Appendix C

Archaeological Review in Support of the Central Administration Center at Cole Campus, Alameda County, California

PaleoWest Archaeology, March 9, 2020

Archaeological Desktop Review in Support of the Central Administration Center at Cole Campus Project, Alameda County, California

Submitted to:

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Technical Report 20-132

March 9, 2020

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Archaeological Desktop Review in Support of the Central Administration Center at Cole Campus, Alameda County, California

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CONTENTS

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Oakland Unified School District (OUSD) is proposing the Central Administration Center at Cole Campus Project (Project) which includes the demolition of the cafeteria building and 1925-era Cole Middle School building and all other structures on the Project site, removal of all surface pavement and perimeter fencing, and construction of a 2-story 56,000 square foot central administration building and a 4,100 square foot 1-story building containing a multi-purpose room in Oakland, Alameda County, California. PaleoWest was contracted by Lamphier-Gregory to conduct an archaeological desktop review of the 2.8-acre Project area in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The OUSD is the Lead Agency for the purposes of the CEQA.

This report summarizes the methods and results of the desktop review of the Project area. This investigation included a cultural resource literature search, communication with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and interested Native American tribal groups. No fieldwork was conducted for this cultural resource assessment as the entire Project area is fully developed and hardscaped. The purpose of the investigation was to determine the potential for the Project to impact historic resources for the purposes of CEQA.

On January 24, 2020, Paleowest Archaeologist Zack Babineau conducted a records search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), at Sonoma State University, for the Oakland Unified School District Central Administration Center Survey (File No. 19-1233). The records search indicated that no fewer than 62 previous studies have been conducted within ¼-mile of the Project area. No cultural resources have been recorded within the Project area.

As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project area, PaleoWest also requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) from the NAHC. Results of the SLF search were positive and they recommended contacting seven individuals/representatives of seven Native American tribal groups to find out if they have additional information about the Project area. All seven individuals were contacted. No responses were received.

In order to reduce potential impacts of the Project on known or potentially significant cultural resources, PaleoWest provides a set of management recommendations including an archaeological survey and procedures for inadvertent discoveries.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Oakland Unified School District (OUSD) proposed the Central Administration Center at Cole Campus Project (Project) which includes the demolition of the cafeteria building and 1925-era Cole Middle School building and all other structures on the Project site, removal of all surface pavement and perimeter fencing, and construction of a 2-story 56,000 square foot central administration building and a 4,100 square foot 1-story building containing a multi-purpose room in Oakland, Alameda County, California. PaleoWest was contracted by Lamphier-Gregory to conduct an archaeological desktop review of the 2.8-acre Project area in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The OUSD is the Lead Agency for the purposes of the CEQA.

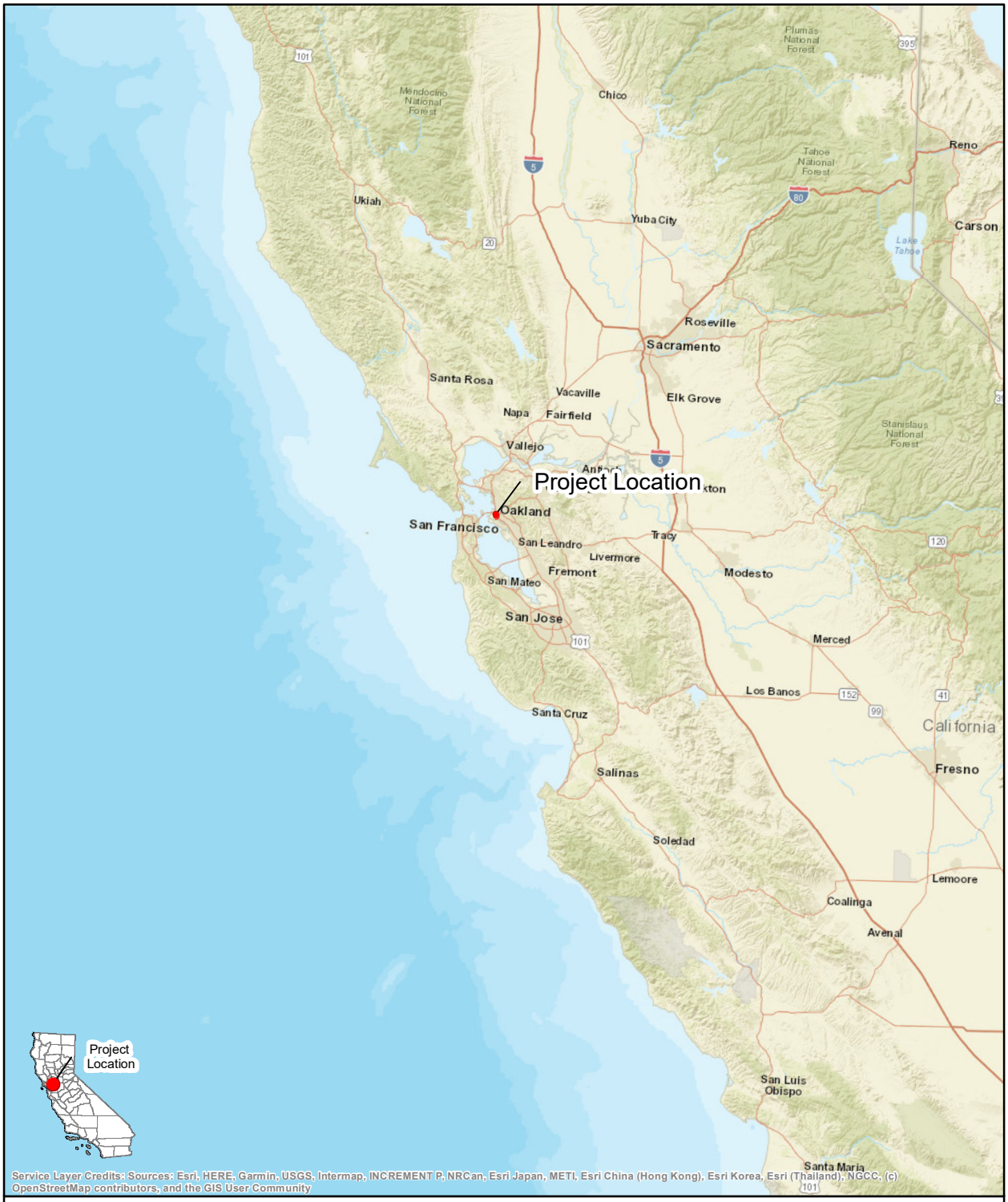
1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The approximately 2.8-acre Project site is currently occupied by the former Cole Middle School and former cafeteria building along with paved surface parking for Oakland Unified School District (OUSD) personnel. The Project address is 1011 Union Street, Oakland. The Project site involves the entire block bounded by Union Street, 10th Street, Poplar Street and the south boundary of the Wade Johnson Park. Assessor's Parcel Number 04-53-7 (Figure 1-1). The Project area is located within unsectioned land in a developed section of Downtown Oakland, with no Township or Range, on the 1997 Oakland West, California 7.5' United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle (Figure 1-2).

The Project involves demolition of the cafeteria building and 1925-era Cole Middle School building and all other structures on the Project site, removal of all surface pavement and perimeter fencing, and construction of a 2-story 56,000 square foot central administration building and a 4,100 square foot 1-story building containing a multi-purpose room. The new main building will house the OUSD administrative staff, currently occupying rental space at 1000 Broadway. The new administration building would include a formal room for OUSD Board hearings, office space for administrative staff, and conference rooms. The multi-purpose room will provide space to accommodate overflow during Board meetings, a location to hold specialized educational curricula, and a place for larger District workshops. Other elements of the Project include surface parking for OUSD staff (69 spaces) and visitors (31 spaces), trees, shrubs and other landscape features, outdoor seating for staff and visitors, and night lighting.

