

Appendix CR

Cultural Resources Report (Confidential)

FINAL

**CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT
FOR THE BERKELEY CITY COLLEGE 2118 MILVIA STREET
PROJECT,
ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Archaeological remains and historic period built environment resources can be damaged or destroyed through uncontrolled public disclosure of information regarding their location. This document contains sensitive information regarding the nature and location of cultural resources, which should not be disclosed to unauthorized persons.

Information regarding the location, character or ownership of certain historic properties may be exempt from public disclosure pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act (54 USC 300101 et seq.) and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (Public Law 96-95 and amendments). In addition, access to such information is restricted by law, pursuant to Section 6254.10 of the California State Government Code.

SUMMARY

This report summarizes the cultural resource investigation completed for the Berkeley City College 2118 Milvia Street Project (Project). The Peralta Community College District proposes to demolish the existing building at 2118 Milvia Street and construct a new six-story building as part of Berkeley City College. The proposed building would have a total floor area of 37,760 square feet and house general education facilities (anthropology lab, art studio, classrooms, communications lab), faculty and administrative offices, outdoor meeting area on the rooftop patio, student services (health center, mental wellness, community resource centers), and learning resource center. The cultural resources investigation assists the Peralta Community College District in partial compliance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The cultural resources investigation for the Project was carried out under contract between Rincon Consultants, Inc. and Pacific Legacy, Inc. The purpose of the investigation was to identify prehistoric or historic period resources within the Project Area that may be adversely affected by construction related activities.

Pacific Legacy's cultural resources investigation included a review of environmental, ethnographic, prehistoric, and historic period data for the Project Area, and Native American outreach. Pacific Legacy requested a records search and literature review through the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC). The record search revealed no cultural resources in the Project Area and 88 resources within a 0.25-mile radius.

Pacific Legacy completed a Native American Communication and Sacred Land database search. The review of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Land database was positive. Pacific Legacy reached out to ten Native American tribal contacts identified by the NAHC. To date, two tribal representatives have responded with concerns about the Project.

Based on the results of the records search, contact with the NAHC and Native American tribal representatives and a review of archival and environmental data, the Project should have no effect on cultural resources or historic properties. No historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking, and no known prehistoric or historic resources will be impacted by the Project. Archaeological testing of the existing building's footprint is recommended between demolition and construction.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Cultural Resources Report (CRR) summarizes the cultural resources investigation completed for the Berkeley City College 2118 Milvia Street Project, (Project). The Peralta Community College District proposes to demolish the existing building at 2118 Milvia Street and construct a new six-story building as part of Berkeley City College. (see Appendix A, Figures 1 and 2). The cultural resources investigation assists the Peralta Community College District in partial compliance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The cultural resources investigation for the Project was carried out under contract between Rincon Consultants, Inc. and Pacific Legacy, Inc. The purpose of the investigation was to identify prehistoric or historic period resources within the Project Area that may be adversely affected by construction related activities. Peralta Community College District is the CEQA Lead Agency for the Project. The cultural resources investigation included archival research, records search, and contact with the NAHC and Native American tribal representatives. The urban environment and existing building at 2118 Milvia Street prevents conducting an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project Area. Archaeological Extended Phase I testing of the western and northeastern portion of the existing building's footprint is recommended between demolition and construction to determine if any surface or buried prehistoric or historic period resources are present in the Project Area.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project Area is located at 2118 Milvia Street, on the northwest corner of Milvia Street and Center Street in the City of Berkeley (Assessor's Parcel Number 57-2022-5-1) in Alameda County. The Project Area is 11,326 square feet (0.26 acres) in size. The Project Area is located in Unsectioned Rancho San Antonio (Peralta) Grant land. Appendix A, Figure 1 depicts the Project Area on the Oakland West, California, 7.5-minute USGS topographic map.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project would involve demolition of the existing building at 2118 Milvia Street (Assessor's Parcel Number 57-2022-5-1) and construction of a new six-story building as part of Berkeley City College. The proposed building would have a total floor area of 37,760 square feet of general education facilities (anthropology lab, art studio, classrooms, communications lab, and storage), faculty facilities (offices and support), administrative offices (offices, reception area, storage, workrooms, work stations), outdoor meeting area (rooftop patio, staging, and storage), student services and learning communities (health center, mental wellness, veterans center, multicultural resource center, undocumented community resource center, bookstore, student lounge, and meeting/quiet rooms), learning resource center (offices, study area, open area, computer lab, and storage), building services (building entrance and operations). The proposed building would be six stories tall and support rooftop solar panels.

The proposed Project would not include on-site vehicle parking, similar to existing conditions at the site. Bicycle parking is proposed on the building's first floor adjacent to the main entrance. No modifications to existing street parking are proposed. Pedestrians would access the building from

double-door entrances on Milvia Street and doors to the two proposed stairwells at the northeast corner of the site along Milvia and center of the site along Center Street.

The project would also include a loading dock within the first floor, accessed by a garage door and pedestrian door on Center Street at the southwest corner of the project site. Additionally, the electrical facility room on the first floor would be accessed from double doors facing Center Street.

The Project would include utility connections for water, wastewater, stormwater drainage, power, and telecommunications services in accordance with requirements of applicable utility providers. These utilities would connect to existing infrastructure near the site. Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) and East Bay Community Energy (EBCE) would provide electrical service; PG&E would provide natural gas service; East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) would provide water service; the City of Berkeley would provide stormwater, wastewater, and solid waste services. The project would rely on existing public services, including but not limited to, City of Berkeley police and fire protection, and parks and open spaces provided by the City of Berkeley, East Bay Regional Parks District, the County of Alameda, and the State of California.

The Project would also include an on-site emergency generator on the sixth floor of the building, in the mechanical equipment area.

The maximum depth of excavation would be approximately 5 feet and the total amount of exported soil associated with excavation would be approximately 1,500 cubic yards. Project construction would not require pile-driving or other vibration-intensive equipment.

The proposed Project's objectives are to:

- Provide adequate classroom space to serve projected future student enrollment and address the projected space needs.
- Construct a new educational facility in close proximity to the main Berkeley City College campus building and associated parking.
- Accommodate new specific needs, such as non-class laboratories, food services, and increased needs for existing facilities, including general classrooms, class laboratories, office and conference space, and meeting space.
- Provide facilities that support the vision of Berkeley City College, including academic excellence, student learning, multiculturalism and diversity, quality and collegial workplace, innovation, and flexibility.

1.3 REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

The Project is subject to CEQA, as codified at *PRC Sections 21000 et seq.*, which requires lead agencies to determine if a proposed Project would have a significant effect on archaeological resources. As defined in *PRC Section 21083.2*, a “unique” archaeological resource is an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;

- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type;
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

In addition, the CEQA Guidelines define historical resources as: (1) a resource in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); (2) a resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in *PRC Section 5020.1(k)* or identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of *PRC Section 5024.1(g)*; or (3) any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California, provided the Lead Agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.

If a Lead Agency determines that an archaeological site is a historical resource, the provisions of *PRC Section 21084.1* and *CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5* would apply. If an archaeological site does not meet the CEQA Guidelines criteria for a historical resource, then the site is to be treated in accordance with the provisions of *PRC Section 21083* regarding unique archaeological resources. The CEQA Guidelines note that if a resource is neither a unique archaeological resource nor a historical resource, the effects of a Project on that resource shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment (*CEQA Guidelines Section 15064[c][4]*).

The CRHR is “an authoritative listing and guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the state and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (California Public Resources Code [PRC] *Section 5024.1[a]*). The eligibility criteria for inclusion on the CRHR are based on National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria (*PRC Section 5024.1[b]*). Certain resources are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the California CRHR, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the NRHP.

To be eligible for the CRHR, a prehistoric or historic period property must be significant at the local, state, and/or federal level under one or more of the following criteria:

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. It 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. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

For a resource to be eligible for the CRHR, it must also retain enough of its character or appearance (integrity) to be recognizable as a historical resource and to convey the reason for its significance. An historic resource that does not retain sufficient integrity to meet the NRHP criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

1.4 PROJECT AREA

The Project Area includes those areas that may be affected by Project activities, namely the demolition of the building at 2118 Milvia Street and the construction of the new building. The proposed depth of disturbance is 5 feet. Appendix A, Figure 2 presents the Project Area on a true color orthophoto.

1.5 DATES OF REVIEW AND PERSONNEL

Between December 2020 and January 2021, Pacific Legacy personnel completed a review of environmental, ethnographic, prehistoric, and historic period data for the Project Area, and Native American outreach. The review yielded positive results for the presence of cultural resources, which are discussed in greater detail in Section 4.0. Pacific Legacy's cultural resources staff are professionally qualified in the field of prehistoric and historical archaeology. Hannah Ballard, M.A., served as Principal Investigator. Ms. Ballard has over 23 years of experience in cultural resources management and California archaeology. Ellie Reese, M.A., served as Senior Historian and completed the literature review and historical and archival research. Ms. Reese has 35 years of experience in cultural resources management and California archaeology. Shauna Mundt, M.A. and Dave Daly, M.A., contributed to the reporting effort. Ms. Mundt has six years of experience in California archaeology, and Mr. Daly has 13 years of experience in California archaeology. Pacific Legacy's senior staff meets the professional requirements of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation (Federal Register, Vol. 48, No. 190).

2.0 PROJECT SETTING

The Project Area's natural environment has played a large role in shaping its cultural history. The locations and characteristics of Native American habitation sites, procurement areas, and travel routes were influenced by local physiography, flora, and fauna as were later historic period settlements, infrastructural developments, and commercial enterprises. The following discussion draws on these sources and presents a brief overview of the Project area's natural environment so that its cultural history may be better understood.

2.1 PHYSICAL SETTING

The Project Area is located in downtown Berkeley, two blocks west of the University of California, Berkeley (UC Berkeley) campus. The area is primarily characterized by an urban landscape that includes commercial businesses, residential housing, city parks, and the UC Berkeley campus and its associated elements, though several Regional Parks and Recreation Areas including Tilden Regional Park and Siesta Valley Recreation Area are less than 3 miles to the east. The San Francisco Bay is 1.8 miles west of the Project Area.

The modern environment is substantially different from those of late prehistoric and early historic times due to the introduction of a number of plant and animal species, extirpation of indigenous plant and animal species, draining and filling of wetlands, and alteration of the landscape for urban use.

2.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND SOILS

The Project Area lies east of the San Francisco Bay and is situated on the remnant of a fan terrace. Soils in the Project Area consist of Tierra Loam, which is a moderately well-drained soil series (SoilWeb 2020). These soils date to the Holocene through the Historical Era (11,800-150 years BP), and therefore have a very high sensitivity for buried resources (Meyer and Rosenthal 2007:13). More recent modeling by Byrd et al. (2017: 4-1 through 4-14) indicates that the Project area is not on a Holocene landform has moderate sensitivity for surface sites and lowest sensitivity for buried sites (2017:4-3, 4-5, 4-8), although this model is not as locally refined as Meyer and Rosenthal (2007).

2.3 CLIMATE, FLORA, AND FAUNA

2.3.1 Climate and Hydrology

The Project Area's climate is typically Mediterranean, consisting of cool, wet winters and warm, somewhat dry summers that are moderated by coastal cooling/moisture. Rainfall is generally limited to the winter months (December through March), with some rain occurring earlier in the fall and later into spring. There is an unnamed drainage or creek approximately 1,550 feet east on the UC Berkeley campus, El Cerrito Creek is approximately 2.15 miles to the north, and Wildcat Creek is approximately 1.8 miles to the east/northeast.

