (Property). The proposed project includes demolishing the built environment resources within the Property (Project). The Property includes the 1906 Macaulay Foundry, which is a complex of buildings including five buildings and two hyphens, the 1906 foundry building, 1906 pattern shop, ca. 1923 clay and sand storage, ca. 1923 core room and storage, and ca. 1923 pattern storage, additions include a ca. 1961 "hyphen" and ca. 1977 "hyphen," and yard areas. In 2015, Architectural Historian Michael Corbett completed a documentation and evaluation of the Property, recommending that it is individually eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and for local landmark listing.[1] [2] In 2021, six years after Corbett's 2015 report, Page & Turnbull completed "supplemental documentation" of Corbett's 2015 report that was presented in two memorandums (July 13, 2021, and August 26, 2021),[3] each titled "Supplemental Information for 2015 Macaulay Foundry Historic and Architectural Evaluation."[4] At this time, Page & Turnbull stated that they agreed with Corbett's findings, but added that there were no defined character-defining features in the Corbett report. As such, Page & Turnbull, instead of having Corbett update his 2015 report or completing an updated HRE on Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms themselves, defined the "character-defining features" missing from the Corbett report to amend Corbett's report, which does not change the findings in Corbett's report.[5] In 2022, under the title "Supplemental Information for 2015 Macaulay Foundry Historic and Architectural Evaluation," Page & Turnbull completed what appears to be a draft HRE of the adjacent property at 845 Carleton Street, conducting a survey, research, and an evaluation of this property.

[1] Michael Corbett, "Historical and Architectural Evaluation The Macaulay Foundry 811 Carleton Street," September 21, 2015.

[2] According to Michael Corbett, "The purpose of this report is to respond to the requirements of the City of Berkeley, Planning and Development Department, Land Use Planning Division regarding an application (UP#13-10000003) for a Master Use Permit for the property at 811 Carleton Street (APN: 54-1770-4-2) as outlined in a letter from Elizabeth Greene, Senior Planner, to John Allen 30 June 2014." The application under UP#13-10000003was withdrawn on or around November 10, 2014, It does not appear the City made any decisions concerning the project (including with respect to the historical status of existing structures on-site).

[3] The two memorandums also included a site visit and research completed by Page & Turnbull.

[4] Page & Turnbull, "Supplemental Information for 2015 Macaulay Foundry Historic and Architectural Evaluation," July 13, 2021, and August 26, 2021. These submittals were associated with application DRCP2021-0004 and ZP2021-003, which were withdrawn on or about October 25, 2023. It does not appear that the applicant ever received a completeness determination regarding its applications and, accordingly, that the City ever made a determination regarding the project (including with respect to the historical status of existing structures on-site).

[5] This approach is not in compliance with the California Office of Historic Preservation guidelines for documenting and evaluating historical resources.

As such, due to the inadequacies of the previous documentation by Corbett and Page & Turnbull,[6] EDS completed an "updated" HRE and DPR 523 forms that comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) regulations and guidelines and the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) standards for documenting and evaluation historical resources, to determine whether any of the built environment resources within the Property are eligible for listing on the CRHR. Additionally, EDS conducted a local assessment to provide recommendations to the city for local listing.[7]

The HRE follows specific guidelines and evaluation criteria outlined in the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Section (§) 15064.5, and Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21084.1. The local assessment follows the City of Berkeley Landmark, Historic Districts, and Structures of Merit ordinances. The HRE was completed by EDS Principal Architectural Historian Stacey De Shazo, M.A., and Nicole Wyton, M.S., who both exceed the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in Architectural History and History, and Bee Thao, M.A., who conducted research.

PROPERTY LOCATION

The Property at 811 Carleton Street in Berkeley, Alameda County, California (Figure 1). The Property is situated within the area known as West Berkeley, approximately 0.16-miles east of Berkeley Aquatic Park, 0.33-miles west of Highway 123, and 2.16-miles north of Highway 580.

[6] The 2015 Corbett HRE consists of specific issues related to the understanding of the Macaulay Foundry "building", including materiality and design integrity, missing character-defining features (added by Page & Turnbull), and in accurately identify association with event (theme), which as a result of this HRE was determined to be "1920s manufacturing economic boom" that occurred during a period of significance from approximately 1920 to approximately 1929.

[7] CRHR and locally listed properties are considered "Historical Resources" under CEQA.

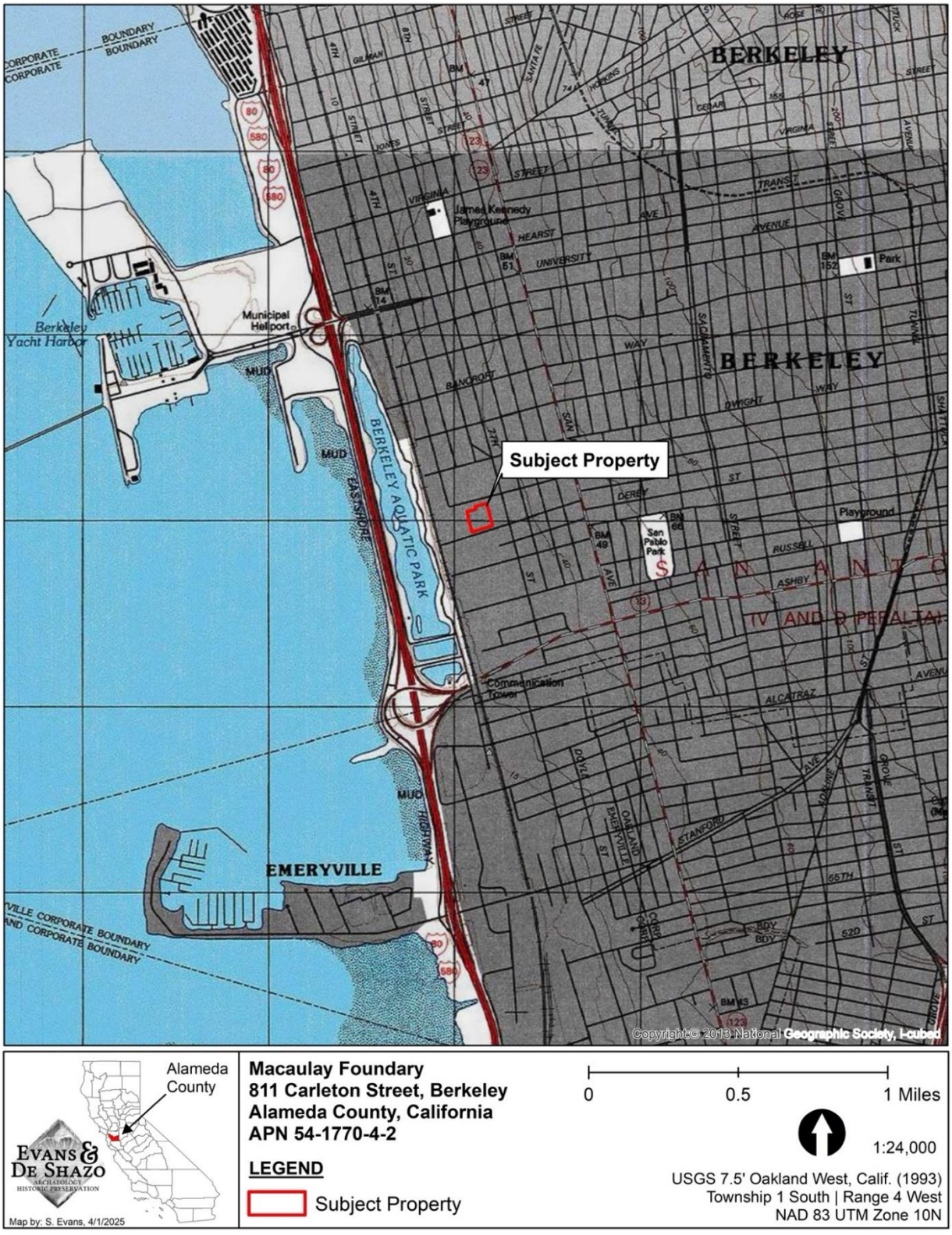


Figure 1. Property location map.

REGULATORY SETTING

The CEQA regulations pertaining to cultural resources are outlined below, and the City of Berkeley Landmark, Historic Districts, and Structures of Merit ordinance.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

CEQA and the Guidelines for Implementing CEQA (State CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5) give direction and guidance for evaluating properties and preparing Initial Studies, Categorical Exemptions, Negative Declarations, and Environmental Impact Reports. Under California State law, the City of Berkeley is legally responsible and accountable for determining the environmental impact of any land use proposal it approves. Cultural resources are aspects of the environment that require identification and assessment for potential significance under CEQA (14 CCR § 15064.5 and PRC § 21084.1).

There are five classes of cultural resources defined by the State OHP. These are:

- **Building**: A structure created principally to shelter or assist in carrying out any form of human activity. A "building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail or a house and barn.
- **Structure**: A construction made for a functional purpose rather than creating human shelter. Examples include mines, bridges, and tunnels.
- **Object**: Construction is primarily artistic in nature or relatively small in scale and simply constructed. It may be movable by nature or design or made for a specific setting or environment. Objects should be in a setting appropriate to their significant historic use or character. Examples include fountains, monuments, maritime resources, sculptures, and boundary markers.
- **Site**: The location of a significant event. A prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing building, structure, or object. A site need not be marked by physical remains if it is the location of a prehistoric or historic event and if no buildings, structures, or objects marked it at that time. Examples include trails, designed landscapes, battlefields, habitation sites, Native American ceremonial areas, petroglyphs, and pictographs.
- **Historic District**: Unified geographic entities which contain a concentration of historic buildings, structures, or sites united historically, culturally, or architecturally.

According to CCR § 15064.5, cultural resources are historically significant if they are:

(1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC §5024.1, 14 CCR § 4850 et seq.).

(2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC § 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements PRC § 5024.1(g), shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such

resource as significant unless the preponderance of the evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

(3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be a historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the **California Register of Historical Resources (PRC § 5024.1, 14 CCR § 4852)**,[8] including the following:

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

(2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

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

(4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(4) The fact that a resource is not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources pursuant to PRC § 5020.1(k), or identified in a historical resources survey meeting the criteria in PRC § 5024.1(g) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in PRC § 5020.1(j) or § 5024.1.

§ 4852. Types of Historical Resources and Criteria for Listing in the California Register of Historical Resources.

The following are **types** of historical resources, and this section incorporates the NRHP significances, including local, state, and national levels.[9] The criterion for evaluation is within PRC § 5024.1, 14 CCR § 4852**.**

(b) Criteria for evaluating the significance of historical resources. An historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four 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 to the prehistory or history of the

[8] This is the criterion applied for CRHR evaluation.

[9] To avoid any confusion, this section does not imply that the CRHR has local, state, and national levels. Note that the following is also not the accepted criterion for listing on the CRHR.

local area, California, or the nation.

BERKELEY MUNICIPAL CODE (BMC) CHAPTER 23.326

3.24.110 Landmarks, Historic Districts and Structures of Merit — Designation — Criteria For Consideration

A. Landmarks and historic districts. General criteria which the commission shall use when considering structures, sites and areas for landmark or historic district designation are as follows:

1. Architectural merit:

a) Property that is the first, last, only or most significant architectural property of its type in the region;

b) Properties that are prototypes of or outstanding examples of periods, styles, architectural movements, or construction, or examples of the more notable works of the best surviving work in a region of an architect, designer or master builder; or

c) Architectural examples worth preserving for the exceptional values they add as part of the neighborhood fabric.

2. Cultural value: Structures, sites and areas associated with the movement or evolution of religious, cultural, governmental, social and economic developments of the City;

3. Educational value: Structures worth preserving for their usefulness as an educational force;

4. Historic value: Preservation and enhancement of structures, sites and areas that embody and express the history of Berkeley/Alameda County/California/United States. History may be social, cultural, economic, political, religious or military;

5. Any property which is listed on the National Register described in Section 470A of Title 16 of the United States Code.

B. Structures of merit. Criteria which the commission shall use when considering a structure for structure of merit designation are as follows:

1. General criteria shall be architectural merit and/or cultural, educational, or historic interest or value. If upon assessment of a structure, the commission finds that the structure does not currently meet the criteria as set out for a landmark, but it is worthy of preservation as part of a neighborhood, a block or a street frontage, or as part of a group of buildings which includes landmarks, that structure may be designated a structure of merit.

2. Specific criteria include, but are not limited to one or more of the following:

a) The age of the structure is contemporary with (1) a designated landmark within its neighborhood, block, street frontage, or group of buildings, or (2) an historic period or event of significance to the City, or to the structure's neighborhood, block, street frontage, or group of buildings.

b) The structure is compatible in size, scale, style, materials or design with a designated landmark structure within its neighborhood, block, street frontage, or group of buildings.

c) The structure is a good example of architectural design.

d) The structure has historical significance to the City and/or to the structure's neighborhood, block, street frontage, or group of buildings. (Ord. 5686-NS § 1 (part), 1985: Ord. 4694-NS § 3.1, 1974).

METHODS

The methods used to complete the HRE included a review of a record search completed by First Carbon Solutions at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Information Systems (CHRIS) (File No. 5401.0003)[10]. EDS also conducted in-person research at the Alameda County Assessor and Records offices, the Berkeley Public Library, and the Bancroft Library (University of California, Berkeley), and online research. EDS also reviewed digital documents maintained by EDS, including historical maps, aerial photographs, and other primary source documents. The purpose of the research was to understand the history of the Property and the surrounding area to develop a historical context for evaluating the built environment resources. EDS Principal Architectural Historian Stacey De Shazo, M.A., also completed a historic built environment survey of the built environment resources of the Property to identify any architectural styles, forms, and planned landscapes and document any character-defining features, materials, and alterations. DPR 523 forms were also completed for the built environment resources (Appendix A).

CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORIES

As part of the record search, the following inventories were reviewed:

- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
- California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)
- California Historical Landmarks (CHL)
- California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI)
- California OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) for Alameda County, California (2022)
- "Berkeley Landmarks" Designated by the Landmarks Preservation Commission, Berkeley, CA; published by the Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association (BAHA; updated 2022), https://www.berkeleyheritage.com/.
- http://pcad.lib.washington.edu (Pacific Coast Architecture Database [PCAD])

ONLINE RESEARCH

Online research was also conducted that utilized the following sources:

- www.newspapers.com
- www.ancestry.com

[10] The NWIC # will be provided as part of the First Carbon Solutions report.

- www.calisphere.com (University of California)
- http://www.library.ca.gov/ (California State Library)
- https://cdnc.ucr.edu/ (California Digital Newspaper Collection)
- http://gis.acgov.org/ (Alameda County Parcel Viewer)
- http://berkeleyheritage.com/ (BAHA)

The local and online research results are within the Historical Setting section of this report.

LOCAL RESEARCH

- BAHA
    - On March 26, 2025, EDS emailed BAHA to inquire about any historical documentation of the Property. BAHA advised EDS to review the book *Founded By the Bay* by Anthony Kirk.[11] Additionally, BAHA informed EDS that they are closed for in-person research until Fall of 2025, but are open for remote assistant research as needed.
- University of California, Berkeley, Bancroft Library
    - On March 3, 2025, and March 27, 2025, EDS conducted in-person research at the Bancroft Library to review historical documents associated with the Property.
- Alameda County Assessor and Recorder's Office
    - On March 26, 2025, EDS completed Property history research to obtain details about the Property's ownership.
- Oakland Public Library, Oakland History Center
    - On March 24, 2025, EDS emailed the Oakland History Center to request information about various historic photographs and documentation held at the library. On March 25, 2025, Librarian Emily Foster provided dates and details regarding the Property's history, as well as digital photographs.

The research results are incorporated within the Historical Setting below.

PREVIOUS DOCUMENTATION

The following section provides a brief description of previous documentation of the Property by Corbet in 2015.

The 2015 Corbett report states,

> "The Macaulay Foundry is eligible for the California Register of Historic Resources under

[11] EDS purchased this book recommended by BAHA.

> criteria 1, 2, and 3 at the local level for the period 1906 to 1970. Under criterion 1, it is significant in relation to the development of West Berkeley as a representative of the Bay Area metal working industry and for its association with labor in Berkeley. Under criterion 2, it is significant for its association with H.C. Macaulay, an important local industrialist, businessman, and civic leader. Under criterion 3, it is significant as an example of a foundry."[12]

The following brief review addresses the deficiencies within the 2015 Corbett report, identifying specific areas of concern and non-compliance with CEQA and OHP. Please note that the following section provides a review of the flaws in the 2015 Corbett document, which falls short of meeting compliance standards and regulatory requirements for documenting and recording historical resources. The Page & Turnbull document is not reviewed as it is a memo, and does not follow the OHP instructions for recording or updating historical resources.

- The 2015 Corbett HRE consists of specific and important flaws related to the understanding of the Macaulay Foundry "building," including the following:

    - Lack of understanding of the materiality and design integrity of the building. Please review the EDS historic architectural survey section within this report to fully understand the materiality and design, as well as the integrity section. In addition to the historic architectural documentation, EDS has provided a detailed construction diagram to assist with understanding the materiality and design.

    - No character-defining features are defined within the Corbett document. Although included in the Page & Turnbull document, this document does not follow the OHP guidelines for amending or providing additional information to historical resource documentation.[13]

    - CRHR Criterion 1 "Event"

[12] Michael Corbett, "Historical and Architectural Evaluation The Macaulay Foundry 811 Carleton Street," September 21, 2015.

[13] According to the OHP "Instructions for Recording Historical Resources," (page 23), "As a planning tool, it is important that information about historical resources is regularly updated to ensure its accuracy. Updates may amplify or correct information about a resource or simply confirm that the existing record remains accurate at the time of a subsequent field examination. Information about a resource may be updated in two ways, depending on the extent of the changes and/or additions to the original record. If only minor changes or additions to an existing record are required, then a Continuation Sheet can be used to augment selected data fields, as appropriate. Minor updates also may be prepared to verify that existing information about a resource remains accurate. Such updates should list the "resource identifier" from Field P1 on the Primary Record; date of field visit; name, affiliation (if any), and address of the person preparing the update; and the number and name of any data fields where additional observations are made. Also provide the HRI Number and/or Trinomial, if known."

Corbett's Criterion 1 Significance Statement: Corbett says, the foundry is "significant in relation to the **development of West Berkeley** as a representative of the Bay Area metal working industry and for its **association with labor in Berkeley**," with a period of significance of 1906 to 1970.

In accordance with the OHP guidelines, "In discussing property types associated with important themes, the context statement needs to answer such questions as: What facet of history does the property represent? Why is that facet of history significant? Is the property type important in illustrating the context? How does the individual property illustrate that facet of history?"[14]

Now, according to the OHP, the "information included in historic contexts needs to pass the "*so what*" test. When researching or writing, it helps to ask, "So what information does this sentence, paragraph, or section provide to help explain how land use patterns developed or why the built environment looks the way it does today?" Wars, fires, expositions, arrivals of the railroads and streetcar lines, visits by presidents, and other such events generally serve as historical markers or frame time periods. But unless a connection is made between that information about what happened in the past and how it shaped today's built environment, then "so what."

EDS Comments and Review: The Corbett significance statement states that the Macaulay Foundry is significant for its association with the development of West Berkeley from 1906 to 1970, and labor contributions in Berkeley during the POS. The premise of this event appears to argue that the foundry's relocation from San Francisco after the 1906 earthquake, though to continue its already well-established foundry business, was the start of a development event in West Berkeley eligible for listing on the California Register. However, foundries existed in California in the 1800s, including the Macaulay Foundry, which was initially established in San Francisco by Byron Gallager under the name Bluxome Street Foundry in 1872, and sold to Macaulay in 1896. Although the earthquake was an event and argued by EDS in the HRE evaluation of historical significance section), questions that should have been asked by Corbett when determining potential significance should have been, did the relocation of the foundry after the earthquake lead to the establishment of a new industry in California? or a development boom ?, or new technology as a result of the move? The fact that a foundry is now doing business in Berkeley instead of San Francisco as a result of the earthquake is not enough to establish significance, though Corbett states on page 31, "The earthquake and fire of 1906 transformed the geography of this industry." This is not exactly accurate, as the foundries were in San Francisco, especially those in San Francisco's

[14] California Office of Historic Preservation, "Writing Historic Context," (accessed May 24, 2026), https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&opi=89978449&url=https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1054/files/WritingHistoricContexts.pdf&ved=2ahUKEwjIr8y46N-UAxX8M0QIHZBrD5sQFnoECB0QAQ&usg=AOvVaw0_CDaA9BK54ZbxnM__Y310.

South of Market "Iron District," which were established during the Gold Rush and the building of the City of San Francisco. However, by the late 1800s, Oakland had companies such as Union Machine Works (1885) and the Bay City Iron (1880s). In fact, Oakland's foundry and metalworking history began after the transcontinental railroad in 1869. Although the earthquake was an event that led to the Macaulay Foundry being located in West Berkeley, there was plenty of competition already established along the East Bay. Also, the **"**development of West Berkeley" began before 1906. The arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1877 in West Berkeley was definitely an event and contributed to the development of the West Berkeley shore. The rail brought new businesses, such as the Standard Soap Company, Niehaus and Schuster Planning Mill, and the Cornell Watch Company.

This then leads to a general question about significance, is the development of West Berkeley, as stated by Corbett, an important event in California history during the POS? And does the Macaulay Foundry (the resource), substantiated by the context, have the ability to convey that significance (alone as one resource) within the POS of 1906 to 1970? Or was the Macauly Foundry one of many industries doing business in West Berkeley during the POS? Another question could be, was Berkeley known for its foundry work? Was West Berkeley built on the economy brought in by the foundry businesses, or was there a boom when the new industry arrived? Did the foundry result in the constructing of important elements associated with the development of West Berkeley?

EDS Review - Period of Significance (POS): The NPS definition of **period of significance** "is the **specific span of time** when a property was associated with important events, activities, or persons, or attained the characteristics that qualify it for the National Register of Historic Places." Based on the POS, Corbett implies that the foundry is associated with an event that lasted from 1906 to 1970. However, there is no event in the context that supports a 64-year span of a development event in West Berkeley tied to the foundry. Also, providing employment and dealing with labor issues at a business during the suggested POS is not an event.

The EDS HRE provides details regarding the Macaulay Foundry's association with the 1906 earthquake and the "1920s manufacturing economic boom" that occurred during a period of significance from approximately 1920 to 1929. The theme is the economy, and the event is the economic boom in Berkeley in the 1920s.

- <u>No context to support Criterion 2 (person) findings</u> that H.C. Macaulay is an important person, eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 2.

  Criterion 2: The 2015 Corbett report states, "H.C. Macaulay, an important local industrialist, businessman, and civic leader."

  EDS review: There is no context within the 2015 Corbett report that supports the notion that

H.C. Macaulay is an important person to California, warranting listing under Criterion 2 on the CRHR. Please see this HRE for the required context and the CRHR evaluation that does not support this finding.

- Criterion 3: The 2015 Corbett report states that the Macaulay Foundry is significant as an example of a foundry.

  There is no context within the 2015 Corbett report to support a style or vernacular associated with the foundry "design." Please see this HRE for the required context, CRHR evaluation, and integrity analysis.

- In addition, the 2015 Corbett report states that the Macaulay Foundry is eligible under "criteria 1, 2, and 3 at the **local level**."[15]

  EDS review: "The CRHR does not have a "local" level; it is a state listing. According to the California Office of Historic Preservation Technical Assistance Series #1 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Historical Resources, the "California Register includes resources listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, as well as some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest." However, "Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts) or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the California Register and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise (PRC § 5024.1, 14 CCR § 4850)." In conclusion, the CRHR is a state significance listing; however, ***CEQA provides for local listings, making state and local listings "historical resources"*** *under CEQA. As such, the building can be eligible for the State and for local listing, but again there is no "local level" for CRHR listing, as these are two separate listings. Only the National Register has levels of significance: national, state, and local*

- **Integrity Analysis**

  EDS review: The 2015 Corbett report appears to lack a clear understanding of what should be included in an integrity analysis. As each criterion is required to be supported by specific integrity requirements (see EDS integrity analysis). Additionally, stating that the Property is "unmistakably the Macaulay Foundry" and therefore has integrity of association is an incorrect application of integrity of association.

  Based on these flaws in the Corbett report, the following EDS HRE is provided as an "updated" evaluation of the Macaulay Foundry, ensuring compliance with the CEQA regulations and following Berkeley's local assessment guidelines.

[15] See comments in the regulatory section of this report related to the "type" of resources eligible for the NRHP and CRHP.

HISTORICAL SETTING

The following section provides a brief history of Berkeley, the history of the area where the Macaulay Foundry is located, and the specific history of the built environment resources within the Property to assist in developing the historical context within which the built environment resources were considered for historical significance.

MEXICAN PERIOD (1822 – 1846)

In 1821, Mexico declared its independence from Spain and took possession of "Alta California,"[16] marking the end of the Spanish period (1769 – 1821) and the beginning of the Mexican period, also referred to as the "rancho" period, in Alta California. In 1833, the Mexican government secularized the missions in California, and mission-owned land was dissolved. During this time, extraordinary changes occurred throughout Alta California, as the Mexican government lacked the strong oversight and military rule previously imposed by the Spanish. As such, new trade opportunities arose when foreign ships, which had previously been barred from Spanish-guarded military ports, could now dock and provide a variety of provisions to local settlers throughout California. These new provisions, including tea, coffee, sugars, spices, spirits, and various manufactured goods, soon made their way into the region; the taxes on these imported goods became the primary source of revenue for the Mexican government in Alta California. Likewise, products produced in Alta California were exported, which bolstered the hide and tallow trade that became the primary business activity in Alta California during this time. During this time, the Mexican colonial authorities encouraged the settlement of Alta California by providing large land grants, known as ranchos, to politically prominent individuals loyal to the Mexican government and permitting foreigners to settle on the land. As a result, the approximately 20 ranchos in Alta, California, during the Spanish period increased to roughly 800 ranchos that varied in size from 10,000 to 20,000 acres during the Mexican era.

During this time, the Property was located within a 44,800-acre land grant known as *Rancho San Antonio*, granted to Luís María Peralta (1759-1851) by the last Spanish governor, Don Pablo Vicente de Solá, on August 3rd, 1820.[17] *Rancho San Antonio* included the present-day cities of Oakland, Piedmont, Berkeley, Emeryville, Alameda, Albany, and part of San Leandro, where the Peralta's raised cattle along the hills and grasslands and shipped hides and tallow via San Antonio Creek (aka the San Antonio Estuary; and later known as the Oakland Estuary). In 1842, Luís María Peralta divided his fortune, giving his daughters the cattle and the rancho land to his four sons, Antonio, Vicente, Ignacio, and Domingo, who were given the portion of his father's rancho land that included almost all of what is now the City of Berkeley – including the land where the Property is located, as well as parts of Emeryville.

[16] Alta California was a polity of New Spain founded in 1769 and became a territory of Mexico after the Mexican War of Independence in 1821.

[17] "Peralta Family History," Peralta Hacienda Historical Park, (accessed June 12, 2024), https://www.peraltahacienda.org/pages/main.php?pageid=69&pagecategory=3.

EARLY AMERICAN PERIOD (1848 – 1850S)

The beginning of the American Period in California is marked by the end of the Mexican American War (1846-1848) when the United States (U.S.) took possession of Mexican territories, including California, New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona, in the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo provided resident Mexicans with their American citizenship and guaranteed title to ranchos obtained during the Mexican period. However, less than two weeks before the signing of the treaty, on January 24, 1848, James Marshall discovered gold at Sutter's Mill, which marked the start of California's Gold Rush (1848 to 1855). Soon, the excitement of the Gold Rush and the promise of fertile and abundant land drew between 150,000 and 200,000 new settlers to California from all over the U.S., as well as from Scotland, Ireland, England, Germany, and France.[18] [19] Many new settlers squatted on land during this time, including Mexican rancho and unclaimed land. To quickly resolve Mexican rancho land disputes, the U.S. Congress passed the California Land Act of 1851, establishing a three-member Public Land Commission (Commission) to determine the validity of prior Spanish and Mexican land grants.[20] The act required landowners who claimed title under the former Mexican government to file a claim with the Commission within two years. Although the Commission eventually confirmed most of the original Mexican land grants, the burden of proof lay with landowners to demonstrate their title. The cost of litigation forced many rancho owners to sell off their land to newly arriving settlers, including some who had illegally squatted on their land, as well as land speculators and the lawyers hired to defend their land claims in court.[21]

In 1852, Jose Domingo was among the first to file his land claim and appear before the Commission in San Francisco.[22] At this time, a large portion of his land was already occupied by squatters or had been sold to raise money in support of his land claim; however, he managed to maintain ownership of approximately 300-acres of land around his house, which was located on the south bank of Codornices Creek in the area of West Berkeley. However, Jose Domingo was unable to prevent squatters from continuing to encroach upon his land, and in 1852, an Irish immigrant named Michael Curtis, who had also squatted on Jose Domingo's 300-acre property that same year, claimed ownership of a 160-acre portion of it. This same year, Jose Domingo was arrested for assaulting two squatters he found on his land,[23] and was found guilty and fined $700 for the offense, but no action was taken to remove the squatters.[24] In 1854, the Commission confirmed Jose Domingo's title to what remained of the land grant; however, the Commission's decision could be appealed

[18] Karen Clay, *Property Rights and Institutions: Congress and the California Land Act 1851*, The Journal of Economic History, Cambridge University Press, 59(01):122-142, March 1999.

[19] Commodore Stockton was also responsible for driving the Mexican forces out of California during the Mexican American War.

[20] The Spanish government-controlled California's land from approximately 1770 to 1821.

[21] Nancy Olmsted, *Vanished Waters: A History of San Francisco's Mission Bay, Mission Creek Conservancy*, (San Francisco, 1986).

[22] Charles Wollenberg, Berkeley, A City in History, University of California Press, January 23, 2008.

[23] Ibid.

[24] Charles Wollenberg, Berkeley, A City in History, University of California Press, January 23, 2008.

to the federal district court, and in almost all cases, including Jose Domingo's land case, an appeal was made.[25] Several years after the appeal, a federal district court ruled on the title to the land claimed by Jose Domingo, reversing the Commission's 1854 decision. Jose Domingo then appealed the decision to the U.S. Supreme Court, among only a few dozen cases that made it to the U.S. Supreme Court. However, U.S. Supreme Court cases often took decades to decide, and before the land case was resolved, Jose Domingo died in 1865. In 1867, his heirs were removed from the 300-acre property. It was not until 1877 that the U.S. Supreme Court ruled on the land dispute case brought by Jose Domingo, which confirmed that Jose Domingo was the legal owner of his land; however, his heirs were unable to recover any of the land rightfully owned by Jose Domingo.

The rancho was surveyed in 1859, following the U.S. Supreme Court confirming the Peralta family's title to the land (Figure 2).

[25] Charles Wollenberg, Berkeley, A City in History, University of California Press, January 23, 2008.



Figure 2. 1859 Plat of Rancho San Antonio, surveyed under the instructions from the U.S. Surveyor General by James T. Stratton. The approximate location of the Property is shown as a red star (courtesy of the Online Archive of California).

HISTORY OF BERKELEY (1850S – 1970S)

In the early 1850s, the present-day City of Berkeley primarily consisted of grain and dairy farms, as well as pastureland for cattle and sheep grazing. During this time, the area experienced an influx of new settlers, many of whom were often unsuccessful in their search for gold and came seeking work and available land to farm. At this time, early development of Berkeley began; however, the original growth of the city began as two separate communities, one within "East Berkeley" (aka the "hills") and the other within "West Berkeley" (aka the "flats") (Figure 3).[26]

[26] Charles Wollenberg, *Berkeley, A City in History*, (University of California Press, January 23, 2008).

The development of East Berkeley began in the early 1850s, when Francis Kittredge Shattuck, who was unsuccessful in gold mining, and his brother-in-law, George Blake, along with their two business partners, James Leonard, and William Hillegass, "squatted" on land owned by Jose Domingo within West Berkeley. In 1852, the four business partners filed four adjacent 160-acre land claims, totaling 640 acres of land bounded by present-day College Avenue, Martin Luther King Jr. Way, Addison Street, and Russell Street. The business partners then divided the 640 acres into four personal estates, each taking a 160-acre section for development.

In 1855, Henry Durant and Samuel Hopkins Willey, New England Congregationalist ministers, teamed up to establish a Christian college in Oakland known as the College of California. However, Durant and Willey determined that the location where they had opened the college was within a neighborhood in Oakland that was too rowdy for higher learning.[27] As such, they began looking for other areas to construct a new campus for their college. They chose the land for the college in East Berkeley, within the former rancho land of Jose Domingo, now owned by Captain Orrin Simmons, a former sea captain who operated a ranch on the property.[28] By 1857, Durant and Willey had persuaded the members of the college board of trustees (Board) to allocate funds to purchase a portion of Simmons' 700-acre property; however, the Board eventually agreed to buy the entire 700-acre Simmons property for $35,000. In 1858, a transcontinental telegraph line linking the West and East Coasts was strung through present-day Claremont Canyon, near East Berkeley, along Telegraph Road, now known as Claremont Avenue. During this time, Telegraph Road also became the main wagon and stagecoach route between the East Bay communities, including the developing communities of Berkeley and Oakland, as well as the communities within Contra Costa County and beyond.

In 1860, the trustees and Willey and Durant gathered at a rock outcrop (Founders' Rock) for a ceremony dedicating the new college, which became the University of California, Berkeley (UC Berkeley). The construction of the new college also led to the development of a new planned community in East Berkeley, designed as an upscale village that the Board envisioned would be populated by "solid citizens, living in the refined atmosphere of a college town."[29] To create the new campus and the surrounding community of "East Berkeley," the Board hired Frederick Law Olmsted, who designed New York's Central Park, to design the new campus. Some of Olmsted's ideas for the college campus and the surrounding community were too radical for the conservative Christian Board, so they altered Olmsted's original design, which included winding roads, and instead adopted a traditional grid pattern design. Ensuring continuity with the "intellectual character" of the new college community in East Berkeley,[30] the north-south streets were named in alphabetical order for men of science, including Audubon (now College Avenue), Bowditch, Choate (now Telegraph Avenue),[31] and Dana, Ellsworth, Fulton, and Guyot (now Shattuck Avenue). East-west streets were named after men of letters, including Allston, Bancroft, Channing, and Dwight. In 1873, the UC Berkeley campus was completed (Figure 4), and the college relocated from its original location in Oakland to its new campus in East Berkeley.

[27] Wollenberg 2008.

[28] Bob Charbonneau, Stephanie Kaza, and Vincent Resh, "History of Strawberry Canyon," (UC Berkeley, 1990).

[29] Wollenberg 2008.

[30] Ibid.

[31] Clarification: Telegraph Avenue and Telegraph Road are different roads.

At this time, the area around the college consisted of one restaurant and a small hotel near the downtown area; however, there were no sidewalks, and housing for new residents was in short supply. As such, students and faculty continued to live in Oakland, commuting via horse-drawn trolley until homes and boarding houses were built to support the growing college community.

