
APPENDIX E

**CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT, WILLIAM SELF ASSOCIATES, INC.,
NOVEMBER 2016**

CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT
Bassard Property, D St. Project
Castro Valley, Alameda County, California

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Management Summary

WSA, Inc. (WSA) has been contracted by Lamphier-Gregory to prepare a Cultural Resources Assessment Report (CRAR) for the proposed Bassard Property Project located at 3231, 3247, 3289 and 3291 D St. (project) in Castro Valley, Alameda County, California. The project proposes to develop 31 residential lots along two new cul-de-sacs in the Fairview Specific Plan area of Alameda County.

WSA requested the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California to conduct a records search of the project area and a 1/4-mile radius surrounding the project area. Results indicate that no archaeological sites have been previously recorded within the records search area. WSA archaeologist Thomas Young conducted a pedestrian archaeological survey of the project area on October 14, 2015 to inspect the project ground surface for evidence of surficial or buried archaeological resources. No evidence of archaeological resources was observed in the project area.

Several historic residences have been recorded within 1/4-mile of the project area, but none of them are listed in the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Historic Properties Directory. WSA architectural historian Aimee Arrigoni conducted an architectural survey of the project area on October 14, 2015. During this survey, she documented eight standing historic structures within the project area that are 45 years of age or older, and evaluated their eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). These structures include five residences, a barn, a garage and a shed. None of the historic structures within the project area are recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the CRHR under any of the eligibility criteria.

This CRAR presents the results of research conducted to identify and evaluate cultural resources within the project area. The project will not have a significant impact on any historic properties or archaeological resources. Should any previously unknown cultural resources be discovered during construction, their significance would have to be determined in relation to the criteria for eligibility for listing in the CRHR.

1.0 Introduction

WSA, Inc. (WSA) has been contracted by Lamphier-Gregory to prepare a Cultural Resources Assessment Report (CRAR) for the proposed Bassard Property Project located at 3231, 3247, 3289 and 3291 D St. (project) in Castro Valley, Alameda County, CA. The project proposes to develop 31 residential lots along two new cul-de-sacs in the Fairview Specific Plan area of Alameda County. Construction of the residential lots will require underground excavations for utilities and storm water management infrastructure that includes storm drains and bioretention basins.

This CRAR was prepared in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to evaluate the potential significance of cultural resources within the project area in accordance with the criteria in CEQA Section 15064.5, and as a means of evaluating the project's impacts to potentially significant cultural resources.

This CRAR presents the results of research conducted to identify and evaluate potential cultural resources within the project area. It defines the project area, presents the results of the records search and Native American consultation, as well as the results of the field survey and historic structure documentation and evaluation. It also provides recommendations for mitigation measures that will ensure that known cultural resources in the project area, or others that may be encountered during project construction, will not be significantly impacted by the proposed project. Should any previously unknown resources be discovered during construction, their potential significance would have to be determined in relation to the criteria for eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

1.1 Project Location

The project is located within Township 3 South, Range 2 West, Sections 11 and 14, as depicted on the 1993 Hayward U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle (Figures 1-3). The project area is bordered by D Street along the northern boundary, residential properties on the eastern and western boundaries, and open, mostly undeveloped private property on the southern boundary.

The project site is located on two separate but nearby tracts totaling 9.78 acres, which are made up of seven separate parcels in the unincorporated Fairview District of Alameda County in the Hayward Hills. The project fronts D Street, approximately 900-feet to the northeast of the Maud and Fairview avenues intersection. Access to the site is from D Street.



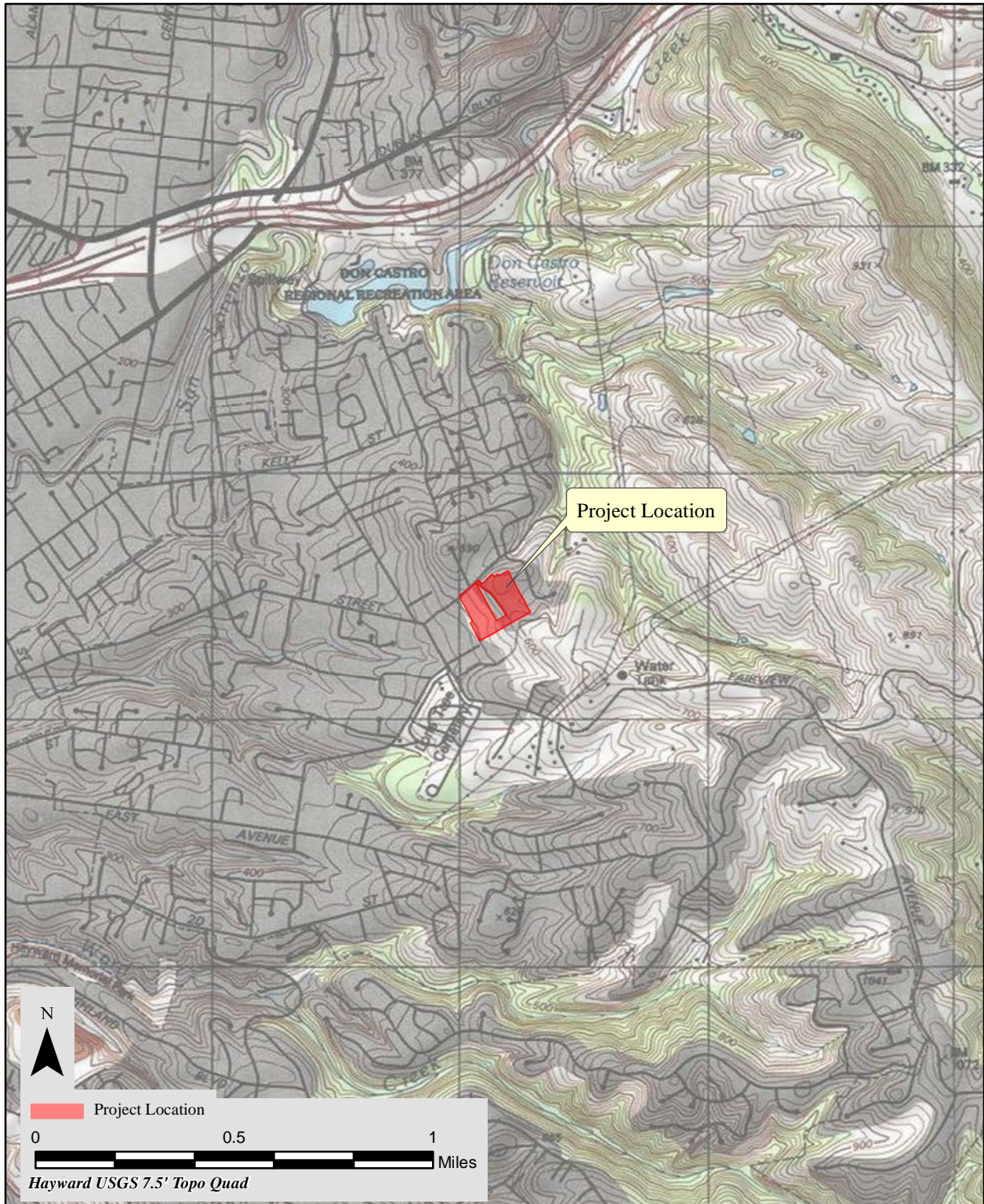
Project Vicinity Map

Figure 1
 Lamphier-Gregory
 Bassaro Property, D St. Project
 Alameda County, CA



Project Area Map

Figure 2
Lamphier-Gregory
Bassaro Property, D St. Project
Alameda County, CA



Project Location

Figure 3
Lamphier-Gregory
Bassaro Property, D St. Project
Alameda County, CA

The addresses for the project are 3231,3247, 3289 and 3291 D Street. The project has been divided into two tracts for purposes of County processing. Three parcels (Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 417-0240-001, 417-0250-001 and 417-0240-021) comprise Tract #8296, which is sometimes referred to as the western or downhill parcel. Four parcels (APNs 417-0240-004-00, 417-0240-005-00, 417-0240-006-00 and 417-0240-012-04) comprise Tract #8297, which is sometimes referred to as the eastern or uphill parcel.