2.3.2 Flora and Fauna

Vegetation communities within the San Francisco Bay Area vary greatly based on location, with the Project Area situated within saltwater marshes/grasslands as depicted by Mayfield (1978). Mayfield

describes grasslands as an aggregation of perennial grasses and forbs, that included various *Stipa* species such as purple needlegrass (*Stipa pulchra*) and hairgrass (*Deschampsia elongata*). Mayfield describes the saltwater marshes as large areas of tidal marsh, with species such as cordgrass (*Spartina foliosa*) and pickleweed (*Salicornia spp.*).

Terrestrial animal species present in these habitats include tule elk (*Cervus elaphus nannodes*), pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*), black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), and many avian species (Mayfield 1978). Aquatic animal species available include several pinnipeds (e.g. seals), various shellfish such as abalone (*Haliotis rufescens*), and a variety of fish species such as silver salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) and jacksmelt (*Atherinopsis californiensis*) (Moratto 1984: 219).

3.0 PREHISTORY AND HISTORY OF THE PROJECT AREA

3.1 PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

3.1.1 Prehistoric Archaeology

In 1902, with Max Uhle's (1907) excavation of the Emeryville Shellmound (CA-ALA-309), the archaeological investigation of the San Francisco Bay area began in earnest. From his experience in Peru, Uhle had developed an understanding of stratified archaeological deposits. From an analysis of burials, artifacts and stratigraphy, Uhle (1907:37) concluded that "there is some support for the suggestion that cultural differences are expressed in the history of the mound." Further investigations by Nels Nelson (1906 [1996]) affirmed the bulk of Uhle's original analysis of the deposit.

Nelson (1909, 1910) continued his investigations of the prehistory of the Bay Area with a survey of the shellmounds around the Bay and a more extensive excavation of the Ellis Landing Shellmound (CA-CCO-295) near Richmond. Despite the limited amount of funding, a few important studies were undertaken in the Bay Area between 1915 and 1948. These studies include Gifford's (1916) comparative analysis of the composition of California shellmounds; Loud's (1924) excavation of the Stege Mound in Richmond; and, Schenck's (1926) excavations at the Emeryville Shellmound. Bay Area archaeological investigations did not flourish until Robert Heizer and his students from the UC Berkeley initiated full scale fieldwork throughout central California in the 1940s.

In the 1970s, Fredrickson (1973, 1974) refined the more general Central California Taxonomic System, which had broad temporal components identified as the Early, Middle and Late Horizons (cf. Table 2-1). Fredrickson subdivided these broad temporal units as the Paleoindian (10,000-6000 BC), Lower Archaic (6000-3000 BC), Middle Archaic (Early Horizon 3000-500 BC), Upper Archaic (Middle Horizon 500 BC-AD 900), Lower Emergent (Late Horizon-AD 900-1500), and Upper Emergent (AD 1500-1800).

Discrete temporal periods within the San Francisco Bay region were further refined by Milliken et al. (2007), who refined an earlier chronology developed by Milliken and Bennyhoff (1993:386) by integrating AMS radiocarbon data collected from 103 well-provenienced *Olivella biplicata* shell beads. Building on earlier chronological sequences, Milliken et al. (2007:105) distinguish multiple bead horizons to refine "significant variation in time and space" in Bay Area prehistory. These bead horizons include the Early Period/Middle Period Transition (EMT); M1, M2, M3, and M4 horizons in the Middle Period; the Middle Period/Late Period Transition (MLT); and L1 and L2 horizons in the Late Period. Each bead horizon is associated with distinct *Olivella* bead types (Milliken et al. 2007; see also Milliken 2009).

Archaeological evidence suggests an increase in population over time, with a correlation between permanent settlements and larger populations in later periods (Breschini and Haversat 1992). Changes in subsistence strategies from the Early Period's hunter-gatherer mode to permanently settled villages by the Late Period can be traced to improvements in food storage technology, a focus on staple food exploitation, and an increase in socio-political complexity as evidenced through long-distance trade networks. The general pattern shows that coastal sites were focused on gathering and processing, while village locations were found slightly inland. As the population increased and

became more dispersed during the Late Period, Middle Period sites appear to have been abandoned rather than continuously occupied (Jones and Klar 2005).

Koenig et al. (2001:15-16) presented the development of cultural chronology and taxonomic frameworks for prehistoric cultures in the San Francisco Bay Area which are summarized briefly here. The initial Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS) defined a framework for relationships between chronological cultural sequences and the various environmental zones found in the California landscape (Beardsley 1948, 1954). Beardsley identified three main facies that represented changes in cultures over time within the San Francisco Bay Area: the Ellis Landing facies representing the Middle horizon, the Emeryville facies representing the Phase 1 of the Late horizon, and the Fernandez facies (based on CA-CCO-259) representing Phase 2 of the Late horizon. Fredrickson (1973, 1974) expanded on the earlier concept of a chronological taxonomic framework and divided California prehistory into major cultural periods that represented distinctive social, technological and material traits and “patterns,” which consisted of separate coexisting cultures that exhibited similar cultural traits across multiple regions. Fredrickson also adopted spatially nesting units (ranging from the smallest to largest): site, locality, district, and region.

3.1.2 Ethnographic Background

The Project Area falls within the traditional territory of the Ohlone people, also known as the Costanoan. Linguistic evidence suggests the Ohlone moved into the Bay Area from the east sometime around A.D. 500 (Moratto 1984). Spanish accounts describe Ohlone territory as stretching from San Pablo Bay to as far south as Monterey Bay and Salinas. Prior to the arrival of the Spanish in 1769, the Ohlone consisted of 50 or more autonomous land-holding tribelets consisting of 50 to 500 individuals. Each group had one or more permanent village sites. Prior to European contact, the Ohlone did not regard themselves as a unified cultural entity but rather as different groups associated through ritual, trade, inter-marriage, and occasional conflict. At least eight dialects of the Ohlone language have been identified. The APE lies within the area (Richmond to El Cerrito) where the spoken dialect is known as Chochenyo, or Huichin (Levy 1978).

The Ohlone tribelet chiefs could be either men or women. The office was passed down patrilineally and subject to the approval of the community. The chief served as the leader of a tribal council of elders, and all served as advisors to the community without coercive authority or power. The only exception to this was during times of war. Warfare was not uncommon, often arising through territorial disputes, and occurred between the various Ohlone tribelets and between the Ohlone and their Esselen neighbors to the south. The Ohlone were grouped into clans and divided into deer and bear moieties. Households consisted of patrilineally extended families of up to 15 people. Marriage was fairly informal, and the couple would settle in the groom’s father’s household. Chochenyo speakers typically cremated their dead, though occasionally the deceased would be buried if insufficient fuel could be procured for a pyre (Levy 1978).

Trade networks were extensive throughout pre-contact California, and the Ohlone traded coastal resources such as shellfish and salt with inland groups such as the Miwok and Yokuts. Piñon nuts were the only known imported food source, and these were received via trade with the Yokuts. The Ohlone practiced controlled burning to sustain yields of seed bearing annuals and to reduce the threat of catastrophic wildfires. Acorns were the staple of the Ohlone diet, and four species of oak (Coast live oak, valley oak, Tanbark oak, and California black oak) were the most important to their

Table 3-1. Cultural and Temporal Chronology for the Bay Area and the North Coast Ranges.

Temporal Periods (Fredrickson 1973, 1974)	Temporal Periods (Milliken et al. 2007)	San Francisco Bay Cultural Pattern	North Coast Cultural Pattern	Napa Valley Cultural Pattern
UPPER EMERGENT (AD 1500 – 1800)	TERMINAL LATE PERIOD (AD 1550 – 1800)			
LOWER EMERGENT, OR LATE HORIZON (AD 900 – 1500)	INITIAL LATE PERIOD (AD 1050 – 1550) ----- MIDDLE/LATE PERIOD TRANSITION (AD 1000 – 1050) -----	AUGUSTINE PATTERN Emeryville Aspect	AUGUSTINE PATTERN Clear Lake Aspect	AUGUSTINE PATTERN St. Helena Aspect
UPPER ARCHAIC, OR MIDDLE HORIZON (500 BC – AD 900)	UPPER MIDDLE PERIOD (AD 430 – 1050) ----- LOWER MIDDLE PERIOD (500 BC – AD 430) ----- EARLY/MIDDLE PERIOD TRANSITION (500 – 200 BC)	UPPER BERKELEY PATTERN Ellis Landing Aspect	BERKELEY PATTERN Houx Aspect	BERKELEY PATTERN Houx Aspect
MIDDLE ARCHAIC, OR EARLY HORIZON (3000 – 500 BC)	EARLY PERIOD (3500 – 500 BC)	LOWER BERKELEY PATTERN Stege Aspect	MENDOCINO PATTERN Mendocino Aspect	MENDOCINO PATTERN Hultman Aspect
LOWER ARCHAIC (6000 – 3000 BC)	EARLY HOLOCENE (8000 – 3500 BC)		BORAX LAKE PATTERN BORAX LAKE ASPECT	BORAX LAKE PATTERN
Paleoindian (10,000 – 6000 BC)			POST PATTERN	

subsistence. The acorns were ground and the meal leached to remove tannins before being made into mush or acorn bread. Seeds and nuts from a number of plants including buckeye, California

laurel, dock, tarweed, chia, holly-leaf cherry, and digger pine were part of the Ohlone diet. Wild onion and cattail roots were also eaten (Levy 1978, Margolin 1978).

The Ohlone hunted and consumed a variety of animals including black-tailed deer, elk, antelope, grizzly bear, mountain lion, sea lion, whale, dog, skunk, raccoon, rabbit, squirrel, and woodrat. Waterfowl were the most important avian species for the Ohlone, especially various geese and duck species. Fish and shellfish species were also obtained, and they comprised a staple of the Ohlone diet. Steelhead trout, sturgeon, salmon, and lampreys, generally captured with nets, were the most important species. Sinew-backed bows and self-bows were both made by the Ohlone. Arrows were tipped with stone or bone points. Nets were also used in hunting ducks, quail, and rabbits (Margolin 1978).

3.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The historic period in California is generally discussed in terms of three periods of political land control. These include the Spanish Period (1769-1822), the Mexican Period (1822-1848), and American Period (1848-present). The following section explores each of these periods in turn, drawing substantially on prior research reported in Hoover et al. (1990), City of Berkeley (2003), Cohen (2007), and Archives & Architecture, LLC (2015).

3.2.1 Spanish Period (1769-1821)

As early as the late sixteenth century, the native inhabitants of coastal California made occasional contact with the crews of European sailing vessels—the landings of Sir Francis Drake and Sebastian Cermeño in what is today Marin County are two well-known examples—but such interactions were isolated occurrences (Lightfoot and Simmons 1998; Schneider 2009). Large scale, land-based exploration and settlement did not occur until the second half of the eighteenth century.

Spanish interest in settling Alta California began in earnest in the 1760s with rumors that Russia was planning to expand their colonial sphere southward from Alaska into California. In response, the Spanish government sent the Portolá expedition, headed by Capt. Gaspar de Portolá with Father Junípero Serra and Spanish settlers, northward from Mexico in 1769 to establish Mission San Diego and the first presidio. The expedition then travelled as far north as the San Francisco Bay Area. This success was followed by establishing a series of twenty-one missions constructed along El Camino Real on the California coast and on El Camino Viejo in the interior valley ending with Mission San Francisco Solano in Sonoma County in 1823.