The development of West Berkeley began with a small settlement in an area known by locals as "Ocean View," which was located along the "flats" of the east shore of the San Francisco Bay at the mouth of Strawberry Creek.[32] The community started when Captain James Jacobs anchored his vessel along the creek in 1853. At this time, communities along the East Bay shores of the San Francisco Bay, including Oakland and the City of Alameda, were developing as important transportation hubs with direct access to the bay, providing settlers with a means to ship their goods to San Francisco and other distant ports. Like many other settlers during this time, Captain Jacobs came to California in search of gold; however, he soon realized that profits could be more easily obtained by transporting goods. In ca. 1851, Captain Jacobs bought a small sailing vessel and began hauling cargoes on the bay.[33] In 1853, Captain Jacobs began transporting new settlers, primarily farmers who would graze cattle on former rancho land. In 1854, Captain Jacobs built a small wharf, later known as Jacobs's Landing, at the mouth of Strawberry Creek, and the wharf became a transportation hub for the new community.[34] This same year, Captain William Bowen opened an inn on an established wagon and stagecoach route extending north-south along the bay shoreline in West Berkeley. The thoroughfare ran parallel to an old trail used by Francisco María Castro, who owned the adjacent Rancho San Pablo during the Mexican period, which locals informally referred to as "San Pablo Road."

By the early 1870s, the road was officially named San Pablo Avenue, and Bancroft Way was named for George Bancroft, a historian and Secretary of the Navy from 1845 to 1846. Bowen's Inn, which served food and drinks and had a general store, was one of the first businesses in West Berkeley. In 1855, early settlers John Everding and A.A. Rammelsburg erected the "Pioneer Starch and Grist Mill" in West Berkeley, where local grain farmers provided the mill with raw material that was then shipped to market via Jacob's Landing. A year after the mill began operations, the West Berkeley community saw the construction of Z. B. Heywood's lumber yard. As the small community grew, the area soon saw the construction of small family farms and housing for farm workers, including small "villages" developed in the area where Chinese immigrants worked in the mill and lumber yard. In 1856, the "Ocean View School" was established on San Pablo Avenue, just north of Bowen's Inn. By 1860, the U.S. Federal Census found 69 people living in the small community of West Berkeley. In 1873, several prominent businessmen in West Berkeley, including Jacobs and Rammelsburg, joined forces with Henry Durant, a former president and founder of UC Berkeley, to establish the "Berkeley Land and Town Improvement Association." This association aimed to promote the development of West Berkeley. Local leaders soon laid out streets on a grid plan, subsidized a short-lived ferry service to San Francisco, and promoted their community as a profitable business location.

In 1877, the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) constructed the transcontinental mainline along the West

[32] Wollenberg 2008.

[33] Ibid.

[34] Berkeley Historical Society, "As I Knew It In The Early Days," *Exactly Opposite,* Vol. 28; No. 22.

Berkeley shore, giving West Berkeley businesses direct access to the rail network for the first time. As a result, new businesses opened in West Berkeley in the late 1870s, including the Standard Soap Company (Figure 5), the Niehaus and Schuster Planning Mill, and the Cornell Watch Company. During this time, the population of West Berkeley consisted of a melting pot of immigrants, including Irish, Scandinavian, Canadian, Chinese, and Chilean immigrants who worked in the mills and manufacturing plants in the area. By the end of the nineteenth century, Germans outnumbered the Irish as the largest foreign-born group. Italians, Portuguese, and a small population of African Americans were also living in West Berkeley. During this time, Chinese immigrants mainly worked in the mills or manufacturing plants, but they also operated independent laundries and were farmers who raised fruits and vegetables on small, rented parcels of land within present-day central Berkeley, often selling their produce door-to-door.

By the late 1870s, East Berkeley and West Berkeley were established communities. Fields, pastures, and marshlands physically separated them, and the two areas differed socially, economically, and culturally. East Berkeley was primarily middle or upper-middle-class, native-born Protestants, many working in professional occupations, and in contrast, West Berkeley was occupied by a blend of different ethnicities, mainly Catholic with working-class backgrounds. Despite these differences, on April 1, 1878, the two communities formally came together to establish the City of Berkeley. During this time, the west side of the newly found City of Berkeley and areas surrounding downtown Berkeley flourished. In 1879, the newly founded City of Berkeley established the "Claremont" community south of UC Berkeley within the former area of East Berkeley to develop an exclusive residential community. By 1880, a portion of Telegraph Road through Claremont Canyon was changed to Claremont Avenue.[35] During this time, Shattuck Avenue (previously known as Shattuck Road) was developing as the commercial corridor (aka commercial core) where a right-of-way had been granted to the Central Pacific Railroad along the south side of Shattuck Avenue (Figure 6). The rail line along Shattuck and the Central Pacific Berkeley Station opened on August 16, 1876. During this time, Chinese, Japanese, and Korean communities formed west of Shattuck Avenue between Dwight Way and Blake Street, approximately 0.5 miles east of the Property.

By the 1890s, Berkeley, like many other urban cities during this time, prioritized the development of an urban transit system. In 1891, the electric rail system debuted within the City of Berkeley with a rail line from the City of Oakland along Grove Street (now Martin Luther King Jr. Way) to downtown Berkeley and the UC Berkeley campus. The Grove Street line was an immediate success and stimulated the construction of additional electric rail systems along the East Bay. By 1893, an effort was underway to consolidate the separate lines through the East Bay into a single, integrated electric rail system that would eventually cover the entire urban East Bay, known as the “Key System.” The men behind the push for consolidation were Francis Smith and Frank Havens. Smith, who was living at his large estate in Oakland, had made a substantial fortune operating borax mines in southeastern California, and Havens, who was a San Francisco lawyer, often teamed with Smith on investment opportunities. In 1893, Smith and Havens formed the “Oakland Transit Consolidated” company, which bought existing electric streetcar franchises throughout the East Bay. After

[35] Charles Wollenberg, Berkeley, A City in History, University of California Press, January 23, 2008.

they purchased the franchises, they also built new lines and integrated them into a unified rail network.[36] At this time, the upscale residential developments within the "Claremont" neighborhood were nearly fully developed, and in 1906, construction began on the posh Claremont Hotel within the Claremont neighborhood, which was completed in 1912. During this time, real estate interests in Berkeley were aligned with the "Key System" and the route (Figure 8).

In the early 1900s, the automobile was introduced to the American consumer, and as early as 1903, Claremont Avenue was utilized as an early automobile route. At this time, Claremont Avenue was used as the principal west-east thoroughfare, accessed through the residential neighborhood of Claremont via Russell Street. However, this was short-lived when the thoroughfare was eventually closed to through traffic after the construction of the Kennedy Tunnel in 1903. The Kennedy Tunnel (aka the Inter-County Tunnel and the Broadway Tunnel), located south of Claremont Canyon adjacent to where the Caldecott Tunnel is located today, was constructed as a more viable travel route for traffic to and from Alameda County and Contra Costa County.

In 1906, the Great San Francisco Earthquake struck San Francisco and its surrounding areas along the San Andreas Fault line, triggering devastating fires that destroyed much of the city. After the 1906 Earthquake, thousands of San Francisco's residents fled to Berkeley. The sudden influx of new residents, from many different ethnicities, led to anti-Asian attacks. During this time, Chinese refugees in Berkeley ranged from 500 to 1,000, who were housed in segregated camps and private houses. In the week following the earthquake, three UC Berkeley professors attempted to address the needs of these refugees, resulting in the establishment of a Chinese Office and a Chinese Employment Bureau, which was set up with the help of Chinese students.[37]

By 1920, the City of Berkeley had developed into a prosperous urban city with a population of 56,000.[38] In 1923, a major fire swept down the Berkeley Hills toward the university campus and into the commercial core of Berkeley. The fire destroyed approximately 640 buildings, including 584 houses. Although the fire was a significant setback, the city continued to prosper until the stock market crash in 1929 ushered in the Great Depression (1929-1933). In 1933, the Bay Bridge was constructed, and in 1937, the Broadway Tunnel (later re-named the Caldecott Tunnel) was built, providing improved automobile access between Alameda and Contra Costa counties. By the end of the 1930s, the residential areas of Claremont were fully developed, with the Claremont Hotel situated at the base of Claremont Canyon (Figure 7).

From ca. 1939 through the early 1950s, economic expansion and housing development occurred in Berkeley,[39]

[36] Ibid.

[37] Richard Schwartz, *Earthquake Exodus, 1906: Berkeley Responds to the San Francisco Refugees,* RSB Books, 2005.

[38] Archives and Architecture, LLC, "Shattuck Avenue Commercial Corridor Historical Context and Survey," (City of Berkeley, 2015).

[39] UC Berkeley Environmental Design Archives, "1940s – 1950s and the Post-War Boom," (accessed July 16, 2024), https://exhibits.ced.berkeley.edu/exhibits/show/stockoptions/1940-1950.

initially spurred by World War II (1939-1945) wartime industries;[40] growth continued into the early 1950s as soldiers returned home. During WWII, people, many of whom were newcomers, including Blacks, radically transforming the region's racial makeup, migrated from the South to the East Bay to work in the wartime defense industry, such as the Kaiser Shipyards in Richmond. Although nearly all single-family housing construction had halted in Berkeley due to the migration of war workers to areas such as Richmond, where the nearby war industry was, war worker housing construction was on the rise, though often opposed by a majority of Berkeley City Council members.[41] In the early 1940s, the Berkeley City Council opposed establishing a war worker housing development known as Codornices Village, arguing that housing should not be constructed on what the Council deemed valuable industrial land and that large public housing developments were unnecessary.[42] Although small duplex and fourplex projects were commonly approved during WWII to tackle the increased housing needs, the Berkeley City Council continued to oppose war worker housing projects, including Codornices Village. This led to the federal government requisitioning a large section of bayside industrial properties in West Berkeley, where they developed wartime housing, including Codornices Village, constructed within the boundaries of Berkeley and Albany. The Berkeley side of Codornices Village consists of hundreds of housing units and a Shipyard Railway, which went through the Berkeley side of the housing projects at the intersection of Ninth Street and Harrison Street. Initially, the Navy, which operated the Richmond Shipyard Railway, an electric commuter rail/interurban line serving workers at the Richmond Shipyards, referred mostly Black families to the housing project.[43]

During this time, the area was a highly polluted industrial area, with nearby factories, a city dump, and the SPRR line. However, Langdon W. Post of the Federal Public Housing Authority (FPHA) intervened, and the Navy was required to assign families of different races to live in Codornices Village, although they were typically segregated in buildings. This also established an integrated work environment for employees working within Codornices Village. Despite the government's housing project developments, the lack of housing in Berkeley remained racially motivated, as many of Berkeley's white residents did not want people of color in their neighborhoods, which stalled new housing development.[44] However, some council members, such as the Berkeley Democratic Club, the Alameda County Industrial Union Council, and the Berkeley League of Women Voters, supported new housing initiatives to aid the war effort.[45] This led to the construction of some multi-unit apartment buildings and houses in south and west Berkeley, although they were often poorly constructed. Although the wartime industries in the area significantly impacted the war's success, UC Berkeley

[40] According to the State of California Capitol Museum, "Employment in California had grown from 2.2 million in 1940 to 3.3 million in 1943."

[41] UC Berkeley Environmental Design Archives, "1940s – 1950s and the Post-War Boom," (accessed July 16, 2024), https://exhibits.ced.berkeley.edu/exhibits/show/stockoptions/1940-1950.

[42] Kimberly Pack and Roalla Toy, "Codornices Village Segregation and integration in World War II worker housing," (accessed July 12, 2024), https://monumenttoextraction.org/stories/worldwar2-housing/.

[43] Pack and Toy.

[44] UC Berkeley Environmental Design Archives, "1940s – 1950s and the Post-War Boom," (accessed July 16, 2024), https://exhibits.ced.berkeley.edu/exhibits/show/stockoptions/1940-1950.

[45] Ibid.

also played a significant role in the war effort. In the early 1940s, scientists Ernest O. Lawrence and J. Robert Oppenheimer led the development of the "atomic bomb" as part of the Manhattan Project. Due to the project's sensitivity, the UC Berkeley Radiation Lab relocated to the hill behind campus, which remains the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory today. The campus also had a large wartime Navy officer candidate training program, known as Camp Ashby, a segregated U.S. Army police facility located in southwest Berkeley at Ashby Avenue and 7th Street (approximately 1.7 miles south of the Property), which housed a battalion of Black military police officers.[46]

On December 7, 1941, the U.S. officially entered WWII after the Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. After the attack, public fear and anger quickly turned on people of Japanese ancestry, of whom approximately two-thirds were American citizens.[47] UC Berkeley art professor Chiura Obata, who had been on the faculty since 1932,[48] owned with his wife an art supply store on Telegraph Avenue, which they were forced to close after it was shot at following the attack on Pearl Harbor. In 1942, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 9066, providing for the removal and incarceration of all people of Japanese descent living on the West Coast. About 1,500 Berkeley Japanese American residents were interned at various camps. However, the policy had widespread support from the public and politicians, including the state attorney general and future governor of California, Earl Warren. However, a small group of Berkeley residents, including UC President Robert Gordon Sproul, took local action by forming the Fair Play Committee to support Japanese American rights. During the Japanese internment, delegations of UC Berkeley students and city residents visited Berkeley's Japanese Americans in the internment camps, and Stiles Hall and International House sent books and other supplies to the detained Japanese UC Berkeley students at Utah's Topaz Relocation Center.

After the war ended in 1945, service members returned, and the Japanese interned during WWII were released. To help returning war veterans, on June 22, 1944, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt signed into law the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, better known as the GI Bill of Rights, expanding the Veterans Bill of Rights benefits offered to war Veterans, including education, home and business loans, and unemployment compensation. However, returning Japanese residents often returned to find, despite most holding U.S. citizenship, their businesses and property were gone. During this time, the economy and housing construction were booming in Berkeley, although by the mid-1950s, economic expansion and housing development in Berkeley had slowed.[49]

By the early 1960s, the U.S. had an increasing presence of U.S. troops in Vietnam - during the Vietnam War (1955 – 1975), which put UC Berkeley back in the spotlight. This time, it was for its essential role in the anti-

[46] Berkeley Historical Society and Museum, "Berkeley History in Brief," (accessed July 29, 2024), https://berkhistory.org/history-in-brief/.

[47] National Archives, "Japanese-American Incarceration During World War II," (accessed July 29, 2024), https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/japanese-relocation#background.

[48] Gretchen Kell, "Campus, city to mark WWII internment of Japanese Americans, 75 years on," UC Berkeley News (accessed August 2, 2024), https://news.berkeley.edu/2017/04/24/campus-city-to-mark-wwii-evacuation-of-japanese-americans-75-years-on/.

[49] Archives and Architecture, LLC, "Shattuck Avenue Commercial Corridor Historic Context and Survey," City of Berkeley, 2015.

Vietnam protests held at the campus. During this time, student activist Mario Savio (Figure 9) led thousands of students and held numerous "protest speeches" on the campus. The movement began in 1964 and became known as the "Free Speech Movement." In 1974, the Berkeley Citizens Action – a grassroots political organization – was formed. During the 1970s and early 1980s, the organization endorsed candidates, adopted platforms, and ran campaigns. Today, Berkeley continues to be strongly associated with social change, social justice, and the political upheaval that characterized the city during the 1960s and 1970s.

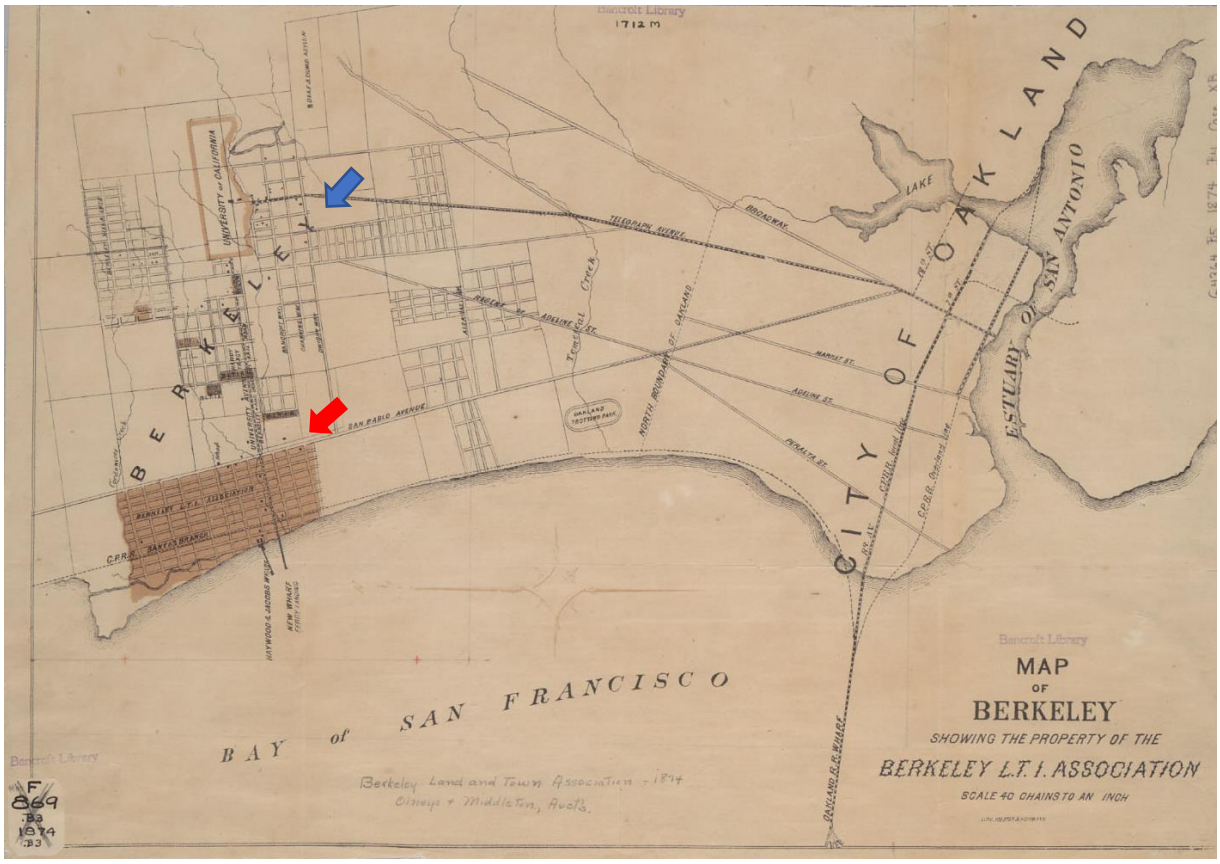


Figure 3. 1874 map of Berkeley showing the development in East Berkeley near the hills (blue arrow) and West Berkeley near the bay (red arrow) (courtesy of the Berkeley Public Library).

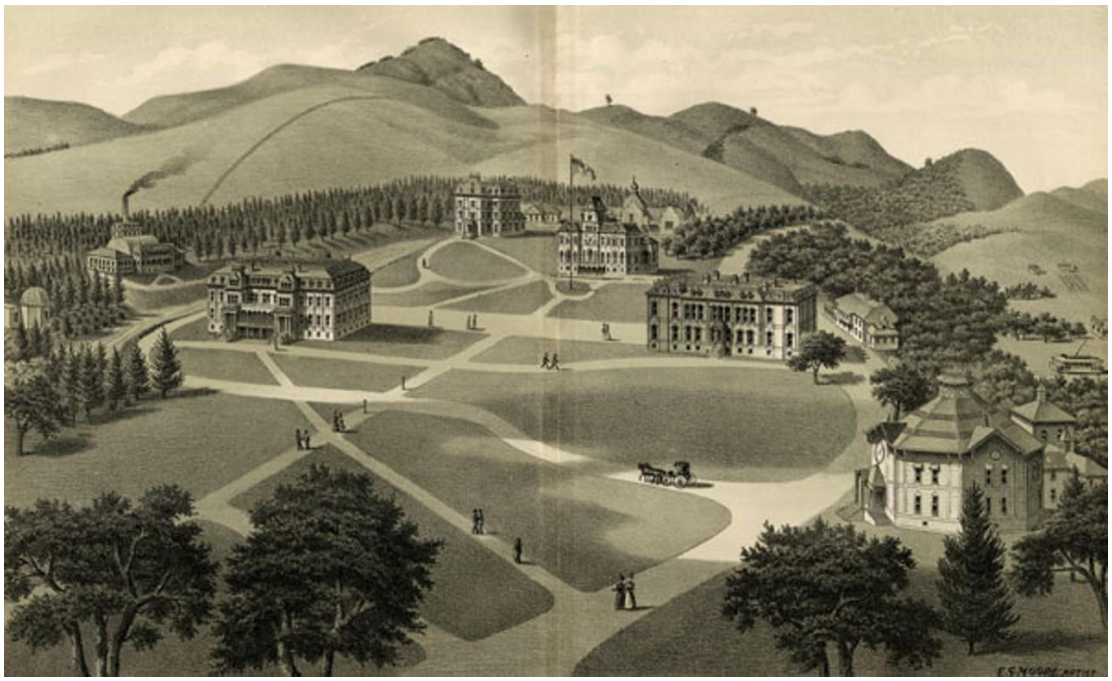


Figure 4. ca. 1890 illustration of the UC Berkeley campus (courtesy of the Berkeley Public Library).

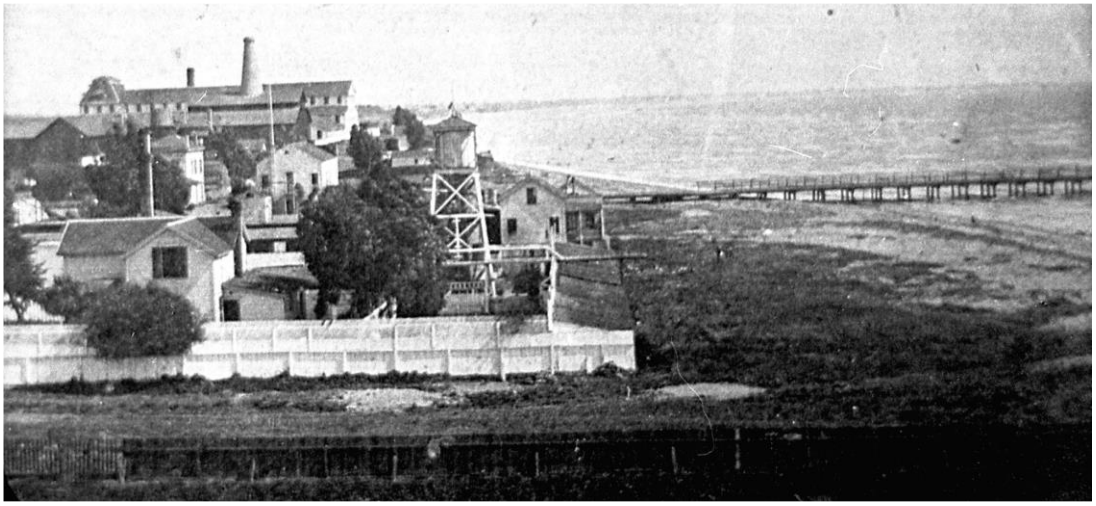


Figure 5. 1892 photograph of the Standard Soap Company in the background of West Berkeley (courtesy of the Berkeley Public Library).

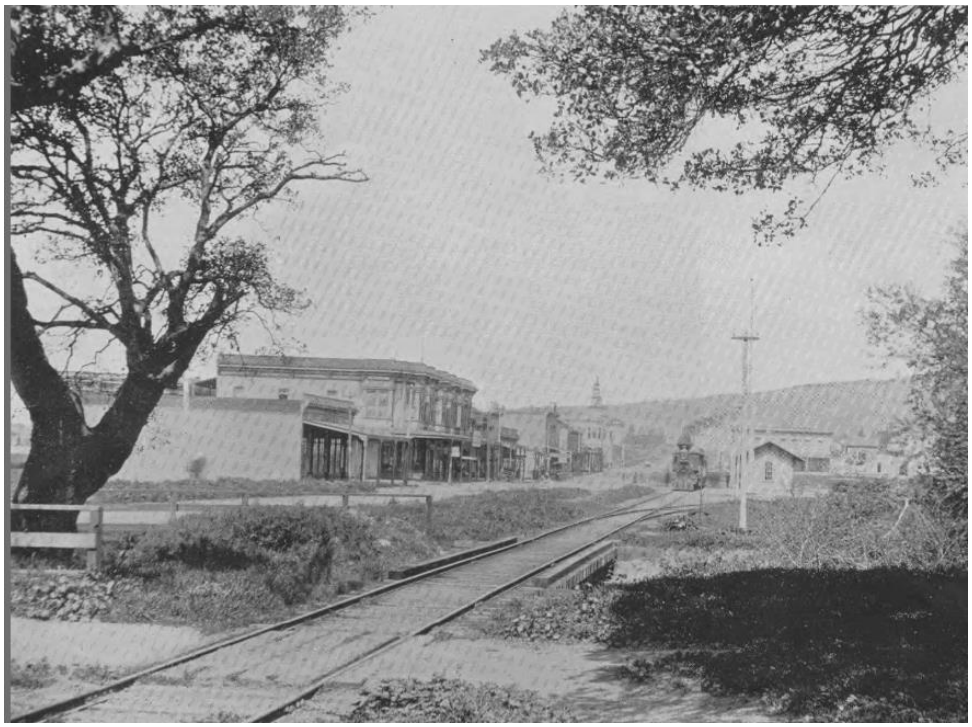


Figure 6. 1888 photograph looking north along Shattuck Avenue in Berkeley with the Central Pacific rail line and the Berkeley Station on the right side of the photograph (courtesy of the Berkeley Public Library).

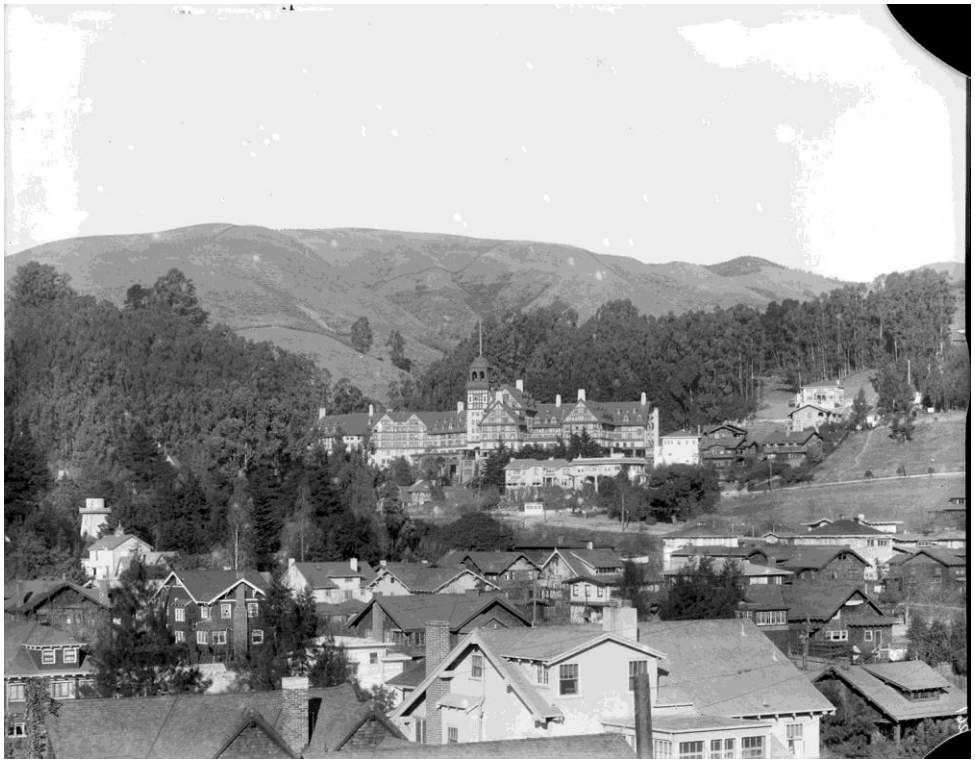


Figure 7. 1920 photograph of Claremont with the Claremont Hotel in the background (courtesy of the Berkeley Public Library).



Figure 8. ca. 1925 photograph of the Key System and Berkeley sign, at San Pablo and University avenues (courtesy of Berkeley Public Library).



Figure 9. 1964 photograph of the "Free Speech Movement" leader Mario Savio (second from right) leading student protestors at UC Berkeley (courtesy of the Oakland Museum of California).

SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA FOUNDRY HISTORY (1850S – 1940S) AND MACAULAY FOUNDRY

Due to the demands of the Gold Rush, which required goods ranging from simple hand tools to complicated mining equipment, and the increase in wealth that followed, foundries served the growing needs of California from as early as 1848.[50] Although mining efforts were not isolated to one location in the state, due to its ideal location, San Francisco became the center, offering mercantile shops, office spaces for mining businesses, proximity to industry and transportation, including rail and water for import and export.[51] In his article "Industry Builds Out the City: The Suburbanization of Manufacturing in the San Francisco Bay Area, 1850–1940," Professor Emeritus of UC Berkeley, Dr. Richard Walker, states, "[i]n the Gold Rush era most industrial activity sprang up in outlying parts of the Bay Area, which was knitted together by a network of ferries and produce boats. Most of this was resource extraction and processing, such as quicksilver (mercury) mines, smelters, logging, and lumber milling, and agriculture and food processing, such as wheat fields and flour mills, cattle ranches and slaughterhouses, vineyards and wineries."[52] As such, San Francisco was not primarily an industrial town, and most of its manufacturing was relegated along the bay, beginning in Yerba Buena Cove up to the North Shore, with a few locations on the coast.[53] Most industrialization began in the 1860s, fluctuating with the depressions of the late 19th century, but ultimately employing a third of San Francisco's population at its peak in the 1880s.[54]

At this peak, industry extended from the cove to the North Beach, where several metal foundries operated, including Selby Smelting and Lead Company, Andrew Haladie's Wire Works, Joshua Hendy's Machine shop, and Vulcan Iron Works; at this time, a wide range of industries operated in San Francisco, including locomotive and shipbuilders, iron and steel producers, and even gas and oil works (Figure 10).[55] Starting at the turn of the century, many manufacturers began moving their operations outside of the city, relocating to South City, Oakland, and the East Bay.[56] While some businesses rebuilt in San Francisco, following the devastation of the 1906 earthquake, many manufacturers took the opportunity to rebuild outside of the city, which prompted the relocation of several foundries to Berkeley, which provided much of the same conveniences of San Francisco, in proximity to transportation and materials, without the constraints of the city.[57] Macaulay Foundry was one such foundry. Operating as the Byron Jackson Machine Works until 1896, when Henry Clayton Macaulay took over the company, the foundry was located on Bluxome Street in the heart of San

[50] Richard Walker, "Industry Builds Out the City: The Suburbanization of Manufacturing in the San Francisco Bay Area, 1850–1940," *Temple University Press*, Reprinted from *Journal of Historical Geography* 27, (2001) 93. JSTOR, accessed December 10, 2025.
[51] Ibid.
[52] Ibid.
[53] Walker, 95.
[54] Ibid.
[55] Ibid.
[56] Walker, 104.
[57] Paul W. Rhode, "The Evolution of California Manufacturing," *Public Policy Institute of California* (2001) 13.

Francisco's manufacturing district. [58] Although not impacted by the tremors of the 1906 earthquake, both the H.C. Macaulay & Company foundry and the adjacent Byron Jackson Machine Works were razed during the aftermath.[59] Macaulay and Byron Jackson moved their respective foundries to Berkeley, along with nearly forty other manufacturers; by 1909, this number had more than doubled.[60]

Early foundries manufactured products for the mining industry until the late 19th century, when their manufacturing shifted to architectural elements, eventually designing and manufacturing infrastructure-related products, ranging in scale from water valves for entire city systems to manhole covers. In the 1800s, foundries like the Knight Foundry (established in 1873) in Sutter Creek,[61] and the Miners Foundry in Nevada City played a crucial role in the state's industrial development, supplying mining equipment, including machinery for extracting gold and other valuable resources. During the mid-to-late 1800s, California foundries produced metal tools, products, and infrastructure that contributed to the state's development. Foundry workers transformed metal by melting it and creating mining instruments, agricultural equipment to move water, and defense items to defend our country. As California grew, foundries emerged to support this growth. During this time, foundries played a role in the development and adoption of new technologies, such as the Pelton Wheel and other water-powered machinery. In San Francisco, the well-known Pacific Rolling Mill produced machinery and specialized steel parts for the mining, construction, shipbuilding, and rail industries. Foundries also contributed to the development of infrastructure, including streetcar rails, structural components for buildings, and other essential elements of urban growth during this time. Macaulay Foundry worked alongside Byron Jackson Machine Works, a company that developed and specialized in large centrifugal pumps that were utilized by municipalities throughout California and even Texas; due to a long-standing agreement, the companies worked together on nearly all their projects.[62] At the height of California manufacturing, there were hundreds of foundries operating throughout the state.[63]

The 1900s saw a manufacturing economic boom, and the rise of mass production led to increased demand for steel, metalworking equipment, and foundry products, particularly for the burgeoning automobile industry. The foundries included Redwood Manufacturing Motors, Solano Iron Works, Standard Gas Engine Co., Macaulay Foundry, Principal Manufacturing, Node Machining and Woodworking, Union Machine Works, Bay City Iron, and Vulcan Foundry, of which many made machines for packaging, road grading, clothes washing, canning, and chemicals, as well as boilers, engines, turbines, and cast parts.[64] During World War I,

[58] Anthony Kirk, *Founded by the Bay: The History of the Macaulay Foundry, 1896-1996,* (Berkeley: Macaulay Foundry, 1996, v, 86) 2.

[59] Kirk, 15.

[60] Kirk. 16.

[61] The Knight Foundry is the last water-powered foundry and machine shop in the U.S., and one of the nation's best-preserved 19th-century industrial complexes.

[62] Kirk, 19.

[63] "Companies," California Foundry History Institute, accessed April 2, 2025, https://www.foundryhistory.org/companies.html

[64] Richard Walker, FoundSF, *Oakland Rising: The Industrialization of Alameda County,* accessed online March 3, 2025, https://www.foundsf.org/Oakland_Rising:_The_Industrialization_of_Alameda_County.