2.0 Regulatory Context

This section describes the state regulatory setting for cultural resources.

2.1 State Regulations (CEQA)

CEQA provides appropriate measures for the evaluation and protection of cultural resources in §15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines*. For the purposes of CEQA, "historical resources" are those cultural resources that are: (1) listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR; (2) listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k)); (3) identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of PRC 5024.1(g); or (4) determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (§15064.5(a)). The subsection further states that "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (§15064.5(b)).

A historical resource consists of:

Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which 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...Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (§15064.5(g)).

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine if an archaeological cultural resource meets the definition of a historical resource, a unique archaeological resource, or neither (§15064.5(c)). Prior to considering potential impacts the lead agency must determine whether an archaeological cultural resource meets the definition of a historical resource in §15064.5(a) listed above. If the archaeological cultural resource meets the definition of a historical resource, then it is treated like any other type of historical resource in accordance with §15126.4. If the archaeological cultural resource does not meet the definition of a historical resource, then the lead agency determines if it meets the definition of a unique archaeological

resource as defined at §21083.2(g). In practice, however, most archaeological sites that meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource will also meet the definition of a historical resource. Should the archaeological cultural resource meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource, then it must be treated in accordance with CEQA §21083.2. If the archaeological cultural resource does not meet the definition of a historical resource or an archaeological resource, then effects to the resource are not considered significant effects on the environment§15064.5(c)(4).

3.0 Setting

3.1 Environmental Setting

The current project area is located at the base of the Coast Range foothills on the eastern edge of Castro Valley, approximately six miles from the San Lorenzo bay shore. It is situated just west of the confluence of San Lorenzo and Crow creeks. Unlike much of the pre-contact eastern shore of the San Francisco Bay, which could be characterized as a wide alluvial floodplain, Castro Valley is situated behind a south-east tending spur of hills and is situated in a relatively broad alluvial valley. The project area lies at meeting point of an upland drainage system and the downstream floodplain environment.

The Coast Range is made up of a series of three generally parallel hill formations, known as the “front,” “middle,” and “back” hills. The “middle” hills surround Castro Valley on the north, east, and southwest and consist of tightly folded sandstone and shale formations of the Cretaceous age. Cretaceous bedrock of the Great Valley sequence underlies the Coast Range and Great Valley sandstone outcroppings are common throughout the Hayward-Castro Valley hills.

The climate of the project area is Mediterranean; mild, rainy winters, and hot, dry summers. Annual precipitation in the area is 15 inches, with rainfall concentrated in the fall, winter, and spring. The project’s proximity to the Pacific Ocean provides for mild temperatures throughout the year. Winter temperatures vary from an average high of 57.2°F to an average low of 37.7°F; summer temperatures vary from an average high of 78.4°F to an average low of 54.4°F.

In prehistoric times, animals such as pronghorn sheep, antelope, tule elk, mule deer, black-tail deer, and grizzly bear occupied the area. Today, animal life within the region is similarly diverse but favors small, herbivorous mammals, especially voles, pocket gophers, ground squirrels, and pocket mice. The larger, open areas of the surrounding hills are home to some larger animals including deer, coyote, rabbit, skunk, opossum, raccoon, and a number of birds including red-tailed hawks and turkey vultures.

3.2 Cultural Setting

Prehistoric Archaeological Background

Research into local prehistoric cultures began when Nels C. Nelson of the University of California, Berkeley, conducted the first intensive archaeological surveys of the San Francisco Bay region from 1906 to 1908. Nelson documented hundreds of shellmounds along the shoreline of the San Francisco Bay, when much of the area was still ringed by salt marshes (Nelson 1909:322ff.). He maintained that the intensive use of shellfish – a subsistence strategy reflected in both coastal and bayshore middens – indicated a general economic unity in the region during prehistoric times, and he introduced the idea of a distinctive San Francisco Bay archaeological region (Moratto 1984:227).

The work of Nelson and Loud in the Bay Area provided the impetus for investigation into the prehistory of central California, which began in earnest in the 1920s. Stockton-area amateur archaeologists J. A. Barr and E. J. Dawson excavated a number of sites and made substantial collections in the area from 1893 through the 1930s. On the basis of artifact comparisons, Barr identified what he believed were two distinct cultural traditions. Dawson later refined his work into a series of Early, Middle, and Late sites (Ragir 1972; Schenck and Dawson 1929).

Professional or academic-sponsored archaeological investigations began in the 1930s when J. Lillard and W. Purves of Sacramento Junior College formed a field school, conducting excavations throughout the Sacramento Delta area. By seriating artifacts and mortuary traditions, they identified a three-phase sequence similar to Barr's and Dawson's, including Early, Intermediate, and Recent cultures (Lillard and Purves 1936). This scheme went through several permutations, including Early, Transitional, and Late Periods (Lillard et al. 1939) and Early, Middle, and Late Horizons (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. The result is referred to as the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS) (Beardsley 1948, 1954; Moratto 1984). Subsequently the CCTS system of Early, Middle, and Late Horizons was applied widely to site dating and taxonomy throughout central California.

Inevitably, as more data were acquired through continued fieldwork, local exceptions to the CCTS were discovered. Coupled with the accumulation of these exceptions, the development of radiocarbon dating, introduced in the 1950s, and of obsidian hydration 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.

The difficulties of creating a broadly applicable culture history are fully discussed by Bennyhoff and Fredrickson in Hughes (1994). Given the expanse of central California as well as the complex nature of cultural change over space and time, this single system is limited to providing a general framework for assigning newly found materials to existing culture chronologies. Nonetheless, a modification of the CCTS (Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987; Milliken and Bennyhoff 1993) that presents an Early, Middle, and Late Period with associated transitional periods and subperiod phases remains a useful way to assign dates or cultural periods, or both, to newly discovered features or assemblages. Complementary techniques such as obsidian hydration or radiometric measurements further increase the accuracy of these assignments.

Of some relevance for the current project is a chronological scheme developed by Bennyhoff and Hughes (1987:149). In brief and general form, this scheme includes the following periods and chronology:

- Early Period, ca. 6000–500 B.C.
- Early/Middle Period Transition, ca. 500–200 B.C.
- Middle Period, ca. 200 B.C.–A.D. 700
- Middle/Late Period Transition, ca. A.D. 700–900
- Late Period, ca. A.D. 900–1750

These periods of the CCTS are associated with patterns such as the Windmill, Berkeley, and Augustine patterns. A pattern is

[an] adaptive mode(s) extending across one or more regions, characterized by particular technological skills and devices, particular economic modes, including participation in trade networks and practices surrounding wealth, and by particular mortuary and ceremonial practices. (Fredrickson 1973:7–8)

The Windmill Pattern sites are most often found in the Early Period (ca. 6000–500 B.C.), but they are known to extend into the Middle Period, possibly as late as A.D. 500 in certain areas (Moratto 1984:210). Windmill Pattern sites are often situated in riverine, marshland, or valley floor settings, as well as atop small knolls above prehistoric seasonal floodplains, locations that provided a wide variety of plant and animal resources. Most Windmill Pattern sites have burials with remains that are extended ventrally, oriented to the west, and that contain copious amounts of mortuary artifacts. These artifacts often include large projectile points and a variety of fishing gear such as net weights, bone hooks, and spear points. The faunal remains indicate that the inhabitants hunted a range of both large and small mammals. Stone mortars and grindstones for seed and nut processing are common

finds. Other artifacts—such as charmstones, ocher, quartz crystals, and *Olivella* shell beads and *Haliotis* shell ornaments—suggest the practice of ceremonialism and trade.

