

Appendix E

Cultural Resources Technical Report



Morgan Hill Annexations and Urban Service Area Amendments Project

NON-CONFIDENTIAL Cultural Resources Technical Report

prepared for

City of Morgan Hill

City of Morgan Hill Planning Division
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May 2026

Please cite this report as follows:

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2026 Morgan Hill Annexations and Urban Service Area Amendments Project Cultural Resources Assessment, Santa Clara County, California. Rincon Consultants Project No. 25-17449. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, California

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Executive Summary

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Morgan Hill to conduct a cultural resources assessment for the Morgan Hill Annexations and Urban Service Area Amendments Project (Project), in Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, California. The four annexation sites included in this Project are:

- The Rose Orchard Court site (Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 773-32-015 and 773-32-016)
- The Butterfield Sports Park Expansion site (APN 817-06-001)
- The Condit Sports Facilities Expansion site (APNs 817-13-008 and 817-13-037)
- APN 825-06-022

For all four annexation sites, the Project would involve annexation Urban Service Area amendments to annex the sites into the City of Morgan Hill. For the Butterfield Sports Park Expansion site and Condit Sports Facilities Expansion site, the Project would also involve General Plan amendments to change the General Plan land use designations for the sites.

This assessment included a cultural resources records search of the California Historical Resources Information System, a Sacred Lands File search, a pedestrian survey of the annexation sites, Assembly Bill 52 and SB18 Native American consultation, a geoarchaeological analysis, and the preparation of this report to summarize the results of these activities.

The California Historical Resources Information System records search and archaeological pedestrian survey did not identify archaeological resources within the Project sites. However, the results of the Sacred Lands File search, Native American consultation and the Project's proximity to freshwater resources identified the potential for cultural resources to be identified in previously undisturbed soils during ground disturbing activities associated with the Project.

In addition, the pedestrian survey and background research identified one built environment resource, a residential property within the Condit Sports Facilities Expansion site with a listed address of 1250 Barrett Avenue. This property was recorded and evaluated for historical resources eligibility on Department of Parks and Recreation 523 forms (Appendix B). The property did not retain integrity and background research concluded the property was ineligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historic Resources and the National Register of Historic Places.

Based on the presence of both precontact and historic archaeological resources nearby, Native American consultation and the results of the Sacred Lands File search, the results of the geoarchaeological analysis, the Project is considered sensitive for archaeological resources and the following mitigation measures were recommended: Worker's Environmental Awareness Program training, Native American monitoring, and unanticipated discovery measures.

1 Introduction

The City of Morgan Hill retained Rincon Consultants Inc. (Rincon) to conduct a cultural resources study for the Morgan Hill Annexations and Urban Service Area (USA) Amendments Project (Project) in Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, California. This technical report documents the results of the study and tasks conducted by Rincon, specifically, a cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, Native American consultation, a geoarchaeological analysis, and a pedestrian survey. This study has been completed pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Morgan Hill is the lead agency under CEQA.

1.1 Project Site and Description

The Project is located in the city of Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, California (Figure 1)¹. Specifically, the Project encompasses portions of Sections 03, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 27, 29, 30, 33-35 of Townships T09S, T10S Range 03 on the *Mt. Madonna, Morgan Hill, Mt. Sizer and Gilroy, California*, United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles (Figure 2).

The proposed annexation and USA amendment sites ("annexation sites") are located within unincorporated Santa Clara County just outside of the City of Morgan Hill city limits (Figure 2) and encompass four different sites:

- Rose Orchard Court annexation and USA amendment area ("Rose Orchard Court site"): Assessor's Parcel Number [APN] 773-32-015 and 773-32-016 (Figure 3)
- Condit Sports Facilities Expansion annexation and USA amendment area ("Condit Sports Facilities Expansion site"): APNs 817-13-008 and 817-13-037 (Figure 4)
- Butterfield Sports Park Expansion annexation and USA amendment area ("Butterfield Sports Park Expansion site"): APN 817-06-001 (Figure 5)
- APN 825-06-022 annexation and USA amendment parcel. (Figure 5)

The Project would consist of annexations and USA amendments to annex the sites into the City of Morgan Hill. In addition, the Project would involve General Plan amendments for the Butterfield Sports Park Expansion site and Condit Sports Facilities Expansion site to change the General Plan land use designations for the sites. With the annexation and General Plan amendments, the Condit Sports Facilities Expansion site would have a General Plan land use designation of Public Facilities (PF) and a zoning designation of PF; the Butterfield Sports Park Expansion site would have a General Plan land use designation of PF and a zoning designation of PF; and APN 825-06-022 would have a General Plan land use designation of Residential Attached Low Density and a zoning designation of Residential Attached Low Density. The Project does not include any changes to or development on the APN 825-06-022 site. Accordingly, the analyses below focus exclusively on the Rose Orchard Court site, the Butterfield Sports Park Expansion site, and the Condit Sports Field Expansion site.

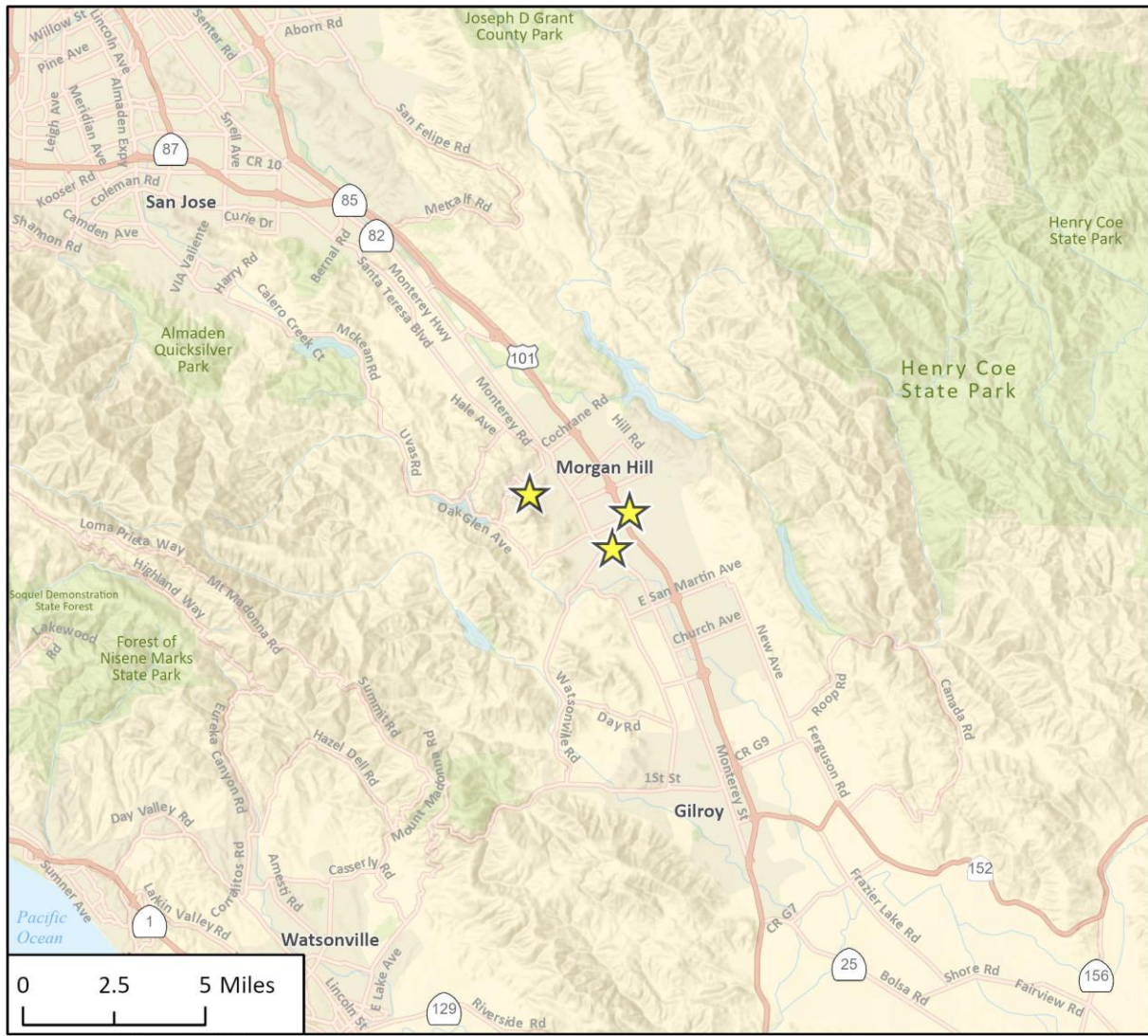
1.2 Personnel

Rincon Architectural Historian Principal Steven Treffers, MHP, and Director Justin Wisely, MA, provided management oversight for this cultural resources study, and served as the principal investigators for built environment and archaeological resources, respectively. Mr. Treffers and Mr. Wisely meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for history and architectural history, and prehistoric archaeology, respectively (National Park Service 1983). Reporting was completed by archaeologists Pedro Gonzalez and Catherine Johnson, with assistance by architectural historian Antonette Hrycyk and

¹ Figure 1 depicts three Project areas as APN 825-06-022 is shown at the same location as the Butterfield Sports Park Expansion due to the scale of the map.

Senior Archaeologist Heather Blind, MA. The cultural resources survey was completed by archaeologists Mia Guste and Diego Hamernik.

Figure 1 Regional Location



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Fig 1 Regional Location

★ Project Location

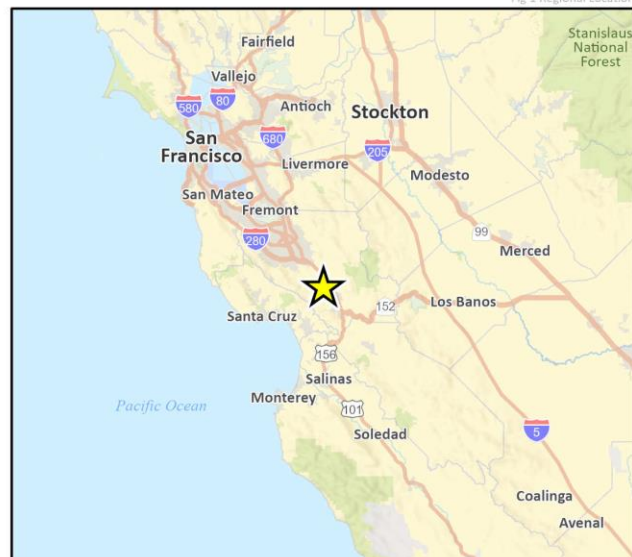
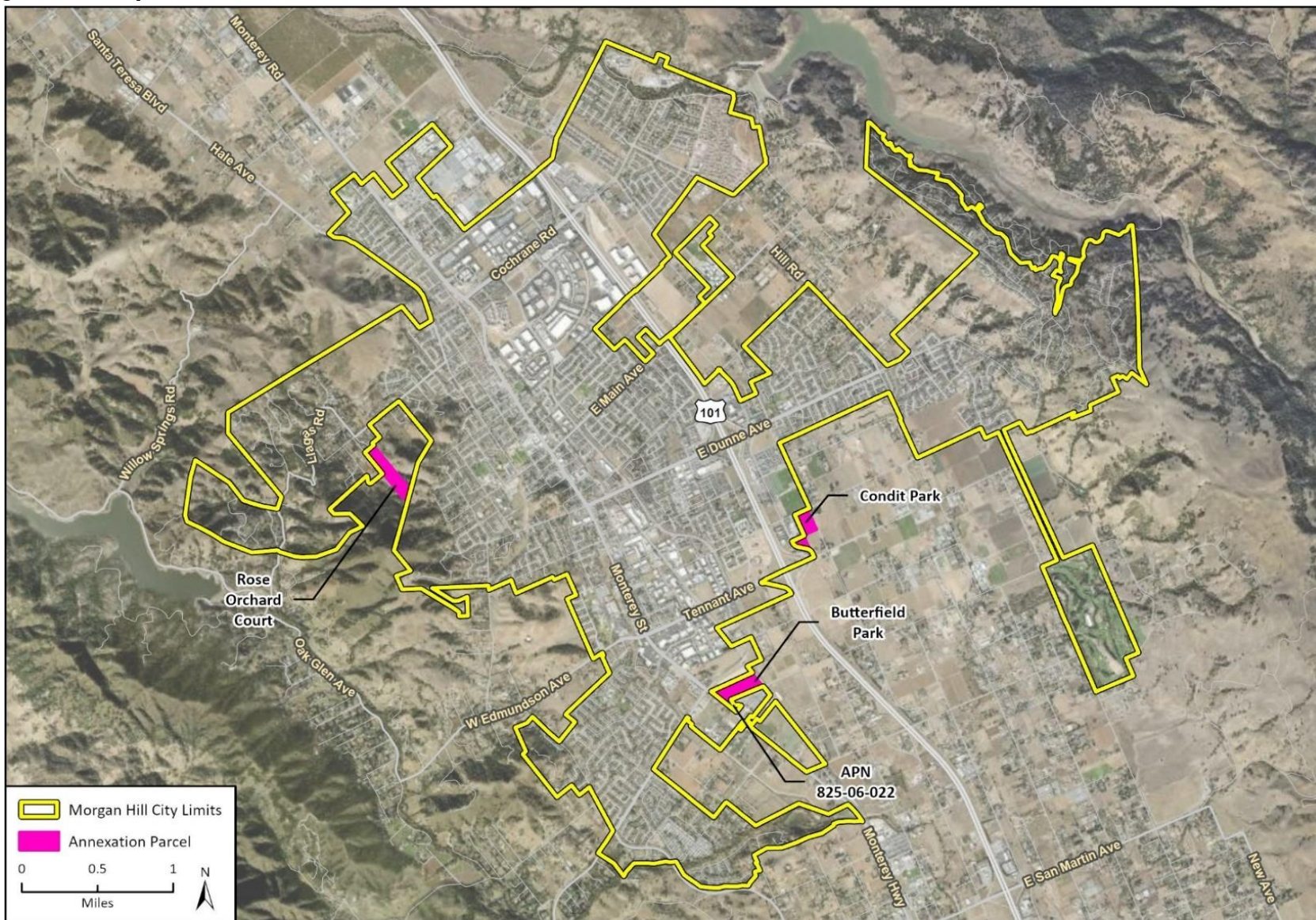
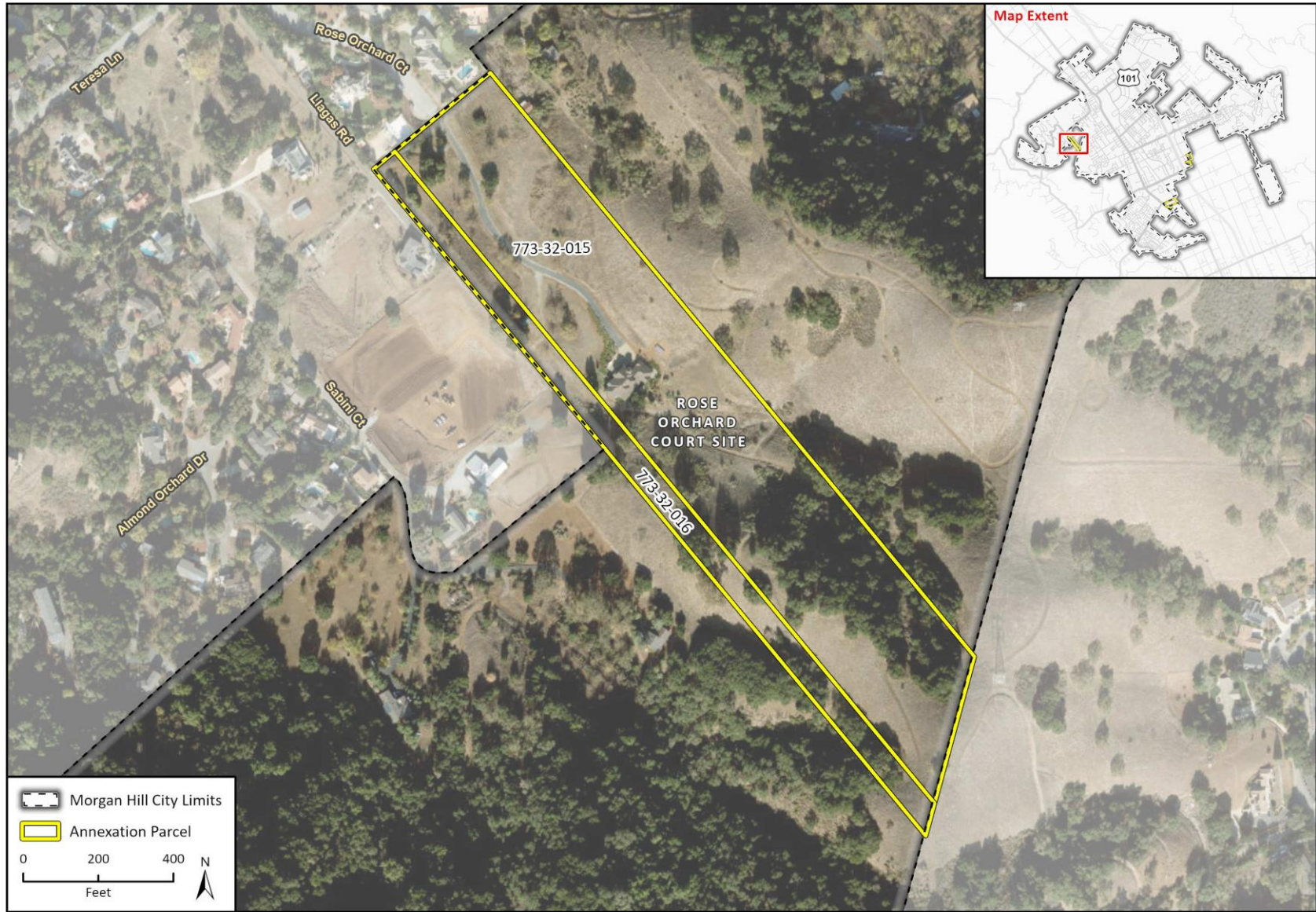


Figure 2 Proposed Annexation/USA Amendment Site Locations

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Additional data provided by Santa Clara County, 2025.