Macaulay Foundry signed a contract with Hall-Scott Motors, manufacturing castings for the A-5 and A-5A airplanes, which gained prominence in 1916.[65] Additionally, the Macaulay Foundry experienced significant growth. This growth was largely due to Macaulay's continued manufacturing of castings for Jackson's centrifugal pumps, which were in greater demand as agriculture developed from 1909 to 1920.[66] In the 1920s, California's population grew to over six million, which required an increase in production. At this time, Macaulay employed ten thousand workers, pouring at least three tons of iron every year of the decade, except for 1929, when they poured 4,632 tons of iron, due to government incentives to buy nationally made goods.[67] As such, this decade constitutes the peak of the Macaulay Foundry's production and revenue. In 1929, foundries and machine shops were the fourth-largest industry in California. However, the foundry industry was severely impacted by the effects of the Great Depression, with Macaulay Foundry pouring less than a thousand tons of iron in a year.[68] When WWII began, however, the Macaulay Foundry resumed its association with Hall-Scott, producing castings for their airplanes and nearly tripling in their production levels from those during the Great Depression – this increase demanded an expansion of the foundry's operation.[69] Like most foundries, Macaulay held several contracts throughout the duration of the war, even before the United States officially entered it.[70] After the war, modernization of foundries began, and by 1947, it ceased to be a vital industry in California. Although several foundries, including Macaulay, continued to operate, they did not achieve the growth and prosperity seen in the 1920s. Macaulay continued to operate, though many contracts dissolved due to bankruptcy or a company's acquisition.[71] As a self-preservation method, Macaulay courted work further from California and modernized its operations, focusing its work on specialized castings for their customers, ensuring its continued relevance.[72] The Macaulay Foundry was officially closed in 2004.

[65] Kirk, 28.
[66] Kirk, 21.
[67] Kirk, 35.
[68] Kirk, 49.
[69] Kirk, 53.
[70] Kirk, 55.
[71] Kirk, 60.
[72] Kirk, 77.

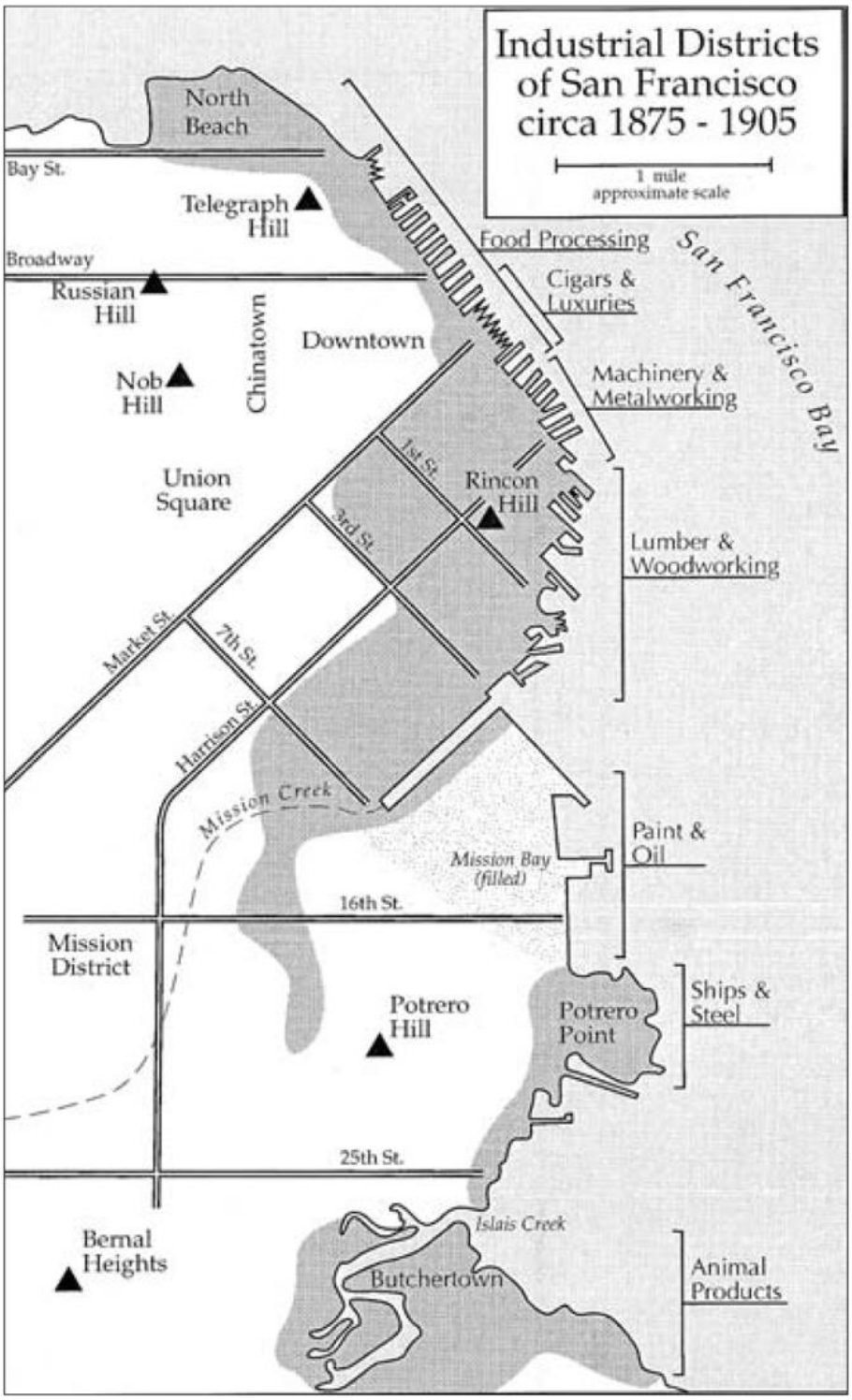


Figure 10. "Industrial Districts of San Francisco, c. 1875–1905." Drawn by Darin Jensen. *(*Courtesy of Richard Walker, "Industry Builds Out the City: The Suburbanization of Manufacturing in the San Francisco Bay Area, 1850–1940," *Temple University Press*, Reprinted from *Journal of Historical Geography* 27)

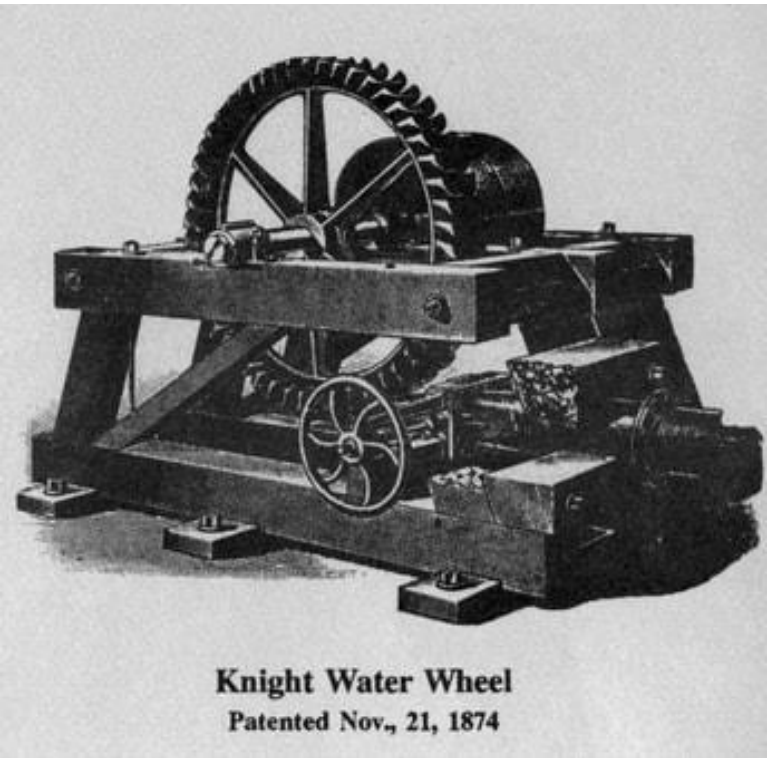


Figure 11. Knight Water Wheel diagram, patented on November 21, 1874 (courtesy of California Foundry History Institute).

BYRON JACKSON MACHINE WORKS AND MACAULAY FOUNDRY PROPERTY HISTORY (1872 – 1949)

Before the construction of the Macaulay Foundry, the Property was part of a larger 28-acre parcel owned by Henry Erskine Carleton. At this time, the 28-acre parcel stretched from San Pablo Avenue to the San Francisco Bay (Figure 12). Henry was born in 1807 in Maine and married Hepzibah Eames in 1837. They had three children, including George, Sarah, and Charles. In the 1860s, Henry and his family moved to Alameda County. According to the 1870 U.S. Federal Census Record, Henry worked as a farmer, cultivating wheat and tobacco, and raising livestock.[73] [74] Henry and his family lived within what was then known as the Carleton Homestead, located north of the Property, where Henry was a farmer. Henry died in 1877. Henry's son, Charles, also a farmer, inherited the land and continued farming.[75] [76]

In 1905, Byron Gallager, owner of the Byron Jackson Machine Works, was looking for a new foundry site in Alameda County to expand his business to the East Bay. In 1906, Charles sold a 35-acre portion of the Carleton Tract, including the Property, to Byron Jackson for $ 1,000 per acre. [77] Byron was born in 1842 in Ohio, and in the 1860s, he moved to Woodland, California. In 1872, he established the Byron Jackson Machine Works in

[73] Newspapers.com, "Former Knitting Mill Now Occupied by Magazine," *The Berkeley Gazette*, August 13, 1980.

[74] Ancestry.com. *1870 United States Federal Census.*

[75] Ancestry.com. *U.S., Find a Grave® Index, 1600s-Current.*

[76] Ancestry.com. 1900 United States Federal Census.

[77] Newspapers.com, "Carleton Tract is to be site of Numerous Industrial Enterprise," *Oakland Enquirer*, May 11, 1906.

Woodland, California, with a primary focus on agricultural machinery.[78] In 1878, Byron relocated his operation to Bluxome Street in San Francisco. In 1883, Byron and Mary L. Gallagher married, and they had one child together, Byron Jr.[79] [80] [81] In 1889, Byron hired H.C. Macaulay as a molder and later promoted him to foreman.[82] In 1896, he sold a portion of his machine works business on Bluxome Street, then known as the Bluxome Street Foundry, to H.C. Macaulay. Macaulay took over operations of the foundry, where he focused on casting for the Byron Jackson Iron Works Co. and other local foundries.[83] In 1906, the Great San Francisco earthquake struck. The earthquake and fires that destroyed much of the city forced both Byron and Macaulay to relocate. In 1906, Byron erected the Byron Jackson Iron Works Co. on Carleton Street in Berkeley.[84] The new iron works manufacturing plant included a large warehouse and a 110 x 250-foot steel building. Soon, the SPRR constructed 800 feet of railroad tracks along Carleton Street from San Pablo Avenue.[85] This same year, the Byron Jackson Iron Works Co. sold one acre of land to Henry C. Macaulay for $4,000 for the construction of the H.C. Macaulay Iron Works Co.[86] [87] In 1909, the Byron Jackson Iron Works Co. sold additional land to H.C. Macaulay for further development, which was partly in support of the Byron Jackson Iron Works Co. In 1910, the Property was located within Block 155 of the Carleton Tract (Figure 13). In ca. 1915, the Byron Jackson Iron Works Co. and the H.C. Macaulay Foundry Co. were surrounded by open land (Figure 14 and Figure 15). Byron died in 1921, and in 1927, the Byron Jackson Iron Works Co. was absorbed by the Byron Jackson Co., a Delaware Corporation.[88] [89] The Byron Jackson Iron Works Co. continued operating on Carleton Street until 1949, when it relocated to Pittsburgh, California, and subsequently to Long Beach, California.[90]

[78] Anthony Kirk, FOUNDED BY THE BAY: The History of Macaulay Foundry 1896-1996, Macaulay Foundry, 1996.

[79] Newspapers.com, "Married," *The San Francisco Examiner*, July 6, 1883.

[80] Ancestry.com. *1860 United States Federal Census.*

[81] Ancestry.com. *1910 United States Federal Census.*

[82] Unpublished manuscript, "The H.C. Macaulay Foundry Company: A bit of its History and the people who made it" by Lawrence A. Henderson, October 1996, BANC MSS 2003/159 c, Carton 2, folder 26-27 Macaulay Foundry records, The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

[83] Anthony Kirk, *FOUNDED BY THE BAY: The History of Macaulay Foundry 1896-1996,* Macaulay Foundry, 1996.

[84] Newspapers.com, "Byron Jackson Wants Factory Site Here," *The Daily Encinal*, November 25, 1905.

[85] Newspapers.com, "Big Plant To Be Erected," *Oakland Enquirer*, August 06, 1906.

[86] Anthony Kirk, *FOUNDED BY THE BAY: The History of Macaulay Foundry 1896-1996,* Macaulay Foundry, 1996.

[87] Unpublished manuscript, "The H.C. Macaulay Foundry Company: A bit of its History and the people who made it," by Lawrence A. Henderson, October 1996, BANC MSS 2003/159 c, Carton 2, folder 26-27 Macaulay Foundry records, The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

[88] Ancestry.com. *California, U.S., Death Index, 1905-1939.*

[89] Newspapers.com, "Byron Jackson Co," *Oakland Tribune,* February 20, 1930.

[90] Newspapers.com, Advertisement, *The Oakland Post Enquirer*, November 03, 1949.



Figure 12. 1878 Thompson map showing the approximate location of the Property (in red star) (courtesy of David Ramsey Map Collection.com)

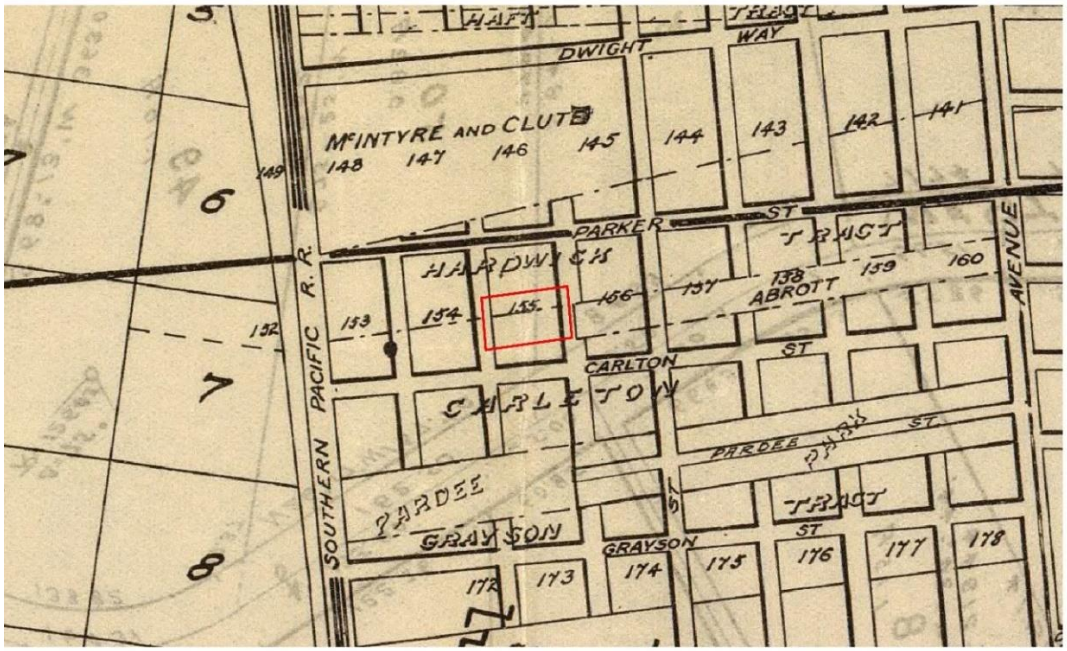


Figure 13. 1910 McClure Map showing the Property within Block 155 in the Hardwick Tract (courtesy of David Ramsey Map Collection.com).



Figure 14. ca. 1915 photograph showing the Byron Jackson Iron Work Company in the foreground, with the Northern Railroad rail lines, and H.C. Macaulay Foundry in the background (courtesy of Calipshere.com).



Figure 15. ca. 1915 photograph showing the "Byron Jackson Iron Works Co." in the foreground, with the Northern Railroad rail lines, and the "H.C. Macaulay Foundry Co." in the background (courtesy of Calipshere.com).

HENRY C. (H.C.) MACAULAY

Henry was born in 1854 in Providence, Rhode Island. In 1877, Henry and Nellie L. Sharpe married in Fall River, Massachusetts, when he was 25 years old, and she was 22 years old.[91] In 1880, Henry and Nellie lived in East Bridgewater, Plymouth, Massachusetts, where he worked as a molder.[92] By 1891, Henry and Nellie had both moved to San Francisco and divorced.[93] In 1892, Henry married Mary Avery in San Francisco.[94] Together, Mary and Henry had one child: Ethel. Prior to establishing his own company, Henry worked for Bryon Jackson Iron Works in San Francisco as the foundry foreman.[95] In 1896, Henry took over the foundry from Byron Jackson Machine Works Co. (also known as the Bluxome Street Foundry) and in 1897, changed the name from Bluxome Street Foundry to H.C. Macaulay Foundry Co. At the time, the Macaulay Foundry primarily produced castings for Byron Jackson Iron Works Co., including water pumps and pipes. In 1906, the Macaulay Foundry building was destroyed in the earthquake. Henry then relocated his foundry to its current location in Berkeley on Carleton Street, where Byron owned property.[96] [97] The Macaulay Foundry continued casting for the Byron Jackson Iron Works, but also produced castings for companies including Hawes Sanitary Drinking, Scott-Hall Motor Car Company, Jacuzzi Brothers, Johnson Gear, Pan American Manufacturing, and Peet Brothers.[98] During this time, Henry and Mary lived on Walnut Street in Berkeley. H.C. died in 1938.[99]



Figure 16. A ca. 1920 photograph of H.C. Macaulay (courtesy of the University of California, Berkeley, Bancroft Library, BANC PIC 2003.254-B, Box 1, Macaulay Foundry Inc. Collection).

[91] Ancestry.com. *Massachusetts, U.S., Marriage Records, 1840-1915.*

[92] Ancestry.com and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. *1880 United States Federal Census.*

[93] Newspapers.com, "Married," *The San Francisco Examiner*, June 18, 1892.

[94] Newspapers.com, "Court Notes," *San Francisco Chronicle*, September 16, 1891.

[95] Ancestry.com. *U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995*.

[96] Newspapers.com, "Funeral Today for Henry Macaulay of Berkely," *The San Francisco Examiner*, February 24, 1938.

[97] Newspapers.com, "Macauley's Here Since '06," *The Berkeley Gazette*, June 12, 1964.

[98] Susan Cerny, "Industry moves to Berkeley after 1906 earthquake fire," *The Berkeley Daily Plant*, March 10, 2001, accessed online 03.19.2025, https://www.berkeleydailyplanet.com/issue/2001-03-10/article/3825.

[99] Newspapers.com, "Funeral Today for Henry Macaulay of Berkely," *The San Francisco Examiner*, February 24, 1938.

Table 1. Ownership and Occupation

1906 Macaulay Foundry Complex		
Year	**Owners/Occupants**	**Details**
1906-2004	Owner: H.C. Macaulay Foundry Corporation (held by numerous stockholders, including H.C. Macaulay) and later owned by Macaulay Foundry Inc.	• The first owner of the Property is documented as the H.C. Macaulay Foundry Corporation. **<u>Construction and Alterations:</u>** • Throughout the company's ownership of the Property, changes were made to the foundry, including modifications, additions, and new buildings. As shown on the 1909 Bryon Jackson Iron Work survey map and a 1910 photograph, at the time, a portion of the Property consisted of a 150' by 300' area comprising the foundry, the pattern shop, and a water tank, while the rest of the Property comprised the Carleton Homestead (Figure 17 and Figure 18). At this time, Carleton Homestead was extant and north of the foundry). In 1909, the company purchased the entire Carleton Homestead, which included a house and barn, for $4,000.[100] Eventually, the adjacent lot, known as Lot P in the 1909 Bryon Jackson Iron Works map, was purchased, and the foundry was expanded. By 1918, the foundry encompassed a total of 4.7 acres. In 1911, the Property consisted of the foundry with an earth floor, a ladle shed, a carpenter shop, a lumber shed, storage, an office room, another water tank, a chipping room, a blacksmith shop, and a house (Figure 19). • Between 1930 and 1965, significant changes were made to the foundry. The 1930, 1947 aerial photographs, 1953 aerial photograph, 1965 aerial photograph, and a 1967 newspaper photograph show some of these changes (Figure 20 to Figure 24). Additional details of these altercations are listed in a separate section of this report. • The business known as the "H.C. Macaulay Foundry Corporation" was first established in San Francisco in 1896. During the 1906 earthquake, the foundry building was destroyed. After the 1906 San Francisco earthquake, the business relocated to Carleton Street in Berkeley. The first of the Macaulay buildings constructed on Carleton was the pattern shop, which was used as a shed while the foundry foundation was under construction. In 1906, the foundry was completed, and the first "pour" took place on June 20, 1906.[101]

[100] Inventory book by Macaulay Foundry, 1908-1909, BANC MSS 2003/159 c, Carton 2, folder 20, Macaulay Foundry records, The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

[101] Unpublished manuscript, "The H.C. Macaulay Foundry Company: A bit of its History and the people who made it" by Lawrence A. Henderson, October 1996, BANC MSS 2003/159 c, Carton 2, folder 26-27 Macaulay Foundry records, The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

1906 Macaulay Foundry Complex		
Year	**Owners/Occupants**	**Details**
		Stockholder Ownership: • In its early years, the Macaulay Foundry was co-owned by multiple stockholders, including H.C. Macaulay, Clarence Henderson, John Lauffer, Peter Dall, Thomas Cuthill, Dale Molenda, and others. Many of the stockholders were masters in their trades and held positions in the company that reflected their skills. For example, Clarence Henderson was a pattern maker and operated the Henderson and Bridges Pattern Shop in San Francisco before the earthquake struck. After the earthquake, he joined the Macaulay Foundry as the head pattern maker and as a co-owner of the business; however, Macaulay acted as the President and Manager.[102] Past presidents of Macaulay Foundry included, but are not limited to, Clarence Henderson, Lane Currie, Frank Miranda, and James Grimes. At one point in time, the company employed 250 men and focused on iron casting; however, in the 1920s, they added metal casting for engines for planes, cars, trucks, etc.[103] [104] Alloy and other materials would later be added (Figure 25, Figure 26, Figure 27).[105] The company continued operating a foundry on the Property until 2000, when it closed.
2004-current	Owners: John Allen and Ken Davis	• In 2003, the Property was sold to John Allen and Ken Davis. • Additional details about Mr. Allen and Mr. Davis were not found.

[102] Unpublished manuscript, "The H.C. Macaulay Foundry Company: A bit of its History and the people who made it" by Lawrence A. Henderson, October 1996, BANC MSS 2003/159 c, Carton 2, folder 26-27 Macaulay Foundry records, The Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

[103] Newspapers.com, "H.C. Macaulay Casts Blocks For Big Motors," *The Berkeley Gazette,* May 20, 1924.

[104] Newspapers.com, "Macaulay Foundry Company*," The Berkeley Gazette,* May 18, 1910.

[105] Newspapers.com, "Macaulay's Here Since '06," *The Berkeley Gazette*, June 12, 1943.

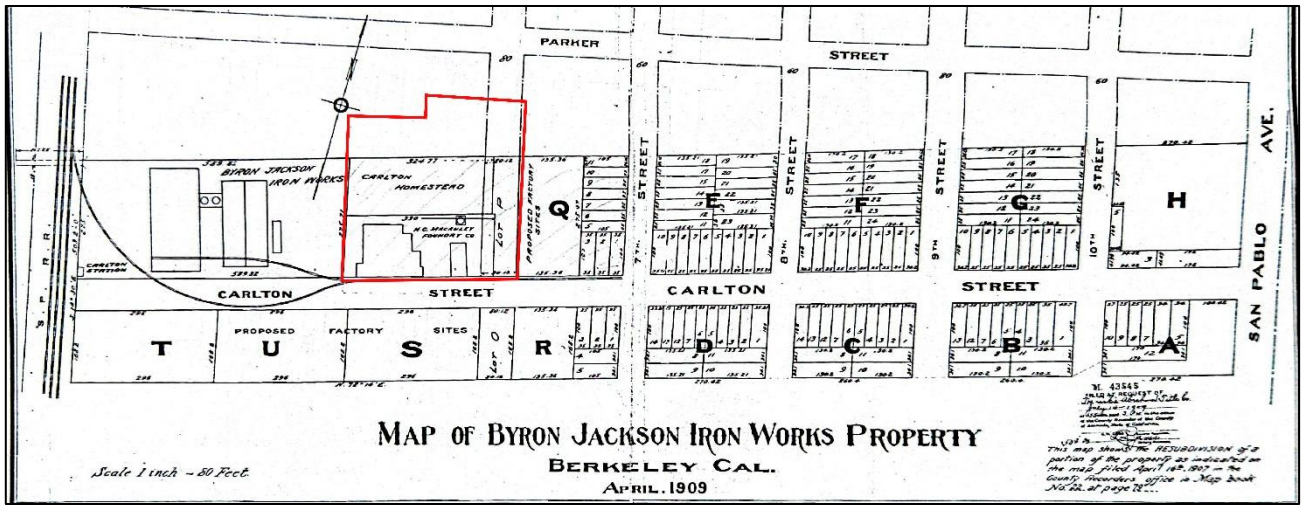


Figure 17. 1909 Byron Jackson Iron Works Property showing the Property (outline in red) within the H.C. Macaulay Foundry, Lot P, and Carleton Homestead (courtesy of Alameda County Recorder's Office).

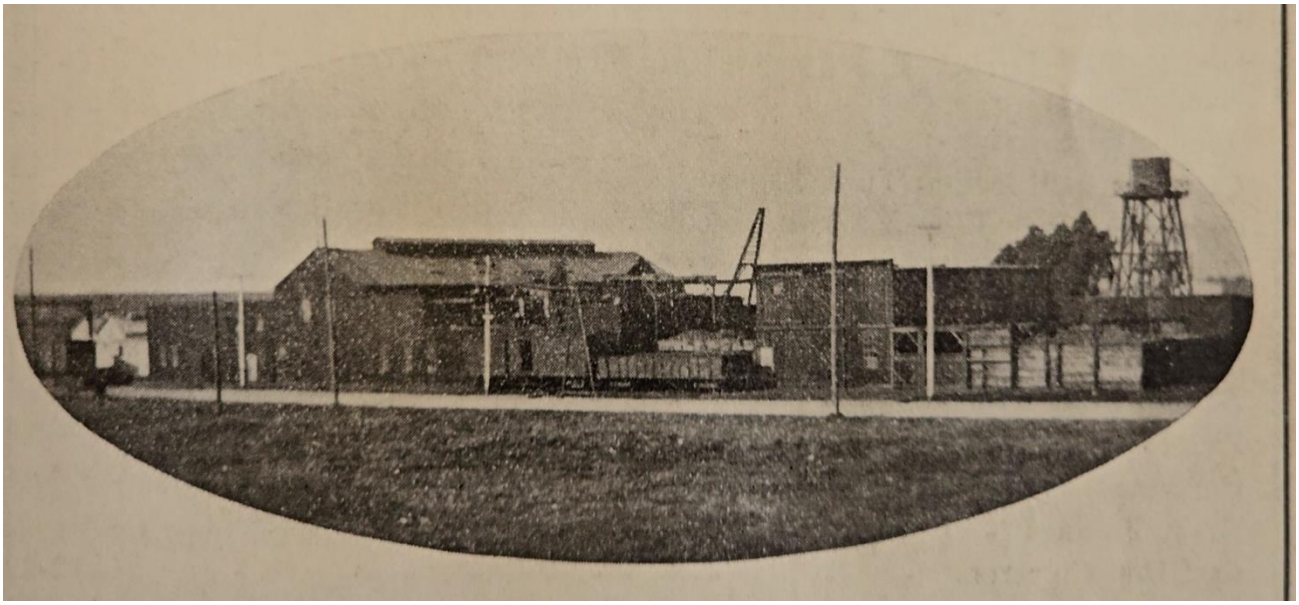


Figure 18. 1910 Image of the "Office and Works" of the Macaulay Foundry from the *Catalogue,* H. C. Macaulay Foundry Company, Berkeley, Cal., 1910 (Courtesy of the Bancroft Library).

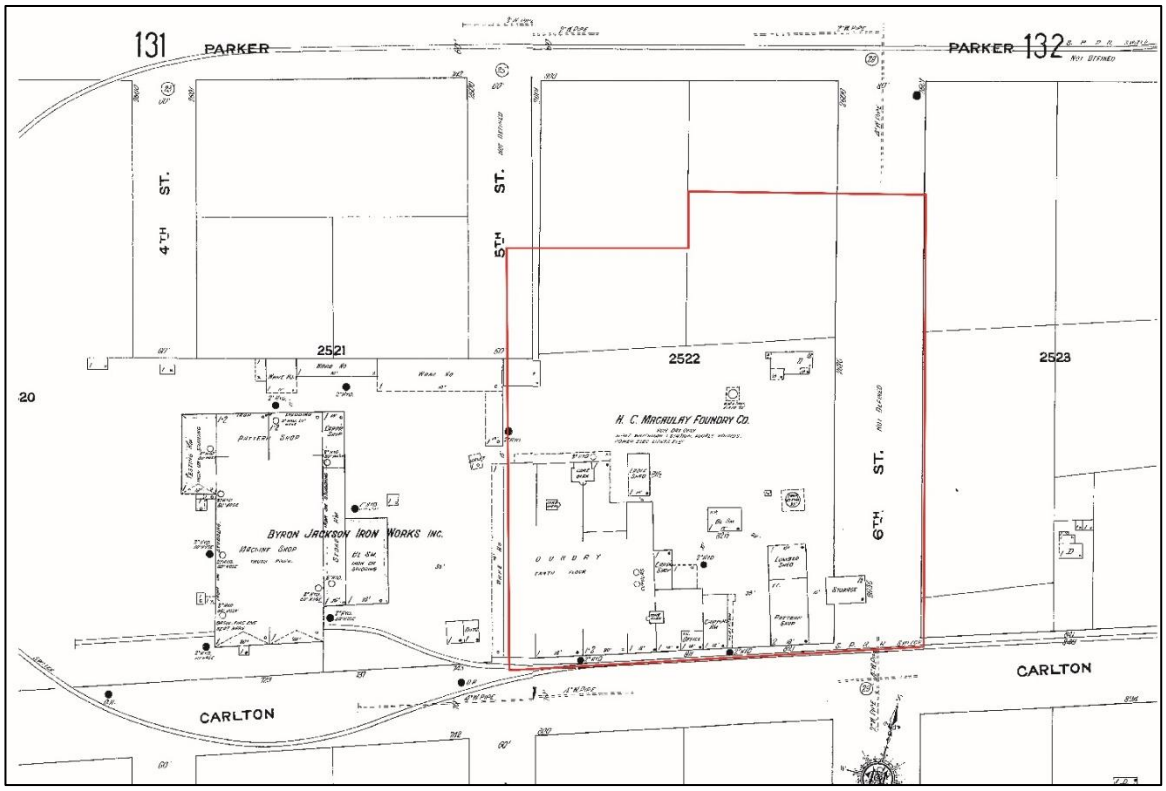


Figure 19. 1911 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map showing the Property (outline in red) as the H.C. Macaulay Foundry Co. (courtesy of Sacramento Public Library).

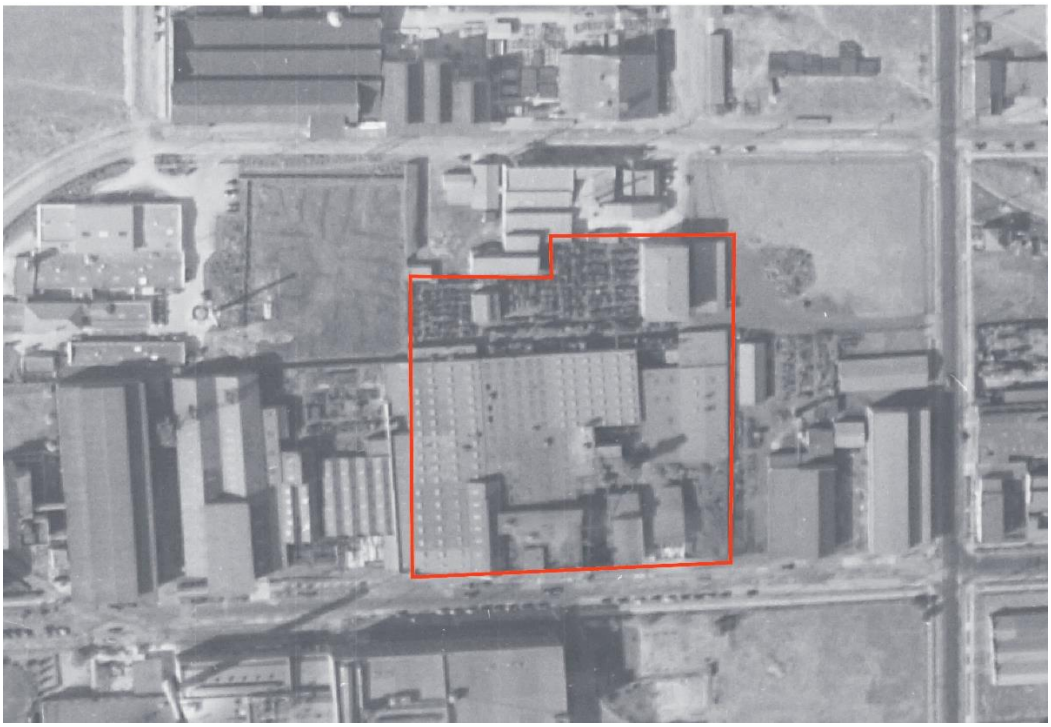


Figure 20. 1930 aerial photograph showing the Property (outlined in red) with additional growth to the foundry (courtesy of the University Santa Barbara Library).

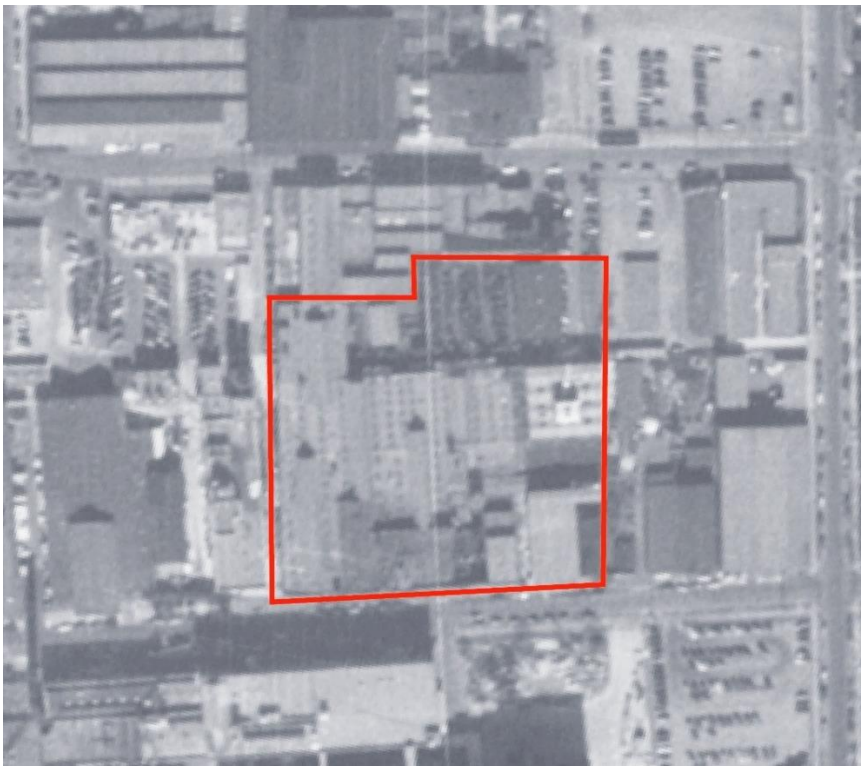


Figure 21. 1947 aerial photograph showing the Property (outline in red) (courtesy of the University Santa Barbara Library).