Some scholars have suggested that Windmill Pattern sites are associated with an influx of people from outside California who introduced subsistence strategies adapted for a riverine-wetlands environment (Moratto 1984:207). Windmill assemblages have been found to overlap in time with those of the Berkeley Pattern (Moratto 1984).

The Berkeley Pattern has been found from at least 3000 B.C. in the east San Francisco Bay (Bennyhoff 1982; Hughes 1994), with the number of sites increasing through A.D. 1 (Moratto 1984:282). The people characterized by the Berkeley Pattern expanded eastward to the Central Valley after about 500 B.C. Berkeley Pattern sites are much more common and well documented, and therefore better understood, than Windmill Pattern sites. Berkeley sites are scattered in more diverse environmental settings, but riverine settings are prevalent.

Deeply stratified midden deposits that developed over generations of occupation are common to Berkeley Pattern sites. These middens contain numerous milling and grinding stones for food preparation. The typical body position for burials is tightly flexed, with no particular preference for orientation. Associated grave goods are much less frequent than with either the Windmill or the Augustine pattern. Projectile points in this pattern are larger in earlier times but become progressively smaller and lighter over time, culminating in the introduction of the bow and arrow during the Late Period. Wiberg (1997:10) claims that large obsidian lanceolate projectile points or blades are unique to the Berkeley Pattern. *Olivella* shell beads include Saddle (F) and Saucer (G) types. *Haliotis* pendants and ornaments are occasionally found. Slate pendants, steatite beads, stone tubes, and ear ornaments are unique to Berkeley Pattern sites (Fredrickson 1973:125–126; Moratto 1984:278–279). As with the Windmill Pattern sites, evidence of warfare or interpersonal violence is present, including cranial trauma, parry fractures, and embedded projectile points.

The Augustine Pattern coincides with the Late Period, ranging from as early as A.D. 700 to about A.D. 1750 and is typified by intensive fishing, hunting, and gathering (especially of acorns), a large population increase, expanded trade and exchange networks, increased ceremonialism, and the practice of cremation in addition to flexed burials. Certain artifacts are also distinctive in this pattern: bone awls used in basketry, small notched and serrated projectile points that are indicative of bow-and-arrow usage, occasional pottery, clay effigies, bone whistles, and stone pipes. *Olivella* bead and *Haliotis* ornaments increase in number of types and frequency of occurrence, sometimes numbering in the hundreds in single burials. Beginning in the latter half of the 18th century, the Augustine Pattern was disrupted by the Spanish explorers and the mission system (Moratto 1984:283).

The establishment of a chronology allows archaeologists to explore other kinds of evidence and research questions that focus on cultural responses to environmental change, settlement and subsistence strategies, trade and exchange routes, population movement, and related topics. Shifting focus from typology to adaptation in the 1970s, Fredrickson identified widespread cultural patterns on the basis of technology (artifacts and inferred skills), economic modes (inferred from processing equipment and food remains), and cultural tradition (e.g., mortuary practices) (Breschini 1983; Fredrickson 1973). Fredrickson identified Paleoindian, Archaic, and Emergent periods inspired by original work by Willey and Phillips (1958). Table 1 summarizes the taxonomic framework developed by Fredrickson (in Hughes 1994).

This scheme places subsistence, organization, and exchange patterns and strategies within a chronological framework. Projectile point types, shell bead and ornament types, and other specific artifact types can be associated with a period by virtue of the dates that may be assigned to them, but this scheme is not defined on the basis of specific types of objects, as is the scheme associated with Bennyhoff, the CCTS.

Table 1. Summary of the taxonomic framework developed by Fredrickson (1973, and in Hughes 1994).

Period and Time Range	Technology, Subsistence	Exchange	Organization
Paleoindian 8000–6000 B.C. Wet and cool; lakeside habitation	Foraging: large projectile points imply hunting with dart and atlatl; groups change habitat to find resources	Ad hoc between individuals	Extended family; little emphasis on wealth
Lower Archaic 6000–3000 B.C. Drying of pluvial lakes, habitations move to rivers, streams	Foraging: milling stones indicate plant food; dart and atlatl imply hunting also important; use of local materials	Ad hoc between individuals	Extended family; little emphasis on wealth
Middle Archaic 3000–500 B.C. Climatic amelioration; local specializations of marine, upland, riverine environments	Foraging: mortars and pestles imply acorn economy; dart and atlatl persist; hunting remains important; tool kits diversify	If changes occur, do not see in archaeological record	Extended family, sedentism begins; growth of population and expansion into diverse niches
Upper Archaic 500 B.C.–A.D. 800 Cooler climate	Foraging, but also some collecting; mortars, pestles; dart and atlatl	More complex: regular exchange between groups; ad hoc continues	Sociopolitical complexity; status distinctions imply wealth; group-oriented religious orgs.; no firm territories

Period and Time Range	Technology, Subsistence	Exchange	Organization
Lower Emergent A.D. 800–1500	Collecting dominates, some foraging; small projectile points imply use of bow and arrow; mortars and pestles persist	Regularized exchanges between groups; more materials in network; ad hoc continues	Status distinctions more pronounced; established territories
Upper Emergent A.D. 1500–1800	Collecting dominates, some foraging; bow and arrow; mortars, pestles; local specialization re: production;	Clam disk beads imply money; local specialization; exchange materials move farther distances; ad hoc continues	

Ethnographic Background

This section provides a brief summary of the ethnography of the San Francisco Bay Area 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 (1925), 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 1925:462-473). 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 designates a family of eight languages.

Costanoan-speaking tribal groups occupied the area from the Pacific Coast to the Diablo Range and from San Francisco to Point Sur. 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 Pattern described above (Levy 1978:486). On the basis of archaeological evidence, Milliken

et al. (2007:99) dates the arrival of the Ohlone earlier, to about 2550 B.C. This three thousand year difference in interpretations remains to be resolved.

Although linguistically linked as a family, the eight Costanoan languages 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. The groups were independent political entities, each occupying specific territories defined by physiographic features. Each group controlled access to the natural resources of their territories, which also included one or more permanent villages and numerous smaller campsites used as needed during a seasonal round of resource exploitation.

The vestiges of many village sites within the San Francisco Bay Area have been found in numerous locations around the Bay shoreline in the form of shell mounds—large accumulations of shell, ash, artifacts, and occasionally human remains. With the influx of European settlers in the mid-19th century, most of these sites were destroyed or buried (Alvarez 1992:4-22).

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 1925:468).

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).

