Technical Appendices

Appendix E – Cultural Resources

Pacific Municipal Consultants. Archaeological and Historical Investigations for the Cochrane Road Planned Unit Development Project in the City of Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County. January 2005.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL and HISTORICAL INVESTIGATIONS
for the
COCHRANE ROAD PLANNED USE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
in the
CITY OF MORGAN HILL, SANTA CLARA COUNTY

Report Prepared For:

The City of Morgan Hill

Report Prepared By:

Pacific Municipal Consultants
585 Cannery Row
Suite 304
Monterey, CA 93940

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The City of Morgan Hill is proposing a zoning and general plan amendment to facilitate the construction of a retail facility identified as the Cochrane Road Planned Unit Development (Cochrane PUD). The Project Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Cochrane PUD consists of an approximately 66-acre site at the northeast corner of Cochrane Road and U.S. Highway 101. The project site is primarily used as agricultural land, but also includes private residences and equestrian boarding facilities. The proposed project includes: demolition of existing buildings and structures on the site; construction of an approximately 625,000 square foot retail facility that may include "big-box" stores, restaurants, grocery stores, and a cinema; construction of access roads; and installation of infrastructure (e.g., sewer, water, and electrical facilities). The project is subject to the legal requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code 21000 et seq.) 1970, as amended.

Cultural resources staff of Pacific Municipal Consultants (PMC) conducted archaeological and historical investigations for the Cochrane Road PUD in December 2004. Archaeological and historical investigations included: a records search at the Northwest Information Center; a sacred lands search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission; consultation with the Native American community and other interested parties (e.g., local historical societies); and pedestrian surface survey of the APE for the Cochrane PUD. These investigations did not identify any significant cultural resources (e.g., prehistoric sites, historic sites, historic buildings, or isolated artifacts) in the project APE. Therefore, it is not anticipated that implementation and completion of the Cochrane PUD would likely affect any historical resources (i.e., properties determined eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources) or unique archaeological resources.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The City of Morgan Hill is proposing a zoning and general plan amendment to facilitate the construction of a retail facility identified as the Cochrane Road Planned Unit Development (Cochrane PUD). The Project Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Cochrane PUD consists of an approximately 66-acre site at the northeast corner of Cochrane Road and U.S. Highway 101. The proposed project includes: demolition of existing buildings and structures on the site; construction of an approximately 625,000 square foot retail facility that may include "big-box" stores, restaurants, grocery stores, and a cinema; construction of access roads; and installation of infrastructure (e.g., sewer, water, and electrical facilities).

1.2 PROJECT LOCATION

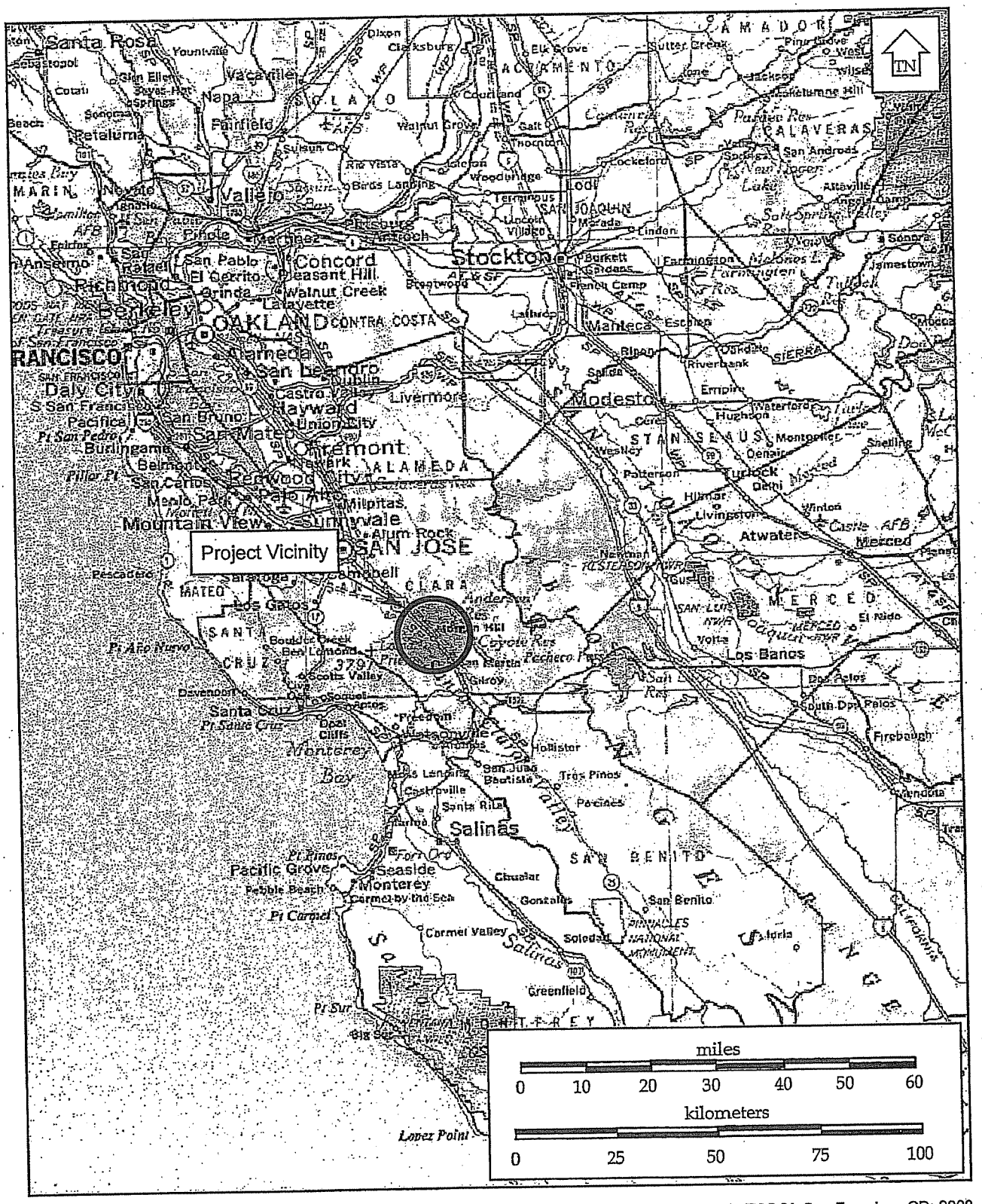
The Cochrane PUD is located at the northeast corner of Cochrane Road and U.S. Highway 101 in the City of Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County (Figures 1-3). The project APE encompasses an approximately 66-acre site that is primarily used as agricultural land, but also includes private residences and equestrian boarding facilities. In addition, a Santa Clara Valley Water District irrigation canal is adjacent to the western edge of the project APE and the project site is near current residential and commercial developments.

1.3 SCOPE OF WORK

The City of Morgan Hill contracted Pacific Municipal Consultants (PMC) to complete the environmental documents necessary for the proposed Cochrane Road PUD, including archaeological and historical investigations. Archaeological and historical investigations for the project included: a records search at the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park; a sacred lands search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission; consultation with the Native American community and other interested parties (e.g., local historical societies); pedestrian surface survey of the APE for the Cochrane Road PUD; and completion of a report documenting the results of archaeological and historical investigations.

1.3.1 Archaeological Resource Identification

The record search for the project APE and a ¼mile area surrounding it identified four previous surveys (cf., Jackson 1973; Melandry 1976; Hampson and Breschini 1986; and Busby et al. 2003) within the project APE and 2 previous surveys (cf., Haversat and Breschini 1979; and Brown 1999) beyond the project APE, but within ¼ mile of it. None of these previous surveys identified any prehistoric sites, historic sites, or historic buildings within the project APE. Regardless of these results, cultural resources staff of PMC conducted a pedestrian surface survey across the APE for the Cochrane PUD using 20 meter transects. Surface visibility was generally good across approximately 75% of the project APE (i.e., this area is in agricultural production and was recently disced prior to archaeological survey). Surface visibility, however, across the remaining approximately 25% of the project APE was limited by vegetation (i.e., this area is planted in vineyards, used for equestrian boarding, and includes private residences and other structures used for storage). Regardless of the vegetation (e.g., vineyards and grasses) in parts of the project APE, there were open spaces in it that provided sufficient surface visibility for adequate survey of the project APE. In addition, the project APE is previously disturbed by: approximately 100 years of agricultural use (e.g., the APE was recently disced to a depth of 40-50cm); installation of irrigation facilities; construction of private residences; construction of storage facilities (e.g., barns and other structures); installation of infrastructure; road construction; and deposition of fill materials (i.e., materials generated from a Santa Clara Water District pipeline project north of the current project site) in the eastern quadrant of the APE. The project site is also: surrounded by recent residential and commercial developments; adjacent to U.S. Highway 101; and the Leroy Anderson Dam is approximately 1 mile to the east.



SOURCE: National Geographic TOPO!; San Francisco CD; 2003

Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map.