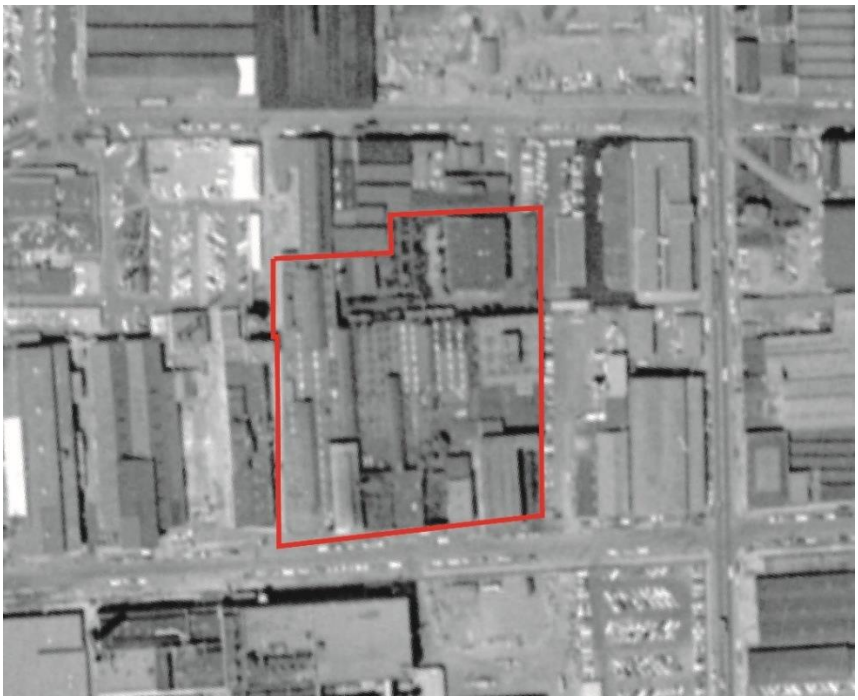


Figure 22. 1958 aerial photograph showing the Property (outline in red). Note additional buildings and additions added to the foundry (courtesy of the University Santa Barbara Library).

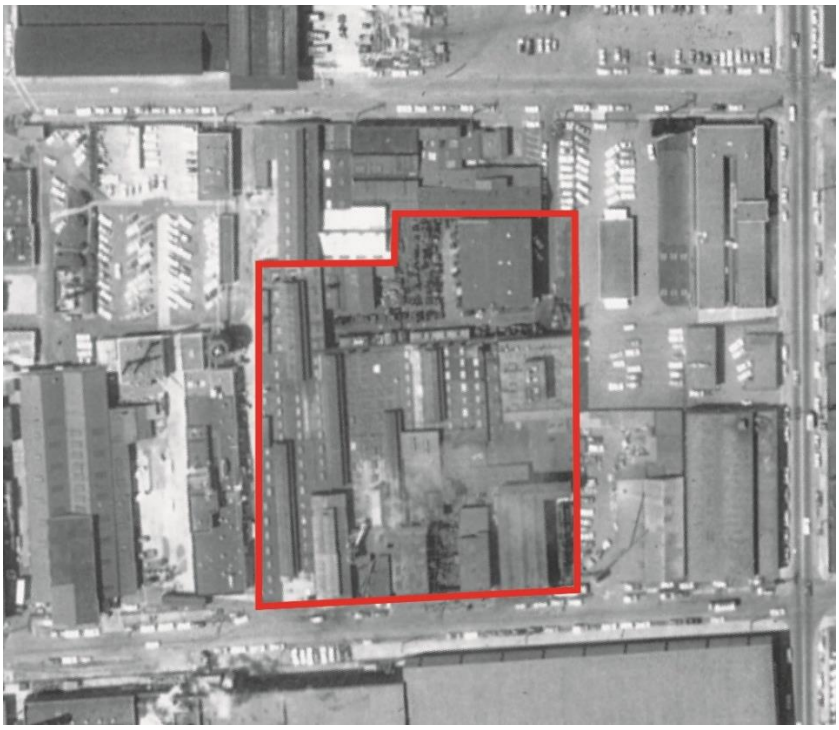


Figure 23. 1965 aerial photograph showing the Property (outlined in red). Note that more additions and buildings have been added to the foundry (courtesy of the University Santa Barbara Library).

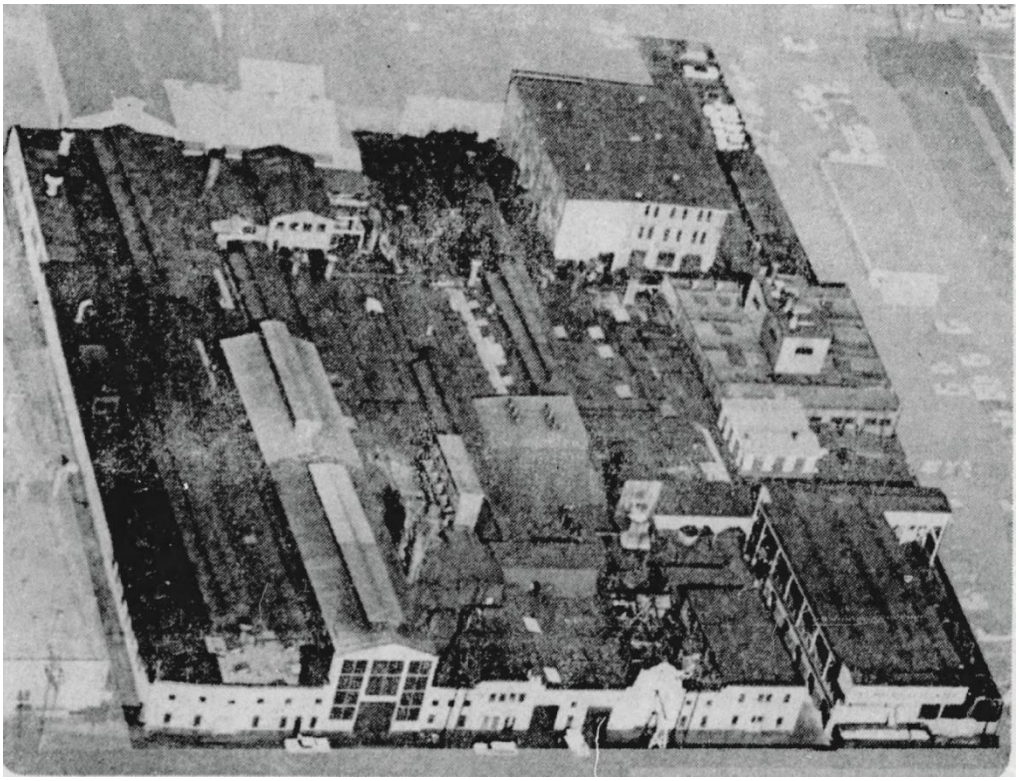


Figure 24. 1967 newspaper photograph showing the Property (shaded darker) (courtesy of Newspapers.com, *The Berkeley Gazette*, October 31, 1967).



Figure 25. ca. 1925 photograph of workers of Macaulay Foundry in front of the south façade of the foundry (courtesy of The Bancroft Library).



Figure 26. Date unknown, workers in the foundry pouring melted material to mold (courtesy of The Bancroft Library)



Figure 27. Date unknown, worker at the foundry checking mold (courtesy of The Bancroft Library).

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

The following section briefly describes the architectural styles associated with the Macaulay Foundry, including early 20th-century Industrial Architecture and elements of Spanish Colonial Revival.

INDUSTRIAL ARCHITECTURE (EARLY 20TH CENTURY)[106]

Industrial architecture is a type of architectural design used in the construction of buildings in the industrial sector. Industrial buildings are constructed for the purpose of functionality, efficiency, and safety for the processing of raw materials into new products. Industrial architectural buildings are often large-scale factories, warehouses, and production facilities. Types of industrial buildings include power plants, distilleries, breweries, foundries, manufacturing facilities (i.e., automotive), factory buildings, grain silos, and refineries.

Character-defining features of early 20th-century Industrial Architecture include:

- Buildings emphasized the utilitarian purpose of the building, focusing on functionality in design
- Large open spaces and high ceilings necessary for the work and movement of large materials, equipment, and goods
- Ribbons of glazing, providing as much natural light as possible, with multi-light steel windows being

[106] This definition encompasses early 20th-century industrial design; however, industrial architecture is typically associated with the Industrial Age or manufacturing booms such as the automotive industry.

the most common in the early 20th century, followed by window walls in the middle of the 20th century, followed by large single-light windows

- Earliest forms of the style utilized wood or masonry building materials; however, this shifted to steel framing members as technology advanced
- Large garage bays for the import of raw material and equipment, and the export of the manufactured goods
- Updated regularly to conform to safety standards

SPANISH COLONIAL REVIVAL (1910 – 1940S)

Following the immense success of Bertram W. Goodhue's and Carleton M. Winslow's designs for the 1915 Panama-California Exposition in San Diego, California, the popularity of the Spanish Colonial Revival style overwhelmed the earlier Mission Revival in many areas, particularly California. Drawing from a broader spectrum of precedents than the earlier style, the Spanish Colonial Revival was employed for nearly all types of buildings—single and multi-family residential, commercial, and institutional—and, therefore, could range in height from one to multiple stories. Most Spanish Colonial Revival buildings were asymmetrical, although a popular bungalow subtype (often labeled a "Mission Revival bungalow") was markedly symmetrical. Almost all Spanish Colonial Revival buildings are recognizable by stucco-covered exterior walls and red clay tile roofs. Most roofs were gabled, or gabled and flat, although hipped roofs were also utilized.

Spanish Colonial Revival style is often characterized by the following elements:

- Exterior walls of stucco and tile vents
- Low-pitched gabled or hipped roof covered in Mission or Spanish red clay tiles or flat roof with parapet wall that may be edged with tile
- Shallow eaves
- Arched and flat-headed openings and wing walls
- Garages, if present, were usually detached
- Focus on indoor and outdoor living

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY

On February 28, 2025, EDS Principal Architectural Historian Stacey De Shazo, M.A., conducted a historic architectural survey of the Property, including the 1906 Macaulay Foundry, which is a complex of buildings, including five "main" buildings and two hyphens, the 1906 foundry building, 1906 pattern shop, ca. 1923 clay and sand storage, ca. 1923 core room and storage, and ca. 1923 pattern storage, and a ca. 1961 hyphen and ca. 1977 hyphen, and yard areas (Figure 28). This section describes the built environment resources within the Property.

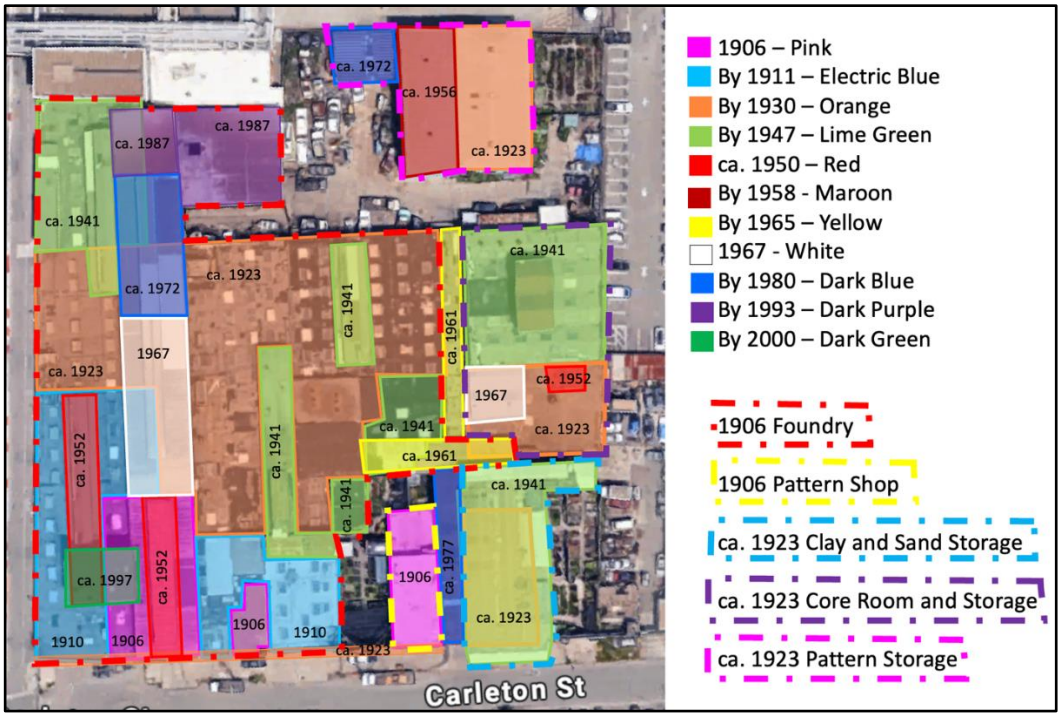


Figure 28. 2024 Aerial (courtesy of Google Maps) with overlays demonstrating the changes over time, with approximate dates.

1906 MACAULAY FOUNDRY COMPLEX

The 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex consists of five "main" buildings, including the 1906 foundry building, 1906 pattern shop, ca. 1923 clay and sand storage, ca. 1923 core room and storage, ca. 1923 pattern storage, a ca. 1961 hyphen, and ca. 1977 hyphen, and the yard areas, including an enclosed courtyard, and two storage yards (Figure 29). The entire complex is connected along the south boundary of the property by a Spanish Colonial Revival façade that was added in ca. 1923 and spans along the entire south elevations of both the 1906 foundry and the 1906 pattern shop, with a false façade between the two buildings, enclosing the courtyard between them (Figure 30). The façade consists of a wood frame with a brick veneer, water table, and a stucco finish. Along the parapet of the façade, the roof is clad with Spanish clay tiles. The false façade consists of the section east of the 1906 foundry and west of the 1906 pattern shop and has a raised decorative parapet and four blind windows (Figure 31). At the first story, the windows consist of two fixed, twelve-light, steel windows, while at the second story, the windows consist of two fixed, six-light, steel windows. To the west of the window section is a raised gable parapet with curvilinear coping; within the raised parapet is the remnant of the diamond-shaped Macaulay sign (Figure 32). Below the parapet, the façade has a full-height opening, which is infilled with horizontal wood siding (Figure 33). The north elevation of the false façade demonstrates the original wood construction, with wood framing members and horizontal wood siding, which are placed over the four windows of the south elevation (Figure 34). Within the raised, decorative parapet is a steel-framed, full-height double door with slanted wood paneling. The hinges demonstrate that the door was once operational, but the brick veneer water table, wood infill, and wood bracing on the inside of the wall prohibit its use.

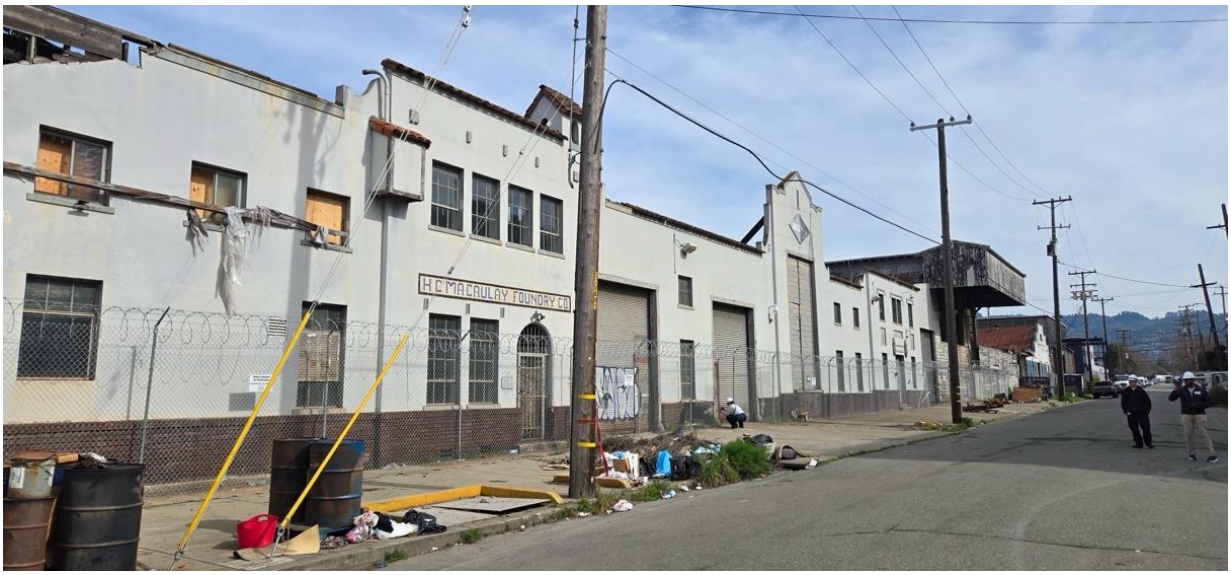


Figure 29. Spanish Colonial Revival facade along the south boundary of the compound, facing northeast.



Figure 30. Spanish Colonial Revival facade along the south boundary of the compound, facing northwest.



Figure 31. False facade portion of the exterior, facing northwest.



Figure 32. Decorative parapet of the false facade section of the building, with half of the Macaulay sign remaining.



Figure 33. False facade section of compound, facing north.



Figure 34. Interior of false facade section of the Spanish Revival facade, facing south.

1906 FOUNDRY BUILDING

The 1906 Foundry Building is associated with Industrial Architecture, with elements of Spanish Colonial Revival design (Figure 35). Due to nearly a century of renovations, the building has an irregular footprint, with a variety of materials, heights, finishes, and roof slopes. The building includes several building techniques, including wood framing and metal framing, with stucco finish, window walls, corrugated metal sheathing, and wood board and batten siding. The building began with a wooden, two-story, front-facing gable and shed form, and in 1910, ca. 1923, ca. three one-story, and ca. 1941, flat roof additions were constructed around this form. In ca. 1941, ca. 1952, 1967, ca. 1972, and ca. 1987, monitors were installed on the flat roof, providing light and ventilation. Although the building originally had an earth floor, it has sections of slab-on-grade foundations and sections with board-formed, continuous concrete foundations. The roof of the building has sections with front-, or side-facing gables, shed roofs, monitors, and flat roof with raised parapet.



Figure 35. South elevation of Foundry Complex, facing north.

South Elevation (Primary Facade)

The south elevation is the primary façade and consists of the ca. 1923 façade, which was installed over the 1906 and 1910 sections of the building; in ca. 1952, the front-facing gable, was renovated to include a shallower gable slope, a monitor and window walls (Figure 36). This façade consists of a brick veneer water gable, above which is a stucco finished. Along the parapet, the roof is clad with Spanish clay tile. Between the 1906 and 1910 sections of the building is a raised, decorative stucco cupola. The easternmost section of the building consists of the 1910 section, which is attached to the false-front façade. This section has two garage bays with metal garage doors, between the two doors, is a twelve-light steel window, where the central six panes are on a horizontal pivot, and a fixed six-light steel window (Figure 37). To the west of this, the façade over the 1906 office consists of two twelve-light steel windows, where the central six panes are on a horizontal pivot and an off-centered door, set within a recessed archway, which has an arched metal door (Figure 38). Above the first story fenestration is a tile sign reading “H. C. Macaulay Foundry Co.” which is beneath four nine-light steel windows, where the upper six-lights are on a horizontal pivot (Figure 39). The section west of the 1906 office was installed over the 1910 section of the building and shows much

deterioration. At the first story, there is a nine-light steel windows, where the upper six-lights are on a horizontal pivot and a twelve-light steel windows, where the central six panes are on a horizontal pivot, while at the second story, there are three window openings, two over which consist of sliding aluminum windows, while the third does not have a window (Figure 40). The 1906 front-facing gable was renovated in ca. 1952, replacing the Spanish Colonial Revival façade with a window wall surrounding a large central garage bay, which has a metal garage door (Figure 41). The window wall consists of eight pairs of fixed fifteen-light steel windows, a pair of fixed twenty-eight-light steel windows, and a pair of fixed twenty-light steel windows. Surrounding the windows, the wall is clad with corrugated metal sheathing, which extends into the peak of the gable, within which is a diamond Macaulay sign (Figure 42). The westernmost section of the building consists of the 1910 section of the building and has two single doors, two garage bays, each with metal garage doors, and three twelve-light steel windows, where the central six panes are on a horizontal pivot (Figure 43). At the second story, there are six six-light steel windows (Figure 44). This 1910 section of the building was installed with a curve, due to the rail line that used to run parallel to the façade (Figure 45). There are also two south elevations within the complex, one of which is located within the courtyard between the 1906 foundry and the 1906 pattern shop. This section consists of wood framing with corrugated sheets, incorporating both plastic and metal; there is no fenestration on this section (Figure 46). On the ca. 1987 addition, there is a south wall, which does not have any fenestration, but the building is clad with metal sheets.



Figure 36. South elevation, facing north.



Figure 37. Facade over 1906 office and 1910 addition, facing north.



Figure 38. Facade over the 1906 foundry office and 1910 addition.



Figure 39. Facade with tile "H.C. Macaulay Foundry Co." sign.



Figure 40. South elevation, with 1906 foundry and 1910 addition, facing northwest.



Figure 41. Facade of foundry, showing the ca. 1952 renovation on the original 1906 foundry building.



Figure 42. Front facing gable with ca. 1952 window wall and diamond Macaulay sign.



Figure 43. Spanish Colonial Revival facade on 1910 section of the 1906 foundry, facing north.

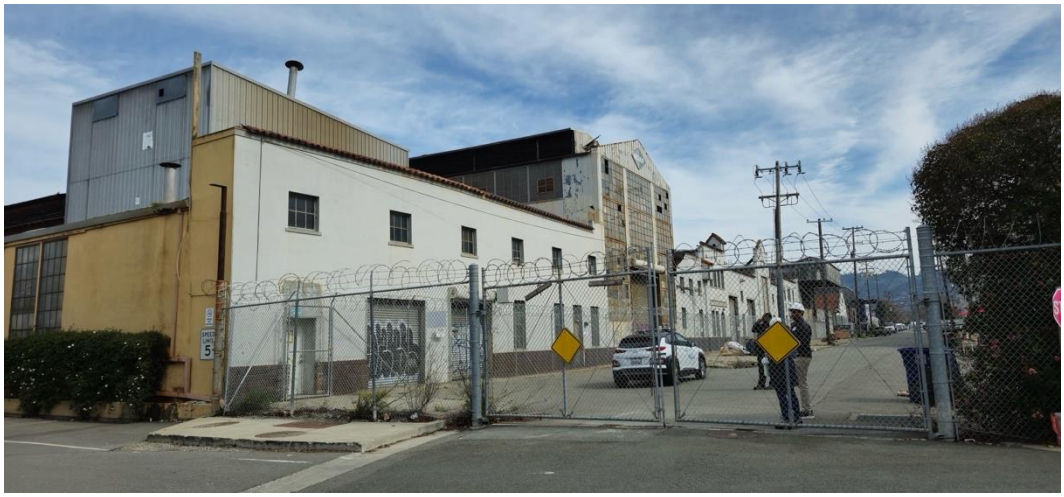


Figure 44. South and west elevations, facing northeast.



Figure 45. Photograph showing the curve of the facade, which followed the curve of the rail.



Figure 46. South elevation of the ca. 1961 addition, within the courtyard, facing northeast.

West Elevation

The west elevation consists of several phases of construction, including the 1910, ca. 1923, ca. 1941, and ca. 1990 additions, as well as the monitors, light wells, and access doors, added ca. 1952 and ca. 1997 (Figure

47). This elevation is finished with stucco, but also has sections of corrugated metal and wood. The 1910 section of the building has three pairs of twelve-light windows, where an eight-light pane is on a horizontal pivot, and three single twelve-light windows, where an eight-light pane is on a horizontal pivot, and a pair of eighteen-light windows, where a six-light pane is on a horizontal pivot (Figure 48). At the roof, there is a ca. 1952 monitor with glazing and vents, and a ca. 1997 roof access. The ca. 1923 section of the building has twenty high-placed eight-light windows, with a single window, a ribbon of seven windows, a single window, a ribbon of three windows, a single window, a pair of windows, two single windows, and a pair of windows (Figure 49). On the roof, there is a large window with six large windows, one of which consists of a nine-light fixed steel window, while the others are single-light windows (Figure 50). The ca. 1941 section of the building is clad with corrugated metal sheets, with a single thirty-light fixed steel window, and three pairs of thirty-light fixed steel windows; at the roof is a raised ventilation system (Figure 51). The ca. 1990 addition consists of a two-story building with a raised parapet clad with metal sheets. At the first story, there is a center single door, above which is a ribbon of glazing. On the second story, there are two large windows.



Figure 47. West elevation, facing northeast.



Figure 48. West elevation, with view of the ca. 1952 monitor and ca. 1997 addition, facing east.



Figure 49. West elevation, with 1910, ca. 1923, and ca. 1941 additions, facing northeast.



Figure 50. ca. 1923 addition of the west elevation, facing east.



Figure 51. ca. 1941 and ca. 1990 additions of the west elevation, facing northeast.

North Elevation

The north elevation consists of the ca. 1923 section of the building (Figure 52), and the ca. 1990 sections (which were not visible during the survey). The ca. 1923 section of the building is clad with vertical wood siding and corrugated metal and plastic sheets. Along the roofline, there are metal and wood bracing that support a crane and track. The east side of the elevation is clad with wood and has a pair of twenty-light fixed steel windows. In the central section of the elevation, there are four garage bays, two of which have metal garage doors. At the westernmost section of the elevation, there is a single door (Figure 53). The monitors, as they run south to north, do not have any fenestration.



Figure 52. North elevation, with the ca. 1923 addition, facing southwest.



Figure 53. North elevation, with the ca. 1923 addition, facing southwest.

East Elevation

The east elevation consists of the 1910, ca. 1941, ca. 1923, ca. 1971, ca. 1987, and ca. 1990 additions. The ca. 1990 addition consists of a brick masonry building with a pair of multi-light glazing. The ca. 1987 addition consists of a corrugated metal wall with a large garage bay (Figure 54). The ca. 1972 section of the building consists of a high-placed ribbon of multi-light glazing that extends along the entire side of the raised gable and monitor (Figure 55). At the first story of the ca. 1972 section, there is a large opening, above which there are multi-light glazing. The ca. 1923 section of the building is within the ca. 1961 hyphen and was not visible during the survey. The ca. 1941 section consists of wood framing clad with corrugated plastic sheets and no fenestration (Figure 56). At this elevation is a three-story tower, which is clad with corrugated metal sheets and has a window with multi-light glazing (Figure 57). The 1910 section sits on a board-formed concrete foundation and is clad with both horizontal and board and batten siding (Figure 58, Figure 59 and Figure 60).



Figure 54. East elevation, with ca. 1972, ca. 1987 and ca. 1990 additions, facing west.

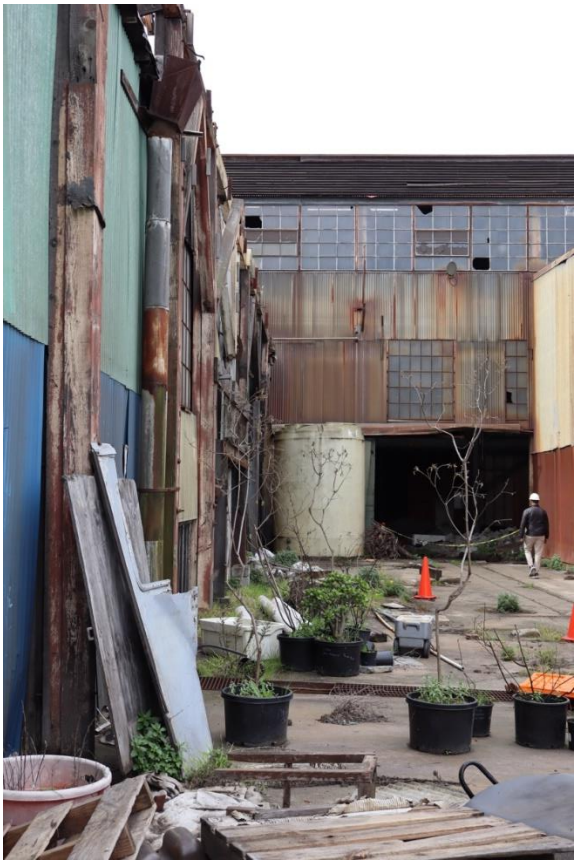


Figure 55. East elevation, showing the ca. 1972 addition, facing west.



Figure 56. East elevation of the ca. 1941 addition, facing west.



Figure 57. East elevation of tower, facing west.



Figure 58. Board-formed concrete foundation along the east elevation of the 1910 addition.



Figure 59. East elevation of the 1910 addition, facing west.



Figure 60. East elevation of the 1910 addition, connected to the false front facade.

1906 PATTERN SHOP (AND LUMBER SHED)

The 1906 Pattern Shop and Lumber Shed is associated with early 20th-century Industrial Architecture, with

Spanish Colonial Revival elements. The building consists of a two-story pattern shop and an attached, one-story lumber shed. The entire building is on a continuous concrete foundation. The two-story section features a flat roof with a raised parapet clad in Spanish clay tiles, while the one-story section has a shed roof. The building is clad with board and batten wood siding on the west and north elevations, which is the original 1906 cladding, while the south and east elevations are finished with smooth stucco, which was added to the facade ca. 1923.

South Elevation (Primary Facade)

The south elevation is the primary façade and is finished with stucco in the Spanish Colonial Revival style (Figure 61). The façade is symmetrical, with a brick veneer, water table, and recessed paneling at the floor plate. Centered on the first story is a pair of double metal doors, set between two twelve-light steel windows, with the central six panes on a horizontal pivot. The doors are accessed via two concrete steps, and above the door is a decorative raised stucco detail. On the second story, there is a pair of nine-light steel windows, set between two nine-light steel windows, each of which has a six-light pane on a horizontal pivot. Above these three window sets is a raised stucco drip line.



Figure 61. South elevation, facing north.

West Elevation

The west elevation of the building faces the inner courtyard and consists of the original board-and-batten wood siding. Along the two-story section of the elevation, there are two windows (Figure 62). At the first story, there is a twelve-light fixed wood window, above which is a wood and steel pulley. On the second story, there is a twelve-light fixed wood window with metal bars affixed over the window opening. At the one-story section, there is a ribbon of three six-light fixed wood windows and a single metal door (Figure 63). Between

the one- and two-story sections is a wooden addition that lacks fenestration but is clad with vertical wood siding. A wood trellis extends from the face of the two-story section (Figure 64).



Figure 62. West elevation, facing east.



Figure 63. West elevation, facing east.



Figure 64. West elevation, facing east.

North Elevation

The north elevation consists of the north wall of the lumber shed, which is the shed section from 1906 building. Along this elevation, there are two pairs of six-light fixed wood windows (Figure 65).



Figure 65. North elevation, facing west.

East Elevation

The east elevation was enclosed in ca. 1977, with the hyphen that connects it to the ca. 1923 clay and sand storage (Figure 66). Although these alterations include the installation of horizontal wood, on which a metal mesh is installed. The elevation is finished with stucco, and the window openings were added ca. 1923, with the addition of ca. 1923 steel windows. At the first story, there are seven six-over-six, double-hung steel windows and six six-light steel windows with awning hinges; five of these windows are placed high on the façade (Figure 67). The second story consists of four six-over-six, double-hung steel windows.



Figure 66. East elevation, facing west.



Figure 67. East elevation, facing south.

CA. 1923 CLAY AND SAND STORAGE BUILDING

The ca. 1923 clay and sand storage building is associated with Industrial architecture (Figure 68). The building has a concrete slab-on-grade foundation and consists of a one-story, wood-frame building, over which is a three-story (in height) metal frame, which was installed over the ca. 1923 building in ca. 1941. This ca. 1941 metal-framed building supports an overhead track, on which a crane would lift and move materials, including raw materials and elements necessary for the foundry's operation. This track extends over the concrete sidewalk beneath a metal-framed awning (Figure 69). The building has a low-sloped front-facing gable that is clad with metal sheets and has exposed rafters along the eaves. The metal awning has a side-gable gable, with metal sheeting on the moderately sloped roof. The awning is clad with vertical wood siding. The building is clad with a myriad of siding. The original ca. 1923 building is clad with wood siding installed diagonally along the exterior, while the south elevation has horizontal wood siding, and the north elevation has wood plywood sheathing. Along the east elevation, the metal-framed building is clad with corrugated plastic sheathing.



Figure 68. South elevation, facing north.



Figure 69. Crane track below the awning, supported by metal framing.

South Elevation (Primary Façade)

The south elevation is the primary façade and consists of horizontal wood siding over the ca. 1923 section of the building (Figure 70). This horizontal wood siding extends up the tower located at the southeast corner of the building, and along the west side of the second story, connecting to the wall of the ca. 1977 hyphen. The roof is supported by metal bracing that is exposed and visible from the exterior of the building. A crane runs along the north elevation of the building and extends past the east elevation. As such, the crane is encased in a side-facing gable awning along the north elevation, which has a south wall clad with vertical wood siding (Figure 71).



Figure 70. South elevation, facing north.



Figure 71. South elevation of crane overhang, supported by wood framing members.

West Elevation

The west elevation consists of the west wall of the one-story ca. 1923 building, and the infilled wall of the three-story ca. 1941 addition, as well as the side-facing gable of the overhang (Figure 72). Along the first story, there are four openings, one of which is open, while three of them were infilled with plywood siding. Halfway up the first story of the building, the façade consists of a stucco finish, above which is diagonal wood siding (Figure 73). The ca. 1941 section of the building begins above the diagonal wood siding, which is a metal frame with corrugated plastic sheathing (Figure 74).



Figure 72. West elevation of gabled awning.



Figure 73. West elevation, facing southeast.



Figure 74. West elevation, facing southeast.

North Elevation

The north elevation consists of plywood siding, without any fenestration or openings in the wall (Figure 75). This plywood extends the height of a second story, while above the plywood, the building is open, showing the exposed steel framing members. The north elevation of the ca. 1941 section of the building is clad with plywood siding and exposed three-story framing members.



Figure 75. North elevation with three-story crane track above, facing east.