In the more recent prehistoric times through European contact and the early historic period, 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 disrupt aboriginal life ways (which are currently experiencing resurgence among Ohlone descendants). Brought into the missions, the surviving Ohlone, along with the Esselen, Yokuts, and Miwok, were transformed from freely moving hunters and gatherers, into

agricultural laborers tethered to the mission locale (Levy, 1978; Shoup et al. 1995). With Mexican independence in 1821 and the subsequent abandonment of the mission system, numerous ranchos were established. Many former mission Indians disbursed, and those 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 actively consult on archaeological investigations.

Historical Background

Spanish Exploration and Colonization

The Spanish Period in the Bay Area began in 1775 when Captain Juan Manuel Ayala's expedition entered the area and ventured up the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers in search of a suitable mission site. The first mission in the region, Mission San Francisco de Asis (Mission Dolores), situated near the shores of San Francisco Bay, was established the following year. Mission Santa Clara de Asis, located forty miles south of San Francisco, was established just a year later. Mission San Jose, located in modern Fremont, would not be established for another twenty years. Mission lands were used primarily for the cultivation of wheat, corn, peas, beans, hemp, flax, and linseed, and for grazing cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, goats, and mules. In addition, mission lands were used for growing garden vegetables and orchard trees such as peaches, apricots, apples, pears, and figs. Cattle from Mission San Jose were grazed over the Project vicinity.

The missions relied on the Native American population both as their source of Christian converts and their primary source of labor. Though some Indians gave up their traditional way of life by choice, many were coerced and forced into the missions. Soldiers stationed at the Presidio were called upon to both punish those Indian people the priests could not control through more diplomatic means, as well as to retrieve people who attempted to return to their native villages. By the mid 1790s, traditional Ohlone lifeways had been significantly disrupted, and diseases introduced by the early expeditions and missionaries, and the contagions associated with the forced communal life at the missions, resulted in the death of a large number of local peoples. Cook (1943) estimates that by 1832, the Ohlone population had been reduced from a high of over 10,000 in 1770 to less than 2,000.

Mexican Rule and Secularization of the Mission System

Following Mexican independence from Spain in 1821, control of Spain's North American colonial outposts was ceded to the Republic of Mexico. Alta California became a province of the new republic and under Mexican rule Californians could now trade with foreigners and, further, foreigners could own property once they had been naturalized and converted to Catholicism. These new regulations made California more attractive to permanent settlers and, not surprisingly, the numbers of Mexican and non-Mexican born immigrants continued to increase during this period.

Despite this, life remained difficult for Indian people within the mission system. Locally, tensions mounted in the summer of 1829 when Indians of the San Jose and Santa Clara missions rebelled under the leadership of an Indian chieftain, Estanislao, and his companion, Cipriano (Shoup et al 1995:83). The confrontations that took place that summer resulted in casualties for both the Indian rebels and the soldiers serving the mission (Shoup et al. 1995:86). Difficulties like these on the local level, as well as the larger issues of administering such a widespread institution, and the desire of the Mexican government to remove the missions' vast land holdings from the control of Franciscan priests, resulted in the secularization of the mission system. By 1829, areas within this portion of what was to become Alameda County were occupied by Native Americans who had formerly lived at Mission San Jose (Baker 1914:32).

The process of secularization began in California in 1834. Very few Indian people received land as a result of secularization. In the end, former mission lands were parceled out in large land grants, and just as they had done in the missions, Native Americans served as a source of labor for the new landowners. Fifty-eight percent of land grants were made to Mexican citizens, while forty-two percent were made to non-Mexicans who had become naturalized and baptized, gaining access to property in the process (Beck and Haase 1988:24). Prior to secularization, 51 grants had been made in Alta California. "Of the 813 grants ultimately claimed, 453 were filed between 1841 and 1846, 277 from 1844 to 1846, and 87 in the last few months before United States occupation" (Beck and Haase 1988:24).

Throughout the state this meant that the agricultural economy that was once limited to the missions and pueblos quickly encompassed a growing number of cattle ranches run by men interested primarily in the hide and tallow trade. The project area was situated within the Rancho San Lorenzo. Don Guillermo Castro was granted Rancho San Lorenzo in 1841 by Governor Alvarado and in 1843 by Governor Micheltorena, and chose to settle near a spring on the western edge of San Lorenzo Creek canyon, in the area that would become downtown

Hayward. Castro's adobe house was located on Mission Boulevard between C and D streets. His former land holdings include Hayward and Castro Valley.

The Mexican-American War and the Gold Rush Lead to Statehood

As overland migration of American settlers from the east into Alta California became more common in the 1840s, relations between the United States and Mexico became strained, with Mexico fearing American encroachment into their territories. The political situation continued to deteriorate and twice Mexico rejected an American offer to purchase California. In 1836, a revolution in Texas drove out the Mexican government and created an independent republic. This republic was annexed to the United States in 1845, causing a rift in the diplomatic relations of the two nations. The following year Mexico and the United States were at war. American attempts to seize control of California quickly ensued, and within two months, the United States had conquered California. Skirmishes between the two sides continued until California was officially annexed to the United States in 1848 (Kyle 1990:xiii-xiv).

Shortly after the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevada ignited a major population increase in the northern half of California as immigrants poured into the territory seeking gold or the opportunities inherent in producing goods or services for miners. Prior to the Gold Rush, San Francisco was a small settlement with an approximate population of 800 inhabitants. With the discovery of gold and the sudden influx of thousands of optimistic gold seekers, a city of canvas and wood sprang up as men and goods streamed into the once isolated outpost.

California statehood and the end of Mexican rule ushered in yet another body of laws that governed life in this rapidly changing landscape. Of particular importance to both the people who had established themselves in California during the Mexican era and to those recent immigrants who hoped to settle in California after the gold rush, were the laws governing property ownership. Although Mexican citizens had been assured of their property rights after annexation, the frenzy of the gold rush made northern California's vast rancho lands irresistible to new arrivals, who often squatted on property that they did not own. In 1851 the U.S. government established a land commission to bring order to the increasingly chaotic situation. The three-member commission was assigned the formidable task of authenticating land titles granted by the Mexican government, placing the burden of proof on the property owners themselves. Long-time residents spent much of the next two decades trying to gain clear title to their land, often gaining title only to have to use the land itself to pay the legal bills that had accumulated during the process.

The Final Decades of the 19th Century

Miners returning from the goldfields and newly arrived immigrants began settling in southern Alameda County in the 1850s. The first man to purchase property from Guillermo Castro was Zachariah Hughes, who settled in the area in 1852. He was followed by men like William Maddox, John Proctor, and Daniel Luce, who had all purchased portions of Castro's property by 1855.

With a toll road in place between Dublin and Hayward, the area that would become Castro Valley served as a stopping point for travelers and grew into a small community. The Exchange, likely Castro Valley's first business establishment, was located on the corner of Grove Way and Redwood Road. Henry Thomford provided refreshments for both the men and the horses traveling the old Dublin Road that connected San Francisco and the East Bay to the Livermore Valley. Horses were watered at the trough while their drivers enjoyed a cool beer along with one of the German sausages made by Thomford's wife (Lorge et al. 2005). As families continued to settle in the area, several schools were built. The first public school opened in 1854 and was located on the Hughes property north of Grove Way. The school building was eventually moved to Hayward to accommodate students there, but several additional schools were constructed in Castro Valley soon thereafter.