Spain used its tripartite colonization system in the Alta California region consisting of pueblos, presidios, and missions (Hoover et al. 1990). The Franciscan missions were used to convert the native population to Catholicism while presenting an example of life as practiced by gente de razon (people of reason) with the intent of creating new Spanish citizens to settle the region (Cohen 2007:Chapter 1). The presidios were military forts established at key harbors like San Francisco to control native populations and provide military protection from external invasion. Pueblos were civilian settlements designed to provide a politically reliable population that was not under ecclesiastical control. Settlers signed contracts of enlistment and served essentially as representatives of the Spanish crown in frontier areas in exchange for land, livestock, tools, and military protection (Bean and Rawls 1983; Beck and Haase 1980; Hoover et al. 1990).

The earliest exploration of the Berkeley region was on March 27, 1772, when Lieutenant Pedro Fages' expedition traveled across the western Berkeley hills and Strawberry Creek during an unsuccessful attempt to reach Point Reyes by land from Monterey (Garcia and Associates 2003:19). During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, the Spanish colonists settled near the Mission San Francisco de Asís (established in 1776), south on the San Francisco Peninsula, near Mission San José, along the East Bay shore, and along the shoreline of the north and south San Francisco Bay (Garcia and Associates (2003:20). In 1820, the Spanish government issued a large land grant (44,800-acres) to Don Luís María Peralta, a retired sergeant in the Spanish army, that included most of the East Bay (from El Cerrito to San Leandro, Berkeley and Oakland) (City of Berkeley 2003:IV.C-1). This land grant was called Rancho San Antonio and includes the Project Area. Luís Peralta never lived on the Rancho San Antonio land grant, preferring his home in San Jose. Instead, he had his son, Antonio, build an adobe and live there to secure the grant (Cohen 2007:Chapter 1). The Peralta adobe was located in the portion of the Rancho that is now Oakland (Hoover et al. 1990:9).

3.2.2 Mexican period (1822-1848)

In 1821, Mexico became independent from Spain after an eleven-year revolution. The newly established Mexican government colonized their northern frontier by secularizing the mission lands in 1834. The Secularization Act of 1834 gave the Mexican Governor of Alta California the power to redistribute the vast mission land holdings in the form of individual private grants. Although the original intent of missionization of the native population was to turn mission lands over to the newly created citizens, this generally did not occur. The Mexican land grants went mostly to wealthy or politically-connected Mexican or immigrant settlers (Archives & Architecture 2015:14). Between 1835 and 1846, much of the land used by the missions was divided into private ranches or ranchos. These ranchos were located primarily in coastal regions of California. The Mexican Government granted these large tracts of land to Californio citizens as a reward for loyal service. Secularization brought an influx of Mexican settlers into California and allowed for the emergence of a new class of wealthy landowners known as los rancheros. This led to an expansion of ranching and agricultural activities in California that became known as the “hide and tallow trade” (Hoover et al. 1990).

In the East Bay Region of San Francisco Bay, Don Luís Peralta's 1820 Spanish land grant was patented by the Mexican Government and, in 1842, Don Luís divided it among his four sons who moved onto their portions of the rancho with their families and retainers. Ignacio Peralta, the oldest son, received the southern end of the grant near modern San Leandro. Antonio Peralta remained in the current east and central Oakland area. Vicente Peralta received the Encinal de Temescal, which included modern north Oakland, Piedmont and Emeryville. Jose Domingo Peralta, inherited the northern portion of Rancho San Antonio that included Berkeley and part of Emeryville. Jose Domingo settled along Codornices Creek near modern Hopkins Street in Albany and raised cattle for the hide and tallow trade that supported the Mexican colonial economy (City of Berkeley 2003:IV.C-2; Hoover et al. 1990:9).

In 1828, the Mexican Government relaxed the immigration policies previously in place and opened the door to increasing foreign settlement in Alta California. Overland immigration of Americans began in the early 1840s and increased over time. By 1846, when the United States declared war on Mexico, the American population in Alta California was large enough to easily occupy the region when war broke out (Archives & Architecture 2007:15).

In the 1840s, relations between Mexico and the United States became strained as the United States expanded westward toward the Pacific Ocean. These political stresses erupted into the Mexican-American War, which lasted from 1846 to 1848. Following the end of the Mexican-American War and the signing of the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, California became the 31st state within the United States of America in 1850 (Hoover et al. 1990).

3.2.3 American period (1848-Present)

During the transition to American government, James Marshall discovered gold on the American River while surveying a prospective sawmill site and announced the find at Sutter's Fort. The discovery of gold on January 24, 1848 brought tens of thousands of gold seekers from the United States, Europe, Mexico, South America, and Asia to the once-remote Mexican province. Starting in the late 1840s, the population of the San Francisco Bay Area and the Central Valley grew exponentially as the Gold Rush brought prospectors west. The influx of population created booming markets for food, lumber and other products, resulting in the establishment of sawmills, farms, dairies, ranches and other industries throughout the state during the 1850s. Those who did not find their fortune in gold country settled as farmers or ranchers in rural areas of California. The market for agricultural products encouraged settlement of the less mountainous portions of the countryside in what became Alameda, Santa Clara, and San Mateo Counties (Panich et al. 2009:69).

Under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the preceding Mexican property rights were to be preserved (Archives Architecture 2015:16). Due to the Gold Rush population settlement boom, many of the Mexican ranchos were overrun by land-hungry squatters who believed that all territory ceded by Mexico was in the public domain and disputed the Mexican land claims. The boundaries of the Mexican grants were often only roughly described which led to further property boundary confusion. In 1851, the United States government created the California Land Claims Commission to investigate Mexican land claims and determine legal ownership of the new American property. The process was time-consuming, expensive, and often put Mexican landowners at a disadvantage. The Land Commission met from 1852-1856, and the resulting land patent process and often resulting lawsuits took an average of seventeen years to resolve (Hoover et al. 1990:xv; Laffey1989:6).

Although the Peralta sons were awarded their land patent for Rancho San Antonio in 1856, the Rancho was lost in the long run to internal family litigation, land sales, unscrupulous lawyers and squatters (Archives and Architecture 2015:16). Luis Peralta died in 1851 as the Land Commission started handling land claims. His will clearly left the property to his sons and he had advised them to hold on to their property and not sell it to Anglo buyers. The sons, however, were not united in their response to the challenges of squatters and property legal matters. Antonio and Vicente Peralta sold off their lands almost immediately, bowing to the inevitable. Ignacio Peralta held his southern ranch parcel until his death in 1874, in part because one of his daughters married William Toler, a former U.S. Navy ensign who helped negotiate the government process. Jose Domingo Peralta, who owned the northern rancho parcel, refused to sell his land, litigated against squatters, and lost most of his land to his unscrupulous lawyer, Horace Carpentier, who represented not only his interests but his adversaries' interests as well. He was left with his 300 homestead acres and died a pauper (Cohen 2007:Chapter 1).

3.2.4 City of Berkeley

The future City of Berkeley formed from the north portion of Oakland and initially consisted of two separate villages connected by Strawberry Creek which flowed down from the future University of

California, Berkeley campus to the bay. One of the two villages was originally called Ocean View and was located along the western bay shore (Hoover et al. 1990:21). In the early 1850s, two seamen, James H. Jacobs and William J. Bowen, squatted on Peralta lands in the Berkeley area. Jacobs established Jacob's Landing, a dock along the bay shore at Strawberry Creek and built a house nearby. Bowen established a road house and stage stop along the Contra Costa Road (future San Pablo Avenue) stage route in 1853 (City of Berkeley 2006:IV.C-2). By 1857, Ocean View had established a village of 25 residences, a grocery store, a hotel, a saloon and a school, as well as several industries (the Pioneer Starch and Grist Mill on Second Street and a lumber yard at the foot of future Hearst Street) (City of Berkeley 2006:IV.C-2). As the Ocean View community grew during the 1860s and 1870s, it was comprised of a multi-ethnic mix of farmers, artisans, mill laborers, and farm laborers (Garcia and Associates 2003:24). The 1869 completion of the Transcontinental Railroad terminating in Oakland resulted in a Southern Pacific rail line that crossed Ocean View. By 1878, a rail stop was established at Third and Delaware (City of Berkeley 2006:IV.C-3; Figures 1998:61).

Meanwhile, in 1852, four men — Francis Shattuck, George Blake, James Leonard, and William Hillegass — each claimed 160-acre parcels in the area that would become Downtown Berkeley. These parcels are depicted on the 1852 Kellerberger's Map that first shows subdivisions of the Ranch San Antonio (Archives and Architecture 2015:17). In the same year, Shattuck was elected to the City of Oakland Board of Supervisors. Shattuck was instrumental in laying out a new county road which ran along the boundary between Shattuck and Blake's parcels and then intersected the Mexican-era Temescal Road that ran between the homes of Domingo (Albany) and Vicente Peralta (Oakland). This road eventually became Shattuck Avenue.

In 1861, an early telegraph line was installed along future Telegraph and Claremont Avenues which opened access to development along the corridor in the east Berkeley area. In 1873, the University of California moved to the eastern uphill portions of Berkeley from Oakland and a community, East Berkeley, formed around it (Hoover et al.1990:21-22). In 1874, the Berkeley Land and Town Improvement Association (BLTIA) formed to establish a street grid plan including University Avenue, a water company, and promote land sales and development in Ocean View. In 1878, Ocean View (West Berkeley) and the University community (East Berkeley) merged and became the City of Berkeley.

Transportation and civic improvements during the 1870s and 1880s in Berkeley included a horse-drawn stage line that connected with Oakland, ferry service to San Francisco, and the installation of gas streetlights and telephone service (Garcia and Associates 2003:26). Water service was primarily through private wells in West Berkeley (Figures 1998:61). The University of California had its own water supply and East Berkeley was eventually supplied with water by the Berkeley Water works in the 1880s (Cohen 2007:Chapter 12). In 1903, the Key System, a line of electric trains that connected Bay Area cities, extended along Shattuck Avenue to Downtown Berkeley, which provided easy access to the commercial district (Archives and Architecture 2015:24). The route also connected Oakland and Berkeley to the to San Francisco ferry, which simplified transportation across the bay.

The presence of numerous educational institutions in Berkeley affected the framework of the city as it developed and was necessary for the growth of East Berkeley. The University of California started as the Contra Costa Academy, founded in 1853 in Oakland (Archives and Architecture 2015:19). By 1855, the academic institution was renamed and incorporated as the College of California (Merritt

1928:340). In 1868, the College of California legally transitioned to the University of California, however, the institution did not complete its move to its current location in Berkeley until 1873 when the campus construction was completed (Merritt 1928:344). The first East Berkeley elementary school, the Center Street School, was completed shortly after the university in 1879 (Cohen 20017: Chapter 12). The presence of the university drew more settlement, infrastructure such as University Avenue in 1874, and a commercial district slowly developed during the 1890s-1900s along Shattuck Avenue (Archives and Architecture 2015).

