

CHAPTER 7 CULTURAL RESOURCES

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7.2 PURPOSE OF CHAPTER

This chapter provides baseline cultural resources information for the City of Mountain View. It is a synthesis of the baseline settings section for the General Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and was completed by LSA Associates, Inc. and compiled by MIG.

The following sections of the Cultural Resources Chapter:

- Describe the prehistory and ethnography of the Central California, Bay Area and Santa Clara Valley regions;
- Document the historic development of Mountain View from the mid-1700s to present day;
- Identify architectural trends visible in the historic building fabric of Mountain View;
- Describe the City's current Historic Preservation Ordinance and how designated historic properties are regulated in the City; and
- Provide an overview of archaeological sites and paleontological resources.

7.3 DRAFT HIGHLIGHTS AND OBSERVATIONS

These represent key observations, issues and highlights noted by City staff and the consultant team related to Cultural Resources.

- Mountain View's prehistoric resources tend to cluster around water sources such as creeks, springs, and near the historical extent of the bayshore. These areas near natural water sources, e.g., riparian corridors and near tidal marshland, should be considered of high sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological deposits and associated human remains.
- Additional historic archaeological deposits likely exist in Mountain View. Although Mountain View has experienced substantial commercial and residential development, such development does not preclude the possibility of intact historic archaeological deposits. The possibility of such deposits, however, will need to be evaluated on a project-specific basis.
- The City's historic residences and commercial buildings are concentrated in central Mountain View, in an area roughly bounded by El Camino Real to the south, Central Expressway to the north, Rengstorff Avenue to the west, and Highway 85 to the east. This area encompasses an eclectic mix of architectural styles.
- Consistent with the City's slower pace of development prior to World War II, there are a limited number of structures built prior to the mid-20th century. The majority of the City's housing stock exhibits architectural styles, such as single-story ranch homes, popular after World War II.
- Within the City, several valued historic landmarks exist, including the Rengstorff House and the Adobe Building.

7.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES

This section describes the existing conditions for cultural resources in the sphere of influence as determined by the records searches and literature review described above. Portions of this section have been adapted from Basin Research Associates, Inc. (1990) and Carey & Co. Inc. (2008).

Prehistory

The Paleo-Archaic-Emergent cultural sequence developed by Fredrickson^{1 2} is commonly used to interpret the prehistoric occupation of Central California. The sequence consists of three broad periods: the Paleoindian Period (10,000-6000 B.C.); the three-staged Archaic Period, consisting of the Lower Archaic (6000-3000 B.C.), Middle Archaic (3000-500 B.C.), and Upper Archaic (500 B.C.-A.D. 1000); and the Emergent Period (A.D. 1000-1800).

The Paleoindian Period began with the first entry of people into California. These people probably subsisted mainly on big game, minimally processed plant foods, and had few or no trade networks. During the Lower Archaic, milling stones for plant processing were abundant and hunting was less important than obtaining plant foods. Artifacts are predominantly of local materials, suggesting that few if any extensive trade networks were established at this time. During the Middle Archaic, the subsistence base began to expand and diversify with a developing acorn economy, as evidenced by the mortar and pestle, and the growing importance of hunting. Status and wealth distinctions are evidenced in the Upper Archaic archaeological record, and regional trade networks were well-established at this time for the exchange of goods and ideas, such as obsidian and Kuksu ceremonial practices involving spirit impersonations. Increasing social complexity continued during the Lower Emergent Period. Territorial boundaries were well established by this time with regularized inter-group exchanges involving more and varied goods, people, and ideas. Bow and arrow technology was also introduced. By the Upper Emergent Period, a monetary system based on the clamshell disk bead had been established. The native population reached its zenith during this time, as evidenced by high site densities and large village sites in the archaeological record.

Ethnography

Mountain View is situated within territory once occupied by Costanoan (also commonly referred to as Ohlone) language groups. Eight Ohlone languages were spoken in the area from the southern edge of the Carquinez Strait to portions of the Big Sur and Salinas rivers south of Monterey Bay, to approximately 50 miles inland from the coast.³

1 Fredrickson, David A. (1974). Cultural Diversity in Early Central California: A View from the North Coast Ranges. *Journal of California Anthropology* 1(1):41-53.

2 Fredrickson, David A. (1994). Archaeological Taxonomy in Central California Reconsidered. In R. Hughes (Ed.) *Toward a New Taxonomic Framework for Central California Archaeology*, pp. 91-103. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility, Number 52, Berkeley.

3 Shipley, William F., (1978). Native Languages of California. In R.F. Heizer & W.C. Sturtevant (Eds.) *California. Handbook of the North American Indians*, vol. 8, (pp. 80-90). Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Mountain View lies on the approximate ethnolinguistic boundary between the Tamyen and Ramaytush languages.

Ohlone territories were comprised of one or more land-holding groups that anthropologists refer to as “tribelet.” The tribelet, a nearly universal characteristic throughout native California, consists of a principal village occupied year round, and a series of smaller hamlets and resource gathering and processing locations occupied intermittently or seasonally.⁴ Populations of tribelets ranged between 50 and 500 persons and were largely determined by the carrying capacity of a tribelet’s territory. The closest known tribelet settlements to Mountain View were the puyšon (Arroyo de San Francisco), San Jose Cupertino, and Santa Clara,^{5 6} although Kroeber⁷ includes only Polsol-mi in the Mountain View area. Alternatively, Milliken⁸ suggests that the Puichon tribelet held territory in what are now the cities of Mountain View, Menlo Park, and Palo Alto.