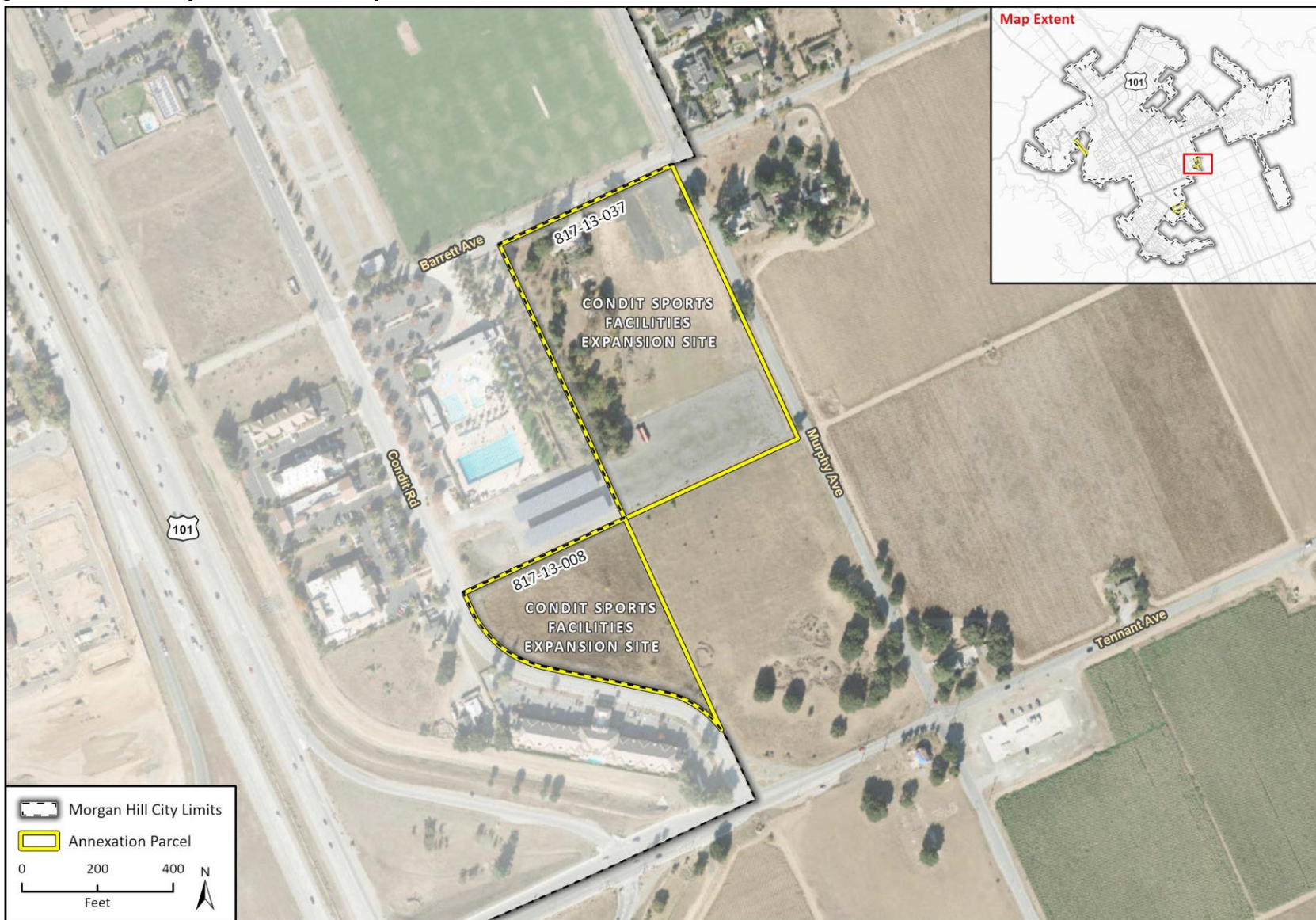
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Fig X Annexation Parcels

Figure 3 Rose Orchard Court Annexation/USA Site



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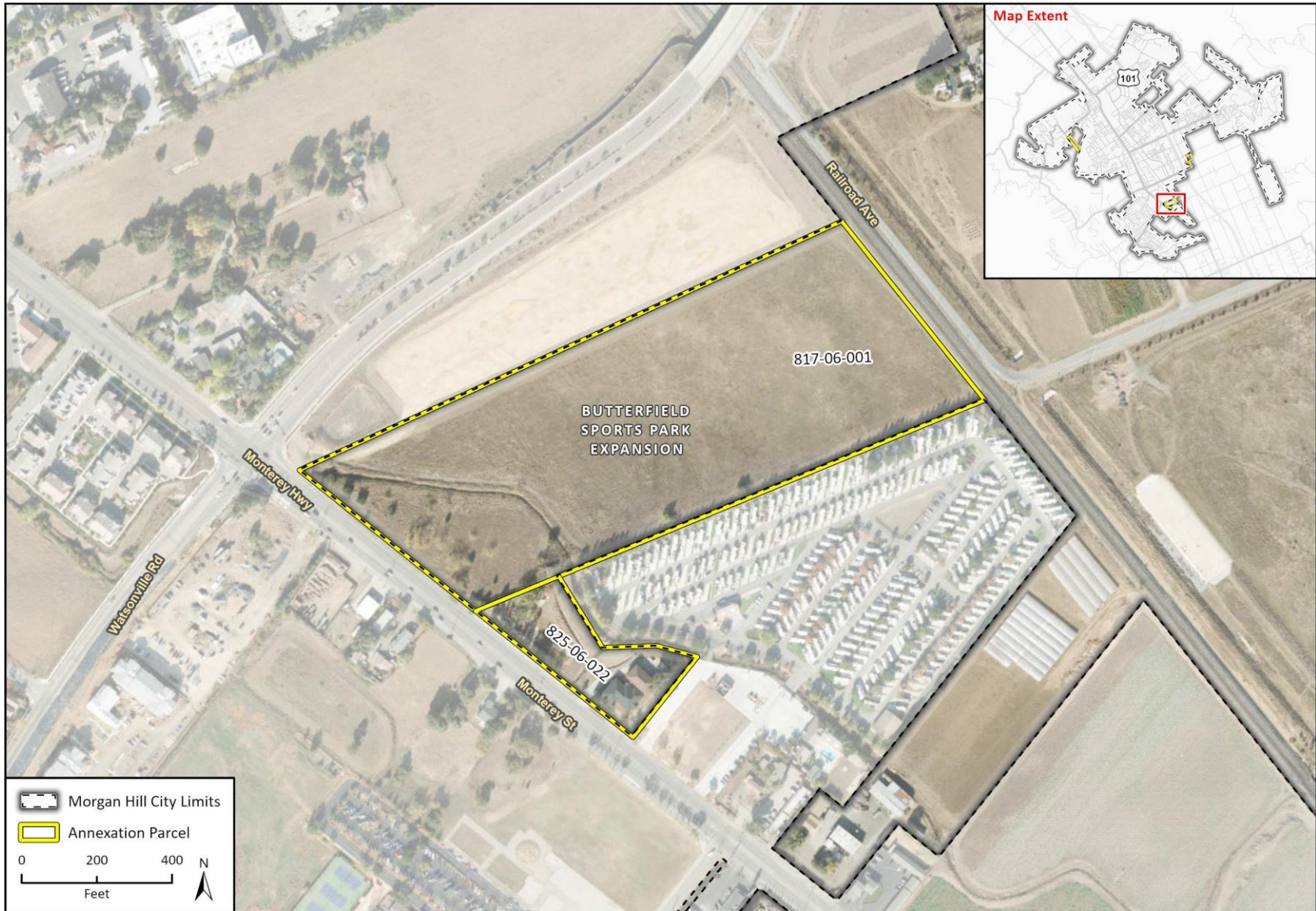
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Fig X Project Site

Figure 4 Condit Sports Facilities Expansion Annexation/USA Site

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Fig X Project Site

Figure 5 Butterfield Sports Park Expansion Annexation/USA Site and APN 825-06-022



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Fig X Project Site

2 Regulatory Setting

This section includes a discussion of the applicable state and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources, which must be adhered to before and during implementation of the Project.

2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

California Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21084.1 requires lead agencies determine if a project could have a significant impact on historical or unique archaeological resources. As defined in PRC Section 21084.1, a historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), a resource included in a local register of historical resources or identified in a historical resources survey pursuant to PRC Section 5024.1(g), or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant. PRC Section 21084.1 also states resources meeting the above criteria are presumed to be historically or cultural significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates otherwise. Resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are automatically listed in the CRHR, as are California Historical Landmarks 770 and above; both are therefore historical resources under CEQA. Historical resources may include eligible built environment resources and archaeological resources of the precontact or historic periods.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(c) provides further guidance on the consideration of archaeological resources. If an archaeological resource does not qualify as a historical resource, it may meet the definition of a “unique archaeological resource” as identified in PRC Section 21083.2. PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an 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) it 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, or 3) is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

If an archaeological resource does not qualify as a historical or unique archaeological resource, the impacts of a project on those resources will be less than significant and need not be considered further (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[c][4]). CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 also provides guidance for addressing the potential presence of human remains, including those discovered during the implementation of a project.

According to CEQA, an impact that results in a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is considered a significant impact on the environment. A substantial adverse change could result from physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the historical resource would be materially impaired (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 [b][1]). Material impairment is defined as demolition or alteration in an adverse manner [of] those characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the CRHR or a local register (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b][2][A]).

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 resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Section 21083.2[a][b]).

The requirements for mitigation measures under CEQA are outlined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4(a)(1). In addition to being fully enforceable, mitigation measures must be completed within a defined time period and be roughly proportional to the impacts of the project. Generally, a project which is found to comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings (the Standards) is considered to be mitigated below a level of significance (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4[b](1)). For historical resources of an archaeological nature, lead agencies should also seek to avoid damaging effects where feasible. Preservation in place is the preferred manner to mitigate impacts to archaeological sites; however, data recovery through excavation may be the only option in certain instances (CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.4[b](3)).

2.1.1 National Register of Historic Places

Although the Project does not have a federal nexus, properties which are listed in or have been formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR. The following is therefore presented to provide applicable regulatory context. The NRHP was authorized by Section 101 of the National Historic Preservation Act and is the nation's official list of cultural resources worthy of preservation. The NRHP recognizes the quality of significance in American, state, and local history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects. Per 36 CFR Part 60.4, a property is eligible for listing in the NRHP if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Criterion A:** Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- Criterion B:** Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- Criterion C:** Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, 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
- Criterion D:** Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

In addition to meeting at least one of the above designation criteria, resources must also retain integrity. The National Park Service recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, considered together, define historic integrity. To retain integrity, a property must possess several, if not all, of these seven qualities, defined as follows:

- Location:** The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred
- Design:** The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property
- Setting:** The physical environment of a historic property
- Materials:** The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property
- Workmanship:** The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory
- Feeling:** A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time
- Association:** The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property

Certain properties are generally considered ineligible for listing in the NRHP, including cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions, relocated structures, or commemorative properties. Additionally, a property must be at least 50 years of age to be eligible for listing in the NRHP. The National Park Service states that 50 years is the general estimate of the time

needed to develop the necessary historical perspective to evaluate significance (National Park Service 1997: 41). Properties which are less than 50 years must be determined to have “exceptional importance” to be considered eligible for NRHP listing.

2.1.2 California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR was established in 1992 and codified by PRC Sections 5024.1 and Title 14 Section 4852. The CRHR is an authoritative listing and guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the state and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change (PRC Section 5024.1(a)). The criteria for eligibility for the CRHR are consistent with the NRHP criteria but have been modified for state use in order to include a range of historical resources that better reflect the history of California (PRC Section 5024.1(b)). Unlike the NRHP however, the CRHR does not have a defined age threshold for eligibility; rather, a resource may be eligible for the CRHR if it can be demonstrated sufficient time has passed to understand its historical or architectural significance (California Office of Historic Preservation 2011). Furthermore, resources may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR even if they do not retain sufficient integrity for NRHP eligibility (California Office of Historic Preservation 2011). Generally, the California Office of Historic Preservation recommends resources over 45 years of age be recorded and evaluated for historical resources eligibility (California Office of Historic Preservation 1995: 2).

A property is eligible for listing in the CRHR if it meets one of more of the following criteria:

- Criterion 1:** Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage
- Criterion 2:** Is associated with the lives of persons important to our past
- Criterion 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
- Criterion 4:** Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

2.1.3 California Assembly Bill 52 of 2014

As of July 1, 2015, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 was enacted and expands CEQA by defining a new resource category, “tribal cultural resources”. AB 52 establishes, “a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC Section 21084.2). It further states the CEQA lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a tribal cultural resource, when feasible (PRC Section 21084.3).

PRC Section 21074 (a)(1)(A) and (B) define tribal cultural resources as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and that meets at least one of the following criteria, as summarized in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G:

- 1) Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k)
- 2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1. In applying these criteria, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process with California Native American tribes that must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. Under AB 52, lead agencies are required to “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the

geographic area of the proposed project.” California Native American tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects proposed within the jurisdiction of the lead agency.

2.2 California Senate Bill 18 of 2004

California Government Code Section 65352.3 (adopted pursuant to the requirements of Senate Bill [SB] 18) requires local governments to contact, refer plans to, and consult with tribal organizations prior to making a decision to adopt or amend a general or specific plan. The tribal organizations eligible to consult have traditional lands in a local government’s jurisdiction, and are identified, upon request, by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). As noted in the California Office of Planning and Research’s Tribal Consultation Guidelines (2005); “The intent of SB 18 is to provide California Native American tribes an opportunity to participate in local land use decisions at an early planning stage, for the purpose of protecting, or mitigating impacts to, cultural places.” SB 18 refers to PRC Section 5097.9 and 5097.995 to define cultural places as:

- A Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine (PRC Section 5097.9)
- A Native American historic, cultural, or sacred site, that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources pursuant to Section 5024.1, including any historic or prehistoric ruins, any burial ground, any archaeological or historic site (PRC Section 5097.995).

2.3 California Health and Safety Code

Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the Coroner of the County in which the remains are discovered has determined if the remains are subject to the Coroner’s authority. If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the NAHC within 24 hours of this identification.

2.4 California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98

Section 5097.98 of the California PRC states that the NAHC, upon notification of the discovery of Native American human remains pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, shall immediately notify those persons (i.e., the Most Likely Descendant [MLD]) that it believes to be descended from the deceased. With permission of the landowner or a designated representative, the MLD may inspect the remains and any associated cultural materials and make recommendations for treatment or disposition of the remains and associated grave goods. The MLD shall provide recommendations or preferences for treatment of the remains and associated cultural materials within 48 hours of being granted access to the site.

2.5 Local Regulations

2.5.1 City of Morgan Hill General Plan

The General Plan, which was adopted in 2016, includes goals, policies, and actions relating to cultural resources (City of Morgan Hill 2016). As presented in the Healthy Community Element these include:

Goals

Goal HC-8. Historic identity and cultural resources that are preserved for future generations.

Policies

Policy HC-8.1: Identify and Protect Resources. Identify and protect heritage resources from loss and destruction. (South County Joint Area Plan 15.09)

Policy HC-8.2: Historic Structures. Encourage the preservation and rehabilitation of the City's historic structures.

Policy HC-8.3: Demolition. Prior to approving demolition or alteration of historically significant buildings, evaluate alternatives, including structural preservation, relocation or other mitigation, and demonstrate that financing has been secured for replacement use.

Policy HC-8.4: Tribal Consultation. Consult with Native American tribes that have ancestral ties to Morgan Hill regarding proposed new development projects and land use policy changes.

Policy HC-8.5: Mitigation. Require that if cultural resources, including tribal, archaeological, or paleontological resources, are uncovered during grading or other on-site excavation activities, construction shall stop until appropriate mitigation is implemented.

Actions

Action HC-8.A: Update Inventory. Review and update the inventory of historic resources.

Action HC-8.B: Technical Assistance. Provide clear and easily accessible information to property owners and developers about design guidelines, financing options, assistance programs, and other technical issues involved in preserving and restoring historic buildings.

