

DRAFT

**Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation for the
Delivery Station Building at 1605 South 7th Street
San José, California**

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Table of Contents

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	V
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	VII
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project Location and Description	1
1.1.1 Project Location	1
1.2 Area of Potential Effects	1
1.2.1 Archaeological APE Delineation	1
1.2.2 Built Environment Study Area and APE Delineation Methodology.....	2
1.3 Regulatory Setting.....	3
1.3.1 Federal.....	3
1.3.2 State	4
1.3.3 City of San José.....	6
1.4 Project Personnel	8
2 BACKGROUND RESEARCH	13
2.1 CHRIS Records Search.....	13
2.1.1 Previous Cultural Resources Studies	13
2.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources	16
2.2 Sacred Lands File Search	17
2.3 Building Development and Archival Research.....	17
3 HISTORIC CONTEXT	21
3.1 Environmental Context.....	21
3.2 Prehistory.....	21
3.2.1 Terminal Pleistocene (13,500 – 11,700 cal BP).....	22
3.2.2 Early Holocene (11,700-8200 cal BP)	22
3.2.3 Middle Holocene (8200-4200 cal BP).....	22
3.2.4 Late Holocene (4200-180 cal BP).....	23
3.3 Historical Overview of San José.....	24
3.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1821).....	24
3.3.2 Mexican Period (1821–1848)	25
3.3.3 American Period (1846-1945).....	25
3.3.4 Post-WWII Development (1945-1975).....	26
3.4 History of 1605 South 7th Street.....	27
4 FIELD WORK	29
4.1 Survey Methods.....	29
4.2 Survey Results	29

4.3	Archaeological Subsurface Testing	29
4.3.1	Subsurface Testing Methods	29
4.3.2	Subsurface Testing Results.....	30
5	SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION	35
5.1	Property Description.....	35
5.2	NRHP/CRHR Statement of Significance	40
6	FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS.....	45
6.1	Summary of Findings	45
6.2	Management Recommendations	45
7	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	47

APPENDICES

A	Confidential Records Search Results
B	Sacred Lands File Search Results
C	DPR Forms for 1605 South 7 th Street
D	Preparer's Qualifications

FIGURES

1	Project Location	9
2	Built Environment Study Area and Area of Potential Effects.....	11
3	Archaeological Area of Potential Effect (APE) and Subsurface Testing Locations.....	31
4	Subsurface Testing Results: Composite Profile of Five Auger Probes.....	33

TABLES

1	Properties with historic era buildings located in the proposed Built Environment APE	2
2	Properties with historic era buildings outside the proposed APE but located in the Study Area	3
3	Previous Technical Studies within the Record Search Area.....	13
4	Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Record Search Area	16
5	Historical Aerial Photograph Review	18
6	Chronological Sequence Scheme D.....	23

EXHIBITS

1	The project site showing the additions and developments made over the course of its history	36
2	The east façade of the north portion of the main building that was visible in aerials by 1956, view facing southwest	37
3	The south and west elevations of the structure that were present by 1948, view facing north.....	37

4	The west façade of the south part of the building mostly built by 1960 with additions done between 1980 and 1982, view facing north.....	38
5	Auxiliary building L constructed between 1960 and 1965	38
6	Auxiliary Building N constructed by 1956	39
7	Auxiliary building K, constructed between 1980 and 1982.....	39

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of potential effect
APN	Assessor Parcel Number
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CSLC	California State Lands Commission
MLD	Most likely descendant
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWIC	Northwest Information Center

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Executive Summary

Dudek was retained by Kimley-Horn to complete a Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report (study) for a redevelopment project (Project) located at 1605 South 7th Street (Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 477-08-037) in the City of San José (City), Santa Clara County, California. The study includes analysis for the Project regarding both archaeological (Phase I) and built environment cultural resources.

This study involved the review of a California Historical Resources Information Systems (CHRIS) records search completed by Dudek covering the Project area and a 0.25-mile buffer from the Project area; a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC); a pedestrian survey of the Project area by a qualified archaeology team and a qualified architectural historian; building development research, archival research, and the development of an appropriate historic context for the Project area; recordation and evaluation of the buildings over 45 years of age for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and local historic resource (local) eligibility criteria and integrity requirements in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This study was conducted and prepared in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines.

Regarding archaeological resources, the CHRIS records search showed that there are no previously recorded cultural resources within the Projects archaeological Area of Potential Effect (APE). There is one (1) known archaeological resource (CA-SCL-4/H) recorded close enough the APE to be a resource of concern. Both a surface survey and subsurface testing were negative for evidence of this resource (CA-SCL-4/H), or other archaeological resources within the APE. The Sacred Land File (SLF) search was also negative. The sensitivity for encountering significant archaeological deposits is low. Dudek recommends a CEQA finding of no impact for the Project regarding potentially significant archaeological resources as currently designed. No additional effort regarding the discovery of archaeological resources on the subject parcel is recommended.

Regarding built environment resources, an APE was established to assess potential impacts on historical properties identified in the vicinity. Per City of San José guidelines for establishing a built environment APE for the project, initially properties within a 200-foot radius from the Project site's outer boundary was reviewed as a Study Area. Through consultation with the City regarding findings within the initial Study Area, the APE was defined as limited to the Project site. One built environment property over the age of 45 was identified in the APE and required recordation and evaluation under all applicable significance criteria. The property is a large industrial building located at 1605 South 7th Street. As a result of extensive archival research, field surveying, and significance evaluation, the subject property does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or local inventory, due to a lack of significant historical associations and historic integrity considerations. Therefore, the property located at 1605 South 7th Street (Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 477-08-037) is not recommended as a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. Dudek recommends a CEQA finding of no impact for the Project regarding built environment resources as currently designed. No additional effort for built environment cultural resources is recommended for this Project.

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1 Introduction

This section provides a detailed description of the proposed Project including information about the Project description and location. This section also includes a description of the APE, regulatory setting, and Project personnel.

1.1 Project Location and Description

1.1.1 Project Location

The subject property is located on a 17.71-acre parcel sited at 1605 South 7th Street (APN 477-08-037) in the central portion of the City of San José, Santa Clara County, California. The parcel occupies a majority of the block bounded by South 7th Street on the east, Monterey Road on the west, East Alma Avenue on the north, and Phelan Avenue on the south. The railroad alignment to the south of the subject property occupies the other portion of the block. The subject property is located approximately 1.5-miles southeast of downtown San José. The surrounding neighborhood is predominantly comprised of twentieth century commercial, light industrial and institutional properties. The APE is included on the USGS *San José East 7.5-minute Quadrangle*, a portion of which is reproduced in this study (Figure 1 Project Location).

Project Description

The Project includes the construction of an approximate 94,325 square feet new warehouse building and site related improvements. The Project would provide 210 car and 408 van surface parking spaces and 10 loading docks.

The Project site is currently occupied with industrial structures and associated parking. Implementation of the Project would result in demolition of existing industrial buildings onsite. Construction work would consist of demolition, site preparation and grading, erection of a new warehouse building and all interior and exterior components. All construction would occur within the parcel boundaries, and no subterranean structures are proposed. The Project site is relatively flat and earthwork for new building foundations could occur as deep as 5 feet below existing grade for site grading activities.

1.2 Area of Potential Effects

The APE for cultural resources (archaeological and built environment) is the geographic area or areas within which project related construction activities and/or implementation may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historical resources. The following text outlines Dudek's approach to both the Archaeological and Built Environment APEs for this Project.

1.2.1 Archaeological APE Delineation

The Project's APE for the archaeological assessment is the parcel boundaries with a vertical APE of five feet (Figure 2). The methodology used to delineate the Project's APE for the built environment assessment and a description of the APE boundaries are detailed below.

1.2.2 Built Environment Study Area and APE Delineation Methodology

As part of the process to delineate an appropriate APE for the project the Dudek project team established a Built Environment Study Area consisting of a 200-foot radius from the Project site's outer boundary in order to gather information on any historic-era buildings (over 45 years of age) that could potentially sustain direct (within the proposed project site) and/or indirect (adjacent parcels) effects as a result of Project implementation. Dudek surveyed all properties within the Study Area and listed in Tables 1 and 2 below. We then consulted the California Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) and City of San José Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) to determine if the Study Area contains any properties that have been previously identified or evaluated as historical resources. Finally, we reviewed the current project plans in order to determine direct effects where physical impacts will occur as well as potential indirect effects to adjacent properties, such as noise, alterations to setting, visual effects, and potential construction related vibration effects.

One previously identified built environment property within the Study Area, Spartan Stadium (P-43-000024), which has been determined ineligible for listing under the NRHP Criteria came back in the records search. No other previously identified national, state, or local individually evaluated resources or historic districts were found to be present within the Study Area (see Tables 1 and 2). Therefore, there is no potential for the Project to affect the continuity of an existing historic district. Furthermore, the overall integrity of setting within the Study Area has been diminished by changes to the built environment over time. The broad setting has been noticeably changed by the demolition of buildings and/or the construction of new buildings, such as 1404 and 1510 South 7th Street (1991), 1450 Monterey Road (2014), San José 1402 Monterey Road/El Primero high School (2000) 123 E. Alma Avenue (1981), and 1393 South 7th Street/Simkins Athletic Building (1990). Other changes to streetscape features within the public right-of-way include the construction of Valley Transportation Authority (VTA) rapid bus stops on the east and west sides of Monterey Road, replacement of sidewalk and asphalt paving, restriping, and installation of new street and traffic lights.

The proposed Project would not introduce a new visual element to the Study Area—as a single-story industrial building will be replaced with a single-story industrial building with a smaller footprint. Because the Project would not alter the physical characteristics of the adjacent buildings and properties, including the broad setting, and the integrity of the existing setting has already been altered by demolition and new construction, the proposed project does not have the potential to result in adverse effects to adjacent properties. For these reasons, parcels beyond the proposed project boundary are not included within the proposed built environment APE.

Based on the findings described above, the identified APE follows the maximum possible area of potential effects resulting from the proposed Project (see Figure 2) and is limited to the parcel within the proposed Project Boundary. The historic era property located in the APE and noted in Table 1 below is evaluated in this study.

Table 1. Properties with historic era buildings located in the proposed Built Environment APE

Map ID No.	Address	APN	Description	Year Built
1	1605 South 7th Street (Project Site)	477-08-037	One-story industrial complex	c. 1948-1980

APN = Assessor's Parcel Number

Table 2. Properties with historic era buildings outside the proposed APE but located in the Study Area

Map ID No.	Address	APN	Description	Year Built
2	1257 S 10th Street	477-05-003	Spartan Stadium	1933
3	1404 South 7th Street	477-09-046	Two one-story industrial buildings	1991
4	1540 South 7th Street	477-09-019	Two one-story industrial buildings	1951
5	1596 South 7th Street	477-09-018	Single-story commercial building	1947/1960
6	N/A	477-09-047	Vacant lot	—
7	1620 South 7th Street	477-09-017	One-story Industrial building	1959
8	1615 South 7th Street	477-08-018	No buildings	N/A
9	1588 Monterey Road	477-08-035	Two-story police building	1965/1968
10	1472 Monterey Road	477-07-034	Single-story shopping center	2014
11	1450 Monterey Road	477-07-018	Single-story shopping center	2014
12	1402 Monterey Road	477-07-012	El Primero High School- one story tall	2000
13	123 E. Alma Avenue	477-06-046	Single-story shopping center	1981
14	205 E. Alma Avenue	477-06-017	Two-story industrial building	1951
15	1393 South 7th Street	477-06-003	Simpkins Athletic Building, one-story	1990
16	N/A	477-08-033	Southern Pacific RR Spur 1	c.1870
17	N/A	477-08-032	Southern Pacific RR Spur 2	c.1870

1.3 Regulatory Setting

1.3.1 Federal

National Register of Historic Places

The NRHP is the United States' official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects worthy of preservation. Overseen by the National Park Service, under the U.S. Department of the Interior, the NRHP was authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended. Its listings encompass all National Historic Landmarks, as well as historic areas administered by the National Park Service.

NRHP guidelines for the evaluation of historic significance were developed to be flexible and to recognize the accomplishments of all who have made significant contributions to the nation's history and heritage. Its criteria are designed to guide state and local governments, federal agencies, and others in evaluating potential entries in the NRHP. For a property to be listed in or determined eligible for listing, it must be demonstrated to possess integrity and to meet at least one of the following criteria:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that 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.

Integrity is defined in NRHP guidance, “How to Apply the National Register Criteria,” as “the ability of a property to convey its significance. To be listed in the NRHP, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the NRHP criteria, but it also must have integrity” (NPS 1990). NRHP guidance further asserts that properties be completed at least 50 years ago to be considered for eligibility. Properties completed fewer than 50 years before evaluation must be proven to be “exceptionally important” (criteria consideration to be considered for listing).

1.3.2 State

California Register of Historical Resources

In California, the term “historical resource” includes but is not limited to “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(j)). In 1992, the California legislature established the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) “to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the NRHP, enumerated below. According to California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

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

In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than 50 years old may be considered for listing in the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance (see 14 CCR 4852(d)(2)).

The CRHR protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the CRHR are nearly identical to those for the NRHP, and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The CRHR also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys.

California Environmental Quality Act

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g) defines “unique archaeological resource.”
- California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) define “historical resources.” In addition, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource.” It also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of an historical resource.
- California Public Resources Code Section 21074(a) defines “tribal cultural resources.”
- California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(e) set forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
- California Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4 provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b).) If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of California Public Resources Code Section 5024.1(q)), it is a “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)). The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption (California Public Resources Code Section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a)).

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(b)(1); California Public Resources Code Section 5020.1(q)). In turn, CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b)(2) states the significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any “historical resources,” then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource’s historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

California Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource 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 any 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.

Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (California Public Resources Code section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c)(4)). However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (California Public Resources Code Section 21074(c), 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered. As described below, these procedures are detailed in California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98.

1.3.3 City of San José

General Plan 2020

Since the 1980s, the San José’s General Plan has included goals and policies that encourage the protection and preservation of its cultural (archeological and historic) resources. The primary goal is to preserve historically and archaeologically significant structures, sites, districts, and artifacts in order to promote a greater sense of historic awareness and community identity, and to enhance the quality of urban living (City of San José 2011).

Policies 8 and 9 specifically concern the preservation of archeological resources.

Policy 8: For proposed development sites that have been identified as archaeologically sensitive, the City should require investigation during the planning process in order to determine whether valuable archaeological remains may be affected by the project and should also require that appropriate mitigation measures be incorporated into the project design.

Policy 9: Recognizing that Native American burials may be encountered at unexpected locations, the City should impose a requirement on all development permits and tentative subdivision maps that upon discovery of such burials during construction, development activity will cease until professional archaeological examination and reburial in an appropriate manner is accomplished.

San José Municipal Code

Title 13 of the City of San José Code of Ordinance outlines the types of resource that the Historic Preservation Commission may designate, and the criteria by which they should be evaluated.

A City Landmark may include any of the following that have a special historical, architectural, cultural, aesthetic, or engineering interest or value of a historical nature (Municipal Code Section 13.48.110):

1. An individual structure or portion thereof;
2. An integrated group of structures on a single lot;
3. A site, or portion thereof; or
4. Any combination thereof.

Prior to nominating a potentially historic property for designation as a City Landmark and/or recommending approval or modified approval of a proposed designation as a City Landmark, the Historic Landmarks Commission must find that the proposed landmark has special historical, architectural, cultural, aesthetic, or engineering interest or value of a historical nature, and that its designation as a City Landmark conforms with the goals and policies of the General Plan. In making such findings, the Historic Landmarks Commission may consider the following factors, among other relevant factors, with respect to the proposed landmark (Municipal Code Section 13.48.110):

1. Its character, interest or value as part of the local, regional, state or national history, heritage or culture;
2. Its location as a site of a significant historic event;
3. Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the local, regional, state or national culture and history;
4. Its exemplification of the cultural, economic, social or historic heritage of the City of San José;
5. Its portrayal of the environment of a group of people in an era of history characterized by a distinctive architectural style;
6. Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen;
7. Its identification as the work of an architect or master builder whose individual work has influenced the development of the City of San José; and
8. Its embodiment of elements of architectural or engineering design, detail, materials or craftsmanship which represents a significant architectural innovation or which is unique.

Under the Historic Preservation Ordinance, a historic district is defined as a geographically definable area of urban or rural character possessing a significant concentration or continuity of site, building, structures, or objects unified by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

A Conservation Area is defined as a geographically definable area of urban or rural character with identifiable attributes embodied by architecture, urban design, development patterns, setting, or geography, and history. Conservation Areas have a distinctive character and/or reflect significant development patterns associated with

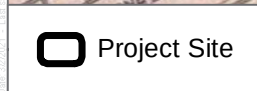
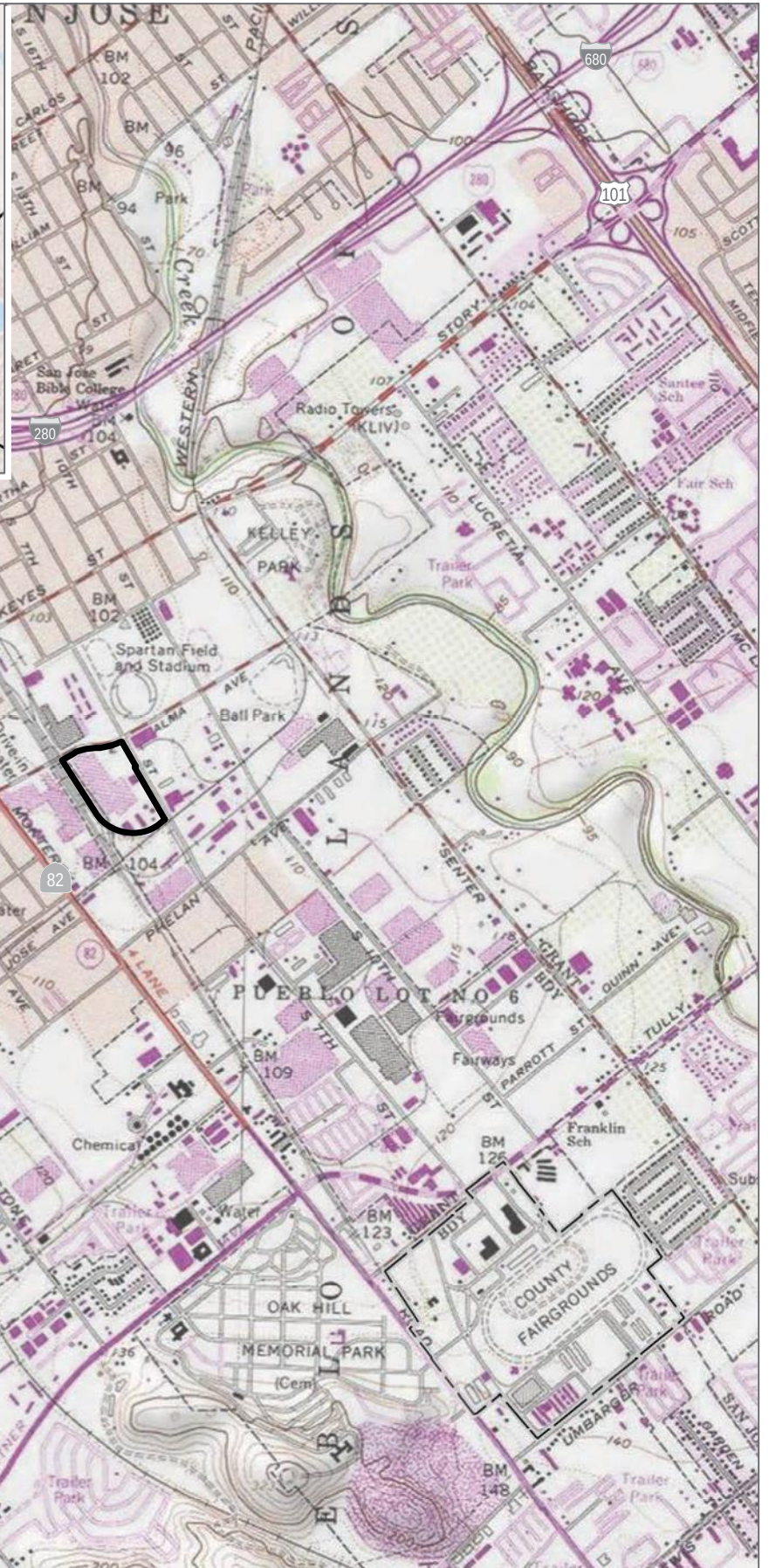
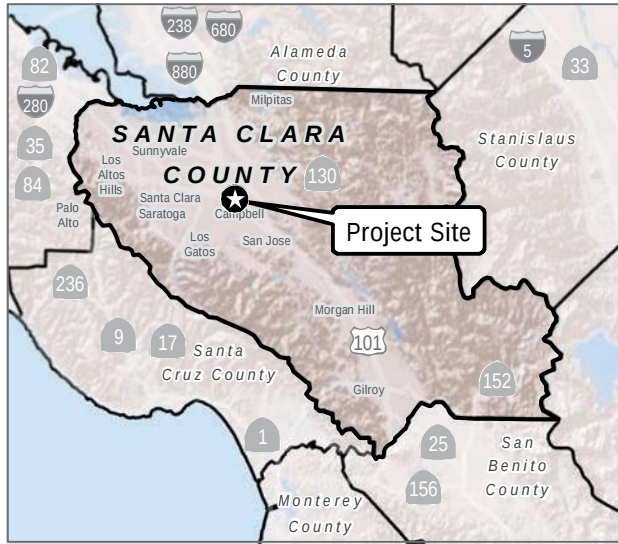
different eras of the City of San José's growth. Every potential Conservation Area proposed for designation qualifies as a conservation area pursuant to Municipal Code Section 13.48.610 and must meet one or both of the following additional criteria:

1. A sense of cohesiveness through its design, architecture, setting, materials, or natural features
2. Its history

The City of San José maintains the Historic Resource Inventory, which identifies known historic resources of varying significance. A City Landmark is a highly significant historic resource meeting the qualifications for landmark designation as defined in the Historic Preservation Ordinance. A Structure of Merit is a special historic resource that does not merit City Landmark designation but contributes to the historic fabric of the City of San José or neighborhood. A Contributing Structure may be less significant individually than it is as an element located within a National Register Historic District, City Landmark Historic District, or Conservation Area (Municipal Code Section 13.48.110).