East Elevation

The east elevation consists of the ca. 1941 metal framing installed over the ca. 1923 building. The ca. 1941 section is exposed at the first story level, the second story level has plastic corrugated sheets, and at the roof, there is vertical wood siding (Figure 76). Within the side-facing gable of the awning is the diamond "Macaulay" sign (Figure 77). The metal frame is supported by large concrete pier foundations (Figure 78). Beneath the metal-framed building, the ca. 1923 remains intact and consists of diagonal wood siding, and a second-story tower at the southeast corner. Within the tower, there are two windows. A relatively new wood stair was installed along the elevation (Figure 79).



Figure 76. East elevation, facing northwest.



Figure 77. Diamond Macaulay sign within gabled awning.



Figure 78. Pathway between the ca. 1941 and ca. 1923 east elevation.

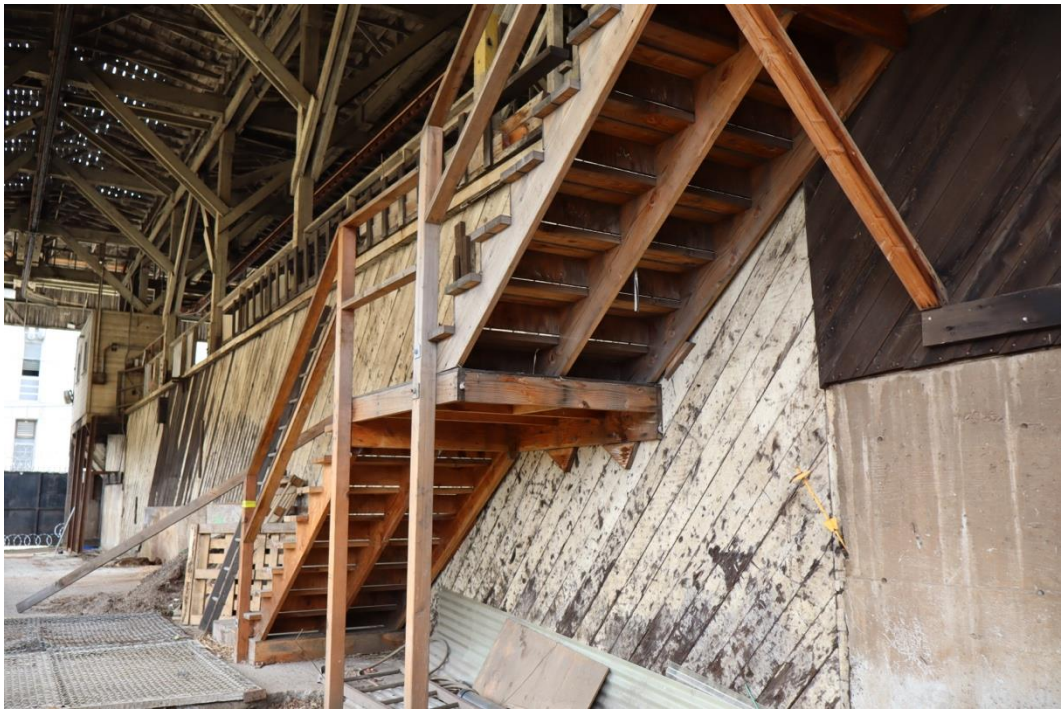


Figure 79. ca. 1923 east elevation with new wood exterior stair.

CA. 1923 CORE ROOM AND STORAGE

The ca. 1923 core room and storage is associated with industrial architecture and consists of a building with four phases of construction, including the ca. 1923 front-facing gable form, in ca. 1941 an addition was constructed over the northern half of the ca. 1923 building, adding a building with ceilings at the level of a two-story building, with four side-facing gables surrounded by a raised parapet, centered within this new addition was a tower with a pair of side-facing gables. Although the tower is three stories tall, it opens directly to the floor. In ca. 1952, a section of the ca. 1923 roof was raised. In 1967, another pair of side-facing gables was added at the southwest corner of the ca. 1941 addition. Due to these phases of construction, the building utilizes both wood frame construction and concrete masonry unit (CMU) construction; however, the entire building is supported on a concrete slab-on-grade foundation. The ca. 1923 section of the building is clad with board-and-batten wood siding, while the ca. 1941, ca. 1952, and 1967 additions are clad with corrugated metal sheets and exposed CMU walls. The roof is clad with either corrugated metal or composite sheets. The south elevation consists of the original ca. 1923 section of the building, and has two large doorways, both of which are infilled with plywood (Figure 80). Much of this elevation has deteriorated (Figure 81). The west elevation was not visible. The north elevation consists of the ca. 1941 addition and has a large opening, with a large metal box awning that projects from the façade (Figure 82). There are eight pairs of six-light fixed steel windows. Within the three-story tower is a ribbon of three fixed steel windows (Figure 83). To the west of the large door opening is a CMU shed addition with a corrugated metal roof; within this addition, there are two single, fixed windows and a single door (Figure 84).



Figure 80. South elevation, facing northeast.



Figure 81. South elevation, facing north.



Figure 82. North elevation, facing south.



Figure 83. North elevation with three-story tower.



Figure 84. CMU shed addition off north elevation.

CA. 1923 PATTERN STORAGE

The ca. 1923 pattern storage is associated with Industrial architecture. The storage building has three phases of construction, with a three-story, low-sloped hipped roof that was constructed in ca. 1923. In ca. 1956, the building was nearly doubled in size, with a three-story, flat-roof addition constructed off the west elevation. In ca. 1972, a one-story shed addition was constructed at the north end of the west elevation. The three-story building has a concrete slab-on-grade foundation. The roof of the first two phases is clad with asphalt shingles, while the shed addition is clad with corrugated metal sheets. The building is clad with corrugated metal sheets. The west elevation is the primary façade and consists of the west wall of the ca. 1956 addition and the ca. 1972 addition (Figure 85). The ca. 1972 addition does not have any fenestration and is clad with corrugated metal sheets. At the first story of the ca. 1956 addition, there are three garage bays and a single door and two pairs of twenty-light steel windows, where four of the panes are on a horizontal pivot, and a single twenty-light steel window, where four of the panes are on a horizontal pivot. At both the second and third stories, there are six pairs of fifteen-light steel windows, where six of the panes are on a horizontal pivot. The north elevation was not visible during the survey but consists of the north walls of the ca. 1923 building, the ca. 1956 addition, and the ca. 1972 addition. The east elevation consists of only the ca. 1923 building, and has thirty-eight windows and a single garage bay (Figure 86). The first story consists of two fifteen-light steel windows, where six of the panes are on a horizontal pivot, a single garage bay with a metal garage door, and ten twenty-light steel windows, where four of the panes are on a horizontal pivot (Figure 87). The second and third stories each have fourteen fifteen-light steel windows, where six of the panes are on a horizontal pivot. The south elevation consists of the ca. 1923 building, the ca. 1956 addition, and the ca. 1972 addition. Within the ca. 1923 building, there are three pairs of twenty-light steel windows, where four of the panes are on a horizontal pivot at both the second and third stories, and there are six eight-light, fixed steel windows (Figure 89). Within the ca. 1956 addition, there is a single door and a garage bay with a metal garage door, while the ca. 1972 addition consists of an open shed roof, supported by three posts with cross bracing.



Figure 85. South elevation of the ca. 1972 addition and west elevation of ca. 1956 elevation, facing north.



Figure 86. East elevation, facing northwest.



Figure 87. East elevation, facing southwest.



Figure 88. Corner of southeast elevation, facing north.



Figure 89. South elevation of the ca. 1923 section of the building, facing north.

CA. 1961 HYPHEN

The ca. 1961 hyphen is not associated with any architectural style. It was constructed as a connection to the east wall of the 1906 foundry and the west wall of the ca. 1923 core room and storage. The hyphen consists of a corrugated metal shed roof with wood framing members that are supported by metal I-beam bracing along both the east wall of the foundry and the west wall of the core room and storage (Figure 91).



Figure 90. ca. 1961 hyphen between the 1906 foundry and the ca. 1923 core room and storage, facing south.



Figure 91. ca. 1961 hyphen between the 1906 foundry and the ca. 1923 core room and storage, facing south.

CA. 1977 HYPHEN

The ca. 1977 hyphen is not associated with an architectural style and was constructed to connect the east wall of the 1906 pattern shop and the west wall of the ca. 1923 clay and sand storage (Figure 92). The hyphen consists of a shed roof form that extends past the buildings it connects. It has a concrete slab-on-grade foundation and a corrugated metal roof. The south elevation of the hyphen consists of a large garage bay with a metal garage door, surrounded by horizontal wood siding. The roof is supported by interior framing (Figure 93).



Figure 92. South elevation of the ca. 1977 hyphen, facing north.

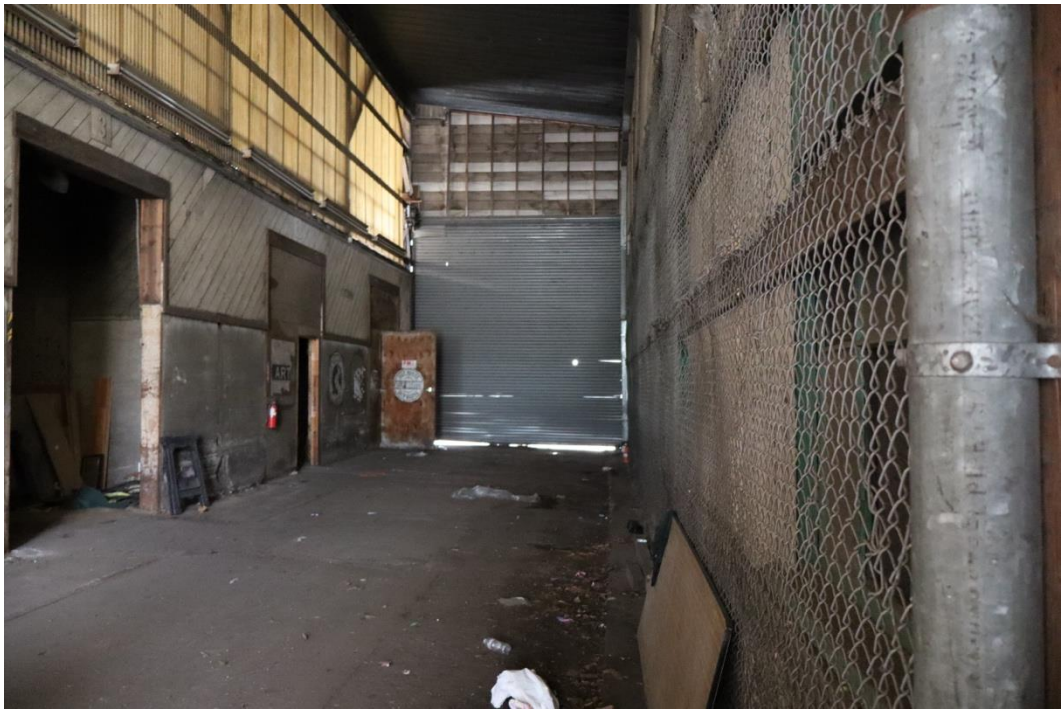


Figure 93. Interior of the ca. 1977 hyphen, facing south.

YARD AREAS (1906-2000S)

Between the 1906 foundry building and the 1906 pattern shop is an enclosed courtyard with gravel and remnants of the foundry operations (Figure 94). Adjacent to the ca. 1923 clay and sand storage is a courtyard, which was historically outside storage for coke (Figure 95).[107] To the north of the 1906 Foundry and surrounding the ca. 1923 pattern storage at the northeast corner of the Property, is a courtyard labeled "Flask Yard" in the 1950 Sanborn.[108] Currently, the yard is paved with asphalt and has the remnants of the rail spurs and tracks within the foundry that are covered in detail in the Archaeology Report by FCS (Figure 96, Figure 97 and Figure 98). There are several paved walkways south of the, and a sewer cover cast by the Macaulay Foundry (Figure 99).



Figure 94. Inner courtyard, facing south.

[107] "Coke: A porous, bray infusible product resulting from the dry distillation of bituminous coal, petroleum or coal tar pitch, which drives off most of the volatile matter. Used as a fuel in cupola melting." Definition provided in "Glossary of Foundry Terms," by the Steel Founders' Society of America (SFSA), accessed March 27, 2025, https://www.sfsa.org/subject-areas/education/glossary/

[108] "Flask: A metal frame used for making or holding a sand mold. The upper part is the cope and the bottom half is the drag." Definition provided in "Glossary of Foundry Terms," by the Steel Founders' Society of America (SFSA), accessed March 27, 2025, https://www.sfsa.org/subject-areas/education/glossary/



Figure 95. Coke storage yard, adjacent to the ca. 1923 clay and sand storage, facing south.



Figure 96. Asphalt paved "Flask Yard," facing north.



Figure 97. Asphalt paved "Flask Yard," facing west.



Figure 98. Rail within the "Flask Yard."



Figure 99. Macaulay sewer cover, south of the foundry.

CONSTRUCTION/ALTERATION HISTORY

There are many changes to the Macaulay Foundry complex from 1906 to the early 1990s. As such, EDS has included a chronological construction/alteration history of the current built environment within the Property (Figure 100).

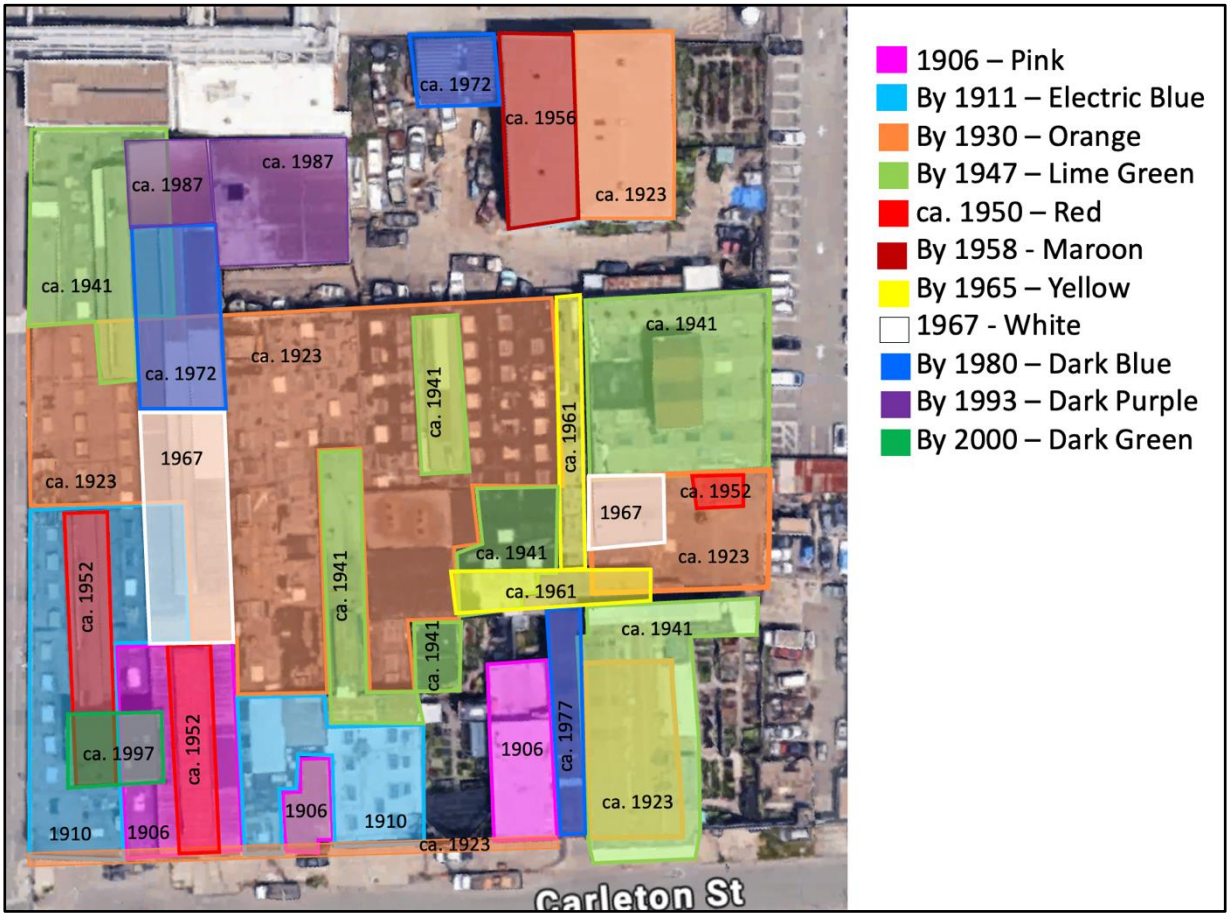


Figure 100. A "construction" map of the Property, utilizing a 2024 aerial (courtesy of Google Maps) with overlays demonstrating the changes and the dates of these changes.

1906 Foundry Construction Chronology Construction/Alteration History	
Year	Construction/Alteration
1906	In 1906, the original front-facing gable and shed form with monitor was completed. The gable form of the building had the height of a two-story building, but was only one level. This building consisted of wood framing, dirt floors, and board-and-batten siding.
1910	In 1910, the foundry was expanded, connecting it to the office with a one-story, L-shaped building (Figure 101). At this time, a board-and-batten façade was constructed along the south boundary of the property, connecting the 1906 foundry and the 1906 pattern shop.

1906 Foundry Construction Chronology Construction/Alteration History	
Year	Construction/Alteration
ca. 1923	In ca. 1923, the building was further expanded with a one-story, flat roof addition that was peppered with skylights. At this time, the board-and-batten siding of the façade was renovated with the Spanish Colonial Revival stucco façade (Figure 102).
ca. 1941	In ca. 1941, the northwest corner of the building was extended north. Additionally, several three-story wood monitors were installed, as well as a three-story tower that is currently clad with corrugated metal, and a raised section of the roof for additional ventilation and light.
ca. 1952	In ca. 1952, a monitor was added parallel to the west elevation. At this time, the original 1906 front-facing gable was renovated. The slope of the roof was diminished, and a monitor was added. Furthermore, at this time, the south elevation of the gable was renovated to include a large window wall, replacing the garage bay and the arched window that were installed during the ca. 1923 façade renovation.
ca. 1961	In ca. 1961, a hyphen was constructed to connect the 1906 foundry to the ca. 1923 core room and storage. At this time, a one-story gable addition was added at the southwest corner of the building, directly adjacent to the north elevation of the ca. 1923 clay and sand storage.
1967	In 1967, the front-facing gable and monitor were installed in ca. 1952 and extended north.
ca. 1972	In ca. 1972, this gable and monitor were extended further north.
ca. 1987	In ca. 1987, a one-story addition was constructed on the northernmost section of the east wall. At this time, the gable and monitor section was extended north again.
ca. 1997	In approximately 1997, a large square lightwell and roof access were added to the southernmost section of the ca. 1952 monitor (Figure 103).

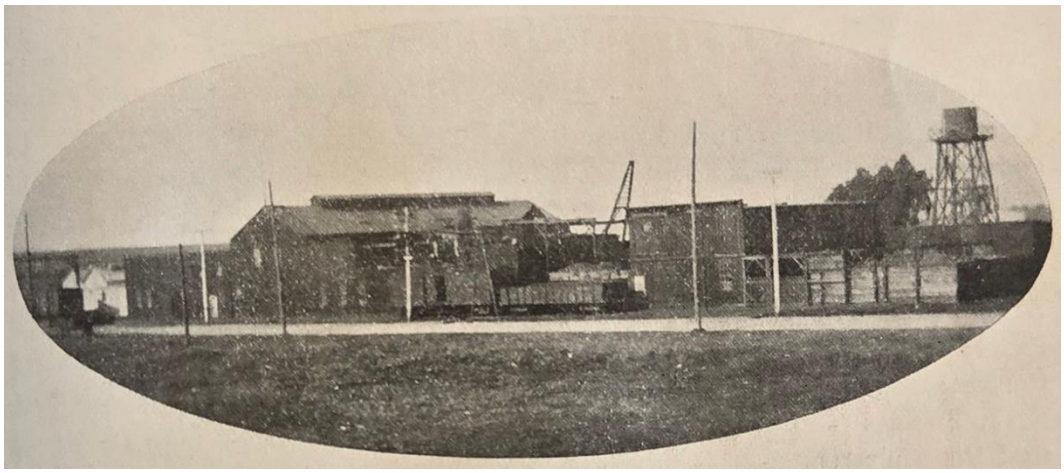


Figure 101. 1910 Image of the "Office and Works" of the Macaulay Foundry from the *Catalogue,* H. C. Macaulay Foundry Company, Berkeley, Cal., 1910 (Courtesy of the Bancroft Library)



Figure 102. ca. 1925 photograph showing the ca. 1923 Spanish Revival façade (courtesy of Bancroft Library)

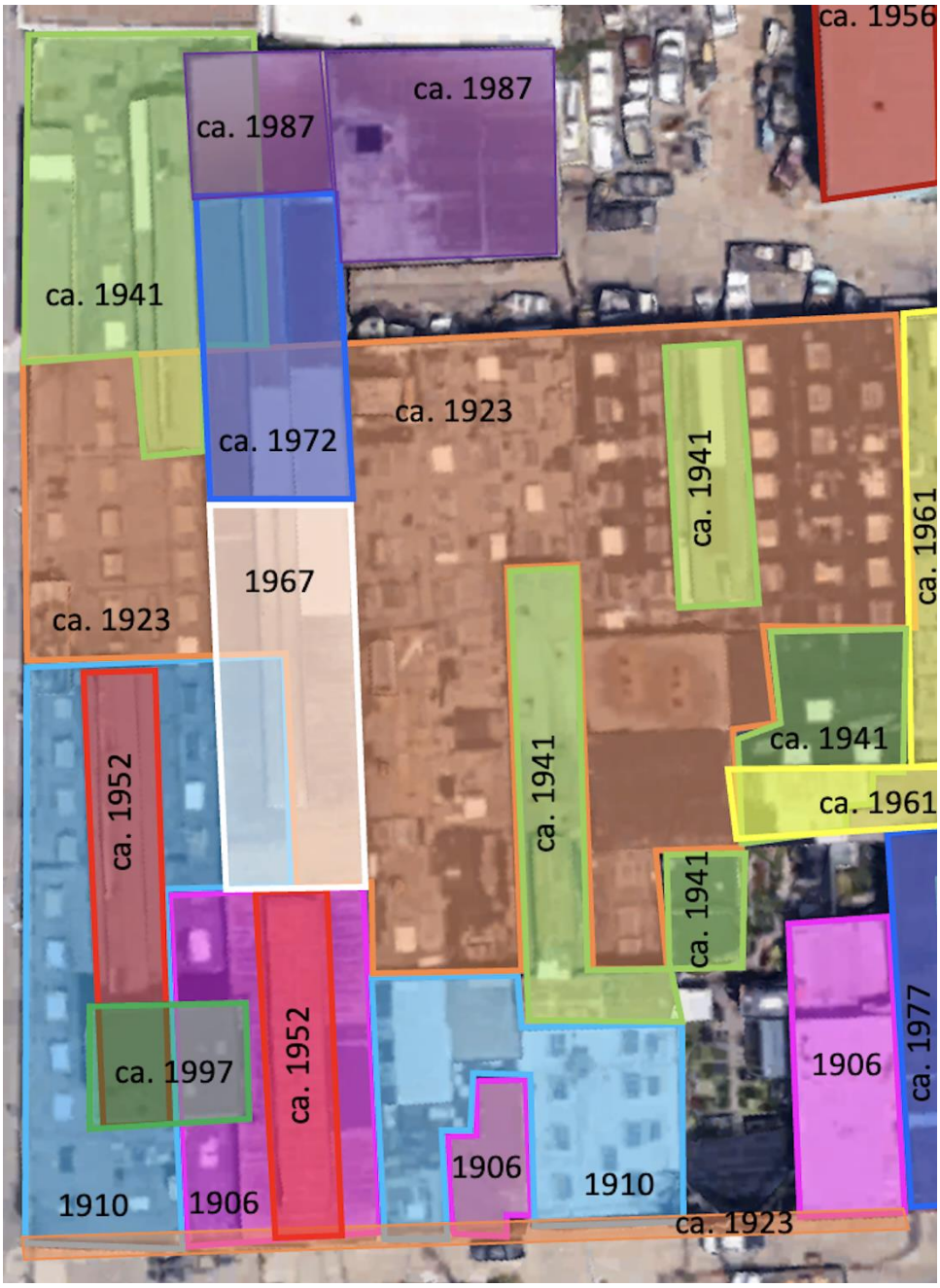


Figure 103. 2024 Aerial (courtesy of Google Maps) of the 1906 Foundry Building with overlays demonstrating the changes over time, with dates.

1906 Pattern Shop and Lumber Shed	
Approximate Year	Construction/Alteration
1906	In 1906, the building included a two-story pattern shop with a rectangular footprint and a flat roof with a raised parapet and a one-story shed roof section for the lumber shed (Figure 104). This building consisted of wood framing, dirt floors and board and batten siding.

1906 Pattern Shop and Lumber Shed	
Approximate Year	Construction/Alteration
ca. 1923	In ca. 1923, the south and east elevations were renovated with the Spanish Colonial Revival façade, which included the addition of several steel new windows and Macaulay signs.
ca. 1977	In ca. 1977, a hyphen was added, connecting the 1906 pattern shop and lumber shed and the ca. 1923 clay and sand storage. This required the installation of horizontal framing members and metal mesh over the stucco finished east wall of the 1906 building (Figure 105).

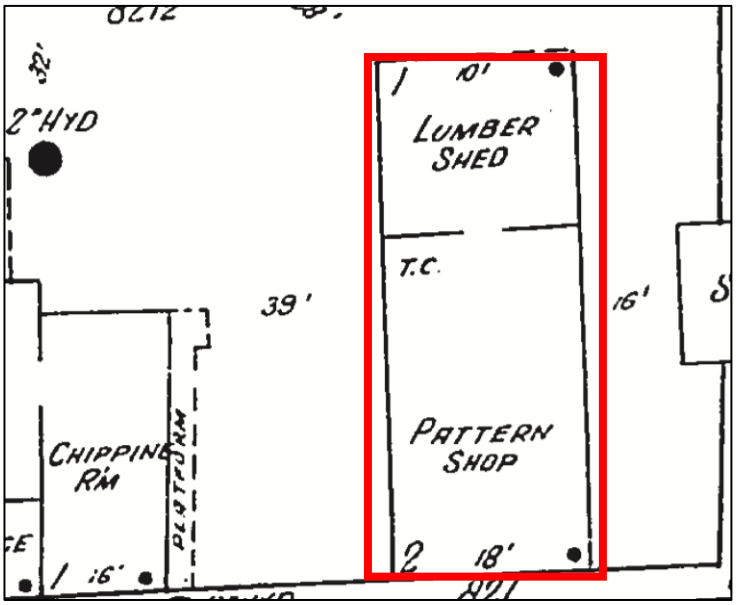


Figure 104. The 1906 Pattern Shop in 1911, Berkeley Sanborn Fire Insurance map, vol. 2, 1911, Sheet 148.



Figure 105. 2024 Aerial (courtesy of Google Maps) of the 1906 Pattern Shop with overlays demonstrating the alterations over time.

ca. 1923 Clay and Sand Storage	
Approximate Year	Construction/Alteration
ca. 1923	In ca. 1923, the one-story clay and sand storage was constructed. This building consisted of a wood-frame building with diagonal wood siding, a flat roof, and a rectangular footprint (Figure 106).
ca. 1941	In ca. 1941, a three-story metal frame crane system was constructed over the ca. 1923 building (Figure 107). Early crane systems were constructed with wooden tracks and metal rails; remnants of these systems can be found in the 1906 foundry building (Figure 108). The ca. 1941 track and crane system, however, is constructed entirely of metal.
ca. 1977	In ca. 1977, a hyphen was added, connecting the 1906 pattern shop and lumber shed and the ca. 1923 clay and sand storage. The roof of the hyphen is attached to the metal framing members of the ca. 1941 section (Figure 109).

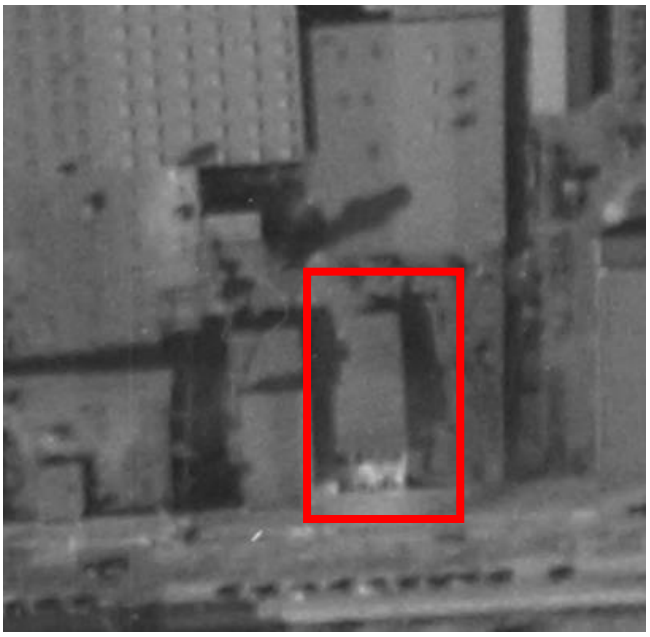


Figure 106. 1930 Aerial with the one-story ca. 1923 storage in the red square (courtesy of UC Santa Barbara).

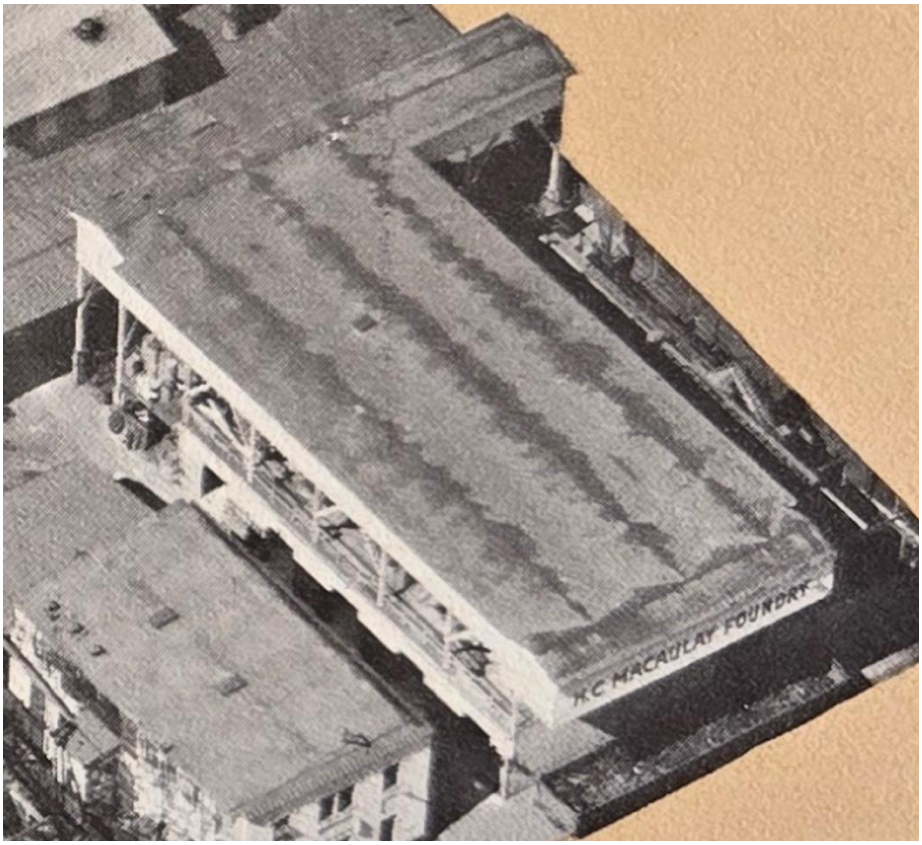


Figure 107. ca. 1941 addition over the ca. 1923 storage from a promotional image (ca. 1978) on the front cover of "Jobbing and Production Castings up to 60,000 lbs." by Macaulay Company Inc. (courtesy of the Bancroft Library)

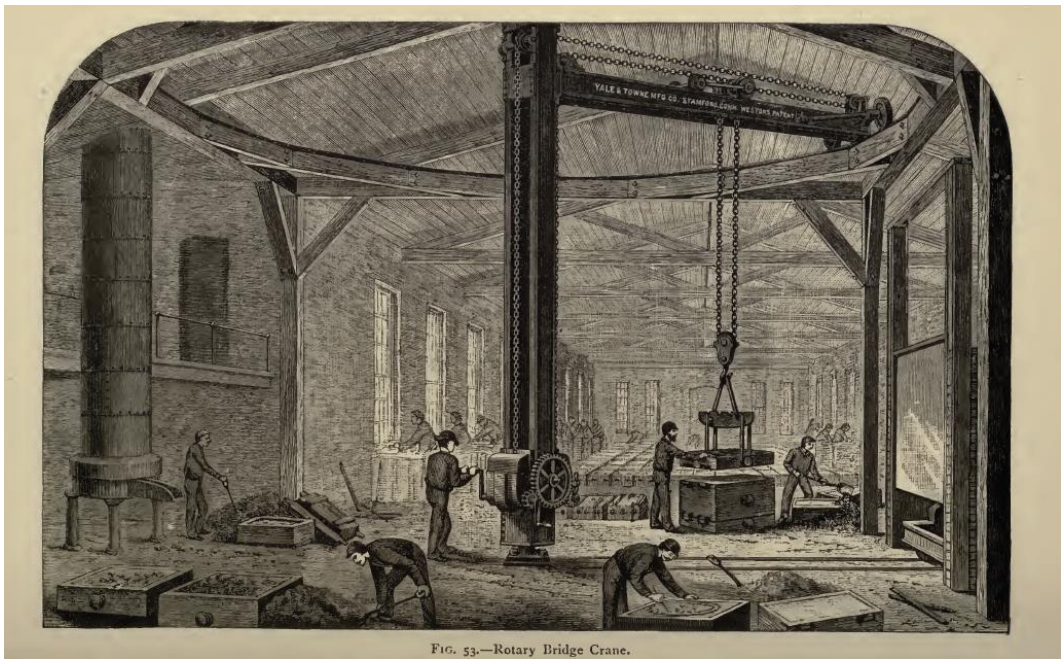


Figure 108. Lithograph of Rotary Bridge Crane, (Henry R. Towne, "A Treatise on Cranes," 1884, Stamford, CT: Yale and Towne, page 124)



Figure 109. 2024 Aerial (courtesy of Google Maps) of the ca. 1923 Clay and Sand Storage with overlays demonstrating the changes over time, with approximate dates.

ca. 1923 Core Room and Storage	
Approximate Year	Construction/Alteration
ca. 1923	In ca. 1923, the core room and storage consisted of a one-story, low-sloped front-facing gable and a shed form with board and batten siding (Figure 106).
ca. 1941	The northern half of the building was renovated to include a two-story-tall, square footprint building with a three-story-tall tower, with side-facing gables and raised parapet (Figure 111 and Figure 112).
ca. 1952	In ca. 1952, a portion of the remaining roofline of the ca. 1923 building was raised to provide additional light.
ca. 1961	In ca. 1967, a hyphen was constructed between the ca. 1923 storage and the 1906 foundry (Figure 113).
1967	In 1967, another portion of the remaining roofline of the ca. 1923 building was lifted (Figure 114).