2.5.2 City of Morgan Hill Standard Conditions

The City of Morgan Hill has adopted Design Permit Standard Conditions which apply to all projects undertaken in Morgan Hill (City of Morgan Hill N.D.). The following Conditions of Approval relating to cultural resources include the following:

Cultural Resources

- A. Significant historic or archaeological materials:** A moderate potential exists for unrecorded historic-period archaeological resources to be within the project area. The developer shall enter into written contracts with an archaeologist and the Tamien Nation Tribe, and pay all fees associated with the activities required by this condition. The following policies and procedures for treatment and disposition of inadvertently discovered human remains or archaeological materials shall apply:
1. Prior to start of grading or earthmoving activity on the "first day of construction", the archaeologist and Tamien Nation Tribal Monitor shall hold a pre-construction meeting for the purposes of "cultural sensitivity training" with the general contractor and subcontractors.
 2. A Tamien Nation Tribal Monitor shall be present on-site to monitor all ground-disturbing activities and an archaeologist shall be on-call. Where historical or archaeological artifacts are found, work in areas where remains or artifacts are found will be restricted or stopped until proper protocols are met, as described below:
 - a. Work at the location of the find will halt immediately within fifty feet of the find. If an archaeologist is not present at the time of the discovery, the applicant shall contact an archaeologist for evaluation of the find to determine whether it qualifies as a unique archaeological resource as defined by this chapter;

- b. If the find is determined not to be a unique archaeological resource, construction can continue. The archaeologist will prepare a brief informal memo/letter in collaboration with a tribal representative that describes and assesses the significance of the resource, including a discussion of the methods used to determine significance for the find;
 - c. If the find appears significant and to qualify as a unique archaeological resource, the archaeologist will determine if the resource can be avoided and will detail avoidance procedures in a formal memo/letter; and
 - d. If the resource cannot be avoided, the archaeologist in collaboration with a tribal representative shall develop within forty-eight hours an action plan to avoid or minimize impacts. The field crew shall not proceed until the action plan is approved by the Development Services Director. The action plan shall be in conformance with California Public Resources Code §21083.2.
3. The following policies and procedures for treatment and disposition of inadvertently discovered human remains or archaeological materials shall apply. If human remains are discovered, it is probable they are the remains of Native Americans,
 - a. If human remains are encountered, they shall be treated with dignity and respect as due to them. Discovery of Native American remains is a very sensitive issue and serious concern. Information about such a discovery shall be held in confidence by all project personnel on a need-to-know basis. The rights of Native Americans to practice ceremonial observances on sites, in labs and around artifacts shall be upheld.
 - b. Remains should not be held by human hands. Surgical gloves should be worn if remains need to be handled.
 - c. Surgical masks should also be worn to prevent exposure to pathogens that may be associated with the remains.
4. In the event that known or suspected Native American remains are encountered, or significant historic or archaeological materials are discovered, ground-disturbing activities shall be immediately stopped. Examples of significant historic or archaeological materials include, but are not limited to, concentrations of historic artifacts (e.g., bottles, ceramics) or prehistoric artifacts (chipped chert or obsidian, arrow points, ground stone mortars and pestles), culturally altered ash stained midden soils associated with pre-contact Native American habitation sites, concentrations of fire-altered rock and/or burned or charred organic materials and historic structure remains such as stone lined building foundations, wells or privy pits. Ground-disturbing project activities may continue in other areas that are outside the exclusion zone as defined below.
5. An "exclusion zone" where unauthorized equipment and personnel are not permitted shall be established (e.g., taped off) around the discovery area plus a reasonable buffer zone by the contractor foreman or authorized representative, or party who made the discovery and initiated these protocols, or if on-site at the time of discovery, by the monitoring archaeologist and tribal representative (typically twenty-five to fifty feet for single burial or archaeological find).
6. The discovery locale shall be secured (e.g., 24-hour surveillance) as directed by the City or County if considered prudent to avoid further disturbances.
7. The Contractor Foreman or authorized representative, or party who made the discovery and initiated these protocols shall be responsible for immediately contacting by telephone the parties listed below to report the find and initiate the consultation process for treatment and disposition:
 - a. The City of Morgan Hill Development Services Director (408) 779-7247
 - b. The Contractor's Point(s) of Contact
 - c. The Coroner of the County of Santa Clara (if human remains found) (408) 793-1900
 - d. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Sacramento (916) 653-4082
 - e. The Amah Mutsun Tribal Band (916) 481-5785 (H) or (916) 743-5833 (C)
 - f. The Tamien Nation (707) 295-4011 (office) and (925) 336-5359 (THPO)

8. The Coroner has two working days to examine the remains after being notified of the discovery. If the remains are Native American the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC.
9. The NAHC is responsible for identifying and immediately notifying the Most Likely Descendant (MLD). (Note: NAHC policy holds that the Native American Monitor will not be designated the MLD.)
10. Within 24 hours of their notification by the NAHC, the MLD will be granted permission to inspect the discovery site if they so choose.
11. Within 24 hours of their notification by the NAHC, the MLD may recommend to the City's Development Services Director the recommended means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods. The recommendation may include the scientific removal and non-destructive or destructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials. Only those osteological analyses or DNA analyses recommended by the appropriate tribe may be considered and carried out.
12. If the MLD recommendation is rejected by the City of Morgan Hill the parties will attempt to mediate the disagreement with the NAHC. If mediation fails then the remains and all associated grave offerings shall be reburied with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.

3 Natural and Cultural Setting

This section provides background information pertaining to the natural and cultural context of the annexation sites. It places the annexation sites within the broader natural environment which has sustained populations throughout history. This section also provides an overview of regional indigenous history, local ethnography, and post-contact history. This background information describes the distribution and type of cultural resources documented within the vicinity of the annexation sites to inform the cultural resources sensitivity assessment and the context within which resources have been evaluated.

3.1 Natural Setting

The annexation sites in the Coastal Ranges Geomorphic Region in the Santa Clara Valley at an approximate elevation ranging from 100 to 150 meters (315 to 500 feet) above mean sea level. The areas surrounding the Butterfield Sports Park Expansion and Condit Sports Facilities Expansion sites are characterized by a mixture of residential, commercial, and agricultural uses. The Rose Orchard Court site is characterized by surrounding residential and open space uses and is generally less developed than the Butterfield Sports Park Expansion and Condit Sports Facilities Expansion sites. The nearest freshwater waterways to the sites are as follows:

- The Butterfield Sports Park Expansion site contains a segment of Little Llagas Creek in the southwest portion of the site.
- Condit Sports Facilities Expansion site: a seasonal creek is located approximately 1.3 miles northeast of the site and a second seasonal creek is located approximately 0.8 miles southeast of the site. Rose Orchard Expansion site: a seasonal creek is located 0.3 miles to the north.

3.2 Cultural Setting

3.2.1 Indigenous Archaeological Context

The Project is located in the San Francisco Bay Area archaeological region, which has been subject to numerous chronological frameworks (e.g. Groza et al. 2011, Milliken et al. 2009, Moratto 1984); however, the most recent and specific sequence for the region continues to use the Early, Middle, and Late Period separation with transitional sequences between each. The following summary is organized by geologic time segments based on Milliken et al. (2007) and Groza et al. (2011), including the Terminal Pleistocene (11,700 before common era [BCE]), Early Holocene (8000 to 3500 BCE), Early Period (3500 to 500 BCE), Lower Middle Period (500 BCE to 430 common era [CE]), the Upper Middle Period (430 to 1050 CE), and the Late Period (1050 CE to contact).

Terminal Pleistocene (11,700 BCE to 8000 BCE)

While rare, archaeological deposits and artifacts dated to the Terminal Pleistocene have been documented within and in the vicinity of the Santa Clara Valley, including at the Scotts Valley Site (CA-SCR-177) in the Santa Cruz Mountains, and the Metcalf Site (CA-SCL-178) south of San Jose (both sites are described in greater detail in the following section) (Cartier 2011, Fitzgerald and Porcasi 2003). Sites dating to this period may be submerged or deeply buried as a result of rising sea levels and widespread sediment deposition that has occurred since the Terminal Pleistocene (Byrd et al. 2017).

Early Holocene (8000 to 3500 BCE)

Archaeological evidence from the early Holocene is limited as sites dating to this period are likely buried under Holocene alluvial deposits (Moratto 1984, Ragir 1972). Perceptions of Central Coast and San Francisco Bay region prehistory have changed rapidly over the past few decades, partly as a result of archaeological fieldwork completed to comply with environmental laws. Available data suggests that the Early Holocene in the San Francisco Bay Area is characterized by a mobile forager pattern and the presence of millingslabs, handstones, and a variety of leaf-shaped projectile points.

Three archaeological sites (CA-SCL-671, CA-SCR-177, and CA-SCL-178) dating to this period have been identified within and in the vicinity of Santa Clara County. Excavations completed at CA-SCL-671, also known as the Murphy Springs Site, yielded a date range spanning from the Early-Middle Period through to the Metcalf Temporal Period (458 BC to 6428 BCE) (Leventhal et al. 2025). Resource CA-SCR-177, commonly known as the Scotts Valley Site was excavated multiple times during the 1980s and yielded 37 dates which demonstrated indigenous habitation of this area spanning 580 to 12,520 B.P (Cartier 2011). Resource CA-SCL-178, also known as the Metcalf Site, is a deeply stratified precontact site that has provided some of the earliest occupation evidence for the region, with the lowest levels reaching at least 920 centimeters below surface and dating to the early Holocene (4950–10,000 before present) (Fitzgerald and Porcasi 2003).

Early Period (3500 to 600 BCE)

The Early Period saw increased sedentism with the introduction of new ground stone technologies (i.e., mortar and pestle) with an increase in regional trade, and the first cut shell beads. The earliest evidence for the use of the mortar and pestle in the San Francisco Bay Area dates to 3800 BCE and comes from CA-CCO-637. By 1500 BCE, mortars and pestles had almost completely replaced millingslabs and handstones, indicating a greater reliance on processing nuts, especially acorns. Faunal evidence from various sites during this period indicate a diverse faunal exploitation pattern based on the presence mussel and other shellfish, marine mammals, terrestrial mammals, and birds within sites dating to this period (D'Oro 2009).

The earliest cut bead horizon is also associated with this period. Rectangular *Haliotis* spp. (abalone) and Olivella (*Callianax biplicata*) (Vellanoweth et al. 2014) (snail) beads have been identified at several Early Period sites, including CA-CCO-637, CA-SCL-832 in Sunnyvale and CA-ALA-307 in Berkeley (Milliken et al. 2007). These early examples of cut beads were recovered from mortuary contexts.

Lower Middle Period (500 BCE to 430 CE)

The Lower Middle Period saw numerous changes from the previous period. The presence of chipped stone points and bone tools became typical. Rectangular shell beads, common during the Early Period, disappear completely and are replaced by split-beveled and saucer Olivella beads. *Haliotis* spp. ornaments, bone tools and ornaments, and basketry awls also became typical, indicating the development of coiled basketry technology. Mortars and pestles continued to be the dominant grinding tool (Luby and Gruber 1999, Milliken et al. 2007).

Evidence for the Lower Middle Period in the Bay Area comes from sites such as the Emeryville shell mound (CA-ALA-309) and Ellis Landing (CA-CCO-295). CA-ALA-309 is one of the largest shell mounds in the San Francisco Bay Area and contains multiple cultural sequences. The lower levels of the site, which date to the Middle Period, contain flexed burials with bone implements, chert bifaces, charmstones, and oyster shells (Moratto 1984).

Upper Middle Period (430 to 1050 CE)

Around 430 CE, Olivella saucer bead trade networks that had been established during earlier periods collapsed and over half of known sites occupied during the Lower Middle Period were abandoned. Olivella saucer beads were replaced with Olivella saddle beads. New types of material culture appear within these

sites, including elaborate, decorative blades, fishtail charmstones, new *Haliotis* spp. ornament forms, and mica ornaments. Sea otter bones became more abundant, while salmon and other fish became less so, suggesting changes in faunal exploitation patterns from earlier periods (Milliken et al. 2007, Simons and Carpenter 2009). Excavations at CA-ALA-309 indicate that a shift from mussels to oysters, and oysters to clams may have occurred (Gifford 1916). Isotopic analysis confirms that San Francisco Bay Area individuals shifted from hunting higher trophic-level foods in the Early Period to gathering foods like plants and shellfish in the Middle and Upper periods (Burns et al. 2012). Subsistence analyses at various sites dating to this period indicate a diverse diet that included numerous species of fish, mammals, birds, shellfish, and plant resources that varied by location in the San Francisco Bay Area (Hylkema 2002).

Late Period (1050 CE to contact)

The Late Period saw an increase in social complexity, indicated by differences in burials and an increased level of sedentism relative to preceding periods, evidenced by mortars weighing up to 90.7 kilograms (Lentz 2012: 198). An increase in imported Napa Valley obsidian occurred during this time for the production of smaller points, preforms and simple flake tools. Small, finely worked projectile points of the Stockton Serrated series associated with bow and arrow technology appear around 1250 CE. Olivella shell beads disappeared and were replaced with Olivella-lipped and spire-lopped beads in the south bay and clamshell disk beads in the north bay. Thicker and larger beads indicated higher affluence. The toggle harpoon, hopper mortar, and magnesite tube beads also appeared during this period (Milliken et al. 2007, Lentz 2012, Von Der Porten et al. 2014). As did an increase in the intensity of resource exploitation that correlates with an increase in population (Moratto 1984). Many of the well-known sites of earlier periods, such as the Emeryville shell mound (CA-ALA-309) and the West Berkeley site (CA-ALA-307), were abandoned, as indicated by the lack of Late Period elements. Researchers have suggested that the abandonment of these sites may have resulted from fluctuating climates and drought that occurred throughout the Late Period (Lightfoot and Luby 2002).

3.2.2 Ethnographic Setting

California Native Americans have an extensive history and have been present in California for more than 12,000 years. When the Spanish invaded California in AD 1769, the San Francisco Bay Area was densely inhabited by more than 15,000 Native Californians speaking at least eight languages and living in more than 40 communities with well-defined territories (Byrd and DeArmond 2026). The Project is located in the traditional territory of the Ohlone (or Costanoan) people. According to early ethnographers, Ohlone territory extended along the California coast from the point where the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers merge into the San Francisco Bay to Point Sur. Their inland boundary was limited to the interior Coast Ranges. The Ohlone language belongs to the Penutian language family and is further divided into eight regional dialects: Karkin, Chochenyo, Ramaytush, Awaswas, Taymen, Mutsun, Rumsen, and Chalon (Milliken et al. 2009, Jones 2015). The Tribe specific to this Project vicinity would have been a part of the Taymen speaking Matalan Ohlone (Milliken et al. 2009, Leventhal personal communication 2025).

The pre-contact Ohlone were semi-sedentary with a settlement system characterized by base camps and seasonal reserve camps composed of tule reed houses with thatched roofs made of matted grass (Schick 1994, Skowronek 1998). Just outside base camps, large sweat houses were built into the ground near stream banks used for spiritual ceremonies and possibly hygiene (Jones 2015, Schick 1994). Villages were divided into small polities, each of which was governed by a chief responsible for settling disputes, acting as a war leader during times of conflict, and supervising economic and ceremonial activities (Skowronek 1998, Kroeber 1925). Social organization appeared flexible to ethnographers, and any sort of social hierarchy was not apparent to mission priests (Skowronek 1998).

Archaeological investigations helped inform Ohlone mortuary rituals along with ethnographic evidence. Cemeteries were set away from villages and visited during the annual Mourning Anniversary (Leventhal et al. 2009). Ceremonial human grave offerings might include Olivella beads, as well as tools like drills, mortars, pestles, hammerstones, bone awls, and utilized flakes (Leventhal et al. 2009). Ohlone mythology includes animal characterization and animism, which was the basis for several creation narratives.

Ritually burying animals, such as a wolf, squirrel, deer, mountain lion, gray fox, elk, badger, grizzly bear, blue goose, and bat ray, was commonly practiced. Similar to human burials, ceremonial offerings were added to ritual animal graves like shell beads, ornaments, and exotic goods (Kroeber 1925, Field and Leventhal 2003, Jones 2010).

Ohlone food sources were based on hunting, gathering, and fishing (Kroeber 1925, Skowronek 1998). Larger animals, like bears, might be avoided, but smaller game was hunted and snared on a regular basis (Schick 1994: 17). The acorn was an important staple and was prepared by leaching acorn meal in openwork baskets and in holes dug into the sand (Kroeber 1925, Levy 1978). The Ohlone also practiced controlled burning to facilitate plant growth (Kroeber 1925, Skowronek 1998). During specific seasons or in times of drought, the reserve camps would be utilized for gathering seasonal food and accessing food storage (Schick 1994). The Ohlone fished from tule reed canoes using nets and gorge hooks (Schick 1994: 16–17). Mussels were a particularly important food resource. Sea mammals such as sea lions and seals were hunted, and beached whales were consumed (Kroeber 1925).

Seven Franciscan missions were built in Ohlone territory in the late 1700s, and all members of the Ohlone group were eventually brought into the mission system (Kroeber 1925, Skowronek 1998, Milliken et al. 2009). The peoples that lived within the current Project vicinity, the Matalan Ohlone, were primarily missionized into Mission Santa Clara (Leventhal et al 2025). Mission Santa Clara was established on January 12, 1777. After the establishment of the missions, Ohlone tribal groups experienced cultural disintegration and the Ohlone population was reduced from approximately 10,000 people in 1770 to 1,300 by 1814 (Arellano et al 2021, Skowronek 1998). Secularization of the missions occurred during the mid-1830s and the surviving missionized Ohlone/Costanoan Indians continued to live and work in several post-contact Indian communities within the Santa Clara Valley as well as on the various rancherias and *Californio* ranchos surrounding each of the other greater Bay Area missions (Arellano et al 2021). During this time the mission priest at San Juan Bautista, Felipe Arroyo de la Cuesta, compiled a phrase book and the Mutsun grammar (Golla 2011). Rosenthal et al. (2005) provides a summary of the Franciscan mission records, detailing three independent tribelets that occupied lands in the southern Santa Clara Valley: the *Ausaima* in the eastern side of the valley, the *Mutsun* in the southwestern side of the valley around San Juan Bautista, and the *Unijaima* in the Gilroy area.

Additionally, there are three tribes documented by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) with ancestral ties to the current Project vicinity. All three tribes are currently listed with the BIA's Office of Federal Acknowledgement as Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of San Francisco Bay Region, Amah-Mutsun Ohlone Tribal Band and the Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation. These tribal communities are documented as speaking their respective Costanoan/Ohlone languages as late as the 1930s and have since revitalized and reorganized themselves as tribal governments and communities (Arellano et al. 2021). According to Golla (2011), the dialects associated with the Project are Mutsun-Awaswas, that includes Mutsun (San Juan Bautista Costanoan) and Awaswas (Santa Cruz Costanoan).

As documented by Arellano et al. (2021), the Muwekma Ohlone were previously federally recognized as the Verona Band of Alameda County. The Muwekma Ohlone are the largest Ohlone group, and have been repeatedly denied restoration of federal acknowledgement despite detailed genealogical, ethnohistorical research, and recognition in the 1851-2 treaties (Panich 2020). In 1973, the population of people with Ohlone descent was estimated at fewer than 300. The descendants of the Ohlone united in 1971 and have since arranged political and cultural organizations to revitalize aspects of their culture (Skowronek 1998). Today, the descendant communities of the Ohlone can be found in multiple tribes throughout Northern and Central California.

3.2.3 Post-Contact Overview

Post-Contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), Mexican Period (1822–1848), and American Period (1848–present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish Period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823.

Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican Period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican-American War, signals the beginning of the American Period when California became a territory of the United States.

Spanish Period (1769 to 1822)

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542 led the first European expedition to observe what was known by the Spanish as Alta (upper) California. For more than 200 years, Cabrillo and other Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the Alta California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968, Rolle 2003). The Spanish crown laid claim to Alta California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885, Gumprecht 1999).

By the eighteenth century, Spain developed a three-pronged approach to secure its hold on the territory and counter against other foreign explorers. The Spanish established military forts known as presidios, as well as missions and pueblos (towns) throughout Alta California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the beginning of California's Historic period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonization matters in assigned territories of the Americas. Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California in 1769. Franciscan Father Junípero Serra also founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá that same year, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823 (Graffy 2010).

Construction of missions and associated presidios was a major emphasis during the Spanish Period in California to integrate the Native American population into Christianity and communal enterprise. Through ethnographic studies it is clear that not all Californian tribes would have been relocated to the missions and some would have died, hidden, or relocated to distant communities and as a result not all communities were fully incorporated in the mission system. Even after many Native Americans were moved to Spanish Mission settlements, Native people were periodically allowed to return for short time spans to their former villages during periods of limited work and food, allowing the Native people to maintain connection with their lands and traditional lifeways (Byrd and DeArmond 2026).