Historical accounts and archaeological data suggest that several tribelets may have had temporary camps within the vicinity of the sphere of influence throughout the prehistoric period until Euro-American contact.^{9 10 11} For example, George Vancouver, an English sea captain, noted in 1792 that some villages of unconverted Ohlone still existed near Mission Santa Clara.^{12 13 14} At the time of Spanish contact, the Mountain View area was situated on the edge of a salt marsh. This ecologically rich area would have provided abundant and readily accessible resources for the aboriginal population, favoring this area as a place for locating habitation and resource processing sites.

The traditional Ohlone way of life was severely disrupted by 1810 due to introduced diseases, a declining birth rate, and the impact of the mission system. The Ohlone were transformed from hunters and gatherers into agricultural laborers who lived at the missions and worked with former neighboring groups such as the Esselen, Yokuts, and

4 Kroeber, Alfred L. (1955). Nature of the Land-Holding Group. *Ethnohistory* 2:303-314.

5 King, C.D. (1978:437-438). Historical Indian Settlements in the Vicinity of the Holiday Inn Site. In J.C. Winter (Ed.) *Archaeological Investigations at CA-SCL-128, the Holiday Inn Site*.

6 Levy, Richard (1978:485). Costanoan. R.F. Heizer & W.C. Sturtevant (Eds.) *California. Handbook of the North American Indians*, vol. 8, (pp. 485-496). Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

7 Kroeber, Alfred L. (1925:465). Handbook of the Indians of California. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 78. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Reprinted 1976 by Dover Publications, New York.

8 Milliken, Randall. (1995:252). *A Time of Little Choice: The Disintegration of Tribal Culture in the San Francisco Bay Area 1769-1810*. Menlo Park: Ballena Press.

9 King, Tom F. (1973). Archaeological Impact Evaluation: San Felipe Division, Central Valley Project. *Part II, The Direct Impact of San Felipe Division Facilities on Archaeological Resources*.

10 King, Tom F., and P.P. Hickman. (1973). Archaeological Impact Evaluation: San Felipe Division, Central Valley Project. *Part I, The Southern Santa Clara Valley, California: A General Plan for Archaeological*.

11 Kroeber, Alfred L. (1925:465). Handbook of the Indians of California. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 78. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Reprinted 1976 by Dover Publications, New York.

12 Thompson and West. (1876:10). *Historical Atlas of Santa Clara County, California*. San Francisco: Thompson and West.

13 Wilbur, M.E. (Editor). (1953:1:47). *Vancouver in California 1792-1794: The Original Account of George Vancouver*. Los Angeles: Glen Dawson.

14 Winther, O.O.. (1935:13). The Story of San Jose, 1777-1869: California’s First Pueblo. *California Historical Society Quarterly* 14(1-2):3-27, 147-174.

Miwok.¹⁵ The Indians from Mission Santa Clara were apparently involved in the hide and tallow trade that coursed up and down the Guadalupe River between 1820 and 1850. Later, because of the secularization of the missions by Mexico in 1834, most of the aboriginal population gradually moved to ranchos to work as manual laborers.¹⁶

History

Spanish explorers in the late 1760s and 1770s were the first Europeans to traverse the Santa Clara Valley. In 1777, Mission Santa Clara and Pueblo San Jose de Guadalupe were established and became the first Spanish settlements in the Valley. During the Mexican Period (1822-1846), vast tracts of land were granted to individuals, including former mission lands which had reverted to public domain.

Mountain View is situated within what was the Rancho Pastoria de las Borregas and "open" ungranted lands. Old Mountain View, which was situated along El Camino Real, between about East Calderon Avenue, past the Mountain View-Alviso Road to Yuba Drive, began as a stage stop. Old Mountain View deteriorated as a commercial center upon the arrival of the San Francisco-San Jose Railroad.

Spanish-Mexican period dwellings or features within the city include adobe dwellings, such as the first Estrada adobe dwelling (ca. 1840) and the Estrada-Castro adobe (ca. 1850). El Camino Real (State Route 82), part of a Spanish-Mexican period road, passes through Mountain View in a generally northwest-southeast direction. Rancho Posolmi, a Mexican land grant, is located along the northeastern boundary of the city. This ranch was granted to the Native Americans who occupied the land as early as 1834 through 1864.

The agricultural land use of Mountain View and the surrounding area established during the Spanish-Mexican period was reinforced in the American period and persisted until the post-World War II urban development. The population of the Santa Clara Valley expanded as a result of the Gold Rush (1848), the construction of the railroad to San Francisco (1864), and the completion of the transcontinental railroad (1869). As a result of experiments in horticulture and other crops during this same period, the Valley became a major center for horticulture and fruit production. In turn, this created a wider economic boom which attracted new residents to the Santa Clara Valley.