1.4 Project Personnel

The Phase One Archeological Assessment including the CHRIS records search and summary, fieldwork and archeological sections were prepared by Dudek Archaeologist John Schlagheck, MA, RPA. Fieldwork for the Phase One Historic Assessment was conducted by Dudek Architectural Historian Fallin Steffen, MPS. Hanna Winzenried, MSc, conducted research and prepared the remaining sections of the Historic Assessment including and property significance evaluations. The study was reviewed for quality assurance/quality control by Dudek Senior Architectural Historian Kathryn Haley, MA, and Dudek Senior Archaeologist Ryan Brady, MA, RPA. Resumes for all key personnel are provided in Appendix D.

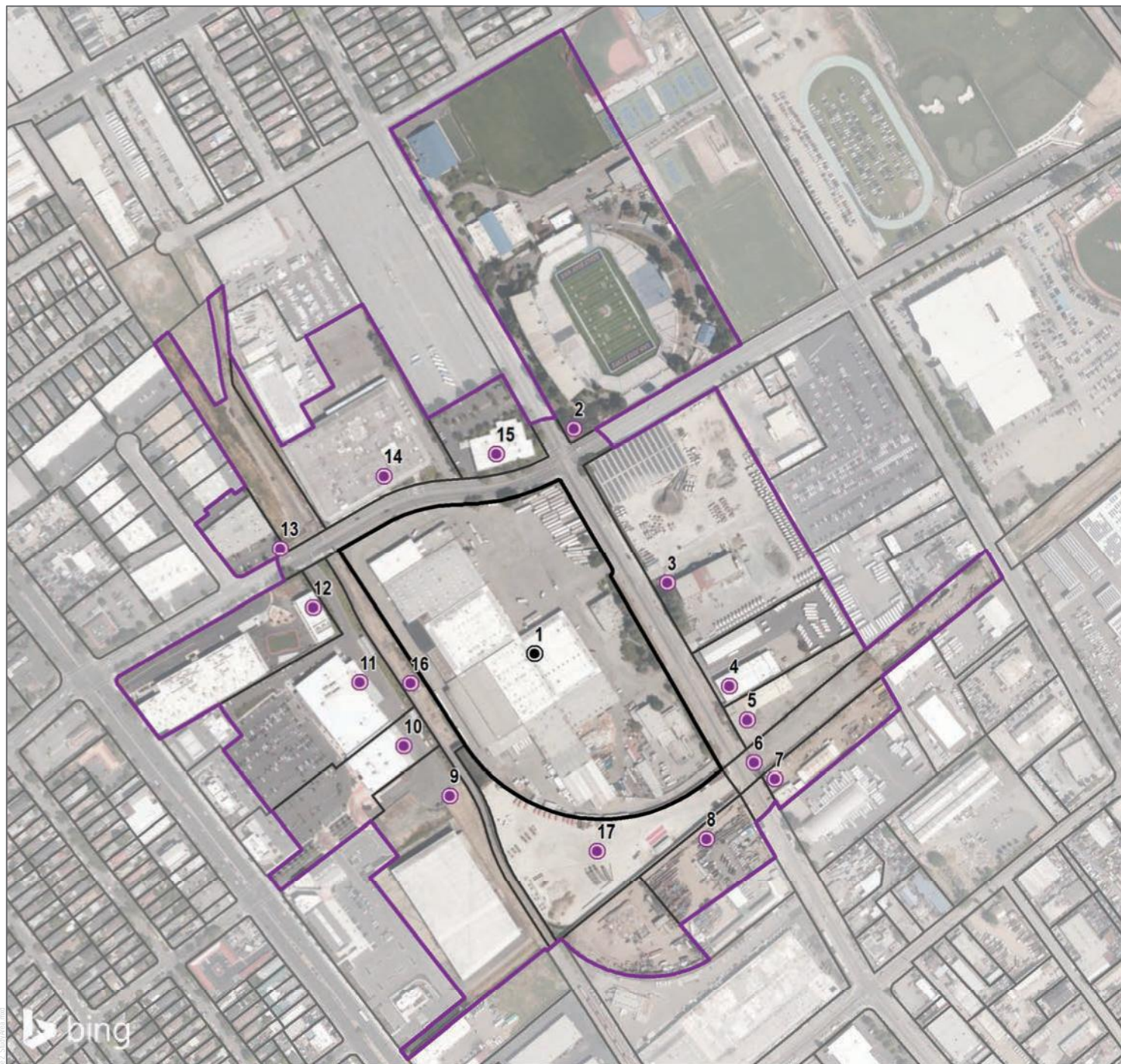


SOURCE: USGS 7.5 minute San Jose east quadrangle
Township 7S / Range 1E / Sections 16 & 21



FIGURE 1
Project Location

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 Project Boundary/Project APE

 Built Environment Study Area

 Parcel Boundary

Properties within the Project Boundary/Built Environment APE

 1, 1605 S. 7th Street , 477-08-037

Properties within the Built Environment Study Area

 2, E. Alma Ave., 477-05-003

 3, 1404 S. 7th Street, 477-09-046

 4, 1540 S. 7th Street , 477-09-019

 5, 1596 S. 7th Street, 477-090-018

 6, Vacant Lot, 477-090-047

 7, 1620 S. 7th Street, 477-09-017

 8, 1615 S. 7th Street, 477-08-018

 9, 1588 Monterey Rd., 477-08-035

 10, 1472 Monterey Rd., 477-08-034

 11, 1450 Monterey Rd., 477-07-018

 12, 1402 Monterey Rd., 477-07-012

 13, 123 E. Alma Ave., 477-06-046

 14, 205 E. Alma Ave., 477-06-017

 15, 1393 S. 7th Street, 477-06-003

 16, RR Spur 1, 477-08-033

 17, RR Spur 2, 477-08-032

SOURCE: Bing (accessed 2021)

DUDEK



0 235 470 Feet

Built Environment Study Area and Area of Potential Effects

Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation for the Delivery Station Building at 1605 South 7th Street, San Jose, California

FIGURE 2

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2 Background Research

2.1 CHRIS Records Search

A confidential records search was conducted by the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University on February 24, 2021 (NWIC File No. 20-1419). The purpose of this search was to determine whether there are previously documented cultural resources located within or near the APE. The records search included a review of all recorded cultural resources within a study area defined as the APE and a 0.25-mile radius from the outer boundary of the APE. The records search included a review of known cultural resources and previous technical reports within the study area. Sources consulted included the NRHP, CRHR, California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), California Historical Landmarks list, California Points of Historical Interest list, and records from the OHP. A summary of the records search results is included in the tables below. See Appendix A for more information regarding the records search results.

2.1.1 Previous Cultural Resources Studies

There are seven technical studies (S-6181, S-11912, S-11912a, S-11912b, S-11912c, S-26045, S-29371) that intersect the APE. The results of these studies and their relevance to the Project are discussed below Table 3. An additional 13 studies intersect the 0.25-mile buffer but do not cover any portion of the APE. Details for all studies are presented in Table 4.

Table 3. Previous Technical Studies within the Record Search Area

Report	Authors	Year	Title	Publisher
<i>Intersects the APE</i>				
S-6181	Donna M. Garaventa and Rebecca Loveland Anastasio	1983	Addendum to the Cultural Resources Survey of the Improvements known as Downtown Supplement and Central Interceptor Located between Empire and Alma Street, City of San José, California	Basin Research
S-11912	Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, Robert M. Harmon, Stuart A. Guedon, Michael D. Meyer, Patricia M. Ogrey, Robert T. Schinowsky, James F. Thomas, and Michael R. Corbett	1986	Cultural Resources Survey of North Coyote Valley Assessment District Infrastructure Project Areas, San José, Santa Clara County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-11912a	Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, James C. Bard, Donna M. Garaventa, and Sondra A. Jarvis	1990	Cultural Resources Survey, North Coyote Valley Assessment District, Proposed Freeway Interchanges/Approaches Project Areas, San José, Santa Clara County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-11912b	Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, James C. Bard, Donna M. Garaventa, and Sondra A. Jarvis	1990	Cultural Resources Survey, North Coyote Valley Improvement District, Proposed Roadway, Freeway Interchange and Water Supply Facilities, San José, Santa Clara County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.

Table 3. Previous Technical Studies within the Record Search Area

Report	Authors	Year	Title	Publisher
S-11912c	Rebecca Loveland Anastasio, James C. Bard, Donna M. Garaventa, Sondra A. Jarvis, and Michael R. Corbett	1990	Cultural Resources Survey of the North Coyote Valley Improvement District, San José, Santa Clara County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-26045	Richard Carrico, Theodore Cooley, and William Eckhardt	2000	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey and Inventory Report for the Metromedia Fiberoptic Cable Project, San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles Basin Networks	Mooney & Associates
S-29371	Lori Stevens	2002	Review of the Historic Resources of the Built Environment and Archaeological Resources for SF-941-01, 7th Street at Alma, San José, CA. (Vertex Project PO # 3727, ASC Project #QA166 85/010 (Letter Report)	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University
<i>Within 0.25-Mile Buffer</i>				
S-002274	Margaret Duddy	1980	Archaeological Re-examination of the 'Alma Avenue Site' (Letter Report).	Archaeological Resource Service
S-004881	William Roop	1978	West Valley Coach Center-Archaeological Reconnaissance (ARS 78-113) (Letter Report)	Archaeological Resource Service
S-005195	Donna M. Garaventa and Colin I. Busby	1982	A Cultural Resources Assessment of Capital Improvements Known as Prevost Street, Delmas Avenue, Downtown Supplement and Central Interceptor Projects, San José, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-008548	Margaret Duddy	1980	Archaeological Reconnaissance of the "Alma Avenue Site" (ARS 80-15) (Letter Report)	Archaeological Resource Service
S-008900	Miley Paul Holman	1986	Archaeological Reconnaissance and Recommendations for Research at the 10th and Senter Improvement District Project Area, San José, Santa Clara County (letter report)	Holman & Associates
S-011644	Angela M. Banet, Stuart A. Guedon, and Steve J. Rossa	1990	A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Lands of the Pac Med Project Parcel, Alma Avenue and 7th Street, City of San José, Santa Clara County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc
S-018158	Glory Anne Laffey and Robert G. Detlefs	1995	Historical and Architectural Evaluation for the Zanger House, 1381 South First Street, City of San José, County of Santa Clara	Archives & Architecture
S-018160	Glory Anne Laffey	1995	Historical and Architectural Evaluation for 1350 Sherman Street, City of San José, County of Santa Clara	Archives & Architecture

Table 3. Previous Technical Studies within the Record Search Area

Report	Authors	Year	Title	Publisher
S-018899	Glory Anne Laffey and Charlene Duval	1996	Historical and Architectural Evaluation for 1341 S. First Street, City of San José, County of Santa Clara	Archives & Architecture
S-019072	Colin I. Busby, Donna M. Garaventa, Melody E. Tannam, and Stuart A. Guedon	1996	Historic Properties Treatment Plan, South Bay Water Recycling Program.	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-019072a	Colin I. Busby, Donna M. Garaventa, Melody E. Tannam, and Stuart A. Guedon	1996	Supplemental Report: Historic Properties Affected or Potentially Affected by the South Bay Water Recycling Program	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-019072b	Colin I. Busby	1999	South Bay Water Recycling Program - Cultural Resources Program, Subcontract No. 728106.3024, Monitoring Closure Report - Phase 1 (Letter Report)	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-022637	Robert R. Cartier	2000	Historical Evaluation of the Structure at 1339 South First Street in the City of San José	Archaeological Resource Management

S-6181

This report presents the results of a cultural resources records search and survey for two underground public works projects located in the south-central portion of San José (Garaventa 1983). The author discussed CA-SCL-4/H (see present discussion below Table 4) as being within the project area at the time. The area near South 7th Street and East Alma Avenue was surveyed for evidence of the site with negative results. No subsurface testing was conducted. Recommendations included archaeological monitoring of excavation within the South 7th Street right-of-way between East Humboldt Street and East Alma Avenue.

S-11912, S-11912a, S-11912b, and S-11912c

This series of reports presents findings from a very large area survey for numerous infrastructure improvement projects within the North Coyote Valley Assessment District (Anastasio 1986 and 1990). The only site noted in the report near the APE is CA-SCL-4/H. No new evidence of the site was noted in the report. The reports contained no recommendations concerning CA-SCL-4/H.

S-26045

S-26045 is an archaeological assessment for a fiberoptic cable installation that covers both the greater San Francisco Bay Area and the Los Angeles Basin (Carrico et al. 2000). The route of the San Francisco Bay installation includes the vicinity of CA-SCL-4/H and the site is listed in the report as a resource of concern. Monitoring for the cable installation was recommended near CA-SCL-4/H.

S-29371

This document is a letter report for a records search and survey focused on the intersection of South 7th Street and East Alma Avenue (Stevens 2002). The author notes the presence one prehistoric site from the records search

(presumably CA-SCL-4/H) near the project location. The survey conducted for the project found no evidence of cultural resources.

2.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

There are no recorded cultural resources within the APE. There are seven recorded resource and one informal resource record outside the APE but within the study area buffer. One resource, P-43-000024 (CA-SCL-4), is close enough to the APE to be a resource of concern and is discussed in detail below (Table 4). All the resources in the study area are listed in Table 4.

Table 4. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Record Search Area

Primary	Trinomial	Resource Name and Other IDs	Resource Type	Age	Attributes
Resources within the APE					
NONE					
Resources Outside the APE but within the Study Area					
P-43-000024	CA-SCL-4/H	Spartan Stadium	Structure, Site	Prehistoric, Historic	Stadium/Sports Arena; Engineering structure; Burials; Habitation debris
P-43-000911	N/A	Zanger House	Building	Historic	Single Family Property
P-43-000914	N/A	Andrew P. Hill Residence	Building	Historic	Single Family Property
P-43-000988	N/A	Klinkerfuhe / Guidero House	Building	Historic	Single Family Property
P-43-001698	N/A	Sun Garden Cannery	Building, Site	Historic	Industrial Building
P-43-002352	N/A	1695 S. Seventh Street	Building	Historic	1-3 story commercial building; Industrial building
P-43-002744	N/A	Rappe House	Building	Historic	Single Family Property

P-43-000024 (CA-SCL-4/H)

This resource includes both Spartan Stadium, an extant previously evaluated built environment resource (Billat and Broschinsky 2002), and an enigmatic prehistoric site that has never been the subject of systematic study and about which little is known. While they are very different, the two resources are inexorably connected.

The prehistoric deposit that would become the indigenous component of CA-SCL-4 was discovered during the excavation of the lower (field) portion of San José State College Football Stadium (later Spartan Stadium) in 1933. At its closest point, the sunken field portion of Spartan Stadium is about 425 feet northwest of the APE. According to one newspaper report at the time:

“San José, March 23 (AP) Unmistakable evidence of an Indian Village of unknown extent, and occupied, according to estimates by educator, more than a thousand years ago, was found here today by excavators working on the sunken field for the San José State College stadium.

“Ten feet below the surface the scraper unearthed numerous circular pits of ashes, some many feet in diameter and others but a foot or two. Indian utensils were found among the ashes.” [Los Angeles Times March 23, 1933, quoted in Dixon 1977:1]

The San José Mercury News printed a similar article on the same day. Notes in the site record attributed to Keith A. Dixon in 1977 suggest that additional prehistoric deposits were encountered one block south of the stadium in 1946 that were the first to be labeled as “SCL-4” on a map. It was this location (about 400 feet south by southeast of the stadium’s sunken field) not the stadium field, that is associated with the first formal site record (Pilling 1949).

Adding to the confusion, Miley Holman conducted auger testing in 1972 for a proposed rebuild of the stadium and found no prehistoric evidence (cited in Dixon 1977; report not available). In 1973 an archaeological field school excavated 15 test units and hand augers near the stadium to a depth of 7 feet and again found no prehistoric deposits. Dixon’s notes also include that Chester King felt in 1977 that the site may not actually be in the vicinity of the stadium, suggesting the newspaper reports and the original site record may contain locational errors. The most recent site record and evaluation (Billat and Broschinsky 2002) was focused exclusively on Spartan Stadium as a build environment resources and does not discuss the prehistoric component. Billat and Broschinsky (2002) recommended Spartan Stadium eligible for the National Register under Criterion A.

2.2 Sacred Lands File Search

Dudek requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) on January 26, 2021. On February 4, 2021, Dudek received a letter from the NAHC with negative findings from the SLF search. NAHC also provided a list of Native American contacts that might have local knowledge of cultural and tribal cultural resources near the APE (Appendix B). All Native American outreach and coordination for the Project was conducted directly by the City as CEQA Lead Agency.

2.3 Building Development and Archival Research

The Dudek Project team conducted general and property-specific research on the properties located within the APE in order to identify significant themes for establishing their historical contexts (see Section 3, Historic Context, of this study). These themes included development patterns within the Project area, such as residential and commercial development, and architectural types and styles. Research was conducted at the repositories noted below:

Ancestry.com

Dudek staff reviewed City of San José directories and federal census data in March 2021 for persons associated with properties located within the APE.

City of San José Permit Center:

Dudek staff reviewed online building permit records in February 2021 for properties located within the APE.

City of San José Planning Division

Dudek staff accessed online records in February 2021 available through the Planning Division’s Historic Resource Inventory to identify resources designated as San José City Landmarks or that were previously identified in a historic

resources survey. Other sources consulted include historic context statements, such as the San José Greater Gardner Neighborhoods (Archives & Architecture, LLC 2017) and Historical Overview and Context for the City of San José (Laffey 1992).

History San José

Due to Covid-19, the History San José Research Library and Archives was closed to in-person research; therefore, Dudek staff did not have access to materials held in their archival collections.

San José Public Library

Due to Covid-19, the San José Public Library was closed to in-person research; therefore, access to records was restricted. Dudek staff reviewed digital materials in February 2021 available through the library's website, including City of San José directories, historic maps, and historic photographs. Librarian Shane Curtain reviewed building permit records held in the library's collection and emailed select materials for properties located within the APE.

Santa Clara County Assessor

Dudek staff viewed data available online in February 2021 through the Santa Clara County Assessor's website related to the development history of the properties within the APE.

Historical Newspaper Review

Dudek staff reviewed historical newspapers from Santa Clara County available digitally through Newspapers.com and University of California, Riverside's California Digital Newspaper Collection.

Research at the repositories listed above revealed that none of the properties within the APE, are a designated San José City Landmark, in addition to being listed in the NRHP and CRHR.

Historic Map Review

Dudek staff reviewed select maps for the City of San José available digitally through the Los Angeles Public Library and San José Public Library. None were accessible digitally; Librarian Shane Curtain of the San José Public library found an excerpt of a Sanborn map from 1962.

Historical Aerial Photographs

Dudek staff reviewed historical aerial photographs digitally available through Historicaerials.com (NETR 2020) and the University of California, Santa Barbara Aerial Photography Collection from the following years: 1939, 1948, 1956, 1960, 1965, 1968, 1980, 1982, 1987, 1993, 1998, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016.

Table 5. Historical Aerial Photograph Review

Year	Observations and Findings
1939	Coyote Creek and the Spartan Stadium are visible in this photograph. The subject property has not yet been developed, however the railroad spur that is now to the west of the subject property is visible southwest of the Spartan Stadium. To the south and east, there are agricultural fields. To the west, there is some industrial development along Monterey Road with residential development to the west.