Additionally, incentives were also provided to bring settlers to pueblos or towns; just three pueblos were established during the Spanish Period, only two of which were successful and remain as California cities (San José and Los Angeles). Spain began making land grants in 1784, typically to retiring soldiers, although the grantees were only permitted to inhabit and work the land. The land titles technically remained property of the Spanish king (Livingston 1914).

Beginning in 1777 a voracious epidemic likely associated with a water born bacterial infection devastated Santa Clara Valley Ohlone children. The most decimating of these epidemics began in 1806, with the introduction and spread of measles, and killed thousands of Native American children and adults (NAHC 2026).

Mexican Period (1822 to 1848)

Several factors kept growth within Alta California to a minimum, including the threat of foreign invasion, political dissatisfaction, and unrest among the indigenous population. After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants (Dallas 1955).

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican Period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. The secularization of the missions following Mexico's independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos.

Commonly, former soldiers and well-connected Mexican families were the recipients of these land grants, which now included the title to the land (Graffy 2010).

During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

American Period (1848 to Present)

The United States went to war with Mexico in 1846. During the first year of the war, John C. Fremont traveled from Monterey to Los Angeles with reinforcements for Commodore Stockton, and evaded Californian soldiers in Santa Barbara's Gaviota Pass by taking the route over the San Marcos grade instead (Kyle 2002). The war ended in 1848 with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ushering California into its American Period.

When Navy Commodore John Sloat landed in Monterey, California in 1846, he claimed California for the United States. The United States Navy and Army officers worked to govern California and realized shortly thereafter that the California economy, which revolved around cattle, grain, and grape farming, depended on the labor of Native Americans. Instead of developing a new system to manage the labor, the United States maintained the Spanish coercion that procured Native American labor (Madley 2014). According to Benjamin Madley, "from 1856 onward, at least 20,000 California Indians worked in varied forms of bondage under U.S rule in California" (Madley 2014). According to Madley (2014), this "unfree labor" was made possible by three aspects: supply, which meant the large population of California Native Americans; demand, which meant the rapidly expanding labor market; and political will, which was "informed by racism and expressed in legislation and governmental policies". Furthermore, many state and federal policy makers, law enforcement officials and judges sanctioned these practices.

California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as US territories. Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through 1850s. The discovery of gold in the northern part of the state led to the Gold Rush beginning in 1848, and with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom (Waugh 2003).

Native American interaction was still common in the 1850s when more settlers entered the area. Native Americans were mistreated by Mexicans and Americans alike. According to Milliken et al. (2009), "most newly arrived Americans despised Indians so strongly that they did not want to have them as laborers at all". A federal official who was in charge of "Indian affairs" documented the abuse of Native American laborers at Rancho San Pablo in 1853, in which she stated that most of 78 laborers were "sick, all without clothes, or any food but the fruit of the buckeye" (Milliken et al. 2009). Relationships between Native Americans and new Californian settlers grew worse in the coming decades. Abuse was rarely reported in the earlier 1800s during Mexican ownership of the Ranchos and became more common as more Americans controlled ranch land in California.

In 1851, three federal officials arrived in San Francisco with the purpose of making treaties with Native Americans. Language barriers and the unorganized approach of the federal officials resulted in the majority of Tribes not participating. A total of 18 treaties were negotiated, inclusive of the Verona Band of Alameda County, now recognized as the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe, the Amah-Mutsun Ohlone Tribal Band and the Ohlone/Costanoan-Esselen Nation (Arellano et al. 2021, Office of Federal Acknowledgement 2002). In July 8, 1852, the Senate in executive session refused to ratify the treaties, and the treaties were hidden under an injunction of secrecy until 1905 (NAHC 2026).

A severe drought in the 1860s decimated cattle herds and drastically affected rancheros' source of income. In addition, property boundaries that were loosely established during the Mexican era led to disputes with new incoming settlers, problems with squatters, and lawsuits. Rancheros often were encumbered by debt and the cost of legal fees to defend their property. As a result, much of the rancho lands were sold or otherwise acquired by Americans. Most of these ranchos were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Dumke 1994).

Up until the 1870s, laws were in place that prevented Native Americans from testifying in court. In the 1870s, those laws were removed from the California legal code (Milliken et al. 2009). In the late 1880s, there was a drive to assimilate Native Americans into American society. Boarding schools became forced for Native American children and they were taught "Eurocentric values" which caused the loss of traditional knowledge and lifeways (Milliken et al. 2009).

Throughout the late 1800's and early 1900s, the federal government was challenged to find a solution for California's Native Americans and multiple legal attempts were made by California Native Americans to be compensated for the loss of their lands and resources. In 1928, Congress passed the Jurisdictional Act of 1928 which allowed Native Americans to sue the federal government and use the state Attorney general's office to represent them. A controversial settlement was reached and a nominal sum of money was provided to the 18 tribes identified in the 1851-2 treaties to compensate the tribes for the government's failure to provide the reservations documented in the treaties (NAHC 2026).

3.2.4 Local History

City of Morgan Hill

The Project involves annexing several parcels into the City of Morgan Hill. As described in the *Historic Context Statement for the City of Morgan Hill*:

The physical existence of a town of Morgan Hill did not appear until roughly 1892 [...] Prior to that, the region consisted of several remote homesteads surrounded by thousands of acres of ranchland. The closest settlements were the stage stops at Madrone (known as Burnett Township on early maps) and Tennant. Both grew up around roadhouses and train stops that served travelers going between San Jose and Monterey (Circa 2006).

The development of Morgan Hill occurred as the result of subdivision of large landholdings in the early 1890s, following the death of major landowner Daniel Murphy, the youngest son of pioneer Martin Murphy, Sr., in 1882. Murphy's daughter Diana Murphy Hill, and her husband Hiram Morgan Hill, inherited land from her father's estate. In 1886 Diana and Morgan returned to Santa Clara County, but never truly settled in the region, due to controversy surrounding a scandal within their family. Nonetheless, they owned 22,000 acres of the Ojo de Agua de La Coche rancho. Diana In 1892, Diana Murphy Hill and Morgan Hill engaged developer Chauncy H. Phillips to subdivide and sell most of their holdings, while retaining a relatively small 200-acre portion until 1912 (Circa 2006).

Morgan Hill was incorporated in 1906 following subdivision of ranchlands between 1892 and 1895. During this early period, the communities grew, businesses including newspapers, a saloon, general store, a bank, and hotels were built in the downtown area. Although the town site was laid out early in the subdivision process, growth was slow due to the relatively high cost of acquiring the large lots specified for sale. After World War I, the town experienced another period of growth including motor courts, movie theaters, and gas stations. During World War II and in the immediate decades that followed, the growth of the high technology industry in the San Francisco Bay Area led to additional settlement in Morgan Hill, given the city's proximity to emergent industrial centers such as San Jose and the core of Silicon Valley to the north. IBM's campus in south San Jose, opened in 1957, was the first and largest industrial employer of Morgan Hill residents. This shift from heavy reliance on agricultural employment to increased industrial employment led to additional residential development to the east of Morgan Hill, and annexation of that land in the 1960s. In the 1970s, the City of Morgan Hill enacted growth controls. Since

that time Morgan Hill has continued to grow gradually, with a concentration of development to the west of U.S. 101, a major highway that was rerouted through the Santa Clara Valley in the early 1980s (Circa 2006).

4 Methods

This section presents the methods for each task completed during the preparation of this study.

4.1 Background and Archival Research

4.1.1 Archival Research

Rincon completed background and archival research in support of this study in October 2025. A variety of primary and secondary source materials were consulted. Sources included, but were not limited to, historical maps, aerial photographs, and written histories of the area. The following sources were utilized to develop an understanding of the annexation sites and their context:

- Historic Context Statement for the City of Morgan Hill: Final Report (Circa 2006)
- Historical aerial photographs accessed via NETR Online
- Historical aerial photographs accessed via University of California, Santa Barbara Library FrameFinder
- Aerial photographs accessed via Google Earth.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps obtained from Environmental Data Resources, Inc.
- Historical U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps
- Geologic Maps via USGS National Geologic Map Database
- USDA Web Soil Survey

4.1.2 California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

On September 9, 2025, Rincon received California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search results (records search # 25-0396) from the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) (Appendix A). The NWIC is the official state repository for cultural resources records and reports for the county in which the Project falls. The purpose of the records search was to identify previously recorded cultural resources, as well as previously conducted cultural resources studies within the annexation sites and a 0.5-mile radius surrounding each site. Rincon also reviewed the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historical Landmarks list, and the Built Environment Resources Directory, as well as its predecessor the California State Historic Property Data File. Additionally, Rincon reviewed the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility list.

4.1.3 Sacred Lands File Search

Rincon contacted the NAHC on September 3, 2025, to request a search of the SLF, as well as a contact list of Native Americans culturally affiliated with the Project.

4.2 Field Survey

Rincon Archaeologist Mia Guste and Diego Hamernik conducted a pedestrian survey of the annexation sites on September 20, 2025 (the APN 825-06-022 site was not surveyed given the Project does not include any changes to or development to this site). Rincon conducted a pedestrian survey using transect intervals spaced 15 to 30 meters and oriented generally from northwest to southeast and southwest to northeast. Exposed ground surfaces were examined for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil

discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historical debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances such as burrows and drainages were also visually inspected. Site characteristics and survey conditions were documented using field records and a digital camera.

Under the direction of Rincon Architectural Historian Steven Treffers, MHP, Ms. Guste and Mr. Hamernik also visually inspected all buildings, structures, and landscaped features located in the annexation sites, documenting their style, method of construction, and physical condition in detailed notes and digital photographs. In accordance with the requirements of the California Office of Historic Preservation, properties over 45 years of age were recorded and evaluated for listing in the NRHP and CRHR on California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 series forms (Appendix B). Copies of the survey notes and digital photographs are maintained at the Rincon Oakland office.

5 Findings

5.1 Known Cultural Resources Studies

The CHRIS records search and background research identified 76 cultural resources studies within 0.5-mile of the annexation sites (Appendix A). Of these studies, eight include a portion of one of the annexation sites and five include areas directly adjacent to one of the annexation sites. According to the NWIC CHRIS data, the Condit Sports Facilities Expansion site has never been surveyed or studied. The Butterfield Sports Park Expansion site was subject to a small linear survey in 1981 (S-008478), which resulted in less than five percent of the site surveyed. Approximately 50 percent of the Rose Orchard Court site has been previously studied as part of an archaeological monitoring effort but has never been surveyed. Overall, approximately 25 percent of the annexation sites have been studied and less than five percent of the sites have been surveyed within the last 44 years.

5.2 Known Cultural Resources

The CHRIS records search and background research identified no previously recorded cultural resources within the Project sites. Seven cultural resources were identified within a 0.50-mile of the annexation sites including four historic-period resources (P-43-001018, P-43-001499, P-43-001589, and P-43-001769), one precontact isolate (406B-001), one multicomponent site (P-43-000628), and one resource listed by the NWIC as an unrecorded site (406B-002). No additional information was available regarding 406B-002 and the resource type is unknown. Resources recorded in the search radius are listed in Table 1 below. No resources are recorded within or adjacent to the Project sites.

Table 1 Known Cultural Resources

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Eligibility Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-43-000628	CA-SCL-710H	Precontact and Historic-Period	Precontact lithic scatter and historic-period roadways, quarry site, refuse scatter, and concrete trough.	Clark (1991)	Unevaluated	Outside
P-43-001018	CA-SCL-626H	Historic-Period	Edes/Rice Residence/Manzana Estates – Residential building and associated shed, barn, trees, and refuse scatter	Bourdeau (1987)	NRHP Code 4: Appears eligible for NRHP/CRHR	Approx 0.3 miles east of Rose Orchard Court
P-43-001499	–	Historic-Period	LaMalfa Residence – Residential building, tank house, drying shed and prune processing equipment, and a small workshop	Cartier (2003)	Recommended eligible for CRHR	Approx. 0.38 miles northwest of the Condit Sports Facilities Lot 1

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Eligibility Status	Relationship to Project Site
P-43-001589	–	Historic-Period	LaMalfa Family Winery/Golden Oak Restaurant	Scantlebury (2004)	Recommended not eligible for CRHR	Approx. 0.33 miles northwest of the Condit Sports Facilities Lot 1
P-43-001769	–	Historic-Period Building	Acton Pump House	Hill (2006)	Recommended not eligible for NRHP/CRHR	Approx. 0.07 miles south of the Condit Sports Facilities Lot 2
406B-001	–	Precontact Isolate	One flake	N/A	N/A	Approx 0.08 west of the Rose Orchard Court
406B-002	–	No information	Unrecorded site identified on CHRIS basemaps	No information	No information	Approx.0.08 miles northwest of the Rose Orchard Court

NRHP = National Register of Historic Places, CRHR = California Register of Historical Resources, N/A = not available

Source: Northwest Information Center 2025

5.3 Aerial Imagery and Historical Topographic Maps Review

Rincon completed a review of historical topographic maps and aerial imagery to ascertain the development history of the annexation sites and their surroundings. Table 2, Table 3, and Table 4 summarize the results of the map and aerial research.

Table 2 Developmental History of the Condit Sports Facilities Expansion Site

Year	Description	Source
1876	Site is undeveloped within Rancho Ojo de Agua de la Coche.	Plat Map (BLM 1876)
1917	The site is situated between gridded streets with sparse buildings and the Southern Pacific Railroad to the southwest.	Topographic Map (USGS 2025);
1939, 1953, 1955, 1956, 1963, 1968	The site consists of agricultural fields with one residential property within Lot 1 and structures to the southwest of Lot 2.	Aerial Imagery (NETR Online 2025; UCSB 1939a); Topographic Map (USGS 2025)
1971, 1973, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1987, 1993, 1998	Aerial imagery from 1971 depicts the construction of Condit Road along the southwestern portion of Lot 2 as well as the early stages of U.S. Route 101 and the Tennant Avenue highway interchange to the southwest. Aerial imagery from 1973 shows the construction of the Madrone Channel situated between the Tennant Avenue offramp onto U.S. 101 and Condit Road. By 1998, the existing Hampton Inn hotel is developed to the southwest of Condit Road.	Aerial Imagery (NETR Online 2025)
2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014	Aerial imagery from 2005 shows the development of the existing Morgan Hill Aquatics Center southwesterly adjacent to Lot 1, along with the hotels and commercial building east of Condit Road. Solar panels appear southeast of the aquatics center in aerial imagery from 2012.	Aerial Imagery (NETR Online 2025)

Year	Description	Source
2018, 2020, 2022	Aerial imagery from 2018 shows that the southeastern quarter of Lot 1 has been graded and layered with asphalt or gravel. Aerial imagery from 2020 depicts the site in its current condition; Lot 1 consists of a graded and asphalt/gravel-layered area to the northeast and the existing residential property situated between Barrett Avenue to the north, Murphy Avenue to the east, Morgan Hill Aquatics Center to the west, and undeveloped land to the south, and Lot 2 remains undeveloped situated between the Morgan Hill Aquatics Center to the north and Condit Road to the south and west.	Aerial Imagery (NETR Online 2025)

Table 3 Developmental History of the Butterfield Sports Park Expansion Site

Year	Description	Source
1876	The site is undeveloped within Rancho Ojo de Agua de la Coche.	Plat Map (BLM 1876)
1917	The site is situated between the State Highway to the west and the Southern Pacific Railroad to the east. Little Llagas Creek flows east-to-west through the site and sparse structures are within the vicinity.	Topographic Map (USGS 2025);
1939, 1955, 1956, 1963, 1968, 1971	The aerial imagery and topographic maps for the years listed show the following: the site consists of an agricultural field with Little Llagas Creek within the southwestern portion. U.S. Route 101, which appears widened in aerial imagery from 1956, borders the site to the west and the Southern Pacific Railroad borders the east. Agricultural fields and residential properties characterize the surroundings.	Aerial Imagery (NETR Online 2025; UCSB 1939b); Topographic Maps (USGS 2025)
1980, 1981, 1982, 1987, 1993	Aerial imagery from 1980 shows increased development surrounding the site. The site remains as an agricultural field with agriculture to the north and south.	Aerial Imagery (NETR Online 2025)
1998, 2005, 2009, 2010	Aerial imagery from 1998 shows the development of the existing RV Park southerly adjacent to the site	Aerial Imagery (NETR Online 2025)
2012, 2013, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2023, 2024, 2025	Aerial imagery from the years listed depicts the grading and construction of Butterfield Blvd north of the Project site. The existing retention basin appears on the northwestern edge of the Project site in 2013 and the area northerly adjacent to the project site appears graded with an access road in 2024. The immediate Project site remains unchanged in aerial imagery from 2012 to 2025.	Aerial Imagery (Google Earth 2025; NETR Online 2025)

Table 4 Developmental History of the Rose Orchard Court Site

Year	Description	Source
1876	The site is undeveloped within Rancho Ojo de Agua de la Coche.	Plat Map (BLM 1876)
1917	The site as largely undeveloped, with a road along present-day Llagas Road/Teresa Lane to the northwest. Unnamed roads are shown trending southeast from Llagas Road/Teresa Lane in the general area of present-day Sabini Court and the unnamed access road just southwest of Rose Orchard Court, with each road leading to a building.	Topographic Map (USGS 2025);
1939, 1941, 1948, 1953, 1955	Aerial imagery from 1939 shows the northern portion of the site as agricultural fields with a residential property within the northwestern corner and a second residential property adjacent to the northeastern boundary. The southern portion of the site is largely undeveloped with sparse orchard rows. The existing overground utility line appears to the southeast of the site in aerial imagery from 1953, along with dirt trails/access roads within the southern area of the site.	Topographic Map (USGS 2025); Aerial Imagery (NETR Online 2025; UCSB 1939c)

Year	Description	Source
1956, 1963, 1968	Aerial imagery depicts the construction of an additional residential property within the location of the Auclair Property within the site at the end of Rose Orchard Court, which at this time appears as a dirt access road.	Aerial Imagery (NETR Online 2025)
1980, 1981, 1982, 1987	Aerial imagery shows the construction of the existing residential property adjacent to the site to the northwest along with additional residential development to the north, within the site, and to the northwest of the site.	Aerial Imagery (NETR Online 2025)
1998, 2005, 2007, 2009	Aerial imagery from 1998 shows that the property within the location of the Auclair Property within the site has been demolished and the Rose Orchard court cul-de-sac and residential neighborhood have been developed. The buildings within the northwestern corner of the site are no longer extant in aerial imagery from 2009. Grading within the area of the demolished building appears in 2007 along with a small ancillary building with a domed roof.	Aerial Imagery (Google Earth 2025; NETR Online 2025)
2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023	The area remains undeveloped until 2010 where aerial imagery shows the early stages of construction, while the small domed building is moved slightly west. By 2011 the existing property has been completed, along with the paving of Rose Orchard Court and a dirt access road leading to the small ancillary building with the domed roof.	Aerial Imagery (Google Earth 2025; NETR Online 2025)
2024, 2025	Aerial imagery from 2024 shows the paved road connecting Rose Orchard Court just northwest of the Auclair Property to Sabini Court. The construction of residential properties along the connecting road is shown in aerial imagery from 2025.	Aerial Imagery (Google Earth 2025)

5.4 Geoarchaeological Review

Rincon conducted this geoarchaeological study to address archaeological questions related to human settlement, artifacts, taphonomy, and paleoenvironments. These analyses aid in the reconstruction of past environmental conditions, and work to correlate the relationship between geologic sediments and archaeological materials and how past geologic processes may have influenced the archaeological record. The phrase geoarchaeological sensitivity generally refers to a given location's likelihood for containing archaeological deposits based on the local geology, soil formations, and age. This study uses geologic maps of the Project to identify current and past landforms to identify potential patterns of precontact and historic-period accessibility and land use. Landforms are physical landscape features with discrete attributes such as shape, lithology, and stratigraphy. The age and environment in which a landform is created has direct bearing on when it becomes accessible for human use, how humans interact with it once it becomes accessible, and how the material remains of these activities are preserved.