Other educational institutions in Berkeley included the California Institute for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind (moved to Berkeley in 1869); the Harmon Seminary (est. 1882); St. Joseph's Presentation Convent (est. 1878); and more recently the Starr King School for the Ministry (est. 1904); and the Berkeley City College (Starr King School for the Ministry 2021; Woods 1883:794, 797). Originally called the Berkeley Learning Pavilion, the Berkeley City College was founded in 1974 as the fourth community college in the Peralta Community College District. It was originally a "college without walls" providing adult education at several locations. In 1978, it changed its name to Vista College and developed a permanent site in the 1990s-early 2000s. In 2006, it changed its name to Berkeley City College (Berkeley City College 2021).

3.2.5 Project Area History

In the nineteenth century, the 2118 Milvia Street Project Area was located on the north side of Strawberry Creek within the Francis K. Shattuck parcel. The Shattuck Lot No. 68 is depicted on the 1852 Julius Kellersberger Map of the Ranchos of Vincent and Domingo Peralta (Archives and Architecture 2015:18). Shattuck built a house on the east side of his parcel at later 2222 Shattuck Avenue and the Project Area was undeveloped (Cohen 2007:Chapter 7). By 1878, the Shattuck lands were subdivided and Center Street was present on the Thompson and West Map 16, but the land was not developed (Thompson and West 1878:Map 16). The 1884 Dingee Map first depicts South Milvia Street intersecting Center Street to meet Milvia Street to the north (Dingee and King 1884).

In the 1890s, the area between Milvia Street and Shattuck Avenue was primarily single-family residential with the commercial district concentrated along Shattuck. The 1894 Sanborn Insurance Map depicts residential dwellings along the east side of the Center/Milvia Street intersection, but none at the project parcel which is just off the map to the left (see Figure 3-1). This is likely because it was adjacent to Strawberry Creek and likely an area that flooded.

By 1911, the neighborhood had become increasingly a mixed residential and commercial area. The immediate intersection of Milvia and Center Streets was not developed, though there was development surrounding it. The 1911 Sanborn plat indicates there were two single-family dwellings (206 and 208 Milvia Street) directly north of the Project Area and more residential households to the east (see Figure 3-2). The F. W. Foss Lumber Company sheds and lumber piles were adjacent to the Project Area to the west along Center Street. The F. W. Foss Company was established in 1903 at 2143 Shattuck Avenue providing "wood, coal, hay and grain" (Husted 1903:588). The Foss Company expanded and by 1915 dealt in lumber, fuel, feed, and building materials at 1977 Center Street (Polk-Husted Directory Company 1915:945). The company continued lumber sales until 1930 and went out of business during the Great Depression (R.L. Polk and Company 1930:1549).

By 1929, the neighborhood had developed several new elements. To the west and southwest of the Project Area, the City of Berkeley was developing a Civic Center area. The original City Hall was

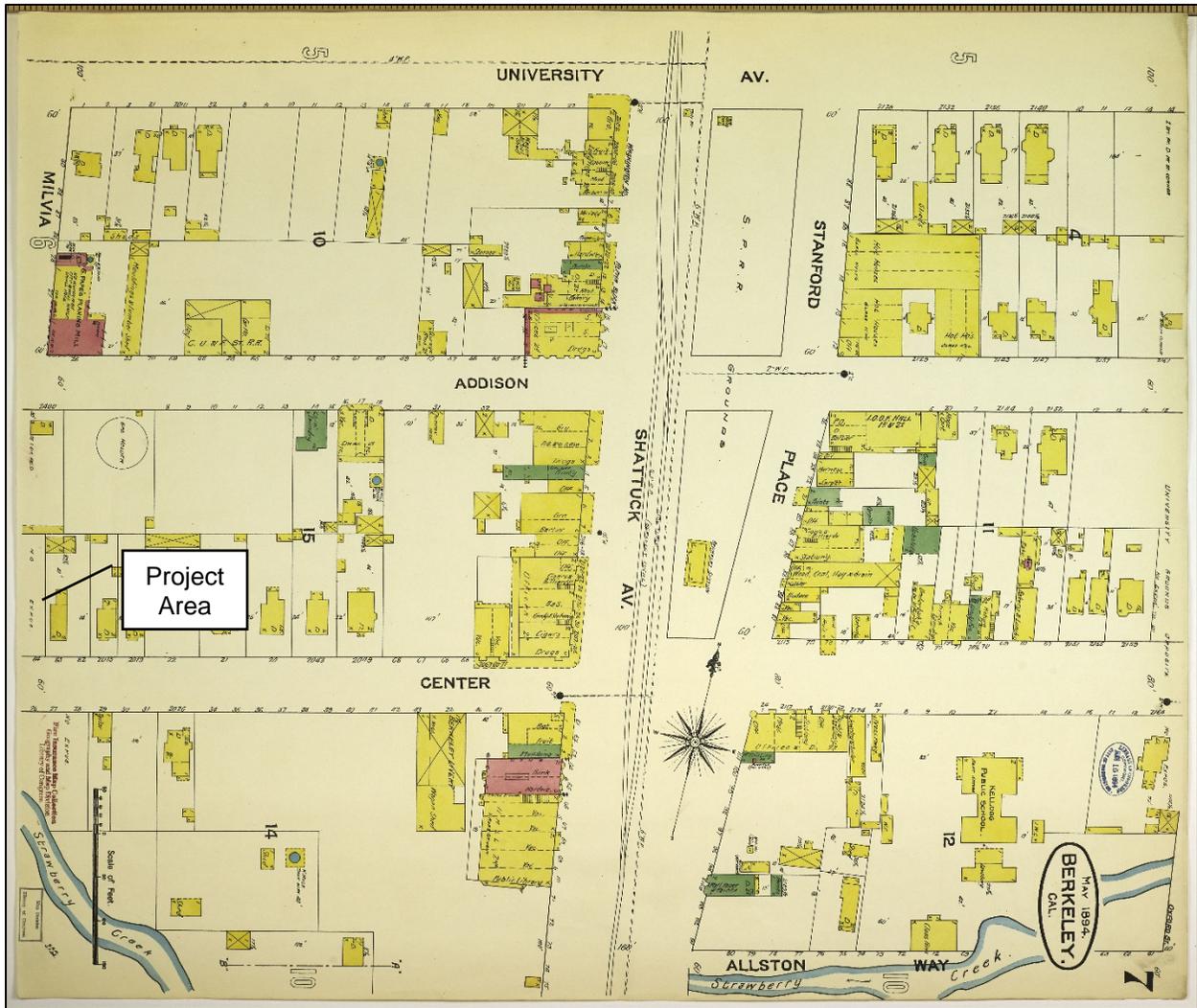


Figure 3-1. Project Vicinity Development and Project Area ca. 1894 (Sanborn Insurance Company 1894).

built in 1908-1909 (Cerny et al. 1998:7-2). It is located a block west of the Project Area on Grove Street (now Martin Luther King Way). During the 1920s, the City started buying up parcels in the block bounded by Center, Milvia, Grove and Allston with the intent of building a Civic Center park with the City Hall at the west (Grove Street) end (Aronovici 2012). In 1928, the Veteran’s Building was built along Center Street flanking the north side of the prospective civic plaza. As depicted in the 1929 Sanborn Insurance Map, it replaced over half of the Foss Company land depicted in 1911 (see Figure 3-3). The two eastern Foss Company lumber sheds closest to the vacant Project Area remained. The Foss Company lime shed at the west end of their property became an apartment house (Sanborn Insurance Company 1929).

Starting in 1937, the 1907 Berkeley High School Little Theater auditorium flanking the south side of the civic park was renovated and enlarged and became a Community Theater in 1950. In 1938, at the east end of the civic plaza, the WPA built the Federal Land Bank building, which became the New City Hall in 1977 (Cerny et al. 1998:7-6). In 1940, Berkeley passed a bond act that allowed the City of Berkeley to complete its civic plaza across from the Project Area (Aronovici 2012). To match the

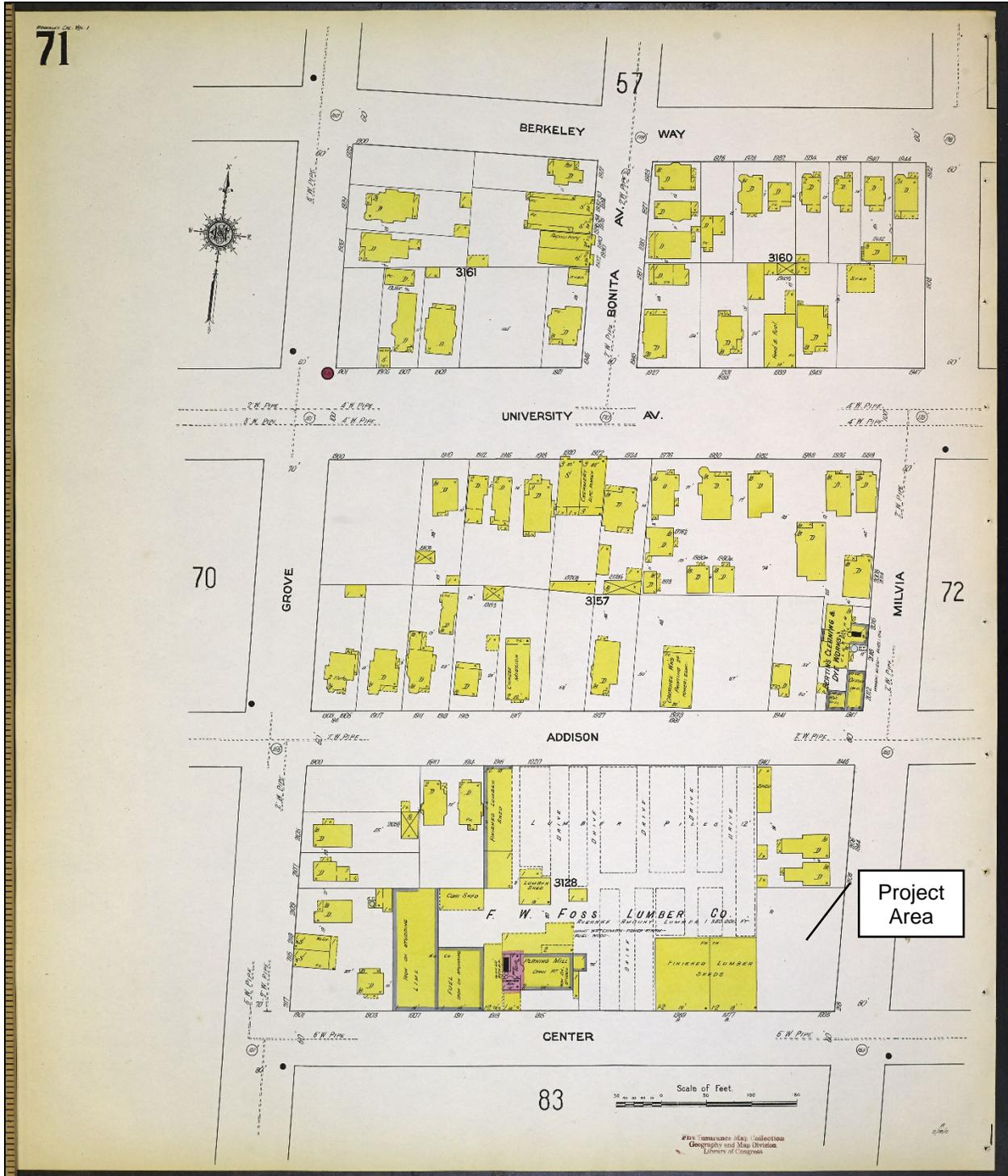


Figure 3-2. Project Vicinity Development and Project Area ca. 1911 (Sanborn Insurance Company 1911).