Table 5. Historical Aerial Photograph Review

Year	Observations and Findings
1948	By 1948, it appears as though three industrial structures built adjacent to each other were constructed on the subject property.
1956	Two buildings to the north of the original three were constructed, one to the east, and two to the south were constructed. Three auxiliary buildings were built on the southeast corner of the subject property. Some more industrial development was beginning to be constructed around the subject property.
1960	A new addition to the north and west of the building are visible.
1965	More auxiliary buildings were constructed on the southeast corner of the subject property. It appears as though industrial development took place to the east and north of the subject property.
1968	Appearance of the subject property remains consistent as the previous photograph.
1980	By 1980, a small addition appeared on the north of the building and a new auxiliary building was constructed east of the main structure.
1982	Two additions were added on the southern part of the structure.
1987–1998	The property remains consistent until a small addition to one of the auxiliary buildings on the southeast corner was constructed before 1998.
2002–2021	Appearance of the subject property has remained consistent during the past 20 years.

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3 Historic Context

The following historic context addresses relevant themes concerning the history of the subject property. It begins with an overview of the environmental, prehistoric and ethnographic history of the area, followed by an overview of the development of the lower Santa Clara Valley portion of Santa Clara County and the City of San José, and concludes with a discussion of the historical development of the subject property located in the APE.

3.1 Environmental Context

The APE lies at about 90 feet above sea level about nine miles southeast of San Francisco Bay in the north central portion of the broad alluvial fan of the lower Santa Clara Valley. The location is within the floodplain of Coyote Creek, a perennial drainage that trends north about 0.7 miles east of the APE. The Guadalupe River also flows northward about one mile west of the APE. Smaller drainages in the area have largely been obscured by modern development.

About 90 percent of the APE is mapped as sensitive for archaeological resources on resource maps maintained by the City. Geology for the APE is characterized as marine and nonmarine (continental) sedimentary rocks of the Pleistocene to Holocene eras, which includes alluvial, lake, playa, and terrace, deposits (USGS 2020). Soils in the northern portion of the APE are characterized as urban land-el Palo Alto complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes, and the soil in the southern portion of the APE are urbanland-newpark complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes (USDA NRCS 2021). The climate is Mediterranean, with cool wet winters and warm dry summers. The dominant vegetation type for the APE is coastal prairie-scrub mosaic (Küchler 1977).

3.2 Prehistory

The Project Area lies within the territory prehistorically occupied by a group of people the early explorers called “Costaños,” or “Coastanoan,” meaning “coastal people.” Many modern-day descendants prefer the term “Ohlone.” Prehistoric Ohlone were speakers of eight separate Penutian-stock language tribelets situated roughly from modern-day Richmond in the north to Big Sur in the south. The Ramaytush tribelet occupied the San Francisco area (Levy 1978).

Glimpses into the ways of life for prehistoric Californians continue to be pieced together through studies of ethnography and archaeology. Early European explorers from the 16th and 18th centuries provided the first written descriptions about the native Californians they encountered, although details are sparse. One common observation from these early explorers were the mobility of the native people in relation to the resources (Fages 1937). Attempts at systematic ethnographies did not occur until the early 20th century, generations after the effects of missionization and integration had altered Ohlone lifestyles drastically. Much of these studies focused on recording Native languages before they fell into disuse (Levy 1978).

Information from the archaeological record continues to fill in the gaps of what life was like in prehistoric California. Archaeologists not only locate and describe archaeological sites by way of site records, but also extrapolate trends in tool use, trade, subsistence, and migration from data acquired from excavations.

3.2.1 Terminal Pleistocene (13,500 – 11,700 cal BP)

The terminal Pleistocene is the time when humans initially began to migrate into the Americas. This likely occurred over multiple migrations both terrestrially and by sea (Erlandson et al. 2007, Goebel et al. 2008). The traditional interpretation of the terrestrial migration is that people of this time were highly mobile hunters who focused subsistence efforts on large mammals, as evidenced through isolated fluted points and sparse lithic scatters. To date, no such artifacts or sites representing terrestrial migrations within the Terminal Pleistocene have been located in the San Francisco Bay Area. Fluted points have been found north in Lake County (CA-LAK-36), to the east in the Sacramento Delta and to the south along the San Joaquin River and in the San Luis Obispo area, near the towns of Nipomo and Santa Margarita (Byrd et al. 2017, Gibson 1996, Mills et al. 2005).

Proponents of the “kelp highway” model argue that some of the earliest inhabitants of the region migrated by sea and focused on maritime and coastal resources (Erlandson et al. 2007). Archaeological sites in the Santa Barbara Channel Islands of Southern California support this hypothesis, but so far, there is no evidence of maritime migrations dating to the Terminal Pleistocene within the San Francisco Bay Area. Some scholars hypothesize that sites dating to the Terminal Pleistocene may exist on the central coast of California but are inundated due to rising ocean levels experienced throughout the Holocene (Jones and Jones 1992).

3.2.2 Early Holocene (11,700-8200 cal BP)

Early Holocene sites, characterized by highly mobile hunter-gatherers subsisting on a wide variety of plant, meat and seafood resources, have sparse representation in the San Francisco Bay Area. Sites of this age have been found in buried terrestrial contexts and share characteristics similar to material found in the Great Basin and North Coast Ranges (crescents, stemmed points, etc.) indicating they were likely a result of an inland terrestrial migration rather than a maritime migration. The high level of milling tools, however, distinguish the Californian assemblages from those of the Great Basin (Byrd et al. 2017). Early Holocene sites representing maritime migrations have not been identified, but the quick rate of sea-level rise due to the rapidly melting glaciers would have likely inundated coastal sites of this time period if they existed (Jones and Jones 1992). Sites that date to the Early Holocene have been identified in the East Bay at the Los Vaqueros Reservoir (CA-CCO-696 and CA-CCO-637), on the western edge of the Northern Sacramento Delta (P-48-000897), to the south in Santa Clara Valley (CA-SCL-178) and in Scott’s Valley (CA-SCR-177) (Cartier 1993).

3.2.3 Middle Holocene (8200-4200 cal BP)

The Middle Holocene sees a growth in prehistoric occupation of the Bay Area; more than 60 archaeological sites within the Bay and Delta Area have produced radiocarbon dates within this time. The sites are found in both buried and surface contexts and include both temporary and residential settlements (Byrd et al. 2017). The artifact assemblage of Middle Holocene sites is more diverse than previously and includes various types of groundstone (both handstone/millingslab types and mortar/pestle types), side-notched projectile points, cobble tools and Type N (grooved rectangular) Olivella beads. The Type N Olivella beads are found from the Great Basin to the Channel Islands, indicating an extensive trade network by ~5200 cal BP (Byrd and Raab 2007). Obsidian exchange networks are also indicated by material sourced from Napa Valley to the Eastern Sierra (Byrd et al. 2017). Mortar and pestle technology was in use by 6000 cal BP in the East Bay, and became the preferred milling tools in both the East Bay and South Bay from that point forward (Byrd et al. 2017). The growth of the bay’s mud flats and tidal marshes during this era gave way to extensive oyster and mussel resources, which were widely collected by prehistoric

inhabitants. Waterfowl and fish resources were also used as food sources, as well as plant resources such as acorn, and other seeds and nuts (Byrd et al. 2017).

3.2.4 Late Holocene (4200-180 cal BP)

The Late Holocene exhibits an extensive growth in both population and complexity within the Bay Area. This period is well documented, with over 240 sites represented by radiocarbon dates (Byrd et al. 2017). The most up to date cultural sequence comes from a recalibrated bead sequencing called Scheme D (Groza et al. 2011). Five distinct time periods have been identified, with additional subcategories in the Middle and Late Periods based on shell bead seriation within the region:

Table 6. Chronological Sequence Scheme D

Period	Cal* BP
Early	4200-2550
Early/Middle Transition	2550-2150
Middle 1-4	2150-930
Middle/Late Transition	930-685
Late 1-2	685-180
Historical/Mission	180-115

Cal* Calibrated dates

During the Early Period of the Late Holocene (~4200 to 2550 cal BP), many of the large shell mounds start to appear along the bay, consisting of predominantly oyster, mussel, and horn snail (Nelson 1909). These mounds represent an intensification of marine resources and a trend toward more sedentary lifestyles, and contain artifact assemblages of leaf-shaped projectile points, square lithic blades, crescents, mortars and pestles, perforated charmstones, bone artifacts such as awls, net sinkers, rectangular and spire-lopped Olivella beads and rectangular Haliotis pendants (Byrd et al. 2017). Inland sites show a different subsistence pattern with more emphasis on freshwater fish and shellfish, terrestrial animals, and plant resources such as nuts, berries and seeds (Byrd et al. 2017). Large cemeteries appear during this time period, with the majority of burials interred in a tightly flexed position, although many burials in the watersheds connecting to the San Joaquin Valley exhibit an extended burial mortuary practice, which may indicate multiple cultural groups co-existing in the area at the same time (Byrd et al. 2017). Extensive trade networks show the exchange of obsidian from both Napa County to the north and the Sierra Nevada to the east as well as Olivella and Haliotis beads and pendants from the south (Byrd et al. 2017).

The Middle Period of the Late Holocene (2150-930 cal BP) shows a stronger trend toward sedentism and a greater representation of shell mound sites (Nelson 1909). Changes in artifact assemblage include the emergence of barbed and barbed fishing spears, large mortars and pestles, ear spools, and a greater variety of bead types (Byrd et al. 2017). Wealth or status is exhibited within mortuary practices as some individuals from this period are buried with thousands of shell beads (Byrd et al. 2017). A change in greater exploitation of terrestrial resources such as deer and acorn appear, with less emphasis on shellfish.

The Late Period (685-180 cal BP) shows a growth in population with even more sedentary villages. Artifact assemblages that represent this time period include clamshell disk beads, flanged steatite pipes, bone whistles with chevron shaped etchings, sharp awls, and bow and arrow technology with distinctive square serrations called the Stockton Serrate type (Byrd et al. 2017). Subsistence trends continue to rely on small seeds as well as acorns and meat from sea otter, deer and rabbit, as well as clams and horn snails. A decrease of obsidian trade from the

Sierra Nevada and an increase of trade from the north is evident (Byrd et al. 2017). The early Spanish explorers noted large population densities within the Bay Area, rivaled only by the Chumash in Southern California in number (Byrd et al. 2017).

3.3 Historical Overview of San José

The following historic context addresses relevant themes concerning the history of the Project site. It begins with the historical development of the San José area, starting first with the Spanish period, followed by the Mexican and American settlement periods, post-WWII development and concluding with the history of the subject property in the APE.

3.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1821)

Spanish settlement of the Santa Clara Valley began in 1769 with the initial exploration by Sargent José Ortega of the Portolá Expedition. The valley was noted as having favorable conditions for settlement including fertile land, available timber, and a constant source of fresh water. In 1777, Franciscan brothers José Joaquín Moraga and Fray Tomás de la Peña Saravia of Spain established the Mission Santa Clara de Asís. The mission was located on the southern end of the San Francisco Bay, on a site originally chosen by Jan Bautista de Anza, the Spanish Pathfinder. Santa Clara was the eighth California Mission established out of a total of twenty-one. The development of missions to convert the local Native Americans was a common strategy of Spanish colonization in the Americas and acted as a dominating force during the period. Mission Santa Clara was intended to serve as the sister mission to Mission Dolores in San Francisco, and acted as the anchor to the South Bay by receiving good and services for the area (Laffey 1992; A and A 2011; SCU 2018).

In the same year the mission was established, 1777, San José became the first pueblo or town settlement in Spanish California, located on the eastern bank of the Guadalupe River. The pueblo was given its official name in 1778 of El Pueblo de San José de Guadalupe. The Guadalupe River acted as the natural boundary between the lands controlled by the mission and the pueblo. There was tension between the people that occupied the mission and those that lived in the nearby pueblo over land and water rights in the surrounding area. This tension was subsided when on the orders of Father Magin de Catalá a road was built by Native Americans to link the mission with the pueblo named the Alameda (Laffey 1992; A and A 2011).

The pueblo located at San José's primary function was to supplement the crops grown in the missions to support other granaries in Monterey and San Francisco. Although the settlement, which was originally located near the Guadalupe River, was subject to severe winter flooding and the site of the pueblo was moved approximately one mile south to higher ground in 1791. The center of the final pueblo site was the current site of Market Street Plaza. One of the first actions taken towards permanent settlement was the building of a dam above the settlement that collected water for distribution throughout the town. Homes at this time were small adobe structures, which were clustered around the water irrigation system, the market square, and the crossing of the roads to Monterey, the Santa Clara Mission, and the embarcadero at Alviso (Laffey 1992; A and A 2011).

The area remained agriculturally based with early colonists planting corn, beans, wheat, hemp and flax and in addition to setting out small vineyards and orchards. A portion of the crops were taxed for the support of the local presidios and their soldiers, while others were traded in Monterey for manufactured goods imported from Spain and Mexico. In 1810, a civil war had erupted in Mexico and as a result California was cut off from Mexico and all of its trade. Within the next decade, the Santa Clara Valley economy began to lag due to changing administrative

policies of the newly established Mexican government. With rising tensions to the south, the control the Spanish Crown possessed over the Santa Clara Valley soon began to be challenged (Laffey 1992; Butler 2002).

3.3.2 Mexican Period (1821–1848)

The Mexican War of Independence was won against the Spanish Crown in 1821, eleven years after its outbreak, which made San José a part of the First Mexican Empire. Despite Mexico's victory in 1821, it was not until May 10, 1825 that San José acknowledged that it was no longer a Spanish settlement. In 1824, Mexico passed a law in order to encourage settlement of vacant lands and boost the colonization of California. The Mexican government began dividing up land that was once owned by the Catholic Church to the highest bidder. Any citizen, either foreign or native, had the ability to select a tract of unoccupied land as long as it was a specific distance away from the missions, pueblos, and local Native Americans. The Mexican Secularization Act of 1833 ensured that the Mexican government would repossess most of the lands owned by the Franciscan missionaries under the Spanish Crown, about 1,000,000 acres per mission (Lamar 1998; Laffey 1992; Butler 2002).

In 1777, El Pueblo de San Jose de Guadalupe was established by Governor Filipe de Neve. Outside of the Pueblo, thirty-eight land grants were issued in the Santa Clara Valley between 1833 and 1845. However, the subject property is located within the Pueblo de San Jose de Guadalupe. Today, San Jose, as it is now known, is the oldest civil settlement in California.

In 1835, San José's population of approximately 700 included 40 foreigners comprised of both Americans and Englishmen. American immigration to the pueblo had continued to increase and the town's population rose to 900 in 1845 primarily due to American immigration. The influx of foreigners changed the character of the pueblo from a Mexican village into a bustling American town. By 1846, the native Californios began to express their concern for the overrunning of California by the increasing wealthy Anglo-American community. While the Spanish period of rule was characterized as an agrarian village, Mexican rule with the contribution of foreigners began to settle San José as a small-scale commercial hub. The open policy of immigration to the Santa Clara Valley to encourage colonization worked against the area's locals and soon their way of life began to disappear, leading way to the Americanization of California (Laffey 1992; Butler 2002).

3.3.3 American Period (1846-1945)

On May 13, 1846, the United States declared war on Mexico. Only three months later, Captain Thomas Fallon along with 19 men entered San José on July 14, 1846 and raised the American flag over its town hall during the Bear Flag Revolt. The Mexican-American war had ended by 1848 through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. As a result of the treaty California along with most of the other western states was added to the United States first as a territory, then as a state on September 9, 1850. Santa Clara County was one of the original counties of California, being formed the same year of statehood in 1850. San José was both the capital of the unorganized territory of California as well as the state's first official capital. On March 27, 1850, San José became one of the first incorporated cities along with San Diego and Benicia (Laffey 1992; Lamar 1998).

Closely following the annexation of the State of California, gold was discovered in the Sierra foothills which resulted in a sudden influx of population to the state. San José became a supply city for the many immigrants and Americans arriving to California looking to strike rich in the Gold Rush. Locals to the area became wary of the large number of Americans arriving to the valley prior to statehood and fled to Mission Santa Clara. The remaining town of San José responded to the stimulus of gold mining by constructing hotels, houses of entertainment, restaurants, saloons,

and stores that provided merchandise to miners. The combination of miners and legislators and businessmen who moved to San José after the city was named the capitol caused the population to jump from 4,000 in 1850 to 21,500 in 1900. Between 1850 and 1900, San José began developing its infrastructure to support the new population with a gas service, piped in clean water, a citywide sewer system, a streetcar system, and in 1864 a railroad line between San Francisco and San José. Urban development in San José took off during the 1860s, despite the capital being moved from the city in 1852, it continued to grow through the following two decades (C of SJ 2016; Laffey 1992; Lamar 1998).

The California Gold Rush began to wane when the productivity of the mines fell off around 1855. As a result, many immigrants and Americans looked to cities and their surrounding fertile lands as their next economic endeavor. Orchards and vineyards were large contributors to the growth with various types of fruit trees being set out in East San José, Milpitas and the North Valley. In the 1870s, new communities such as Willows, Los Gatos, Saratoga and Berryessa began replacing orchards with sections of residential development. The area north of the subject site, known as the Spartan Keys, was annexed in the mid-1800s. South of the Spartan Keys was mainly used as agricultural land until the middle of the 20th century when it became more urbanized. However, there were a few early food packing plants along the rail line. Although, orchards remained a dominant part of the landscape well into the 1960s. The most popular orchard type was the prune. By the 1930s, 83% of the valley's orchards were for the raising of prunes with Santa Clara Valley producing 25% of the world's total trade of the fruit. With the large quantity of fruit being grown in the area, the Santa Clara Valley emitted the smell of ripening fruit earning it the nickname, The Valley of Heart's Delight (Laffey 1992; Burrill and Rodgers 2006). The Southern Pacific Railroad was established in 1884 and was a branch line leading from the Central Pacific Railroad into Southern California running through the city of San Jose. The Southern and Central Pacific Railroads meant that San Jose had access to outside suppliers and markets and industrial areas were concentrated near the railroads by the beginning of the twentieth century (Laffey, 1992: 13).

San José continued its prosperity with three projects, which were initiated in 1929: the connection of the Bayshore Freeway between San José and San Francisco, the development of the water conservation program, and the establishment of Moffett Field as a Navy base. The city continued to expand out horizontally, replacing orchards with residential developments, although the fruit industry continued to dominate the valley. The American Can Company and the Continental Can Company had their canning plants in San José and were responsible for seventy-five percent of the tin cans produced for the entire country. The combination of the agriculture industry with the associated manufacturing and infrastructure were the leading sources of employment in the area all the way until 1952 when agriculture fell out of favor in replacement of large-scale urban expansion, industrialization, and the start of the tech industry (Laffey 1992; PAST 2009).

3.3.4 Post-WWII Development (1945-1975)

San José's second largest period of change since the Gold Rush came at the end of World War II with the arrival of new technology-based industries to the valley. The new companies were partially enticed by Stanford University, which since 1930 had emerged as the leader in the field of electronics. Companies including Hewlett-Packard, Philco-Ford, General Electric, IBM, and Lockheed's research laboratory formed the emerging Silicon Valley. These companies, paired with the local business community being open to non-agriculturally based industries, generated a fertile landscape for industrial expansion and immense population growth (Laffey 1992; PAST 2009).

Although the emerging Silicon Valley created an attraction to the area, the fruit processing industry remained the dominant employer in 1950. Seeing the variety and availability of jobs, after WWII thousands of service members

and defense workers relocated to the Santa Clara Valley for their G.I. Bill-assisted homes, creating a surge in residential construction. The newly appointed city manager, Anthony Peter Hamann, who immediately after entering office in 1950 began an aggressive annexation program which greatly helped to facilitate this construction boom. Between 1945 and 1970, the city approved over 1,400 annexations, including small “shoestring” annexations designed to capture desirable subdivisions, commercial centers, and street intersections. The city growth between 1950 and 1960 resulted in an influx of buildings dating from this period of expansion for every function including civic, industrial, commercial, religious and residential (Laffey 1992; PAST 2009; CSJ 2011).

The population of San José in 1950 was 95,280 and the land area of the city totaled 17 square miles. By 1969, the population had grown to 495,000 and expanded to include 136 square miles of recently incorporated land. In order to help facilitate the rising population, San José International Airport, the regions primary airport, would have to expand as well. In 1958, fifty-three acres were added to the airport with the purchase of land north of Brokaw Road between Kifer and the Guadalupe River, approximately one and a half miles from the subject site. In addition to the airport expansion, city manager A. P. Hamann took advantage of available federal funding of \$25 million through the 1952 Federal-Aid Highway Act. By 1958, construction had begun on Interstate 280, which connected the center of San José to the larger Bay Area highway system. Interstate 880, which runs west of the subject site, was originally proposed in 1933 as an expansion to the short Route 69. Throughout the 1950s, I-880 underwent several extensions to connect San José to Oakland along the eastern shore of the San Francisco Bay (Laffey 1992; PAST 2009; SJC 2018).