Throughout the 19th and mid-20th centuries, Mountain View, Santa Clara, and Sunnyvale were small dense settlements amid acres of agricultural lands, and fruit production and processing thrived until World War II. In the 1940s, this agrarian land use pattern was replaced by dense urban housing, commercial centers, and the electronics industry as part of the "Silicon Valley." Although several subdivision tracts were laid out in the early 1940s, the majority of residential development did not occur until after World War II. The post-World War II population and development pressures in the vicinity of Mountain View resulted in annexation battles for productive agricultural land that could be converted to urban development. During the 1940s and 1950s, Mountain View also attracted military and high technology facilities, such as Moffett

¹⁵ Levy, Richard. (1978:486). In R.F. Heizer & W.C. Sturtevant (Eds.) . *California. Handbook of the North American Indians*, vol. 8. (pp. 485-495) Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

¹⁶ Ibid.

Field and the NASA Ames Research Center. Since 1960, urban residential construction and business/industrial development associated with Silicon Valley has replaced the remaining agricultural open space.

Architectural History

Mountain View's housing stock mirrors the evolution of architectural styles throughout the San Francisco Bay Area. Consistent with the City's slower development prior to World War II, there are relatively fewer structures that date prior to the mid-twentieth century. The majority of the housing stock exhibits the styles popular during and after the war. Mountain View's postwar housing is predominantly concentrated in discrete subdivisions, but it is also interspersed in blocks that have houses dating from various decades and exhibiting a wide range of styles. The following discussion identifies general architectural trends by decade and the prevalence of those styles in Mountain View. Specific examples of architectural styles can be found in Table 7-1.

Pre-1900

Very few Victorian-era houses survive in Mountain View. Most were probably built as farm houses during the late nineteenth century when the area was overwhelmingly agricultural. The houses of this era that do survive are primarily found singly and at a distance from one another, reflecting the rural aspect of the area at that time and the organization of a single farm house located on large tracts of farmland. Many of the remaining houses of such age are well known as having belonged to prominent pioneer families, such as the Rengstorffs. They range in style from Queen Anne Victorian, to Gothic Revival, to Italianate. They also exhibit a broad range in size, from large houses like those named above, to more modest Victorian cottages or small Folk Victorian houses. Regardless of size, however, Victorian era architecture typically demonstrated ornate and abundant detailing. These Victorian era styles often continued over the turn of the century and continued to be used during the early years of the 1900s.

1900-1930

Beginning in the 1900s, and particularly popular during the 1910s and early 1920s, Bungalow style homes began to be constructed, especially in the older residential neighborhoods adjacent to Downtown Mountain View. Initially, bungalows often had a very plain and utilitarian style and were known as Simple Bungalows. Later, commonly when the owners were more prosperous, bungalows often had architectural features that referenced the Craftsman style that was so popular in the 1910s and 1920s. This is commonly referred to as the Bungalow style, denoting both the architectural style and the modest size of the house. All bungalows typically take the form of one or one-and-a-half-story structures with informal floor plans and prominent porches on the facades. They are often constructed of wood, or at least use natural, inexpensive, and readily obtainable materials. Following the contemporary trend toward simplicity, bungalows were less visually complex and cheaper to build than the preceding Victorian styles. Bungalows remained popular for several decades, often reflecting the stylistic motifs of their time.

Though the bungalow style remained popular through the 1920s, revival styles marked another trend of the decade. These styles looked back to the architectural traditions of the past and those of European influence. The revival styles in Mountain View most commonly took the form of Colonial Revival, Mission or Spanish Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival or English Cottage style. In most cases these houses are made of wood

frame construction, but use cladding and veneering techniques that make them appear to be of brick, stone, or adobe construction, reflecting aesthetics while using modern and affordable construction methods.

Commercial buildings of the era took substantial, block-like forms. They often had flat roofs with stepped parapets or followed the conventions of traditional Western False Front buildings. Unlike residential structures, poured concrete construction was typical, while masonry and stucco were still commonly used as exterior cladding.

The Great Depression caused building construction throughout the country to slow for much of the 1930s. Those buildings that were constructed were often small and simple in form and style, often continuing the bungalow trend in residential architecture and anticipating the more modern, clean line styles of the war years. Many buildings constructed during the 1930s are what can be termed Minimal Traditional style, with traditional forms and proportions, but decoration and detailing kept to a minimum.

1940

World War II created a building materials shortage and kept construction to a minimum. Many small, inexpensive houses were built in the 1940s following the guidelines of the Federal Housing Authority, whose goal was to encourage affordable houses with modern features. These small houses are often referred to as World War II-Era Cottages and Transitional Ranches. The latter occurred mostly in the late 1940s, when the war-era cottage began to evolve into the elongated plan characteristic of the 1950s ranch house. Houses of the 1940s occasionally reflected revival styles, particularly those with strong California influence, such as Spanish Colonial Revival style.

1950-1960

The vast majority of houses in Mountain View date from the post-war years, when a building boom occurred. The most prevalent post-war style in the area is the ranch house, a one-story building with a long, low form. The typical ranch house's geometry and decorative elements have a horizontal emphasis. Rustic details are also common. Scalloped eave brackets and trim, shutters with decorative cut outs, board and batten siding and other quaint decorative elements give the most elaborate ranch houses a "country" motif.

Joseph Eichler, a developer known for his Modernist architecture housing developments, was active during the post-war years, constructing over 11,000 homes in planned communities in California, including the Eichler/Trophy Drive area, and parts of the Monta Loma area in Mountain View. Many of these homes still have some of their original character-defining features, such as glass walls, post-and-beam construction, and open floor plans, which are reminiscent of Frank Lloyd Wright's buildings and their integration of indoor and outdoor spaces. Mountain View's Eichler developments are similar to other Eichler neighborhoods built throughout California between 1949 and 1974. Two Eichler tracts (constructed in 1950 and 1954-55) in Palo Alto are now listed on the National Register of Historic Places, suggesting the potential historic significance of Mountain View's Eichler houses.