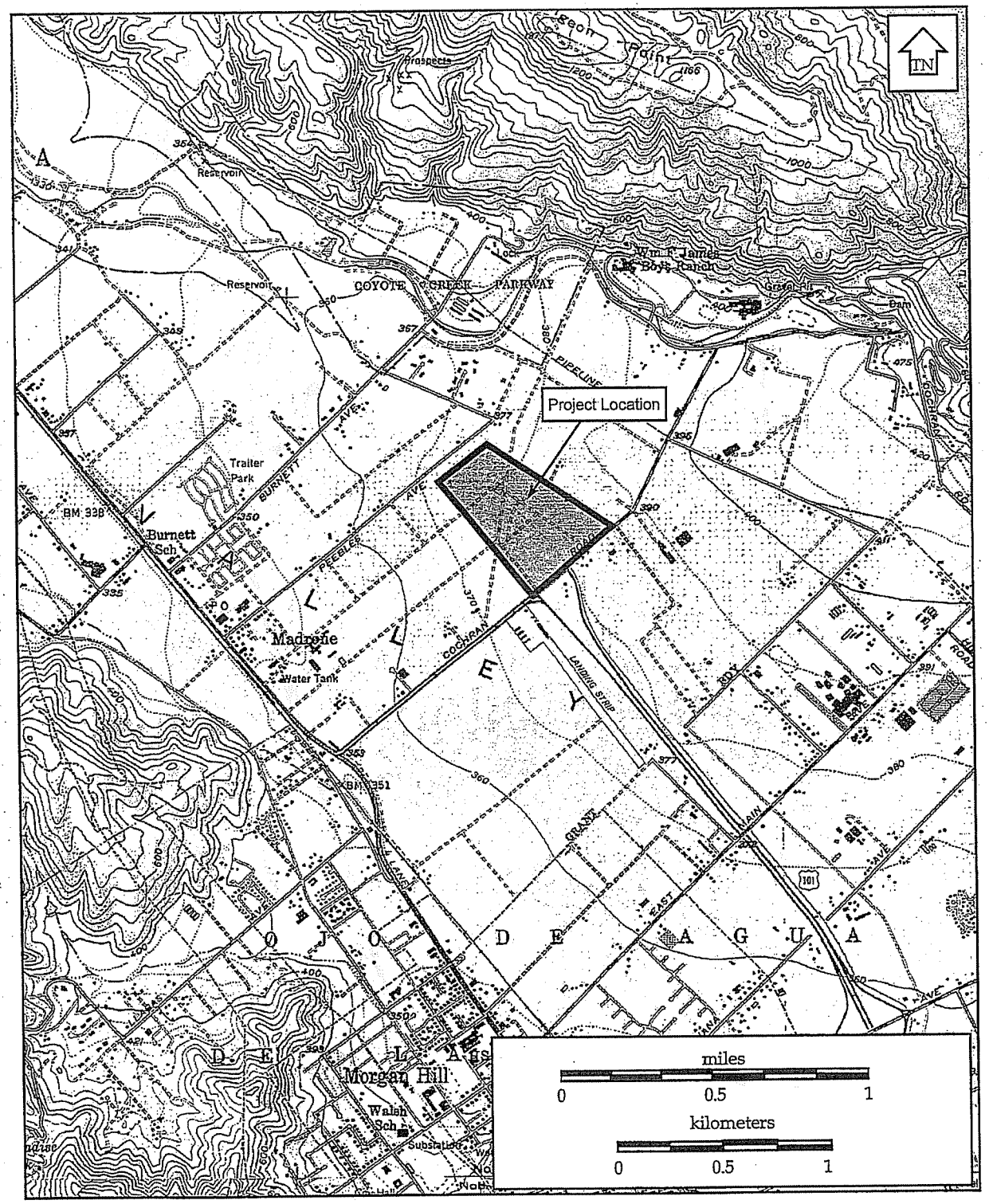


Figure 2. Project Location Map.

SOURCE: National Geographic TOPO!; San Francisco CD; 2003; showing the Morgan Hill quadrangle; T9S, R3E, MDM.

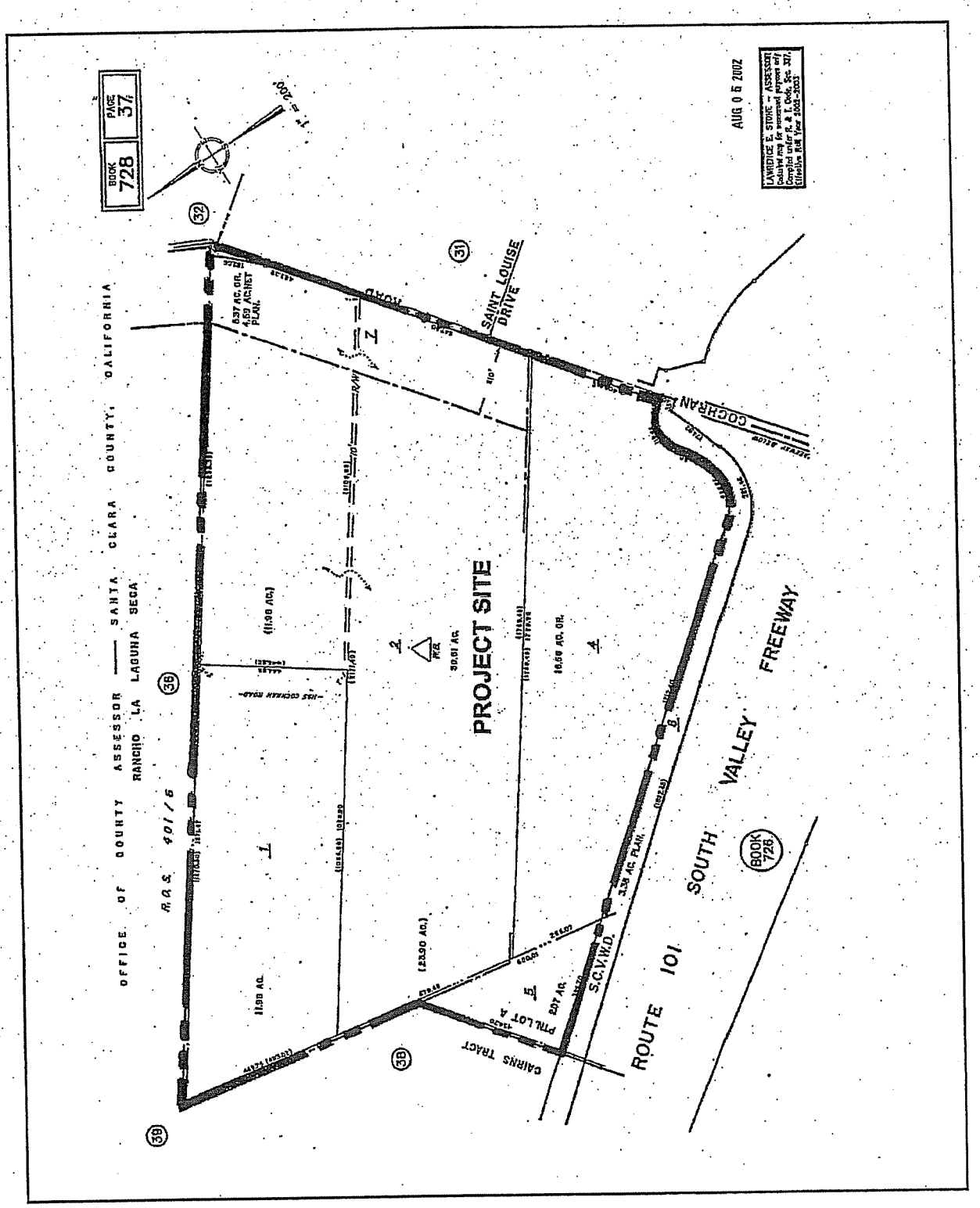


Figure 3. Project Site Map.

SOURCE: Office of County Assessor - Santa Clara County, California; Rancho La Laguna Seca.

Current archaeological and historical investigations for the Cochrane PUD did not identify any prehistoric sites, historic sites, or any isolated artifacts within the project APE. These investigations, however, did identify three private residences and associated structures (e.g., tank houses, barns, and other storage facilities) within the project APE. These residences and structures do not appear to meet the criteria for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Archaeological investigations are adequate for the project, and a reasonable effort has been made to identify cultural resources within the APE for the Cochrane Road PUD. There are no historical resources or significant archaeological resources within the project APE.

1.3.2 Site Recording

Current archaeological and historical investigations identified three private residences and associated structures (e.g., tank houses, barns, and other storage facilities) within the project APE. These buildings and structures were documented on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation Site Record Forms. The site records are included in Attachment A, Site Records.

1.4 NATIVE AMERICAN AND OTHER CONSULTATION

Cultural resources staff of PMC requested a sacred lands search and a list of Native American contacts from the Native American Heritage Commission. The results of sacred lands search were received on December 8, 2004, and did not identify any Native American cultural resources either within or near the APE for the currently proposed project. PMC contacted all groups and/or individuals on the list provided by the Native American Heritage Commission and also contacted other interested parties (e.g., local historical societies) regarding the Cochrane PUD (Attachment B, Native American and Other Consultation). PMC cultural resources staff, to date, has not received any comments regarding the proposed project.