A.P. Hamann retired as City Manager in late 1969, leaving behind a city that would be virtually unrecognizable two decades prior. The immense amount of annexations led to a large amount of suburban sprawl from the city’s downtown, which was facilitated by the newly constructed and expanded highway system. With the need for open land the original landscape of orchards was replaced with commercial, industrial and residential developments. The farm town became a cannery and regional business center, and with the emergence of Silicon Valley, a center for technological industry. The subject area displays the shift from early orchards and farming to industrial building surrounded by dense residential developments (Christensen 1997).

3.4 History of 1605 South 7th Street

No building permits pre-1982 were found so historic aeriels, sanborn maps, and other resources were used to research the history of the property located at 1605 South 7th Street. By 1939, the Spartan Stadium was constructed within the APE northeast of the subject property. The railroad spurs to the west of the property, belonging to Southern Pacific Railroad were also visible. South and southeast of the subject property were agricultural fields and to the west, there was some industrial development along Monterey Road. By the late 1940s the area was transforming into an industrial area. According to historic aeriels, by 1948, three abutting industrial structures were constructed on the subject parcel. By 1956, three more structures were constructed to the north and one to the south were constructed. Additionally, three auxiliary buildings were constructed on the southeast corner of the parcel. Neighboring parcels were also being developed with industrial buildings at this time. By 1960, there was an addition to the north and west of the structure.

According to the 1963 sanborn map, the complex was used by Sunsweet Growers as a dried fruit warehouse, and it can be assumed that Sunsweet Growers was the original owner of the subject property. Sunsweet Growers begin in 1917 as a cooperative named California Prune and Apricot Growers to try and stabilize prices of the fruits (Sunsweet, 2020). By the 1930s, 83% of the valley’s orchards produced prunes and Santa Clara Valley produced 25% of the word’s trade (Laffey, 1992: 8). Fruit packing was a large industry in San José due to all the agriculture

surrounding the city starting in 1871. Other support industries such as can factories and food processing became important in the late 19th century. A canning machinery factory was started in 1890 by W.C. Anderson and by 1928, it grew to become Food Machinery Corporation. These early industrial buildings were located near shipping points and railway transportation (Laffey, 1992: 8). Sunsweet had numerous packing plants all over California, most of which were in San José, including one at 595 Lincoln Avenue, 2670 Alum Rock Avenue, 570 Cinnabar, 8th and Jackson Street, 405 North First, 740 W. San Carlos Street, and others. Many of these are from the early 20th century, meaning the packing plant located at 1605 South 7th Street was a relatively later construction compared to many of the other packing plants (Vasona Branch, 2020). Rails from the Southern Pacific Railroad broke off and lead to a loading shed on the west side of the main structure and would lead back to the Southern Pacific Railroad. While Sunsweet did not own the subject property for its whole history, it appears that it was used for food packing until 2020 when Piedmont Partners LLC (retailers of prepared foods and drinks) sold the building to its current owners.

In 1965, more auxiliary buildings were constructed on the southeast corner of the lot. More industrial developments were constructed around the subject property. 1980 aerial photographs show that a new auxiliary building was constructed east of the main structure and in 1982, two additions were added to the southern part of the building (#020263). In 1995, there was a permit for storefront improvements (#959332) and in 1997 there were permits to change a window to a door, to add a second exit door, to enlarge a truck door, and cut in new windows (#979202 and #978773).

4 Field Work

4.1 Survey Methods

Archeological Resources: Dudek Archaeologists John Schlagheck, MA, RPA, and Sarah Brewer, BA, conducted an intensive surface survey of the APE on March 4, 2021. All field practices met the Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines for a cultural resources inventory. All accessible land within the Project area was surveyed in pedestrian transects no more than five meters apart. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file at the Dudek office in Santa Cruz, California.

Built Environment Resources: Dudek Architectural Historian Fallin Steffen conducted a pedestrian survey of the Study Area on March 4, 2021. The purpose of the survey was to identify buildings, structures, objects, and/or landscape features located within the APE that are older than 50 years and would therefore require evaluation for historic significance. The survey entailed documenting the properties with detailed notes and photographs, specifically noting character-defining features, spatial relationships, observed alterations, and any historic landscape features. Photographs of the properties within the Study Area were taken with a digital camera. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file at Dudek's Pasadena office.

4.2 Survey Results

Archeological Resources: No archaeological resources were identified within the APE. Specifically, Dudek found no archaeological soil (midden) or material commonly used as raw materials for prehistoric tool manufacture, such as chert or obsidian. Similarly, no other evidence for use of the property during prehistoric times (such as charred faunal remains, marine shell, modified rocks, or charcoal) was observed. No bedrock was found within the APE. No historical period materials other than modern debris (plastic, glass, and metal fragments) were found in the APE. Soil within the APE is fine medium gray silty loam.

Due to the presence of modern development including numerous buildings and paved surfaces, surface visibility was extremely poor. It is likely that no native soil is present on the surface.

Built Environment Resources: Dudek staff identified one property within the APE—1605 South 7th Street (Map ID No. 1)—as requiring individual evaluation for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, as well as for designation as a San José City Landmark. Dudek staff completed the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms for the property. The complete DPR 523 series forms are included in Appendix A of this study.

4.3 Archaeological Subsurface Testing

4.3.1 Subsurface Testing Methods

On March 4, 2021, Dudek archaeologists John Schlagheck, M.A., RPA, and Sarah Brewer, BA, attempted seven 10-cm hand auger probes to determine presence/absence of cultural resources below the surface. The testing was focused in the northwest quadrant of the APE, which is nearest the reported location of CA-SCL-4/H. Excavated material was documented in 25 cm levels. The investigators screened all subsurface material through 1/4-inch mesh to isolate small objects for close examination and identification. The specific locations of the testing probes are shown in Figure 3.

4.3.2 Subsurface Testing Results

The subsurface testing was uniformly negative for the presence of potentially significant cultural resources. Modern fill and trace amounts of modern debris at very shallow depths were the only culturally associated materials identified during the testing. The testing effort found no midden soil or culturally modified materials that could be associated with CA-SCL-4/H or any other prehistoric deposit. Similarly, no historical period materials other than modern debris were observed. Modern material included road base, asphalt, and plastic fragments. Of the seven probes, two were obstructed at shallow depths and discontinued. Five probes reached depths between 185 centimeters below the surface (cmbs) (6 feet) and 285 cmbs (9.5 feet), which was the maximum depth of the hand auger probe.

Dudek's subsurface investigation identified three well-defined stratigraphic components. The upper layer, Stratum I, was a combination of crushed rock, decorative rock, silty sand, and modern debris. Stratum I extended from the surface to a variable depth of 10 to 50 cmbs and clearly represented modern deposition of low archaeological value.

The second layer, Stratum II, was a homogenous and well sorted concentration of loose brown silty sand with very few small rounded pebbles. Stratum II was clearly an alluvial deposit that extended from below the modern deposit of Stratum I to an average depth of approximately 7 feet. In one probe this layer extended below the maximum depth of the auger. The moisture content of Stratum II increased with depth. Stratum II is likely undisturbed native soil.

The third layer, Stratum III, was a moist loose combination of brown sand and round river rocks that extended from below Stratum II to an unknown depth. Four of the 5 deep probes either reached the maximum probe depth within Stratum III or were obstructed within Stratum III by river rocks that were too large to enter the auger. Stratum III is also clearly a native alluvial deposit, but of heavier material that was either deposited before Stratum II or was sorted to a lower elevation due the type and size of its principal components. A composite profile of the auger testing results is presented in Figure 4.



SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021

DUDEK

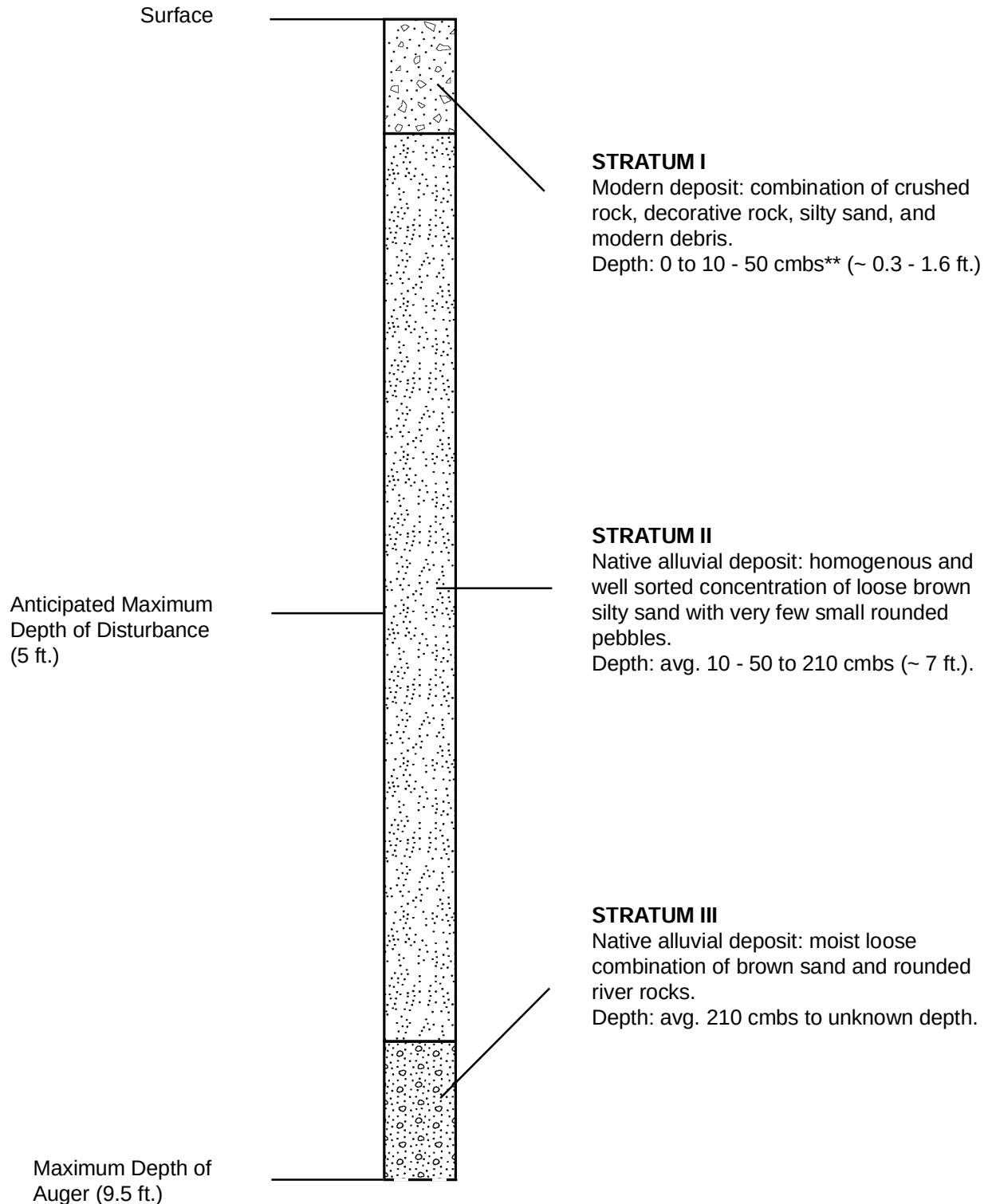


0 250 500 Feet

FIGURE 3
Archaeological Area of Potential Effect (APE) and Subsurface Testing Locations

Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation for the Delivery Station Building at 1605 South 7th Street, San Jose, California

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* Not to scale

**cmbs: centimeter below surface

Recorded by S. Brewer and J. Schlagheck - 03/04/2021

Finalized by J. Royer - 03/10/2021

FIGURE 4

Subsurface Testing Results: Composite Profile of Five Auger Probes*

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5 Significance Evaluation

In order to determine if the proposed Project will impact historical resources under CEQA, the 1607 South 7th Street (AIN 477-08-037) was evaluated for historical significance and integrity in consideration of NRHP and CRHR and City of San José designation criteria and integrity requirements.

A detailed physical description of the property is provided below. The subject property presents as a large warehouse with auxiliary buildings. 1607 South 7th Street

5.1 Property Description

1605 South 7th Street is developed with a complex of buildings including a single-story warehouse with a large irregular footprint and three main auxiliary buildings. Additions were made to the warehouse into the 1980s. The main parking area is at the northeastern corner of the lot, while truck loading mainly takes place at the southwest corner of the lot. There are four smaller auxiliary buildings at the southeast corner of the lot. An auxiliary building is situated the east of the main structure with some landscaping to the south and east. There is some shrubbery along the outline of the lot but most of the lot is paved over. The property and its development over time can be observed in Exhibit 1.

Main Warehouse (1948-1982)

The main portion of the building is of reinforced concrete construction with wood and steel posts and trusses with concrete flooring. There are several additions to the main building including steel framed storage and loading sheds. There are various roof shapes including flat roofs, shallow gabled roofs, and shallow mansard roofs. Some portions of the building are clad in concrete block and some are clad in metal. There are several window types mainly consisting of steel industrial windows. There are truck openings and pedestrian doors on all the elevations of the building (exhibit 2, 3, and 4). The original sections present by the 1948 aerials is the loading dock that connects to the train. Large additions were added to the south, west, and north by 1956. By 1960, there were smaller additions to the south, east, and north of the building. Smaller additions were added to the north and south of the building. Auxiliary buildings to the main warehouse include Building L, Building N, and Building K.

Building L (1960)

Building L is an auxiliary building located on the southeast corner of the subject property. It has metal clad siding, a shallow gabled roof, and wood windows with 1/3 divided lites (exhibit 5).

Building N (1956)

Building N is another auxiliary building located west of Building L. It is a metal clad building with clerestory iron industrial windows and wood windows with 2/4 divided lites (exhibit 6).

Building K (1980)

Building K is located west of the main warehouse building along South 7th Street. It has concrete siding and aggregated concrete siding with aluminum windows (exhibit 7).

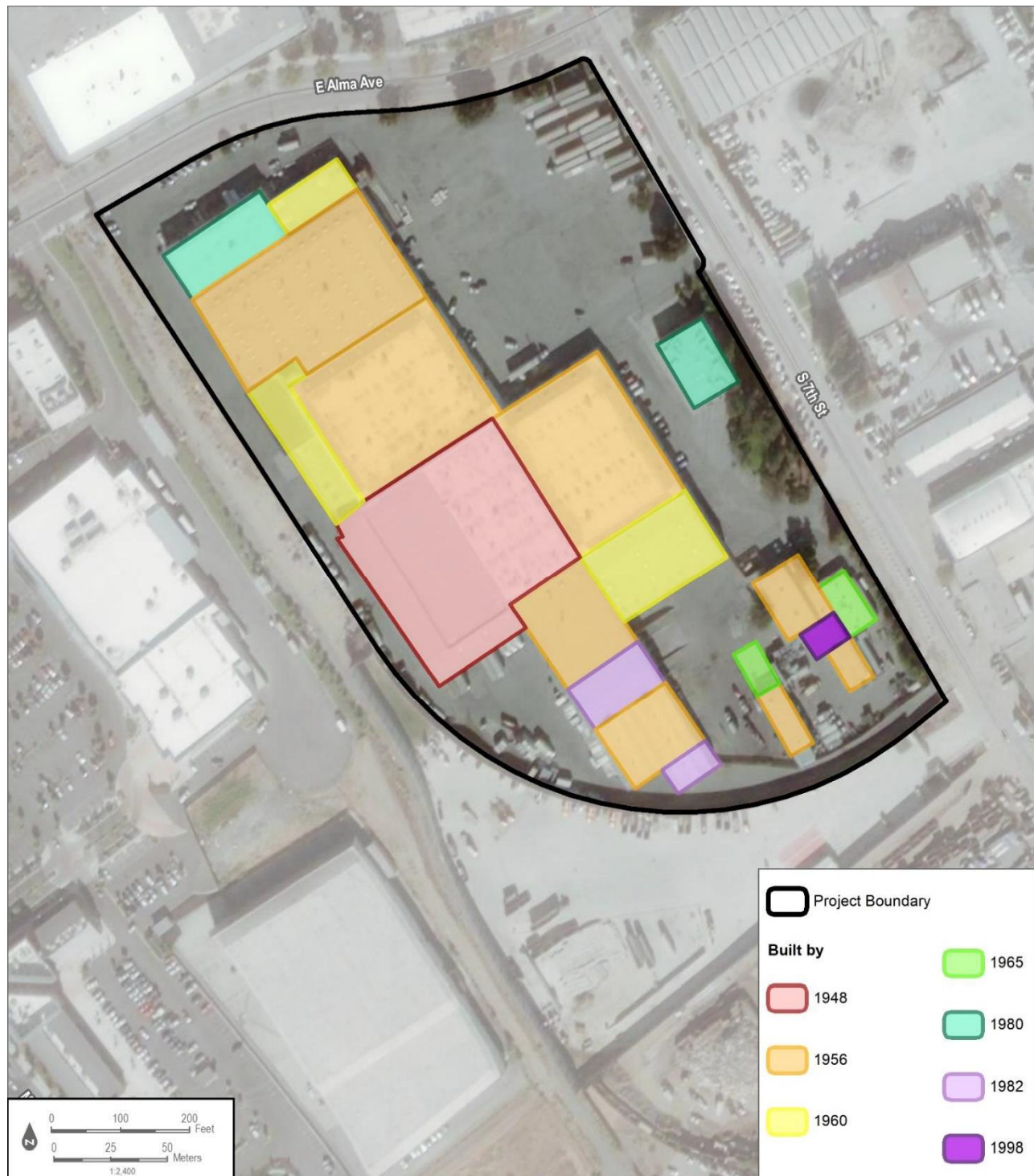


Exhibit 1. The project site showing the additions and developments made over the course of its history



Exhibit 2. The east façade of the north portion of the main building that was visible in aerials by 1956, view facing southwest



Exhibit 3. The south and west elevations of the structure that were present by 1948, view facing north



Exhibit 4. The west façade of the south part of the building mostly built by 1960 with additions done between 1980 and 1982, view facing north



Exhibit 5. Auxiliary building L constructed between 1960 and 1965



Exhibit 6. Auxiliary Building N constructed by 1956



Exhibit 7. Auxiliary building K, constructed between 1980 and 1982

Identified Alterations

Dudek staff visited the City of San José Public Permit Search on February 22, 2021 and reviewed all available permits pertaining to the subject property (AIN 6284-025-018). Observed alterations are also included in this section with dates stated where known:

- Pre-1948. Three structures were constructed
- Pre-1956. Three additions to the north and one to the south of the main building were constructed and three auxiliary buildings were constructed, including auxiliary building N
- Pre-1960. One addition to the north and one to the west of the main building
- Pre-1965. More auxiliary buildings were constructed on the lot including auxiliary building L
- Pre-1980. Auxiliary building K constructed to the east of the main structure
- 1982. Addition constructed to the south of the main structure (#020263)
- 1995. Permit for storefront improvements (#959332)
- 1997. Building permit to change a window to a door, to add a second exit door (#979202)
- 1997. Building permit to enlarge a truck door, and cut in new windows (#978773)
- 2008. Permit for a lot line adjustment among three parcels on a 33.07 gross acre site (#051253: withdrawn)
- 2015. Proposed new 370,000 square-foot warehouse building (including administrative offices) in a heavy industrial zoning district (#008103)
- 2016. Fee estimate- new 149,512 square foot industrial building valuation \$15,000,000 (# 116845)
- 2017. To vacate right of way on South 7th Street that varies between 2 feet to 22 feet with the reservation of public service easements over water (#105736)

5.2 NRHP/CRHR Statement of Significance

Criterion A/1: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Archival research did not uncover any associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history. The building was a fruit packing warehouse and was owned by Sunsweet, as shown in the 1963 Sanborn map. San José was the original capitol of California, and although the capitol moved to Sacramento in 1852, the city still exhibited growth. Horticulture was a major industry in the valley surrounding the City and it came to grow 25 percent of the world's prune production by the 1930s. Fruit packing became one of the major industries within the City of San José beginning in 1871. According to historic aerial observation, the subject property was developed between 1939 and 1948, right when industrial development in the neighborhood began. It was an optimal development area due to its proximity to the Southern Pacific Railroad. However, it was a relatively late fruit packing development as the industry had been in the city since the 1870s. Furthermore, it is not the earliest development for Sunsweet which had many plants in San José as far back as the 1910s, many of which still survive to this day. Thus, it was neither the first, last, nor only building constructed for this purpose in the Nation, State, County, or City nor was it the first, last, or only fruit packing building constructed during the period in San José. According to historic aerials, industrial development along to east side of Monterey Road had begun as early as 1939 before the subject property was developed. Therefore, the subject property was developed after this expansion pattern of industrial properties began in San José, and cannot be considered the cause of that influence, but rather the effect of the increasing numbers of industries seeking to establish properties along the railroad.