Post-1960

Much of Mountain View's modern architecture is associated with regional commercial and technological developments. After 1960, strip malls and indoor malls became increasingly common commercial building types in Mountain View. Many of these commercial developments included rectilinear buildings with flat roofs and wide overhangs that accentuated the dominant horizontal plane. Large parking lots associated with these developments diverged from the layout of more traditional, pedestrian-oriented commercial centers organized around a downtown. Mayfield Mall, constructed in 1966, touted itself as "America's first venture into a fully carpeted, air-conditioned shopping center," and was the first indoor mall in northern California¹⁷. Other shopping centers, like the Emporium Department Store (1970) and the Old Mill Specialty Center (1975), contributed to suburban growth trends. Many of Mountain View's early malls have been demolished and replaced, in some places by "big box" stores and offices, and in others by residential uses, such as The Crossings in the San Antonio Area.

Although the hi-tech industry in Santa Clara Valley dates from the late-1930s with the founding of Hewlett Packard in Palo Alto, Mountain View became associated with the industry with the founding of Shockley Transistor Company at a single-story building at 391 San Antonio Road. As the hi-tech sector grew in Silicon Valley, industrial parks were developed to house research and development uses and personnel. By the 1980s, fifty industrial parks fashioned after the Stanford model had been developed. The North Bayshore Area and the area to the east of Whisman Road in the Moffett/Whisman Road Area of Mountain View include several examples of hi-tech developments.

Identified Cultural Resources

Cultural resources are sites, buildings, structures, objects, and districts that may have traditional or cultural value for the historical significance they possess. Cultural resources include a broad range of resources, examples of which include archaeological sites, historic roadways and railroad tracks, and buildings of architectural significance. Generally, for a cultural resource to be considered a "historical resource" (i.e., eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources) for purposes of CEQA (CCR Section 15064.5(a)) it must be 50 years or older (California Office of Historic Preservation 2006:3), or be formally recognized by a lead agency as constituting an historical resource.

The City of Mountain View has adopted the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources as its official list of historically significant cultural resources that are considered during the permit-development review process (see "Historic Built Environment" section for an explanation of how the list was developed). The Mountain View Register has similar criteria for listing as the California Register of Historical Resources, and consists of historic resources that meet one or more of the following criterion:

- Is strongly identified with a person who, or an organization which, significantly contributed to the culture, history or development of the City of Mountain View;
- Is the site of a significant historic event in the City's past;

17 Carey & Co. Inc., 2008. *Citywide Historic Properties Survey (Volumes 1 and 2)*, Mountain View, California, Carey & Co. Inc., San Francisco, California.

- Embodies distinctive characteristics significant to the City in terms of a type, period, region, or method of construction or representative of the work of a master or possession of high artistic value; or
- Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the City's prehistory or history.

A total of 56 cultural resources are within the planning area, and are listed in Table 7-1 located at the end of this chapter. Table 7-1 consists of recorded archaeological resources and historic resources listed in the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources and/or National Register of Historic Places.

Significant cultural resources within Mountain View's sphere of influence fall into four categories: 1) prehistoric archaeological resources; 2) residences; 3) commercial buildings; and 4) government facilities. Prehistoric resources tend to cluster near water sources such as creeks, springs, and near the historical extent of the bayshore. Mountain View's historic residences and commercial buildings are concentrated in central Mountain View, in an area roughly bounded by El Camino Real on the south, Central Expressway on the north, South Rengstorff Avenue on the west, and State Route 85 on the east. Some historic buildings are located outside of this area, however. Historic government facilities within the planning area consist of buildings associated with the NASA Ames Research Center and the U.S. Naval Air Station, the latter of which is a National Register listed historic district comprised of 43 properties.

Archaeological Sites

Ten recorded archaeological resources are recorded within the sphere of influence. Additional prehistoric archaeological resources may be located within the sphere of influence, and project-specific reviews would need to be done to assess potential impacts to archaeological sites. Areas that are near natural water sources, e.g., riparian corridors and near tidal marshland, should be considered of high sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological deposits and associated human remains. In the Santa Clara Valley, prehistoric archaeological deposits can be associated with buried Holocene landforms,¹⁸ and the absence of surface materials or soils indicative of an archaeological deposit does not preclude the possibility of significant subsurface archaeological deposits.

These sites include midden deposits (i.e., soils indicative of human occupation); human remains; and lithic and shell scatters representing detritus as a result of subsistence and resource processing. Recorded archaeological sites in the sphere of influence are briefly described below.

- CA-SCL-1. CA-SCL-1 consists of a Native American "shellmound." Several archaeological excavations, dating from the nineteenth century, have identified a rich assemblage that includes bone awls, needles, a barbed fishspear, antler wedges and flakers, notched deer scapula fleshers, numerous bone whistles; flaked stone, including obsidian and chert projectile points; ground stone; shell pendants and ornaments; and shell and faunal remains. Over 100 human burials have also been recovered from the site. A radiocarbon date from shell

¹⁸ Rosenthal, Jeffrey, Jack Meyer, William Hildebrandt, and Jerome King. (2003). *A Geoarchaeological Study and Sensitivity Model for the Southern Santa Clara, Hollister, and San Juan Valleys, Santa Clara and San Benito Counties, California*. Davis: Far Western Anthropological Research Group.

ornaments associated with a cremation indicate the site dates from at least 1460 B.C.¹⁹ Bocek (1987) estimated the site's minimum dimensions as 492 feet long, 328 feet wide, and eight feet deep.