1.5 PERSONNEL CONDUCTING RESEARCH

Professional staff of PMC performed all current archaeological and historical investigations for the Cochrane Road PUD. Field and archival research for the project was conducted in December 2004. John A. Nadolski, M.A. was responsible for overall project management and implementation, including report writing. Kurt E. Lambert, B.A. assisted Mr. Nadolski in the completion of archaeological and historical investigations. Andrea Galvin, M.A., an architectural historian of Galvin & Associates, reviewed the site records and findings for the buildings and structures within the boundaries of the Cochrane Road PUD. All project personnel meet the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Professional Qualifications.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The project is located in California's Coast Ranges, which primarily consists of northwest trending mountain ranges, broad basins, and elongated valleys that generally parallel the coast (Norris and Webb 1990). The diverse resources and ecosystems in the area attracted prehistoric and historic Native American populations and Euroamerican populations. The Santa Clara Valley and the area immediately surrounding it provided prehistoric and historic Native American populations with a rich, varied, and relatively stable resource base. Similarly, Euroamericans were attracted to the area because of its diverse resources and agricultural potential.

2.1 GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The Cochrane Road PUD is located in the Santa Clara Valley in the Coast Range geomorphic province. The project is located in a narrow section of he valley identified as the Coyote Narrows. The Santa Clara Valley is a generally broad northwesterly trending alluvial basin bordered on the east by the Diablo Range and on the west by the Santa Cruz Mountains. The Franciscan Formation represents the oldest exposed rock formations in the general project area (Norris and Webb 1990). Outcrops of the Franciscan formation provided materials for the manufacture of stone tools by local prehistoric and historic Native American populations. Most rock formations in the Santa Clara Valley, however, are buried beneath thick deposits of alluvial sediments. These sediments vary from relatively coarse-grained alluvial fan deposits at the edges of the valley to fine grained gravel, silt, and clay stream deposits in the center of the valley (Twinning Laboratories 2004). Currently, streams in the north end of Santa Clara Valley drain into river systems (e.g., the Guadalupe River and its tributaries) that flow into San Francisco Bay and streams in the south end of the valley drain into river systems (e.g., the Pajaro River and its tributaries) that flow into Elkhorn Slough and Monterey Bay (Elsasser 1986).

The Santa Clara Valley is in a Mediterranean climatic zone, which is characterized by warm, dry summers and cool, rainy winters. The Pacific Ocean influences regional climate causing fog and onshore winds that generally maintain temperatures in the range of 40-70 degrees along the coast, while temperatures can reach 85-100 degrees in the valleys within the coast mountain ranges.

2.2 FLORA AND FAUNA

The area surrounding the City of Morgan Hill and the APE for the Cochrane Road PUD is changing from a rural, agricultural area to a suburban, residential area. The APE for the Cochrane Road PUD consists of agricultural lands, vineyards, and pasture that are surrounded by residential and commercial developments. Consequently, the plant and animal communities encompassing and surrounding the project area are a mixture of cropland (Zeiner 1988a), vineyards (Schultze 1940), pasture (Zeiner 1988b), and urban (e.g., landscaped yards) habitats (McBride and Reid 1988).

3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

The proposed project is located in an area with a long history of use by both Native American and Euroamerican populations. Archaeological evidence suggests that Native American populations have occupied the area for 10,000 years and Spanish exploration/settlement of the area dates to the 1600s.

3.1 REGIONAL PREHISTORY

Scant archaeological work was conducted in the Santa Clara Valley until relatively recently. Interior areas tended to be overlooked in favor of coastal areas, such as San Francisco Bay and Monterey Bay, where large shellmounds were relatively easily identified on the landscape. Regardless, archaeological research in San Francisco Bay, Monterey Bay, and along the coast is relevant to the prehistory of the Santa Clara Valley.

Archaeological research in vicinity of Monterey Bay dates to 1875, when Saxe tested the Sand Hill Bluff site, CA-SCR-7, just north of Santa Cruz (Saxe 1875). Early research was continued by Kroeber (1915), who recorded nine sites near Monterrey Bay, and by Golomshtok (1921-1922), Hill (1929), and Wood (1930) all of whom conducted surveys near Elkhorn Slough. Following this early work, virtually no archaeological research was conducted in the area until the late 1940s and 1950s. Research during this period is highlighted by the work of: Pilling (1948), who identified numerous sites in Monterey County and specifically Elkhorn Slough; Greengo (1951), who sampled shellmounds near Elkhorn Slough; and Broadbent (1951a, 1951b), who tested the Berwick Park site, CA-MNT-107. Most of this work may be classified as exploratory, and tended to be site specific rather than integrative in focus. One of the first major site reports in the Monterey Bay area was completed by Pritchard (1968) for CA-MNT-101. Since the completion of Pritchard's report, archaeological research and interest in the Monterey Bay area has steadily grown. A catalyst to this development is the implementation and completion of numerous cultural resource management projects. These projects have expanded the archaeological database for the area and also have made significant contributions to our understanding of its prehistory. Similarly, cultural resources management projects in the Santa Clara Valley beginning in the 1970s and continuing to the present have expanded our knowledge of the area.

This recent archaeological work involved the development of regional chronologies and models of culture change for Monterey Bay and its immediate environs. Significant contributions in this regard have been presented by: Breschini (1983); Breschini et al. (1983); Breschini and Haversat (1992); Cartier (1993); Dietz (1985); Dietz et al. (1988); Dietz and Jackson (1981); Hildebrandt and Mikkelsen (1993); Jones and Hylkema (1988); Jones (1993); Jones et al. (1992); Jones and Jones (1992); and Patch and Jones (1984). Relatively recent archaeological investigations in the Santa Clara Valley have also generated models of regional chronology and culture change (cf., King and Hickman 1973; Bergthold 1982; Elsasser 1986; and Hidlebrandt and Mikkelsen 1993).

Breschini and Haversat proposed two archaeological "patterns" for the Monterey Bay area: the Sur Pattern and the Monterey Pattern (Breschini and Haversat 1980; Breschini 1983). They suggest that the Sur Pattern represents an early "forager" subsistence strategy and a very generalized economy. The Sur Pattern appears by 3000 B.P., and its sites reflect a variety of activities, with both inland and coastal sites exhibiting similar artifact assemblages. Breschini and Haversat associate the Sur Pattern with Hokan speaking ancestors of historic Esselen populations. By contrast, Breschini and Haversat suggest the later Monterey Pattern represents a "collector" subsistence strategy. This pattern appears in the Monterey Bay area after 2450 B.P., and its sites reflect two different strategies of resource exploitation. Coastal sites highlight exploitation of marine resources, while sites located further inland exhibit evidence of more diversified subsistence activities. Breschini and Haversat associate the Monterey Pattern with Penutian speaking ancestors of historic Costanoan populations (1980).

Dietz' and Jackson's (1981) archaeological investigations at nineteen sites along the northern shore of Monterey Peninsula confirmed the presence of two archaeological "populations" in the area that are

comparable to the Sur and Monterey Patterns. Like Breschini and Haversat, they identified a group of foragers and a group of collectors. The foraging group, which dated to approximately 4,000 B.P., was probably Hokan-speaking ancestors of the Esselen. The subsequent group of collectors entered the area about 2000 B.P. and either absorbed or replaced the foragers inhabiting the area. These groups of collectors were probably early Costanoan populations. The early Costanoans exploited both the coastal and inland areas, establishing temporary camps along the shore and permanent residential base camps further inland.

Recently, the work of Breschini and Haversat (1980) and Dietz and Jackson (1981) has been thoroughly revised by Dietz et al. (1988), Jones and Hylkema (1988), Hylkema (1991), Hildebrandt and Mikkelsen (1993), and Jones (1993). This recent work proposes a series of seven cultural periods for the Monterey Bay area. These seven periods and their associated dates are: Paleoindian 10,000–8,000 B.C.; Millingstone 8,000–3,500 B.C.; Early 3,500–600 B.C.; Middle 600 B.C.–A.D. 1200; Late A.D. 1200–1769; and Historic. All seven periods are represented in the Monterey Bay area, but are only formally established for the Early, Middle, and Late periods.

The Paleoindian and Millingstone periods are identified as local expressions of the Paleo-Coastal Tradition (Jones et al. 1996). The Early period is best represented at CA-MNT-391, and is characterized by Class L *Olivella* beads, contracting stem Rossi Square-stemmed projectile points, mortars and pestles, and handstones and milling slabs (Cartier 1993). The Middle period is represented at CA-SCR-9, and is characterized by Class G2 *Olivella* beads, Año Nuevo Long-stemmed and contracting stem Rossi Square-stemmed projectile points, mortars and pestles, and handstones and milling slabs (Hylkema 1991). The Late period has been difficult to define in the Monterey Bay area. Sites CA-MNT-1485/H and -1486/H, however, represent this period and are characterized by Class E, K, and M *Olivella* beads, Desert Side-notched projectile points, bedrock mortars, and pestles (Breschini and Haversat 1992).