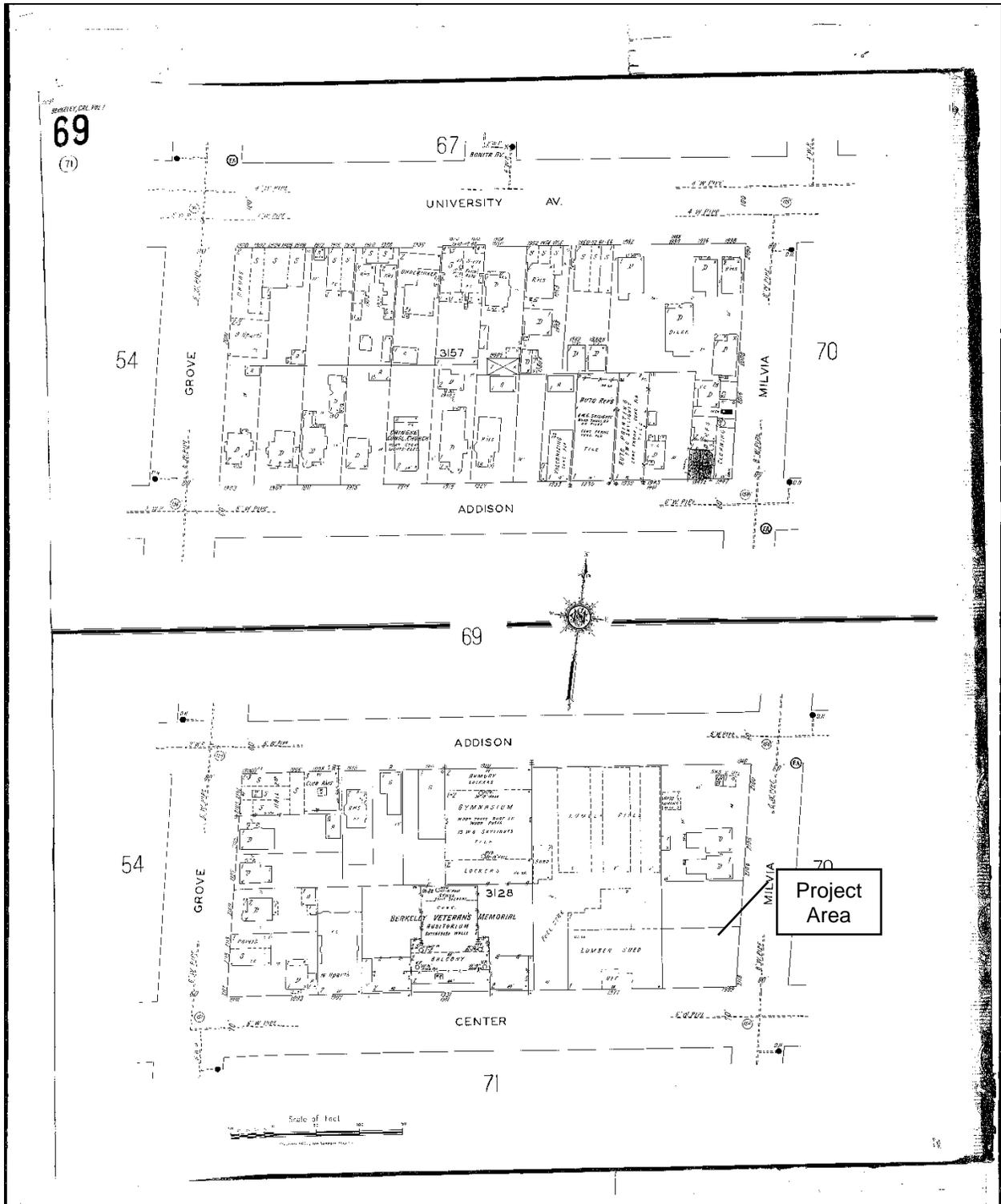


Figure 3-3. Project Vicinity Development and Project Area ca 1929 (Sanborn Insurance Company 1929).

larger buildings along the plaza, the last of the Foss lumber yard sheds along Center Street were replaced in 1947 by the six-story State Farm Insurance Company building (Cerny et al. 1998:7-10).

This building, which is adjacent to the west side of the Project Area, was sold in 1963, and is now City of Berkeley offices (Cerny et al. 1998:7-10).

Until 1941, the Project Area appears to have remained a vacant lot until it became a gas station. In 1941, R. A. Fairchild and H. R. White are listed in Polk's Oakland Directory under "Gasoline and Oil Service Stations" at 1999 Center Street (R.L. Polk and Company 1941:1083), then the address of the Project Area. A 1946 aerial photograph depicts an L-shaped building facing Center Street on the Center/Milvia Street corner and cars are parked to the north on the parcel (NETROnline 2021a). The 1950 Sanborn Insurance Map also confirms the presence of a gas station on the Project Area parcel. The map depicts a one-story, L-shaped building with two gasoline tanks along Center and a rear tank marked "Greasing" to the north (see Figure 3-4).

During the 1950s, the parcel continued to be a gas station. A 1951 telephone book lists "Fairchild's Service Station" continued to operate at Center and Milvia (Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company 1951:176). In 1952, the Nirenstein's National Realty Map of the Berkeley Business Section depicts gas stations on three of four corners of the Center/Milvia Street intersection. The Project Area corner gas station was marked "Signal Service Station" and owned by Signal Oil Company (Nirenstein 1952). By 1955, the gas station was known as "Civic Center Auto Service" managed by W. E. Neale and J. George Hamburg, which continued to operate through at least 1957 (Berkeley High School 1955: advertisement; Pacific Telephone Company 1957:601). A 1965 aerial photograph demonstrates the gas station building was still extant at that time (University of California Santa Barbara 1965).

In 1966, the gas station was replaced by a new three-story building, 2118 Milvia Street, that faces Milvia Street (City of Berkeley 2009:6). Aerial photographs for 1968, 1988, 1993 and 2002 demonstrate this building corresponds to the current building on the Project Area parcel (NETROnline 2021b, 2021c, 2021d, 2021e). The 2118 Milvia Street building was previously occupied by the City of Berkeley as municipal office space for the Planning and Permits Departments, among others, and is now vacant.

In summary, the Project Area parcel remained undeveloped until approximately 1941 when a gas and oil service station was built on the property. There were three tanks located in the southeast quadrant of the parcel, based on the 1950 Sanborn Insurance map. The presence of the tanks indicates that the southeast portion of the parcel has been previously disturbed by tank excavation. In 1966, the gas station was removed and replaced with a three-story office building. It is currently undetermined whether the fuel tanks were removed, which would have caused more disturbance in the southeast parcel area. A 2011 Colliers International realty sales packet for the current 2118 Milvia Street office building indicates that it does not have a basement (Colliers International 2011). If the current building has a shallow foundation or footings, there is potential for the buried historical or prehistoric deposits in the west half or northeast portion of the parcel. Historical deposits could be associated with the Foss Lumberyard or adjacent early twentieth century households at 2106 and 2108 Milvia Street. Since the parcel was vacant for most of the historic period, it might be difficult to determine a clear association with a particular source for any historical archaeological deposits. The proximity of the historical alignment of Strawberry Creek to the Project Area suggests that there also could be buried prehistoric deposits present. Any prehistoric deposits would likely be significant if intact.

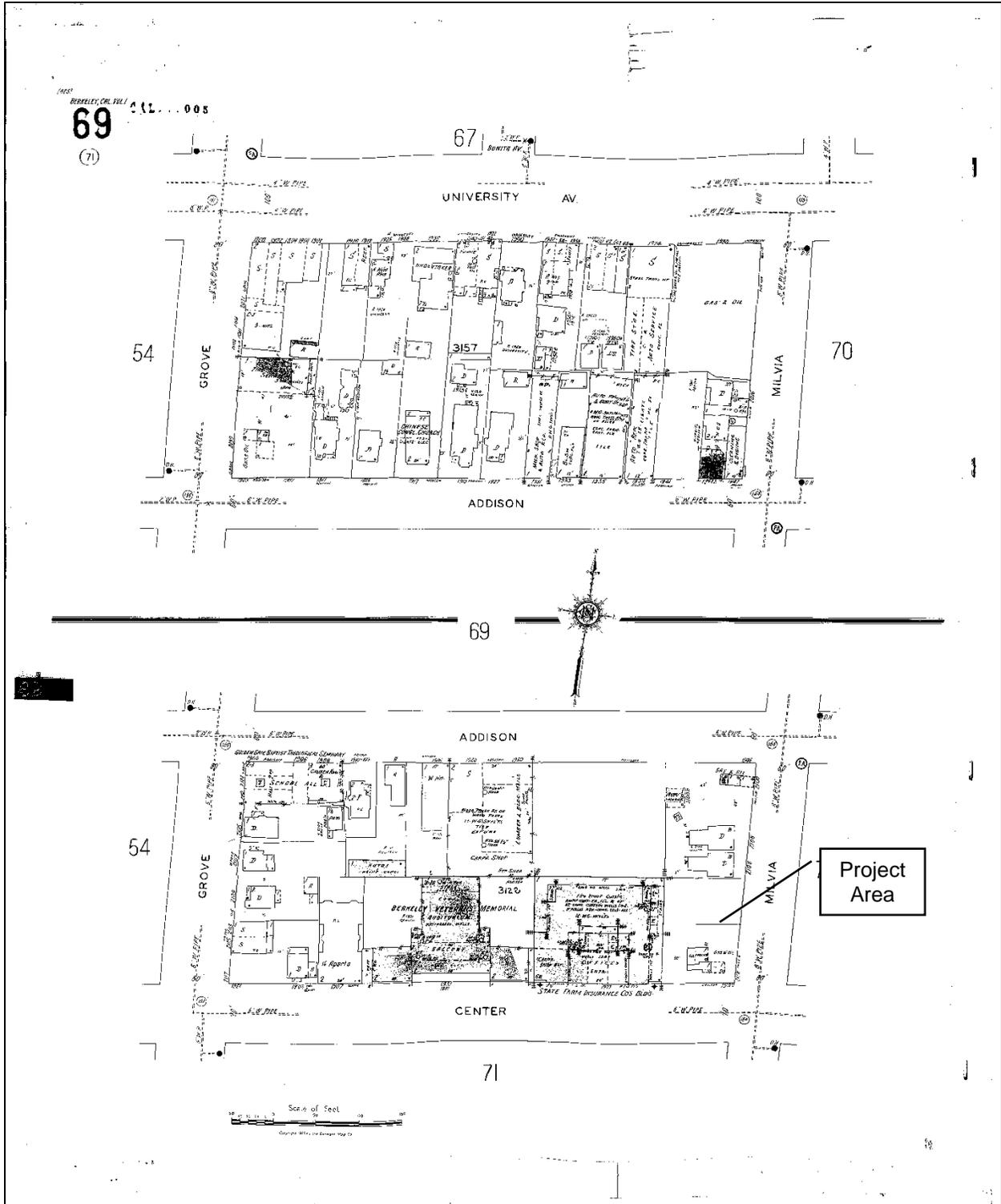


Figure 3-4. Project Vicinity and Project Area ca. 1950 (Sanborn Insurance Company 1950).