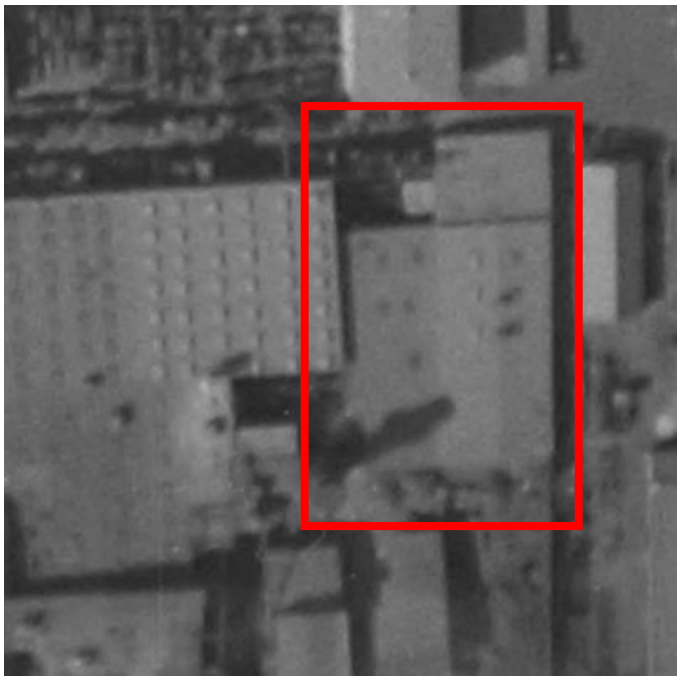


Figure 110. 1930 Aerial with the one-story ca. 1923 storage in the red square (courtesy of UC Santa Barbara).



Figure 111. 1947 Aerial with the ca. 1941 addition to the one-story ca. 1923 storage in the red square (courtesy of UC Santa Barbara).

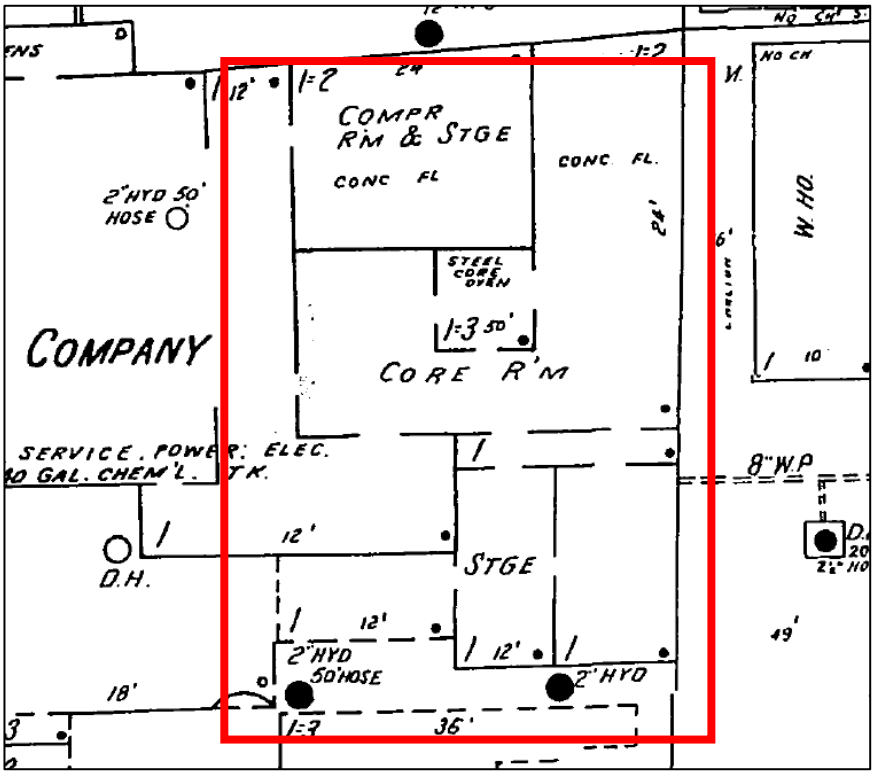


Figure 112. The ca. 1923 building in the Sanborn Fire Insurance map, Berkeley 1911-July 1950 vol. 2, 1911-June 1950, Sheet 148.

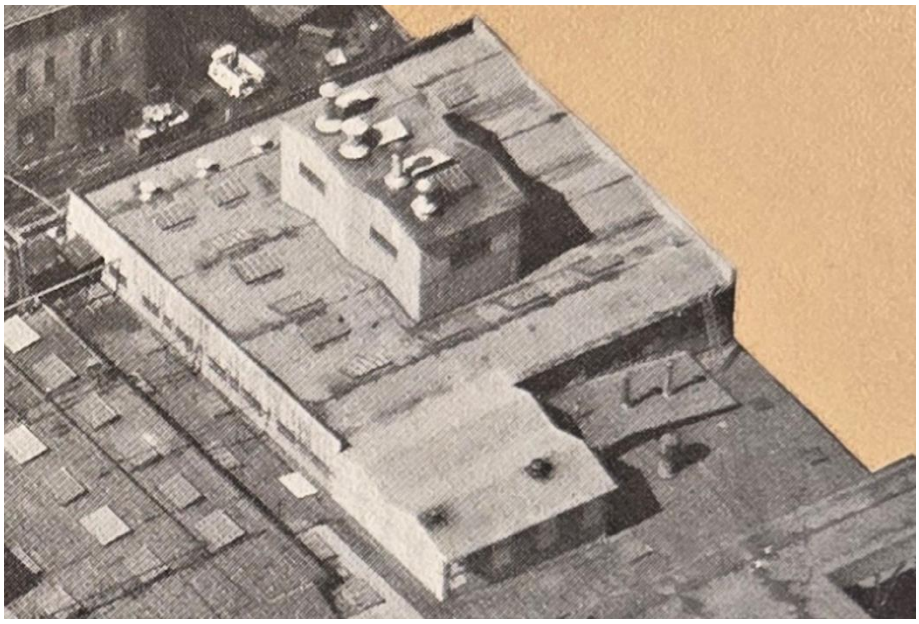


Figure 113. The ca. 1923 storage from a promotional image (ca. 1978) on the front cover of "Jobbing and Production Castings up to 60,000 lbs." by Macaulay Company Inc. (courtesy of the Bancroft Library)

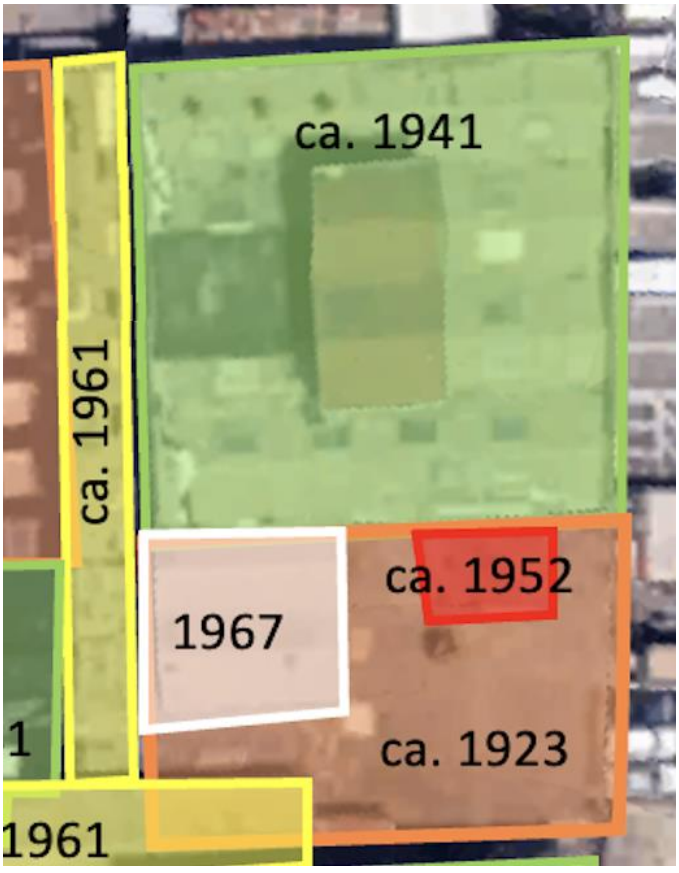


Figure 114. 2024 Aerial (courtesy of Google Maps) of the ca. 1923 Core Room and Storage with overlays demonstrating the changes over time, with approximate dates.

ca. 1923 Pattern Storage	
Approximate Year	Construction/Alteration
ca. 1923	The pattern storage was constructed in ca. 1923 and consisted of a three-story building with a slab-on-grade foundation, rectangular footprint, and low-sloped hipped roof (Figure 115 and Figure 116).
ca. 1956	In ca. 1956, a three-story addition was constructed off the west elevation of the ca. 1923 building. This addition had a flat roof, a concrete slab on grade foundation, and corrugated metal siding.
ca. 1972	In ca. 1972, a small shed addition was constructed at the north end of the west elevation of the ca. 1956 addition. The south elevation is exposed and supported by a central post and two pilasters.

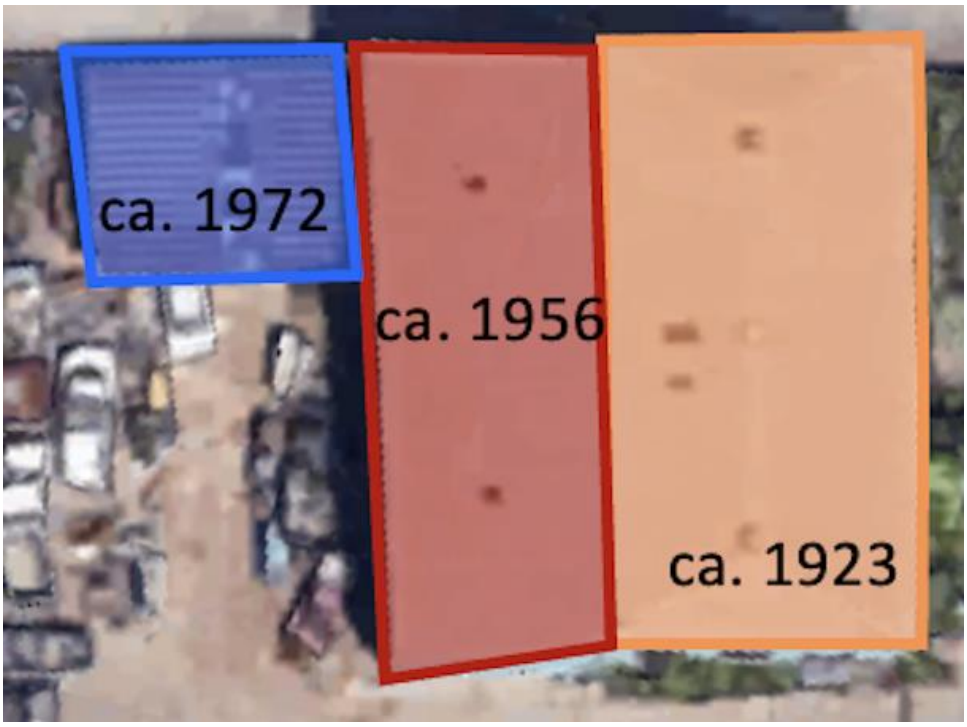


Figure 115. 2024 Aerial (courtesy of Google Maps) of the ca. 1923 Pattern Storage with overlays demonstrating changes over time, with approximate dates.



Figure 116. Undated photograph, taken between 1930 and 1958, of the ca. 1923 Pattern Storage with Flask Yard.

EVALUATION OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Property, including the 1906 Macaulay Foundry is a complex of buildings, including five buildings and two hyphens, the 1906 foundry building, 1906 pattern shop, ca. 1923 clay and sand storage, ca. 1923 core room and storage, and ca. 1923 pattern storage, and ca. 1961 hyphen and ca. 1977 hyphen, and yard areas, was evaluated to determine individual eligibility for listing on the CRHR. The Macaulay Foundry was found to be associated with the following:

- The 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex is associated with the post-1906 earthquake relocation of businesses and residents from San Francisco to the East Bay, with a period of significance of ca. 1906 to ca. 1908.
- The 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex is also associated with the 1920s manufacturing economic boom, within a period of significance of ca. 1920 to ca. 1929.
- The 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex is associated with Industrial and elements of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture, within a period of significance of 1906, for Industrial architecture, and ca. 1923, the estimated date of construction, for association with Spanish Colonial Revival architecture.

  Two buildings within the complex are associated with Industrial architecture and elements of Spanish Colonial Revival design; and three buildings are individually associated with Industrial architecture, including the following:

  - 1906 Foundry Building is associated with Industrial architecture, with elements of Spanish

Colonial Revival design, with a period of significance of 1906 (for Industrial architecture) and ca. 1923, the estimated date of construction, for association with Spanish Colonial Revival architecture.

- The 1906 Pattern Shop is associated with Industrial architecture, with elements of Spanish Colonial Revival design, with a period of significance of 1906 (for Industrial architecture) and ca. 1923, the estimated date of construction, for association with Spanish Colonial Revival architecture.
- The ca. 1923 Clay and Sand Storage Building is associated with Industrial architecture, with a period of significance from ca. 1923, the estimated date of construction.
- The ca. 1923 Core Room and Storage is associated with Industrial architecture, with a period of significance from ca. 1923, the estimated date of construction.
- The ca. 1923 Pattern Storage is associated with Industrial architecture, with a period of significance from ca. 1923, the estimated date of construction.

The ca. 1961 hyphen and ca. 1977 hyphen are not associated with an architectural style. The yard areas are not associated with any landscape design.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES (CRHR)

The CRHR is an inventory of significant architectural, archaeological, and historical resources in the State of California. Resources can be listed in the CRHR through several methods. State Historical Landmarks and NRHP-listed properties are automatically listed in the CRHR. Properties can also be nominated to the CRHR by local governments, private organizations, or citizens. The CRHR follows *similar* guidelines to those used for the NRHP. One difference is that the CRHR identifies the Criteria for Evaluation numerically instead of alphabetically. Another difference, according to the OHP is that "It is possible that historical resources may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP, but they may still be eligible for listing in the California Register. A resource that has lost its historical character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register if it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data."[109]

To qualify for listing in the CRHR a property must possess significance under one of the four criteria and have historical integrity. The process of determining integrity consists of evaluating seven variables or aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. According to the *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, these seven characteristics are defined as follows:

- **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed.
- **Design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plans, space, structure, and style of the

[109] California Office of Historic Preservation Technical Assistance Series #6 California Register and National Register: A Comparison (for purposes of determining eligibility for the California Register).

property.

- **Setting** addresses the physical environment of the historic property, inclusive of the landscape and spatial relationships of the building(s).
- **Materials** refer to the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form the historic property.
- **Workmanship** is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history.
- **Feeling** is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- **Association** is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

The following section examines the individual eligibility of the built environment within the Property for listing on the CRHR.

CRHR EVALUATION

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

   The Property, including the 1906 Macaulay Foundry, is a complex of buildings, including five buildings and two hyphens, the 1906 foundry building, 1906 pattern shop, ca. 1923 clay and sand storage, ca. 1923 core room and storage, and ca. 1923 pattern storage, a ca. 1961 hyphen and ca. 1977 hyphen, and yard areas. The 1906 Macaulay Foundry is associated with the post-1906 San Francisco earthquake, when thousands of businesses and residents relocated from San Francisco to the East Bay and other locations throughout the Bay Area. This event spans approximately 1906-1908. After the destruction caused by the earthquake, Macaulay moved his foundry across the bay to Berkeley, constructing the 1906 foundry, 1906 office, and 1906 pattern shop. As his business expanded, however, these buildings became absorbed within alterations and additions. Due to the severe alterations to the original form of the 1906 foundry complex, none of the built environment resources related to the Macaulay Foundry within the Property have enough integrity to convey association with this event. Additionally, as the earthquake caused the relocation of most businesses from San Francisco, the Macaulay Foundry is not individually eligible for association with this event.

   The Macaulay Foundry complex is associated with the 1920s manufacturing economic boom, which occurred during a period of significance from approximately 1920 to approximately 1929. The 1920s manufacturing economic boom saw the rise of mass production, accompanied by increased demand for steel, metalworking equipment, and foundry products, particularly for the booming automobile industry. During this time, the Macaulay Foundry expanded, evidenced by what remains of the 1920s additions, and the ca. 1920s Spanish Colonial Revival architecture was added to the Carleton Street façade. However, due to integrity issues (see section below), the Macaulay Foundry lacks the ability to convey this significance.

Therefore, the 1906 Foundry complex is not individually eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1.

2. **(Person): Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.**

   The owner of the Property was thoroughly researched. Although H.C. Macaulay was a businessman in Berkeley in the early 1900s, it does not appear that he made any significant contributions to California, making him ineligible for consideration as a person in our past for listing on the CRHR.

   Therefore, the Property does not appear individually eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

3. **(Construction/Architecture): 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.**

   Architecture: Industrial and Spanish Colonial

   The **1906 Macaulay Foundry complex** is associated with Industrial architecture with a period of significance of 1906, the date of construction; and with Industrial architecture, with elements of Spanish Colonial Revival design, with a period of significance of ca. 1923, the estimated date of construction. The complex was constructed for utilitarian purposes, focusing on buildings used for specific purposes, and consists of open spaces for various tasks related to manufacturing. Both the original 1906 form, and all subsequent additions, demonstrate typical elements of Industrial architecture, showcasing the shift of the building technologies from wood to steel framing, with high-ceilings, large metal windows, as well as monitors with ribbons of metal windows and skylights within the flat roof sections, and large garage bays, encapsulating a century of building technologies associated with Industrial architecture. In ca. 1923, the original board and batten exterior was replaced with Spanish Colonial Revival elements, which were added to the façade along Carleton Street, and along the west elevation of the 1906 pattern shop. This ca. 1923 renovation represents a second wave of architectural design, Industrial with elements of Spanish Revival, which consisted of a cohesive design in the built environment. These elements include a smooth stucco finish, with decorative elements such as raised stucco hood over a few windows, raised decorative elements over the doorways, stucco window sills windows, a sign made with small, square tile, raised decorative parapet and a parapet with red Spanish clay tiles; although most of the apertures are squared, there is one door opening with an archway.

   As such, there are two distinct periods of architectural significance, Industrial architecture with a period of significance of 1906, and Industrial architecture with Spanish Revival, with a period of significance of ca. 1923.

   As detailed in the integrity sections, the 1906 elements of the foundry, including the form of the main foundry and the office were completely absorbed by the ca. 1910 addition, and further impacted by the ca. 1923 alterations. The ca. 1923 alterations also impacted the 1906 pattern shop, which, while retaining its form, has been altered on three of the four elevations. In ca. 1952, the

remaining form and materiality of the 1906 foundry was completely renovated with a shift in the roof slope, framing, and the addition of a window wall. As such, the complex is not a representative example of Industrial architecture from 1906.

In ca. 1923, the foundry complex was renovated to reflect the material success achieved during the foundry boom, and represents the last cohesive alteration of the complex. While the form, material, and fenestration were demonstrative of typical Industrial architecture, the ca. 1923 renovation incorporated Spanish Revival elements, which is not typically found on Industrial buildings. As demonstrated through the integrity analysis, the form and materiality from ca. 1923 have been altered significantly, and no longer demonstrates an operational foundry from ca. 1923. Furthermore, the Spanish Revival façade presents an unusual application of the style, which is uncharacteristic of Industrial architecture.

The 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex does not represent Industrial architecture from 1906, nor is it representative of Industrial architecture with elements of Spanish Revival from ca. 1923. In addition, the complex is not distinctive in character, type, or period, and does not represent the work of a creative individual or possesses high artistic value.

Therefore, the complex does not appear eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3.

The **1906 Foundry Building** is associated with Industrial architecture with a period of significance of 1906, the year the building was constructed; and with Industrial architecture, with elements of Spanish Colonial Revival design, with a period of significance of ca. 1923, the estimated date of construction. Although some of the original wood-framing elements are evidenced from the interior of the building, no original exterior elements remain from 1906, including the original front-facing gable and shed form with board and batten siding and a wooden monitor – no longer extant (see integrity section for details). As such, the building is not demonstrative of 1906 industrial architecture. Additionally, the ca. 1923 renovation, which includes both additions to the form, and the addition of the Spanish Colonial Revival façade, demonstrates a secondary period of significance, as this was a cohesive renovation. As detailed in the integrity section, the elements associated with the ca. 1923 appearance have been altered, with a high loss of materiality, design and form. The alterations impacted both the industrial architecture and the Spanish Revival elements, as the character-defining elements that were initially completed on the front-facing gable, were replaced in ca. 1952 with a metal framed window wall. In addition, the building is not distinctive in character, type, or period, and does not represent the work of a creative individual or possess high artistic value.

Therefore, the 1906 foundry does not appear eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3.

The **1906 Pattern Shop** is associated with Industrial architecture with a period of significance of 1906, the year the building was constructed; and with Industrial architecture, with elements of Spanish Colonial Revival design, with a period of significance of ca. 1923, the estimated date of construction. The building consists of a two-story flat-roof section and a one-story shed section, both featuring board-and-batten siding. Based on historic photographs, only the east elevation retains some original material and fenestration from 1906, as it maintains its board and batten wood siding and one

original wood window. Nevertheless, the remaining elevations were altered significantly, including replacing the board and batten siding with stucco, replacing windows and doors, and increasing the fenestration on the east elevation. Although the 1906 pattern shop has the least altered form on the Property, the building, nevertheless, demonstrates significant alteration in materiality and design. As such, the building does not represent Industrial architecture from 1906. Additionally, the building is not individually representative of industrial architecture, with elements of Spanish Revival design, from ca. 1923, as the alterations treated the building as part of the whole complex, and consists entirely of the Spanish Revival façade. In addition, the building is not distinctive in character, type, or period, and does not represent the work of a creative individual or possess high artistic value.

Therefore, the 1906 pattern shop does not appear eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Architecture: Industrial

The **Clay and Sand Storage Building** is associated with Industrial architecture, within a period of significance from ca. 1923. The ca. 1923 building consisted of a one-story, wood-frame building with diagonal wood siding, with alterations in ca. 1941 that clad over the original building with a metal-framed addition. The building has a few character defining features associated with Industrial architecture, consisting of its utilitarian design and the material incorporated in its constructed. However, it does not have additional features associated with Industrial architecture. As such, the building does not appear to be a representative example of Industrial architecture from ca. 1923. In addition, although the ca. 1941 addition demonstrates an update related to its utilitarian design, with the metal frame that supports a track and crane system, it is not significant in its own right and does not appear to be a representative example of Industrial architecture. In addition, the building is not distinctive in character, type, or period, and does not represent the work of a creative individual or possess high artistic value.

Therefore, it does not appear individually eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3.

The **ca. 1923 Core Room and Storage** is associated with Industrial architecture, with a period of significance from ca. 1923. In ca. 1923, the building consisted of a low-sloped, front-facing gable and shed form, with board and batten siding. The building has undergone four additional phases of construction, occurring in ca. 1941, ca. 1952, ca. 1961 and 1967, which removed nearly all the original material and form, as such, it does not appear to be a significant or representative example of Industrial architecture from ca. 1923. Furthermore, the additions do not appear individually eligible in their own right. In addition, the building is not distinctive in character, type, or period, and does not represent the work of a creative individual or possess high artistic value.

Therefore, it does not appear individually eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3.

The **ca. 1923 Pattern Storage** is associated with Industrial architecture, with a period of significance from ca. 1923. The building consists of two phases, each featuring three-story, rectangular buildings with a one-story shed addition. The building is clad with corrugated metal sheets and incorporates multi-light steel windows. The building consists of a simple form, with simple materials and is

therefore not a representative example of industrial architecture from ca. 1923. Furthermore, the building had two additions, the ca. 1956 addition mimicked the original ca. 1923 form, while the ca. 1972 form consists of a simple shed form. These additions do not appear individually eligible in their own right. In addition, the building is not distinctive in character, type, or period, and does not represent the work of a creative individual or possess high artistic value.

Therefore, it does not appear individually eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3.

In summary, neither the Macaulay Foundry complex, nor the individual buildings - including the 1906 foundry building, 1906 pattern shop, ca. 1923 clay and sand storage building, ca. 1923 core room and storage, and ca. 1923 pattern storage- do not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

4. **(Information potential): Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.**

   Criterion 4 most commonly applies to resources that contain or are likely to contain information bearing on an important archaeological research question. While most often applied to archaeological sites, Criterion 4 can also apply to buildings that contain important information. For a building to be eligible under Criterion 4, it must be a principal source of important information, such as exhibiting a local variation on a standard design or construction technique can be eligible if a study can yield important information, such as how local availability of materials or construction expertise affected the evolution of local building development.

   None of the built environment resources within the Property are the principal source of information for any design. As such, they are not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

INTEGRITY

For a property to qualify for listing in the CRHR, it must possess significance under one or more of the above-listed criteria and have historic integrity. Seven variables, or aspects, are used to judge historic integrity, including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.[110] A resource must possess the aspects of integrity related to the historical theme(s) and period of significance identified for the built-environment resources. National Register Bulletin 15 explains, "only after significance is fully established can you proceed to the issue of integrity."

The 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex was found eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1 for its association with the 1920s manufacturing economic boom in California, within a period of significance from approximately 1920 to approximately 1929. As such, an integrity analysis was completed.

- **Location.** The 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex remains at its original location where it was constructed.

[110] National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, 1997).

Therefore, the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex retains integrity of location.

- **Design**. In ca. 1923, the foundry was altered in response to the Foundry Boom of the 1920s, which included the construction of a one-story expansion of the buildings north and east of the original 1906 foundry building, and the installation of the Spanish Colonial Revival façade along the south elevation. As a working foundry, alterations continued throughout the 20th century; these alterations impacted the overall design, and even the Spanish Colonial Revival façade was altered in ca. 1952, when the decorative raised parapet, arched window, and centered garage were replaced with a new sloped roof and a window wall at the gable. The ca. 1923 additions have since been expanded, with additional rooms and monitors at the roof. Additionally, the façade shows significant signs of deterioration.

  Therefore, the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex does not retain integrity of design from approximately 1920 to 1929, the period within which the event occurred.

- **Setting.** The 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex was constructed during a period of industrialization in West Berkeley; however, the setting has undergone modifications since the period of significance, from 1920 to 1920. During the foundry boom of the 1920s, the area at this time was primarily manufacturing; today the setting is less cohesive, consisting of manufacturing, single-family and multi-family residences, and businesses.

  Therefore, the 1906 Macaulay foundry complex retains a moderate degree of integrity of setting from approximately 1920 to 1929, the period during which the event occurred.

- **Materials**. The 1906 Foundry Complex has undergone numerous alterations, additions, and new construction since the period of significance from approximately 1920 to 1929. Although much of the footprint from the 1920s remains, the materials have been replaced or upgraded for use as a modern foundry as needed due to deterioration or safety regulations. This is evidenced by the patchwork of exterior finishes, window replacements, and framing members throughout the complex.

  Therefore, Therefore, the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex does not retain integrity of materials from approximately 1920 to 1929, the period within which the event occurred.

- **Workmanship.** Workmanship is evidenced by skill or craft from a particular period or region. Due to the utilitarian function of the building, much of the workmanship has been altered, or deteriorated, or replaced in a haphazard manner as needed. Although the Spanish Colonial Revival façade demonstrates workmanship associated with the style, the façade has deteriorated in several sections and has been entirely removed in others.

  Therefore, the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex does not retain integrity of workmanship from approximately 1920 to 1929, the period within which the event occurred.

- **Feeling**. Integrity of feeling is a property's quality in evoking the aesthetic or historical sense of a past period. The 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex maintains the feeling of an industrial building; however, due to the significance alterations (including those in ca. 1923 add the Spanish Colonial Revival design)

and the removal of machinery, including the cranes, furnaces, and other foundry equipment, have contributed to the loss of integrity for the complex to convey the feeling of a foundry.

Therefore, the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex retains a low level of integrity of feeling from approximately 1920 to 1929, the period during which the event occurred.

- **Association.** Although there are several signs on the exterior of the building on Carleton Street indicating that the building was once a foundry and some of the elements of the Spanish Colonial Revival design are present (though this not typical to foundry design), the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex does not demonstrate association with the foundry operations of the 1920s, due to the alterations, deterioration, and removal of foundry equipment, which are important to convey a foundries significance during the event in the 1920s.

  Therefore, the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex does not retain integrity of Association from approximately 1920 to 1929, the period within which the event occurred.

An assessment of integrity found that the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex, while it retains its integrity of location, a moderate degree of integrity of setting, and low-level of integrity of feeling, it has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and association to convey the significance associated with the manufacturing economic boom in California during the 1920s. As such, it does not appear eligible for listing under any CRHR criterion.

LOCAL ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following guidelines were derived from the Berkeley Municipal Code (BMC) Chapter 23.326, which utilizes local assessment guidelines (BMC 3.24.110). General criteria that the commission may use when considering structures,[111] sites, and areas for landmark or historic district designation. Based on the findings in the HRE and utilizing the local assessment guidelines criterion 1 - 5, the EDS assessment was completed to provide guidance and recommendations for local listing.

1. Architectural Merit:

a) Property that is the first, last, only, or most significant architectural property of its type in the region.

The Property, including the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex, including five buildings and two hyphens, the 1906 foundry building, 1906 pattern shop, ca. 1923 clay and sand storage, ca. 1923 core room and storage, and ca. 1923 pattern storage, and a ca. 1961 hyphen and ca. 1977 hyphen, and yard areas, was constructed to house the Macaulay Foundry, at the time when foundries were moving out of San Francisco to Berkeley, due to the 1906 earthquake. It was constructed concurrently with several other foundries and manufacturing businesses in Berkeley. Therefore,

[111] The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter. EDS assumes the local assessment guidelines are intended to mean “buildings” or “structures.” As such, EDS applied this understanding in its consideration of the local assessment.

it is not the first. Additionally, it does not appear to be the only significant architectural style in the region, which is evidenced in the design and integrity of extant foundries, including the Knight Foundry in Sutter Creek, California (National Register of Historic Places listed), the Union Iron Works Historic District in San Francisco, and Oakland Ironworks (National Register of Historic Places listed). These foundries have a continuity of Industrial design and each contain enough integrity to convey significance as a foundry, which is the key to the significance of these properties. The Macaulay Foundry is not the first, only, or most significant property of its type in the region. In addition, it lacks the integrity (see previous integrity section) to convey its significance as a foundry.

Therefore, the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex is not recommended as eligible for landmark listing or inclusion in a historic district under this criterion.

b) Properties that are prototypes of or outstanding examples of periods, styles, architectural movements or construction, or examples of the more notable works of the best surviving work in a region of an architect, designer, or master builder.

The Property, including the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex, including five buildings and two hyphens, the 1906 foundry building, 1906 pattern shop, ca. 1923 clay and sand storage, ca. 1923 core room and storage, and ca. 1923 pattern storage, and a ca. 1961 hyphen and ca. 1977 hyphen, and yard areas, does not appear to be a prototype or outstanding example of a period, style, architectural movement, or construction or otherwise an example of a notable, surviving work of architecture, designer, or master building. In addition, the erection of a Spanish Colonial Revival façade over the previous industrial façade is architecturally unremarkable and is not noteworthy for its association with this style. In addition, it is not a prototype or an outstanding example of Spanish Colonial Revival or for Industrial design.

Therefore, the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex is not recommended as eligible for landmark listing or inclusion in a historic district under this criterion.

c) Architectural examples worth preserving for the exceptional values they add as part of the neighborhood fabric.

The 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex, including five buildings and two hyphens, the 1906 foundry building, 1906 pattern shop, ca. 1923 clay and sand storage, ca. 1923 core room and storage, and ca. 1923 pattern storage, and a ca. 1961 hyphen and ca. 1977 hyphen, and yard areas, designed in the Industrial style, with elements of Spanish Colonial Revival. Although the neighborhood setting during the early 1900s included industrial buildings, the original industrial façade was removed and replaced with the Spanish Colonial Revival façade, which was in fashion during the manufacturing economic boom of the 1920s. The change was likely to demonstrate that the foundry was not solely utilitarian and may have been added to also fit into the neighborhood. However, although the façade is unique, it does not appear to be of “exceptional value” that adds to the current neighborhood fabric, as much of the building's integrity (as detailed in the integrity section) is not present from ca. 1906 or the boom during the 1920s.

Therefore, the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex is not recommended as eligible for landmark listing or inclusion in a historic district under this criterion.

2. Cultural value: Structures, sites, and areas associated with the movement or evolution of religious, cultural, governmental, social, and economic developments of the City.

The Property, 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex, including five buildings and two hyphens, the 1906 foundry building, 1906 pattern shop, ca. 1923 clay and sand storage, ca. 1923 core room and storage, and ca. 1923 pattern storage, and a ca. 1961 hyphen and ca. 1977 hyphen, and yard areas, is associated with the manufacturing economic boom in Berkeley in the 1920s. However, it lacks integrity to convey this event. Currently, Berkeley has several locally listed manufacturing businesses associated with the manufacturing boom, including Kawneer Manufacturing Co. building (also known as the Sawtooth Building) and the 1912 American Photoplayer Company building, which are in excellent condition and have the integrity to convey significance related to manufacturing events important to the city.

Therefore, due to the lack of integrity, the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex is not recommended as eligible for landmark listing or inclusion in a historic district under this criterion.

3. Educational value: Structures worth preserving for their usefulness as an educational force.

Due to the significant loss of integrity, including the removal of the machinery associated with the foundry operations, particularly from the 1920s, the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex, including five buildings and two hyphens, the 1906 foundry building, 1906 pattern shop, ca. 1923 clay and sand storage, ca. 1923 core room and storage, and ca. 1923 pattern storage, and a ca. 1961 hyphen and ca. 1977 hyphen, and yard areas, lack the materiality, design, and elements (molds, and machinery) for educational use. The types of foundry properties that serve as successful educational opportunities are ones with intact historical elements, including historic equipment, machinery, and molds, such as those found within the Knight Foundry. The 1906 Macaulay Foundry does not appear capable of serving as an educational tool for the city of Berkeley based on its current condition and loss of integrity.

Therefore, the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex is not recommended as eligible for landmark listing or inclusion in a historic district under this criterion.

4. Historic value: Preservation and enhancement of structures, sites, and areas that embody and express the history of Berkeley/Alameda County/California/United States. (History may be social, cultural, economic, political, religious or military)

Based on the historical context associated with the Property, the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex appears to be of historic value important to Berkeley's economy and growth in the early 20th century; however, due to the loss of integrity (detailed in the integrity section) including material, design, workmanship, and lack of machinery, it does not appear to be of historic value to either the City, County, State, or Nation.

Therefore, the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex is not recommended as eligible for landmark listing

or inclusion in a historic district under this criterion.