1.2 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of a cultural resource investigation conducted for the proposed Project. Chapter 1 has introduced the project location and description. Chapter 2 states the regulatory context that should be considered for the Project. Chapter 3 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. The results of the cultural resource literature and records search conducted at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) and the Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, and a summary of the Native American communications is presented in Chapter 4. The management recommendations are provided in Chapter 5. This is followed by bibliographic references and appendices.



PALEO WEST

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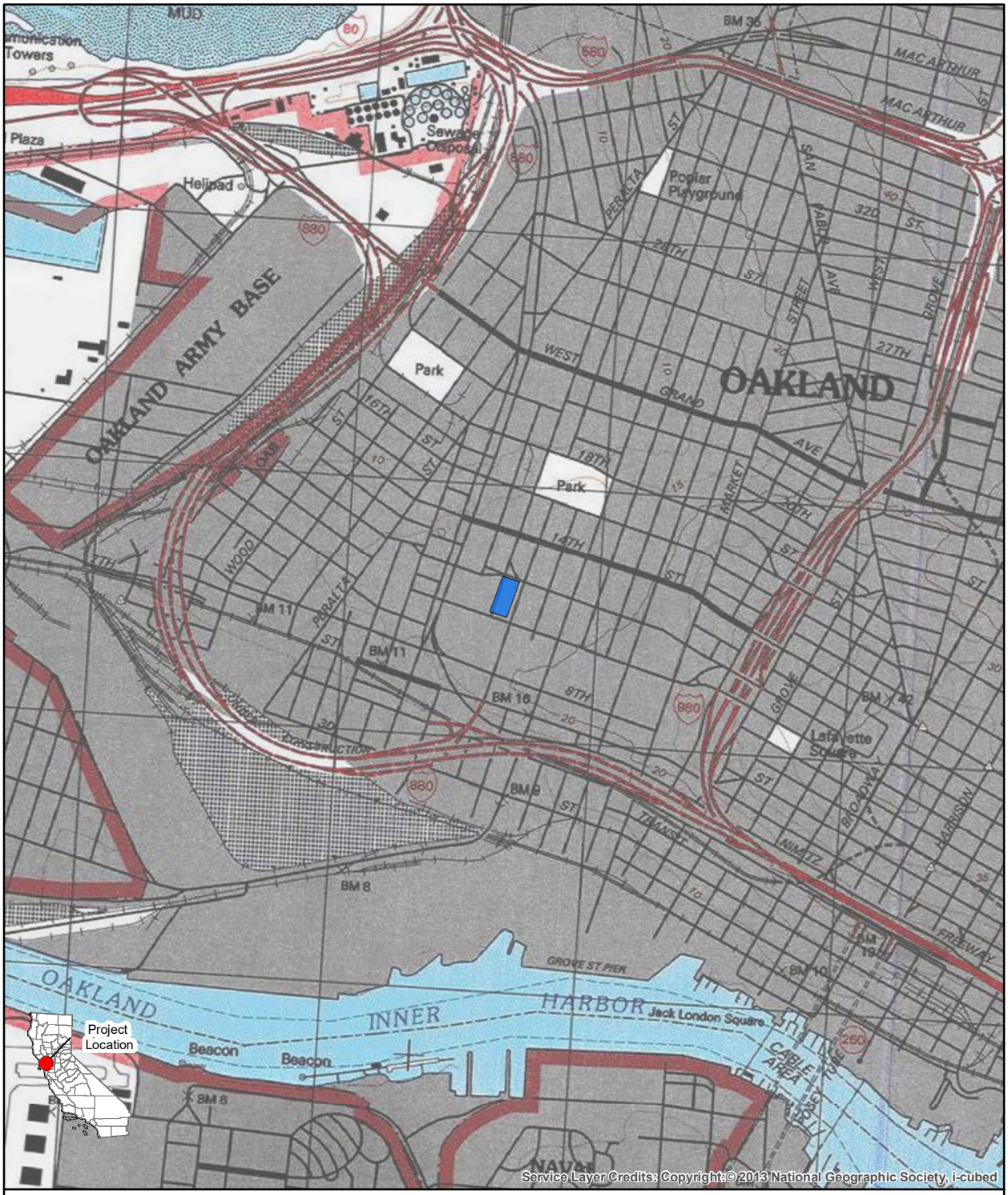
0 meters 55,000

1:3,000,000

Figure 1
Project Vicinity Map



PALEO WEST

0 feet 2,000

0 meters 500

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Figure 2
Project Location Map

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle:
Oakland West, CA (1981)
San Antonio - V&D Peralta Land Grant

Project Area

2.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess the project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the project and then determine whether the resources are "historically significant" resources.

CEQA defines historically significant resources as "resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A cultural resource may be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets any of the following criteria for listing on the CRHR:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or,
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).

Cultural resources are buildings, sites, humanly modified landscapes, traditional cultural properties, structures, or objects that may have historical, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. CEQA states that if a project will have a significant impact on important cultural resources, deemed "historically significant," then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered. Additionally, any proposed project that may affect historically significant cultural resources must be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for review and comment prior to project approval by the responsible agency and prior to construction.

3.0 SETTING

This section of the report summarizes information regarding the physical and cultural setting of the Project area, including the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic contexts of the general area. Several factors, including topography, available water sources, and biological resources, affect the nature and distribution of prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic-period human activities in an area. This background provides a context for understanding the nature of the cultural resources that may be identified within the region.

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The San Francisco Bay region is defined by the San Francisco Peninsula on the southwest, the Marin Peninsula on the northwest, and the Berkeley Hills and the Diablo Range on the east. The heart of the region is the San Francisco Bay system, which occupies a late Pliocene trough that flooded repeatedly during the Pleistocene interglacials, the last flooding occurring approximately 10,000 years ago. This trough extends to the south where it forms the Santa Clara and San Benito valleys and to the north where it forms the Petaluma, Napa, and Sonoma valleys (Moratto 1984:219). About 15,000 years ago the coastal shoreline extended more than 15 miles west of today's coastline. The California River flowed through the gorge that is now the Golden Gate and across what is today's submerged continental shelf, finally reaching the ocean far west of today's coastline (Moratto 1984:219).

Approximately 8,000 years ago, with the rising sea levels associated with the melting of continental glaciers, marine waters began to invade the San Francisco trough, creating a lush and bountiful marshland environment on the shores surrounding a newly created bay. Elk, deer, and waterfowl inhabited the marshlands and surrounding environs. The waters of the bay and ocean produced abalone, oyster, mussels, clams, salmon, sturgeon, seabass, shark, perch, and many other fish species. Tule and marsh grasses provided raw material for a variety of implements fashioned by the earliest inhabitants.

The flanks of the coastal mountain ranges provide the biotic zone of the coastal grasslands. These mountain ranges are the product of tectonic activity caused by the collision of the Pacific continental plate and the continent of North America. A variety of geological composition and soil variability are the result of this activity. The geologic foundation underlying the coastal grasslands is largely granite bedrock intermixed with large areas of sedimentary shales, sandstones and composites of igneous rock (Brown 1997:86). Mineral resources for both tool manufacture and trade were abundant. Obsidian, prized for projectile points and blades, was available to the north at Anadel and Napa's Glass Mountain. Franciscan chert was found locally in streambeds and rock outcroppings while banded Monterey chert could be found in coastal deposits to the south (Moratto 1984:221).