King and Hickman (1973) proposed a chronology and settlement/subsistence model for the southern Santa Clara Valley. Their chronology is similar to other chronologies for the Monterey Bay area, and includes the Millingstone Horizon, 5,000 B.C.-2,000 B.C., the Middle Horizon, 2,000 B.C.-A.D. 400, and the Protohistoric Period, A.D. 400-A.D. 1500. King and Hickman's (1973) settlement/subsistence model for the southern Santa Clara Valley correlated paleoenvironmental data with archaeological sites and modern ecological zones in the valley. Their model highlighted the process of change associated with the transition of relatively mobile hunter-gatherer populations to a relatively sedentary way of life as a result of access to a wide variety of plentiful resources. King and Hickman (1973) believed that their model was useful in predicting the location of certain types of sites not only in the southern Santa Clara Valley, but the entire valley. Bergthold (1982), however, did not find evidence to support King and Hickman's model in her extensive survey of the archaeology of the Santa Clara Valley.

Elsasser (1986) presents an overview of the prehistory of the Santa Clara Valley that summarizes archaeological work in the area and relates it to research in San Francisco Bay, Monterey Bay, and the Central Valley. Elsasser (1986) also suggests a chronology for the Santa Clara Valley that incorporates the frameworks of other regional chronologies and includes four main periods. These periods are: Period I (9,000 B.C.-6,000 B.C.) that is highlighted by the stratified site CA-SCL-178; Period II (6,000 B.C.-3,000B.C.) that appears to mark a shift from hunting to seed gathering and is characterized by milling stones and handstones; Period III (3,000 B.C.-2,000 B.C.) that is highlighted by an exploitation of a wide variety of both plant and animal resources, including fish; and Period IV (2,000B.C.-Euroamerican contact) that is highlighted by a shift to acorn collecting and processing. Elsasser (1986) examined the relationship between bay sites, coastal sites, and inland sites in an attempt to resolve conflicts between different chronological schemes and to identify diagnostic characteristics that might be useful in comparing sites from different areas.

Hildebrandt and Mikkelsen (1993) also investigated the relationship between coastal and inland sites in the southern Santa Clara Valley and present a settlement/subsistence model for the area. They (1993) suggest that: Early Period (3,000 B.C.-500 B.C.) sites in the valley are characterized by hunting, minimal use of wetland resources, and exploitation of marine resources, which implies that regular trips were made to the coast; Middle Period (500B.C.-A.D. 1150) sites in the valley highlight occupation of the area by less mobile

populations and a reduction in the use marine resources from the coast; and Late Period (A.D. 1150-1769) sites in the valley that highlight a further reduction in the mobility of local populations, an abandonment of marine resources, and increased exploitation of lacustrine resources (e.g., waterfowl, turtles, fresh water mussel, and fish). This model suggests that the Santa Clara Valley was inhabited at an early date by populations that split time between the interior and the coast and that these populations eventually abandoned use of the coast, concentrating on lacustrine resources in the valley.

Elsasser (1986) and Hildebrandt and Mikkelsen (1993) provide interesting models for the occupation and use of the Santa Clara Valley. Other recent archaeological work in the Santa Clara Valley has also expanded our knowledge of the area. Regardless, research in the Santa Clara Valley is still in its infancy, and additional research is necessary to understand the prehistory of the area and to relate it to the prehistory of the surrounding areas (e.g., San Francisco Bay, Monterey Bay, and the Central Valley).

3.2 ETHNOGRAPHY

At the time of Euroamerican contact (ca. 1769), Native American groups of the Costanoan language family occupied the area from San Francisco Bay to southern Monterey Bay and the lower Salinas River. The Costanoan language family consists of eight separate and distinct languages, and approximately 50 tribelets (Levy 1978). The Santa Clara Valley and surrounding area was primarily occupied by speakers of three different Costanoan languages: Awaswas speakers occupied northern Monterey Bay near Aptos; Mutsun speakers occupied the Pajaro River drainage; and Tamyen speakers occupied the south end of San Francisco Bay and the Santa Clara Valley. The tribelets of Matalan, Pitac, and Chitactac occupied the Santa Clara Valley and the area around the City of Morgan Hill (City of Morgan Hill General Plan EIR 2000). Unfortunately, Costanoan culture was dramatically affected by missionization, and information (e.g., mission records and travelers logs) regarding its pre-contact organization is incomplete and inconsistent. In fact, Costanoan languages were probably extinct by 1935, and in 1971 the remaining Costanoan descendants united as a corporate entity identified as the Ohlone Indian Tribe (Levy 1978).

3.2.1 Settlement, Social Organization, and Subsistence Patterns

Costanoans lived in an area extending from San Francisco Bay to Monterey Bay. This large area was subdivided among several individual tribelets occupying specific territories. Each tribelet consisted of approximately 200 individuals, who were grouped into clans and moieties, usually controlled by a headman (Harrington 1933, 1942; Levy 1978). The position of headman was passed patrilineally, usually from father to son, with succession being subject to approval by the community. If no suitable male heir was available, a woman could also assume the role of headman. Tribelet political organization also included a council of elders, official speakers, and shamans (Levy 1978).

Costanoan tribelets experienced both friendly and hostile relations with each other and with neighboring cultural groups such as the Salinan and Yokuts. Interaction between these groups involved marriage, trade, and warfare. Intermarriage usually occurred between adjacent tribes, and was rare between tribes at greater distances (Milliken et al. 1993). Trade was a regular activity among the tribes of the area, with resources such as shell, piñon, and obsidian moving between coastal and inland groups. Warfare is a common theme in many historical accounts of various groups of Costanoans, and is usually associated with territorial disputes and/or access to and control of particular resources (Broadbent 1972; Langsdorff 1968).

Costanoans usually moved between several semi-permanent camps and villages to take full advantage of seasonally available resources. Dwellings at these camps and villages were dome-shaped, with pole frameworks and thatch for roof and walls. Other structures typically found in a Costanoan village included: acorn granaries; sweathouses; menstrual houses; and dance and/or assembly houses, generally located in the center of a village (Broadbent 1972).

A wide variety of ecological zones, including foothills, valleys, sloughs, and coastal areas, were exploited by Costanoans to obtain subsistence resources. These resources included: various seeds; nuts (e.g., acorn,

buckeye, laurel, and hazelnuts); berries; grasses; corms; roots; insects; birds (e.g., geese, mallard, and coot); fish (e.g., steelhead, salmon, and sturgeon); shellfish (e.g., abalone, mussel and clam); and both marine and terrestrial mammals (e.g., sea otter, sea lion, harbor seal, deer, elk, grizzly bear, rabbits, antelope, raccoon, and squirrels) (Levy 1978).

3.2.2 Technology

Costanoan technology highlights exploitation of both marine and terrestrial resources. Tule balsas were used for transportation, fishing, and hunting (Levy 1978). Hunting weaponry and facilities included: sinew-backed and self-bows; wooden arrow shafts; projectile points and other flaked stone tools made from locally available chert or obsidian obtained through trade; and nets (Levy 1978). Costanoans utilitarian tools and facilities included: baskets, primarily twined, for food and water collection, food storage, and food preparation; portable stone mortars and bedrock mortars; pestles; metates; soaproot brushes; stone bowls; and bone awls (Levy 1978). Clothing, robes, and blankets were made of various animal skins (Levy 1978).

Steatite, serpentine, bone, and abalone were used for personal ornaments. In addition, *Olivella* and other shell were cut and ground into beads. Some Costanoans also decorated themselves with pigment and tattoos (Levy 1978).

3.2.3 Euroamerican Contact

Sebastian Vizcaino's landing at present day Monterey in 1602 is the earliest documented contact with Native Americans in the area. Following Vizcaino's landing, other Spanish ships may have stopped at Monterey, but contact was minimal until the initial overland exploration of the area by Gaspar de Portolá in 1769 (Hoover et al. 1990). Portolá's expedition followed the coast, while subsequent exploration of the region by Pedro Fages in 1770 and 1772, Fernando Javier de Rivera in 1774, and Juan Bautista de Anza in 1776 traveled on the east side of the Santa Cruz Mountains through the Santa Clara Valley, and along a route that became known as El Camino Real (Beck and Haase 1974).

Gaspar de Portolá founded Monterey in 1769, and in 1770 Padre Junipero Serra founded Mission San Carlos de Borromeo, which was later relocated to Carmel (Jones et al 1996). Other missions (e.g., Mission Santa Cruz, founded in 1791; Mission San Juan Bautista, founded in 1797; and Mission Santa Clara de Asís, founded in 1777) are also located in the general area and had a dramatic effect on Native American populations. The Spanish attempted to convert the Native American population to Catholicism and incorporate them into the "mission system." The process of missionization disrupted traditional Costanoan cultural practices, and they were generally slow to adapt to the mission system. The Spanish, however, were intent on implementing the system, and by 1810 most Native Americans in the area were either incorporated or relocated into local missions. This factor, coupled with exposure to European diseases, virtually ended the traditional life of Native Americans in the Santa Clara Valley and surrounding area.