William Hayward purchased land from Castro and opened a store housed in a tent near Castro's adobe. In the fall of 1852 he built a home and then a hotel/tavern. The site would soon be home to the well-known Hayward's Hotel (Baker 1914:450; Grossinger and Brewster 2003:13). The hotel was located north of A Street on the east side of Mission Boulevard. It was eventually destroyed by fire in 1923 (Kyle 1990:16). In 1854, Castro platted the town which he called San Lorenzo, and, with some changes he made two years later, established the basic layout of the modern city of Hayward. In 1856, Hayward was appointed the town's first postmaster and his hotel functioned as the first post office. As a result, the town was nicknamed "Haywards" and shortly thereafter a petition was sent to Washington D.C. requesting the name be officially changed to Haywards. The post office would not allow towns to be named after living persons, and so the town was renamed Haywood. The name "Hayward" would not be decided on until 1911 (Grossinger and Brewster 2003:14; Hayward Area Historical Society 2010). The name San Lorenzo was taken by the current city of San Lorenzo in 1854, before which it had been known as "squatterville" (Stock and Corbett 2000:7).

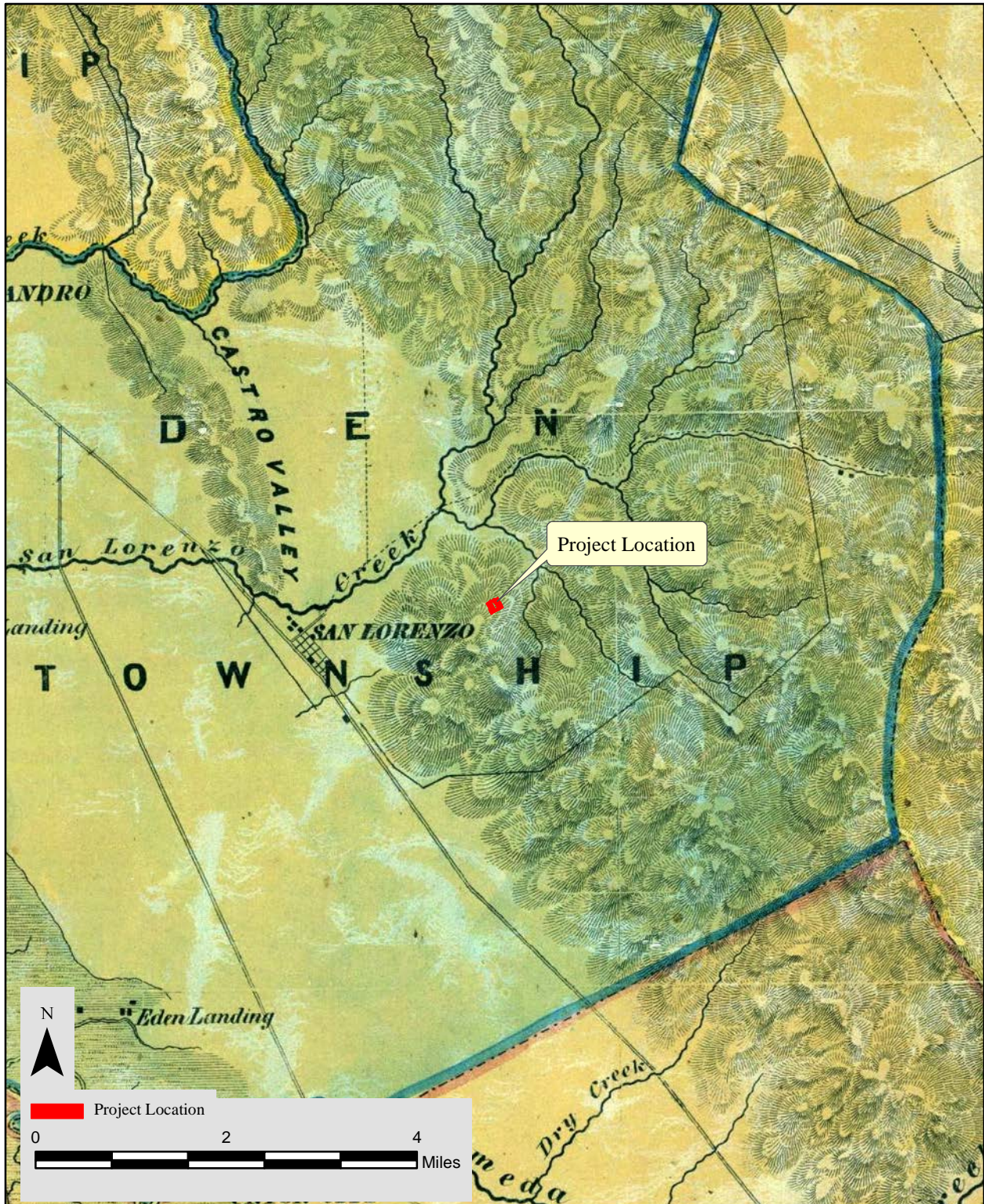
Hayward's location as a stage stop between Oakland and San Jose, as well as the development of the short-lived local rail line between Alameda and Hayward in 1865, spurred early growth near the the project area in Hayward (Grossinger and Brewster

2003:16). Though the local rail line did not last long and the area experienced severe structural damage during the earthquake of 1868, the location continued to attract settlement.

By 1869, the transcontinental railroad had been built through the region and transporting goods by rail soon surpassed in importance the previous method of shipping by water. The 1878 Thompson & West map (Figure 4), depicts the alignments of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads in the vicinity of the project area, routes that continue to be heavily travelled today. The location of stations along the Central Pacific line had spurred the growth of downtown Hayward (two miles west of the project area) as well as the towns of San Lorenzo and San Leandro to the northwest. While parcels near the town centers were relatively small, the area remained agricultural and parcels along the rail line continued to be several hundred acres in size. East of the rail line, a quarter mile from the project area, the Lone Tree Cemetery had been established. It is the resting place of many area pioneers, including William Hayward.

The 1878 Thompson & West map depicts the project area on one of many parcels owned by Faxon Dean Atherton a well-connected friend of Thomas Larkin and large-scale land speculator who amassed a fortune importing and exporting goods during the Gold Rush. One of the most prominent landowners of the 19th-century, Atherton purchased a total of \$400,000 worth of Guillermo Castro's rancho land throughout modern-day Castro Valley. Although he lived for a while on the former rancho, his stay was only temporary. He soon set up land agents to sell off the land in smaller parcels while he concerned himself with other projects (Sandoval 1991:137).

In the 1890s, a book produced by then California Governor Henry Markham described the project vicinity in the following way: "From East Oakland to Mission San José is one series of vegetable gardens" and "From East Oakland to Niles, Sunol, and Livermore is an almost uninterrupted series of orchards of deciduous fruits, vineyards and berry gardens" (Markham 1893:6). Peas, potatoes, cabbages, cauliflower, celery, squash, onions, beets and cucumbers were all grown. Apricots were the most common fruit cultivated, followed by prunes, cherries, plums, pears, almonds, apples, nectarines, peaches, olives, English walnuts and figs. Raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and currants were also grown in large numbers. San Leandro, Hayward, and Livermore were small country towns at this time, "quiet, healthful, progressive, with banks, newspapers and first-class hotels." The land between these towns was "lined with residences of business men from the city, engaged in fruit culture, or seeking rest, pure air, and tranquility in their suburban homes" (Markham 1893:5, 6). By the early 1900s, the project vicinity was one of the country's largest producers of peas, rhubarb, apricots and tomatoes (Willard 1988:29).