Native grasses covered the middle-elevation hillsides in the coastal areas prior to the late 18th century. The grasses now covering the coastal grassland region are not the same as those that would have been found in the area 250 years ago. Although the types of animals inhabiting the coastal regions before the influx of humans are largely known, the type of plants that may have occupied the coastal grassland is not as well defined.

Annual precipitation in the San Francisco Bay region varies from 20 to 40 in. with precipitation concentrated in the fall, winter, and spring months. This climate is much like that found in the Mediterranean: mild, rainy winters, and warm, dry summers. After the first rain at the end of October or early November, the vegetation becomes and remains green, but not growing, until late February, when it begins to grow rapidly. By early May, grasses have usually changed to dry golden-colored and remain that

way until fall (Brown 1985:86). Due to the cooling effects of the local Bay environment, temperatures in the Project area are mild in the summer, usually averaging 55-65°F (Moratto 1984:223).

3.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING

Research into local prehistoric cultures began in the early 1900s with the work of N. C. Nelson of the University of California at Berkeley. Nelson documented 425 shellmounds along the Bay shore and adjacent coast when the Bay was still ringed by salt marshes three to five miles wide (Nelson 1909:322-331). He maintained that the intensive use of shellfish, a subsistence strategy reflected in both coastal and bay shoreline middens, indicated a general economic unity in the region during prehistoric times, and he introduced the idea of a distinct San Francisco Bay archaeological region (Moratto 1984:227). Three sites, in particular, provided the basis for the first model of cultural succession in Central California, the Emeryville Shellmound (CA-ALA-309), the Ellis Landing Site (CA-CCO-295), and the Fernandez Site (CA-CCO-259) (Moratto 1984:227).

Investigations into the prehistory of the Central Valley of California, presaged by early amateur excavations in the 1890s, began in earnest in the 1920s. In the early 20th century, Stockton-area amateur archaeologists J. A. Barr and E. J. Dawson separately excavated a number of sites in the Central Valley and made substantial collections. On the basis of artifact comparisons, Barr identified what he believed were two distinct cultural traditions, an early and a late. Dawson later refined his work and classified the Central Valley sites into three "age-groups" (Schenck and Dawson 1929:402).

Professional or academic-sponsored archaeological investigations in central California began in the 1930s, when J. Lillard and W. Purves of Sacramento Junior College formed a field school and conducted excavations throughout the Sacramento Delta area. By seriating artifacts and mortuary traditions, they identified a three-phase sequence similar to Dawson's, including Early, Intermediate, and Recent cultures (Lillard and Purves 1936). This scheme went through several permutations (see Lillard et al. 1939; Heizer and Fenenga 1939). In 1948 and again in 1954, Richard Beardsley refined this system and extended it to include the region of San Francisco Bay (Beardsley 1948, 1954). The resulting scheme came to be known as the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS) (Fredrickson 1973; Hughes 1994:1). Subsequently, the CCTS system of Early, Middle, and Late Horizons was applied widely to site dating and taxonomy throughout central California.

As more data were acquired through continued fieldwork, local exceptions to the CCTS were discovered. The accumulation of these exceptions, coupled with the development of radiocarbon dating in the 1950s and obsidian hydration analysis in the 1970s, opened up the possibility of dating deposits more accurately. Much of the subsequent archaeological investigation in central California focused on the creation and refinement of local versions of the CCTS.

In the 1960s and 1970s, archaeologists including Ragir (1972) and Fredrickson (1973) revised existing classificatory schemes and suggested alternative ways of classifying the prehistory of California. Fredrickson (1973:113-114) proposed four "major chronological periods" in prehistoric California: the Early Lithic Period (described as hypothetical), a Paleoindian Period, an Archaic Period, and an Emergent Period. The Archaic and Emergent Periods were further divided into Upper and Lower periods. Subsequently, Fredrickson (1974, 1994) subdivided the Archaic into Lower, Middle, and Upper. Milliken et al. (2007) have recently updated and further refined this scheme.

A series of "patterns," emphasizing culture rather than temporal periods, can be identified throughout California prehistory. Following Ragir, Fredrickson (1973:123) proposed that the nomenclature for each

pattern relates to the location at which it was first identified, such as the Windmiller, Berkeley, and Augustine Patterns.

Various modifications of the CCTS (e.g., Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987; Fredrickson 1973, 1974; Milliken and Bennyhoff 1993) sustain and extend the system's usefulness for organizing our understanding of local and regional prehistory in terms of time and space. The cultural patterns identified in the Bay Area that in a general way correspond to the CCTS scheme are the Berkeley and Augustine patterns (for information on the Berkeley and Augustine Patterns see Fredrickson 1973, Milliken et al. 2007, Moratto 1984 and Wiberg 1997). Dating techniques such as obsidian hydration analysis or radiometric measurements can further increase the accuracy of these assignments.

Most recently, Milliken et al. (2007:99-123) developed what they term a "hybrid system" for the San Francisco Bay Area, combining the Early-Middle-Late Period temporal sequence with the pattern-aspect-phase cultural sequence. Dating of the cultural patterns, aspects, and phases was based on Dating Scheme D of the CCTS, developed by Groza (2002). Groza directly dated over 100 Olivella shell beads, obtaining a series of AMS radiocarbon dates representing shell bead horizons. The new chronology she developed has moved several shell bead horizons as much as 200 years forward in time.

Milliken et al.'s (2007) San Francisco Bay Area Cultural Sequence includes:

Early Holocene (Lower Archaic) from 8000 to 3500 B.C.
Early Period (Middle Archaic) from 3500 to 500 B.C.
Lower Middle Period (Initial Upper Archaic) from 500 B.C. to A.D. 430
Upper Middle Period (Late Upper Archaic) from A.D. 430 to 1050
Initial Late Period (Lower Emergent) from A.D. 1050 to 1550
Terminal Late Period, post-A.D. 1550

No archaeological evidence dating to pre-8000 B.C. has been located in the Bay Area. Milliken et al. (2007) posit that this dearth of archaeological material may be related to subsequent environmental changes that submerged sites, buried sites beneath alluvial deposits, or destroyed sites through stream erosion. A brief summary of the approach presented by Milliken et al. (2007) follows.

A "generalized mobile forager" pattern marked by the use of milling slabs and handstones and the manufacture of large, wide-stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points emerged around the periphery of the Bay Area during the Early Holocene Period (8000 to 3500 B.C.). Beginning around 3500 B.C., evidence of sedentism, interpreted to signify a regional symbolic integration of peoples, and increased regional trade emerged. This Early Period lasted until ca. 500 B.C. (Milliken et al. 2007:114, 115).

Milliken et al. (2007:115) identify "a major disruption in symbolic integration systems" circa 500 B.C., marking the beginning of the Lower Middle Period (500 B.C. to A.D. 430). Bead Horizon M1, dating from 200 B.C. to A.D. 430, is described by Milliken et al. (2007:115) as marking a 'cultural climax' within the San Francisco Bay Area.

The Upper Middle Period (A.D. 430 to 1050) is marked by the collapse of the Olivella saucer bead trade in central California, abandonment of many Bead Horizon M1 sites, an increase in the occurrence of sea otter bones in those sites that were not abandoned, and the spread of the extended burial mortuary pattern characteristic of the Meganos complex into the interior East Bay. Bead Horizons M2 (A.D. 430 to 600), M3 (A.D. 600 to 800), and M4 (A.D. 800 to 1050) were identified within this period (Milliken et al. 2007:116).