The current general scientific consensus regarding the timing of human occupation of North America is that humans have occupied North America since around 13,500 years, and the San Francisco Bay area since around 8,000 years before common era, just before the end of the Pleistocene epoch (Braje et al. 2017, Erlandson et al. 2007, Moratto 1984, Ragir 1972). This means that landforms formed before this period have limited sensitivity for containing buried archaeological resources, whereas landforms formed after this period, during the Holocene epoch, retain a higher sensitivity for containing buried archaeological deposits. Meyer and Rosenthal (2007) further document that in portions of the northern Santa Clara Valley, more than 60 percent of the recorded archaeological sites occur in buried contexts.

For this archaeological review, the phrase depositional environment refers to the way in which a landform is formed. Depositional environment is an important consideration both for whether humans can occupy a landform long enough to form an archaeological resource and for the preservation of archaeological resources if they do. Archaeological deposits are typically poorly preserved in areas persistently flooded,

such as river channels, coastlines, and other various water sources, as humans tend to not inhabit, permanently or regularly, inundated environments. However, precontact and historic-period peoples frequently inhabited landforms such as alluvial fans and floodplains that are infrequently flooded.

The geology of the region surrounding the annexation sites was mapped by Dibblee and Minch (2005a, 2005b), who mapped two geologic units underlying the annexation sites including Holocene-age alluvial fan deposits underlying the Condit Sports Facilities Expansion site and Butterfield Sports Park Expansion site, and late Jurassic and Cretaceous Franciscan Assemblage underlying the Rose Orchard Court site. Holocene alluvial fan deposits consist of alluvial gravel, sand, and clay of valley areas and have the potential to support the presence of buried archaeological resources as these soils are contemporaneous with the documented period of precontact human habitation of the area. Additionally, alluvial sediments have an episodic nature and have an increased likelihood of burying archaeological deposits (Borejsza et al. 2014, Waters 1992). The late Jurassic and Cretaceous Franciscan Assemblage consist of sedimentary and mafic igneous rocks, which predate human habitation of the region, greatly reducing the potential for buried archaeological resources.

The following geoarchaeological study is divided by the Project components.

5.4.1 Condit Sports Facilities Expansion Site

According to published geological mapping, this Project site is underlain by Holocene-age alluvial fan deposits (Dibblee and Minch 2005). Holocene alluvial and colluvial formations have the potential to support and preserve buried archaeological resources and cultural materials.

Three soils types were identified within the Condit Sports Facilities Expansion Site:

- Arbuckle Soils Series, present on 0-2 percent slopes. A typical profile of Arbuckle Series soils features a sandy loam A horizon (topsoil) from the ground surface to 17 inches, followed by an underlying B horizon (subsoil) consisting of gravelly sandy loam gravelly sandy clay loam, and gravelly loam from 17 to 44 inches.
- San Ysidro Soil Series, present on 0-2 percent slopes. A typical profile of San Ysidro Series soils features a fine sandy loam Ap Horizon (topsoil disturbed by agricultural activities) extending from the ground surface to a depth of 7 inches followed by an undisturbed fine sandy loam A horizon from 7 to 14 inches, and a clay and sandy clay loam B horizon from 14 to 68 inches below ground surface.
- Pleasanton Loam Soils Series, present on 0-2 percent slopes. A typical soil profile of Pleasanton Series soils features an Ap Horizon (topsoil disturbed by agricultural activities) extending from the ground surface to a depth of 9 inches, an undisturbed A Horizon of a gravelly fine sandy loam that extends from 9 to 21 inches, followed by an underlying B Horizon gravelly sandy clay loam or gravelly loam that extends to a depth of 21 to 64 inches, and a C Horizon composed of gravelly fine sandy loam near gravelly loam that extends from 64 to 72 inches.

The age and depositional nature of the geologic unit present within the Condit Sports Facilities Expansion are generally conducive to the natural burial of archaeological material. The soils present within these areas of the Project site suggest the subsurface conditions within the Project site may contain archaeological materials that have been displaced through agricultural activities (Ap Horizons between 0 and 10 inches below ground surface and undisturbed A Horizons that extend to 21 inches). Despite this, the only fresh water resources are perennial and located approximately 0.8 mile from this location and there have been no previously recorded precontact resources identified within 0.5 mile of this site. As such, the potential for buried precontact resources within the Condit Sports Facilities Expansion site is considered low to moderate.

Additionally the aerial photograph and topographic map review identify this site as primarily being used for agricultural purposes. One building is depicted within the site circa 1939 when trash collection and

indoor water facilities were already in common use. Due to the limited development of this site, the potential for buried historic-period deposits is low.

5.4.2 Butterfield Sports Facilities Expansion Site

According to published geological mapping, this Project site is underlain by Holocene-age alluvial fan deposits (Dibble and Minch 2005). Holocene alluvial and colluvial formations have the potential to support and preserve buried archaeological resources and cultural materials.

Three soils types were identified within the Butterfield Sports Facilities Expansion site:

- Arbuckle Soils Series, present on 0 to 2 percent slopes. A typical profile of Arbuckle Series soils features a sandy loam A horizon (topsoil) from the ground surface to 17 inches, followed by an underlying B horizon (subsoil) consisting of gravelly sandy loam gravelly sandy clay loam, and gravelly loam from 17 to 44 inches.
- San Ysidro Soil Series, present on 0-2 percent slopes. A typical profile of San Ysidro Series soils features a fine sandy loam Ap Horizon (topsoil disturbed by agricultural activities) extending from the ground surface to a depth of 7 inches followed by an undisturbed fine sandy loam A horizon from 7 to 14 inches, and a clay and sandy clay loam B horizon from 14 to 68 inches below ground surface.
- Zamora Soils Series, present on 0-2 percent slopes. A typical soil profile of Zamora Series soils includes an Ap Horizon (topsoil disturbed by agricultural activities) extending from the ground surface to a depth of 10 inches, followed by an underlying silty clay loam, silt loam, and gravelly loam B horizon from 10 to 60 inches below ground surface.

The age and depositional nature of the geologic unit present within the Butterfield Sports Park Expansion sites are generally conducive to the natural burial of archaeological material. The soils present within these areas of the Project site (Arbuckle, San Ysidro, and Zamora Series) suggest the subsurface conditions within the Project site may contain archaeological materials that have been displaced through agricultural activities (Ap Horizons between 0 and 10 inches below ground surface and undisturbed A Horizons that extend to 21 inches). Additionally, the presence of a water source within the Butterfield Sports Park Expansion area (Little Llagas Creek) increases the likelihood of subsurface archaeological deposits as archaeological sites, specifically settlements, tend to be distributed on specific geographic settings, including areas near precontact perennial water sources (Meyer and Rosenthal 2007). As such, the potential for buried precontact resources within the Butterfield Sports Park Expansion site is considered moderate.

Additionally the aerial photograph and topographic map review identify this site as primarily being used for agricultural purposes. Due to the limited development of this site, the potential for buried historic-period deposits is low.

5.4.3 Rose Orchard Court Property

According to published geological mapping, this Project site is underlain by Holocene-age alluvial fan deposits (Dibble and Minch 2005). Holocene alluvial and colluvial formations have the potential to support and preserve buried archaeological resources and cultural materials.

Two soil types with varying slopes were identified within the Rose Orchard Court Property:

- Gilroy clay loam, present on 15 to 30 percent slopes, 30-50 percent slopes, and 50-75 percent slopes. A typical soil profile of Gilroy Series soils includes an undisturbed clay loam A horizon from ground surface to a depth of 8 inches below ground surface, followed by an underlying clay loam B horizon from 8 to 21 inches below ground surface, and an R horizon consisting of unweathered solid igneous bedrock from 21 to 28 inches below ground surface.

- Keefers clay loam, present on 2 to 9 percent slopes. A typical soil profile of Keefers Series soils includes an undisturbed A horizon from ground surface to a depth of 14 inches below ground surface, followed by an underlying gritty clay loam B horizon from 14 to 20 inches, and a very cobbly clay and sandy clay IIB2t and IIB3t horizon (buried subsoil) extending to 55 inches below ground surface.

The Keefers soil series is primarily mapped in the northern portion of the Project site and represents the higher sensitivity area given that the landform is an alluvial fan/toeslope with an A Horizon. The remainder of the Project site is within the Gilroy Clay Loam soil series, which is less sensitive for buried resources given the steep slopes. Additionally, the proximity of freshwater resources within 0.3-mile increases the likelihood of subsurface archaeological deposits as archaeological sites, specifically settlements, tend to be distributed on specific geographic settings, including areas near pre-contact perennial water sources (Meyer and Rosenthal 2007). As such, the potential for buried precontact resources within the Rose Orchard Court Property is considered low.

Additionally, the aerial photograph and topographic map review identify this site as primarily being used for agricultural purposes. The building within the project area was not constructed until after 2010, with evidence of grading in the 2010 aerial. By 2012, the building was completed. Due to the limited development of this site, the potential for buried historic-period deposits is low.

5.5 Sacred Land File Search

On September 8, 2025 and on October 20, 2025, the NAHC responded to Rincon's AB 52 and SB 18 SLF request. Native American consultation was completed by the City of Morgan Hill and is summarized in the Draft Environmental Impact Report (2026), Tribal Cultural Resources Section, completed for this project. Three Native American Tribes responded to requests for Tribal consultation:

- Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
- Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area
- Tamien Nation

Tribal consultation resulted in the following mitigation measures, which are further documented in Section 6 of this report:

TCR-1. Native American Monitoring

TCR-2. Post-Review Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources

5.6 Survey Results

5.6.1 Built Environment Resources

The following section summarizes the results of all background research and fieldwork as they pertain to built environment resources that may qualify as historical resources. The field work and background research resulted in the identification of one historic-age property, specifically a residential property within the Condit Sports Facilities Expansion site with a listed address of 1250 Barrett Avenue. This property was recorded and evaluated for historical resources eligibility on California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 series forms, which are included in Appendix B and summarized below. The remaining sites were either vacant or did not contain any buildings or structures over 45 years (the age threshold generally triggering the need for historical resources evaluation).

1250 Barrett Avenue

Physical Description

The property at 1250 Barrett Avenue (Photograph 1) is a one-story single-family residence exhibiting elements of the Minimal Traditional and Ranch styles and constructed circa 1956 and a detached garage constructed in 1975. It is located on a 10-acre parcel (APN 817-13-037), which is located southwest of the intersection of Barrett Avenue and Murphy Avenue near the City of Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County California.

The subject property faces north onto Barrett Avenue and is surrounded by a semi-rural area with scattered residential development. The single-family residence is located on the northern portion of the parcel and is surrounded by largely undeveloped land with an unimproved road which runs parallel to the western edge of the parcel. The northeast corner of the parcel features a gravel surface parking lot.

The subject property is a one-story, single-family residence exhibiting elements of the Minimal Traditional and Ranch styles with an associated single-story, two-car garage. The main building features three volumes capped by hipped and cross-gabled roofs covered in wood shake shingles. The building is clad in stucco with brick veneer along the water table on the primary (north) elevation. The primary entrance to the building is within a bay which connects the eastern and central volumes and consists of a pair of single-lite wood doors. A single pedestrian door is located on the eastern elevation of the westernmost volume. Fenestration of the subject property on the primary elevation consists of large, fixed windows – one on the west volume, two on the central volume, and one sliding window on the east volume. A brick chimney is located on the west pitch of the hipped roof of the western volume. The east, west, and rear (south) elevations were not visible from the public right of way.

A half-height brick wall extends to the east from the main building and connects to the associated garage, which is clad and stucco and capped by a hipped roof covered in wood shake shingles, similar to the primary residence. Landscaping of the property consists of scattered mature pine trees and grass yards.

Photograph 1 1250 Barrett Avenue, Primary (North) Elevation, View to the south



Development History

Records indicate that the land the subject property occupies was historically owned by Catherine O'Toole Murphy Dunne in 1876 and was subdivided in 1905 as *Catherine Dunne Ranch map no. 7*. A review of historical United States Geological Survey (USGS) historical topographic maps and aerial photographs show the property remained undeveloped until at least 1939, when a single building is visible on an aerial photograph (USGS 1939, UCSB 1939a, 1939b, 1939c). Aerial photography from 1940 confirms the presence of only one building; the area surrounding the subject property appears to be dedicated to agricultural uses (Figure 6) (USGS 1940). A second building on the subject property, the extant subject property at 1250 Barrett Avenue, is visible on an aerial photograph from 1950 (Figure 7) (USGS 1950). Building permits indicate that a garage for a single-family residence were filed with the Santa Clara County Department of Planning and Development in 1975. Aerial photographs indicate that the second residence on the property was demolished between 1998 and 2005, while the unimproved areas of the property show evidence of orchard-like planting until at least 2012.

Figure 6 Aerial photograph showing improvements on subject property (green), 1940 (USGS)



Figure 7 Aerial photograph showing improvements on subject property (green), including first appearance of 1250 Barrett (yellow arrow) 1950 (USGS)



Occupancy History

Historical research suggests the property was potentially constructed and initially inhabited by Tony and Virginia Lomanto. Newspaper research indicates that Anthony “Tony” Lomanto was born in San Jose, California in 1912 and raised in Hollister, California, located approximately 22.5 miles southeast of the subject property (*Free Lance* 1975). At the age of 18, Lomanto began to work as an orchardist (*Free Lance* 1975). In the 1930s, Lomanto worked as the “foreman of a large peach orchard for the Bisceglia Brothers Canning Company,” and in 1940, Lomanto married Virginia Giordana, a native of Morgan Hill (*Hollister Advance* 1940). By the time of the 1950 US Census, the Lomantos had moved to the subject property; a review of the Census Enumeration District Maps indicates the couple likely resided at the subject property by this point (Bureau of the Census 1950). Tony Lomanto died at the age of 65 in 1975 and was survived by his wife, Virginia, and two children, Gary and Lydia (*Free Lance* 1975). City directories confirm that Virginia Lomnato and Gary Lomanto lived at the subject property until 2013 (Cole Information Services 2015).

A review of the Morgan Hill Historic Context did not reveal the Lomanto Family as one of the locally significant families in the subdivision and development of land in the area, nor were the Lomantos found mentioned as significant to agribusiness or to any identified ethnic group within Morgan Hill and the greater Santa Clara Valley (Circa 2006).

Historical Resources Evaluation

The extant buildings on the subject property were constructed circa 1945 and in 1975 respectively, after the initial development of Morgan Hill and the subsequent subdivision of large tracts of former rancho land for agricultural and residential development. As such, the subject property is a typical residential development on one of many parcels of land which were sold as small farm lots to individuals in the outskirts of Morgan Hill and developed in the post-World War II era. The subject property is associated with this period of development but does not appear to be individually significant with this pattern of events or any other significant events in the development history of the City of Morgan Hill, the County of Santa Clara, or any other historical event or trend. The subject property is therefore ineligible for listing under Criteria A/1 (Events).

The subject property lacks any association with individuals who have made a significant contribution to the City of Morgan Hill, the County of Santa Clara, state, or nation. Research did not indicate that Tony or Virginia Lomanto, the longest residents of the subject property during the historical period, were significant figures in the overall history of the development of the City of Morgan Hill or notable in the overall history of agriculture within Santa Clara County. Furthermore, research failed to identify any connection between the subject property and any individuals who would rise to the level of significance necessary for listing in the NRHP or CRHR. The subject property is therefore ineligible for listing under Criteria B/2 (People).

The subject property exhibits some elements of the Minimal Traditional and Ranch styles of residential architecture including low pitched hipped roofs, single-story, small massing, and minimal decorative detail, however the building is not a significant or notable example of the style that would rise to the level of significance required for listing in the NRHP or CRHR. Minimal Traditional and Ranch were common styles of residential architecture in the mid-20th century, and research did not indicate the subject property was designed by a notable or important architect or constructed by a significant builder. Furthermore, the subject property has undergone alterations such as the replacement of windows and window openings, which have impacted its historic integrity. As such, the building does not possess the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction which would rise to the level of inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR. The subject property is therefore ineligible for listing under Criteria C/3/3 (Architecture).

A review of available evidence and records did not indicate that the subject property may yield information important to indigenous history or history and therefore, is recommended ineligible for listing the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria D/4 (Information).

5.6.2 Archaeological Resources

The annexations site consists of three distinct settings including Rose Orchard Court site, Butterfield Sports Park Expansion site, and Condit Sports Facilities Expansion site. The Project does not include any changes to or development on the APN 825-06-022 site; accordingly, the site was not subject to survey. The following provide detailed descriptions of the survey conditions within each of the surveyed sites.