- CA-SCL-16. This site was originally reported by University of California, Berkeley archaeologist Nels Nelson, who recorded numerous Native American "shellmounds" around San Francisco Bay. Archaeologist Llewellyn Loud recorded CA-SCL-16 for the University of California Archaeological Survey in 1912, describing the resource as an "occupation site."
- CA-SCL-21. Loud²⁰ described this deposit as a four-foot high occupation site with midden and human burials.
- CA-SCL-22. Loud²¹ described this deposit as an occupation site measuring 150 feet in diameter with a total depth of 5.5 to 5.0 feet. No artifacts or burials were recovered; only "some lava rock" has been reported.
- CA-SCL-24. Loud²² described this site as an occupation mound with midden. The site's dimensions were not recorded on the Archaeological Site Survey Record nor were specific features or artifacts reported.
- CA-SCL-413. Cartier and Jewell²³ identified this site and noted a flexed burial of a 20-30 year old female associated with midden 40 centimeters below surface. Chert, shell, burnt bone fragments, a ground stone fragment, and fire-cracked rocks were also reported.
- CA-SCL-439. Desgrandchamp and Sutton²⁴ described this site as a disturbed deposit with dark friable soil intermixed with a low density of shell. The degree of site disturbance as a result of fill, road construction suggest extreme disturbance, or alternatively, the shell is the result of imported fill.
- CA-SCL-717. Bocek²⁵ described this site as a dozen patches of shell midden with burned Franciscan chert flakes and fire-cracked rock.
- P-43-001473. Hylkema²⁶ described this site as a surface scatter of prehistoric dietary shell and sparse chipping debris. Archaeological materials observed at the site consist of horn snail; oyster; clam; abalone shell; obsidian chert, and basalt flakes; and fire-cracked rock.

19 Elsasser, Albert. (1986:24). Review of the Prehistory of the Santa Clara Valley Region, California. In *Coyote Press Archives of California Prehistory* 7, Part I. Salinas: Coyote Press.

20 Loud, Llewellyn. (1912b). *University of California Archaeological Site Survey Record for CA-SCL-21*. On file, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

21 Loud, Llewellyn. (1912c). *University of California Archaeological Site Survey Record for CA-SCL-22*. On file, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

22 Loud, Llewellyn. (1912d). *University of California Archaeological Site Survey Record for CA-SCL-24*. On file, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

23 Cartier, Robert, and Jewell. (1979). *Archaeological site record for CA-SCL-413*. On file, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

24 Desgrandchamp, C.S., and C.I. Sutton. (1978). *Archaeological Site Inventory record for CA-SCL-439*. On file, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

25 Bocek, Barbara R. (1991). *Archaeological site record for CA-SCL-717*. On file, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

26 Hylkema, Mark. (2000). *Department of Parks and Recreation 523 record for P-43-001473*. On file, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

- P-43-001825. Garlinghouse and Hylkema²⁷ described this site as a “mixed deposit of prehistoric and historic materials” measuring 459 feet (E/W), 492 feet (N/S), and is of an unknown depth. The prehistoric component consists of at least one human burial identified 35 to 39 inches below surface; and midden containing shellfish debris (e.g., oyster, horn snail, clam shell, and Bay mussel); mammal and bird bone; charcoal; fire-affected rock; and Franciscan chert and obsidian flakes. The historic component includes square nails, brick, bottle glass, metal, and slag.

In addition, the records search at the Northwest Information Center indicated three unverified archaeological sites within the sphere of influence:

- C-162. This site was reported to the Northwest Information Center on May 28, 1987. Stanford University archaeologist Barbara Bocek,²⁸ however, found no archaeological materials when she visited its location in 1991. No other information about this site is available.
- C-262. This site, referred to as the “Swimming Pool Site” was reported to the NWIC on September 18, 1987. No other information about this site is available.
- C-1512. This site, reported by archaeologist Robert Cartier²⁹ of Archaeological Resource Management from information obtained from Stanford University archaeologist Bert Gerow, is described as “a charmstone located behind the automotive machine-shop near the intersection of Tyrella Avenue and Fairchild Street with concentrations of shell in a midden matrix not far to the south.” No other information about this site is available.

Although only one historic archaeological deposit, P-43-001825, has been identified within the sphere of influence, additional deposits likely exist. Central Mountain View encompasses “Old Mountain View” which developed along a stage line circa 1849 near the intersection of where State Route 237 and El Camino Real is today, and “New Mountain View,” which developed along the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad in the 1860s.³⁰ Although Mountain View has witnessed commercial and residential development, such development does not preclude the possibility of intact historic archaeological deposits. The possibility of such deposits, however, must be evaluated on a project-specific basis.

Native American Sacred Lands

According to the Native American Heritage Commission’s review of their Sacred Lands File no reported Native American sacred sites are within the sphere of influence. Debbie Pilas-Treadway, an environmental specialist with the Native American Heritage Commission noted that a review of the Sacred Lands File did not “indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area.”