The Initial Late Period, dating from A.D. 1050 to 1550, is characterized by increased manufacture of status objects. In lowland central California during this period, Fredrickson (1973, 1994) noted evidence for increased sedentism, the development of ceremonial integration, and status ascription. The beginning of the Late Period (ca. A.D. 1000) is marked by the Middle/Late Transition bead horizon. The Terminal Late Period began circa A.D. 1550 and continued until European settlement of the area.

3.3 ETHNOGRAHIC SETTING

This section provides a brief summary of the ethnography of the Project vicinity and is intended to provide a general background only. More extensive reviews of Ohlone ethnography are presented in Bocek (1986), Cambra et al. (1996), Kroeber (1970), Levy (1978), Milliken (1995), and Shoup et al. (1995).

The Project area lies within the region occupied by the Ohlone or Costanoan group of Native Americans at the time of historic contact with Europeans (Kroeber 1970:462-473). Although the term Costanoan is derived from the Spanish word Costaños, or "coast people," its application as a means of identifying this population is based in linguistics. The Costanoans spoke a language now considered one of the major subdivisions of the Miwok-Costanoan, which belonged to the Utian family within the Penutian language stock (Shipley 1978:82-84). Costanoan actually designates a family of eight languages.

Tribal groups occupying the area from the Pacific Coast to the Diablo Range and from San Francisco to Point Sur spoke the other seven languages of the Costanoan family. Modern descendants of the Costanoan prefer to be known as Ohlone. The name Ohlone is derived from the Oljon group, which occupied the San Gregorio watershed in San Mateo County (Bocek 1986:8). The two terms (Costanoan and Ohlone) are used interchangeably in much of the ethnographic literature.

On the basis of linguistic evidence, it has been suggested that the ancestors of the Ohlone arrived in the San Francisco Bay area about A.D. 500, having moved south and west from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The ancestral Ohlone displaced speakers of a Hokan language and were probably the producers of the artifact assemblages that constitute the Augustine Pattern previously described (Levy 1978:486).

Although linguistically linked as a family, the eight Costanoan languages actually comprised a continuum in which neighboring groups could probably understand each other. However, beyond neighborhood boundaries, each group's language was reportedly unrecognizable to the other. Each of the eight language groups was subdivided into smaller village complexes or tribal groups. These groups were independent political entities, each occupying specific territories defined by physiographic features. Each group controlled access to the natural resources of its territory, which also included one or more permanent villages and numerous smaller campsites used as needed during a seasonal round of resource exploitation. Chochenyo or East Bay Costanoan was the language spoken by the estimated 2,000 people who occupied the "east shore of San Francisco Bay between Richmond and Mission San Jose, and probably also in the Livermore Valley" (Levy 1978:485).

A chief, who inherited the position patrilineally and could be either a woman or man, provided leadership. The chief and a council of elders served mainly as community advisers. Specific responsibility for feeding visitors, providing for the impoverished and directing ceremonies, hunting, fishing, and gathering fell to the chief. Only during warfare was the chief's role as absolute leader recognized by group members (Levy 1978:487).

Extended families lived in domed structures thatched with tule, grass, wild alfalfa, or ferns (Levy 1978:492). Semisubterranean sweathouses were built into pits excavated in stream banks and covered with a structure

against the bank. The tule raft, propelled by double-bladed paddles, was used to navigate across San Francisco Bay (Kroeber 1970:468).

Mussels were an important staple in the Ohlone diet, as were acorns of the coast live oak, valley oak, tanbark oak, and California black oak. Seeds and berries, roots and grasses, and the meat of deer, elk, grizzly, rabbit, and squirrel formed the Ohlone diet. Careful management of the land through controlled burning served to ensure a plentiful, reliable source of all these foods (Levy 1978:491).

The Ohlone usually cremated a corpse immediately upon death but, if there were no relatives to gather wood for the funeral pyre, interment occurred. Mortuary goods comprised most of the personal belongings of the deceased (Levy 1978:490).

The arrival of the Spanish in 1775 led to a rapid and major reduction in native California populations. Diseases, declining birth rates, and the effects of the mission system served to largely eradicate the aboriginal life ways. Brought into the missions, the surviving Ohlone, along with the Esselen, Yokuts, and Miwok, were transformed from hunters and gatherers into agricultural laborers (Levy 1978; Shoup et al. 1995). Following secularization of the mission system in the 1830s, numerous ranchos were established in the 1840s. Generally, the few Indians who remained were then forced, by necessity, to work on the ranchos.

In the 1990s, some Ohlone groups (e.g., the Muwekma, Amah, and Esselen further south) submitted petitions for federal recognition (Esselen Nation 2007; Muwekma Ohlone Tribe 2007). Many Ohlone are active in preserving and reviving elements of their traditional culture and are active participants in the monitoring and excavation of archaeological sites.

3.4 HISTORICAL SETTING

The historic period in the eastern San Francisco Bay region began with the Fages-Crespi expedition of 1770. The Fages party explored the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay, eventually reaching the location of modern Fremont, where they traded with the local Costanoans. Members of the expedition eventually sighted the entrance to San Francisco Bay from the Oakland Hills. In 1772, a second Fages expedition traveled from Monterey through what are now Milpitas, San Lorenzo, Oakland, and Berkeley, finally reaching Pinole on March 28, 1772 (Cook 1957:131). From there they traveled through the locations of today's Rodeo and Crockett to Martinez, made a brief foray into the delta region of the Central Valley, and then camped somewhere near Pittsburg or Antioch. On March 31, the Fages party began the return journey to Monterey. They traveled to the vicinity of today's Walnut Creek, turned south, and then made their way to the Danville area, where they spent the night. On April 1st, they passed through today's San Ramon, Dublin, and Pleasanton, finally arriving back in the area of Milpitas on the following day.

In 1776, the Anza-Font expedition traveled through the same area and also traded with residents of native villages encountered along the way. The most significant impact of the European presence on the local California natives, however, was not felt until the Spanish missions were established in the region (Cook 1957:132).

In 1775, Captain Juan Manuel Ayala's expedition studied the San Francisco Bay and ventured up the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers. The first mission in the region was established the following year with the completion of Mission San Francisco de Asis (Mission Dolores) in San Francisco. Mission Santa Clara followed in 1777, and Mission San Jose in 1797. The Mission era lasted approximately 60 years and proved to be the downfall of the native inhabitants of the region, who were brought to the missions to be assimilated into a new culture as well as to provide labor for the missionaries. Diseases introduced by the early explorers and missionaries, and the contagions associated with the forced communal life at the missions

killed a large number of local peoples, while changes in land use made traditional hunting and gathering practices increasingly difficult. Cook (1976) estimates that by 1832, the Costanoan population had been reduced from a high of over 10,000 in 1770 to less than 2,000.

In 1820, Sergeant Luis Maria Peralta received a grant of "10 square leagues" of land in the East Bay in recognition of his long, faithful military service in California. Peralta named his grant Rancho San Antonio. It comprised the land that lay from the water's edge to the crest of the Oakland hills between San Leandro Creek to the south and El Cerrito Creek to the north (Hendry and Bowman 1940), completely encompassing modern-day Oakland, Berkeley, Emeryville, Piedmont, Albany, Alameda, and a portion of San Leandro (Sher 1994:9).