Rose Orchard Court Site

This site consists of an undeveloped hillside lot with moderate ground surface visibility of 36 to 60 percent (Photograph 2). The soil consists of a light to medium brown silty loam, with yellow grasses varying in density from moderately sparse to dense. The southern portion of the parcel is more heavily forested, with some areas rendered inaccessible due to steep terrain (Photograph 3). These less accessible areas were subject to a reconnaissance-level survey. No cultural resources were identified within the Rose Orchard Court site as a result of the survey.

Photograph 2 Rose Orchard Court site, View to the northeast



Photograph 3 Rose Orchard Court site, View to the east



Butterfield Sports Park Expansion Site

This site consists of an undeveloped lot with Little Llagas Creek located in the southwestern portion of the site (Photograph 4 and Photograph 5). The soil across the site consists of a medium yellow-brown silty loam, with clay loam present at the base of the creek. Vegetation includes tall, dry yellow grasses of medium density. Ground surface visibility was generally poor, ranging from 0 to 35 percent. No cultural resources were identified within the Butterfield Sports Park Expansion site as a result of the survey.

Photograph 4 Butterfield Sports Park Expansion site, View to the west



Photograph 5 Butterfield Sports Park Expansion site, Little Llagas Creek, View to the west



Condit Sports Facilities Expansion Site

This site consists of an informal parking area primarily composed of imported and compacted gravel (Photograph 6). Vegetation consisted of dry grasses and sparse shrubs and observed soils consisted of a light yellow-brown clay loam. Outside of the gravel area, ground surface visibility was very good, ranging from 76 to 90 percent. Some areas were inaccessible due to private property fencing and signage on residential lots (Photograph 7). The inaccessible areas were subject to a reconnaissance-level survey. No cultural resources were identified within the Condit Sports facilities Expansion site as a result of the survey.

Photograph 6 Condit Sports Facilities Expansion site, View to the northwest



Photograph 7 Condit Sports Facilities Expansion site, View to the southwest



6 Impacts Analysis and Conclusions

The impact analysis included here is organized based on the cultural resources thresholds included in CEQA Guidelines Appendix G: Environmental Checklist Form:

- a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?
- b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?
- c) Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Threshold A broadly refers to historical resources. To more clearly differentiate between archaeological and built environment resources, we have chosen to limit analysis under Threshold A to built environment resources. Archaeological resources, including those that may be considered historical resources pursuant to Section 15064.5 and those that may be considered unique archaeological resources pursuant to Section 21083.2, are considered under Threshold B.

The mitigation measures presented here are intended to be implemented in addition to the City of Morgan Hill's Standard Conditions presented in Section 2 of this report.

6.1 Historical Built Environment Resources

The field survey and background research identified one built environment historical resource in the Condit Sports Facilities Expansion site, 1250 Barrett Avenue. As detailed above in Section 5.6.1, the resource was determined ineligible for listing in the NHRP; therefore, the resource does not qualify as a historical resource as defined by CEQA Section 15064.5(a). As a result, there are no historical resources within the Rose Orchard Court, Butterfield Sports Park Expansion site, or Condit Sports Facilities Expansion site and the project would result in **no impacts to historical resources** pursuant to CEQA. No further mitigation is required.

6.2 Historical and Unique Archaeological Resources

This study did not identify any archaeological resources or archaeological deposits in the annexation sites. The lack of surface evidence of archaeological materials does not preclude their subsurface existence. The SLF search was positive for the presence of Sacred Lands in the Project vicinity, the geoarchaeological analysis identified moderate potential for buried subsurface precontact resources within the Butterfield Sports Park Expansion site and Native American consultation has indicated the Project is sensitive for previously unrecorded archaeological resources.

Rincon presents the following recommended mitigation measure for a Workers' Environmental Awareness Program, Native American Monitoring and unanticipated discoveries during construction. With adherence to these measures, in addition to the implementation of the City of Morgan Hill's Standard Conditions of Approval, Rincon recommends a finding of **less-than-significant impact with mitigation for archaeological resources** under CEQA.

6.2.1 Recommended Mitigation

Conduct Workers Environmental Awareness Program Training Prior to Construction

Prior to project construction, a qualified archaeologist shall be retained to conduct a Worker's Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training on archaeological sensitivity. The WEAP shall be conducted for all construction personnel prior to the commencement of any ground-disturbing activities. The training should be conducted by an archaeologist who meets or exceeds the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983). Tribal representatives from one of the Consulting Tribes shall be contracted to participate in the WEAP and provide information relevant to Tribal resources. The Tribe shall be given 14 days' notice prior to the training. Archaeological sensitivity training will include a description of the types of cultural material that may be encountered, penalties for violations related to archaeological resources, and the proper protocol for treatment of the materials in the event resources are encountered.

Post-Review Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the event archaeological resources are unexpectedly encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within 50 feet of the find shall halt and an archaeologist meeting or exceeding the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archeology (National Park Service 1983) shall be contacted immediately to evaluate the resource. If the resource is determined by the qualified archaeologist to be precontact, then the measure for post-review discovery of tribal cultural resources shall be followed and consulting Native American representative(s) shall also be contacted to participate in the evaluation of the resource. All consulting Tribes will be contacted and provided information on the precontact resource and provided an opportunity for a site visit. If the qualified archaeologist and/or Native American representative(s) determines it to be appropriate, archaeological testing for CRHR eligibility shall be completed. If the resource is determined to be eligible for the CRHR and significant impacts to the resource cannot be avoided via project redesign, the qualified archaeologist shall prepare a data recovery plan tailored to the physical nature and characteristics of the resource, per the requirements of CCR Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C). The data recovery plan shall identify data recovery excavation methods, measurable objectives, and data thresholds to reduce any potential significant impacts to the resource. The data recovery plan shall identify data recovery excavation methods, measurable objectives, and data thresholds to reduce any significant impacts to cultural resources related to the resource. Pursuant to the data recovery plan, the qualified archaeologist and Native American representative(s), as appropriate, shall recover and document the scientifically consequential information that justifies the resource's significance. The City shall review and approve the treatment plan and archaeological testing, as appropriate, and the resulting documentation shall be submitted to the regional repository of the CHRIS, per CCR Guidelines Section 15126.4(b)(3)(C).

Post-Review Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are found during ground-disturbing activities, in accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, no further disturbance of the remains shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. Should human remains be discovered, the County Coroner shall be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD has 48 hours from being granted site access to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from subsequent disturbance.

Native American Monitoring

The project proponent shall retain a Tribal representative to monitor initial project-related ground-disturbing activities. The project proponent shall contact the consulting Tribes for this project requesting monitoring services. If more than one consulting Tribe will provide monitoring services, Tribes will be scheduled using a rotating schedule so that no more than one tribal representative is required on site unless multiple work areas are active. Monitors shall have the authority to halt and redirect work, should any tribal/archaeological resources be identified during monitoring. If tribal/archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area shall halt and the measures for post-review discoveries of cultural and/or tribal cultural resources, as appropriate shall be implemented. Native American monitoring may be reduced or halted at the discretion of the monitor, in consultation with the lead agency, as warranted by conditions such as encountering bedrock, sediments being excavated are fill, or negative findings during the first 50 percent of ground disturbance. If monitoring is reduced to spot-checking, spot-checking shall occur when ground disturbance moves to a new location within the project site and when ground disturbance will extend to depths not previously reached (unless those depths are within bedrock). The monitor shall submit a report to the City to document compliance within 30 days of completion of all ground-disturbing activities.

Post-Review Discovery of Tribal Cultural Resources

In the event that archaeological resources of Native American origin are identified during implementation of the proposed project, ground-disturbing activities within 50 feet of the find shall be temporarily suspended or redirected until an archaeologist has evaluated the nature and significance of the find as a cultural resource. Once the resource has been confirmed as being Native American in origin, the consulting Tribes for this project will be informed and tribal representatives will be provided the opportunity to complete a site visit and initiate consultation for the treatment of any identified precontact resources. If the City, in consultation with traditionally and culturally affiliated Native American group(s), determines the resource is a tribal cultural resource and thus significant under CEQA, and the resource cannot be avoided, a Treatment and Mitigation Plan shall be prepared and implemented in consultation with the consulting tribes for this project. The plan shall include measures to ensure the find is treated in a manner that respectfully retains, to the degree feasible, the qualities that render the resource of significance to the local Native American group(s). The Treatment and Mitigation Plan will be developed consistent with requirements in PRC Section 21083.2 and Section 15126.4(b) of the CEQA Guidelines. The Treatment and Mitigation Plan will include a research design, field and laboratory methods, and the level of effort of data recovery excavations and mitigation measures required to mitigate projects impacts on the resource. The Treatment and Mitigation Plan will further document the final disposition of any Native American materials. Examples of appropriate mitigation for tribal cultural resources include, but are not limited to, avoidance, protecting the cultural character and integrity of the resource, protecting traditional use of the resource, protecting the confidentiality of the resource, or heritage recovery.

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Appendix A

Cultural Resources Records Search Results

CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM



ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE

HUMBOLDT
LAKE
MARIN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO

SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLARA
SANTA CRUZ
SOLANO
SONOMA
YOLO

Northwest Information Center
Sonoma State University
1400 Valley House Drive, Suite 210
Rohnert Park, California 94928-3609
Tel: 707.588.8455
nwic@sonoma.edu
<https://nwic.sonoma.edu>

9/9/2025

NWIC File No.: 25-0396

Pedro Gonzalez
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
180 N Ashwood Ave
Ventura, CA 93003

Re: 25-17449 Morgan Hill Two Annexations Project

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Morgan Hill, Mt Madonna, Gilroy, Mount Sizer USGS 7.5' quad(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 0.5 mi. radius:

Resources within project area:	None listed
Resources within 0.5 mi. radius:	P-43-000628, P-43-001018, P-43-001499, P-43-001589, P-43-001769
Informal Resources within 0.5 mi. radius:	406B-001, 406B-002 [not available in List or Excel form, PDF only]
Reports within project area:	S-5222, 8478, 14751, 22819, 31893, 33061, 37672, 52978
'Other' Reports within project area:	[22] Please see attached list, page 3 [no List, Excel or PDF requested, shape only]
Reports within 0.5 mi. radius:	[46] Please see attached list, page 4

Resource Database Printout (list):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Database Printout (details):

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Digital Database Records:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (list):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (details):

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Digital Database Records:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Record Copies:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Copies:

[within]

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

OHP Built Environment Resources Directory:

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

<u>Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:</u>	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
<u>CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):</u>	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	☒ nothing listed
<u>GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:</u>	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
<u>Historical Maps:</u>	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
<u>Local Inventories:</u>	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
<u>Caltrans Bridge Survey:</u>	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
<u>Ethnographic Information:</u>	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
<u>Historical Literature:</u>	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed
<u>Shipwreck Inventory:</u>	☐ enclosed	☒ not requested	☐ nothing listed

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Annette Neal

Researcher

'Other' Reports Within Project area

DocCo	DocNo
S-	000848
S-	003453
S-	004350
S-	005259
S-	007483
S-	008585
S-	009462
S-	010248
S-	013200
S-	016394
S-	017852
S-	018217
S-	020395
S-	027985
S-	030204
S-	030511
S-	031550
S-	032596
S-	033600
S-	046375
S-	048927
S-	056662

Reports in 0.5 mi. Buffer

DocCo	DocNo
S-	004286
S-	004312
S-	004721
S-	005330
S-	007143
S-	008161
S-	008237
S-	008524
S-	009025
S-	009419
S-	009730
S-	010571
S-	011099
S-	011170
S-	012059
S-	012087
S-	012401
S-	012549
S-	013455
S-	013806
S-	014752
S-	016730
S-	017831
S-	019836
S-	021411
S-	022587
S-	024101
S-	025012
S-	027072
S-	027755
S-	027999
S-	028661
S-	029657

DocCo	DocNo
S-	030044
S-	030045
S-	031436
S-	032250
S-	034085
S-	037888
S-	038869
S-	043988
S-	046471
S-	046880
S-	049126
S-	052381
S-	056904

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-004286	Voided - E-149 SCL	1973	Thomas F. King and Patricia P. Hickman	Archaeological Impact Evaluation: The Llagas Creek Project		43-000071, 43-000233, 43-000406, 43-000408
S-004312	Voided - E-178 SCL	1975	Katherine S. Flynn	Archaeological Impact Evaluation, Proposed Construction of Seventeen Miles of Right-of-Way along the Proposed Santa Teresa Expressway by the County of Santa Clara Transportation Agency	Archaeological Resource Service	43-000173, 43-000174
S-004721	Voided - E-607 SCL	1979	Jerome Pressler	Archaeological Investigation, Literature Review and Surface Survey of Walnut Park Development, Morgan Hill, California		
S-005222	Voided - E-4 SBN; Voided - E-414 SCL; Voided - E-831 SCL; Voided - S-4842; Voided - S-5240	1973	Thomas F. King and Patricia P. Hickman	Archaeological Impact Evaluation: San Felipe Division, Central Valley Project, Part I; The Southern Santa Clara Valley, California: A General Plan for Archaeology	California State University, San Francisco	27-000331, 27-000332, 27-000333, 27-000334, 27-000335, 27-000336, 27-000337, 27-000338, 27-000340, 27-000341, 27-000349, 27-000382, 27-000384, 27-000565, 27-000585, 27-000697, 27-000698, 27-000762, 27-001883, 35-000003, 35-000004, 35-000024, 35-000025, 35-000026, 35-000027, 35-000028, 35-000029, 35-000030, 35-000031, 35-000032, 35-000033, 35-000034, 35-000035, 35-000036, 35-000039, 35-000040, 35-000041, 35-000042, 35-000043, 35-000044, 35-000045, 35-000046, 35-000049, 35-000050, 35-000051, 35-000052, 35-000053, 35-000054, 35-000055, 35-000279, 35-000568, 35-000575, 43-000074, 43-000107, 43-000108, 43-000109, 43-000110, 43-000111, 43-000112, 43-000113, 43-000114, 43-000115, 43-000116, 43-000117, 43-000118, 43-000119, 43-000120, 43-000121, 43-000122, 43-000123, 43-000124, 43-000125, 43-000126, 43-000127, 43-000128, 43-000129, 43-000130, 43-000131, 43-000132, 43-000133, 43-000134, 43-000135, 43-000136, 43-000171, 43-000327, 43-000328, 43-000329, 43-000332, 44-000047, 44-000049, 44-000064, 44-000065, 44-000066, 44-000772

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-005222a		1973	Thomas F. King	Archaeological Impact Evaluation: San Felipe Division, Central Valley Project, Part II: The Direct Impact of San Felipe Division Facilities on Archaeological Resources	California State University, San Francisco	
S-005222b		1978	Gary S. Breschini and Trudy Haversat	A Preliminary Archaeological Surface Reconnaissance of the San Felipe Division, Central Valley Project, Santa Clara and San Benito Counties, California	Archaeological Consulting	
S-005222c		1980	David M. Van Horn	Archaeological and Historical Investigations in Portions of the Central Valley Project, San Felipe Division	ESCA - Tech Corp	
S-005330	Voided - E-805 SCL	1980	Katherine Flynn	Archaeological survey of "Lands of Steinbrook", Sabine Court, Morgan Hill (APN 773-19-11)	Archaeological Resource Service	
S-007143		1979	William Roop	A literature search and surface reconnaissance of the "Lands of Couch" (Santa Clara County File Number 479-68-32-79s) (letter report)	Archaeological Resource Service	
S-008161	Submitter - Project 872	1986	R. Paul Hampson and Gary S. Breschini	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of a Parcel at 980 Llagas Road, Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, California (File 2729-64-37-86 P-86 A-86 B)	Archaeological Consulting	
S-008237		1986	Betty Schmucker	A Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Gilroy Cogeneration Project Area, Gilroy, California.	Woodward-Clyde Consultants	
S-008478	Agency Nbr - Soil Conservation Service #0494; Voided - E-985 SCL; Voided - S-5018; Voided - S-5019	1981	Robert Cartier, Glory Anne Laffey, Charlene Detlefs, and Peter Johnson	Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Llagas Creek Watershed	Archeological Resource Management	43-000112, 43-000406, 43-000407, 43-000408, 43-000453
S-008478a		1981	Robert Cartier, Charlene Detlefs, and Glory Laffey	Addendum to the Llagas Creek Watershed Cultural Resources Evaluation: Identification and Evaluation of Potentially Significant Bridge Structures Within Reaches 2, 3 and 9	Archeological Resource Management	
S-008478b		1981	Robert Cartier and Charlene Detlefs	Addendum to the Llagas Creek Watershed Cultural Resources Evaluation: Identification and Evaluation of Potentially Significant Bridge and Culvert Structures Within Reaches 7a, 7b, 8a, and 11a	Archeological Resource Management	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-008524	Submitter - ARS-80-05; Voided - E-1029 SCL	1980	E. Breck Parkman	Archaeological Survey of a 45.2 acre parcel on Llagas Avenue Santa Clara County, CA. (Land of Peoples)(letter report)	Archaeological Resource Service	
S-009025	Submitter - Project 943	1987	Gary S. Breschini and Charles R. Smith	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance at the Junction of Wright and Peak Avenues, Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, California	Archaeological Consulting	
S-009419		1987	Larry Bourdeau	Results of Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance with Recommendations for Cultural Resource Management, Manzanita Estates Project Parcel, Application SD-87-10, City of Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, California	Pacific Museum Consultants	43-001018
S-009730		1988	Glory Anne Laffey and Robert Cartier	Phase II National Register Evaluation and Archeological Testing of the Edes/Rice Residence on Wright Avenue in the City of Morgan Hill, County of Santa Clara	Archeological Resource Management	
S-010571		1989	Archaeological Resource Management	Cultural Resource Evaluation of a Parcel on Llagas Road in the City of Morgan Hill, County of Santa Clara	Archaeological Resource Management	
S-011099	Submitter - AC Project 1490	1989	Anna Runnings and Trudy Haversat	Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 767-022-045, Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, California	Archaeological Consulting	
S-011170		1989	Larry Bourdeau	Results of Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance with Recommendations for Cultural Resource Management, Sparhawk Project Parcels, APN 764-31-11 and -12, 680 Llagas Road, Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, California	Pacific Museum Consultants	
S-012059	Submitter - ARS 90-17	1990	William Roop	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Llagas Creek Estates Parcel, Morgan Hill, California (ARS 90-17)	Archaeological Resource Service	
S-012087		1990	Archaeological Resource Management	Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Lands of Reyes on Llagas Road in the City of Morgan Hill, County of Santa Clara		
S-012401	Submitter - H&A/01-91/Llagas; Voided - S-12771; Voided - S-14789	1991	Matthew R. Clark	An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Llagas Creek Estates, in the City of Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, with Recommendations for Cultural Resource Management	Holman & Associates	43-000628