Although the construction of the subject property is representative of community growth during this period, the industrial plant is not known to be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of San José, Santa Clara County, the State of California, or the nation. Therefore, due to a lack of identified significant associations with events important to history, the subject property does not appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1.

Criterion B/2: That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

To be found eligible under B/2 the property must be directly tied to an important person and the place where that individual conducted or produced the work for which he or she is known. Archival research did not suggest that the subject property was the site of work, studies, or research efforts of national, state, or local importance. Archival research did not indicate that the subject property has any direct association with people who have worked, studied, or researched in this building over time and are known to be historic figures at the national, state, or local level. As such this property is not known to have any historical associations with people important to the nation's or state's past. Due to a lack of identified significant associations with important persons in history, the subject property does not appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2.

Criterion C/3: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The subject property is developed with a large fruit packing plant which had undergone multiple additions and new auxiliary buildings from 1948 into 1982. The packing plant itself is a hodgepodge of concrete buildings and metal framed buildings without any architectural style. The buildings maintain some of their industrial characteristics, including its unornamented elevations, loading docks, pedestrian and vehicular entrances, and a rail spur from the Southern Pacific Railroad. However, according to building permits, many of the original windows and doors have been replaced and/or modified and the scale of the original building is no longer discernable. As a result, the subject property has lost most of its integrity in the areas of design, materials, and workmanship.

Other examples of the building type are much more architecturally significant and are listed as city landmarks including the San José Water Works building, Wade Warehouse, John Stock & Sons Warehouse, Bayside Canning Company, and American Can Company Factory. These buildings exhibit a high level of design and retain more historic integrity than the subject property.

No information pertaining to the architect or engineer of the subject property was discovered during the course of research for this Project and so the building cannot be considered a representative work of a master within their field. Due to a lack of high artistic value, a lack of evidence to suggest the buildings are associated with a master architect, and compromised integrity, the subject property does not appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3.

Criterion D/4: That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

There is no evidence to suggest that this property has the potential to yield information important to state or local history. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4.

San José Statement of Significance

1. *Its character, interest or value as part of the local, regional, state or national history, heritage or culture*

The subject property does not have any character, interest or value as part of the local, regional, state, or national history, heritage, or culture.

2. *Its location as a site of a significant historic event*

The subject property is not the site of a significant historic event

3. *Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the local, regional, state or national culture and history*

The subject property is not identified with a person who significantly contributed to the local, regional, state, or national culture and history.

4. *Its exemplification of the cultural, economic, social or historic heritage of the City of San José*

The subject property is an example of a building associated with fruit packing, an important industry in San José. However, it is not exemplary as it was a relatively late example of the building and it does not have any architectural merit.

5. *Its portrayal of the environment of a group of people in an era of history characterized by a distinctive architectural style*

The subject property does not portray the environment of a group of people in an era of history characterized by a distinctive architectural style.

6. *Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen*

The subject property is an example of the industrial architectural type, but it does not embody a distinguishing characteristic and lack historic integrity.

7. *Its identification as the work of an architect or master builder whose individual work has influenced the development of the City of San José; and*

The subject property is not known to be associated with any known architect or master builder.

8. *Its embodiment of elements of architectural or engineering design, detail, materials or craftsmanship which represents a significant architectural innovation or which is unique*

The subject property does not embody any elements of architectural or engineering design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship which represents a significant architectural innovation, or which is unique.

Integrity Discussion

The subject property has undergone several alterations. Between the years 1948 and 1982, numerous additions have been added to the original buildings on the subject property. From observing aerial photography, it can be observed that the footprint of the building has drastically grown through the years. In the 1990s, as discussed in section 3.4, there are permits for changes to the store front, the altering of window openings into door openings, the expanding of door openings, and the change of many windows. This means that the integrity of Workmanship, Design, and Materials has been impacted. The building retains integrity of location; however, the broad setting has been noticeably changed by the demolition of buildings and/or the construction of new buildings, such as 1404 and 1510 South 7th Street (1991), 1450 Monterey Road (2014), San José 1402 Monterey Road/El Primero high

School (2000) 123 E. Alma Avenue (1981), and 1393 South 7th Street/Simkins Athletic Building (1990). The building retains integrity of feeling and association as it still displays characteristics of an industrial complex. In summary, the subject property does not retain the requisite integrity and does not rise to the level of significance required for designation at a national, state, or local level.

Summary of Evaluation Findings

The buildings located on 1605 South 7th Street do not appear to be eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR or as a San José Landmark due to their lack of historical and architectural significance. As such, the current evaluation has assigned a 6Z California Historical Resource Status Code to the property (6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR, or Local designation through survey evaluation). Additionally, the property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a) (2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Resources Code, and it does not appear to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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6 Findings and Conclusions

As a result of Dudek's research, field survey, and property significance evaluation, the following section presents a summary of eligibility conclusion for the subject property in the vicinity of the APE as well as an effects analysis of the Project.

6.1 Summary of Findings

Archaeological Resources: Dudek's background research, survey, and subsurface testing found no evidence potentially significant archaeological resources within the APE. The Project will likely have no impact on archaeological resources. No further effort regarding the discovery of archaeological resources on the subject property is recommended. Because there is always some chance of finding archaeological deposits, the Project should proceed under a plan that accounts for the inadvertent discovery of potentially significant archaeological resources and human remains.

Built Environment Resources: As a result of extensive archival research, field surveying, and significance evaluation, the subject property does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or local inventory, due to a lack of significant historical associations and historic integrity considerations. Therefore, the property located at 1605 South 7th Street (Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 477-08-037) is not recommended as a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA and has been assigned a California Historical Resource Status Code of 6Z (found ineligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or local designation through survey evaluation). Dudek recommends a CEQA finding of no impact for the Project regarding built environment cultural resources as currently designed. No additional effort for built environment cultural resources is recommended for this Project.

6.2 Management Recommendations

Archaeological Resources: Because there is always some chance of finding archaeological deposits, the Project should proceed under a plan that accounts for the inadvertent discovery of potentially significant archaeological resources and human remains. Dudek recommends the following language, or equivalent, be part of the Project's conditions compliance effort moving forward:

1. In the event that archaeological resources (sites, features, or artifacts) are exposed during construction activities for the Project, immediately stop all construction work occurring within 100 feet of the find until a qualified archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find. The archaeologist will determine whether additional study is warranted. Should it be required, the archaeologist may install temporary flagging around a resource to avoid any disturbances from construction equipment. Depending upon the significance of the find under CEQA (14 CCR 15064.5[f]; California Public Resources Code, Section 21082), the archaeologist may record the find to appropriate standards (thereby addressing any data potential) and allow work to continue. If the archaeologist observes the discovery to be potentially significant under CEQA, preservation in place or additional treatment may be required.
2. In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if potential human remains are found, immediately notify the lead agency (City of San José) staff and the Santa Clara County Coroner of the discovery. The coroner would provide a determination regarding the nature of the remains within 48 hours of notification. No further excavation or disturbance of the identified material, or any area reasonably suspected to overlie additional remains, can occur until a determination has been made. If

the County Coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, of Native American ancestry, the coroner would notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the Native American Heritage Commission must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the Most Likely Descendant from the deceased Native American. Within 48 hours of this notification, the Most Likely Descendant would recommend to the lead agency their preferred treatment of the remains and associated grave goods.

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Appendix A

Confidential Records Search Results

Appendix B

Sacred Lands File Search Results

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691
916-373-3710
916-373-5471 Fax
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project Name: Dudek 13240_1605 7th Street San Jose Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment

County: Santa Clara

USGS Quad Name: San Jose East

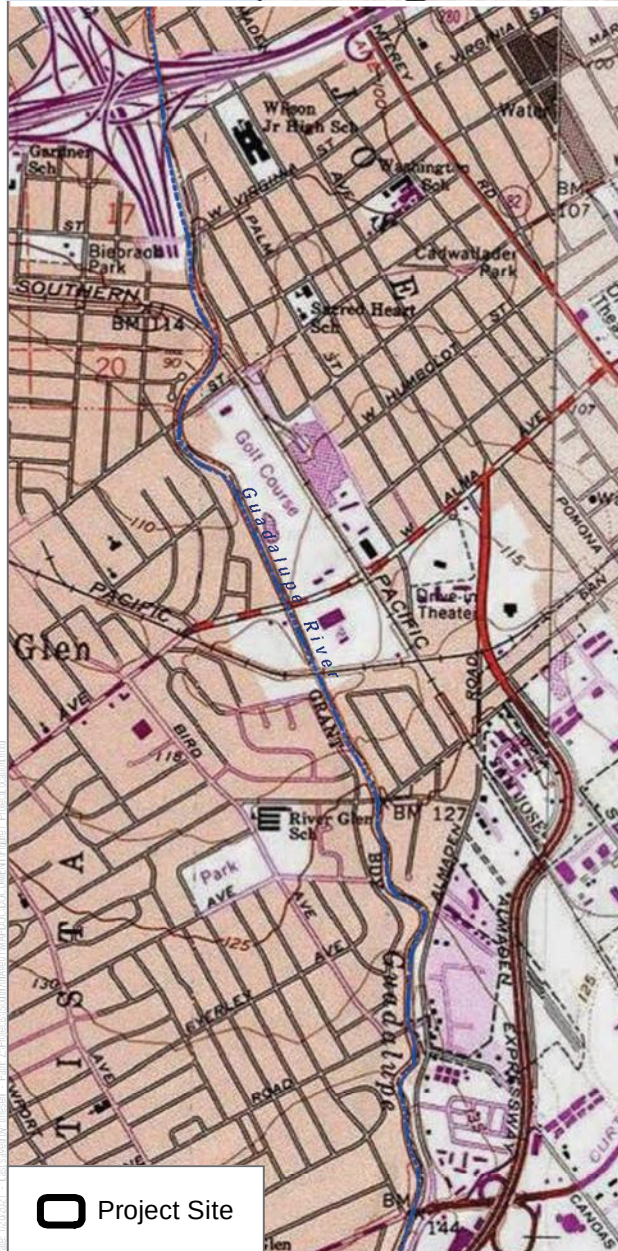
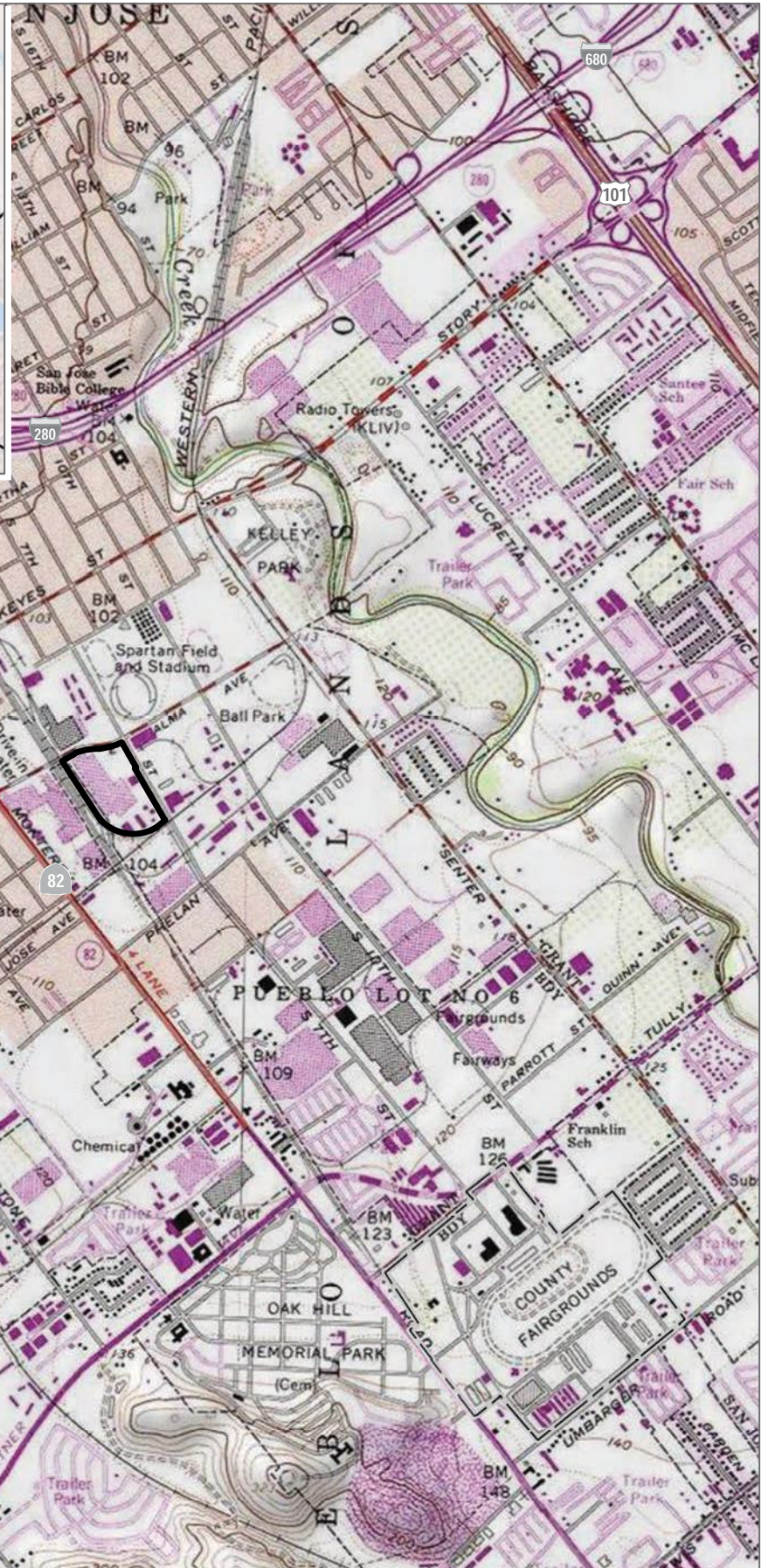
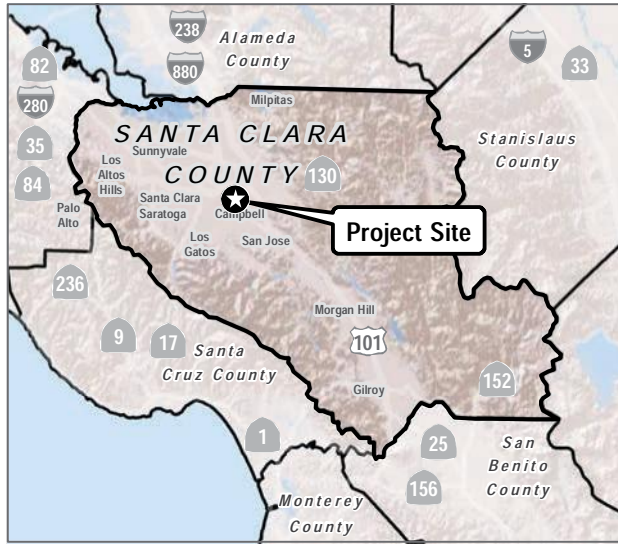
Township: 07S **Range:** 01E **Section(s):** 16 and 21

Company Name and Contact Information:

Dudek
725 Front Street Suite 400
Santa Cruz, CA 95060
(831) 212-3886
jschlagheck@dudek.com

Project Description:

Extended Phase I Archaeological Assessment and a Historic Resources Evaluation Report for a project that proposes to demolish an existing industrial complex and construct a new, 94,325 square feet warehouse building and related site improvements. The proposed project is located on the 17.71-acre property (Assessor's Parcel Number 477-08-037) at 1605 South 7th Street in the City of San José, California.





NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 4, 2021

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John Schlagheck, MP, RPA, Archaeologist
Dudek

Via Email to: jschlagheck@dudek.com

Re: Dudek 13240, 1605 7th Street, San Jose Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Project, Santa Clara County

Dear Mr. Schlagheck:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Sarah.Fonseca@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Sarah Fonseca
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Santa Clara County
2/4/2021**

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band

Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 5272
Galt, CA, 95632
Phone: (916) 743 - 5833
vlopez@amahmutsun.org

Costanoan
Northern Valley
Yokut

North Valley Yokuts Tribe

Timothy Perez, MLD Contact
P.O. Box 717
Linden, CA, 95236
Phone: (209) 662 - 2788
huskanam@gmail.com

Costanoan
Northern Valley
Yokut

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

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

Costanoan

The Ohlone Indian Tribe

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

Bay Miwok
Ohlone
Patwin
Plains Miwok

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

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

Costanoan

Rumsen Am:a Tur:ataj Ohlone

Dee Dee Ybarra, Chairperson
14671 Farmington Street
Hesperia, CA, 92345
Phone: (760) 403 - 1756
rumsenama@gmail.com

Costanoan

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

Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD
Contact
1615 Pearson Court
San Jose, CA, 95122
Phone: (408) 673 - 0626
kanyon@kanyonconsulting.com

Costanoan

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

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

Costanoan

North Valley Yokuts Tribe

Katherine Perez, Chairperson
P.O. Box 717
Linden, CA, 95236
Phone: (209) 887 - 3415
canutes@verizon.net

Costanoan
Northern Valley
Yokut

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Dudek 13240, 1605 7th Street, San Jose Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Project, Santa Clara County.

1605 7th Street San Jose Redevelopment Project

Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search

Date	Contact Type	From	To	Communications
01/26/2021	Email	Dudek	Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)	Request Sacred Lands file (SLF) search and list of Native American contacts in the Project Area
02/04/2021	Letter via Email	Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)	Dudek	Sacred Lands File search indicated negative results. Included list of Native American contacts for the Project Area
02/09/2021	Email	Dudek	Tad Stern and Danae Hall, Kimley-Horn	NAHC SLF results letter and list of Native American contacts for the project area. City of San Jose (CEQA Lead Agency) to conduct outreach according to Kimley-Horn.

Appendix C

DPR Forms for 1605 South 7th Street

State of California & The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 22 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1605 South 7th Street

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad San José, CA Date 1978 T 7S; R 1E; of Sec 21; Mount Diablo B.M.

c. Address 1605 South 7th Street City San José Zip 95112

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 600184 mE/ 4130575 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN: 477-08-037

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

1605 South 7th Street is developed with a complex of buildings including a single-story warehouse with a large irregular footprint and three main auxiliary buildings. Additions were made to the warehouse into the 1980s. The main parking area is at the northeastern corner of the lot, while truck loading mainly takes place at the southwest corner of the lot. There are four smaller auxiliary buildings at the southeast corner of the lot. See Continuation Sheet.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP8. Industrial Building

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) The south and west elevations of the warehouse, view facing north, Dudek

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Circa 1948 (Historic Aerials)

*P7. Owner and Address:
Amazon.com Services LLC
1605 South 7th Street
San José, CA 95112

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Fallin Steffen,
Dudek, 38 N Marengo Ave.,
Pasadena, CA 91101

*P9. Date Recorded: 3/4/2021

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Pedestrian

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Cultural Resources
Inventory and Evaluation
for the Delivery Station

Building at 1605 South 7th Street, San José, Santa Clara County, California. 2021. Dudek.