Following the U.S. takeover of Alta California from Mexico in 1848, rancho lands began to be divided up and generally overrun by Anglo immigration to the area that was coincident with the land boom following the Gold Rush of 1849. Rancho San Antonio suffered the fate of most Mexican land grants in northern California, with squatters taking quasi-legal title to lands, and the courts denying title to the original grantees (Hendry and Bowman 1940).

3.4.1 Oakland Historic Context

Early surveyors mapped parts of Oakland just after the time that Peralta's dominance began to give way to recently-settled American interests. The 1856 Survey of the Coast of the United States depicts the area that would become known as downtown and West Oakland. Although streets had been laid out near Broadway, much of the dry land remained covered in groves of oaks and was relatively unpopulated. Marshland extended as far north as modern-day Fifth Street in several locations, and Gibbons Pier, located at the end of Seventh Street, was the only sign of the industry to come. Oakland's early growth was concentrated near the wharves and rail lines that eventually transformed the rural outpost into a transportation center for both passengers and goods.

The first growth period followed the completion of the San Francisco & Oakland Railroad (SF&ORR) along Seventh Street in 1863, connecting Oakland to San Francisco by way of San Jose and enticing real estate speculators who saw the area as ideal for development. Only six years after the local rail connection was completed, the Big Four (Collis Huntington, Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker and Mark Hopkins) made a decision that would shape Oakland's future. The Central Pacific Railroad would locate the western terminus of its transcontinental route at Oakland Point (Scott 1959:48). Buildings were clustered at the foot of Broadway as well as at the end of the alignment of Seventh Street, where wharves extended into the bay. The businesses and residents that would soon fill the area, however, did not yet surround the local and transcontinental rail lines. City streets had been surveyed, although many blocks remained wooded or had become home to only small numbers of people. The large lots characteristic of a more rural settlement pattern were still present, and the northeastern portions of the city were growing far slower than downtown and West Oakland.

By the turn-of-the-century, electric railways connected the most densely populated areas of Oakland to the outlying suburbs. Some previously urban middle-class families now chose a suburban life in the relatively open spaces of the East Bay, and the 1906 earthquake further encouraged some urban residents to relocate to outlying areas.

The Oakland, Antioch & Eastern Railroad (OA&E) was also depicted on the 1915 USGS map along an alignment that ran southeast to northwest, ½-mile east of the Project area. The OA&E, an interurban line, shared the Key system ferry terminal in Oakland and made travel between San Francisco and emerging suburbs and recreation areas easier and more cost efficient. Lines between Oakland and Sacramento were

operational by 1913 and eventually became part of the Sacramento Northern Railroad (Groff 2011; Western Railway Museum 2014).

World War I was a catalyst for the shipyards on the Oakland waterfront, as new workers were enticed to the area by increased economic activity. Beth Bagwell summarized the growth of Oakland's hillside neighborhoods.

After the earthquake, Oakland experienced a housing construction boom; bungalows replaced the remaining hayfields in Rockridge, Claremont, and the district north to the Berkeley border. In the 1920s, the demand continued, spurred by the post-war prosperity and by the opening of new real estate tracts made easily reachable by the automobile. Piedmont, Montclair, Trestle Glen, and the Lakeshore district were among neighborhoods that experienced their greatest growth at this time. In 1923, a graph in the *Oakland Tribune Yearbook* showed a 900 percent increase in the number of dwellings built over the previous five years (Bagwell 1982:200).

Oakland did not escape the consequences of the Great Depression. Although the Southern Pacific Railroad (which merged with the Central Pacific Railroad in 1885) remained solvent, large numbers of jobs were lost. The San Francisco Bay Bridge was constructed between 1933 and 1936 in the midst of the Great Depression, and although it may not have been evident at the time, the bridge would significantly change a community that had built itself around its transportation terminals.

World War II brought a degree of economic relief through another round of increased shipbuilding, and it also saw the construction of the Oakland Army Base and the Naval Supply Center. As the outlying areas of Oakland continued to fill with new immigrants and residents who had left the city center, the oldest areas of downtown struggled, as automobiles and trucks began to dominate the transportation market that had defined Oakland's early growth.

4.0 CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

On January 24, 2020, Paleowest Archaeologist Zack Babineau conducted a records search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), at Sonoma State University, for the Oakland Unified School District Central Administration Center Survey (File No. 19-1233). The records search included a review of cultural resources studies and recorded cultural resources within the Project area and a 1/4-mile radius of the Project area. The records search also included a review of the Office of Historic Preservation's "Directory of Historic Property Data File for Contra Costa County". Paleowest also reviewed the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Historic Properties Directory, which includes information regarding National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the list of California State Historical Landmarks, the list of California State Points of Historical Interest, and pertinent historic building surveys. The objective of this records search was to identify any cultural resources that have been previously recorded within the study area during previous cultural resource investigations.

4.1 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTED WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

The records search results indicate that no cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project area; and a total of 22 cultural resources are located within ¼-mile of the Project areas. These resources are listed below in Table 1.

Table 1: Cultural Resources Within 1/4-mile of the Project Area

Primary Number	Resource Name	Age	Recorder
P-01-005887	Peralta Villa	Historic	1990 ([none], Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey)
P-01-005962	Oakland Point District	Historic	"1989 ([none], Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey); 1990 ([none], Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey); 2003 (Monte Kim, Science Applications International Corp.)"
P-01-006108	Chiesa (Luigi) flats	Historic	1990 ([none], Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey)
P-01-006113	Carle (Silas) - Lagorio (A.) house	Historic	1990 ([none], Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey)
P-01-006115	Carle (Silas) - Connolly (Martin) house	Historic	1990 ([none], Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey)
P-01-006117	Hoppe (John) - Fuchs (Philip) house	Historic	1990 ([none], Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey)
P-01-006119	Fuchs (Philip) - Maggio (E&F) flats	Historic	1990 ([none], Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey)
P-01-006266	Grist (Wm.H.) garage	Historic	1990 ([none], Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey)
P-01-006302	Sandelin (Elias Fred) rental house	Historic	1990 ([none], Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey)
P-01-006304	Freese (Johanna and Frederick) house	Historic	1990 ([none], Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey)
P-01-006305	Fitzgerald store/flat-Hirota(M) cleaners	Historic	1990 ([none], Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey)

P-01-006306	Boscacci (Pietro) rental house	Historic	1990 ([none], Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey)
P-01-006307	Schulze (F.) rental-Gereich (E.) house	Historic	1990 ([none], Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey)
P-01-006308	Schirmer (August H.T.) house	Historic	1990 ([none], Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey)
P-01-006309	Catera (Luca) store and restaurant	Historic	1990 ([none], Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey)
P-01-006310	Wells Fargo-Railway Express wagon shed	Historic	1990 ([none], Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey)
P-01-006311	True Light Missionary Baptist	Historic	1990 ([none], Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey)
P-01-006312	Maggio (Elena/Fortunato) rental cottage	Historic	1990 ([none], Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey)
P-01-007810	Haven (Charles D. and Laura) House	Historic	1992 (Staff and Consultants, Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey)
P-01-010509	Mandela-1	Prehistoric	2002 (Dale Beevers and Jason Claiborne, Archeo-Tec)
P-01-010521	Oakland Block 532	Historic	2002 (Thad M. Van Bueren, Caltrans, District 4)
P-01-010522	Oakland Block 533	Historic	2002 (Thad M. Van Bueren, Caltrans, District 4)

All of the cultural resources reported within the ¼-mile buffer of the Project area, excluding P-01-010509, are sites of residential and commercial buildings that date from the late 19th century to the mid-20th century. Resource P-01-010509, or Mandela-1, is a prehistoric deposit site that was found during the construction of the Mandela Gateway project. The prehistoric deposit contained midden comprised of a dense quantity of shell, few faunal fragments, and few charcoal chunks. Archeo-Tech interpreted the site as likely a food processing site associated with an unknown nearby habitation deposit.