5. Any property which is listed on the National Register described in Section 470A of Title 16 of the United States Code.

The 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex (Property), including five buildings and two hyphens, the 1906 foundry building, 1906 pattern shop, ca. 1923 clay and sand storage, ca. 1923 core room and storage, and ca. 1923 pattern storage, and a ca. 1961 hyphen and ca. 1977 hyphen, and yard areas, is not eligible for or listed on the CRHR or the NRHP.

As such, local criterion 5 is not applicable.

EDS Landmark Assessment Findings and Recommendations

Based on the Landmark assessment, EDS recommends that the 1906 Macaulay complex is not eligible for Landmark listing as it does not meet the criteria as set out for Landmark listing criteria and does not have the integrity needed to convey Landmark listing.

2. **Structures of merit**. Criteria that the commission considers for local listing

1. General criteria shall be architectural merit and/or cultural, educational, or historic interest or value. If upon assessment of a structure, the commission finds that the structure does not currently meet the criteria as set out for a landmark, but it is worthy of preservation as part of a neighborhood, a block or a street frontage, or as part of a group of buildings which includes landmarks, that structure may be designated a structure of merit.

2. Specific criteria include, but are not limited to, one or more of the following:

a) The age of the structure is contemporary with (1) a designated landmark within its neighborhood, block, street frontage, or group of buildings, or (2) an historic period or event of significance to the City, or to the structure's neighborhood, block, street frontage, or group of buildings.

1. The 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex is not a contemporary landmark in its neighborhood. Of the approximately twenty-five landmark buildings within the West Berkeley neighborhood, there is a mix of resources, including schools, commercial buildings, houses, and civic buildings; it does not appear to be a part of the street frontage or neighborhood worth preserving. Currently, there are no City Landmarks or structures of merit in the vicinity of the Property.

2. The 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex is associated with the manufacturing economic boom in Berkeley and California during the 1920s and retains some elements of the Spanish Colonial Revival design from this period; as such, it is part of the history of the neighborhood. However, the building has a significant loss of integrity, which impacts its significance.

b) The structure is compatible in size, scale, style, materials or design with a designated landmark structure within its neighborhood, block, street frontage, or group of buildings.

Subsection (b) is not applicable to the Property.

The 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex is not compatible in size, scale, style, materials or design with a designated landmark structure within its neighborhood, block, street frontage, or group of buildings. In addition, based on the current listing for buildings of merit and landmarks, it does not appear there are any listed within the neighborhood, block, street frontage, or as part of a group of buildings.

c) The structure is a good example of architectural design.

As documented within the CRHR sections of this report, the "structure" is not a good example of Industrial architecture or Spanish Colonial Revival architecture.

d) The structure has historical significance to the City and/or to the structure's neighborhood, block, street frontage, or group of buildings. (Ord. 5686-NS § 1 (part), 1985: Ord. 4694-NS § 3.1, 1974).

The **1906 Macaulay Foundry is associated with the post-1906 San Francisco earthquake** from approximately 1906 to 1908, an event important to Berkeley. The built environment within the complex associated with this event were constructed between this time period, including the 1906 foundry, 1906 office, and 1906 pattern shop. However, as the foundry business grew, the buildings associated with the post-1906 San Francisco earthquake were absorbed by the alterations and additions. Due to the severe alterations to the original form of the 1906 foundry complex, none of the built environment resources related to the original Macaulay Foundry from 1906 to 1908 have enough integrity (detailed in the integrity section) to convey association with this event. **Understanding although a building can be associated with a significant local event, it has to have integrity to convey that significance.**

The Macaulay Foundry complex is associated with the **1920s manufacturing economic boom**, an event important to Berkeley, which occurred during a period of significance from approximately 1920 to approximately 1929. The 1920s manufacturing economic boom saw the rise of mass production, accompanied by increased demand for steel, metalworking equipment, and foundry products, particularly for the booming automobile industry. During this time, the Macaulay Foundry expanded, evidenced by what remains of the 1920s additions, and the ca. 1920s Spanish Colonial Revival architecture, although elements of the Spanish Revival design are no longer present (as detailed in the integrity section).

EDS Merit Assessment Findings and Recommendations

Although the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex lacks integrity to convey significance for association with these events under the CRHR, EDS recognizes that the decision to list a "structure" of merit is the responsibility of the Commission. However, when considering this discussion, EDS recommends that the City consider the HRE integrity findings as part of the local assessment. In addition, if as recommended by EDS, the City concurs that the complex is not eligible for local listing as a "structure" of merit, EDS recommends preserving the history

through a Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), 3D laser scanning, and signage. [112]

CONCLUSIONS

In accordance with CEQA regulations and guidelines and the Berkeley Municipal Code (BMC) Chapter 23.326 – utilizing local assessment guidelines (BMC 3.24.110), EDS completed an HRE and local assessment of the Macaulay Foundry complex at 811 Carleton Street, Berkeley, Alameda County, California to determine if the any of the built environment resources within the Property are individually eligible for listing on the CRHR or for a potential local landmark, district, or structure of merit listing. The methods used to complete the HRE and local assessment entailed extensive research and a field survey completed by EDS Principal Architectural Historian Stacey De Shazo, M.A., and Architectural Historian Nicole Wyton, M.S., both of whom exceeds the Secretary of Interior's professional qualification standards in Architectural History and History, with the assistance of Researcher Bee Thao, who holds an M.A. in Cultural Resource Management.

The HRE determined that none of the built environment resources within the Property qualify for listing on the CRHR under any criterion due to a lack of integrity; however, the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex is associated with two events important to the City of Berkeley (under BMC 23.326; criterion 2(d) structure of merit). Nevertheless, EDS recommends that the City consider the CRHR integrity findings in this report when reviewing eligibility as a "structure" of merit, as it appears ineligible for local listing based on lack of integrity. Currently, there are no listed or eligible built environment historic resources within the Property; however, if the Macaulay Foundry complex is designated by the City of Berkeley as a structure of merit, it would be considered a historical resource under CEQA, and further recommendations (i.e., mitigation measures) would be required under CEQA prior to the construction of any future Project.

[112] This recommendation would not be required under CEQA or the City if it is not eligible, but should be strongly considered as a good faith effort to preserve the history via additional documentation and public signage.

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ca. 1915 photograph showing the "Byron Jackson Iron Works Co." in the foreground, with the Northern Railroad rail lines, and the "H.C. Macaulay Foundry Co." in the background

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Appendix A:

DPR Forms

State of California The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 **of** 56 ***Resource Name or #:** Macaulay Foundry
P1. Other Identifier: Macaulay Foundry complex; H.C. Macaulay Foundry
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted**
***a. County** Sonoma **and**
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Plantation **Date** 1977 **T** 9N; **R** 14W; ☐ **of** ☐ **of Sec** un ; MD **B.M.**
c. Address 118 Carleton Street City Berkeley Zip 94702
d. UTM: Zone 10S, 561994 mE/ 4190187 mN
e. Other Locational Data: The resource is within Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 54-1770-4-2. The resource is situated within west Berkeley, approximately 0.16-miles east of Berkeley Aquatic Park, 0.33-miles west of Highway 123 and 2.16-miles north of Highway 580.

***P3a. Description:** The resource is the Macaulay Foundry complex, consisting of five buildings, which includes the 1906 foundry building, 1906 pattern shop, ca. 1923 clay and sand storage, ca. 1923 core room and storage, and ca. 1923 pattern storage, and a ca. 1961 hyphen and ca. 1977 hyphen, and yard areas. (Continued on Continuation Sheet, Page 3)

P5a.



***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP8. Industrial Buliding (1906 Foundry, 1906 Pattern Shop, ca. 1923 Clay and Sand Storage, ca. 1923 Core Room and Storage, ca. 1923 Pattern Storage, ca. 1961 Hyphen, and ca. 1977 Hyphen
***P4. Resources Present:** ☒Building ☐Structure ☐Object ☐Site ☐District ☐Element of District ☐ Other P5b. Description of Photo South elevation showing the ca. 1923 façade of the 1906 foundry and 1906 pattern shop, facing north
***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** Various ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both ca. 1906 foundry, 1907 pattern shop, ca. 1923 clay and sand storage, ca. ,1923 core room and storage, ca. pattern storage, ca. 1961 hyphen and ca. 1977 hyphen
***P7. Owner and Address:** Withheld by owners
***P8.Recorded by:** Stacey De Shazo, M.A., Evans & De Shazo, Inc., 1141 Gravenstein Highway S, Sebastopol, CA 95472
***P9.Date Recorded:** 02/28/2025 ***P10.Survey Type:** Intensive
***P11. Report Citation:** Stacey De Shazo, M.A., and Nicole Wyton, M.S. with cBee Thao, M.A. (2025): Historic Resources Evaluation and Local Assessment for the Macaulay Foundry Project at 811 Carleton Street, Berkeley, Alameda County, California.

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

***Resource Name or #** Macaulay Foundry Complex ***NRHP Status Code**

B1. Historic Name: Macaulay Foundry
B2. Common Name:
B3. Original Use: Foundry
B4. Present Uses: Vacant ***B5. Architectural Styles:** Industrial and Spanish Colonial Revival

***B6. Construction History:** The Macaulay Foundry complex consists of five buildings, two hyphens, and three yards. The complex began with three buildings in 1906: the foundry, office, and pattern shop, all of which were altered significantly. Due to the complexity of alterations and construction history, please review the associated report.

***B7. Moved?** ☒**No** ☐**Yes** ☐**Unknown** **Date:** **Original Location:** yes
***B8. Related Features:** N/A
B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
***B10. Significance: Theme** Industry: California's Manufacturing Economic Boom **Area** California **Period of Significance** ca. 1920 – ca. 1929 (event) **Property Type** Industry: Foundry **Applicable Criteria** 1

(Continued on Continuation Sheet Page 50)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

***B12. References:**

See the associated report.

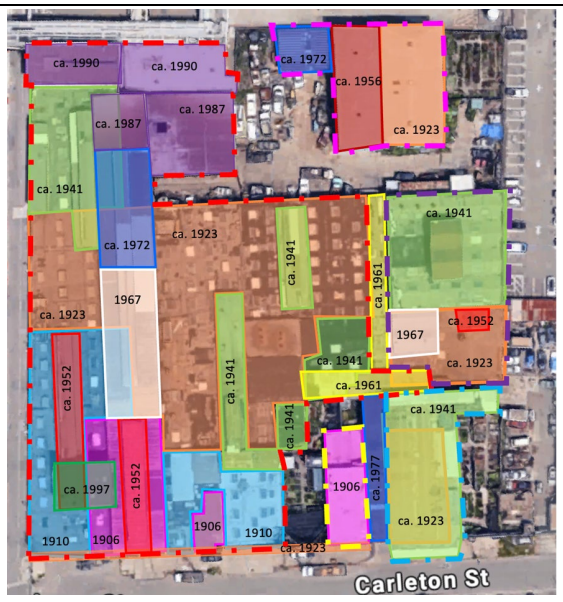
(Continued on Continuation Sheet Page 101)

B13. Remarks: N/A

***B14. Evaluator:** Stacey De Shazo, M.A., Principal Architectural Historian, and Nicole Wyton, M.S., Architectural Historian; Evans & De Shazo, Inc.

***Date of Evaluation:** 02/28/2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)



(Continued from Primary Record, Page 1)

1906 MACAULAY FOUNDRY COMPLEX

The 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex consists of five "main" buildings, including the 1906 foundry building, 1906 pattern shop, ca. 1923 clay and sand storage, ca. 1923 core room and storage, ca. 1923 pattern storage, a ca. 1961 hyphen and ca. 1977 hyphen and the yard areas, including an enclosed courtyard, and two storage yards (Figure 28). The entire complex is connected along the south boundary of the property by a Spanish Colonial Revival façade that was added in ca. 1923 and spans along the entire south elevations of both the 1906 foundry and the 1906 pattern shop, with a false façade between the two buildings, enclosing the courtyard between them (Figure 29). The façade consists of a wood frame with a brick veneer, water table, and a stucco finish. Along the parapet of the façade, the roof is clad with Spanish clay tiles. The false façade consists of the section east of the 1906 foundry and west of the 1906 pattern shop and has a raised decorative parapet and four blind windows (Figure 30). At the first story, the windows consist of two fixed, twelve-light, steel windows, while at the second story, the windows consist of two fixed, six-light, steel windows. To the west of the window section is a raised gable parapet with curvilinear coping; within the raised parapet is the remnant of the diamond-shaped Macaulay sign (Figure 31). Below the parapet, the façade has a full-height opening, which is infilled with horizontal wood siding (Figure 32). The north elevation of the false façade demonstrates the original wood construction, with wood framing members and horizontal wood siding, which are placed over the four windows of the south elevation (Figure 33). Within the raised, decorative parapet is a steel-framed, full-height double door with slanted wood paneling. The hinges demonstrate that the door was once operational, but the brick veneer water table, wood infill, and wood bracing on the inside of the wall prohibit its use.

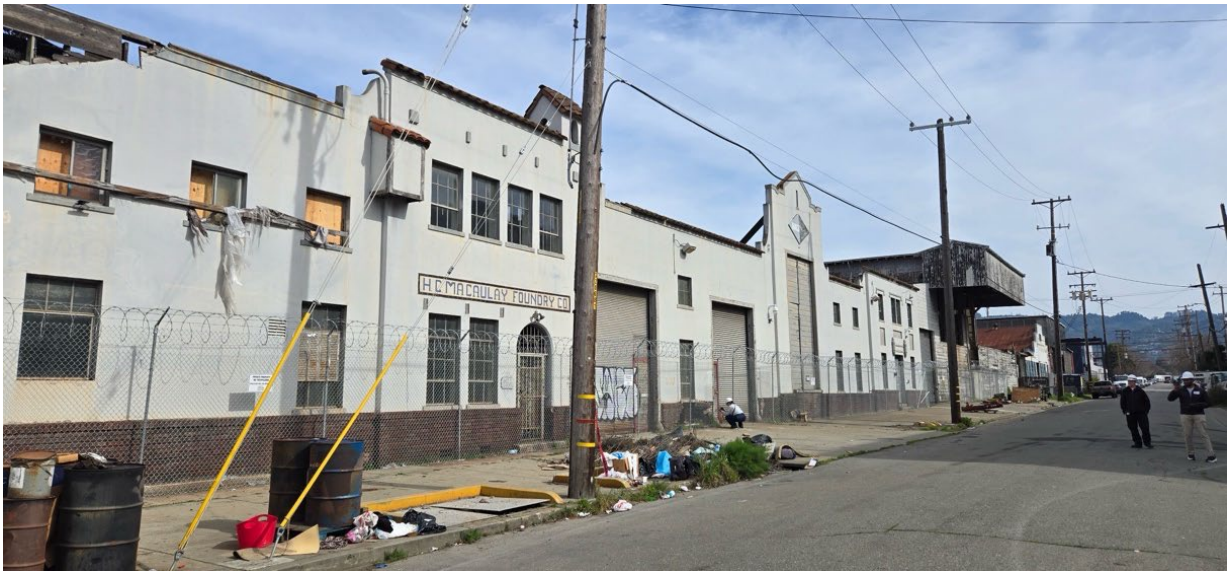


Figure 1. Spanish Colonial Revival facade along the south boundary of the compound, facing northeast.



Figure 2. Spanish Colonial Revival facade along the south boundary of the compound, facing northwest.



Figure 3. False facade portion of the exterior, facing northwest.



Figure 4. Decorative parapet of the false facade section of the building, with half of the Macaulay sign remaining.



Figure 5. False facade section of compound, facing north.



Figure 6. Interior of false facade section of the Spanish Revival facade, facing south.

1906 FOUNDRY BUILDING

The 1906 Foundry Building is associated with Industrial Architecture, with elements of Spanish Colonial Revival design (Figure 34). Due to nearly a century of renovations, the building has an irregular footprint, with a variety of materials, heights, finishes, and roof slopes. The building includes several building techniques, including wood framing and metal framing, with stucco finish, window walls, corrugated metal sheathing, and wood board and batten siding. The building began with a wood two-story, front-facing gable and shed form, and in 1910, ca. 1923, ca. three one-story, and ca. 1941, flat roof additions were constructed around this form. In ca. 1941, ca. 1952, 1967, ca. 1972 and ca. 1987, monitors were installed on the flat roof, providing light and ventilation. Although the building originally had an earth floor, the building has sections of slab-one-grade foundations and sections with board-formed, continuous concrete foundations. The roof of the building has sections with front-, or side-facing gables, shed roofs, monitors, and flat roof with raised parapet.



Figure 7. South elevation of Foundry Complex, facing north.

South Elevation (Primary Facade)

The south elevation is the primary façade and consists of the ca. 1923 façade, which was installed over the 1906 and 1910 sections of the building; in ca. 1952, the front-facing gable, was renovated to include a shallower gable slope, a monitor and window walls (Figure 35). This façade consists of a brick veneer water gable, above which is a stucco finished. Along the parapet, the roof is clad with Spanish clay tile. Between the 1906 and 1910 sections of the building is a raised, decorative stucco cupola. The easternmost section of the building consists of the 1910 section, which is attached to the false-front façade. This section has two garage bays with metal garage doors, between the two doors, is a twelve-light steel window, where the central six panes are on a horizontal pivot, and a fixed six-light steel window (Figure 36). To the west of this, the façade over the 1906 office consists of two twelve-light steel windows, where the central six panes are on a horizontal pivot and an off-centered door, set within a recessed archway, which has an arched metal door (Figure 37). Above the first story fenestration is a tile sign reading “H. C. Macaulay Foundry Co.” which is beneath four nine-light steel windows, where the upper six-lights are on a horizontal pivot (Figure 38). The section west of the 1906 office was installed over the 1910 section of the building and shows much deterioration. At the first story, there is a nine-light steel windows, where the upper six-lights are on a horizontal pivot and a twelve-light steel windows, where the central six panes are on a horizontal pivot, while at the second story, there are three window openings, two over which consist of sliding aluminum windows, while the third does not have a window (Figure 39). The 1906 front-facing gable was renovated in ca. 1952, replacing the Spanish Colonial Revival façade with a window wall surrounding a large central garage bay, which has a metal garage door (Figure 40). The window wall consists of eight pairs of fixed fifteen-light steel windows, and a pair of fixed twenty-eight-light steel windows and a pair of fixed twenty-light steel windows. Surrounding the windows, the wall is clad with corrugated metal sheathing, which extends into the peak

of the gable, within which is a diamond Macaulay sign (Figure 41). The westernmost section of the building consists of the 1910 section of the building and has two single doors, two garage bays, each with metal garage doors, and three twelve-light steel windows, where the central six panes are on a horizontal pivot (Figure 42). At the second story, there are six, six-light steel window (Figure 43). This 1910 section of the building was installed with a curve, due to the rail line that used to run parallel to the façade (Figure 44). There are also two south elevations within the complex, one of which is located within the courtyard between the 1906 foundry and 1906 pattern shop. This section consists of wood framing with corrugated sheets, incorporating both plastic and metal; there is no fenestration on this section (Figure 45). On the ca. 1987 addition, there is a south wall, which does not have any fenestration, but the building is clad with metal sheets.



Figure 8. South elevation, facing north.



Figure 9. Facade over 1906 office and 1910 addition, facing north.



Figure 10. Facade over the 1906 foundry office and 1910 addition.



Figure 11. Facade with tile "H.C. Macaulay Foundry Co." sign.



Figure 12. South elevation, with 1906 foundry and 1910 addition, facing northwest.



Figure 13. Facade of foundry, showing the ca. 1952 renovation on the original 1906 foundry building.



Figure 14. Front facing gable with ca. 1952 window wall and diamond Macaulay sign.



Figure 15. Spanish Colonial Revival facade on 1910 section of the 1906 foundry, facing north.



Figure 16. South and west elevations, facing northeast.



Figure 17. Photograph showing the curve of the facade, which followed the curve of the rail.



Figure 18. South elevation of the ca. 1961 addition, within the courtyard, facing northeast.

West Elevation

The west elevation consists of several phases of construction, including the 1910, ca. 1923, ca. 1941, and ca. 1990 additions, as well as the monitors, light wells, and access doors, added ca. 1952 and ca. 1997 (Figure 46). This elevation is finished with stucco, but also has sections of corrugated metal and wood. The 1910 section of the building has three pairs of twelve-light windows, where an eight-light pane is on a horizontal pivot, and three single twelve-light windows, where an eight-light pane is on a horizontal pivot, and a pair of eighteen-light windows, where a six-light pane is on a horizontal pivot (Figure 47). At the roof, there is a ca. 1952 monitor with glazing and vents, and a ca. 1997 roof access. The ca. 1923 section of the building has twenty high-placed eight-light windows, with a single window, a ribbon of seven windows, a single window, a ribbon of three windows, a single window, a pair of windows, two single windows, and a pair of windows (Figure 48). On the roof, there is a large window with six large windows, one of which consists of a nine-light fixed steel window, while the others are single-light windows (Figure 49). The ca. 1941 section of the building is clad with corrugated metal sheets, with a single thirty-light fixed steel window, and three pairs of thirty-light fixed steel windows; at the roof is a raised ventilation system (Figure 50). The ca. 1990 addition consists of a two-story building with a raised parapet clad with metal sheets. At the first story, there is a center single door, above which is a ribbon of glazing. On the second story, there are two large windows.



Figure 19. West elevation, facing northeast.



Figure 20. West elevation, with view of the ca. 1952 monitor and ca. 1997 addition, facing east.



Figure 21. West elevation, with 1910, ca. 1923, and ca. 1941 additions, facing northeast.



Figure 22. ca. 1923 addition of the west elevation, facing east.



Figure 23. ca. 1941 and ca. 1990 additions of the west elevation, facing northeast.

North Elevation

The north elevation consists of the ca. 1923 section of the building (Figure 51), and the ca. 1990 sections (which were not visible during the survey). The ca. 1923 section of the building is clad with vertical wood siding and corrugated metal and plastic sheets. Along the roofline, there are metal and wood bracing that supported a crane and track. The east side of the elevation is clad with wood and has a pair of twenty-light fixed steel windows. The central section of the elevation, there are four garage bays, two of which have metal garage doors. At the westernmost section of the elevation, there is a single door (Figure 52).The monitors, as they run south to north, do not have any fenestration.



Figure 24. North elevation, with the ca. 1923 addition, facing southwest.



Figure 25. North elevation, with the ca. 1923 addition, facing southwest.

East Elevation

The east elevation consists of the 1910, ca. 1941, ca. 1923, ca. 1971, ca. 1987, and ca. 1990 additions. The ca. 1990 addition consists of a brick masonry building with a pair of multi-light glazing. The ca. 1987 addition consists of a corrugated metal wall with a large garage bay (Figure 53). The ca. 1972 section of the building consists of a high-placed ribbon of multi-light glazing that extends along the entire side of the raised gable and monitor (Figure 54). At the first story of the ca. 1972 section, there is a large opening, above which there are multi-light glazing. The ca. 1923 section of the building is within the ca. 1961 hyphen and was not visible during the survey. The ca. 1941 section consists of wood framing clad with corrugated plastic sheets and no fenestration (Figure 55). At this elevation is a three-story tower, which is clad with corrugated metal sheets and has a window with multi-light glazing (Figure 56). The 1910 section sits on a board-formed concrete foundation and is clad with both horizontal and board and batten siding (Figure 57, Figure 58 and Figure 59).



Figure 26. East elevation, with ca. 1972, ca. 1987 and ca. 1990 additions, facing west.



Figure 27. East elevation, showing the ca. 1972 addition, facing west.



Figure 28. East elevation of the ca. 1941 addition, facing west.



Figure 29. East elevation of tower, facing west.



Figure 30. Board-formed concrete foundation along the east elevation of the 1910 addition.



Figure 31. East elevation of the 1910 addition, facing west.



Figure 32. East elevation of the 1910 addition, connected to the false front facade.

1906 PATTERN SHOP (AND LUMBER SHED)

The 1906 Pattern Shop and Lumber Shed is associated with early 20th-century Industrial Architecture, with Spanish Colonial Revival elements. The building consists of a two-story pattern shop and an attached, one-story lumber shed. The entire building is on a continuous concrete foundation. The two-story section features a flat roof with a raised parapet clad in Spanish clay tiles, while the one-story section has a shed roof. The building is clad with board and batten wood siding on the west and north elevations, which is the original 1906 cladding, while the south and east elevations are finished with smooth stucco, which was added to the facade ca. 1923.

South Elevation (Primary Facade)

The south elevation is the primary façade and is finished with stucco in the Spanish Colonial Revival style (Figure 60). The façade is symmetrical, with a brick veneer water table and recessed paneling at the floor plate. Centered on the first story is a pair of double metal doors, set between two twelve-light steel windows, with the central six panes on a horizontal pivot. The doors are accessed via two concrete steps, and above the door is a decorative raised stucco detail. On the second story, there is a pair of nine-light steel windows, set between two nine-light steel windows, each of which has a six-light pane on a horizontal pivot. Above these three window sets is a raised stucco drip line.



Figure 33. South elevation, facing north.

West Elevation

The west elevation of the building faces the inner courtyard and consists of the original board-and-batten wood siding. Along the two-story section of the elevation, there are two windows (Figure 61). At the first story, there is a twelve-light fixed wood window, above which is a wood and steel pulley. On the second story, there is a twelve-light fixed wood window with metal bars affixed over the window opening. At the one-story section, there is a ribbon of three six-light fixed wood windows and a single metal door (Figure 62). Between the one- and two-story sections is a wooden addition that lacks fenestration but is clad with vertical wood siding. A wood trellis extends from the face of the two-story section (Figure 63).



Figure 34. West elevation, facing east.



Figure 35. West elevation, facing east.



Figure 36. West elevation, facing east.

North Elevation

The north elevation consists of the north wall of the lumber shed, which is the shed section from 1906 building. Along this elevation, there are two pairs of six-light fixed wood windows (Figure 64).



Figure 37. North elevation, facing west.

East Elevation

The east elevation was enclosed in ca. 1977, with the hyphen that connects it to the ca. 1923 clay and sand storage (Figure 65). Although these alterations include the installation of horizontal wood, on which a metal mesh is installed. The elevation is finished with stucco, and the window openings were added ca. 1923, with the addition of ca. 1923 steel windows. At the first story, there are seven six-over-six, double-hung steel windows and six six-light steel windows with awning hinges; five of these windows are placed high on the façade (Figure 66). The second story consists of four six-over-six, double-hung steel windows.



Figure 38. East elevation, facing west.



Figure 39. East elevation, facing south.

CA. 1923 CLAY AND SAND STORAGE BUILDING

The ca. 1923 clay and sand storage building is associated with Industrial architecture (Figure 67). The building has a concrete slab-on-grade foundation and consists of a one-story, wood-frame building, over which is a three-story (in height) metal frame, which was installed over the ca. 1923 building in ca. 1941. This ca. 1941 metal-framed building supports an overhead track, on which a crane would lift and move materials, including raw materials and elements necessary for the foundry's operation. This track extends over the concrete sidewalk beneath a metal-framed awning (Figure 68). The building has a low-sloped front-facing gable that is clad with metal sheets and has exposed rafters along the eaves. The metal awning has a side-gable gable, with metal sheeting on the moderately sloped roof. The awning is clad with vertical wood siding. The building is clad with a myriad of siding. The original ca. 1923 building is clad with wood siding installed diagonally along the exterior, while the south elevation has horizontal wood siding, and the north elevation has wood plywood sheathing. Along the east elevation, the metal-framed building is clad with corrugated plastic sheathing.



Figure 40. South elevation, facing north.



Figure 41. Crane track below the awning, supported by metal framing.

South Elevation (Primary Façade)

The south elevation is the primary façade and consists of horizontal wood siding over the ca. 1923 section of the building (Figure 69). This horizontal wood siding extends up the tower located at the southeast corner of the building, and along the west side of the second story, connecting to the wall of the ca. 1977 hyphen. The roof is supported by metal bracing that is exposed and visible from the exterior of the building. A crane runs along the north elevation of the building and extends past the east elevation. As such, the crane is encased in a side-facing gable awning along the north elevation, which has a south wall clad with vertical wood siding (Figure 70).



Figure 42. South elevation, facing north.



Figure 43. South elevation of crane overhang, supported by wood framing members.

West Elevation

The west elevation consists of the west wall of the one-story ca. 1923 building, and the infilled wall of the three-story ca. 1941 addition, as well as the side-facing gable of the overhang (Figure 71). Along the first story, there are four openings, one of which is open, while three of them were infilled with plywood siding. Halfway up the first story of the building, the façade consists of a stucco finish, above which is diagonal wood siding (Figure 72). The ca. 1941 section of the building begins above the diagonal wood siding, which is a metal frame with corrugated plastic sheathing (Figure 73).



Figure 44. West elevation of gabled awning.



Figure 45. West elevation, facing southeast.



Figure 46. West elevation, facing southeast.

North Elevation

The north elevation consists of plywood siding, without any fenestration or openings in the wall (Figure 74). This plywood extends the height of a second story, while above the plywood, the building is open, showing the exposed steel framing members. The north elevation of the ca. 1941 section of the building is clad with plywood siding and exposed three-story framing members.



Figure 47. North elevation with three-story crane track above, facing east.

East Elevation

The east elevation consists of the ca. 1941 metal framing installed over the ca. 1923 building. The ca. 1941 section is exposed at the first story level, the second story level has plastic corrugated sheets, and at the roof, there is vertical wood siding (Figure 75). Within the side-facing gable of the awning is the diamond "Macaulay" sign (Figure 76). The metal frame is supported by large concrete pier foundations (Figure 77). Beneath the metal-framed building, the ca. 1923 remains intact and consists of diagonal wood siding, and a second-story tower at the southeast corner. Within the tower, there are two windows. A relatively new wood stair was installed along the elevation (Figure 78).



Figure 48. East elevation, facing northwest.



Figure 49. Diamond Macaulay sign within gabled awning.



Figure 50. Pathway between the ca. 1941 and ca. 1923 east elevation.



Figure 51. ca. 1923 east elevation with new wood exterior stair.

CA. 1923 CORE ROOM AND STORAGE

The ca. 1923 core room and storage is associated with industrial architecture and consists of a building with four phases of construction, including the ca. 1923 front-facing gable form, in ca. 1941 an addition was constructed over the northern half of the ca. 1923 building, adding a building with ceilings at the level of a two-story building, with four side-facing gables surrounded by a raised parapet, centered within this new addition was a tower with a pair of side-facing gables. Although the tower is three stories tall, it opens directly to the floor. In ca. 1952, a section of the ca. 1923 roof was raised. In 1967, another pair of side-facing gables was added at the southwest corner of the ca. 1941 addition. Due to these phases of construction, the building utilizes both wood frame construction and concrete masonry unit (CMU) construction; however, the entire building is supported on a concrete slab-on-grade foundation. The ca. 1923 section of the building is clad with board-and-batten wood siding, while the ca. 1941, ca. 1952, and 1967 additions are clad with corrugated metal sheets and exposed CMU walls. The roof is clad with either corrugated metal or composite sheets. The south elevation consists of the original ca. 1923 section of the building, and has two large doorways, both of which are infilled with plywood (Figure 79). Much of this elevation has deteriorated (Figure 80). The west elevation was not visible. The north elevation consists of the ca. 1941 addition and has a large opening, with a large metal box awning that projects from the façade (Figure 81). There are eight pairs of six-light fixed steel windows. Within the three-story tower is a ribbon of three fixed steel windows (Figure 82). To the west of the large door opening is a CMU shed addition with a corrugated metal roof; within this addition, there are two single, fixed windows and a single door (Figure 83).



Figure 52. South elevation, facing northeast.



Figure 53. South elevation, facing north.



Figure 54. North elevation, facing south.



Figure 55. North elevation with three-story tower.



Figure 56. CMU shed addition off north elevation.

CA. 1923 PATTERN STORAGE

The ca. 1923 pattern storage is associated with Industrial architecture. The storage building has three phases of construction, with a three-story, low-sloped hipped roof that was constructed in ca. 1923. In ca. 1956, the building was nearly doubled in size, with a three-story, flat-roof addition constructed off the west elevation. In ca. 1972, a one-story shed addition was constructed at the north end of the west elevation. The three-story building has a concrete slab-on-grade foundation. The roof of the first two phases is clad with asphalt shingles, while the shed addition is clad with corrugated metal sheets. The building is clad with corrugated metal sheets. The west elevation is the primary façade and consists of the west wall of the ca. 1956 addition and the ca. 1972 addition (Figure 84). The ca. 1972 addition does not have any fenestration and is clad with corrugated metal sheets. At the first story of the ca. 1956 addition, there are three garage bays and a single door and two pairs of twenty-light steel windows, where four of the panes are on a horizontal pivot, and a single twenty-light steel window, where four of the panes are on a horizontal pivot. At both the second and third stories, there are six pairs of fifteen-light steel windows, where six of the panes are on a horizontal pivot. The north elevation was not visible during the survey but consists of the north walls of the ca. 1923 building, the ca. 1956 addition, and the

ca. 1972 addition. The east elevation consists of only the ca. 1923 building, and has thirty-eight windows and a single garage bay (Figure 85). The first story consists of two fifteen-light steel windows, where six of the panes are on a horizontal pivot, a single garage bay with a metal garage door, and ten twenty-light steel windows, where four of the panes are on a horizontal pivot (Figure 86). The second and third stories each have fourteen fifteen-light steel windows, where six of the panes are on a horizontal pivot. The south elevation consists of the ca. 1923 building, the ca. 1956 addition, and the ca. 1972 addition. Within the ca. 1923 building, there are three pairs of twenty-light steel windows, where four of the panes are on a horizontal pivot at both the second and third stories, and there are six eight-light, fixed steel windows (Figure 88). Within the ca. 1956 addition, there is a single door and a garage bay with a metal garage door, while the ca. 1972 addition consists of an open shed roof, supported by three posts with cross bracing.



Figure 57. South elevation of the ca. 1972 addition and west elevation of ca. 1956 elevation, facing north.



Figure 58. East elevation, facing northwest.



Figure 59. East elevation, facing southwest.



Figure 60. Corner of southeast elevation, facing north.



Figure 61. South elevation of the ca. 1923 section of the building, facing north.

CA. 1961 HYPHEN

The ca. 1961 hyphen is not associated with any architectural style. It was constructed as a connection to the east wall of the 1906 foundry and the west wall of the ca. 1923 core room and storage. The hyphen consists of a corrugated metal shed roof with wood framing members that are supported by metal I-beam bracing along both the east wall of the foundry and the west wall of the core room and storage (Figure 90).



Figure 62. ca. 1961 hyphen between the 1906 foundry and the ca. 1923 core room and storage, facing south.



Figure 63. ca. 1961 hyphen between the 1906 foundry and the ca. 1923 core room and storage, facing south.

CA. 1977 HYPHEN

The ca. 1977 hyphen is not associated with an architectural style and was constructed to connect the east wall of the 1906 pattern shop and the west wall of the ca. 1923 clay and sand storage (Figure 91). The hyphen consists of a shed roof form that extends past the buildings it connects. It has a concrete slab-on-grade foundation and a corrugated metal roof. The south elevation of the hyphen consists of a large garage bay with a metal garage door, surrounded by horizontal wood siding. The roof is supported by interior framing (Figure 92).