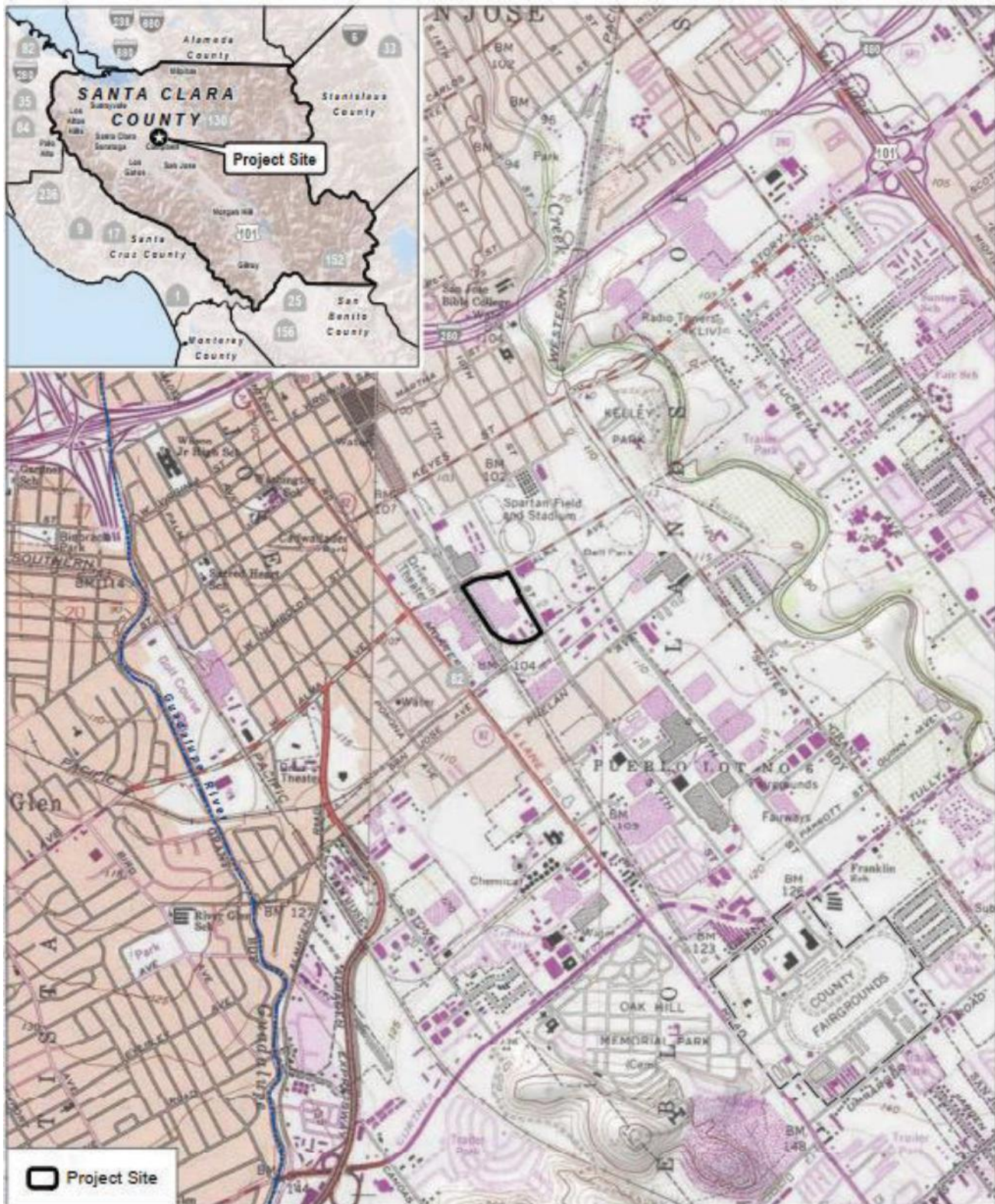
*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☒ Other (List): Sketch Map

Trinomial

Page 2 of 22 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1605 South 7th Street
 *Map Name: Alpine, California *Scale: 1:24,000 *Date of map: 1997 (2000 ed.)



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1605 South 7th Street *NRHP Status Code 6Z
Page 3 of 22

B1. Historic Name: 1605 South 7th Street
B2. Common Name: 1605 South 7th Street
B3. Original Use: Industrial Building B4. Present Use: Industrial Building
*B5. Architectural Style: N/A

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
The subject property was constructed circa 1948 (Historic aerials). By 1956, three additions to the north and one to the south of the main building were constructed and three auxiliary buildings were constructed including building N (historic aerials). By 1960, one addition was constructed to the north and one to the west of the main building (historic aerials). By 1965, more auxiliary buildings were constructed on the lot including auxiliary building L (historic aerials). In 1980, auxiliary building K was constructed to the east of the main structure. **See Continuation Sheet.**

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____ *B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown
*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area N/A

Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

Historical Overview

The following historic context addresses relevant themes concerning the history of the Project site. It begins with the historical development of the San José area, starting first with the Spanish period, followed by the Mexican and American settlement periods, post-WWII development and concluding with the history of the subject property in the APE. **See Continuation Sheet.**

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____
*B12. References:

See Continuation Sheet.

B13. Remarks:

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

See Sketch Map attachment

*B14. Evaluator: Hanna Winzenried, MSc
*Date of Evaluation: April 2021

(This space reserved for official comments.)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1605 South 7th Street

Page 4 of 22

***P3a. Description (continued):**

There are four smaller auxiliary buildings at the southeast corner of the lot. An auxiliary building is situated the east of the main structure with some landscaping to the south and east. There is some shrubbery along the outline of the lot but most of the lot is paved over. The property and its development over time can be observed in Exhibit 1.

Main Warehouse (1948-1982)

The main portion of the building is of reinforced concrete construction with wood and steel posts and trusses with concrete flooring. There are several additions to the main building including steel framed storage and loading sheds. There are various roof shapes including flat roofs, shallow gabled roofs, and shallow mansard roofs. Some portions of the building are clad in concrete block and some are clad in metal. There are several window types mainly consisting of steel industrial windows. There are truck openings and pedestrian doors on all the elevations of the building (exhibit 2, 3, and 4). The original sections present by the 1948 aerials is the loading dock that connects to the train. Large additions were added to the south, west, and north by 1956. By 1960, there were smaller additions to the south, east, and north of the building. Smaller additions were added to the north and south of the building. Auxiliary buildings to the main warehouse include Building L, Building N, and Building K.

Building L (1960)

Building L is an auxiliary building located on the southeast corner of the subject property. It has metal clad siding, a shallow gabled roof, and wood windows with 1/3 divided lites (exhibit 5).

Building N (1956)

Building N is another auxiliary building located west of Building L. It is a metal clad building with clerestory iron industrial windows and wood windows with 2/4 divided lites (exhibit 6).

Building K (1980)

Building K is located west of the main warehouse building along South 7th Street. It has concrete siding and aggregated concrete siding with aluminum windows (exhibit 7).

SKETCH MAP

Property Name: 1605 South 7th Street

Page 5 of 22

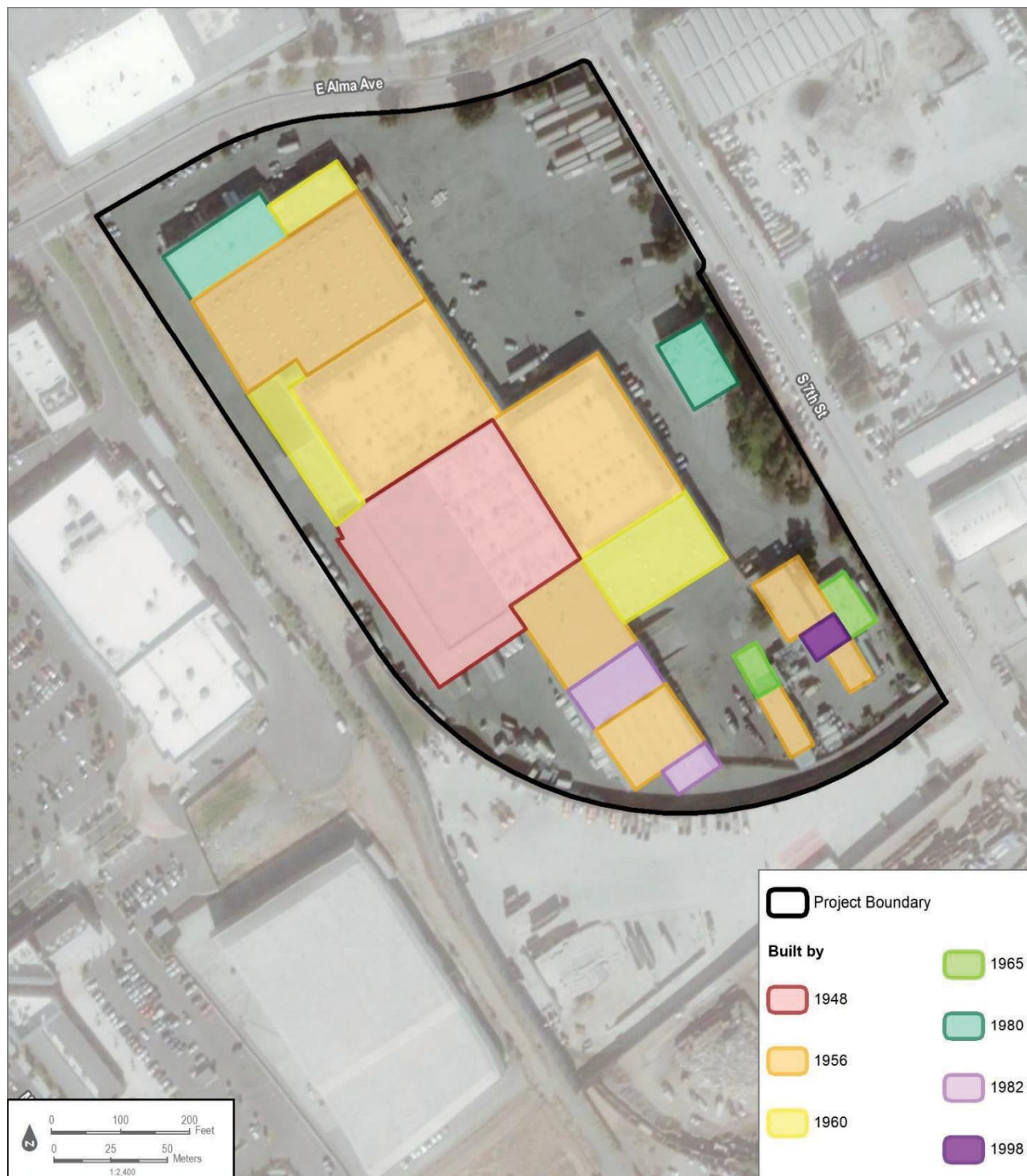


Exhibit 1. The project site showing the additions and developments made over the course of its history

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1605 South 7th Street

Page 6 of 22



Exhibit 2. The east façade of the north portion of the main building that was visible in aerials by 1956, view facing southwest

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1605 South 7th Street

Page 7 of 22



Exhibit 3. The south and west elevations of the structure that were present by 1948, view facing north

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1605 South 7th Street

Page 8 of 22



Exhibit 4. The west façade of the south part of the building mostly built by 1960 with additions done between 1980 and 1982, view facing north

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1605 South 7th Street

Page 9 of 22



Exhibit 5. Auxiliary building L constructed between 1960 and 1965



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1605 South 7th Street

Page 10 of 22

Exhibit 6. Auxiliary Building N constructed by 1956



Exhibit 7. Auxiliary building K, constructed between 1980 and 1982

***B6. Construction History (continued):**

A permit was issued in 2008 for a lot line adjustment among three parcels on a 33.07 gross acre site (#051253: withdrawn). In 2015, there was a proposal for a new 370,000 square acre warehouse building including administrative offices in a heavily industrial zoning district (#008103). In 2016, plans changed, and a fee estimate for a new 149,512 square foot industrial building was planned valuing at \$15,000,000 (#116545). In 2017, there was a permit to vacate right of way on South 7th Street that varied between 2 feet and 22 feet with the reservation of public service easements over water (#10736).

***B10. Significance (continued):**

Historical Overview of San Jose

Spanish Period (1769-1821)

Spanish settlement of the Santa Clara Valley began in 1769 with the initial exploration by Sargent José Ortega of the Portolá Expedition. The valley was noted as having favorable conditions for settlement including fertile land, available timber, and a constant source of fresh water. In 1777, Franciscan brothers José Joaquín Moraga and Fray Tomás de la Peña Saravia of Spain established the Mission Santa Clara de Asís. The mission was located on the southern end of the San Francisco Bay, on a site originally chosen by Jan Bautista de Anza, the Spanish Pathfinder. Santa Clara was the eighth California Mission established out of a total of twenty-one. The development of missions to convert the local Native

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1605 South 7th Street

Page 11 of 22

Americans was a common strategy of Spanish colonization in the Americas and acted as a dominating force during the period. Mission Santa Clara was intended to serve as the sister mission to Mission Dolores in San Francisco, and acted as the anchor to the South Bay by receiving good and services for the area (Laffey 1992; A and A 2011; SCU 2018).

In the same year the mission was established, 1777, San José became the first pueblo or town settlement in Spanish California, located on the eastern bank of the Guadalupe River. The pueblo was given its official name in 1778 of El Pueblo de San José de Guadalupe. The Guadalupe River acted as the natural boundary between the lands controlled by the mission and the pueblo. There was tension between the people that occupied the mission and those that lived in the nearby pueblo over land and water rights in the surrounding area. This tension was subsided when on the orders of Father Magin de Catalá a road was built by Native Americans to link the mission with the pueblo named the Alameda (Laffey 1992; A and A 2011).

The pueblo located at San José's primary function was to supplement the crops grown in the missions to support other granaries in Monterey and San Francisco. Although the settlement, which was originally located near the Guadalupe River, was subject to severe winter flooding and the site of the pueblo was moved approximately one mile south to higher ground in 1791. The center of the final pueblo site was the current site of Market Street Plaza. One of the first actions taken towards permanent settlement was the building of a dam above the settlement that collected water for distribution throughout the town. Homes at this time were small adobe structures, which were clustered around the water irrigation system, the market square, and the crossing of the roads to Monterey, the Santa Clara Mission, and the embarcadero at Alviso (Laffey 1992; A and A 2011).

The area remained agriculturally based with early colonists planting corn, beans, wheat, hemp and flax and in addition to setting out small vineyards and orchards. A portion of the crops were taxed for the support of the local presidios and their soldiers, while others were traded in Monterey for manufactured goods imported from Spain and Mexico. In 1810, a civil war had erupted in Mexico and as a result California was cut off from Mexico and all of its trade. Within the next decade, the Santa Clara Valley economy began to lag due to changing administrative policies of the newly established Mexican government. With rising tensions to the south, the control the Spanish Crown possessed over the Santa Clara Valley soon began to be challenged (Laffey 1992; Butler 2002).

Mexican Period (1821-1848)

The Mexican War of Independence was won against the Spanish Crown in 1821, eleven years after its outbreak, which made San José a part of the First Mexican Empire. Despite Mexico's victory in 1821, it was not until May 10, 1825 that San José acknowledged that it was no longer a Spanish settlement. In 1824, Mexico passed a law in order to encourage settlement of vacant lands and boost the colonization of California. The Mexican government began dividing up land that was once owned by the Catholic Church to the highest bidder. Any citizen, either foreign or native, had the ability to select a tract of unoccupied land as long as it was a specific distance away from the missions, pueblos, and local Native Americans. The Mexican Secularization Act of 1833 ensured that the Mexican government would repossess most of the lands owned by the Franciscan missionaries under the Spanish Crown, about 1,000,000 acres per mission (Lamar 1998; Laffey 1992; Butler 2002).

In 1777, El Pueblo de San Jose de Guadalupe was established by Governor Filipe de Neve. Outside of the Pueblo, thirty-eight land grants were issued in the Santa Clara Valley between 1833 and 1845. However, the subject property is located within the Pueblo de San

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1605 South 7th Street

Page 12 of 22

Jose de Guadalupe. Today, San Jose, as it is now known, is the oldest civil settlement in California.

In 1835, San José's population of approximately 700 included 40 foreigners comprised of both Americans and Englishmen. American immigration to the pueblo had continued to increase and the town's population rose to 900 in 1845 primarily due to American immigration. The influx of foreigners changed the character of the pueblo from a Mexican village into a bustling American town. By 1846, the native Californios began to express their concern for the overrunning of California by the increasing wealthy Anglo-American community. While the Spanish period of rule was characterized as an agrarian village, Mexican rule with the contribution of foreigners began to settle San José as a small-scale commercial hub. The open policy of immigration to the Santa Clara Valley to encourage colonization worked against the area's locals and soon their way of life began to disappear, leading way to the Americanization of California (Laffey 1992; Butler 2002).

American Period (1846-1945)

On May 13, 1846, the United States declared war on Mexico. Only three months later, Captain Thomas Fallon along with 19 men entered San José on July 14, 1846 and raised the American flag over its town hall during the Bear Flag Revolt. The Mexican-American war had ended by 1848 through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. As a result of the treaty California along with most of the other western states was added to the United States first as a territory, then as a state on September 9, 1850. Santa Clara County was one of the original counties of California, being formed the same year of statehood in 1850. San José was both the capital of the unorganized territory of California as well as the state's first official capital. On March 27, 1850, San José became one of the first incorporated cities along with San Diego and Benicia (Laffey 1992; Lamar 1998).

Closely following the annexation of the State of California, gold was discovered in the Sierra foothills which resulted in a sudden influx of population to the state. San José became a supply city for the many immigrants and Americans arriving to California looking to strike rich in the Gold Rush. Locals to the area became wary of the large number of Americans arriving to the valley prior to statehood and fled to Mission Santa Clara. The remaining town of San José responded to the stimulus of gold mining by constructing hotels, houses of entertainment, restaurants, saloons, and stores that provided merchandise to miners. The combination of miners and legislators and businessmen who moved to San José after the city was named the capitol caused the population to jump from 4,000 in 1850 to 21,500 in 1900. Between 1850 and 1900, San José began developing its infrastructure to support the new population with a gas service, piped in clean water, a citywide sewer system, a streetcar system, and in 1864 a railroad line between San Francisco and San José. Urban development in San José took off during the 1860s, despite the capital being moved from the city in 1852, it continued to grow through the following two decades (C of SJ 2016; Laffey 1992; Lamar 1998).

The California Gold Rush began to wane when the productivity of the mines fell off around 1855. As a result, many immigrants and Americans looked to cities and their surrounding fertile lands as their next economic endeavor. Orchards and vineyards were large contributors to the growth with various types of fruit trees being set out in East San José, Milpitas and the North Valley. In the 1870s, new communities such as Willows, Los Gatos, Saratoga and Berryessa began replacing orchards with sections of residential development. The area north of the subject site, known as the Spartan Keys, was annexed in the mid-1800s. South of the Spartan Keys was mainly used as agricultural land until the middle of the 20th century when it became more urbanized. However, there were a few early food packing plants along the rail line. Although, orchards remained a dominant part

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1605 South 7th Street

Page 13 of 22

of the landscape well into the 1960s. The most popular orchard type was the prune. By the 1930s, 83% of the valley's orchards were for the raising of prunes with Santa Clara Valley producing 25% of the world's total trade of the fruit. With the large quantity of fruit being grown in the area, the Santa Clara Valley emitted the smell of ripening fruit earning it the nickname, The Valley of Heart's Delight (Laffey 1992; Burrill and Rodgers 2006). The Southern Pacific Railroad was established in 1884 and was a branch line leading from the Central Pacific Railroad into Southern California running through the city of San Jose. The Southern and Central Pacific Railroads meant that San Jose had access to outside suppliers and markets and industrial areas were concentrated near the railroads by the beginning of the twentieth century (Laffey, 1992: 13).

San José continued its prosperity with three projects, which were initiated in 1929: the connection of the Bayshore Freeway between San José and San Francisco, the development of the water conservation program, and the establishment of Moffett Field as a Navy base. The city continued to expand out horizontally, replacing orchards with residential developments, although the fruit industry continued to dominate the valley. The American Can Company and the Continental Can Company had their canning plants in San José and were responsible for seventy-five percent of the tin cans produced for the entire country. The combination of the agriculture industry with the associated manufacturing and infrastructure were the leading sources of employment in the area all the way until 1952 when agriculture fell out of favor in replacement of large-scale urban expansion, industrialization, and the start of the tech industry (Laffey 1992; PAST 2009).

Post-WWII Development (1945-1947)

San José's second largest period of change since the Gold Rush came at the end of World War II with the arrival of new technology-based industries to the valley. The new companies were partially enticed by Stanford University, which since 1930 had emerged as the leader in the field of electronics. Companies including Hewlett-Packard, Philco-Ford, General Electric, IBM, and Lockheed's research laboratory formed the emerging Silicon Valley. These companies, paired with the local business community being open to non-agriculturally based industries, generated a fertile landscape for industrial expansion and immense population growth (Laffey 1992; PAST 2009).

Although the emerging Silicon Valley created an attraction to the area, the fruit processing industry remained the dominant employer in 1950. Seeing the variety and availability of jobs, after WWII thousands of service members and defense workers relocated to the Santa Clara Valley for their G.I. Bill-assisted homes, creating a surge in residential construction. The newly appointed city manager, Anthony Peter Hamann, who immediately after entering office in 1950 began an aggressive annexation program which greatly helped to facilitate this construction boom. Between 1945 and 1970, the city approved over 1,400 annexations, including small "shoestring" annexations designed to capture desirable subdivisions, commercial centers, and street intersections. The city growth between 1950 and 1960 resulted in an influx of buildings dating from this period of expansion for every function including civic, industrial, commercial, religious and residential (Laffey 1992; PAST 2009; CSJ 2011).

The population of San José in 1950 was 95,280 and the land area of the city totaled 17 square miles. By 1969, the population had grown to 495,000 and expanded to include 136 square miles of recently incorporated land. In order to help facilitate the rising population, San José International Airport, the regions primary airport, would have to expand as well. In 1958, fifty-three acres were added to the airport with the purchase of land north of Brokaw Road between Kifer and the Guadalupe River, approximately one and a half miles from the subject site. In addition to the airport expansion, city manager A.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1605 South 7th Street

Page 14 of 22

P. Hamann took advantage of available federal funding of \$25 million through the 1952 Federal-Aid Highway Act. By 1958, construction had begun on Interstate 280, which connected the center of San José to the larger Bay Area highway system. Interstate 880, which runs west of the subject site, was originally proposed in 1933 as an expansion to the short Route 69. Throughout the 1950s, I-880 underwent several extensions to connect San José to Oakland along the eastern shore of the San Francisco Bay (Laffey 1992; PAST 2009; SJC 2018).