4.2 PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS

A total of 62 cultural resource studies have been completed for locations within ¼-mile of the Project area. These studies are listed below in Appendix A. These report types include archaeological research, theses and dissertations, architectural/historical evaluations, CHP correspondence reports, management/planning reports, and literature search reports. Only one of these studies, S-037362, cross the Project area.

4.3 ADDITIONAL SOURCES

In addition to the records search, PaleoWest completed a review of the historical topographic maps and historic aerials that depict the Project area. The 1895 and 1899 United States Geologic Survey San Francisco quadrangle maps depict the Project area as having at least three buildings; one on Poplar St that is connected with another on 10th St, and a small isolated structure on Union St (USGS 1895 & 1899). The northern half of the Project area is undeveloped and there is a large vacant lot located on 12th St that spans three blocks from east to west. The 1915 San Francisco map shows at least seven buildings existing within the Project area, two on Poplar St, 1-2 on 10th St, and four on Union (USGS 1915). Twenty-four years later, an aerial from 1939 (Flight C_5750) shows the Project area with only one large building on 10th St. (Cartwright Aerial Surveys 1939). This building is large and U-shaped and is the only constant

building observed on this block on maps and aerial surveys throughout the years. There is no evidence of the vacant lot that was north on 12th St, the area is now heavily developed and is broken into three residential blocks. The 1949 Oakland West map depicts additional structures of the Project area, and the main building on 10th St is titled “Cole School”, which is still there today (USGS 1949). Only ten years later, the 1959 Oakland West map shows Cole School with an additional six structures, three on Union St and three on Poplar St (USGS 1959). In 1965, an aerial (Flight CAS_65_130) depicts the Project area to only have one small shed-like structure adjacent to the main school building, on Union (USGS 1959). The 1973 Oakland West map again shows Cole School with the six structures we saw on the 1959 USGS map (USGS 1973). The 1980 Oakland West map then depicts only two buildings on the Project area block, the main building for Cole School, and a small structure on Poplar St (USGS 1980). The small structure from the 1980 USGS map is currently still there, and no additional structures have been built on the property.

4.4 NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

Paleowest contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on February 7, 2020 with a request for information on sacred sites or tribal cultural resources within the Project area, and for a list of Native American tribal representatives with heritage ties to the county. The NAHC response dated February 10th, stated that and after conducting a record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), the results were positive; Paleowest was instructed to contact the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista and North Valley Yokuts Tribe for more information. The NAHC response provided a list of Native American contacts (Tony Cerda, Chairperson, Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe; Katherine Perez, Chairperson, North Valley Yokuts Tribe; Irenne Zwierlein, Chairperson, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista; Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson, Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan; Monica Arellano, Chairperson, Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area; Andrew Galvan , Chairperson, The Ohlone Indian Tribe; and Corrina Gould, Chairperson, The Confederated Villages of Lisjan).

Paleowest contacted the Native American representatives by email, on February 12, 2020, informing them of the project and asking for any recommendations for the Project. Follow up calls were made on February 18, 2020, all with no response.

5.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the archaeological review effort, no cultural resources or isolates were identified with the Project area. In order to reduce the impacts of the Project on previously unknown archaeological resources, the following set of management recommendations are proposed.

5.1 SURVEY OF THE PROJECT AREA

PaleoWest recommends that an archaeologist conduct a pedestrian archaeological survey of the Project area after building demolition. This is intended to be an intensive survey of the Project area conducted to meet the requirements of CEQA. The pedestrian survey should be conducted to evaluate potential project impacts to cultural resources. Any newly discovered historic (over 45 years of age) or prehistoric archaeological sites identified during the survey must be recorded, as required, on appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record (DPR 523) and associated (e.g., Building-Structure-Object) forms.

5.2 INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES

Should any previously unknown prehistoric resources in any of the Project areas, including but not limited to charcoal, obsidian or chert flakes, grinding bowls, shell fragments, bone, or pockets of dark, friable soils be discovered during grading, trenching, or other on-site excavation(s), earthwork within 25 feet of these materials shall be stopped until a qualified professional archaeologist have an opportunity to evaluate the potential significance of the find and suggest the appropriate steps to protect the resource.

According to CEQA Section 15126.4, avoidance is the preferred mitigation. Since CEQA provisions regarding the preservation of historic resources direct that adverse effects to historic resources shall be avoided, if feasible, the resource shall be protected from damaging effects through avoidance.

If avoidance of any previously undiscovered archaeological site is not feasible, data recovery shall be conducted in accordance with an approved Archaeological Data Recovery Plan (ADRP) to mitigate adverse effects to the significance of the site – the area of data recovery being limited to the area of adverse effect. This would fulfill CEQA requirements that the mitigation measure must be "roughly proportional" to the impacts of the project. A professional, qualified archaeologist shall conduct data recovery in compliance with CEQA Guideline Section §15064.5. Once the site has been properly tested, subject to data recovery, or preserved to the satisfaction of the professional archaeologist in compliance with CEQA Guideline §15064.5, the site can be further developed.

5.3 INADVERTENT DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

Ground disturbing activities associated with construction activities in the Project area could disturb previously unknown human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. The potential to uncover Native American human remains exists in locations throughout California. Although not anticipated, human remains may be identified during site-preparation and grading activities.

Section 7050.5(b) of the California Health and Safety code will be implemented in the event that human remains, or possible human remains, are located during Project-related construction excavation. Section 7050.5(b) states:

> In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the human remains are discovered has determined, in accordance with Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 27460) of Part 3 of Division 2 of Title 3 of the Government Code, that the remains are not subject to the provisions of Section 27492 of the Government Code or any other related provisions of law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner and cause of death, and the recommendations concerning treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative, in the manner provided in Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

The County Coroner, upon recognizing the remains as being of Native American origin, is responsible to contact the NAHC within 24 hours. The Commission has various powers and duties, including the appointment of a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) to the Project. The MLD, or in lieu of the MLD, the NAHC, has the responsibility to provide guidance as to the ultimate disposition of any Native American remains.