Figure 64. South elevation of the ca. 1977 hyphen, facing north.



Figure 65. Interior of the ca. 1977 hyphen, facing south.

YARD AREAS (1906-2000S)

Between the 1906 foundry building and the 1906 pattern shop is an enclosed courtyard with gravel and remnants of the foundry operations (Figure 93). Adjacent to the ca. 1923 clay and sand storage is a

courtyard, which was historically outside storage for coke (Figure 94).[1] To the north of the 1906 Foundry and surrounding the ca. 1923 pattern storage at the northeast corner of the Property, is a courtyard labeled "Flask Yard" in the 1950 Sanborn.[2] Currently, the yard is paved with asphalt and has the remnants of the rail spurs and tracks within the foundry that are covered in detail in the Archaeology Report by FCS (Figure 95, Figure 96 and Figure 97). There are several paved walkways south of the, and a sewer cover cast by the Macaulay Foundry (Figure 98).



Figure 66. Inner courtyard, facing south.

[1] "Coke: A porous, bray infusible product resulting from the dry distillation of bituminous coal, petroleum or coal tar pitch, which drives off most of the volatile matter. Used as a fuel in cupola melting." Definition provided in "Glossary of Foundry Terms," by the Steel Founders' Society of America (SFSA), accessed March 27, 2025, https://www.sfsa.org/subject-areas/education/glossary/

[2] "Flask: A metal frame used for making or holding a sand mold. The upper part is the cope and the bottom half is the drag." Definition provided in "Glossary of Foundry Terms," by the Steel Founders' Society of America (SFSA), accessed March 27, 2025, https://www.sfsa.org/subject-areas/education/glossary/



Figure 67. Coke storage yard, adjacent to the ca. 1923 clay and sand storage, facing south.



Figure 68. Asphalt paved "Flask Yard," facing north.



Figure 69. Asphalt paved "Flask Yard," facing west.



Figure 70. Rail within the "Flask Yard."



Figure 71. Macaulay sewer cover, south of the foundry.

California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) Evaluation

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

   The Property, including the 1906 Macaulay Foundry is a complex of buildings, including five buildings and two hyphens, the 1906 foundry building, 1906 pattern shop, ca. 1923 clay and sand storage, ca. 1923 core room and storage, and ca. 1923 pattern storage, and a ca. 1961 hyphen and ca. 1977 hyphen, and yard areas. The 1906 Macaulay Foundry is associated with the post-1906 San Francisco earthquake when thousands of businesses and residents relocated from San Francisco to the East Bay and other locations throughout the Bay Area. This event

spans approximately 1906-1908. After the destruction caused by the earthquake, Macaulay moved his foundry across the bay to Berkeley, constructing the 1906 foundry, 1906 office, and 1906 pattern shop. As his business expanded, however, these buildings became absorbed within alterations and additions. Due to the severe alterations to the original form of the 1906 foundry complex, none of the built environment resources related to the Macaulay Foundry within the Property have enough integrity to convey association with this event. Additionally, as the earthquake caused the relocation of most businesses from San Francisco, the Macaulay Foundry is not individually eligible for association with this event.

The Macaulay Foundry complex is associated with the 1920s manufacturing economic boom, which occurred during a period of significance from approximately 1920 to approximately 1929. The 1920s manufacturing economic boom saw the rise of mass production, accompanied by increased demand for steel, metalworking equipment, and foundry products, particularly for the booming automobile industry. During this time, the Macaulay Foundry expanded, evidenced by what remains of the 1920s additions, and the ca. 1920s Spanish Colonial Revival architecture was added to the Carleton Street façade. However, due to integrity issues (see section below), the Macaulay Foundry lacks the ability to convey this significance.

Therefore, the 1906 Foundry complex is not individually eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1.

2. **(Person): Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.**

   The owner of the Property was thoroughly researched. Although H.C. Macaulay was a businessman in Berkeley in the early 1900s, it does not appear that he made any significant contributions to California, making him ineligible for consideration as a person in our past for listing on the CRHR.

   Therefore, the Property does not appear individually eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

3. **(Construction/Architecture): 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.**

   Architecture: Industrial and Spanish Colonial

   The **1906 Macaulay Foundry complex** is associated with Industrial architecture with a period of significance of 1906, the date of construction; and with Industrial architecture, with elements of Spanish Colonial Revival design, with a period of significance of ca. 1923, the estimated date of

construction. The complex was constructed for utilitarian purposes, focusing on buildings used for specific purposes, and consists of open spaces for various tasks related to manufacturing. Both the original 1906 form, and all subsequent additions, demonstrate typical elements of Industrial architecture, showcasing the shift of the building technologies from wood to steel framing, with high-ceilings, large metal windows, as well as monitors with ribbons of metal windows and skylights within the flat roof sections, and large garage bays, encapsulating a century of building technologies associated with Industrial architecture. In ca. 1923, the original board and batten exterior was replaced with Spanish Colonial Revival elements, which were added to the façade along Carleton Street, and along the west elevation of the 1906 pattern shop. This ca. 1923 renovation represents a second wave of architectural design, Industrial with elements of Spanish Revival, which consisted of a cohesive design in the built environment. These elements include a smooth stucco finish, with decorative elements such as raised stucco hood over a few windows, raised decorative elements over the doorways, stucco window sills windows, a sign made with small, square tile, raised decorative parapet and a parapet with red Spanish clay tiles; although most of the apertures are squared, there is one door opening with an archway.

As such, there are two distinct periods of architectural significance, Industrial architecture with a period of significance of 1906, and Industrial architecture with Spanish Revival, with a period of significance of ca. 1923.

As detailed in the integrity sections, the 1906 elements of the foundry, including the form of the main foundry and the office were completely absorbed by the ca. 1910 addition, and further impacted by the ca. 1923 alterations. The ca. 1923 alterations also impacted the 1906 pattern shop, which, while retaining its form, has been altered on three of the four elevations. In ca. 1952, the remaining form and materiality of the 1906 foundry was completely renovated with a shift in the roof slope, framing, and the addition of a window wall. As such, the complex is not a representative example of Industrial architecture from 1906.

In ca. 1923, the foundry complex was renovated to reflect the material success achieved during the foundry boom, and represents the last cohesive alteration of the complex. While the form, material, and fenestration were demonstrative of typical Industrial architecture, the ca. 1923 renovation incorporated Spanish Revival elements, which is not typically found on Industrial buildings. As demonstrated through the integrity analysis, the form and materiality from ca. 1923 have been altered significantly, and no longer demonstrates an operational foundry from ca. 1923. Furthermore, the Spanish Revival façade presents an unusual application of the style, which is uncharacteristic of Industrial architecture.

The 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex does not represent Industrial architecture from 1906, nor

is it representative of Industrial architecture with elements of Spanish Revival from ca. 1923. In addition, the complex is not distinctive in character, type, or period, and does not represent the work of a creative individual or possesses high artistic value.

Therefore, the complex does not appear eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3.

The **1906 Foundry Building** is associated with Industrial architecture with a period of significance of 1906, the year the building was constructed; and with Industrial architecture, with elements of Spanish Colonial Revival design, with a period of significance of ca. 1923, the estimated date of construction. Although some of the original wood-framing elements are evidenced from the interior of the building, no original exterior elements remain from 1906, including the original front-facing gable and shed form with board and batten siding and a wooden monitor – no longer extant (see integrity section for details). As such, the building is not demonstrative of 1906 industrial architecture. Additionally, the ca. 1923 renovation, which includes both additions to the form, and the addition of the Spanish Colonial Revival façade, demonstrates a secondary period of significance, as this was a cohesive renovation. As detailed in the integrity section, the elements associated with the ca. 1923 appearance have been altered, with a high loss of materiality, design and form. The alterations impacted both the industrial architecture and the Spanish Revival elements, as the character-defining elements that were initially completed on the front-facing gable, were replaced in ca. 1952 with a metal framed window wall. In addition, the building is not distinctive in character, type, or period, and does not represent the work of a creative individual or possess high artistic value.

Therefore, the 1906 foundry does not appear eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3.

The **1906 Pattern Shop** is associated with Industrial architecture with a period of significance of 1906, the year the building was constructed; and with Industrial architecture, with elements of Spanish Colonial Revival design, with a period of significance of ca. 1923, the estimated date of construction. The building consists of a two-story flat-roof section and a one-story shed section, both featuring board-and-batten siding. Based on historic photographs, only the east elevation retains some original material and fenestration from 1906, as it maintains its board and batten wood siding and one original wood window. Nevertheless, the remaining elevations were altered significantly, including replacing the board and batten siding with stucco, replacing windows and doors, and increasing the fenestration on the east elevation. Although the 1906 pattern shop has the least altered form on the Property, the building, nevertheless, demonstrates significant alteration in materiality and design. As such, the building does not represent Industrial architecture from 1906. Additionally, the building is not individually representative of industrial architecture, with elements of Spanish Revival design, from ca. 1923, as the alterations treated the building as part of the whole complex, and consists entirely

of the Spanish Revival façade. In addition, the building is not distinctive in character, type, or period, and does not represent the work of a creative individual or possess high artistic value.

Therefore, the 1906 pattern shop does not appear eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Architecture: Industrial

The **Clay and Sand Storage Building** is associated with Industrial architecture, within a period of significance from ca. 1923. The ca. 1923 building consisted of a one-story, wood-frame building with diagonal wood siding, with alterations in ca. 1941 that clad over the original building with a metal-framed addition. The building has a few character defining features associated with Industrial architecture, consisting of its utilitarian design and the material incorporated in its constructed. However, it does not have additional features associated with Industrial architecture. As such, the building does not appear to be a representative example of Industrial architecture from ca. 1923. In addition, although the ca. 1941 addition demonstrates an update related to its utilitarian design, with the metal frame that supports a track and crane system, it is not significant in its own right and does not appear to be a representative example of Industrial architecture. In addition, the building is not distinctive in character, type, or period, and does not represent the work of a creative individual or possess high artistic value.

Therefore, it does not appear individually eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3.

The **ca. 1923 Core Room and Storage** is associated with Industrial architecture, with a period of significance from ca. 1923. In ca. 1923, the building consisted of a low-sloped, front-facing gable and shed form, with board and batten siding. The building has undergone four additional phases of construction, occurring in ca. 1941, ca. 1952, ca. 1961 and 1967, which removed nearly all the original material and form, as such, it does not appear to be a significant or representative example of Industrial architecture from ca. 1923. Furthermore, the additions do not appear individually eligible in their own right. In addition, the building is not distinctive in character, type, or period, and does not represent the work of a creative individual or possess high artistic value.

Therefore, it does not appear individually eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3.

The **ca. 1923 Pattern Storage** is associated with Industrial architecture, with a period of significance from ca. 1923. The building consists of two phases, each featuring three-story, rectangular buildings with a one-story shed addition. The building is clad with corrugated metal sheets and incorporates multi-light steel windows. The building consists of a simple form, with simple materials and is therefore not a representative example of industrial architecture from ca. 1923. Furthermore, the building had two additions, the ca. 1956 addition mimicked the

original ca. 1923 form, while the ca. 1972 form consists of a simple shed form. These additions do not appear individually eligible in their own right. In addition, the building is not distinctive in character, type, or period, and does not represent the work of a creative individual or possess high artistic value.

Therefore, it does not appear individually eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3.

In summary, neither the Macaulay Foundry complex, nor the individual buildings - including the 1906 foundry building, 1906 pattern shop, ca. 1923 clay and sand storage building, ca. 1923 core room and storage, and ca. 1923 pattern storage- do not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

4. **(Information potential): Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.**

   Criterion 4 most commonly applies to resources that contain or are likely to contain information bearing on an important archaeological research question. While most often applied to archaeological sites, Criterion 4 can also apply to buildings that contain important information. For a building to be eligible under Criterion 4, it must be a principal source of important information, such as exhibiting a local variation on a standard design or construction technique can be eligible if a study can yield important information, such as how local availability of materials or construction expertise affected the evolution of local building development.

   None of the built environment resources within the Property are the principal source of information for any design. As such, they are not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4.

Integrity

For a property to qualify for listing in the CRHR, it must possess significance under one or more of the above-listed criteria and have historic integrity. Seven variables, or aspects, are used to judge historic integrity, including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.[3] A resource must possess the aspects of integrity related to the historical theme(s) and period of significance identified for the built-environment resources. National Register Bulletin 15 explains, "only after significance is fully established can you proceed to the issue of integrity."

The 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex was found eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1 for its association with the 1920s manufacturing economic boom in California, within a period of significance from approximately 1920 to approximately 1929. As a result, an integrity analysis was conducted.

- **Location.** The 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex remains at its original location where it was

[3] National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, 1997).

constructed.

Therefore, the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex retains integrity of location.

- **Design**. In ca. 1923, the foundry was altered in response to the Foundry Boom of the 1920s, which included the construction of a one-story expansion of the buildings north and east of the original 1906 foundry building, and the installation of the Spanish Colonial Revival façade along the south elevation. As a working foundry, alterations continued throughout the 20th century; these alterations impacted the overall design, and even the Spanish Colonial Revival façade was altered in ca. 1952, when the decorative raised parapet, arched window, and centered garage were replaced with a new sloped roof and a window wall at the gable. The ca. 1923 additions have since been expanded, with additional rooms and monitors at the roof. Additionally, the façade shows significant signs of deterioration.

  Therefore, the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex does not retain integrity of design from approximately 1920 to 1929, the period within which the event occurred.

- **Setting.** The 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex was constructed during a period of industrialization in West Berkeley; however, the setting has undergone modifications since the period of significance, from 1920 to 1920. During the foundry boom of the 1920s, the area at this time was primarily manufacturing; today the setting is less cohesive, consisting of manufacturing, single-family and multi-family residences, and businesses.

  Therefore, the 1906 Macaulay foundry complex retains a moderate degree of integrity of setting from approximately 1920 to 1929, the period during which the event occurred.

- **Materials**. The 1906 Foundry Complex has undergone numerous alterations, additions, and new construction since the period of significance from approximately 1920 to 1929. Although much of the footprint from the 1920s remains, the materials have been replaced or upgraded for use as a modern foundry as needed due to deterioration or safety regulations. This is evidenced by the patchwork of exterior finishes, window replacements, and framing members throughout the complex.

  Therefore, Therefore, the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex does not retain integrity of materials from approximately 1920 to 1929, the period within which the event occurred.

- **Workmanship.** Workmanship is evidenced by skill or craft from a particular period or region. Due to the utilitarian function of the building, much of the workmanship has been altered, or deteriorated, or replaced in a haphazard manner as needed. Although the Spanish Colonial Revival façade demonstrates workmanship associated with the style, the façade has deteriorated in several sections and has been entirely removed in others.

Therefore, the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex does not retain integrity of workmanship from approximately 1920 to 1929, the period within which the event occurred.

- **Feeling**. Integrity of feeling is a property's quality in evoking the aesthetic or historical sense of a past period. The 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex maintains the feeling of an industrial building; however, due to the significance alterations (including those in ca. 1923 add the Spanish Colonial Revival design) and the removal of machinery, including the cranes, furnaces, and other foundry equipment, have contributed to the loss of integrity for the complex to convey the feeling of a foundry.

  Therefore, the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex retains a low level of integrity of feeling from approximately 1920 to 1929, the period during which the event occurred.

- **Association.** Although there are several signs on the exterior of the building on Carleton Street indicating that the building was once a foundry and some of the elements of the Spanish Colonial Revival design are present (though this not typical to foundry design), the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex does not demonstrate association with the foundry operations of the 1920s, due to the alterations, deterioration, and removal of foundry equipment, which are important to convey a foundries significance during the event in the 1920s.

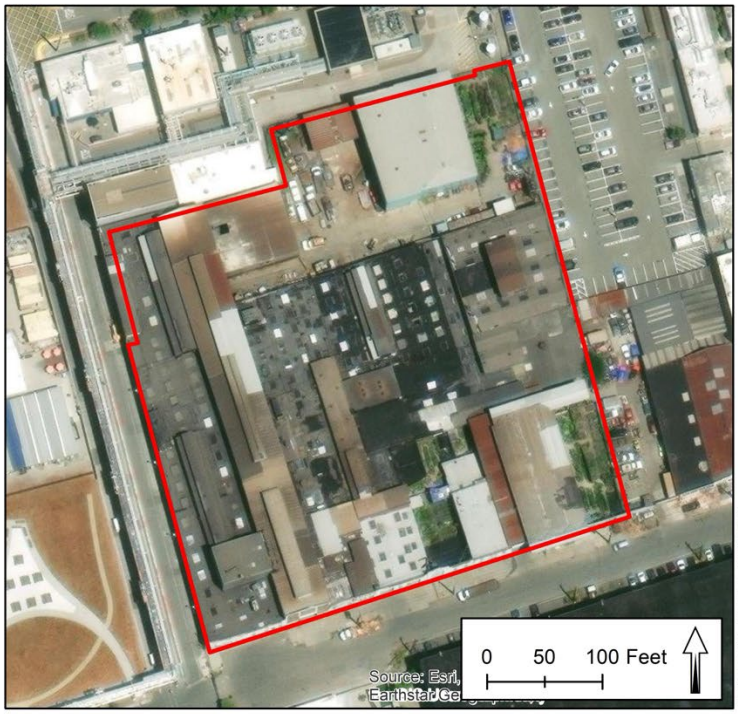
  Therefore, the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex does not retain integrity of Association from approximately 1920 to 1929, the period within which the event occurred.

An assessment of integrity found that the 1906 Macaulay Foundry complex, while it retains its integrity of location, a moderate degree of integrity of setting, and low-level of integrity of feeling, it has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and association to convey the significance associated with the manufacturing economic boom in California during the 1920s. As such, it does not appear eligible for listing under any CRHR criterion.

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

Page 56 **of** 56 ***Resource Name or #** Macaulay Foundry

***Map Name:** USGS 7.5' Oakland West, Calif. ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1993



Resource Location Map

1906 Macaulay Foundary and Yard Areas
811 Carleton Street, Berkeley
Alameda County, California
APN 54-1770-4-2

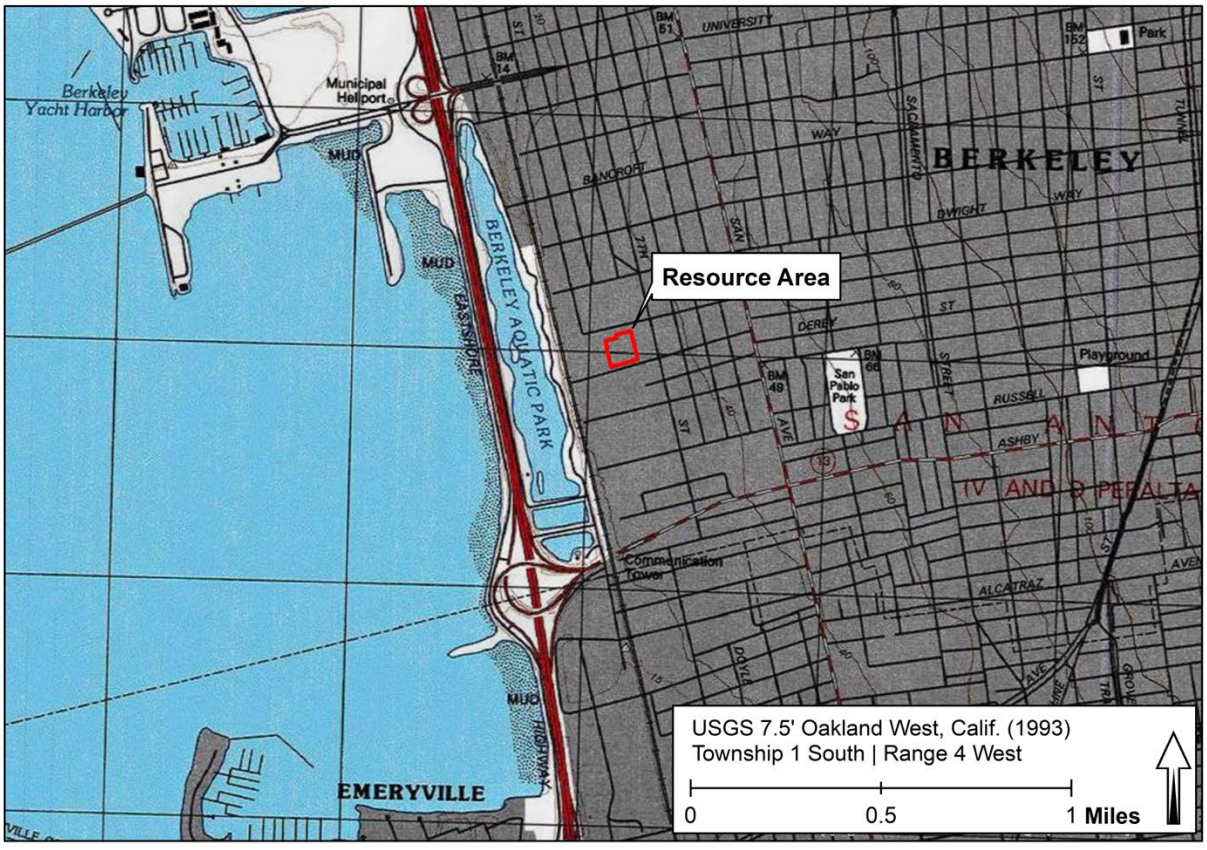
Legend

Resource Area



Map by: S. Evans, 4/1/2025

EVANS & DE SHAZO
ARCHAEOLOGY
HISTORIC PRESERVATION



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E.3 - Peer Review Comments

Confidential

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E.4 - Response to Comments Matrix

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Appendix F:

Cultural Resources Regulations and Evaluation Criteria

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CULTURAL RESOURCES REGULATIONS AND EVALUATION CRITERIA

Local, state, and federal government agencies have developed laws and regulations designed to protect significant cultural resources that may be affected by projects regulated, funded, or undertaken by the agency. Federal and state laws that govern the preservation of historic and archaeological resources of national, state, regional, and local significance include the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In addition, laws specific to work conducted on federal lands includes the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), the American Antiquities Act, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).

The following federal or CEQA criteria were used to evaluate the significance of potential impacts on cultural resources for the proposed project. An impact would be considered significant if it would affect a resource eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or if it is identified as a unique archaeological or Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs).

Federal-Level Evaluation Processes

Federal agencies are required to consider the effects of their actions on historic properties and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings under NHPA Section 106 (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800). Additionally, federal agencies are responsible for initiating NHPA Section 106 review and completing the steps outlined in these regulations. They must determine whether NHPA Section 106 applies to a given project and, if so, initiate review in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). Federal agencies are also responsible for involving the public and other interested parties. Furthermore, NHPA Section 106 requires that any federal or federally assisted undertaking, or any undertaking requiring federal licensing or permitting, consider the effect of the action on historic properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. Under the Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR Part 800.8), federal agencies are specifically encouraged to coordinate compliance with NHPA Section 106 and the NEPA process. The implementing regulations “Protection of Historic Properties” are found in 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800. Resource eligibility for listing on the NRHP is detailed in 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 63 and the criteria for resource evaluation are found in 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 60.4 (a-d).

The NHPA established the NRHP as the official federal list for cultural resources that are considered important for their historical significance at the local, state, or national level. To be determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, properties must meet specific criteria for historic significance and possess certain levels of integrity of form, location, and setting. The criteria for listing on the NRHP include—significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture as present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting,

materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition, a resource must meet one or all of these eligibility criteria:

a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

b) Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values, represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

d) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criterion D is usually reserved for archaeological resources. Eligible properties must meet at least one of the criteria and exhibit integrity, measured by the degree to which the resource retains its historical properties and conveys its historical character.

Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, buildings that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the NRHP. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

a) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

b) A building or structure removed from its original location, but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event.

c) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life.

d) A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

e) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived.

f) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance.

g) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Thresholds of Significance

In consultation with the SHPO/THPO and other entities that attach religious and cultural significance to identified historic properties, the Lead Agency shall apply the criteria of adverse effect to historic properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). The Lead Agency official shall consider the views of consulting parties and the public when considering adverse effects.

Federal Criteria of Adverse Effects

Under federal regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800.5, an adverse effect is found when an undertaking alters, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualifies the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that diminishes the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration will be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance, or be cumulative.

According to 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800.5, adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to, those listed below:

- Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property.
- Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation, and provision of handicapped access, which is not consistent with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties per 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 68 and applicable guidelines.
- Removal of the property from its historic location.
- Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance.
- Introduction of visual, atmospheric, or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features.
- Neglect of a property that causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization.
- Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance.

If Adverse Effects are Found

If adverse effects are found, the agency official shall continue consultation as stipulated at 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800.6. The agency official shall consult with the SHPO/THPO and other

consulting parties to develop alternatives to the undertaking that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects to historic resources. According to 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800.14(d), if adverse effects cannot be avoided then standard treatments established by the ACHP may be used as a basis for Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

According to 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800.11(e), the filing of an approved MOA, and appropriate documentation, concludes the NHPA Section 106 process. The MOA must be signed by all consulting parties and approved by the ACHP prior to construction activities. If no adverse effects are found and the SHPO/THPO or the ACHP do not object within 30 days of receipt, the agencies' responsibilities under NHPA Section 106 will be satisfied upon completion of report and documentation as stipulated in 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800.11. The information must be made available for public review upon request, excluding information covered by confidentiality provisions.

State-level Evaluation Processes

For the purposes of CEQA, cultural resources are broadly divided into the following four categories:

- **Historic Resources**: Historic resources typically refer to buildings, structures, and locations that maintain a connection or association with significant events, individuals, or architectural trends from California's past.
- **Archaeological Resources:** Archaeology is the study of artifacts and material culture with the aim of understanding human activities and cultures in the past. Archaeological resources may be associated with prehistoric Indigenous cultures as well as historic periods.
- **Burial Sites and Cemeteries:** Burial sites and cemeteries are formal or informal locations where human remains have been interred.
- **Tribal Cultural Resources:** TCRs include sites, features, places, or objects that are of cultural value to one or more California Native American Tribes.

More specifically, cultural resources may be understood as resources that have been formally recognized by a lead agency and/or are listed or determined eligible for listing on the CRHR (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 5024.1; Title 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] § 4852). An archaeological site may be considered a historical resource if it is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California per Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j) or if it meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR per California Code of Regulations at Title 14 California Code of Regulations Section 4850.

The most recent amendments to the CEQA Guidelines direct lead agencies to first evaluate an archaeological site to determine whether it meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR. If an archaeological site is a historical resource, in that it is listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, potential adverse impacts to it must be considered as stated in Public Resources Code Sections 21084.1 and 21083.2(l). If an archaeological site is considered not to be a historical resource but

meets the definition of a “unique archaeological resource” as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2, then it would be treated in accordance with the provisions of that section.

With reference to Public Resources Code Section 21083.2, each site found within a project area will be evaluated to determine whether it is a unique archaeological resource. A unique archaeological resource is described as 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 one or more of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

As used in this report, “non-unique archaeological resource” means an archaeological artifact, object, or site that does not meet the criteria for eligibility for listing on the CRHR, as noted in subdivision (g) of Public Resources Code Section 21083.2. A non-unique archaeological resource requires no further consideration, other than simple recording of its components and features. Isolated artifacts are typically considered non-unique archaeological resources. Historic structures that have had their superstructures demolished or removed can be considered historic archaeological sites and are evaluated following the processes used for prehistoric sites. Finally, the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) recognizes an age threshold of 45 years. Cultural resources built less than 45 years ago may qualify for consideration but only under the most extraordinary circumstances.

Title 14 California Code of Regulations Chapter 3 Section 15064.5 is associated with determining the significance of impacts to archaeological and historical resources. Here, the term historical resource includes the following:

1. A resource listed in, or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CRHR (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 CCR § 4850, *et seq*.).
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(g) requirements, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
3. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered a historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall

be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC § 5024.1; Title 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] § 4852) including the following:

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

Typically, archaeological sites exhibiting significant features qualify for the CRHR under Criterion D because such features have information important to the prehistory of California. A lead agency may determine that a resource may be a historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code Sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1 even if it is:

- Not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the CRHR.
- Not included in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(k).
- Identified in a historical resources survey per Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(g).

Thresholds of Significance

If a project will have a significant impact on a cultural resource, several steps must be taken to determine whether the cultural resource is a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA. If analysis and/or testing determine that the resource is a unique archaeological resource and therefore subject to mitigation prior to development, a threshold of significance should be developed. The threshold of significance is a point where the qualities of significance are defined, and the resource is determined to be unique under CEQA. A significant impact is regarded as the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the resource will be reduced to a point that it no longer meets the significance criteria. Should analysis indicate that project development will destroy the unique elements of a resource; CEQA regulations require that the project implement appropriate and feasible mitigation measures. The preferred form of mitigation is to preserve the resource in place, in an undisturbed state. However, as that is not always possible or feasible, appropriate mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to:

1. Planning construction to avoid the resource.
2. Deeding conservation easements.
3. Capping the site prior to construction.

If a resource is determined to be a "non-unique archaeological resource," no further consideration of the resource by the lead agency is necessary.

Local Regulations

City of Berkeley Urban Design and Preservation: An Element of the Berkeley General Plan

Policies and Actions

Policy UD-1 **Techniques.** Use a wide variety of regulatory, incentive and outreach techniques to suitably protect Berkeley's existing built environment and cultural heritage.

Actions

A. Identify and protect historically significant structures, sites, districts, and neighborhoods.
B. Develop a comprehensive program that will indicate, in more detail, needed in-depth surveys and other actions to protect Berkeley's built environment and cultural heritage.
C. Conserve and update the Landmarks Preservation Ordinance.
D. Encourage widespread public participation in the identification and designation of historically or culturally important buildings, sites, and areas.
E. Review and revise the Zoning Ordinance, in general, as appropriate to further the protection of historic and cultural resources.
F. Take full advantage of all State of California preservation programs such as the Certified Local Government program.
G. Through code enforcement and other activities, provide early intervention to promote timely upkeep of historic and cultural resources, and thereby avoid continued neglect that could eventually make such resources unsavable.

Policy UD-2 **Regulation of Significant Properties.** Increase the extent of regulatory protection that applies to structures, sites, and areas that are historically or culturally significant.

Actions

A. Continue the designation of additional landmarks, structures of merit, and historic districts as a crucial function in preserving historical resources.
B. Consider revising the Landmarks Preservation Ordinance so as to prohibit demolition of designated landmarks, except in unusual cases where rigorous prescribed findings are made by the Landmarks Preservation Commission and/or the City Council.
C. For any public or private project that may adversely affect an archaeological site, consult with the North Central Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System, require site evaluation as may be indicated, and attempt to prevent or mitigate any adverse impacts.

Policy UD-3 **Regulation of Neighborhood Character**. Use regulations to protect the character of neighborhoods and districts, and respect the particular conditions of each area.

Actions

A. Consider the creation of a new regulatory classification of "conservation district" to protect areas with distinctive architectural or environmental characteristics.

Policy UD-4 **Inventory.** On an ongoing basis, maintain, expand, and update the inventory of historic and cultural resources.

Actions

A. Actively expand the inventory of historic and cultural resources, with particular attention to areas where development pressure is expected, and make the inventory results prominently available to citizens and potential developers.
B. Fully incorporate the identity of inventoried historic and cultural resources into the City's Geographic Information System and permit system.
C. Acquire and maintain generalized information on what parts of Berkeley, and which types of sites, are sufficiently likely to contain notable archaeological materials as to warrant further, site-specific investigation.

Tribal Cultural Resources and Tribal Consultation

Under CEQA, TCRs refer to sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to one or more California Native American Tribes. To be considered significant under CEQA, these resources must also be included or determined eligible for inclusion in the CRHR or a local register of historical resources or be determined significant pursuant to the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 by the lead agency (PRC § 21074).

Cultural resource assessment reports will often include the results from an Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and outreach to Native American representatives identified as potentially having interest or information on the project area by the NAHC. The primary process for identifying and evaluating potential impacts to TCRs, however, is through government-to-government consultation between the CEQA lead agency and Native American Tribes pursuant to the following California statutes.

California Senate Bill 18

Senate Bill (SB) 18 states that prior to a local (city or county) government's adoption of any General Plan or Specific Plan, or amendment to General and Specific Plans, or a designation of open space land proposed on or after March 1, 2005, the city or county shall conduct consultations with California Native American Tribes for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to Cultural Places. Consultations are for the purpose of preserving or mitigating impacts to places, features, and objects described in Sections 5097.9 and 5097.993 of the Public Resources Code that may be affected by

the proposed adoption or amendment to a general or specific plan. According to the Government Code Section 65352.4, "consultation" is defined as:

> *The meaningful and timely process of seeking, discussing, and carefully considering the views of others, in a manner that is cognizant of all parties' cultural values and, where feasible, seeking agreement. Consultation between government agencies and Native American Tribes shall be conducted in a way that is mutually respectful of each party's sovereignty. Consultation shall also recognize the Tribes' potential needs for confidentiality with respect to places that have traditional Tribal cultural significance.*

SB 18 requires public notice to be sent to Tribes listed on the NAHC's SB 18 Tribal Consultation list within the geographical areas affected by the proposed changes. Tribes must respond to a local government notice within 90 days (unless a shorter time frame has been agreed upon by the Tribe), indicating whether or not they want to consult with the local government. Notice must be sent regardless of prior consultation, and it is suggested that local governments send written notice by certified mail with return receipt requested.

California Assembly Bill 52

Assembly Bill (AB) 52 was signed into law on September 25, 2014, and provides that any public or private "project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a Tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment." TCRs include "sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American Tribe that are eligible for inclusion in the CRHR or included in a local register of historical resources." AB 52 formally added the category of "Tribal cultural resources" to CEQA and extends the consultation and confidentiality requirements to all projects, rather than just projects subject to SB 18 as discussed above.

AB 52 requires a lead agency to notify and offer the opportunity for consultation to a California Native American Tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project, if the Tribe has previously requested in writing to be informed by the lead agency of proposed projects in their geographic area. This notification must be sent prior to determining whether a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report is required for a project. Tribes must respond to the notice within 45 days (unless a shorter time frame has been agreed upon by the Tribe), indicating whether or not they want to consult with the lead agency.

The bill makes the above provisions applicable to projects that have a notice of preparation, or a notice of negative declaration filed or mitigated negative declaration on or after July 1, 2015. The parties must consult in good faith, and consultation is deemed concluded when either: (1) the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect on a Tribal cultural resource (if such a significant effect exists); or (2) when a party concludes that mutual agreement cannot be reached. Mitigation measures agreed upon during consultation must be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document. AB 52 also identifies mitigation measures that may be considered to avoid

significant impacts if there is no agreement on appropriate mitigation. Recommended measures include:

- Preservation in place.
- Protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource.
- Protecting the traditional use of the resource.
- Protecting the confidentiality of the resource.
- Permanent conservation easements with culturally appropriate management criteria.