The Mexican period (ca. 1821-1848) in California is an outgrowth of the Mexican Revolution, and its accompanying social and political views affected the mission system. In 1833 the missions were secularized and their lands divided among the *Californios* as land grants called *Ranchos*. These *ranchos* facilitated the growth of a semi-aristocratic group that controlled the larger *ranchos*. Owners of *ranchos* used local populations, including Native Americans, essentially as forced labor to accomplish work on their large tracts of land. Consequently, Costanoans, and other Native American groups across California, were forced into a marginalized existence as *peons* or *vaqueros* on the large *ranchos*. *Ranchos* in the general project area include: San Francisco de las Llagas, de Laguna Seca, San Ysidro, Ojo de Agua de la Coche, and Las Animas (Beck and Haase 1974).

The end of the Mexican-American War and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 marked the beginning of the American period (ca. 1848-Present) in California history. The onset of this period, however, did nothing to change the economic condition of the Native American populations working on the *ranchos*. The *rancho* system generally remained intact until 1862–1864, when a drought forced many landowners to sell off or subdivide their holdings. At this time landowners started to fence ranges and the economy began a shift from cattle ranching to dairy farming and agriculture based on crops such as wheat

and grapes for wine production. Regardless of a change of economic focus, the plight of Native American populations remained, at best, relatively unchanged (e.g., the U.S. Senate rejected treaties between the government and Native Americans in 1851 and 1852, and military reserves were established to maintain various groups) (Heizer 1974).

The latter half of the nineteenth century witnessed an ongoing and growing immigration of Euroamericans into the area, which was also accompanied by regional cultural and economic changes. Euroamerican culture expanded at the expense of Hispanic culture. Dispersed farmsteads slowly replaced the immense Mexican ranchos, and the farming of various crops slowly replaced cattle ranching as the primary economic activity in the region. The advent of the railroad in the area in the late 1800s, and the mechanization of farming with steam-driven machinery, once again altered the economy of the region. For example, larger and larger tracts of land were opened for farming. Some of this land consisted of areas reclaimed from sloughs and lowlands, but corporations specializing in crops grown for export soon purchased many of these farms. These agricultural developments demanded a large labor force and sparked a new wave of immigration into the region. Groups of Chinese were the first new immigrants in the area, and were followed by Japanese, Filipino, and Mexican laborers.

3.2.4 Morgan Hill

The Spanish established settlements at San Jose and Monterey by the late 1700s. The road that connected these two settlements passed through the Santa Clara Valley, and was identified as Monterey Road. The road is still identified today as Monterey Road in the City of Morgan Hill. The earliest settlements in the Santa Clara Valley were established along Monterey Road, and included Madrone. Madrone was located in vicinity of the current intersection of Peebles Avenue and Monterey Road in Morgan Hill. The growth of Madrone, and the Santa Clara Valley in general, was accelerated by the construction of a railroad line between San Jose and Gilroy in 1868-1869 (City of Morgan Hill General Plan EIR 2000). The founding and growth of Morgan Hill typify the development of the area.

Rancho Ojo de Agua de la Coche, one of the original Mexican land grants in the area, was purchased by Martin Murphy, Sr. in 1835. In the 1880s Murphy's granddaughter, Diana Murphy, married Hiram Morgan Hill, and the couple took up residence on the rancho. The rancho soon became known as Morgan Hill Ranch, and Hiram and Diana built a home, "Villa Mira Monte" on the ranch in 1884[1]. Trains passing through Santa Clara Valley would stop at the ranch to let off visitors and soon a depot and town were established near the Morgan Hill Ranch. The train stop was identified as Morgan Hill, and as a town grew around the depot it retained the name of Morgan Hill.

The town of Morgan Hill expanded rapidly in the late 1800s and was incorporated as a city in 1906, with a population of approximately 600 (City of Morgan Hill General Plan EIR 2000). Development of the area peaked in the early 1900s and remained relatively stagnant until the 1970s-1980s when U.S. Highway 101 was opened, linking the area to San Jose. At this time there was a dramatic increase in the population and development of the City of Morgan Hill and the surrounding area. The population and economic development in the City of Morgan Hill and the surrounding area has continued to the present, and it is changing from agricultural area to a suburban residential area. The Cochrane Road PUD is a result of the residential and commercial development of the City of Morgan Hill.

[1] The Morgan Hill Historical Society restored Villa Mira Monte, and it is currently open to the public.

4.0 RESULTS OF RESEARCH

Archaeological and historical investigations for the Cochrane Road Planned Unit Development are complete. These investigations included: a record search at the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park; a sacred lands search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission; consultation with the Native American community and other interested parties (e.g., local historical societies); and pedestrian surface survey of the project APE. These investigations did not identify any prehistoric sites, historic sites, or isolated artifacts, but did identify three private residences and associated structures (e.g., tank houses, barns, and other storage facilities) that were built in 1912, 1930, and 1940 within the project APE. Therefore, current archaeological and historical investigations addressed the eligibility of the three private residences and their associated outbuildings for inclusion in the CRHR and for designation as unique archaeological resources.

4.1 SITE CHARACTERIZATION AND ELIGIBILITY FOR THE CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The APE for the Cochrane Road PUD includes three private residences: 1195 Cochrane Road A built in 1930; 1195 Cochrane Road B built in 1912; and 1195 Cochrane Road C built in 1940. CEQA presents guidelines at §15064.5 and §21083.2 for the identification of historical resources and determining their historical significance. CEQA §15064.5(a)(3) presents the following eligibility criteria for inclusion of historical resources in the CRHR:

> (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
> (2) Is associated with lives of persons important in our past;
> (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
> (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CEQA also presents criteria for the identification of unique archaeological resources at §21083.2(g):

> (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
> (2) It has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
> (3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event.

In addition to the eligibility criteria at CEQA §15064.5(a)(3), the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Division 3, Chapter 11.5 § 4852 (c) also states that integrity of historical resources should be considered when addressing their eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR. This section of the CCR describes integrity as the

> ...authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Historical resources eligible for listing in the California Register must...retain enough of their historic character to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance.
>
> Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

4.1.1 1195 Cochrane Road A

The private residence at 1195 Cochrane Road A (APN: 728-37-002) is a single story, Craftsman Style building constructed in 1930 (Figure 4). The building is a vernacular example of the Craftsman Style that was common from 1905-1930 (Attachment B, Site Records). The building has a: front gabled, composite shingle, low-pitched roof; aluminum windows with wood casings; stucco exterior; and a front porch centered on the building with a low-pitched roof, matching the roof line of the building, supported by wood posts. The building is well maintained and appears to have been remodeled. Remodeling and/or reconstruction have compromised the overall integrity (i.e., integrity of design, materials, and workmanship) of the building. In addition, residential and commercial developments surrounding the property have comprised its integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

Two structures are associated with the residence. There is a wood shed at the rear of the building and a tank house, which was built in 1930 (Figure 5), opposite the front entrance to the building. The shed is used as a kennel for dogs and storage. The tank house is two-stories in height with a metal roof, clapboard siding, and sections of wood panel siding designed to mimic clapboard. There also are sheds attached to the side and the rear of the tank house. Tank house were routinely constructed in areas where wells were the source of water during the early 1900s. They were constructed over or near wells and generally consisted of a windmill-powered pump, which raised water from a well to an elevated tank. Tank houses provided a high platform to increase water pressure and facilitate distribution of water for residential or agricultural uses. In addition, the open space under the elevated tank was often enclosed to provide shelter for animals, use as a tool-shed, or use as a spare room. Tank houses began to disappear with the installation of pressurized and piped water systems. The design and construction of the tank house at 1195 Cochrane Road A is typical of this type of structure, and it does not exhibit any unique elements of design or construction.

Archival research regarding the residence and structures (i.e., tank house and shed) at 1195 Cochrane Road A did not identify any information to suggest that the residence and structures is associated with events that made a broad contribution to California's history. Therefore, the residence and structures do not appear to meet eligibility Criterion 1 for inclusion in the CRHR.

Archival research regarding the residence and structures (i.e., tank house and shed) at 1195 Cochrane Road A did not identify any information to suggest that the residence and structures is associated with individuals important in our past. Therefore, the residence and structures do not appear to meet eligibility Criterion 2 for inclusion in the CRHR.

Field and archival research for the residence and structures (i.e., tank house and shed) at 1195 Cochrane Road A determined that it does not embody any distinctive elements of design or methods of construction that are representative of a particular type or period of construction. Remodeling and/or reconstruction (e.g., composite shingle roof, aluminum windows, shed attachments) have compromised the integrity of the residence and tank house. Therefore, the residence and structures do not appear to meet eligibility Criterion 3 for inclusion in the CRHR.

The residence and structures (i.e., tank house and shed) at 1195 Cochrane Road A are adequately recorded, and additional research regarding the property does not appear to possess the potential to yield additional information important in history. Therefore, the residence and structures do not appear to meet eligibility Criterion 4 for inclusion in the CRHR.

In summary, the residence and tank house at 1195 Cochrane Road A were originally built in 1930. Regardless, remodeling and/or reconstruction (e.g., new roof, new windows, and shed attachments) and encroaching residential and commercial developments have compromised the integrity of the building and tank house. The residence and tank house are not associated with any events or persons important in history and do not exhibit distinctive elements of design or construction. Current research appears to have exhausted the potential of the property to yield any additional information important in history. Therefore, the property does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the CRHR or for consideration as a unique archaeological resource.