A.P. Hamann retired as City Manager in late 1969, leaving behind a city that would be virtually unrecognizable two decades prior. The immense amount of annexations led to a large amount of suburban sprawl from the city's downtown, which was facilitated by the newly constructed and expanded highway system. With the need for open land the original landscape of orchards was replaced with commercial, industrial and residential developments. The farm town became a cannery and regional business center, and with the emergence of Silicon Valley, a center for technological industry. The subject area displays the shift from early orchards and farming to industrial building surrounded by dense residential developments (Christensen 1997).

Development History of 1605 South 7th Street

No building permits pre-1982 were found so historic aerials, sanborn maps, and other resources were used to research the history of the property located at 1605 South 7th Street. By 1939, the Spartan Stadium was constructed within the APE northeast of the subject property. The railroad spurs to the west of the property, belonging to Southern Pacific Railroad were also visible. South and southeast of the subject property were agricultural fields and to the west, there was some industrial development along Monterey Road. By the late 1940s the area was transforming into an industrial area. According to historic aerials, by 1948, three abutting industrial structures were constructed on the subject parcel. By 1956, three more structures were constructed to the north and one to the south were constructed. Additionally, three auxiliary buildings were constructed on the southeast corner of the parcel. Neighboring parcels were also being developed with industrial buildings at this time. By 1960, there was an addition to the north and west of the structure.

According to the 1963 sanborn map, the complex was used by Sunsweet Growers as a dried fruit warehouse, and it can be assumed that Sunsweet Growers was the original owner of the subject property. Sunsweet Growers begin in 1917 as a cooperative named California Prune and Apricot Growers to try and stabilize prices of the fruits (Sunsweet, 2020). By the 1930s, 83% of the valley's orchards produced prunes and Santa Clara Valley produced 25% of the word's trade (Laffey, 1992: 8). Fruit packing was a large industry in San José due to all the agriculture surrounding the city starting in 1871. Other support industries such as can factories and food processing became important in the late 19th century. A canning machinery factory was started in 1890 by W.C. Anderson and by 1928, it grew to become Food Machinery Corporation. These early industrial buildings were located near shipping points and railway transportation (Laffey, 1992: 8). Sunsweet had numerous packing plants all over California, most of which were in San José, including one at 595 Lincoln Avenue, 2670 Alum Rock Avenue, 570 Cinnabar, 8th and Jackson Street, 405 North First, 740 W. San Carlos Street, and others. Many of these are from the early 20th century, meaning the packing plant located at 1605 South 7th Street was a relatively later construction compared to many of the other packing plants (Vasona Branch, 2020). Rails from the Southern Pacific Railroad broke off and lead to a loading shed on the west side of the main structure and would lead back to the Southern Pacific Railroad. While Sunsweet did not own the subject property for its whole history, it appears that it was used for food packing until 2020 when Piedmont

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1605 South 7th Street

Page 15 of 22

Partners LLC (retailers of prepared foods and drinks) sold the building to its current owners.

In 1965, more auxiliary buildings were constructed on the southeast corner of the lot. More industrial developments were constructed around the subject property. 1980 aerial photographs show that a new auxiliary building was constructed east of the main structure and in 1982, two additions were added to the southern part of the building (#020263). In 1995, there was a permit for storefront improvements (#959332) and in 1997 there were permits to change a window to a door, to add a second exit door, to enlarge a truck door, and cut in new windows (#979202 and #978773).

Identified Alterations

Dudek staff visited the City of San José Public Permit Search on February 22, 2021 and reviewed all available permits pertaining to the subject property (AIN 6284-025-018). Observed alterations are also included in this section with dates stated where known:

- Pre-1948. Three structures were constructed
- Pre-1956. Three additions to the north and one to the south of the main building were constructed and three auxiliary buildings were constructed, including auxiliary building N
- Pre-1960. One addition to the north and one to the west of the main building
- Pre-1965. More auxiliary buildings were constructed on the lot including auxiliary building L
- Pre-1980. Auxiliary building K constructed to the east of the main structure
- 1982. Addition constructed to the south of the main structure (#020263)
- 1995. Permit for storefront improvements (#959332)
- 1997. Building permit to change a window to a door, to add a second exit door (#979202)
- 1997. Building permit to enlarge a truck door, and cut in new windows (#978773)
- 2008. Permit for a lot line adjustment among three parcels on a 33.07 gross acre site (#051253: withdrawn)
- 2015. Proposed new 370,000 square-foot warehouse building (including administrative offices) in a heavy industrial zoning district (#008103)
- 2016. Fee estimate- new 149,512 square foot industrial building valuation \$15,000,000 (# 116845)
- 2017. To vacate right of way on South 7th Street that varies between 2 feet to 22 feet with the reservation of public service easements over water (#105736)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1605 South 7th Street

Page 16 of 22

NRHP/CRHR Statement of Significance

The property located at 1605 South 7th Street does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP or CRHR, either individually or as part of an existing historic district.

Criterion A/1: That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Archival research did not uncover any associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history. The building was a fruit packing warehouse and was owned by Sunsweet, as shown in the 1963 Sanborn map. San José was the original capitol of California, and although the capitol moved to Sacramento in 1852, the city still exhibited growth. Horticulture was a major industry in the valley surrounding the City and it came to grow 25 percent of the world's prune production by the 1930s. Fruit packing became one of the major industries within the City of San José beginning in 1871. According to historic aerial observation, the subject property was developed between 1939 and 1948, right when industrial development in the neighborhood began. It was an optimal development area due to its proximity to the Southern Pacific Railroad. However, it was a relatively late fruit packing development as the industry had been in the city since the 1870s. Furthermore, it is not the earliest development for Sunsweet which had many plants in San José as far back as the 1910s, many of which still survive to this day. Thus, it was neither the first, last, nor only building constructed for this purpose in the Nation, State, County, or City nor was it the first, last, or only fruit packing building constructed during the period in San José. According to historic aerials, industrial development along to east side of Monterey Road had begun as early as 1939 before the subject property was developed. Therefore, the subject property was developed after this expansion pattern of industrial properties began in San José, and cannot be considered the cause of that influence, but rather the effect of the increasing numbers of industries seeking to establish properties along the railroad. Although the construction of the subject property is representative of community growth during this period, the industrial plant is not known to be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of San José, Santa Clara County, the State of California, or the nation. Therefore, due to a lack of identified significant associations with events important to history, the subject property does not appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1.

Criterion B/2: That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

To be found eligible under B/2 the property must be directly tied to an important person and the place where that individual conducted or produced the work for which he or she is known. Archival research did not suggest that the subject property was the site of work, studies, or research efforts of national, state, or local importance. Archival research did not indicate that the subject property has any direct association with people who have worked, studied, or researched in this building over time and are known to be historic figures at the national, state, or local level. As such this property is not known to have any historical associations with people important to the nation's or state's past. Due to a lack of identified

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1605 South 7th Street

Page 17 of 22

significant associations with important persons in history, the subject property does not appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2.

Criterion C/3: That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The subject property is developed with a large fruit packing plant which had undergone multiple additions and new auxiliary buildings from 1948 into 1982. The packing plant itself is a hodgepodge of concrete buildings and metal framed buildings without any architectural style. The buildings maintain some of their industrial characteristics, including its unornamented elevations, loading docks, pedestrian and vehicular entrances, and a rail spur from the Southern Pacific Railroad. However, according to building permits, many of the original windows and doors have been replaced and/or modified and the scale of the original building is no longer discernable. As a result, the subject property has lost most of its integrity in the areas of design, materials, and workmanship.

Other examples of the building type are much more architecturally significant and are listed as city landmarks including the San José Water Works building, Wade Warehouse, John Stock & Sons Warehouse, Bayside Canning Company, and American Can Company Factory. These buildings exhibit a high level of design and retain more historic integrity than the subject property.

No information pertaining to the architect or engineer of the subject property was discovered during the course of research for this Project and so the building cannot be considered a representative work of a master within their field. Due to a lack of high artistic value, a lack of evidence to suggest the buildings are associated with a master architect, and compromised integrity, the subject property does not appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3.

Criterion D/4: That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

There is no evidence to suggest that this property has the potential to yield information important to state or local history. Therefore, the property does not appear eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4.

City of San José Statement of Significance

1. *Its character, interest or value as part of the local, regional, state or national history, heritage or culture*

The subject property does not have any character, interest or value as part of the local, regional, state, or national history, heritage, or culture.

2. *Its location as a site of a significant historic event*

The subject property is not the site of a significant historic event

3. *Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the local, regional, state or national culture and history*

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1605 South 7th Street

Page 18 of 22

The subject property is not identified with a person who significantly contributed to the local, regional, state, or national culture and history.

4. *Its exemplification of the cultural, economic, social or historic heritage of the City of San José*

The subject property is an example of a building associated with fruit packing, an important industry in San José. However, it is not exemplary as it was a relatively late example of the building and it does not have any architectural merit.

5. *Its portrayal of the environment of a group of people in an era of history characterized by a distinctive architectural style*

The subject property does not portray the environment of a group of people in an era of history characterized by a distinctive architectural style.

6. *Its embodiment of distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen*

The subject property is an example of the industrial architectural type, but it does not embody a distinguishing characteristic and lack historic integrity.

7. *Its identification as the work of an architect or master builder whose individual work has influenced the development of the City of San José; and*

The subject property is not known to be associated with any known architect or master builder.

8. *Its embodiment of elements of architectural or engineering design, detail, materials or craftsmanship which represents a significant architectural innovation or which is unique*

The subject property does not embody any elements of architectural or engineering design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship which represents a significant architectural innovation, or which is unique.

Integrity Discussion

The subject property has undergone several alterations. Between the years 1948 and 1982, numerous additions have been added to the original buildings on the subject property. From observing aerial photography, it can be observed that the footprint of the building has drastically grown through the years. In the 1990s, as discussed in section 3.4, there are permits for changes to the store front, the altering of window openings into door openings, the expanding of door openings, and the change of many windows. This means that the integrity of workmanship, Design, and Materials has been impacted. The building retains integrity of location; however, the broad setting has been noticeably changed by the demolition of buildings and/or the construction of new buildings, such as 1404 and 1510 South 7th Street (1991), 1450 Monterey Road (2014), San José 1402 Monterey Road/El Primero high School (2000) 123 E. Alma Avenue (1981), and 1393 South 7th Street/Simkins Athletic Building (1990). The building retains integrity of feeling and association as it still displays characteristics of an industrial complex. In summary, the subject

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1605 South 7th Street

Page 19 of 22

property does not retain the requisite integrity and does not rise to the level of significance required for designation at a national, state, or local level.

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Appendix D

Preparer's Qualifications

Ryan T. Brady, RPA

Archaeologist

Ryan Brady is an archaeologist with 21 years' cultural resources management experience throughout California and Nevada and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for prehistoric archaeology. Mr. Brady has extensive experience in the San Francisco Bay area and the central California coast and has been based out of Santa Cruz County since 2007. He acts as project manager, principal investigator, field director, and other roles on Dudek's Bay Area projects that range from large-scale infrastructure developments to single-site evaluations and surveys. Mr. Brady assesses archaeological finds in the context of clients' legal responsibilities under local, state (CEQA), or federal (Section 106) regulations. Since joining Dudek in 2016, Mr. Brady has addressed cultural resources relevant to a variety of Environmental Impact Report and other compliance contexts.

Education

California State University, Monterey Bay Master Plan EIR, California State University, Monterey Bay. 2017–2019. Mr. Brady addressed the cultural resources component of the EIR for an updated Master Plan. The work involved a records search, reconnaissance survey, Native American consultation, and preparation of the cultural resource section for the EIR.

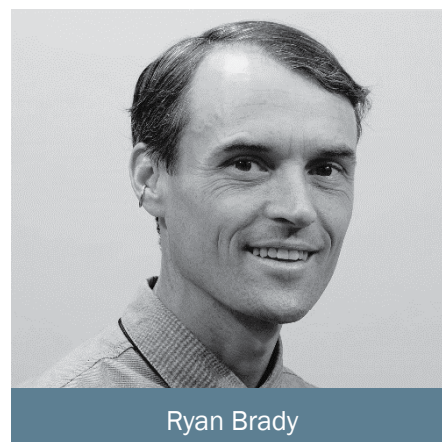
San Francisco State University Master Plan EIR, San Francisco State University. 2018–present. Mr. Brady addressed the cultural resources component of the EIR for an updated Master Plan. The work involved a records search, reconnaissance survey, Native American consultation, and preparation of the cultural resource section for the EIR.

UC Santa Cruz Great Meadow Bike Path, University of California, Santa Cruz, 2019. As project manager, Mr. Brady supervised a cultural resources inventory and assessment for upgrades to an existing bike path. The survey encompassed 37 acres. Six historic-age cultural resources and a NRHP-eligible District were located within the project area. Potential impacts to the resources were assessed relative to mitigation measure established in the UCSC Long Range Development Plan EIR, along with project-specific mitigation measures.

Upper Quarry Kiln Assessment and Stabilization, University of California, Santa Cruz, 2018. Mr. Brady addressed the cultural resources component of the project. The work involved a records search, reconnaissance survey, Native American consultation, and preparation of the cultural resource report.

Cultural Resources Inventory for the UCSC Modular Student Housing Project, University of California, Santa Cruz. 2016. Mr. Brady served as cultural resources Principal Investigator for the proposed development project.

UC Elkus Ranch Master Plan EIR, San Mateo County, University of California. 2017–2018. Mr. Brady addressed the cultural resources component of the EIR for an updated Master Plan. The work involved a records search, a Sacred Lands



Education

*California State University,
Sacramento
MA, Anthropology*

*Universitat Autònoma de
Barcelona
Visiting Researcher*

*University of California, Davis
BA, Anthropology, Spanish minor*

License

*Register of Professional
Archaeologists, No.16181*

Professional Affiliations

*Society for American Archaeology
Society for California Archaeology*

File search with NAHC, an intensive survey of 141 acres on the UC Elkus Ranch Property, an extended Phase I and Phase II evaluation of two newly recorded resources and a site record update for previously recorded resource.

Data Recovery along Sand Hill Road, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California. As a field archaeologist, hand excavated trenches for data recovery at an interior Bay Area occupation site.

Infrastructure

Caltrain Electrification Project. Joint Powers Board. 2016-present. As Principal Investigator, Mr. Brady implements and reports upon cultural inventory and compliance efforts under Section 106 of the NHPA, Joint Power Board, Project Memorandum of Agreement, CEQA, and local Guidelines. General responsibilities include management of Native American monitors, built environment specialists and archaeologists, management of cultural monitoring implementation and site treatment, client reporting, meetings and report preparation. Implementation of mitigation includes exploratory archaeological investigations at multiple NRHP-eligible resources.

State Route 17 Shaded Fuel Break Cultural Resource Management, Santa Clara FireSafe Council, Santa Clara County. Mr. Brady acted as project manager for this fast-paced multi-pronged project to reduce wildfire hazards in Santa Clara County along a 6.5 mile stretch of SR-17. Implemented under a governor's executive order to fast-track the critical project, Dudek worked with CalFire, the FireSafe Council and other stakeholder who included the MidPeninsula Open Space District, Caltrans, and local communities. Dudek developed a GIS-based cultural resource sensitivity model, implemented an intensive survey, prepared a bilingual Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP), presented WEAP training to all project personnel, and monitored vegetation thinning activities near archaeological sites. The research and survey identified and recorded 38 new archaeological sites, 11 isolates, and updated 2 of 6 previously recorded sites in the project area.

Newell Creek Dam Inlet/Outlet Replacement Project, City of Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California. As project manager, Brady supervised Section 106 compliance for a cultural resource assessment related to the inlet/outlet infrastructure improvement for the Newell Creek Dam. Work involved a CHRIS records search, Native American coordination, a 60-acre field survey, and reporting. No cultural resources were identified.

Interlake Tunnel Project Cultural Resource Investigations, Monterey County Water Resource Authority, Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties, California. 2016-2018. Mr. Brady acted as Principal Investigator for the cultural resources investigation component of a CEQA study related to raising the elevation capacity for the San Antonio Reservoir. The inventory covered over 1200 acres and recorded 18 prehistoric and historic sites.

San Felipe Restoration Project, Santa Clara County. As Project Archaeologist/Principal Investigator, Mr. Brady managed cultural resource investigations, Native American consultation, and archaeological and Native American monitoring of construction. Pre-construction cultural resource discoveries were documented and assessed for CRHR-eligibility. SHPO reviewed and concurred with findings. Additional unanticipated discoveries were made during project implementation and construction monitoring. Dudek documented and addressed the additional finds.

Construction Monitoring for the Malech Road Water Supply Line, Lewis and Tibbitts Inc., San Jose, California. Managed cultural resource monitoring for establishing a new water line at a facility managed by the County of San Jose. A California Historic Landmark and prehistoric site were located in the vicinity of the project.

Level 3 Fiber Optic Line- Sacramento to Berkeley Segment, Level 3 Communications, Alameda, Contra Costa, Solano Counties, California. As lead archaeological monitor, Mr. Brady directed the archaeological monitoring field program for a construction project with up to five archaeological monitors working daily. Tasks included construction monitoring, evaluating potential finds, extended Phase I excavations and coring at Bay Area sites, and coordination with Native American partners.

Kathryn Haley, MA

Principal Architectural Historian

Kathryn Haley is a senior architectural historian with over 17 years of professional experience in historic/cultural resource management. Ms. Haley has worked on a wide variety of projects involving historic research, field inventory, and site assessment conducted for compliance with Section 106, NEPA, and CEQA throughout California. Ms. Haley specializes in California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), evaluations of built environment resources, including water management structures (levees, canals, dams, ditches), buildings (residential, industrial, and commercial), and linear resources (railroad alignments, roads, and bridges). She specializes in managing large-scale surveys of built environment resources including historic district evaluations. Ms. Haley meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for historian and architectural historian. Moreover, she has served as project manager, coordinator, historian, and researcher for a wide variety of project. She is also experienced in the preparation for National Register nominations, as well as Historic American Building Survey (HABS), Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), and Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS) documents.

Dudek Project Experience

Laguna Creek Diversion Retrofit Project, CEQA Compliance and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permitting – City of Santa Cruz, Bonny Doon, California. June 2020 – Ongoing. Role: Lead architectural historian, project manager for built environment, co-author of the Cultural Resources Inventory, Evaluation and Finding of Effect Report for the Laguna Creek Diversion Retrofit Project.

University of California Berkeley (UC Berkeley), Clark Kerr Campus (CKC) Beach Volleyball Complex EIR, UC Berkeley, Alameda County, California. January 2020 - Ongoing. Role: Ms. Haley is serving as lead architectural historian on the project, assisting UC Berkeley with the SHPO correspondence, and preparing the technical finding of effect/SOIS analysis for the project. The CKC Beach Volleyball Complex Project which is located within National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) District No. 82000962 *State Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind* (also known as *California Schools for the Deaf and Blind*) (historic district).

The Keiser Avenue Reconstruction Project, City of Rohnert Park, Sonoma County, California. 2019. Role: Lead architectural historian for the project and co-authored the historical resources evaluation report.

Bidwell & El Rancho Verde Parks Master Plan, Cities of Hayward and Union City, Alameda County, California. 2020. Role: Ms. Haley co-authored the cultural resources technical report and provided QA/QC.

Education

California State University, Sacramento
MA, Public History, 2004

California State University, Sacramento
BA, History, 2001

Professional Affiliations

California Council for the Promotion of History
(former Treasurer)

California Preservation Foundation

Employment History

ICF. Senior Architectural Historian/Historian.
Sacramento, California. 06/2003 – 12/2018.

California State Archives. Graduate Archival Intern.
Sacramento, California. 09/2001 – 12/2004.

References

Chris Kuzak, MA

Senior Environmental Planner (former Caltrans
District 3 PQS for Architectural History)

Caltrans Environmental Management Office
(916) 548-6559 (cell)

Monte Kim, PhD

Senior Architectural Historian

Parsons Brinkerhoff/High Speed Rail
(916) 201-9451 (cell)

S. Joe Griffin, M.A., RPA

Chief; Cultural, Recreational, and Social
Assessment Section US Army Corps of Engineers
(916) 557-7897 (office line)

Mitigation Implementation for 3093 Broadway (Historic American Building Survey and Interpretative Signage), Oakland, CA – The Martin Group, City of Oakland, Alameda County, California. 2020. Role: Ms. Haley provided senior level technical support and QA/QC for this project. Dudek prepared local level Historic American Building Survey (HABS) documentation of the Connell Motor Company Building in Oakland, California and interpretative signage were included as mitigation requirements outlined in the Environmental Impact Report for this project.