4.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

4.1 ARCHIVAL AND RECORDS SEARCH

On January 12, 2021, at the request of Pacific Legacy, Northwest Information Center (NWIC) staff conducted a record and information search at the NWIC of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park (NWIC File No. 20-1219). Records for known cultural resources and previous cultural resource studies within a 0.25-mile radius of the Project Area were examined, as well as historic maps. The search also included the examination of several references and databases on file at the NWIC. Those references included the following historic registers maintained by the State of California:

- NRHP Directory of Determinations of Eligibility (California Office of Historic Preservation, Volumes I and II 1990);
- California Inventory of Historic Resources (California Department of Parks and Recreation 1976);
- California Office of Historic Preservation’s Built Environment Resources Directory User’s Guide (California Office of Historic Preservation 2019).

The archival and records search revealed that 32 previous studies have been conducted within the 0.25-mile radius, none of which overlap the Project Area (see Appendix B). Table 4-1 provides a complete list of the previous studies.

Table 4-1. Previous Studies Conducted Within a 0.25-Mile Radius of the Project Area.

Study Number	Year	Author	Title	Type	Results
S-000799	1977	David Chavez	Preliminary Cultural Resources Assessment of the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) Wet Weather Facilities/Overflow Project Facilities Sites, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California	Archaeological, Field Study	Negative
S-000799a	1979	David Chavez	Supplement to Preliminary Cultural Resources Assessment of the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) Wet Water Facilities/Overflow Project Facilities Sites, Alameda County, California	Archaeological, Field Study	
S-001972	1978	Colin I. Busby and James C. Bard	An Archaeological Assessment of Nine Proposed Park Development Locations, City of Berkeley, California	Archaeological, Field Study	Negative
S-024284	2001	Chris Jensen and Lorna Billat	Proposed Cellular Facility (Nextel Site Number: CA-067G/South Berkeley) in Downtown Berkeley, California (letter report)	Archaeological, Architectural/Historical, Field Study	Negative
S-029541	2000	Allen G. Pastron and R. Keith Brown	Historical and Cultural Resource Assessment, Proposed Telecommunications Facility, Site No. PL-386-02, 2000 Hearst Avenue, Berkeley, California (letter report)	Archaeological, Field Study	Negative
S-029543	2000	Allen G. Pastron and R. Keith Brown	Historical and Cultural Resource Assessment, Proposed Telecommunications Facility, the Roof Tank, Site No. PL-386-04, 2054 University Avenue, Berkeley, California (letter report)	Archaeological, Field Study	Negative

Study Number	Year	Author	Title	Type	Results
S-029683	2005	Lorna Billat	Roof Mounted Antennas, and Lease Area Inside Building, Downtown Berkeley/CA-2521, 2054 University Avenue, Berkeley, CA.	Archaeological, Architectural/ Historical, Field Study	Negative
S-038249	2010	Suzanne Baker	Historic Property Survey Report, the Alameda County Transit District's East Bay Bus Rapid Transit Project in Berkeley, Oakland, and San Leandro	Archaeological, Architectural/ Historical, Field Study	Negative
S-038249a	2010	Suzanne Baker	Addendum to Positive Archaeological Survey Report for the Alameda County Transit District's East Bay Bus Rapid Transit Project in Berkeley, Oakland, and San Leandro, California	Archaeological, Field Study	
S-038249b	2010	Suzanne Baker	Addendum Historic Property Survey Report, the Alameda County Transit Project in Berkeley, Oakland, and San Leandro	Architectural/ Historical, Evaluation, Field Study	
S-038249c	2010	Suzanne Baker	Second Addendum to Positive Archaeological Survey Report for Alameda County Transit District's East Bay Bus Rapid Transit Project in Berkeley, Oakland, and San Leandro, California	Archaeological, Field Study	
S-038249d	2005	Suzanne Baker	Positive Archaeological Survey Report for the Alameda-Contra Costa Transit District's East Bay Bus Rapid Transit Project in Berkeley, Oakland, and San Leandro	Archaeological, Field Study	
S-038249e	2006	Milford Wayne Donaldson and Leslie T. Rogers	FTA051227A; National Register of Historic Places Determination of Eligibility for Properties within the Area of Potential Effects for the Proposed AC Transit Bus Rapid Transit Project, Alameda County, California	OHP Correspondence	
S-038249f	2005	JRP Historical Consulting	Finding of Effect for AC Transit East Bay Bus Rapid Transit Project	Architectural/ Historical, Evaluation, Management/ Planning, Other Research	
S-039397	2008	Allen G. Pastron	Executive Summary of Results of On-Site Archaeological Monitoring and Evaluation at the 2055 Center Street Project, City of Berkeley, Alameda County, California (letter report)	Archaeological, Monitoring	Negative
S-040215	2013	Michael Hibma	Architectural Significance Evaluations of Three Garages at 1931, 1933, and 1935 Addison Street, Berkeley, Alameda County, California (LSA Project #SEG1201) (letter report)	Architectural/ Historical, Evaluation, Field Study	Negative
S-042691	2013	Michael Hibma	Eligibility Evaluation of 1974 University Avenue, Berkeley, Alameda County, California	Architectural/ Historical, Evaluation, Field Study	Negative
S-042755	2012	Michael Hibma	A Cultural Resources Study and Historical Evaluation for the Acheson Commons Project, Berkeley, Alameda County, California	Architectural/ Historical, Evaluation, Field Study	Negative
S-042755a	2014	William A. Porter	Acheson Commons, Photo-Documentation & Context Report for 1970-1987 Shattuck Avenue/2101-2109 University Avenue, 2111-2113 University Avenue, 2129/2135-1/2 University Avenue, 2145 University Avenue, 1922/1924 Walnut Street, 1930 Walnut Street	Architectural/ Historical, Other Research	
S-045781	2014	Carrie D. Wills and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate FN03XC010 (University), 2054 University	Archaeological, Field Study	Negative

Study Number	Year	Author	Title	Type	Results
			Avenue, #210, Berkeley, Alameda County, California (letter report)		
S-046434	2015	Christopher McMorris	Historic Resources, City of Berkeley Hearst Avenue Complete Streets Project (letter report)	Architectural/ Historical, Field Study	Negative
S-047147	2015	Christopher McMorris and Sunshine Psota	Historic Property Survey Report, Hearst Avenue Complete Street Project, Berkeley, California, STPL 5057(044)	Archaeological, Architectural/ Historical, Management/ Planning	Negative
S-047147a	2015	Sunshine Psota	Archaeological Survey Report for the Hearst Avenue Complete Street Project in Berkeley, Alameda County: STPL 5057(044)	Archaeological, Field Study	
S-047147b	2015	Sunshine Psota	Extended Phase I Proposal for the Hearst Avenue Complete Street Project, Berkeley, Alameda County: STPL 5057(044)	Archaeological, Management/ Planning	
S-047147c	2015	Sunshine Psota	Results of Extended Phase I Investigations for Hearst Avenue Complete Street Project in Berkeley, Alameda County: STPL 5057(044)	Archaeological, Excavation	
S-047381	2015	Meg Scantlebury	Downtown Berkeley BART Plaza and Transit Improvement Project Finding of Effect	Archaeological, Architectural/ Historical, Field Study	Negative
S-047381a	2015	Carol Roland-Nawi	FTA_2014_0521_001; Downtown Berkeley Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) Plaza and Transit Area Improvements Project, Finding of Effect, Berkeley, Alameda County, CA	OHP Correspondence	
S-049123	2016	Neal Kapitan	Historic Property Survey Report for Shattuck Avenue Reconfiguration and Pedestrian Safety Project, STPL 5057(045), Berkeley, Alameda County	Archaeological, Architectural/ Historical, Management/ Planning	Negative
S-049123a	2016	Neal Kapitan	Archaeological Survey Report: Shattuck Avenue Reconfiguration and Pedestrian Safety Project, Berkeley, Alameda County, California	Archaeological, Field Study	
S-049123b	2016	Michael Hibma	Finding of No Adverse Effect (Without Standard Condition): Shattuck Avenue Reconfiguration and Pedestrian Safety Project, Berkeley, Alameda County, California	Architectural/ Historical, Management/ Planning, Other Research	
S-049123c	2015	Archives and Architecture, LLC	Shattuck Avenue Commercial Corridor Historic Context and Survey	Architectural/ Historical, Evaluation, Field Study, Other Research	
S-049123d	2016	Jill Hupp and Julianne Polanco	FHWA_2016_0808_001 Finding of No Adverse Effect for the Proposed Shattuck Avenue Replacement and Pedestrian Safety Project, Berkeley, Alameda County, CA	OHP Correspondence	

All studies on file with the NWIC at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA. The studies above are not listed in the bibliography.

The archival and records search revealed no previously recorded resources within the Project Area, and 88 resources within a 0.25-mile radius of the Project Area. Eighty-five of these resources are historic-period built environment resources, including two district resources: the Berkeley Historic Civic Center District (P-01-010094) and the Shattuck Avenue Downtown Historic District (P-01-011858). While the Project Area is not part of the Berkeley Historic Civic Center District (P-01-010094), it abuts the District's northeastern boundary. The three remaining resources are prehistoric period resources, two of which (P-01-000029 and P-01-010358) contained human remains. P-01-000029 was revealed while the homeowner was digging postholes. Multiple individuals were

recovered in addition to a large cache of seashells. P-01-010358 was located alongside the bank of Strawberry Creek and contained at least one individual. These records for two of these sites (P-01-000029 and P-01-010358) were prepared based on archival data and have not been relocated in modern times thus their location and content is not confirmed. None of the prehistoric sites have been investigated or evaluated for the NRHP or the CRHR. Table 4-2 provides a complete list of the previously recorded resources.

Table 4-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within a 0.25-Mile Radius of the Project Area.

Resource Designation(s)	Period	Author	Date Recorded	Description	NRHP/CRHR Status
<i>Outside Project Area and within 0.25-Mile Radius</i>					
P-01-000029 CA-ALA-000008	Prehistoric	Pilling	1949	A prehistoric midden site with human burials, faunal bone, and lithic scatter.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-005107	Historic	Robert Y. Feldman	1977	Golden Sheaf Bakery: 2071 Addison St. Building designed by Clinton Day and built in 1905.	1S
		Brian Horrigan	1977		
		Frank Maggi	2015		
P-01-005108	Historic	Betty Marvin	1979	American Railway Express/Swedberg Furniture: 2040-2070 Addison St. Brick building dating to 1895.	3S
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005109	Historic	Anthony Buffington Bruce	1978	Underwood Bldg: 2110-2114 Addison St. Current Virginia Apartments building, the structure was built in the early 1900s.	3S
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005110	Historic	Betty Marvin	1978	Terminal Place: 2113 Addison St. Currently an alleyway, this was originally planned by Frederick H. Dakin in 1906 as an arcade.	7N
P-01-005111	Historic	Betty Marvin	1978	Heywood Apartments: 2119 Addison St. Multi-family residential building in 1906.	3S
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005112	Historic	Anthony Buffington Bruce	1978	Stadium Garage: 2020-2026 Addison St. Built in the 1920s as a commercial/garage business, it was renovated to house the Freight & Salvage Coffeeshouse.	3S
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005153	Historic	Betty Marvin	1978	Masonic Temple/Crocker National Bank: 2105 Bancroft Way The Masonic Lodge was designed by Berkeley architect William Wharff and built in 1905.	2S2
		Betty Marvin	1981		
		Betty Marvin	1982		
		Franklin Maggi	2015		
P-01-005177	Historic	Betty Marvin	1978	Greyhound Lines: 100-115 Berkeley Sq. The bus terminal was built in 1940-41.	6Y
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005178	Historic	Betty Marvin	1978	Southern Pacific Railroad Station: 130 Berkeley Sq. The railroad station, built in 1938, now functions as a storefront.	2S2
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005179	Historic	Betty Marvin	1978		6Y