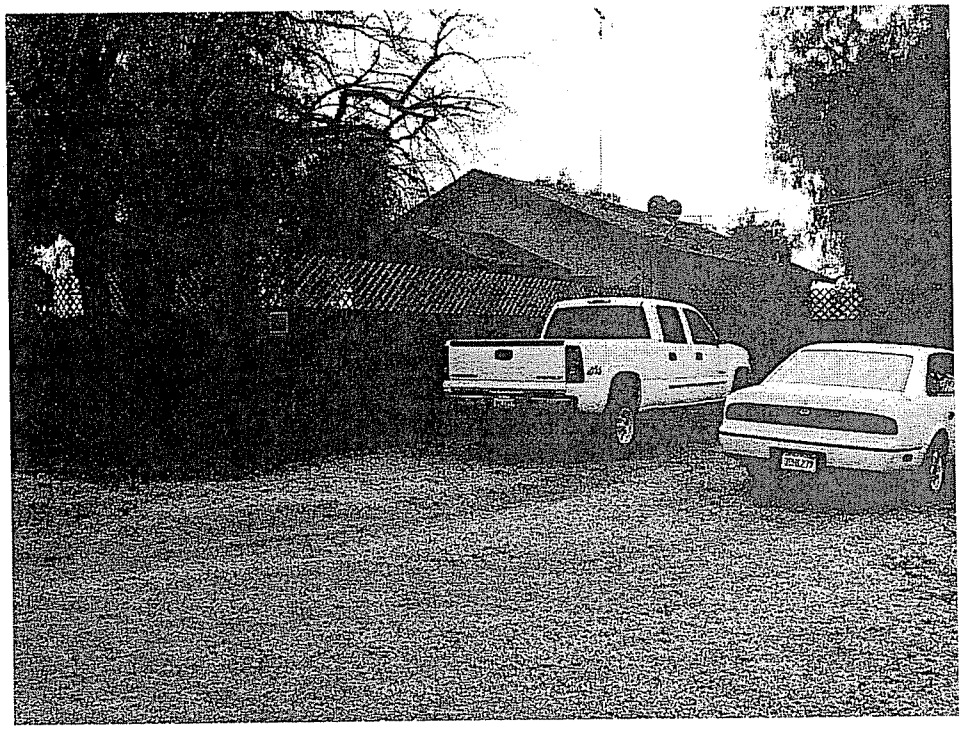


Figure 4. Residence at 1195 Cochrane Road A

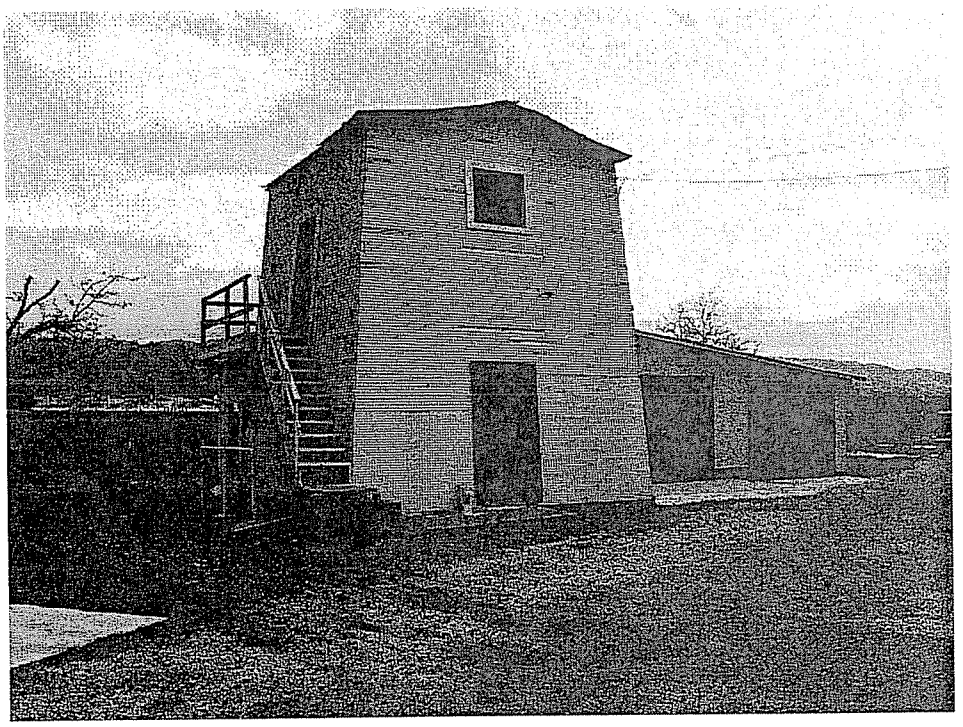


Figure 5. Tank house at 1195 Cochrane Road A

4.1.2 1195 Cochrane Road B

The private residence at 1195 Cochrane Road B (APN: 728-37-001) is a single story, Craftsman Style building constructed in 1912 (Figures 6-7). The building is a vernacular example of the Craftsman Style that was common from 1905-1930 (Attachment B, Site Records). The building has a: front gabled, composite shingle, low-pitched roof; double hung wood framed windows with wood casings; aluminum windows with wood casings; wood siding; a half-width front porch with a low-pitched roof supported by wood posts; an addition along the side of the building that includes a side entrance; and a square bay with aluminum windows at the rear of the building. Remodeling and/or reconstruction have compromised the overall integrity (i.e., integrity of design, materials, and workmanship) of the building. In addition, residential and commercial developments surrounding the property have comprised its integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

Six structures are associated with the residence. These structures include two wood sided barns, a wood sided shed, a metal-framed hay barn, a pump house, and a restroom (Figures 8-11). The metal-framed hay barn and restroom were constructed either in the late 1970s or early 1980s when the property began to be used as an equestrian boarding facility. The dates of construction for the other structures are uncertain. Regardless, these structures do not exhibit any unique designs or methods of construction. The design and construction of the six structures on the property is typical for these types of structures (e.g., barns), and they do not exhibit any unique elements of design or construction.

Archival research regarding the residence and structures (e.g., barns) at 1195 Cochrane Road B did not identify any information to suggest that the residence and structures are associated with events that made a broad contribution to California's history. Therefore, the residence and structures do not appear to meet eligibility Criterion 1 for inclusion in the CRHR.

Archival research regarding the residence and structures (e.g., barns) at 1195 Cochrane Road B did not identify any information to suggest that the residence and structures are associated with individuals important in our past. Therefore, the residence and structures do not appear to meet eligibility Criterion 2 for inclusion in the CRHR.

Field and archival research for the residence and structures (e.g., barns) at 1195 Cochrane Road B determined that they do not embody any distinctive elements of design or methods of construction that are representative of a particular type or period of construction. Indeed, remodeling and/or reconstruction (e.g., the addition along the side of the building) compromised the integrity of the residence. Similarly, the integrity of the structures has been compromised by a lack of maintenance (Figure 9) and remodeling/reconstruction (Figures 10-11). Therefore, the residence and structures do not appear to meet eligibility Criterion 3 for inclusion in the CRHR.

The residence and structures at 1195 Cochrane Road B are adequately recorded, and additional research regarding the property does not appear to possess the potential to yield additional information important in history. Therefore, the residence and structures do not appear to meet eligibility Criterion 4 for inclusion in the CRHR.

In summary, the residence at 1195 Cochrane Road B was originally built in 1912. Regardless, remodeling and/or reconstruction (e.g., new roof and windows) and encroaching residential and commercial developments have compromised the integrity of the building. The residence is not associated with any events or persons important in history and does not exhibit distinctive elements of design or construction. The date of construction for the structures at 1195 Cochrane Road B is uncertain. Regardless, the integrity of the structures has also been compromised by a lack of maintenance and remodeling/reconstruction. Current research appears to have exhausted the potential of the property to yield any additional information important in history. Therefore, the property does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the CRHR or for consideration as a unique archaeological resource.