Project Location on the
1878 Thompson and West Map

Figure 4
Lamphier-Gregory
Bassaro Property, D St. Project
Alameda County, CA

20th Century Expansion

The turn-of-the-century ushered in a new era for Castro Valley farmers, as chicken ranches joined the Valley's orchards. The enterprise dominated local agriculture. Though the small community continued to grow, and thoroughfares like Castro Valley Boulevard began to fill with businesses, the area maintained its largely rural character during the early 20th-century (Figure 5).

World War II, however, brought profound change to the Bay Area, as shipyards, food processing and packing plants, and other industries mobilized to support the war effort. Wartime workers and those hoping to become a part of the booming economy poured into the area, and the East Bay's population increased by half a million people between 1941 and 1945 (Willard 1988:80).

Modernization of area transportation systems soon began in order to meet the needs of the growing population. The Hayward-San Mateo Bridge was built in 1929, I-580 was constructed in the area in the 1960s, and planning for the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) system began soon after I-580 was completed.

In addition, many long-standing communities that had not yet incorporated chose to do so at this time (Willard 1988:82). Between 1955 and 1959 the cities of Newark, Fremont, and Union City were incorporated. They were created from the districts formerly known as Mission San Jose, Niles, Centerville, Irvington, Warm Springs, Alvarado, and Decoto (Willard 1988:82). Castro Valley and San Lorenzo opted to remain unincorporated, and Castro Valley continues to be one of the largest unincorporated communities within California today.

Project Area History

At the time Thompson & West's 1878 atlas of Alameda County was published, the project area was part of an undeveloped and unsectioned tract of hilly land owned by F. D. Atherton, bounded on the east by Palomares Creek and the north by San Lorenzo Creek. The nearest populated areas bordered Dublin Road, which loosely followed the channel of San Lorenzo Creek between about a quarter mile and a half mile to the north. By 1899, the USGS 15' topographic quadrangle for Hayward, Calif. included one building at the approximate location of the main house at 3289 D Street, at the time one of only three houses on the short stretch of road extending northeast from Fairview Avenue. Assessor's map books from 1898 and 1901, in the collection of the Hayward Area Historical Society, show that the undivided 20 acre parcel encompassing the project area, with its northwest corner at Quarry Street and Cemetery Avenue was owned by F. E. Garcia.



Project Location on the
1901 Hayward 15'
USGS Topographic Map

Figure 5
Lamphier-Gregory
Bassaro Property, D St. Project
Alameda County, CA

The Garcia name was held by families in Eden Township who were first and second generation Portuguese immigrants from the Azores, and the landowner might have been among these residents.

The 1915 15' USGS topographic quadrangle shows the same arrangement of buildings, with only one structure depicted in the project area. Though street addresses for the area are not listed in the 1920 United States Census for the vicinity, as most residents are recorded as living on farms, it is possible to ascertain the character of settlement around the project area at this time. Resident families along Fairview Avenue between Maud Avenue and Cemetery Road and in the Fairview Precinct were headed by first-generation Californians or immigrants from the Azores, Norway, Germany, or Italy. Many operated fruit and poultry farms, while other residents had vocations including automobile mechanic, plumber, electrician, and one "inheritance law" attorney. The majority owned, rather than rented, their homes.

The 1930 census shows a similar general pattern of residents along Fairview Avenue, and includes a listing for Theodore W. and Delia Lakin at Box 438B. The Lakin family lived at what would become 3291 Quarry Road (Thomas Brothers 1938), or D Street between 1930 and 1948, and the Kansas-born Theodore's listed occupation changed from poultry farmer in 1930 to engineer beginning in 1936. A ca. 1956-1957 Assessor's parcel map shows that Theodore Lakin still owned the property at this time. The parcel included what is now Lot 5 and part of the narrow adjacent Lot 6, which provided the access road to his residence at 3291 D Street. The 1957 Southern Alameda County Telephone Directory lists a Priscilla O. Lakin at the address, now 3291 D Street rather than Quarry.

Poultry farmer Chancie E. Quinn and Chancie A. Quinn (likely father and son) registered to vote in 1934 as residents of 3247 Quarry Road. By 1940, Mrs. Alma and Ray Gish, both born in the United States, and their 6 year old daughter Patricia Ann lived at 3247 Quarry Road, neighboring the Lakins. Though poultry farms still populated Fairview Ave. in 1940, Ray Gish listed his occupation as Foundry Moulder. By 1942 the Gish family had left 3247 Quarry Road, and the property was occupied by the family of fire engine operator Joseph Fracisco and his wife, Winifred.

After the Second World War, increased demand for housing in the East Bay reached to the hills overlooking Hayward, and the 1947 USGS 7.5' quadrangle for Hayward and a 1947 aerial photo taken as part of a survey set for transit planning both show growing suburban housing developments encroaching on former orchard lands in the vicinity. The project area at this time was still more irregularly settled, with buildings at the current locations of the main houses at 3247, 3289, and 3291 D Street. The aerial photo shows regular rows of an orchard stretching across the parcels of 3289 and 3291 from D Street.

A ca. 1956-1957 set of Assessor's maps assembled into a Real Estate Atlas of Alameda County lists Harry R. and Helen A. Pringle as the owners of the parcel at 3289 D Street, as well as the narrow property to the west including 3265-3269 D Street. Helen Pringle, who worked at a hair salon in Hayward, moved to 3289 Quarry/D Street around 1947, and lived there until at least 1965. J. P. and W. L. Frascisco owned the parcel at 3247 D Street (which at the time had the same dimensions as today). The name "F. Rasisco" is listed in the householder's directory of the 1951 Polk's Hayward City Directory at this address, likely a typographic error. Seamstress Mrs. H.K. Fitzpatrick and Mary E. Card lived at 3231 Quarry Avenue in 1948, and Fitzpatrick is listed as the home's owner in a 1951 directory. The parcel was owned in the mid 1950s by Peter W. and Mary J. Diederich.

4.0 Results of the Records Search

On September 17, 2015, WSA conducted a records search for the project at the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University (NWIC) (File No. 15-0404). The records search included a review of cultural resource and excavation reports and recorded cultural resources within 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 Alameda County and the CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976).

A total of three cultural resources studies have been conducted within 1/4 mile of the project area, but none within the project area itself (Table 2).

Table 2. Cultural resource studies within 1/4 mile of the project area

Survey #	Date	Author	Title
S-016900	1990	James C. Bard and John Yelding-Sloan	William J. Lyon Company's Rancho Palomares Development, Archaeological Monitoring Services (letter report)
S-036538	2009	Jeanette A. McKenna	An Assessment of the Cultural Resources Sensitivity for the Fairview Elementary School Property in Hayward, Alameda County, California
S-037016/	2009	Colin I. Busby/Ward Hill	Historic Resources Evaluation Report, Proposed Roadway and Streetscape Improvements Along Maud Avenue, Unincorporated Community of Fairview, Alameda County, SRTSL-5933 (090), FHWA091103B

Survey #	Date	Author	Title
S-037106a	2009	Colin I. Busby/Ward Hill	Historic Resources Evaluation Report Proposed Roadway and Streetscape Improvements Along Maud Avenue, Unincorporated Community of Fairview, Alameda County

The records search indicated that no previously recorded cultural resources are within the project area. Eight previously recorded resources are located within ¼-mile of the project area (Table 3). Seven of the resources are single-family homes dating from the 1920s to the 1950s, one resource is a historic-era rock quarry. No archaeological resources have been recorded in the project area or within 1/4 mile of the project area.