²⁷ Garlinghouse, and Mark Hylkema. (2006). *Department of Parks and Recreation 523 record for P-43-001825*. On file, Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

²⁸ C-162 Site Record. On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

²⁹ C-1512 Site Record. On file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University.

³⁰ Thompson & West. (1876). *Historical Atlas of Santa Clara County, California*. San Francisco: Thompson & West.

Historic Built Environment

On August 17, 2004, the City Council adopted an Initial Register of Historic Resources, which was intended to be a preliminary list of locally significant historic properties in Mountain View. The City has never conducted a comprehensive professional survey to create an "inventory" of historic properties. Rather, for the Initial Register of Historic Resources the City used a list that was compiled from various older informal lists. At the August 17, 2004 meeting, the Council directed staff to return to them with the cost, time and alternatives for professional preparation of an inventory of historic properties.

On October 12, 2004, the City Council adopted a Historic Preservation Ordinance establishing preservation standards and incentives for properties on Mountain View's Initial Register of Historic Resources. The ordinance gave owners of properties on the Initial Register six months (to April 12, 2005) to remove their properties from the Initial Register. The Ordinance also established a process and provided opportunities for owners to add their properties to the Register. Of the 91 private properties on the Initial Register, 57 properties were taken off, leaving 34 on the Register (37 percent of the Initial Register). Since then, two properties have been added to the Register by property owners per the process outlined in the Historic Ordinance. Presently, a total of 41 properties are on the Register, due to voluntary additions of owners' initiation. This list of 41 properties is known as the Mountain View Register as referenced in Table 7-1.

Based on a review of the Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File and the City of Mountain View Register of Historic Resources, there are a total of 85 built environment resources in the planning area that are listed in the Mountain View Register of Historic Resources and/or the National Register of Historic Places. This total includes the 41 historic resources listed on the Mountain View Register, the Unitary Plan Wind Tunnel, and the 43 properties that comprise the U.S. Naval Air Station Historic District. These resources include residences, commercial buildings and government facilities, listed in Table 7-1.

7.5 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

This section (1) summarizes the geological formations that underlie the sphere of influence, and (2) describes these geological units in stratigraphic sequence from youngest (top) to oldest (bottom) and the types of resources they are likely to contain.

The sphere of influence lies on alluvial plains at the southern end of the San Francisco Bay, which consists primarily of Quaternary Period (1,800,000 years B.P. to present) deposits. These Quaternary alluvial deposits were laid down by the Adobe, Permanente, and Stevens creeks exiting the Santa Cruz Mountains south of Mountain View, and estuarine deposits created by these creeks and the San Francisco Bay. The Quaternary deposits in the Mountain View sphere of influence include Holocene (10,000 years B.P. to present) estuarine deposits of bay mud; fine-, medium-, and coarse-grained Holocene alluvium; and poorly-sorted Late Pleistocene (126,000 to 10,000 years B.P.) alluvium.^{31 32} Erosion of the Mesozoic (246,000,000 to 65,000,000 years B.P.) Franciscan Formation that comprises much of the Santa Cruz Mountains south of Mountain View, and the subsequent fluvial transportation of the sediment also resulted in the deposition of alluvium in the sphere of influence.^{33 34 35} Quaternary deposits in the sphere of influence are younger at the Bay margin, and generally increase in age and sediment size from north to south, up to the base of the Santa Cruz Mountains.

Quaternary Deposits

Quaternary deposits of Pleistocene (1,800,000 to 10,000 years B.P.) and Holocene (10,000 years B.P. to present) age occur on the coastal plain in Mountain View. These deposits consist of loosely consolidated sand and gravel deposited in fluvial systems.³⁶ Older Pleistocene deposits typically occur as terraces incised by Holocene fluvial drainages. Locally, Late Pleistocene alluvium (126,000 to 10,000 years B.P.) contains invertebrate and extinct vertebrate fossils, many of which are representative of the Rancholabrean land mammal age.³⁷ Fossils in alluvium of this age include, but are not

31 Helley, E.J, K.R. La Joie, W.E. Spangle, and M.L. Blair. (1979). *Flatland Deposits of the San Francisco Bay Region - their geology and engineering properties, and their importance to comprehensive planning*. Geological Survey Professional Paper 943. U.S. Geological Survey and Department of Housing and Urban Development. Washington, D.C.

32 Wagner, D.L., E.J. Bortugno, and R.D. McJunkin. (1990). *Geologic Map of the San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle, California, 1:250,000*. Regional Geologic Map Series, San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle-Map No. 5A. California Division of Mines and Geology, Sacramento.

33 Sloan, D. (2006). *Geology of the San Francisco Bay Region*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

34 U.C. Davis Soil Resource Laboratory. (2009). Online Soil Survey, California Soil Resource Laboratory. Accessed on February 18. <http://casoilresource.lawr.ucdavis.edu/drupal/node/27>

35 Wagner, D.L., E.J. Bortugno, and R.D. McJunkin, (1990). *Geologic Map of the San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle, California, 1:250,000*. Regional Geologic Map Series, San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle-Map No. 5A. California Division of Mines and Geology, Sacramento.