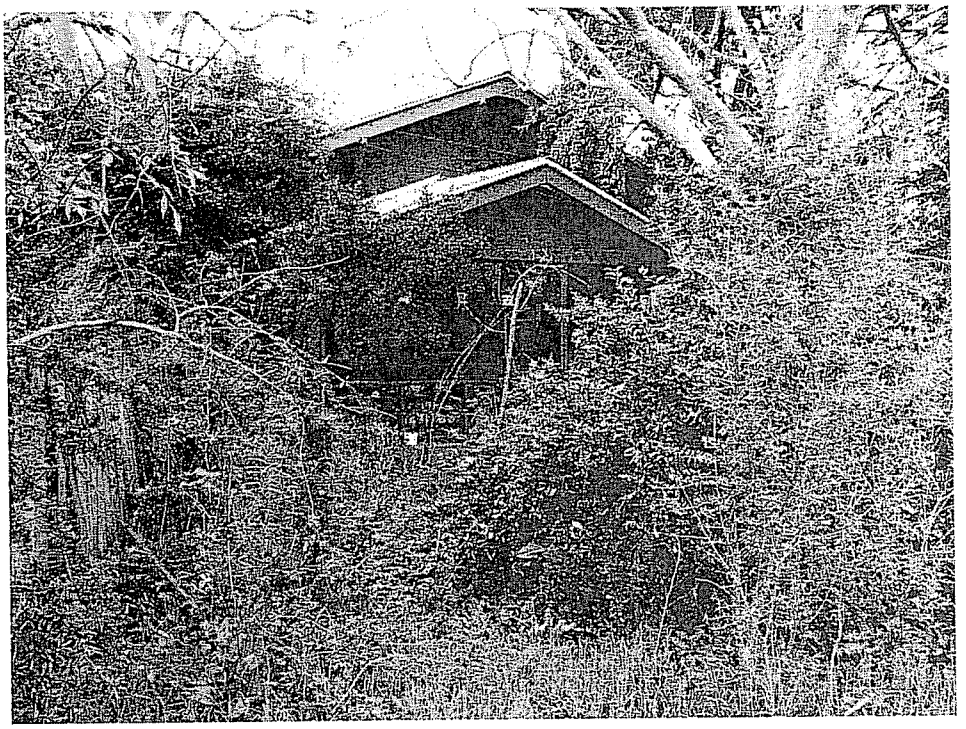


Figure 6. Front Entrance to Residence at 1195 Cochrane Road B

Figure 7. Rear of Residence at 1195 Cochrane Road B

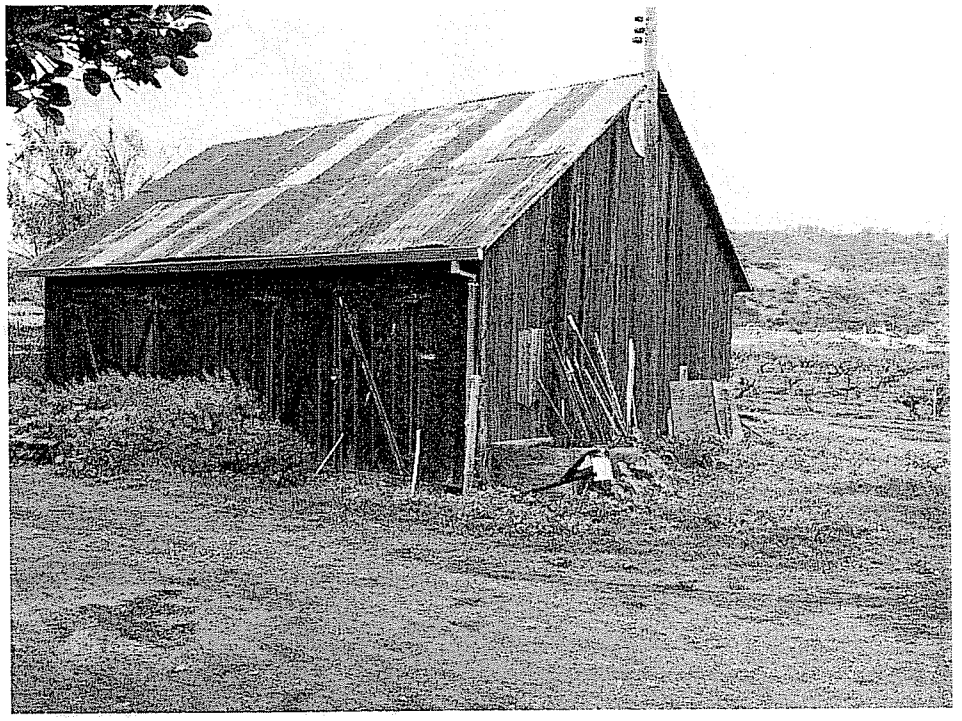


Figure 8. Barn at 1195 Cochrane Road B

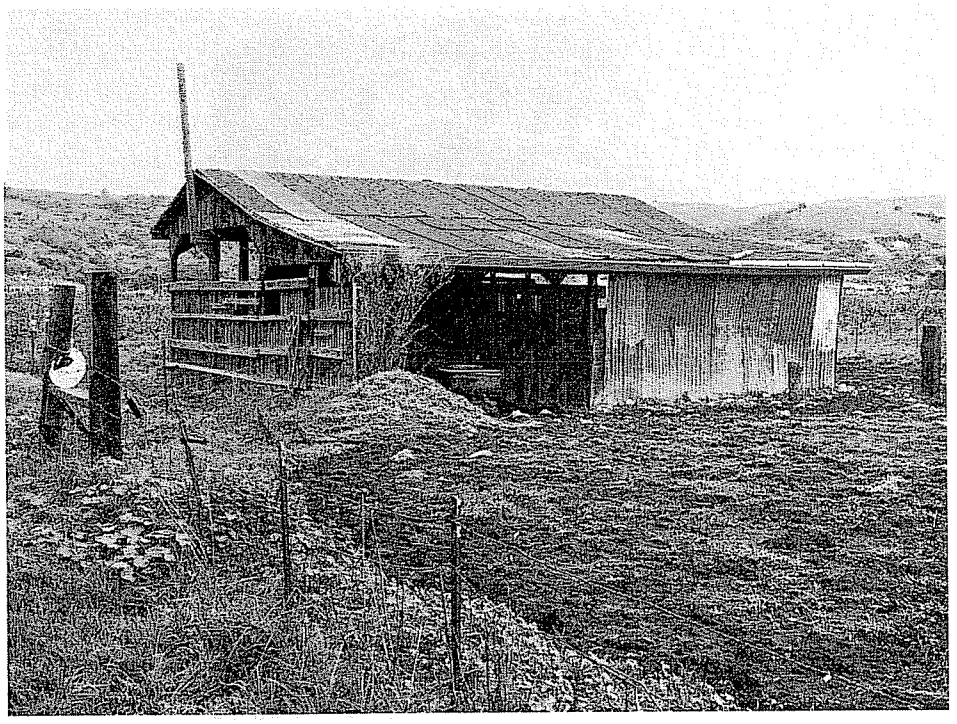


Figure 9. Barn at 1195 Cochrane Road B

Figure 10. Wooden shed at 1195 Cochrane Road B

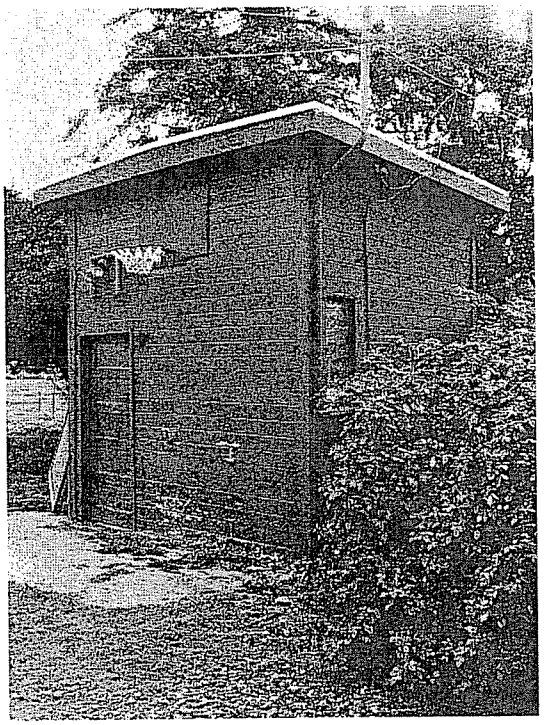


Figure 11. Pump house at 1195 Cochrane Road B

4.1.3 1195 Cochrane Road C

The private residence at 1195 Cochrane Road C (APN: 728-37-001) is a single story, Ranch style building constructed in 1940 (Figures 12-13). The building is a vernacular example of the Ranch Style, which was common in rural areas of California from 1935 through the 1970s. The building has a: composition shingle, low-pitched hipped-roof with a small dormer and what appears to be a large angular skylight; wood framed windows; a metal framed sliding glass door used as the entrance; stucco exterior; four wood framed ribbon windows; an enclosed addition at the front of the building with five wood framed ribbon windows that are angled away from the foundation of the addition; an attached garage; and a full-length shed addition at the side of the building. The Santa Clara County Assessor's Office does not have any information regarding this building, but it is reported in other sources (cf., Morgan Hill Auto Mall/Retail Center EIR 1993) that the building was moved to its current location from Santa Clara in 1977. Regardless, remodeling and/or reconstruction give the building a disjointed appearance and have compromised its overall integrity (i.e., integrity of design, materials, and workmanship). In addition, residential and commercial developments surrounding the property have comprised its integrity of setting, feeling, and association.

Archival research regarding the residence at 1195 Cochrane Road C did not identify any information to suggest that the residence is associated with events that made a broad contribution to California's history. Therefore, the residence does not appear to meet eligibility Criterion 1 for inclusion in the CRHR.

Archival research regarding the residence at 1195 Cochrane Road C did not identify any information to suggest that the residence is associated with individuals important in our past. Therefore, the residence does not appear to meet eligibility Criterion 2 for inclusion in the CRHR.