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-012401a		1991	Matthew R. Clark, Beth Wyman, and D.A. Dawkins	Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Llagas Creek Estates Project Area, Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, with Recommendations for Resource Management	Holman & Associates	
S-012401b		1993	Matthew R. Clark	Final Report of Archaeological Impact Mitigation for Llagas Creek Estates (CA-SCL-710/H), Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, California. Section I: Prehistoric Archaeological Impact Mitigation Report	Holman & Associates	
S-012401c		1993	Larry F. Bourdeau	Final Report of Archaeological Impact Mitigation for Llagas Creek Estates (CA-SCL-710/H), Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County California. Section II: Analysis of the Historic Archaeological Assemblage, Site CA-SCL-710/H: Llagas Creek Estates Project Area, Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, California	Holman & Associates	
S-012549		1990	Robert Cartier	Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Lands of Burdick on Llagas Road in the City of Morgan Hill, County of Santa Clara	Archaeological Resource Management	
S-013455		1991	Angela M. Banet and Steven J. Rossa	Cultural Resources Assessment, Sutter Boulevard Extension Project, Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.	
S-013806		1990	Miley Paul Holman	Archaeological Literature Review and Field Inspection of the Old Orchard Project Area, Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, California (letter report)	Holman & Associates	
S-014751		1992		Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Maple Leaf RV Park Located in the County of Santa Clara	Archaeological Resource Management	
S-014752		1992	Robert Cartier	Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Boone Project Located on Llagas Road in the City of Morgan Hill, County of Santa Clara	Archaeological Resource Management	
S-016730	Voided - S-16731	1994	Robert Cartier, Elena Reese, and Julie C. Wizorek	Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Summer Dams Project	Archaeological Resource Management	43-000197, 43-000198, 43-000633
S-016730a		1994	Robert Cartier, Elena Reese, and Julie C. Wizorek	Cultural Resource Evaluation Addendum for the Summer Dams Project	Archaeological Resource Management	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-017831		1995	Lawrence G. Desmond and Miley P. Holman	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Llagas Creek Plan Line Study, November 1995	Holman & Associates	
S-019836		1997	Larry F. Bourdeau	Results of Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance with Recommendations for Cultural Resource Management, APN 767-22-30, Proposed 50 Unit La Crosse Village Apartments, Vineyard Boulevard at La Crosse Drive, City of Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, California	Pacific Museum Consultants	
S-021411		1998	Robert Cartier	Cultural Resource Evaluation of 11 Acres of Land at the Intersection of Barrett Avenue and Medical Center Drive in the County of Santa Clara	Archaeological Resource Management	
S-022587		1999	Robert Cartier	Cultural Resource Evaluation for a Parcel on Tennant Avenue in Santa Clara County	Archaeological Resource Management	
S-022819		2000	Wendy J. Nelson, Maureen Carpenter, and Julia G. Costello	Cultural Resources Survey for the Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project, Segment WS05: San Jose to San Luis Obispo	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.; Foothill Resources, Ltd.	27-001191, 27-001219, 27-001243, 27-001889, 27-002242, 27-002322, 35-000024, 35-000036, 35-000111, 43-000106, 43-000109, 43-000141, 43-000455, 43-000573, 43-000575, 43-001071
S-024101		2000	Robert Cartier	Cultural Resource Evaluation of Approximately 76 Acres of Land (APN 817-17-001, -002, -003, -008, and -009) for the Morgan Hill High School Alternative Site in the City of Morgan Hill	Archaeological Resource Management	
S-025012		2001	Stuart A. Guedon	Archaeological Resources Assessment, Delco Llagas Road Housing Project, City of Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.	
S-027072		2003	Robert R. Cartier	Historical Evaluation of the Lamalfa Property at 1105 San Pedro Avenue in the City of Morgan Hill	Archaeological Resource Management	43-001499
S-027755		2000	Lorna Billat	Nextel Communications Wireless Telecommunications Service Facility - Santa Clara County, Nextel Site No. (CA-0687A) / Morgan Hill (Letter Report)	earthTouch	
S-027999		2002	Colin I. Busby	Cultural Resources Assessment, Parcel Located on San Pedro Avenue (APN 817-11-002) City of Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, California (letter report)	Basin Research Associates, Inc.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-028661		2004	Meg Scantlebury	Architectural and Historical Survey Report for the Golden Oak Restaurant, 16695 Condit Road, Morgan Hill, California	Holman & Associates	43-001589
S-029657	OHP PRN - FTA021021A; Voided - S-37863; Voided - S-42672; Voided - S-43525	2002	Wendy J. Nelson, Tammara Norton, Larry Chiea, and Reinhard Pribish	Archaeological Inventory for the Caltrain Electrification Program Alternative in San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	38-000015, 38-004498, 38-004756, 38-004820, 38-004962, 38-005084, 38-005456, 38-005457, 38-005458, 38-005459, 38-005460, 38-005461, 38-005462, 41-000009, 41-000105, 41-000165, 41-000169, 41-000230, 41-000231, 41-000281, 41-000310, 41-000311, 41-000312, 41-000318, 41-000410, 41-000498, 41-000534, 41-000632, 41-000640, 41-000808, 41-001135, 41-001136, 41-001137, 41-001138, 41-001406, 41-002116, 41-002353, 41-002433, 41-002434, 41-002435, 41-002437, 41-002438, 41-002439, 41-002440, 41-002441, 41-002442, 41-002443, 41-002444, 41-002447, 41-002462, 41-002463, 41-002464, 41-002465, 43-000028, 43-000042, 43-000050, 43-000449, 43-000566, 43-000619, 43-000669, 43-000881, 43-000928, 43-001071, 43-001739, 43-002653, 43-002867, 43-002868, 43-002869, 43-002871, 43-002873, 43-002877, 43-002878, 43-003025, 43-003026, 43-003027, 43-003028, 43-003029, 43-003030, 43-003031, 43-003032, 43-003033, 43-003034, 43-003035, 43-003036, 43-003037, 43-003038, 43-003039, 43-003040, 43-003041, 43-003042, 43-003043, 43-003044
S-029657a		2002	Rand F. Herbert	Finding of No Adverse Effect, Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	JRP Historical Consulting Services	
S-029657b		2002		Historic Property Survey for the Proposed Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	Parsons; JRP Historical Consulting Services; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	
S-029657c		2002	Knox Mellon	FTA021021A; Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties	Office of Historic Preservation	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-029657d		2003	Meta Bunse	Final Finding of Effect Amendment, Caltrain Electrification Project, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	JRP Historical Consulting Services	
S-029657e		2001	Rand F. Herbert	Draft Finding of No Adverse Effect, Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	JRP Historical Consulting Services	
S-029657f		2008	Sharon A. Waechter, Jack Meyer, and Laura Leach-Palm	Cultural Resources Addendum for the Caltrain Electrification Program Alternative: San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.	
S-029657g		2008	Meta Bunse	Addendum Finding of Effect, Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco to San Jose (MP 0.0 to 52.0); San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	JRP Historical Consulting, LLC	
S-029657h		2002		Inventory and Evaluation of Historic Resources, Caltrain Electrification Program, San Francisco to Gilroy (MP 0.0 to 77.4) (Draft)	JRP Historical Consulting Services	
S-030044		2005	J. Charles Whatford	Archaeological Survey Report, Santa Clara Unit Headquarters Domestic Water Hook-Up.	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	
S-030045		1996	Mark Gary	CDF Project Report for Archaeological and Historical Resources, ECC Communications Tower at SCU HQ.	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	
S-031436	IC Record Search Nbr - RY048-1328-03-617	2004	Robert Cartier	Revised Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Dewitt Avenue Sewer Replacement Project Area in the City of Morgan Hill	Archaeological Resource Management	
S-031893		2005		Cultural Resources Assessment, Butterfield Boulevard Extension Project, Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.	
S-032250	Caltrans - EA 1A0601	2003	Philippe Lapin	Historic Property Survey Report, Mission Bells Project, State Route 82/Interstate 101, San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties, California	Caltrans Environmental Planning, District 04	
S-032250a		2003	Philippe Lapin	Archaeological Survey Report, Mission Bells Project, State Route 82/Interstate 101, San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties, California	California Department of Transportation	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-033061	Submitter - SWCA Cultural Resources Report Database No. 06-507; Submitter - SWCA Report No. 10715-180	2006	Nancy Sikes, Cindy Arrington, Bryon Bass, Chris Corey, Kevin Hunt, Steve O'Neil, Catherine Pruet, Tony Sawyer, Michael Tuma, Leslie Wagner, and Alex Wesson	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California	SWCA Environmental Consultants	01-000027, 01-000040, 01-000087, 01-000088, 01-000089, 01-000090, 07-000138, 27-000802, 27-001191, 27-001207, 28-000467, 43-000106, 43-000141, 43-000449, 43-000573, 43-000575, 43-000754, 43-000928, 43-001071, 48-000208, 48-000211, 48-000214, 48-000441, 48-000549, 49-001583, 57-000194, 57-000198, 57-000297, 57-000301, 57-000307
S-033061a		2006		Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project, State of California	SWCA Environmental Consultants	
S-033061b		2007	Nancy E. Sikes	Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project (letter report)	SWCA Environmental Consultants	
S-034085		2007	Matthew R. Clark	Archaeological Survey Report for the West Little Llagas Creek Bike Trail Project, City of Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, California	Holman & Associates	
S-037672		2008	Gary S. Breschini	Archaeological Monitoring, APN 773-32-008 (letter report)	Archaeological Consulting	
S-037888	Submitter - Project 4480	2011	Mary Doane and Gary S. Breschini	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance Report for the Proposed Diamond Creek Villas Project, in Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, California	Archaeological Consulting	
S-038869	Caltrans - EA OR00D2	2011	Colin I. Busby	Archaeological Survey Report, Solar Highway Pilot Project, Seven Solar Panel Airspace Development Lease Sites at Caltrans Interchanges, Santa Clara County, California, 04 SCI 101 PM 29.0, 04 SCI 101 PM 27.0, 04 SCI 101 PM 19.2, 04 SCI 101 PM 16.0, 04 SCL 101 PM 15.1, 04 SCL 101 PM 12.5, 04 SCL 101 PM 10.3, Caltrans EA OR00D2	Basin Research Associates, Inc.	
S-043988	Caltrans - EA 153300; Caltrans - Project #0400020304; OHP PRN - FHWA 111128 A	2011	Benjamin Harris and Douglas Bright	Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report for the Freeway Performance Initiative along Highway 101 in Santa Clara County, California (PM 7.0-7.2, 21.55-22.3 and 26.2-26.55)	California Department of Transportation, District 4	43-000106, 43-000175, 43-000181, 43-000189, 43-000247, 43-000568, 43-000573, 43-000626, 43-001078, 43-002463, 43-002464

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-043988a		2012	Benjamin Harris and Kathryn Rosa	Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report for the Freeway Performance Initiative along Highway 101 in Santa Clara County, California, 04-SCL-101 (PM 7.0-7.2, 21.55-22.3 and 26.2-26.55)	California Department of Transportation, District 4	
S-043988b		2011	Benjamin Harris and Douglas Bright	Historic Property Survey Report for the Freeway Performance Initiative along Highway 101 in Santa Clara County, California, (PM 7.0-7.2, 21.55-22.3 and 26.2-26.55)	California Department of Transportation, District 4	
S-043988c		2011	Benjamin Harris and Douglas Bright	Archaeological Survey Report for the Freeway Performance Initiative along Highway 101 in Santa Clara County, California, 04-SCL-101 (PM 0.0 - 26.55)	California Department of Transportation, District 4	
S-043988d		2012	Elizabeth McKee	FHWA111128A: Supplemental Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) - Finding of No Adverse Effect with Standard Conditions - ESAs for the Freeway Performance Initiative (FPI) project along Highway 101 in Santa Clara County, California (ESA 153301 / Project ID 0400020304)	California Department of Transportation	
S-046471	Submitter - EBI Project No. 61147868	2014	Virginia Clifton	Cultural Resources Survey, Morgan Hill West/Ensite #21637 (282463); 15055 Montgomery Street, Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, California	EBI Consulting	
S-046880		2010	Miley Paul Holman	Cultural resources study of the Evergreen Site, 16785 Murphy Avenue, Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, California - (letter report)	Holman & Associates	
S-049126	Agency Nbr - FA# STPL-5152(021)	2016	Judith Marvin	Historic Property Survey Report, City of Morgan Hill proposal to resurface two sections of Monterey Road, 4-SCL STPL-5152(021)	Foothills Resources, Ltd.	43-000469
S-049126a		2016	Ian Patrick, Melinda Pacheco Patrick, and Judith Marvin	Archaeological Survey Report for the City of Morgan Hill Monterey Road Preservation Project, Santa Clara County, California.	Patrick GIS Group, Inc.; Foothill Resources, Ltd.	
S-052381		2018	Patricia Paramoure	Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance Of Parcel, 1380 San Pedro Avenue, Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, California (APN 817-18-001)	Patricia Paramoure Consulting Archaeologist	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
S-052978		2019	Sunshine Psota	Results of a CEQA Archaeological Survey and Native American Consultation for the Butterfield Park Project at Butterfield Boulevard and Monterey Road, Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, California (letter report)	Holman & Associates	
S-056904	Submitter - A.R.S. Project 21-037	2021	Andrew Von Pinnon	A Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Proposed Single-Family Residence Along Seymour Avenue, San Martin, Santa Clara County, California (APN 825-07-071)	Archaeological Resource Service	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-43-000628	CA-SCL-000710/H	Resource Name - Little Llagas Quarry	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH04; AH05; AH07; AH09; AP02	1990 (M.R. Clark, Holman & Associates)	S-012401, S-012771, S-014789, S-027985
P-43-001018	CA-SCL-000626H	Resource Name - Edes/Rice Residence; Resource Name - Manzanita Estates	Building, Structure, Site	Historic	AH04; HP02; HP04	1987 (Larry Bourdeu, Pacific Museum Consultants); 1987 (Larry Bourdeu, Pacific Museum Consultants)	S-009419, S-027985
P-43-001499		Resource Name - 1105 San Pedro Avenue	Building	Historic	HP02; HP08	2003 (Robert Cartier, Archaeological Resource Management)	S-027072
P-43-001589		Resource Name - Golden Oak Restaurant; Other - La Malfa Family Winery	Building	Historic	HP06; HP29	2004 (Meg Scantlebury, [none])	S-028661
P-43-001769		Resource Name - Acton Pump House	Building	Historic	HP04	2006 (Ward Hill, Basin Research Associates, Inc.)	

Appendix B

California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series Forms

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 9

*Resource Name or #: 1250 Barrett Avenue

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Santa Clara

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Gilroy Date 1973 (rev. 1979) T 9S; R 3E; Rancho Ojo de Agua de la Coche, M.D.B.M

c. Address 1250 Barrett Avenue City Morgan Hill Zip 95037

d. UTM: Zone 10S, 622249.88 mE, 4109506.43 mN

e. Other Locational Data: APN 817-13-037

***P3a. Description:**

The subject property, 1250 Barrett Avenue, is a one-story single-family residence exhibiting elements of the Minimal Traditional and Ranch styles and constructed circa 1956 and a detached garage constructed in 1975. It is located on a 10-acre parcel (APN 817-13-037), which is located southwest of the intersection of Barrett Avenue and Murphy Avenue near the City of Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County California.

See Continuation Sheets.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single Family Property HP4. Ancillary Building

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building

P5a. Photograph or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo:
Photograph 1: 1250 Barrett Avenue, view to south.

P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:
☒ Historic
circa 1945 (USGS 1940, 1950)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
City of Morgan Hill
17575 Peak Avenue
Morgan Hill, California 95037

***P8. Recorded by:**
Antonette Hrycyk, MS
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
66 Franklin Street
Suites 257 and 281
Oakland, California 94607

***P9. Date Recorded:**

September 30, 2025

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: Rincon Consultants. 2025. *Morgan Hill Two Annexations Project Cultural Resources Assessment, Santa Clara County, California*. Project No. 25-17449. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, California.

*Attachments: ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Primary #

HRI#

Page 2 of 9

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # 1250 Barrett Avenue

- B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: 1250 Barrett Avenue
B3. Original Use: Single family residence
B4. Present Use: Single family residence
*B5. **Architectural Style:** Minimal Traditional/Ranch
*B6. **Construction History:** Review of aerial photographs and topographic maps indicates the subject property was first constructed ca. 1945 (USGS 1940, 1950). Building permits indicate that the detached garage was added in 1975.

See Continuation Sheets for more detail.

*B7. **Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** N/A

Original Location: N/A

*B8. **Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. **Significance: Theme** Community Growth and Development

Area: Morgan Hill

Period of Significance 20th Century

Property Type Single family residence

Applicable Criteria N/A

As detailed further below, the subject property located at 1250 Barrett Avenue does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) under any applicable criteria due to a lack of historical and architectural significance and reduced integrity.

The following context on Community Growth and Development in the City of Morgan Hill is excerpted from the 2006 Historic Context Statement prepared by Circa for the City of Morgan Hill (Circa 2006).

Morgan Hill was a planned community from the beginning. In 1892, C.H. Phillips was retained to subdivide and sell virtually all of the ranch land between Madrone and Gilroy. This represented an enormous opportunity for those individuals who wanted to purchase land in the Santa Clara Valley but had been unable to do so because of the concentration of land into the possession of a relatively few landowners. They refused to part with any of their extensive properties. A handful of wealthy families controlled vast portions of the county making it almost impossible for small farmers or recent settlers to gain a foothold on ownership. A brochure from 1895 illustrated this point when it printed, "Most of the land... is now held in small tracts, and the opportunity presented to purchase unimproved land for orchard purposes brought in the vicinity many families."18 It also notes that growth of the Morgan Hill area began with this subdivision of the Hill (encompassing portions of Murphy and Fisher lands), Dunne and remaining ranchlands in 1892, 1893 and 1895 respectively. The city incorporated in 1906.

See Continuation Sheets for more detail.