36 Helley, E.J, K.R. La Joie, W.E. Spangle, and M.L. Blair. (1979). *Flatland Deposits of the San Francisco Bay Region - their geology and engineering properties, and their importance to comprehensive planning*. Geological Survey Professional Paper 943. U.S. Geological Survey and Department of Housing and Urban Development. Washington, D.C.

37 Bell, C.J., E.L. Lundelius, Jr., A.D. Barnosky, R.W. Graham, E.H. Lindsay, D.R. Ruez, Jr., H.S. Semken, Jr., S.D. Webb, and R.J. Zakrzewski. (2004). *The Blancan, Irvingtonian, and Rancholabrean Mammal Ages. In Late Cretaceous and Cenozoic Mammals of North America*. M.O. Woodburne (Ed.), pp. 232-314. New York: Columbia University Press.

limited to, bison, mammoth, ground sloths, saber-toothed cats, dire wolves, horses, cave bears, rodents, birds, reptiles, and amphibians.^{38 39 40 41 42}

Franciscan Complex

Underlying the sphere of influence at great depth is the Franciscan Complex, a group of high pressure and low temperature metamorphic rocks formed from the Middle and Upper Jurassic (175,000,000 to 144,000,000 years B.P.) to the Lower Cretaceous (144,000,000 to 100,000,000 years B.P.). The Franciscan Complex is composed of volcanic and metavolcanic rocks, metamorphosed and unmetamorphosed sandstone, shale, conglomerate, chert, greenstone, and metagraywacke, and is the basement rock of the region. Marine fossils, including *Ichthyosaurus*, *Belemnoides*, *Buchia*, and *Inoceramus*, occur in the unmetamorphosed rocks of the Franciscan Complex.⁴³

Identified Paleontological Resources

There are no recorded fossil localities within the sphere of influence. Two vertebrate fossil localities are within two miles of the sphere of influence, both in Late Pleistocene alluvial deposits similar to those underlying the sphere of influence.⁴⁴ No information is available for the types of fossils identified at one of the localities. The second locality, located approximately two miles west of the sphere of influence, is a Late Pleistocene Rancholabrean (300,000 to 10,000 years B.P.) *Mammuthus* (mammoth) fossil.⁴⁵

The sphere of influence is underlain by Quaternary period Holocene and Pleistocene deposits, the latter of which can contain significant Rancholabrean fossils. The depths of these deposits are not known but likely extend for several feet below the ground surface. Below these Quaternary deposits are deposits that date to the Middle Jurassic. These older deposits, while sensitive for significant paleontological resources, are most likely at considerable depths below the ground surface, and would generally not be encountered during ground-disturbing activities.

38 Ibid.

39 Helley, E.J, K.R. La Joie, W.E. Spangle, and M.L. Blair. (1979). *Flatland Deposits of the San Francisco Bay Region - their geology and engineering properties, and their importance to comprehensive planning*. Geological Survey Professional Paper 943. U.S. Geological Survey and Department of Housing and Urban Development. Washington, D.C.

40 Hertlein, Leo G. (1951). Invertebrate Fossils and Fossil Localities. In *Geologic Guidebook of the San Francisco Bay Counties: History, Landscape, Geology, Fossils, Minerals, Industry, and Routes to Travel*. O. P. Jenkins (Ed.) Bulletin 154. (pp. 187-192). State of California Division of Mines, San Francisco.

41 Savage, D. (1951). Late Cenozoic Vertebrates of the San Francisco Bay Region. *Bulletin of the Department of Geological Sciences* 28(10):215-314.

42 Stirton, R.A. (1951). Prehistoric Land Animals of the San Francisco Bay Region. In *Geologic Guidebook of the San Francisco Bay Counties: History, Landscape, Geology, Fossils, Minerals, Industry, and Routes to Travel*. O.P. Jenkins (Ed.) Bulletin 154. pp. 177-186. State of California Division of Mines, San Francisco.

43 Berkeley Natural History Museum. (2009). Berkeley Natural History Museum, Museum of Paleontology database. Accessed February 18.

<http://bnhm.berkeley.edu/query/index.php>

44 Wagner, D.L., E.J. Bortugno, and R.D. McJunkin, (1990). *Geologic Map of the San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle, California, 1:250,000*. Regional Geologic Map Series, San Francisco-San Jose Quadrangle-Map No. 5A. California Division of Mines and Geology, Sacramento.

45 Berkeley Natural History Museum. (2009). Berkeley Natural History Museum, Museum of Paleontology database. Accessed February 18.

<http://bnhm.berkeley.edu/query/index.php>

Table 7-1 Recorded Archaeological and Listed Historic Resources within the Planning Area