Field and archival research for the residence at 1195 Cochrane Road C determined that it does not embody any distinctive elements of design or methods of construction that are representative of a particular type or period of construction. Indeed, remodeling and/or reconstruction (e.g., two additions to the building) compromised the integrity of the residence. Therefore, the residence does not appear to meet eligibility Criterion 3 for inclusion in the CRHR.

The residence at 1195 Cochrane Road C is adequately recorded, and additional research regarding the property does not appear to possess the potential to yield additional information important in history. Therefore, the residence does not appear to meet eligibility Criterion 4 for inclusion in the CRHR.

In summary, the residence at 1195 Cochrane Road C was originally built in 1940. Regardless, remodeling and/or reconstruction (e.g., two additions to the building) and encroaching residential and commercial developments have compromised the integrity of the building. The residence is not associated with any events or persons important in history and does not exhibit distinctive elements of design or construction. Current research appears to have exhausted the potential of the property to yield any additional information important in history. Therefore, the property does not appear to meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the CRHR or for consideration as a unique archaeological resource.

4.2 SITE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological and historical investigations are adequate for the Cochrane Road PUD. These investigations identified residences and other structures within the project APE. None of the residences or structures within the project APE appears eligible for inclusion in the CRHR. The eligibility determinations for the buildings and structures within the project APE were reviewed by an architectural historian, Andrea Galvin, M.A. of Galvin & Associates, who concurred with the finding that the buildings and structures do not appear to meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the CRHR. Therefore, the buildings and structures do not require any mitigation or special protective measures either prior to or during project implementation, and the Cochrane Road PUD may be implemented as currently designed.

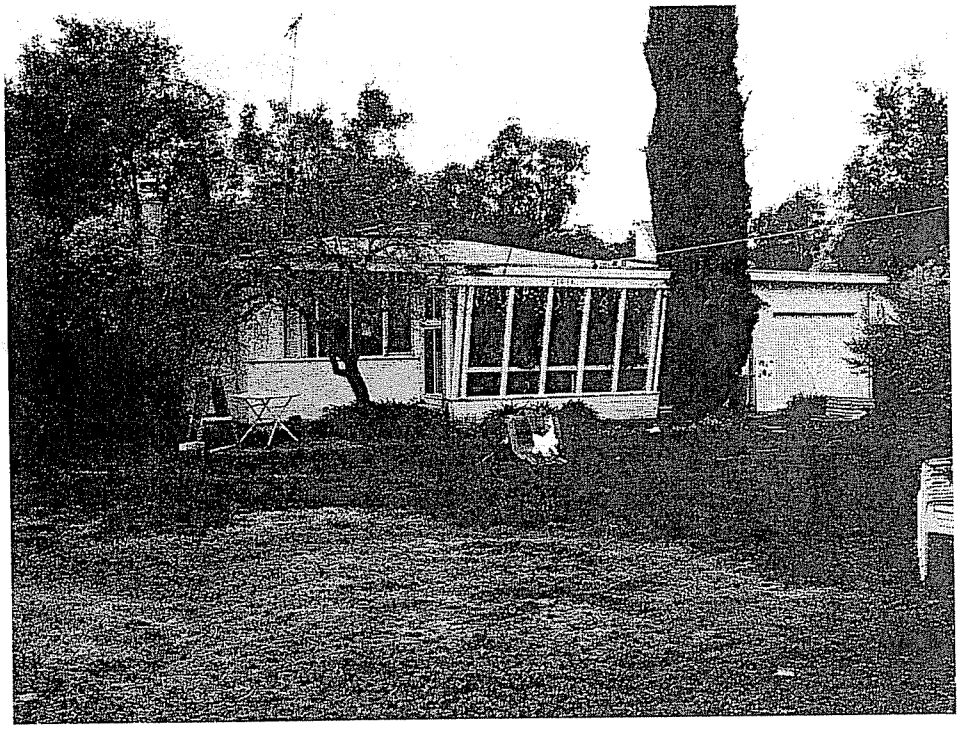


Figure 12. Residence at 1195 Cochrane Road C

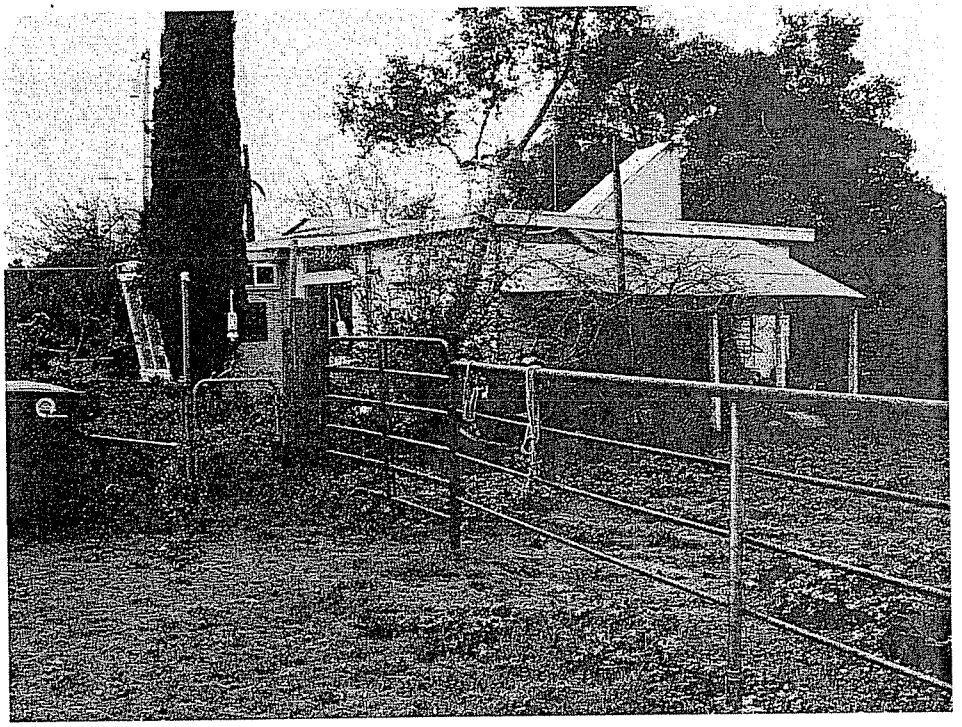


Figure 13. Residence at 1195 Cochrane Road C

5.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The City of Morgan Hill is proposing a zoning and general plan amendment to facilitate the construction of a retail facility identified as the Cochrane Road Planned Unit Development. The Project Area of Potential Effects for the Cochrane PUD consists of an approximately 66-acre site at the northeast corner of Cochrane Road and U.S. Highway 101. The project site is primarily used as agricultural land, but also includes private residences and equestrian boarding facilities. The proposed project includes: demolition of existing buildings and structures on the site; construction of an approximately 625,000 square foot retail facility that may include "big-box" stores, restaurants, grocery stores, and a cinema; construction of access roads; and installation of infrastructure (e.g., sewer, water, and electrical facilities). The project is subject to the legal requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code 21000 et seq.) 1970, as amended.

Archaeological and historical investigations for the Cochrane Road Planned Unit Development were conducted to comply with regulations and criteria presented in CEQA and its guidelines at §15064.5 and §21083.2. The purpose of the current archaeological report is to document the cultural resources identification efforts for the Cochrane Road Planned Unit Development. Archaeological and historical investigations included: a records search conducted by the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park; a scared lands search conducted by the Native American Heritage Commission; consultation with local Native American individuals and groups identified by the NAHC; consultation with other interested parties (e.g., local historical societies); and field investigation of the project APE. Archaeological and historical investigations for the project were conducted during December 2004. These investigations did not identify any prehistoric sites or historic sites, but did identify three residences and associated structures (e.g., tank houses and barns) within the project APE. Archival research determined that: the residence and tank house at 1195 Cochrane Road A were built in 1930; the residence at 1195 Cochrane Road B was built in 1912, and the construction dates for the seven structures (e.g., barns and a tank house) associated with the residence are uncertain; and the residence at 1195 Cochrane Road C was built in 1940. All of the buildings/structures within the project APE were adequately documented using Department of Parks and Recreation site record forms, and their eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources was determined for the current project. None of the buildings/structures within the project APE appear to meet any of the criteria for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources or for consideration as a unique archaeological resource. Therefore, implementation of the Cochrane Road Planned Unit Development would not likely affect any historical resources or unique archaeological resources and may be implemented as currently proposed.

Archaeological investigations for the Cochrane Road Planned Unit Development are complete and adequate for project needs. These investigations did not identify any historical resources or unique archaeological resources within the project APE. Regardless of these findings, it is always possible to inadvertently uncover cultural resources or human remains during ground disturbing project activity. Therefore, if any cultural resources or human remains are uncovered during ground disturbing project activity it is recommended that all activity cease within 25 feet of the discovery and a qualified archaeologist be retained to determine the significance of the discovery. If human remains are discovered, all work must stop in the immediate vicinity of the find, and the County Coroner must be notified, according to Section 7050.5 of California's Health and Safety Code. If the remains are determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, and follow the procedures outlined in the CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(e).

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