1624 Mission Street, SOIS Compliance Analysis, City and County of Santa Cruz, California. 2019. Role: Ms. Haley provided senior level technical support and QA/QC for this project.

Santa Cruz Water Rights Project CEQA Compliance – City of Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz County, California. July 2020 – Ongoing. Role: Lead architectural historian and co-author the Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Santa Cruz Water Rights Project.

Santa Cruz Wharf Maintenance Project CEQA Compliance and USACE permitting- City of Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, California. January 2020. Role: Ms. Haley provided senior level guidance throughout the project and QA/QC on the inventory evaluation and finding of effect technical report.

Previous Relevant Project Experience

California High-Speed Rail (CHSR) from San Jose to Merced and Central Valley Wye Project Sections—California High-Speed Rail Authority/Parsons Transportation Group, Various Counties in California. 2010 to 2018. Role: lead historian and project coordinator for architectural history for the San Jose Merced and Central Valley Wye Project Sections.

East Bay Greenway (Lake Merritt BART to South Hayward BART), HNTB, Alameda CTC, Oakland, San Leandro, Hayward, and Alameda County, California. 2017 to 2018. Role: Technical lead for architectural history. Prepared HRER for Caltrans as part of the CEQA/NEPA documentation.

Doyle Drive and Presidio Mitigation Project for HABS, HAER, and HALS Documentation—Parsons Brinkerhoff, San Francisco, California. 2010 to 2014. Role: project coordinator, assistant historian, researcher, and co-author for compliance documents prepared for this project.

Healdsburg Avenue Bridge NEPA/CEQA Compliance—City of Healdsburg/Omni Means, California. 2012. Role: Lead historian Ms. Haley conducted a field survey and wrote the constraints analysis for historic resources. also prepared the HSPR, HRER and assisted in preparing the FOE for the project.

Interstate 80 (I-80)/I-680 Interchange Projects—Solano County Transportation Authority, Solano County, California. 2009. Role: Field survey and property recordation and evaluation lead All work was conducted according to Caltrans guidelines for compliance with Section 106.

Bayview/Hunters Point Transportation Improvements Project—City and County of San Francisco and Caltrans, California. 2007. Role: lead investigator for historic architectural resources. in identifying and evaluating historic properties in accordance with Caltrans guidelines.

East Bay Greenway (Lake Merritt BART to South Hayward BART), HNTB, Alameda CTC, Oakland, San Leandro, Hayward, and Alameda County, California. 2017 to 2018. Role: Technical lead for architectural history. Prepared HRER for Caltrans as part of the CEQA/NEPA documentation.

Mare Island Naval Shipyard, Treasure Island Naval Air Station, Naval Air Station Alameda, Historic Properties Inspection Report and Draft NRHP Nomination—Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Alameda, California. 2008. Role: Ms. Haley served as assistant historian in the preparation of historic properties inspection reports and a NRHP nomination for the Naval Air Station Alameda Historic District under the direction of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, in accordance with Section 106 and Section 110 of the NHPA.

John Schlagheck, RPA

Archaeologist

John Schlagheck is an archaeologist with 9 years' cultural resources management experience along California's Central Coast with a focus on the greater Monterey Bay and San Francisco Bay areas. Mr. Schlagheck acts as principal investigator, field director, and project manager for projects under local, state (CEQA), or federal (Section 106) regulations. He meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for prehistoric and historical period archaeology and his extensive work experience includes Phase I survey, Phase II evaluation, and Phase III data recovery projects. Mr. Schlagheck also has extensive client support and business development experience within the cultural resources management industry.

Mr. Schlagheck specializes in maritime archaeology and has been involved with numerous coastal and maritime projects in California, Mexico, and the Caribbean. His other subspecialties including obsidian studies, 16th century Asian stoneware, and the maritime aspects of California's Gold Rush.

Project Experience

Development

Phase I Assessment and Phase II Data Recovery and Evaluation Project: Haciendas III Housing Project, Salinas, California. Served as project manager and principal investigator for the initial assessment, monitoring, data recovery, and evaluation of found cultural resources for a housing project within the old Japantown area of Salinas, California. Found resources included a late 19th and early 20th century privy pit with Asian artifacts including ceramic and glass.

Archaeological Monitoring for the Rotary Playgarden Project, City of San Jose, California. Served as project manager and principal investigator for this project to construct a new public playground in north central San Jose, California.

Education

2009 and 2011 San Jose State University Archaeological Field School, Bush Hill Estate Plantation Project, Nevis, West Indies. Participated a graduate student in 2009 and student field supervisor in 2011 for an ongoing project to survey, excavate, and document the remains of a 17th century sugar plantation in the island nation of Nevis.

2011 HMS *Solebay* Joint San Jose State University/Texas A&M Maritime Archaeological Field School, Nevis, West Indies. As graduate student participated in mapping and recording the wreck of the HMS *Solebay*, an 18th century British warship. Logged 14 dives in a three-week period. Dives included survey, photo documentation, underwater artifact drawing, site measurement, and artifact recovery.

Education

*San Jose State University
MA, Applied Anthropology, 2011
Cabrillo College*

*AS, Archaeological Technology, 2009
Western Michigan University
BA, Geography, 1988*

Certifications

*Register of Professional
Archaeologists (RPA), No. 28577765
American Academy of Underwater
Sciences*

Professional Affiliations

*Society for California Archaeology
Society for Historical Archaeology*

Construction of a scale model of a “lighter” recovered from the 201 Folsom Maritime District Testing and Data Recovery Project, San Francisco, California. As staff archaeologist during fieldwork and principal investigator during subsequent documentation of a recovered Gold Rush era “lighter” craft used to transport people and supplies to/from ships at Yerba Buena cove circa 1849–1854. Documentation of the lighter included construction of a 1:12 scale basswood model. The model is now on display at the San Francisco Maritime Museum.

Manilla Galleon Project in association with Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH), Baja, California, Mexico. As a member of the U.S. research team for five field seasons and as principal investigator and author for the analysis of the stoneware portion of the artifact collection from the wreck site of a 16th century Manilla Galleon on the coast of Baja California.

Military

Cultural Resources Treatment and Discovery Plan, Military Ocean Terminal Concord (MOTCO) Pier 2 Modernization and Pier 3 Repair Projects, Concord, California. Served as lead author on the plan for discovery and treatment of found resources during a major renovation of facilities at the embarkation point at MOTCO.

Archaeological Monitoring for the Military Ocean Terminal Concord (MOTCO) Pier 2 Modernization and Pier 3 Repair Projects, Concord, California. Served as lead monitor for the underwater and near shore MEC (munitions and explosives of concern) clearing portion of this major renovation of facilities at the embarkation point at MOTCO.

Archaeological Monitoring for the Presidio of Monterey Landfill Long-Term Monitoring Project, Presidio of Monterey, California. Served as project manager and principal investigator for this project install methane gas monitoring wells at the old landfill site on the Presidio of Monterey.

Municipal

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: Watsonville Chromium 6 Water Treatment Watsonville, California. Served as project manager and principal investigator for a public agency project to retrofit the City of Watsonville’s drinking water system to reduce Chromium 6 levels.

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: Point Pinos Trail Project, Pacific Grove, California. Served as project manager and principal investigator for this project to construct a multipurpose path around the tip of the Point Pinos peninsula at the south headland of Monterey Bay.

Water/Wastewater

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment: Borregas Gulch Sewer Main Replacement Project, Santa Cruz County, California. Served as project manager and principal investigator for this project to construct a new sewer bypass.

Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory and evaluation for the Santa Cruz County Regional Transportation Commission Santa Cruz Branch Rail Line Storm Damage Repairs near Gallighan Slough, Santa Cruz County, California. Served as project manager and principal investigator for this NHPA Section 106 project to construct repairs to the Southern Pacific Railroad in south central Santa Cruz County. The project included documentation and evaluation of two new resources related to the branch rail line.

Relevant Previous Experience

Holman & Associates Archaeological Consultants, San Francisco, California. As Associate Archaeologist was the lead associate for business development in the Monterey Bay area and the principal investigator for projects in Santa Cruz, San Benito, and Monterey Counties (2011–2019).

Specialized Training

- Scientific Diver, American Academy of Underwater Sciences. 2011. Ongoing recertification anticipated.

Publications

Schlagheck, John. 2011. "Obsidian Trade a Sand Hill Bluff." *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology*. 2011, Vol. 25, p 1–17.

Schlagheck, John. 2020. "Stoneware of the Baja California Manilla Galleon." *In The Archaeology of Manilla Galleons in the Americas*. Roberto Junco and Scott Williams eds. Springer Press. (In press/Publication pending)

Presentations

"Obsidian Trade a Sand Hill Bluff," 2011. Presented at the Society for California Archaeology. Rohnert Park, California.

"Underwater Archaeology and the Cultural Resources of Monterey Bay," 2014. Presented to California State Parks Seacliff State Beach rangers and docents.

"Supporting a Community of Practice in Obsidian Studies at SJSU," 2015. Presented to graduate candidates and students of anthropology at San Jose State University. San Jose, California.

"Ugly Duckling and Work Horse: A 19th Century Lighter from San Francisco Bay's Yerba Buena Cove and its Scale Model", 2015. Presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Conference. Seattle, Washington.

"A Mid-19th Century Lighter from San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cove: Context, Documentation, and Conservation," 2015. Presented at the Society for American Archaeology. San Francisco, California.

"The Asian Stoneware from the Baja California Manilla Galleon," 2016. Presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Conference. Fort Worth, Texas.

Awards

James A. Bennyhoff Memorial Fund Award, Society for California Archaeology, 2009, a student research award supporting original research in California Archaeology.

Cabrillo College Anthropology and Archaeology Club Merit Scholarship, Cabrillo College, 2009, a student support award based on academic achievement.

Fallin Elizabeth Steffen, MPS

Architectural Historian

Fallin Steffen is an Architectural Historian with 3 years' experience in historic preservation, architectural conservation, and cultural resource management in the Monterey Bay Area and northern California. Ms. Steffen's professional experience encompasses a variety of projects for local agencies, private developers, and homeowners in both highly urbanized and rural areas, including reconnaissance- and intensive-level surveys, preparation of resource-appropriate and city-wide historic contexts, and historical significance evaluations in consideration of the NRHP, CRHR, and local designation criteria. Additionally, Ms. Steffen was appointed as a Commissioner to the Santa Cruz City Historic Preservation Commission assisting City Staff with design review and conformance with the Secretary of the Interior Standards for proposed residential, commercial and municipal projects involving historic properties.

Ms. Steffen meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Architectural History. She is experienced with interdisciplinary projects spanning private and public development, transportation, and water infrastructure, and maintains experience forming educational sessions about the identification of and best practices for the preservation of historic resources.

Dudek Project Experience (2018-present)

Proposed Demolition of Presidio of Monterey Buildings 118 & 119, Monterey, California. May 2019.

Ms. Steffen served as architectural historian for the project proposing the demolition of two stable structures located within the Lower Presidio Historic Park in Monterey, Ca, and authored the section 106 compliant evaluation report. Preparation of the report entailed the review of all previous documentation for the buildings, exterior fieldwork survey of the two structures, archival research, preparation of an appropriate historical context statement, evaluation of the buildings within the framework of NHPA, NRHP, CRHP, and local designation requirements, concurrence with previous findings, and the preparation of a letter to SHPO.

The Santa Fe Springs Transitional Living Center, Santa Fe Springs, California. April 2019.

Dudek was retained to prepare a historical resources evaluation report for the Santa Fe Springs Transitional Living Center project, which proposed the alteration of a mixed-use property within the project area limits, located at 12000 Washington Boulevard. Ms. Steffen served as architectural historian for the project and co-authored the historical resources evaluation report. Preparation of the report entailed extensive archival research, the composition of an appropriate historic context focused on the history of Santa Fe Springs, evaluation of the built features of the property within the framework of NRHP, CRHP, and local designation requirements, and the preparation of accompanying DPR forms.

The Kelser Avenue Reconstruction Project, Rohnert Park, California. March 2019.

The City of Rohnert Park retained Dudek to prepare a historical resources evaluation report for the proposed Keiser Avenue Reconstruction project, which proposed the demolition of a residential property within the project area limits, located at 5040 Snyder Lane. Ms. Steffen served as architectural historian for the project and co-authored the historical resources evaluation report. Preparation of the report entailed extensive archival research, the composition of an appropriate historic context focused on the history of Rohnert Park, evaluation of the built features of the property within the framework of NRHP, CRHP, and local designation requirements, and the preparation of accompanying DPR forms.

Education

*Tulane University, New Orleans, LA
Masters of Preservation Studies, 2015*

*University of California, Santa Cruz, CA
B.A. History of Art & Visual Culture,
Emphasis in Religion, 2010*

Professional Affiliations

California Preservation Foundation

Gilroy City-wide Historic Resource Inventory. City of Gilroy, California. 2018 - ongoing

Ms. Steffen served architectural historian and co-author for the City-wide historic context statement prepared for the City of Gilroy. Preparation of the historical context statement involved extensive archival research, coordination with the City of Gilroy and archival repositories, chronological period and theme identification, and developing the historical narrative for the City. As assistant field manager, Ms. Steffen participated in a City-wide architectural survey of over 3,400 buildings in Gilroy as part of the update the existing 1986 Historic Resources Inventory.

1605 Industrial Avenue Warehouse Project, San Jose, California. December 2018.

Ms. Steffen served as architectural historian and author of the architectural component of the cultural resources technical report. Preparation of the report entailed archival research, exterior survey fieldwork of a multi-building industrial complex, historical context development for north San Jose, historical significance evaluations for each resource in consideration of NRHP, CRHP, and local designation requirements, and the preparation of accompanying DPR forms.

50-56 Seaport Drive, Vallejo, California. November 2018.

Dudek was retained by the U.S. Coast Guard to complete a cultural resources evaluation of a property. Ms. Steffen served as architectural historian and co-authored the historical resource significance evaluation. Preparation of the report entailed archival research in local Vallejo repositories pertaining to Coast guard history, exterior survey fieldwork of the resource, historical significance evaluations for the resource in consideration of NRHP, CRHP, and local designation requirements, and the preparation of accompanying DPR forms.

970-992 17th Avenue, Santa Cruz, California. September 2018.

Ms. Steffen served as architectural historian and author of the architectural component of the historic resources evaluation report. Preparation of the report entailed archival research, exterior survey fieldwork of a multi-building industrial complex, historical context development for the Live Oak area on Santa Cruz County, historical significance evaluations for each resource in consideration of NRHP, CRHP, and local designation requirements, and the preparation of accompanying DPR forms. The proposed project involved the rezoning of two adjacent parcels totalling approximately 5-acres for the construction of a Kaiser Medical Facility.

North 16th Street Streetscape Project, Sacramento, California. July 2018.

Ms. Steffen served as architectural historian and prepared the historical resources evaluation report. Preparation of the report entailed exterior survey of 32 buildings along an approximately 1.0-mile stretch of 16th Street in Sacramento, development of appropriate historical contexts, and historical significance evaluation of buildings in the California Department of Transportation format in consideration of and in compliance with NEPA, Section 106 of the NHPA, CEQA, and local designation requirements.

Newel Creek Dam Inlet/Outlet Replacement Project, City of Santa Cruz, California. July 2018.

The City of Santa Cruz Water Department retained Dudek to prepare a historical resources evaluation report. Ms. Steffen served as architectural historian for the project and co-authored the historical resources evaluation report. Preparation of the report entailed extensive archival research, the composition of an appropriate historic context focused on the history of Santa Cruz's water supply, evaluation of the built features of both the Dam, associated features and the recreation area site within the framework of NRHP, CRHP, and local designation requirements, and the preparation of accompanying DPR forms. The project proposed the replacement of the inlet/outlet components of the Dam and the installation of an aerator.

Oakmont/Tamarind Warehouse Project. Rialto, San Bernardino County, California. 2018. Ms. Steffen served as architectural historian and co-author of the Cultural Resources Report for the Oakmont/Tamarind Warehouse Project. Ms. Steffen contributed building development write-ups for the report. The project proposed to construct a 156,500 sq. ft., one story warehouse on six adjoining parcels on approximately 8 acres.

Publications

Steffen, Fallin E. 2015. "Micro-Places & Preservation: Studying the Fields Associated with Material Culture in the Architectural Microhabitat". Graduate Practicum. December 2015.

Hanna Winzenried

Architectural Historian

Hanna Winzenried (HAN-uh WIN-zen-reed; she/her) is an architectural historian and historic preservation specialist with 9 years' of academic and professional experience. Prior to joining Dudek, Ms. Winzenried spent 1.5 years as an intern and Student Professional Worker with the City of Los Angeles, Department of Planning, in the Office of Historic Resources, Historic Preservation Overlay Zones Unit, and 3 years with Environmental Science Associates (ESA) as an Architectural Historian and Preservation Specialist.

Ms. Winzenried has expertise in the survey, research, and assessment of historic properties for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). She is an expert in the research and preparation of property and neighborhood histories, and the development of historic contexts for the evaluation of historic properties under federal, state, and local significance criteria. Additionally, she has substantial experience in analyzing projects for potential impacts to historical resources and developing and implementing mitigation measures to reduce impacts. With a background in architectural conservation, Ms. Winzenried is also a highly qualified historic preservation specialist with substantial experience providing historic preservation consultation services for rehabilitation and adaptive reuse projects and has prepared a variety of reports in support of these projects, including rehabilitation plans, Standards conformance reviews, and construction monitoring.



Hanna Winzenried

Education

*Oxford Brooks University
MSc, Historic Conservation, 2015*

*Brigham Young University
BA, European Studies, 2013*

Professional Affiliations

*The Society for the Protection of
Ancient Buildings*

Historic England

*National Trust for Places of
Historic Interest or Natural Beauty*

California Preservation Foundation

Previous Project Experience

Work Experience From ESA

Riverside Cement Company, Crestmore Plant HAER, Jurupa Valley, CA. ESA prepared two Historic American Engineering Records for the Crestmore Plant for the White Cement Mill and for the Stock House. The Riverside Cement Company, Crestmore Plant was a former cement plant that was initially constructed in 1909, although went through multiple periods of alteration. Developers proposed an industrial and open space development at the facility. As an architectural historian and preservation specialist, Ms. Winzenried helped drafts HAERs which had to be made as a mitigating measure for deconstruction of the historically eligible buildings, the White Cement Mill and the Stock House. Ms. Winzenried also oversaw the salvage of historic items and made inventories of the items for use of a future historic display(2021).

Department of Water and Power On-Call Environmental Services, Castaic Dam Modernization Project, CA. ESA prepared an Archeological report. Ms. Winzenried performed the intensive pedestrian survey of the Dam and prepared the

Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record of the historic bridge and intake dam before it was modernized (2020).

Morro Bay Water Reclamation Facility, EIR, Morro Bay, CA. As part of the EIR, Ms. Winzenried assessed the historic significance of buildings that would be potentially affected by the construction of new wastewater treatment facilities and new pipeline. Ms. Winzenried performed an intensive pedestrian survey of all of the buildings to be affected by the new facility and pipeline. Ms. Winzenried also assisted with historic research to assess historic significance of all possible historic buildings that would be affected (2019).

San Joaquin Field Division Liner Raise and Instrumentation Project, Kern and Kings County, CA. As assistant architectural historian, Ms. Winzenried assisted ESA with conducting a cultural resources technical study for the San Joaquin Field Division Liner Raise and Instrument Project in support of an IS/MND. Ms. Winzenried assisted with a cultural resources survey for the Project. The segments of the California Aqueduct and ancillary infrastructure at each Project component were documented, including turnouts, a culvert, a penstock, a check structure, overchutes, an operational bridge, and cinderblock utility buildings (2019).

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power On-Call Environmental Services, Building 11 Demolition Project, City of Los Angeles, CA. ESA was retained by LADWP to conduct a cultural resources assessment for Building 11 Demolition Project in support of an IS/MND. As the leading architectural historian, Ms. Winzenried completed two intensive pedestrian surveys of the Main Street LADWP facility of which Building 11 is a part. Ms. Winzenried also assisted with research and writing of the Cultural Resources Assessment Report. Ms. Winzenried found that Building 11 was built in 1912 and was acquired by LADWP in the 1920s when it was used for supplies and transformer storage. ESA is also helping with the design guidelines of the proposed project (2019).

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power On Call Environmental Services, 6236 S. St. Andrews Place, City of Los Angeles, CA. ESA wrote a Historic Resources Report in support for an MND. As an assistant architectural historian, Ms. Winzenried completed the intensive pedestrian survey. Ms. Winzenried also did research on the building and found that it was a furniture factory constructed in 1921 in South Los Angeles. However, the building did not have enough integrity from its period of significance to be considered historically significant. Ms. Winzenried wrote down her findings in the HRA (2019).

Publications

Winzenried, Hanna. 2015. *Knobs and Knockers: The Conservation of Arts and Crafts Metal Fixtures and Fittings* Oxford Brooks University. December 2015.