B11. **Additional Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) N/A

*B12. **References:** See Continuation Sheets

B13. **Remarks:** N/A

*B14. **Evaluator:**

Antonette Hrycyk, MS

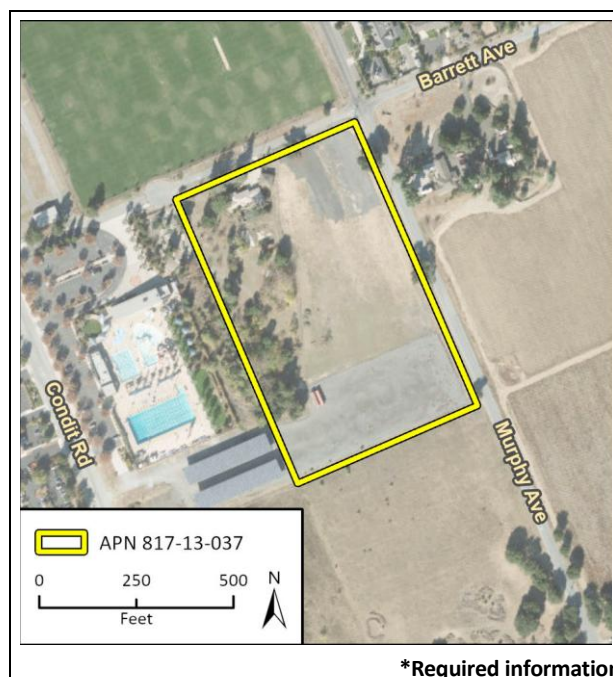
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

66 Franklin Street, Suites 257 and 281

Oakland, California 94607

***Date of Evaluation:** November 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

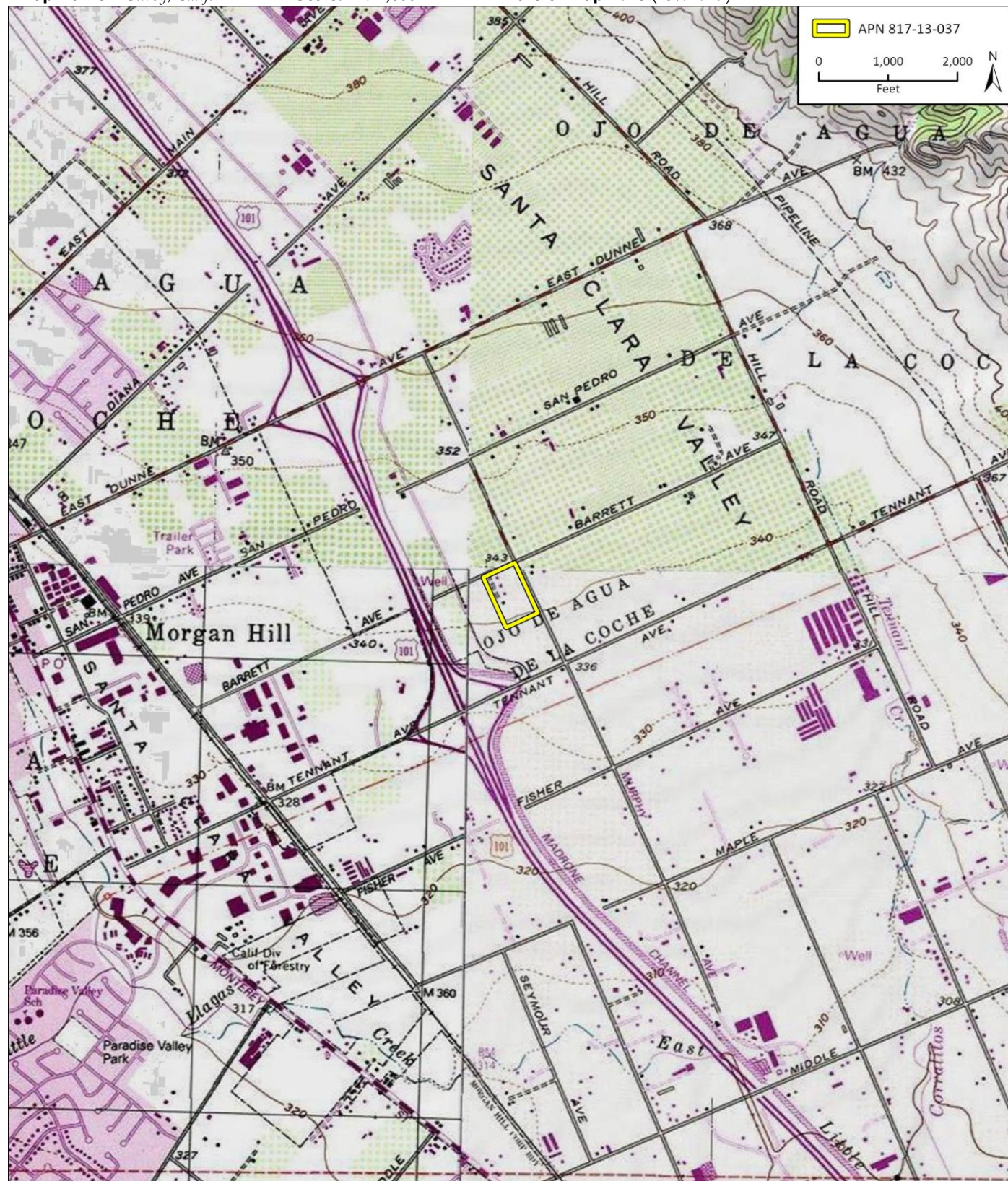
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*Resource Name or # 1250 Barrett Avenue

*Map Name: *Gilroy, Calif.*

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of map: 1973 (rev. 1979)



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***P3a. Description** (continued from page 1)

The subject property faces north onto Barrett Avenue and is surrounded by a semi-rural area with scattered residential development. The single-family residence is located on the northern portion of the parcel and is surrounded by largely undeveloped land with an unimproved road which runs parallel to the western edge of the parcel. The northeast corner of the parcel features a gravel surface parking lot.

The subject property is a one-story, single-family residence exhibiting elements of the Minimal Traditional and Ranch styles with an associated single-story, two-car garage. The main building features three volumes capped by hipped and cross-gabled roofs covered in wood shake shingles. The building is clad in stucco with brick veneer along the water table on the primary (north) elevation. The primary entrance to the building is within a bay which connects the eastern and central volumes and consists of a pair of single-lite wood doors. A single pedestrian door is located on the eastern elevation of the westernmost volume. Fenestration of the subject property on the primary elevation consists of large, fixed windows – one on the west volume, two on the central volume, and one sliding window on the east volume. A brick chimney is located on the west pitch of the hipped roof of the western volume. The east, west, and rear (south) elevations were not visible from the public right of way.

A half-height brick wall projects to the east from the main building and connects to the associated garage, which is clad and stucco and capped by a hipped roof covered in wood shake shingles, similar to the primary residence. Landscaping of the property consists of scattered mature pine trees and grass yards.

***B10. Significance** (continued from page 2)

Historic Context (continued from page 2)

While the initial subdivision included laying out an actual town of Morgan Hill, many of the larger lots were slow to sell. At the time, land was either purchased outright, in cash, or it was paid for over a period of five to seven years. Even the modest sums (usually several hundred dollars) required for 10-acres lots were beyond the reach of many people.

Therefore, the area grew very slowly. In 1881, the Morgan Hill area had a population of only around 540 people.¹⁹ This included all the surrounding lands between Madrone and Gilroy. By 1922, the population was up to roughly 1500.²⁰ It remained around this number for the next quarter-century.²¹ In spite of its prime location mid-way between San Jose and Gilroy, Morgan Hill grew very slowly, if at all, during the next 50 years. In fact, it wasn't until 1977, when the city's population reached 12,400 that the first growth controls were passed (Measure E). This corresponded to the beginning of the technical revolution in Silicon Valley and the widespread expansion of IBM's presence south of San Jose.

Given Morgan Hill's central location between San Jose and Gilroy, its easy accessibility from Monterey and the Pajaro Valley and its regional connection to all these points via rail, it is somewhat surprising that its population didn't increase more rapidly. When other areas of the Santa Clara Valley were becoming relatively wealthy as canning and food processing and shipping centers, Morgan Hill saw very little of the windfall.

Overall, it remained a modest community of small farmers who relied on the harvests from their private orchards and whatever they harvested from their non-orchard acreage.

While they were participants in the larger fruit and agricultural industry that was making the Santa Clara Valley famous, they were more at the fringes than their northern neighbors. This, combined with a general controlled-growth attitude and wariness of outside investment, helped to keep Morgan Hill a small, somewhat isolated town well into the third-quarter of the 20th century.

Subdivision of Ranchos

The town of Morgan Hill did not occur spontaneously. It was planned out from the beginning, carved out at the confluence of several large rancho grants. The creation of Morgan Hill and its move from sparsely populated ranches

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to rural community of small farmers happened in a very controlled way. This is similar to many rural communities along the SPRR lines through the central California coastal valleys. Wealthy landowners came to terms with the fact that their land was worth more sold off in small pieces than it was if used for grazing their cattle. They partnered up with real estate developers, bankers and railroad executives to subdivide their land into small parcels, which they could sell to the thousands of people coming to California.

One important distinction that should be made here is that land developers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries operated much differently than developers in the 21st century. At the time, land was surveyed for development and sometimes roads were cut to enable access to various lots. The empty lots were then sold as-is. Municipal water and sewage were not included, nor was land clearance. The buyer of the land then constructed his own house, dug a well, built a windmill and cleared the land for farming. Lots around Morgan Hill were thickly studded with oak trees. One of the selling points for these lots was that they were wooded enough that as they were cleared, the resulting lumber would pay for the land within several seasons. In this way, as crops were becoming established, the landowner still had a source of reliable income. The town lots were roughly one-half acre in size while the farm lots ranged from five to 100 or more acres. In the early 1900's lots on the Catherine Dunne ranch were advertised for \$25 - \$125 an acre depending on location.

In contrast, the first modern tract housing, by far the most common way that land is subdivided and offered to the public today, did not appear in Morgan Hill until 1958.

The following information on the post-World War II development within the City of Morgan Hill is excerpted from the City of Morgan Hill's official website (Morgan Hill, City of 2025):

Around the 1950s, Morgan Hill experienced an economic transformation from an agricultural center to a suburban residential community. Growth began to accelerate rapidly in the 1970s as Silicon Valley developed and workers were attracted to Morgan Hill's small-town atmosphere, sense of community and reasonable housing prices. On November 3, 1973 the Morgan Hill Civic Center and library were proudly dedicated to the community of 7,000. By 1980 the population increased to approximately 18,000 residents. The 2000 census confirmed that 33,000 citizens called Morgan Hill their home.

Architectural Style: Minimal Traditional (1930s-1950s)

Fueled by the economic constraints of the Great Depression and the subsequent housing shortage of the immediate postwar era, the Minimal Traditional architectural style was a deliberate design and construction trend intended to create simple, economic, single-family residences for the masses. In the Federal Housing Administration's 1940 version of *Planning Small Houses*, the word "simple" appears frequently in descriptions of the exterior design of the Minimal Traditional home. Efficient floor plans and speedy construction enabled the mass production of these houses: first between 1940 and 1945 as homes for relocating wartime production-plant workers and then between 1946 and 1949 for returning servicemen promised affordable housing through the G.I. Bill. Instant suburban communities appeared across the country, sometimes only using subtle variations of building prototypes replicated over and over to house thousands. By about 1950, Ranch homes began to replace Minimal Traditional Style homes, as postwar prosperity facilitated the building and financing of larger homes (McAlester 2013).

The character-defining features of the style include, but are not limited to:

- Low or moderately pitched roof, often gabled or hipped
- Small, usually single-story massing
- Roof eaves with little to no overhang
- Double-hung windows
- Minimal decorative or architectural detail, often incorporating some traditional Colonial Revival or Classical elements (column, dentil, pedimented front door)
- Principal subtypes include gable and wing roof, side gabled roof (also commonly called Cape Cod), hipped roof, and front gabled houses

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Architectural Style: Ranch

“Ranch House” is a broad term that refers to a property type and an architectural style most often applied to residential buildings. Examples of Ranch houses appeared in limited numbers prior to the 1920s, while the 1930s through 1970s were the predominant years of the type’s construction. Ranch houses and Ranch styling was influenced by vernacular residences that appeared in the American West and Southwest during the nineteenth century. After World War II, Ranch houses gained popularity as publications such as *Sunset Magazine* and its related *Western Ranch Houses*, as well as *House Beautiful* and *House and Garden* disseminated ranch house plans, including designs of architect Cliff May, to audiences across the nation (McAlester 2013). As the Ranch style was further publicized, developers began to favor it for application to mass-produced suburban communities. Modern, *hacienda*-inspired aesthetics became synonymous with midcentury subdivisions, neighborhoods, and planned communities. Into the 1970s, the style was adapted to commercial and institutional functions such as motels, gas stations, supermarkets, churches, civic buildings, and schools. Circa 1975, the Ranch style’s popularity declined due to a scarcity of expansive buildable land resulting from the previous decade’s suburbanization of many areas and a growing desire for more formal and traditional styles.

The character-defining features of the Ranch House and style include, but are not limited to:

- Typically situated on relatively large lots, likely with deep setback, if constructed in 1920s-1940s
- Integration of building footprint and orientation with landscaping or outdoor features such as patios
- One-story height, two-story examples are uncommon
- Low-pitched gable, shed or hip roofs with overhanging eaves, and exposed rafters
- Asymmetrical plans with L- or U-shaped configurations
- Primary exterior materials include stucco, horizontal wood siding, board-and-batten wood siding, and may include accent materials such as brick or stone veneer
- Recessed, off-center main entrance
- Courtyard(s) within the interior (non-street-facing) side of the plan
- Fenestration typically set in horizontal orientations; more common post-war, tract house examples typically feature large picture windows with multiple panes, as well as metal or vinyl-sash sliding windows at less prominent locations
- Post-World War II examples may feature decorative elements, such as dovecotes or dovecote boxes mounted to gabled ends or roof ridges, large molded wood brackets, lamp posts in front yard
- Integrated garages within footprint, or connected to house via a covered breezeway

Property Development

Records indicate that the land the subject property occupies was historically owned by Catherine O’Toole Murphy Dunne in 1876 and was subdivided in 1905 as *Catherine Dunne Ranch map no. 7*. A review of historical United States Geological Survey (USGS) historical topographic maps and aerial photographs show the property remained undeveloped until at least 1939, when a single building is visible on an aerial photograph (USGS 1939). Aerial photography from 1940 confirms the presence of only one building; the area surrounding the subject property appears to be dedicated to agricultural uses (Figure 1). A second building on the subject property, the extant subject property at 1250 Barrett Avenue, is visible on an aerial photograph from 1950 (Figure 2). Building permits indicate that a garage for a single-family residence were filed with the Santa Clara County Department of Planning and Development in 1975. Aerial photographs indicate that the second residence on the property was demolished between 1998 and 2005, while the unimproved areas of the property show evidence of orchard-like planting until at least 2012.

Figure 1: Aerial photograph showing improvements on subject property (green), 1940 (UCSB).



Figure 2: Aerial photograph showing improvements on subject property (green), including first appearance of 1250 Barrett (yellow arrow) 1950 (USGS).



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Original Occupant: Anthony "Tony" Lomanto

Historical research suggests the property was potentially constructed and initially inhabited by Tony and Virginia Lomanto. Newspaper research indicates that Anthony "Tony" Lomanto was born in San Jose, California in 1912 and raised in Hollister, California, located approximately 22.5 miles southeast of the subject property (*Free Lance* 1975). At the age of 18, Lomanto began to work as an orchardist (*Free Lance* 1975). In the 1930s, Lomanto worked as the "foreman of a large peach orchard for the Bisceglia Brothers Canning Company," and in 1940, Lomanto married Virginia Giordana, a native of Morgan Hill (*Hollister Advance* 1940). By the time of the 1950 US Census, the Lomantos had moved to the subject property; a review of the Census Enumeration District Maps indicates the couple likely resided at the subject property by this point (US Census 1950; Bureau of the Census 1950). Tony Lomanto died at the age of 65 in 1975 and was survived by his wife, Virginia, and two children, Gary and Lydia (*Free Lance* 1975). City directories confirm that Virginia Lomnato and Gary Lomanto lived at the subject property until 2013 (Cole Information Services 2015).

A review of the Morgan Hill Historic Context did not reveal the Lomanto Family as one of the locally significant families in the subdivision and development of land in the area, nor were the Lomantos found mentioned as significant to agribusiness or to any identified ethnic group within Morgan Hill and the greater Santa Clara Valley (Circa 2006).

Significance Evaluation

The extant buildings on the subject property were constructed circa 1945 and in 1975 respectively, after the initial development of Morgan Hill and the subsequent subdivision of large tracts of former rancho land for agricultural and residential development. As such, the subject property is a typical residential development on one of many parcels of land which were sold as small farm lots to individuals in the outskirts of Morgan Hill and developed in the post-World War II era. The subject property is associated with this period of development but does not appear to be individually significant with this pattern of events or any other significant events in the development history of the City of Morgan Hill, the County of Santa Clara, or any other historical event or trend. The subject property is therefore ineligible for listing under Criteria A/1 (Events).

The subject property lacks any association with individuals who have made a significant contribution to the City of Morgan Hill, the County of Santa Clara, state, or nation. Research did not indicate that Tony or Virginia Lomanto, the longest residents of the subject property during the historical period, were significant figures in the overall history of the development of the City of Morgan Hill or notable in the overall history of agriculture within Santa Clara County. Furthermore, research failed to identify any connection between the subject property and any individuals who would rise to the level of significance necessary for listing in the NRHP or CRHR. The subject property is therefore ineligible for listing under Criteria B/2 (People).

The subject property exhibits some elements of the Minimal Traditional and Ranch styles of residential architecture including low pitched hipped roofs, single-story, small massing, and minimal decorative detail, however the building is not a significant or notable example of the style that would rise to the level of significance required for listing in the NRHP or CRHR. Minimal Traditional and Ranch were common styles of residential architecture in the mid-20th century, and research did not indicate the subject property was designed by a notable or important architect or constructed by a significant builder. Furthermore, the subject property has undergone alterations such as the replacement of windows and window openings, which have impacted its historic integrity. As such, the building does not possess the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction which would rise to the level of inclusion in the NRHP or CRHR. The subject property is therefore ineligible for listing under Criteria C/3/3 (Architecture).

A review of available evidence and records did not indicate that the subject property may yield information important to prehistory or history and therefore, is recommended ineligible for listing the NRHP or CRHR under Criteria D/4 (Information).

***B12. References** (continued from page 2)

Bureau of the Census

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