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Appendix A. Cultural Resource Studies

Table 1: Cultural Resource Studies Within the Project Area

Report Number	Authors	Year	Title	Publisher
S-000848	David A. Fredrickson	1977	A Summary of Knowledge of the Central and Northern California Coastal Zone and Offshore Areas, Vol. III, Socioeconomic Conditions, Chapter 7: Historical & Archaeological Resources	The Anthropology Laboratory, Sonoma State College; Winzler & Kelly Consulting Engineers
S-002458	Neil Ramiller, Suzanne Ramiller, Roger Werner, and Suzanne Stewart	1981	Overview of Prehistoric Archaeology for the Northwest Region, California Archaeological Sites Survey: Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Lake, Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, Alameda	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University
S-002458	Suzanne Ramiller	1982	Prehistoric Archaeology Overview Northwest Region; California Archaeological Inventory, Volume I: Humboldt and Del Norte Counties	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University
S-002458	Roger H. Werner	1982	Archaeological Overview of Mendocino and Lake Counties	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University
S-002458	Suzanne Stewart	1982	Prehistoric Archaeology Overview Northwest Region; California Archaeological Inventory, Volume 3: Napa and Sonoma Counties	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University
S-002458	Suzanne B. Stewart	1982	Archaeological Overview of Alameda, Contra Costa, and Marin Counties	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University
S-002458	Neil Ramiller	1982	Environmental Overview of The Northwest Region	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University
S-007903	David Chavez	1985	Cultural Resources Evaluation for the East Bay Municipal Utility District Infiltration/Inflow Project (P. O. 951 1143 EA)	David Chavez & Associates
S-009462	Teresa Ann Miller	1977	Identification and Recording of Prehistoric Petroglyphs in Marin and Related Bay Area Counties	San Francisco State University
S-009583	David W. Mayfield	1978	Ecology of the Pre-Spanish San Francisco Bay Area	San Francisco State University
S-009795	Thomas Lynn Jackson	1986	Late Prehistoric Obsidian Exchange in Central California	Stanford University
S-012289	Donna M. Garaventa, Michael R. Fong, Sondra A. Jarvis, and Angela M. Banet	1990	Archaeological Survey Report, I-880/Cypress Replacement Project, 04-ALA-880 P.M. 32.4/34.3, E.A. #04195-190271 MEQ 85001, Cities of Oakland and Emeryville, Alameda County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-014621	David Chavez	1992	Archaeological Resources Review for the Oakland Enterprise Zone EIR, Alameda County, California	David Chavez and Associates
S-015529	Robert L. Gearhart II, Clell L. Bond, Steven D. Hoyt, James H. Cleland, James Anderson, Pandora Snethcamp, Gary Wesson, Jack Neville, Kim Marcus, Andrew York, and Jerry Wilson	1993	California, Oregon, and Washington: Archaeological Resource Study	Espey, Huston & Associates, Inc.; Dames & Moore
S-016217	Mary Praetzellis, Nancy Leigh Olmsted, Roger Wolcott Olmsted, Katherine Johnson, Jack Mc Ilroy, Anmarie Medin, Adrian Praetzellis, Will Spires, Aicha Woods, Stuart	1994	West Oakland--A Place to Start From, Research Design and Treatment Plan, Cypress I-880 Replacement Project, Volume 1: Historical Archaeology, ALA-880 P.M. 31.9/35.8; ALA-80 P.M. 2.3/4.0, in the Cities of Oakland and Emeryville, Alameda County, California	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University; Basin Research Associates, Inc.; Caltrans

	Guedon, Melody Tannam, and Janet Pape			
S-016660	Jeffrey B. Fentress	1992	Prehistoric Rock Art of Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, California	California State University, Hayward
S-017835	Judy Myers Suchey	1975	Biological Distance of Prehistoric Central California Populations Derived from Non-Metric Traits of the Cranium	University of California, Riverside
S-018217	Glenn Gmoser	1996	Cultural Resource Evaluations for the Caltrans District 04 Phase 2 Seismic Retrofit Program, Status Report	California Department of Transportation
S-018515	Grace H. Ziesing	1996	Historic Sensitivity Study for Proposed Parking Lot between 7th and 8th Sts. and Union and Cypress Sts., Oakland, California (letter report)	Sonoma State University Academic Foundation Inc.
S-019466	Janet L. Pape and Greg White	1995	Archaeological Research Design and Treatment Plan, Volume II: Prehistoric Archaeology, I-880 Cypress Replacement Project in the Cities of Oakland and Emeryville, Alameda County, ALA-880 31.6/35.8, ALA-80 2.3/4.0	Caltrans; Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University
S-020125	Suzanne Stewart, Mary Praetzellis, Willie R. Collins, Paul W. Groth, Marta Gutman, Janet Pape, Karana Hattersly-Drayton, Elaine-Maryse Solari, and William A. Spires	1997	Sights and Sounds, Essays in Celebration of West Oakland: The Results of a Focused Research Program to Augment Cultural Resources Investigations for the I-880 Cypress Replacement Project, Alameda County (ALA-880 PM 31.9/34.8; ALA-80 PM 2.3/4.0 in the Cities of Oakland and Emeryville, Alameda County, California)	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University; W. Collins & Associates; Department of Architecture, University of California, Berkeley; Caltrans
S-020395	Donna L. Gillette	1998	PCNs of the Coast Ranges of California: Religious Expression or the Result of Quarrying?	California State University, Hayward
S-022820	Wendy J. Nelson, Tammara Norton, Larry Chiea, and Eugenia Mitsanis	2000	Cultural Resources Survey for the Level (3) Communications Long Haul Fiber Optics Project, Segment WS07: Oakland to San Jose	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-023778	David Chavez and Jan M. Hupman	2000	Archaeological Resources Investigations for the EBMUD East Bayshore Recycled Water Project, Alameda County, California	David Chavez & Associates
S-023778	David Chavez	2002	Archaeological Resources Investigations for the EBMUD East Bayshore Recycled Water Project, Alameda County, California: Supplemental Report	David Chavez & Associates
S-023778	Daivd Chavez and Jan M. Hupman	2002	Archaeological Resources Investigations for the EBMUD East Bayshore Recycled Water Project, Alameda County, California: Additional Pipeline Alignments	David Chavez & Associates
S-025243	Thad Van Bueren, Jack Meyer, Jack Mc Ilroy, Heidi Koenig, and Brian Ramos	2002	Archaeological Sensitivity Study for Relocation of Park and Ride at Market and Interstate 880 in the City of Oakland, California, 04-ALA-880, KP 51.6 (PM 32.1), EA 04-44680K	Caltrans; Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University
S-025649	Mary Praetzellis, Suzanne B. Stewart, Erica S. Gibson, Lori Hager, Virginia Hellmann, Madeline Hirn, Jack Mc Ilroy, Michael D. Meyer, Adrian Praetzellis, Mary Praetzellis, Sunsjine Psota, Maria Ribeiro, Margo Schur, Elaine-Maryse Solari, Suzanne B. Stewart, Michael Stoyka, Rose White, Nancy Olmsted, and Roger W. Olmsted	2001	Block Technical Report: Historical Archaeology, I-880 Cypress Replacement Project, Blocks 4, 5, 6 and 9	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University
S-027364	Allen G. Pastron, Andrew Gottsfield, Eric Wohlgemuth, Becky Johnson, Jason Claiborne,	2003	Final Archaeological Report, East Block of the Mandela Gateway Project, City of Oakland, Alameda County, California	Archeo-Tec