Table 3. Cultural resources within ¼-mile of the project area

Primary Number	Trinomial	Site Description	Recording Events
P-01-002138	CA-ALA-000532H	Rock quarry/Palomares-3	1990 (Robert Harmon, John Yelding-Sloan, Basin Research Associates)
P-01-010969	None	Single family home/ 23330 Maud Avenue	2009 (Ward M. Hill, Marjorie Dobkin, Basin Research Associates, Inc.)
P-01-010971	None	Single family home/ 23418 Maud Avenue	2009 (Ward M. Hill, Marjorie Dobkin, Basin Research Associates, Inc.)
P-01-010972	None	Single family home/ 23484 Maud Avenue	2009 (Ward M. Hill, Marjorie Dobkin, Basin Research Associates, Inc.)
P-01-010973	None	Single family home/ 23572 Maud Avenue	2009 (Ward M. Hill, Marjorie Dobkin, Basin Research Associates, Inc.)
P-01-010974	None	Single family home/ 23742 Maud Avenue	2009 (Ward M. Hill, Marjorie Dobkin, Basin Research Associates, Inc.)
P-01-010975	None	Single family home/ 23756 Maud Avenue	2009 (Ward M. Hill, Marjorie Dobkin, Basin Research Associates, Inc.)
P-01-010976	None	Single family home/ 23790 Maud Avenue	2009 (Ward M. Hill, Marjorie Dobkin, Basin Research Associates, Inc.)

5.0 Native American Consultation

WSA contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by email on September 14, 2015, requesting information on sacred lands and a contact list of local tribal representatives. A response was received from the NAHC on September 22, 2015 noting, “A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area.” A list of Native American contacts was included in the response (Jakki Kehl; Irene Zwierlein, Amah/Mutsun Tribal Band; Katherine Erolinda Perez; Michelle Zimmer, Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista; Mr. Tony Cerda, Coastanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe; Linda G. Yamane; Ann Marie Sayers, Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan; Rosemary Cambra, Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area; Andrew Galvan, The Ohlone Indian Tribe; and Ramona Garibay, Trina Marine Ruano Family). WSA contacted the Native American representatives by letter, on September 30, 2015, informing them of the project. Follow-up phone calls to the Native American representatives were placed on October 14, 2015. No comments or recommendations were received. A record of the Native American consultation can be found in Appendix A.

6.0 Archaeological and Architectural Survey Methods

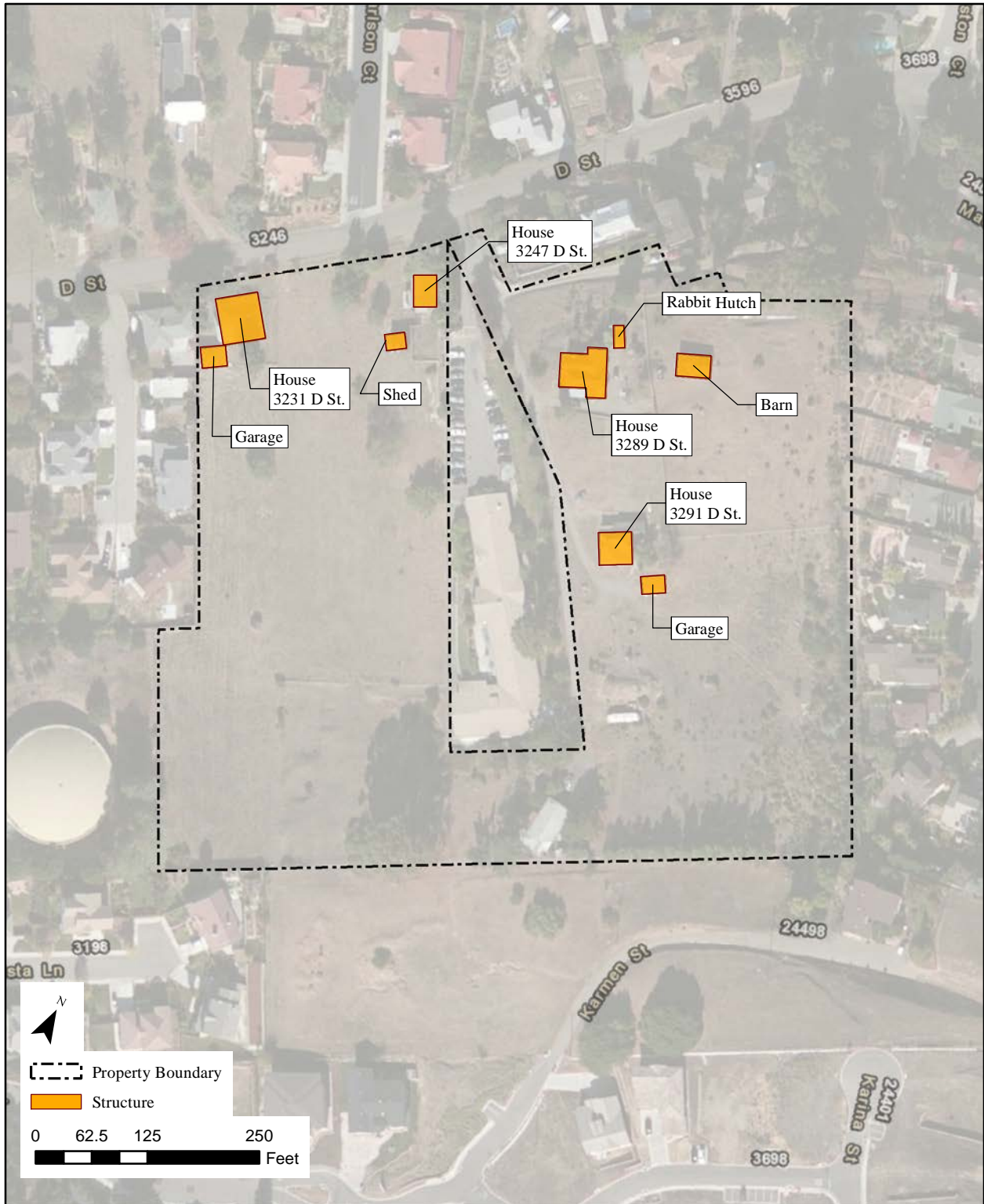
A pedestrian archaeological reconnaissance survey was conducted using transect intervals of not more than 30 m (98 ft.). The project area was recorded with digital photographs for use in the report. Photographs included general views of the topography and vegetation density, structures, and other relevant images. A photo log was maintained that included photo number, date, orientation, photo description, comments and WSA’s name. All survey photographs are included in Appendix B.

One hundred percent of all exposed ground surface within the project area was examined for the presence of historic or prehistoric site indicators. Historic site indicators include, but are not limited to foundations, fence lines, ditches, standing buildings, objects or structures such as sheds, or concentrations of materials at least 50 years in age, such as domestic refuse (glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons or leather shoes), or refuse from other pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, horse shoes) or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass window panes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, metal pipes and fittings, etc.). Prehistoric site indicators include, but are not limited to areas of darker soil with concentrations of ash, charcoal, bits of animal bone (burned or unburned), shell, flaked stone, ground stone, or even human bone.