Resource Designation(s)	Period	Author	Date Recorded	Description	NRHP/ CRHR Status
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015	Southern Pacific Office: 134 Berkeley Sq. This building housed the Berkeley train station from 1908 until 1938, before it was remodeled to serve as a storefront.	
P-01-005222	Historic	Betty Marvin	1978	Mikkelson and Berry Building: 2124-2126 Center St. A Mission Revival-style commercial building dating from 1902.	3S
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005223	Historic	Betty Marvin	1977	Ennor's Restaurant Building: 2128-2130 Center St. This Neoclassical commercial building was built in 1923.	7J
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005224	Historic	Betty Marvin	1978	Thomas Block: 2132-2154 Center St. A Mediterranean Revival-inspired commercial building constructed in 1904 and altered in 1925.	3S
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005423	Historic	Brian Horrigan	1977	Berkeley Public Library: 2090 Kittredge St. The library was constructed in 1931 and renovated in the early 2000s.	2S2
		Betty Marvin	1981		
		Toni Webb	2004		
		Franklin Maggi	2015		
P-01-005424	Historic	Betty Marvin	1978	Fox California Theater: 2115 Kittredge St. The Art Deco commercial building dates to 1930.	3S
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005425	Historic	Betty Marvin	1977	A.H. Broad House: 2117-2119 Kittredge St. This mixed-use building was built around 1895 and altered in 1926.	3S
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005426	Historic	Anthony Buffington Bruce	1978	Robert Elder House: 2124-2126 Kittridge St. This mixed-use building was built around 1895 and altered in 1926.	3S
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005427	Historic	Anthony Buffington Bruce	1979	John C. Fitzpatrick House: 2138 Kittridge St. This mixed-use building was constructed in 1904 and added to in 1935.	3S
		Richard Schwartz			
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005428	Historic	Betty Marvin	1979	Herb's Hamburgers: 2150 Kittridge St. This building has been demolished.	3S
P-01-005558	Historic	Carol Raiskin	1979	Shattuck Hotel: 2060-2086 Allston Way The hotel, which opened in 1910, has been remodeled and expanded multiple times since.	3S
		Tori Webb, Cindy Toffelmeir	2004		
		Franklin Maggi	2015		
P-01-005559	Historic	Gray Breschini	1978	Southern Pacific Station on Shattuck: Intersection with Berkeley Square Built in 1906, the building was later converted to commercial use.	7N
P-01-005560	Historic	Betty Marvin	1978		3S

Resource Designation(s)	Period	Author	Date Recorded	Description	NRHP/ CRHR Status
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015	Palmer's Drugstore: 48 Shattuck Square This eclectic revival commercial building was built in 1926.	
P-01-005561	Historic	Betty Marvin	1978	Roos-Bros.: 64 Shattuck Square This eclectic revival commercial building was built in 1926.	3S
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005562	Historic	Betty Marvin	1978	Watkins Building: 82 Shattuck Square This eclectic revival commercial building was built in 1926.	3S
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005569	Historic	Katherine R. Wright	1978	MacFarlane Building: 1979-1987 Shattuck Ave This commercial building was designed by architect Earl Bertz and built in 1925.	3S
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005570	Historic	J. Brian Horrigan	1977	University and Shattuck Store Building 2001-2021 Shattuck Avenue Designed by John Galen Howard, this commercial building was constructed around 1910.	3S
P-01-005571	Historic	Anthony Bruce	1978	Heywood Building: 2014-2016 Shattuck Avenue This Venetian Gothic style commercial building dates from 1917; it was renovated and restored in 1994.	3S
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005572	Historic	Betty Marvin	1978	S.H. Kress & Co.: 2036 Shattuck Avenue This commercial building was constructed in 1933.	3S
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005573	Historic	Anthony Bruce	1977	Studio Building: 2045 Shattuck Avenue Built in 1906, this building has housed the California College of Arts and Crafts, The Berkeley Hotel, and various businesses.	1S
		Anthony Bruce	1978		
		Franklin Maggi	2015		
P-01-005574	Historic	Anthony Bruce	1978	Francis Shattuck Building: 2080 Addison Street This Neoclassical Revival style dates to 1901 and previously housed Metropolitan Life Insurance and the Native Sons of the Golden West.	6Y
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005575	Historic	Donna Dumont	1979	Mason-McDuffie Building: 2104 Addison St. This Mediterranean Revival style commercial building was constructed in 1928-29.	2S2
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005576	Historic	Betty Marvin	1978	V.D. Chase Building: 2109-2111 Shattuck Avenue This Classical Revival mixed-use building was built in 1909 and remodeled several times since for use as hotels and apartments.	3S
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005577	Historic	Betty Marvin	1978	Roy O. Long Co. Building: 2120-2122 Shattuck Avenue This Spanish Colonial Revival style building was constructed in 1927.	2S2
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		

Resource Designation(s)	Period	Author	Date Recorded	Description	NRHP/ CRHR Status
P-01-005578	Historic	Charles S. Marinovich	1979	Great Western Building: 2150-2160 Shattuck Avenue The first suspended high-rise building in Northern California, this commercial building dates to 1969.	2S2
		F. Maggi, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005579	Historic	Betty Marvin	1977	Wright Block: 2151-2165 Shattuck Avenue This William Knowles-designed Renaissance Revival style commercial building dates to 1906.	6Y
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005580	Historic	Anthony Bruce	1978	Constitution Square Building: 2168-2180 Shattuck Avenue This commercial building was constructed in 1906.	6Y
		A. Castaneda and J. Pitti	1980		
		F. Maggi and S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005581	Historic	Betty Marvin	1979	F.W. Foss Company: 2177-2183 Shattuck Avenue This Eclectic Revival style commercial building was constructed in 1895 and has housed restaurants and jewelers.	2S2
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005582	Historic	Betty Marvin	1978	Samson Market: 2187 Shattuck Avenue This commercial building was constructed in 1922.	6Y
		F. Maggi, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005583	Historic	Betty Marvin	1978	Hinkel Block: 2108-2112 Allston Way This Streamline Modern style commercial building was built in 1895.	3S
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005584	Historic	Betty Marvin	1979	Radston's Stationery: 2225 Shattuck Avenue This Neoclassical commercial building was built in 1913.	2S2
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005585	Historic	Betty Marvin	1978	Amherst Hotel: 2231-2237 Shattuck Avenue This classical style commercial building dates to 1906.	2S2
P-01-005586	Historic	Betty Marvin	1978	Blue and Gold Market; Wanger Block: 2110 Kittredge Street This commercial building was built in 1903.	7N
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005587	Historic	Anthony Buffington Bruce	1978	Homestead Loan Association: 2270 Shattuck Avenue This Neoclassical building was constructed in 1905 and has housed various banks.	2S2
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005588	Historic	Betty Marvin	1978	United Artists Theater: 2274 Shattuck Avenue This Art Deco style commercial building was constructed in 1932.	2S2
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005589	Historic	Ann Maria Celona	1978	Hezlett's Silk Store: 2277 Shattuck Avenue This Mediterranean Revival style commercial building dates to the mid-1920s.	2S2
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		

Resource Designation(s)	Period	Author	Date Recorded	Description	NRHP/ CRHR Status
P-01-005590	Historic	Anthony Buffington Bruce	1978	Morse Block: 2276-2286 Shattuck Avenue This Neoclassical commercial building dates to 1906.	2S2
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005591	Historic	Gary Breschin	1977	Tupper & Reed Building: 2275 Shattuck Avenue This Storybook style commercial building was constructed in 1925.	2S2
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005592	Historic	Betty Marvin	1975	Capdeville's University French Laundry: 2281-2283 Shattuck Avenue This Art Moderne style commercial building dates to 1904.	7N
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005593	Historic	Betty Marvin	1976	Corder Building: 2300-2350 Shattuck Avenue Designed by Berkeley architect James Plachek, this commercial building dates to 1925.	2S2
		Betty Marvin	1980		
		OHP NPS	1982		
		Kathleen Kennedy	2005		
		Franklin Maggi	2015		
P-01-005676	Historic	Betty Marvin	1978	U.C. Theater: 2018-2036 University Ave The Art Deco style theater was built in 1916-1917.	7J
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005678	Historic	Betty Marvin	1978	Joseph Davis Building: 2042 University Ave This commercial building was built in 1905.	3S
		F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005679	Historic	Betty Marvin	1979	Koerber Building: 2050-2054 University Ave This commercial building was the first high-rise on University Ave. and the tallest building in town when completed in 1924	3S
		Lorna Billat	2004		
		Daniella Thompson	2009		
		F. Maggi, S. Winder	2015		
P-01-005680	Historic	Katherine R. Wright	1979	Achesons Physicians Building: 2125-2135 University Ave This commercial storefront was built in 1908.	3S
		Franklin Maggi	2015		
P-01-005681	Historic	Katherine R. Wright	1978	Achesons Physicians Building 2125-2135 University Ave This commercial storefront was built in 1908.	3S
		Franklin Maggi	2015		
P-01-005682	Historic	Katherine R. Wright	1978	Berkeley Hardware Store 2145 University Ave This commercial storefront was built in 1915.	3S
		Franklin Maggi	2015		
P-01-005706	Historic	Anthony Buffington Bruce	1978	Chamber of Commerce Building: 2140 Shattuck Avenue Berkeley's first skyscraper (12 stories) was built in 1927.	3S
		Betty Marvin	1984		
		Franklin Maggi	2015		
P-01-008285	Historic	F. Maggi, S. Winder	2015	Campanile Hotel 2066-2070 University Ave. This commercial structure was built in 1905.	6Y

Resource Designation(s)	Period	Author	Date Recorded	Description	NRHP/ CRHR Status
P-01-010094	Historic	Susan Cerney, Jerri Holan, Linda Perry	1998	Berkeley Historic Civic Center District	3S
P-01-010496	Prehistoric	Richard Schwartz	2002	Small shell and faunal bone fragments in disturbed ground near residences.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-010538	Prehistoric	Richard Schwartz	2001	Prehistoric site based on historic photographs of the area.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-011384	Historic	Michael Hibma	2012	1931 Addison Street Commercial building built in 1931.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-011385	Historic	Michael Hibma	2012	1933 Addison Street Commercial building built in 1928.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-011386	Historic	Michael Hibma	2012	1935 Addison Street Commercial building built in 1925.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-011458	Historic	Michael Hibma	2012	1974 University Avenue Commercial building built in 1948	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-011834	Historic	F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015	Hotel Central: 2008-2012 Shattuck Avenue Neoclassical commercial building dates to 1917.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-011835	Historic	Frank Maggi	2015	2017 Shattuck Avenue This commercial building was built in the 1910s.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-011836	Historic	F. Maggi, S. Winder	2015	First Savings Bank of Oakland Branch: 2033 Shattuck Avenue Designed by John Hudson Thomas, this commercial building was built in 1915.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-011837	Historic	F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015	Bowles Building: 2023 Shattuck Avenue This commercial building was built in 1915.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-011838	Historic	F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015	2030 Addison Street This commercial building was built in 1986.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-011839	Historic	F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015	Woolsey Building: 2072-2074 Addison Street Originally built in 1922-1923, this commercial building has been extensively modified since.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-011840	Historic	F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015	150 Berkeley Square This commercial building was originally constructed in 1958.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-011841	Historic	F. Maggi, S. Winder	2015	San Francisco Federal Savings: 2000 Shattuck Avenue Built in 1927, this structure has housed several banks.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-011842	Historic	F. Maggi, S. Winder	2015	Berkeley Tower: 2015 Shattuck Avenue This commercial building was built in 1983.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated

Resource Designation(s)	Period	Author	Date Recorded	Description	NRHP/ CRHR Status
P-01-011843	Historic	F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015	2020 Shattuck Avenue This commercial building was constructed in 1910 and remodeled in 2013.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-011844	Historic	F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015	Bauml Building: 2024 Shattuck Avenue This commercial building was built in 1927.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-011845	Historic	F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015	Boudin Bakery: 2116 Shattuck Avenue A commercial building dating to c. 1938.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-011846	Historic	F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015	Norton Building: 2169-2175 Shattuck Avenue A commercial building dating to 1905.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-011847	Historic	F. Maggi, S. Winder	2015	J.C. Penney Co.: 2190 Shattuck Ave A commercial building built in 1955-56.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-011848	Historic	F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015	The Luggage Center: 2219 Shattuck Ave A commercial building dating to c. 1940.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-011849	Historic	F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015	2301 Shattuck Avenue A commercial building built in the late 1970s.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-011852	Historic	F. Maggi, L. Dill, S. Winder	2015	Bank of America: 2119 Center Street A commercial building constructed in 1974.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-011853	Historic	F. Maggi, S. Winder	2015	2058 University Avenue A commercial storefront built around 1905.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-011854	Historic	F. Maggi	2015	2111 University Avenue A commercial storefront built around 1911.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-011855	Historic	F. Maggi	2015	Bachenheimer Building: 2117-2119 University Avenue This mixed-use building was constructed in 2004.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-011856	Historic	F. Maggi, S. Winder	2015	Martha Sell Building: 2154-2160 University Avenue A commercial building from 1911-12.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-011857	Historic	F. Maggi, S. Winder	2015	Ernest Alvah Heron Building: 2136-2140 University Avenue A commercial building built in 1915-16.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated
P-01-011858	Historic	F. Maggi, S. Winder	2015	Shattuck Avenue Downtown Historic District Contains elements: 5111, 5153, 5177, 5179, 5223, 5224, 5423-5427, 5558-5562, 5569-5584, 5586-5594, 5676, 5678-5682, 5706, 11834-11837, 11840-11857.	NRHP/CRHR: Not evaluated

All cultural resource records are on file with the NWIC at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, CA. Resources outside of the Project Area are not listed in the bibliography.

California Historic Resource Codes:

1S - Individual property listed in NR by the Keeper. listed in the CR.

2S2 - Individual property determined eligible for NR by a consensus through Section 106 process. Listed in the CR.

3S - Appears eligible for NR as an individual property through survey evaluation.

6Y - Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process - Not evaluated for CR or Local Listing.

6Z – Found ineligible for NR, CR, or Local designation through survey evaluation.

7J - Received by OHP for evaluation or action but not yet evaluated.

7N - Needs to be reevaluated (Formerly NR Status Code 4)

7R – Identified in Reconnaissance Level Survey: Not evaluated.

4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNICATION

Pacific Legacy personnel submitted a Local Government Tribal Consultation List Request to the NAHC for a search of the Sacred Lands File as it encompasses the Project Area on December 21, 2020. Sarah Fonseca, Cultural Resources Analyst with the NAHC, responded to the request on January 12, 2021 and stated that the search was positive for the presence of known Native American resources within the Project Area, and advised contact with Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista and the North Valley Yokuts Tribe for more information about the resources. Ms. Fonseca provided a list of ten tribal representatives or individuals with potential interest in and knowledge of the Project vicinity. All individuals on that list were contacted by Pacific Legacy via certified letter on January 15, 2021, and include Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista; Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson of the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan; Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact for the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan; Monica Arellano, Chairperson of the Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area; Tony Cerda, Chairperson of the Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe; Andrew Galvan of The Ohlone Indian Tribe; Donald Duncan, Chairperson of the Guidiville Indian Rancheria; Katherine Perez, Chairperson of the North Valley Yokuts Tribe; Timothy Perez, MLD Contact for the North Valley Yokuts Tribe; and Corrina Gould, Chairperson of The Confederated Villages of Lisjan (see Table 4-3 and Appendix C).

On January 29, 2021, Pacific Legacy archaeologist Dave Daly conducted follow-up calls and emails to all of the tribal representatives and individuals with potential interest in and knowledge of the Project vicinity. Irene Zwierlein of the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista requested that a Native American monitor be present during demolition and construction activities, and that construction crews undergo cultural sensitivity training. Kanyon Sayers-Roods of the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan requested that a Native American monitor be present during demolition and construction activities, and that construction crews undergo cultural sensitivity training. She also recommended that the Project include public-facing information “hosting truth in history” about the Native peoples. Ms. Sayers followed up the phone call with an email dated March 23, 2021 re-iterating the previous recommendations and added a request to have Native American and archaeological monitors present on site at all times due to her understanding that the project APE overlaps or is near the boundary of a recorded and potentially eligible cultural site.

All correspondence between Pacific Legacy, the NAHC, Native American stakeholders, and potential Native American stakeholders, regarding the Project are included in Appendix C.

Table 4-3. Native American Outreach by Pacific Legacy.

Organization	Contact	Letter	Phone	E-mail	Comments
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson	1/15/21	(650) 851-7489	amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com	1/29/21: Mr. Daly spoke to Ms. Zwierlein, who requested that a Native American monitor be present and that construction crew undergo sensitivity training.
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	Tony Cerda, Chairperson	1/15/21	(909) 629-6081	rumsen@aol.com	1/29/21: Number disconnected
Guidiville Indian Rancheria	Donald Duncan, Chairperson	1/15/21	(707) 462-3682	admin@guidiville.net	1/29/21: Mr. Daly left a message
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact	1/15/21	(408) 673-0626	kanyon@kanyonconsulting.com	1/29/21: Mr. Daly spoke to Ms. Kanyon Sayers-Roods, who requested that a Native American monitor be present and that construction crew undergo sensitivity training. She also recommended that the project include public-facing information "hosting truth in history" about the Native peoples. Ms. Sayers followed up with an email on 3/23/21 repeating the communication via phone and included concern that the project APE overlaps or is near the boundary of a recorded and potentially eligible site and recommended a Native American and Archaeological monitor be present on site at all times.
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson	1/15/21	(831) 637-4238	ams@indiancanyon.org	1/29/21: No answer.
Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the	Monica Arellano, Chairperson	1/15/21	(408) 205-9714	marellano@muwekma.org	1/29/21: the voicemail box was full and not accepting any messages.
North Valley Yokuts Tribe	Timothy Perez, MLD Contact	1/15/21	(209) 662-2788	huskanam@gmail.com	1/29/21: Mr. Daly left a message.
North Valley Yokuts Tribe	Katherine Erolinda Perez, Chairperson	1/15/21	(209) 887-3415	canutes@verizon.net	1/29/21: Mr. Daly left a message
Confederated Villages of Lisjan	Corrina Gould, Chairperson	1/15/21	(510) 575-8408	corrinagould@gmail.com	1/29/21: Mr. Daly left a message
The Ohlone Indian Tribe	Andrew Galvan	1/15/21	(510) 882-0527	chochenyo@aol.com	1/29/21: Mr. Daly left a message

Archaeological sites are not randomly distributed across the landscape, but rather tend to occur in specific geo-environmental settings. The San Francisco Bay area has been subject to rapid and profound geomorphic processes that altered where land and sea met, where rivers flowed, and what food resources were available in each context. Geoarchaeological studies have concluded that the

potential for older landforms to contain buried sites is lower than younger landforms because the amount of time humans occupied older landforms is shorter than the time humans occupied younger landforms (Byrd et al 2017). The Project Area appears to be located on landforms with moderate sensitivity for surface sites and lower sensitivity for buried sites. The presence of the previously discovered archaeological sites and the proximity to Strawberry Creek indicates the potential for surface or near surface prehistoric deposits.

5.0 METHODS

The purpose of an archaeological survey is to identify any previously unrecorded cultural resources within the Project Area that may be affected by the Project. The survey is usually conducted by walking across the parcel in spaced transects and focusing on areas of exposed and/or disturbed soils. The exposed soils are investigated to determine whether there are cultural materials present or changes in the soil colors and types that might indicate an archaeological site deposit is present.

At 2118 Milvia Street in Berkeley, the entire parcel is covered by the existing building footprint. The building is surrounded by sidewalks and streets (Center and Milvia) on the east and south sides. The adjacent historical office building at 2180 Center Street to the west is also covered by the building footprint and paved areas. The area to the north is covered by a parking lot. There are no exposed soils to survey and investigate. Therefore, no pedestrian survey was completed for this Project Area. Instead, more extensive archival research was completed for the parcel to determine what the potential was for discovering historic period or prehistoric archaeological resources.

6.0 STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The records search revealed that no previously recorded cultural resources are within the Project Area, and that 88 are present within a 0.25-mile radius. Of these 85 are built environment resources and three are prehistoric archaeological sites. The Native American Consultation and Sacred Land database search was positive for the presence of known Native American resources within the Project Area. Consultation with Native American tribes did not identify this resource.

Archival research indicates that although neighboring parcels were developed as a lumber yard and early twentieth century residences, the Project Area remained vacant until the 1941 construction of a gas and oil service station. The service station had three underground tanks in the southeast portion of the parcel. In 1966, the current three-story office building in 1966 replaced the service station. It is not clear whether or not the underground tanks were removed.

The site sensitivity study indicates that the Project Area has the potential for Holocene to historic period occupation. The Project Area's proximity to Strawberry Creek and the presence of three prehistoric archaeological sites, albeit poorly documented, further indicate the potential for surface or buried sites within the Project Area. Historic period development indicates that the southeastern portion of the parcel was disturbed by the 1940s installation of buried oil and/or gas tanks. If the current office building has a shallow foundation or footings, there is potential for the buried historical or prehistoric deposits in the west half or northeast portion of the parcel. Historical deposits could be associated with the Foss Lumberyard or adjacent early twentieth century households at 2106 and 2108 Milvia Street. Since the parcel was vacant for most of the historic period, it is likely to be difficult to determine a clear association with a particular source for any historical archaeological deposits. Any intact prehistoric deposits would likely be significant.

Based on the results of the records search, contact with the NAHC and Native American tribal representatives, and a review of archival and environmental data, the Project has low potential to encounter significant historic period resources and moderate to high potential to encounter surface or buried prehistoric Native American resources within the western and northeastern portions of the Project Area. Post demolition surface survey and limited mechanical trenching/potholing testing in the northeast and western portions of the parcel is recommended to identify stratigraphy and presence or absence of cultural materials to 5-feet depth. If the final geotechnical investigation determines a deep foundation system is necessary, coring may be necessary to determine stratigraphy, depth of fill or native soils and disturbances. A more detailed workplan should be prepared to identify the methods and locations of testing units. This could potentially include a detailed geoarchaeological assessment. If cultural resources are identified they must be assessed for potential significance for listing on the CRHR. This may require the preparation of a research design and evaluative testing program.

7.0 REFERENCES CITED

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