	L. Dale Beevers, Matt Calder, and Jonathan Goodrich			
S-029028	Thad Van Bueren, Scott Baxter, Anmarie Medin, Linda S. Cummings, Christie Hunter, and Kathryn Puseman	2004	A Germanic Enclave in West Oakland: Archaeological Investigations for the Mandela Park and Ride Relocation Project in the City of Oakland, California, 04-ALA-880, K.P 51.6 (PM 32.1) EA 04-446801	Caltrans
S-030204	Donna L. Gillette	2003	The Distribution and Antiquity of the California Pecked Curvilinear Nucleated (PCN) Rock Art Tradition.	University of California, Berkeley
S-032164	Harry Y. Yahata and Robert L. Gross	1999	Historic Property Survey Report and Findings of No Historic Properties Affected for the Mandela Parkway Corridor Improvement Project, City of Oakland, Alameda County, 04-Ala-880-KP, 52.5/54.9 (PM 32.6/34.1)	California Department of Transportation, District 4
S-032164	Jack McIlroy, Jack Meyer, Elaine-Maryse Solari, Grace H. Ziesing, Kimberly Esser, Maria Ribeiro, Adrian Praetzellis, and Mary Praetzellis	1999	Mandela Parkway Corridor Improvement Project: Archaeological Sensitivity Study and Survey Report, 04-Ala-880, KP 52.5/54.9 (PM 32.6/34.1), in the City of Oakland, California, Alameda County, EA No. 292360	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University
S-032596	Randall Milliken, Jerome King, and Patricia Mikkelsen	2006	The Central California Ethnographic Community Distribution Model, Version 2.0, with Special Attention to the San Francisco Bay Area, Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 4 Rural Conventional Highways	Consulting in the Past; Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-033239	David Chavez	1994	Alameda Watershed, Natural and Cultural Resources: San Francisco Watershed Management Plan	Environmental Science Associates
S-033600	Jack Meyer and Jeff Rosenthal	2007	Geoarchaeological Overview of the Nine Bay Area Counties in Caltrans District 4	Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc.
S-035927	Colin I. Busby	2008	Historic Properties Survey Report: West Oakland Transit Village - 7th Street Improvements, City of Oakland, Alameda County, California Project No. STPLER 5012 (082) FHWA 080806A	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-035927	Colin I. Busby	2008	Archaeological Survey Report, West Oakland Transit Village - 7th Street Improvements, City of Oakland, Alameda County, California Project No. STPLER 5012 (082)	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-037362		1990	Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed I-880 Reconstruction Project in the Cities of Oakland and Emeryville, Alameda County, ALA-880 32.12/34.31; ALA-580 45.99/46.95; ALA-80 1.99/3.39; 04195-190271 MEQ85001	California Department of Transportation, District 4
S-037362	Donna M. Garaventa, Michael R. Fong, Sondra A. Jarvis, and Angela M. Banet	1990	Archaeological Survey Report, I-880/Cypress Replacement Project, 04-ALA-880 32.12/34.31, 04-ALA-580 45.99/46.95, 04-ALA-80 1.99/3.39, E.A. #04195-190271 MEQ 85001, Cities of Oakland and Emeryville, Alameda County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-037362		1990	Historic Architecture Survey Report for the Proposed Reconstruction of Interstate 880 Within the City Limits of Oakland and Emeryville, Alameda County, 04-ALA-880 32.12/34.31, 04-ALA-580 45.99/46.95, 04-ALA-80 1.99/3.79, 4195-190271 MEQ85001	California Department of Transportation
S-037362	Gary Knecht, Alex G. Chiappetta, Michael R. Corbett, Miriam Liskin, Gail G. Lombardi, Betty Marvin, Woodruff C. Minor, Donnalyn Polito, Christine Winans, and Aicha S. Woods	1990	Historic Architecture Survey Report, Part VII. A, Subarea A: City of Oakland	Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey

S-037362	Bonnie W. Parks, Denise O'Connor, and Stephen D. Mikesell	1990	Historic Architecture Survey Report Part VII. B, Subarea B: Emeryville and San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Vicinity	California Department of Transportation
S-037362	John W. Snyder	1990	Historic Architecture Survey Report Part VII. C, Subarea C: Southern Pacific Railroad Property and Interurban Railway Structures	Caltrans, District 4
S-037362	Kathryn Gualtieri	1990	FHWA900927X; I-880 Cypress structure, ER-1404 (1)	Office of Historic Preservation
S-037362		1990	First Addendum Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed I-880 Reconstruction Project in the Cities of Oakland and Emeryville, Alameda County ALA-880 32.12/34.31; ALA-580 45.99/46.95; ALA-80 1.99/3.39 04195-190271 MEQ85001	California Department of Transportation
S-037362	Donna M. Garaventa and Sondra A. Jarvis	1990	First Addendum Archaeological Survey Report, I-880/Cypress Replacement Project 04-ALA-880 32.12/34.31, 04-ALA-580 45.99/46.95, 04-ALA-80 1.99/3.39, E.A.#04195-190271 MEQ 85001, Cities of Oakland and Emeryville, Alameda County, California	Basin Research Associates, Inc.
S-037362		1990	First Addendum Historic Architecture Survey Report for the Proposed Reconstruction of Interstate 880 within the City Limits of Oakland and Emeryville, Alameda County 04-ALA-880 32.12/34.31, 04-ALA-580 45.99/46.95, 04-ALA-80 1.99/3.79, 4195-19027 MEQ85001	California Department of Transportation
S-037362	Gary Knecht, Alex G. Chiappetta, Michael R. Corbett, Miriam Liskin, Gail G. Lombardi, Betty Marvin, Woodruff C. Minor, Donnalynn Polito, Christine Winans, and Aicha S. Woods	1990	First Addendum Historic Architecture Survey Report Part VII, Subarea F: City of Oakland	California Department of Transportation
S-037362		1991	Second Addendum Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Reconstruction of Interstate 880 within the City Limits of Oakland and Emeryville, Alameda County 04-ALA-880 32.12/34.31, 04-ALA-580 45.99/46.95, 04-ALA-80 1.99/3.79 4195-190270	California Department of Transportation
S-037362	Gary Knecht, Miriam Liskin, Gail G. Lombardi, Betty Marvin, and Christine Winans	1991	Second Addendum Historic Architecture Survey Report Part VII Subarea G: City of Oakland	California Department of Transportation
S-043686	Caprice "Kip" Harper	2013	Cultural Resources Constraints Report, Oakland C-1108 Feeder, City of Oakland, Alameda County (Circuit 1108)	Garcia and Associates
S-046249	Mary Praetzellis, Adrian Praetzellis, Marta Gutman, Paul R. Mullins, Adrian Praetzellis, Mary Praetzellis, and Mark Walker	2004	Putting the "There" there: Historical Archaeologies of West Oakland, Cypress Replacement Project Interpretive Report No. 2, I-880 Cypress Freeway Replacement Project, Alameda County, California	Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University
S-046249	Adrian Praetzellis and Mary Praetzellis	2004	Chapter 1: The Loma Prieta Earthquake and its Aftermath	Anthropological Studies Center
S-046249	Robert Douglass	2004	Chapter 2: A Brief History of West Oakland	Anthropological Studies Center
S-046249	Adrian Praetzellis	2004	Chapter 3: Consumerism, Living Conditions, and Material Well-Being	Anthropological Studies Center
S-046249	Paul R. Mullins	2004	Chapter 4: Consuming Aspirations: Bric-A-Brac and the Politics of Victorian Materialism in West Oakland	Anthropological Studies Center
S-047732	Carolyn Losée	2016	Cultural Resources Investigation for AT&T Mobility CCU1236 "Expo Floors" 1315 16th Street AKA 1350 14th Street, Oakland, Alameda County, California 94607 (letter report)	Archaeological Resources Technology

S-048927	Donald Scott Crull	1997	The Economy and Archaeology of European-made Glass Beads and Manufactured Goods Used in First Contact Situations in Oregon, California and Washington	University of Sheffield, England
S-049780	Brian F. Byrd, Adrian R. Whitaker, Patricia J. Mikkelsen, and Jeffrey S. Rosenthal	2017	San Francisco Bay-Delta Regional Context and Research Design for Native American Archaeological Resources, Caltrans District 4	California Department of Transportation, District 4
S-049780	Julianne Polanco	2016	FHWA_2016_0615_001, Caltrans District 4 Archaeological Context	Office of Historic Preservation
S-051786	David Brunzell	2018	Cultural Resources Analysis for the San Francisco-Oakland Fiber Project, San Francisco and Oakland, California (letter report)	BCR Consulting LLC