| Address | Resource Identification Number ^a | Resource Type | Age | OHP NRS Code ^b | Comments |
|--|---|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES | | | | | |
| -- | CA-SCL-1 | Archaeological Site | Prehistoric | -- | Midden site with human remains |
| -- | CA-SCL-16 | Archaeological Site | Prehistoric | -- | Midden site |
| -- | CA-SCL-21 | Archaeological Site | Prehistoric | -- | Midden site with human remains |
| -- | CA-SCL-22 | Archaeological Site | Prehistoric | -- | Midden site |
| -- | CA-SCL-24 | Archaeological Site | Prehistoric | -- | Midden site |
| -- | CA-SCL-413 | Archaeological Site | Prehistoric | -- | Midden site with human remains |
| -- | CA-SCL-439 | Archaeological Site | Prehistoric | -- | Shell deposit |
| -- | CA-SCL-717 | Archaeological Site | Prehistoric | -- | Midden site |
| -- | P-43-001473 | Archaeological Site | Prehistoric | -- | Lithic and shell scatter |
| -- | P-43-001825 | Archaeological Site | Prehistoric/ Historic | -- | Midden with human remains; historic artifact scatter |
| -- | C-162 | Archaeological Site | ? | -- | Site reported to NWIC—No description available |
| -- | C-262 | Archaeological Site | ? | -- | Site reported to NWIC—No description available |
| -- | C-1512 | Archaeological Site | Prehistoric | -- | "Charmstone" and midden |
| MOUNTAIN VIEW REGISTER OF HISTORIC RESOURCES | | | | | |
| 206 Bush Street | -- | Residence | 1904 | -- | "James Shower House"; Folk Victorian |
| 725 Calderon Avenue | -- | Residence | 1910 | -- | "Willie Garliepp House"; Craftsman Bungalow |
| 1560 California Street | -- | Residence | 1900 | -- | no description available |
| 1610 California Street | -- | Residence | c. 1900 | -- | Queen Anne style |
| 1690 California Street | -- | Residence | 1920 | -- | |
| 124 Castro Street | -- | Commercial Building | 1874 | -- | "Weilheimer Store" |
| 142-156 Castro Street | P-43-001435 | Commercial Building | 1906 | -- | "Rogers Building"; modernistic style commercial block |
| 169-175 Castro Street | -- | Commercial Building | 1903 | -- | "Ames Building" |
| 201 Castro Street | -- | Commercial Building | c. 1905 | -- | "Farmers and Merchants Bank"; Romanesque Revival style |
| 228 Castro Street | -- | Commercial Building | 1926 | -- | "Mountain View Theater" |
| 298 Castro Street | -- | Commercial Building | 1908 | -- | "Scarpa's Meat Market" |
| 251 Chiquita Avenue | -- | Residence | 1915 | -- | |
| 595 Church Street | -- | Residence | 1930 | -- | Mission/Spanish Revival style |
| 2715 Diericx Drive | -- | Residence | 1925 | -- | "Levin Huff House"; Spanish Eclectic style residence |
| 394 Franklin Street | -- | Residence | 1890 | -- | |
| 403 Hope Street | -- | Residence | 1915 | -- | Craftsman Bungalow |
| 425 Hope Street | -- | Residence | 1906 | -- | Transitional Pyramid style |
| 1390 Latham Street | -- | Residence | 1912 | -- | "James Cochran House"; Craftsman Bungalow |
| 1655 Lloyd Way | -- | Residence | c. 1920 | -- | Dutch Colonial Revival Bungalow with |
| 484 Loreto Street | -- | Residence | 1924 | -- | Mission/Classical Revival style elements |
| 336 Mariposa Avenue | -- | Residence | 1900 | -- | "Camp House" |

| Address | Resource Identification Number ^a | Resource Type | Age | OHP NRS Code ^b | Comments |
|--|---|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--|
| 496 Mariposa Avenue | -- | Residence | 1920 | -- | Craftsman style |
| 1855 Miramonte Avenue | -- | Convalescent | 1927 | -- | English Country Cottage style |
| 157 Moffett Boulevard | P-43-000708 | Residence | 1934 | 1S | Mountain View Adobe |
| 3070 N. Shoreline Boulevard | -- | Residence | 1867 | 1S | "Henry A. Rengstorff House" |
| 360 Oak Street | -- | Residence | 1924 | -- | Craftsman Bungalow |
| 296 Palo Alto Avenue | -- | Residence | 1915 | -- | Craftsman Bungalow |
| 390 Palo Alto Avenue | -- | Residence | 1930 | -- | English Country Cottage & Mission Revival style |
| 562 Pettis Avenue | -- | Residence | 1920 | -- | |
| 472 S. Shoreline Boulevard | -- | Residence | 1910 | -- | |
| 1531 Tyler Park Way | -- | Residence | 1925 | -- | |
| 322 View Street | -- | Residence | 1910 | -- | "McPheeter's House" |
| 327 View Street | -- | Residence | 1925 | -- | |
| 515 Villa Street | -- | Residence | 1890 | -- | tank house |
| 902 Villa Street | P-43-001271 | Residence | c. 1888 | -- | "Pearson House"; Greek Revival, Craftsman style |
| 1043 Villa Street | -- | Residence | c. 1904 | -- | Queen Anne style |
| 1643 Villa Street | -- | Residence | 1915 | -- | Craftsman Bungalow |
| 1645 Villa Street | -- | Residence | 1915 | -- | Craftsman Bungalow |
| 1655 Villa Street | -- | Residence | 1915 | -- | Craftsman Bungalow |
| 1074-76 Wright Avenue | -- | Residence | 1875 | -- | Italianate style |
| 680 Yosemite Avenue | -- | Residence | 1928 | -- | Tudor Revival style |
| NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES PROPERTIES NOT LISTED IN MOUNTAIN VIEW REGISTER | | | | | |
| Bushnell Road | -- | Military Facility | c. 1930-1946 | 1S | US Naval Air Station Historic District; consists of 43 historic properties |
| Warner Road | 4035-0001-0000 | Research Facility | 1955 | 1S | Unitary Plan Wind Tunnel, Ames Research Center |