7.0 Results of the Archaeological Survey

WSA Staff Archaeologist Thomas Young conducted the field reconnaissance of the proposed project area on October 14, 2015 (Figure 6). The easternmost parcels (3289 and 3291 D St.) included two houses with a stable and a garage associated with one of the houses. The land surrounding the houses was surveyed for archaeological resources. The stable area and surrounding land were well trampled by the horses fenced in this area. Ground visibility here was nearly 100%, except for around the edges where there was some vegetation (Photo 1). The terrain was generally flat and sloped down to the west. Sparse vegetation included oak trees, eucalyptus trees, pepper trees, scrub brush and dried grasses. Vegetation was thicker in the southeast corner of the property. Rodent holes were prevalent, and there were signs of rabbits and other wildlife, including deer. The land has been modified in the form of rock retaining walls that have been built at 3289 D St. At the rear of the lot behind 3291 D St. there is a dirt berm formed around a pull-out space off the driveway, and next to that is a concrete pad, measuring 17 ft.-x-11 ft. There was no construction material or anything else nearby to indicate its purpose (Photo 2). No cultural resources were observed during the survey.

The westernmost parcel (3231 and 3247 D St.) is occupied by two houses, each with an associated garage or shed. The house in the northeast corner (3247 D St.) and the house in the northwestern corner (3231 D St.) both have fenced-in yards. The land surrounding these houses was surveyed for archaeological resources. The terrain here is also generally flat and sloping down to the west. The vegetation here is even sparser than the easternmost parcel, with scrub brush and some planted trees (Photo 3). Ground visibility was about 70 %. In the southeast corner is a row of large eucalyptus trees. There is a fence-line that runs east-west in the rear third of the parcel. Near this fence-line are four railroad ties on the ground, in various stages of decay, with metal spikes protruding from them. On the south side of parcels, the land has a steeper slope, with alternating wide-terraced areas. A trench has been partially dug at the foot of one of these terraces, and the soil is silty shale. At the highest terrace, in the southeast corner, is a plywood-sided shed with an overhanging roof over a cement pad. There is a spigot attached to the side of the structure, and there are two parallel bars installed in the ground nearby (Photo 4). No cultural resources were observed during the survey.



Archaeological and Architectural
Survey Map

Figure 6
Lamphier-Gregory
Bassaro Property, D St. Project
Alameda County, CA

8.0 Architectural Survey and Documentation

WSA architectural historian Aimee Arrigoni conducted the architectural survey and assessment of the project area on October 14, 2015. She documented eight standing historic structures on four properties within the project area that are 45 years of age or older. These include five residences, a barn, a garage and a shed.

Ms. Arrigoni evaluated their eligibility for listing in the CRHR. Department of Parks and Recreation forms were filled out for the structures on the four properties and are appended to this report in Appendix C.

8.1 3289 D Street - Residence and Barn (Photos 5-8; APN 417-240-12-4, 2.09 acre parcel)

The two-story residence at 3289 D Street was likely originally built in the early 20th century, although it has been so heavily modified since its date of construction that the original building is virtually unrecognizable. The west elevation, or facade of the home, incorporates gabled, hipped, and shed style rooflines, all remnants of various additions. Exterior finishes include faux stone veneer, brick, and two styles and colors of metal siding (white lapped and green board and batten). The exterior chimney and brick veneer on the north side of the home may be remnants of the original structure. The roof is finished in composite shingles, and window awnings have been constructed out of unpainted corrugated metal and appear to be homemade. Like the awnings, the addition on the south side of the home does not appear to have been constructed by a professional. It combines green plastic corrugated sheets (often used on carport roofs) and strips of glass as structural material to form what may have been a greenhouse or sunroom on the second floor. Both the handrail on the concrete side porch (north "side) and the support column at the covered front porch have been expediently constructed out of metal pipe. Corrugated plastic sheets also shade the north side entry. Entrance doors are covered with security doors. Windows include a combination of fixed multi-pane wood windows, opaque amber glass windows, and modern aluminum sliders. A basement underlies the first floor and the floorboards of the first story are flush with the windowsill visible at the right of Photo 6 (Appendix B). A low, covered wood-frame shade structure, possibly used for chickens or rabbits, is located at the rear of the home and is no longer structurally sound. The rock retaining walls along the driveway to the south of the home as well as the rock retaining walls that terrace the yard at the rear of the home are likely remnants of early landscaping efforts.

The barn to the northeast of the residence at 3289 D Street is accessed via the driveway that runs along the south side of the home. While they are located on the same parcel, the barn is

separated from the residence by a chain link fence. At the time of the survey, horse feed was being stored in the barn and four horses had access to both a portion of the barn and the open pasture within the project area to the south. The small barn is side gabled and rectangular in plan. Rafters are exposed along the two long sides and closed along the gabled ends. The barn is wood-framed and covered with horizontal wood planks (1-x-4 in.), which, in turn, are covered with a composite material that mimics a brick pattern. The composite has deteriorated in many locations, leaving the wood exposed. An internal wall divides the barn. The south side of the roof is covered with various colors of composite shingles and the north side is covered with corrugated sheet metal. There is one working door on the facade (south elevation), while one opening is covered with plywood and the other is secured with a single section of chain link fence. Vertical trim under the gable and a three-lite wood window characterize the west elevation. The doors and window on the north elevation have been patched or covered over with makeshift materials, although there is a working door made of plywood on the east side.

8.2 3291 D Street - Residence and Garage Renovation (Photos 9-14; APN 417-240-5, 1.77 acre parcel)

The original portion of 3291 D Street was likely built in the early 20th century and appears to have been a single-story residence with a rectangular plan and a dormer on at least one side of the hipped roof (today only the dormer on the west side survives). Since that time, it has been heavily modified and no longer reflects its original form or design elements. The residence was originally finished with horizontal grooved wood plank siding. Portions of the siding are visible on three sides of the home. The main entry is accessed via three concrete steps. The most prominent addition to the building since the original construction occupies much of the north elevation (facade) and is covered with a shed style roof. The addition on the north side is covered with various types of wood plank siding, including plywood sheets that mimic vertical siding. Both the hipped and shed style portions of the roof are now covered in composite shingles. On the facade, entry doors and window trim are painted a faded red. On other portions of the residence, the façade is painted brown. The body of the home is painted light beige. Virtually all windows (with the exception of the surviving window in the dormer) have been replaced with black metal sliders. There is a small raised wood deck along the east side at the entry door. Two small additions with shed style roofs have been constructed at the southeast corner of the home. A basement underlies the residence.

A second structure has been constructed at the rear of the main residence. Originally permitted as a garage, it was ultimately finished as an expediently constructed rental unit. It is two-stories and finished in stucco (painted tan) with no trim around the window and door

openings. The entry door is a modern wood door with decorative leaded glass and the secondary entry door is a hollow metal door. The building is front gabled with a shed extension to the north. All windows are modern metal sliders. The interior is unfinished (plywood floors). Like the main residence at 3291 D Street, the quality of craftsmanship is extremely low (the handrail of an enclosed staircase partially protrudes through an exterior wall, etc.). The date of construction on the unpermitted residence is not known, but appears to have been relatively recent.

8.3 3247 D Street - Residence and Shed (Photos 15-18; APN 417-240-1, 3 acre parcel)

The single-story house at 3247 D Street was built in the California Bungalow style, a builder's simplification of the Craftsman bungalow that was popular between ca. 1905 and 1925. It embraced basic Craftsman forms like the covered porch and gently pitched broad gables, but was built with a simpler level of detail. The residence retains many original features, such as its rectangular plan, the gabled roof above the porch that mimics the primary roof, the square columns at the corners of the porch, the small porch railing, and the three-part windows that flank the front entry door. Today the front entry is covered with a security door, the house is painted light turquoise with a darker turquoise trim, and the roof is covered in composite shingles. The wood steps that access the raised porch have replaced the original staircase. Below the wood staircase, however, are several low stone steps that lead to the road. They are consistent with stones used in the front of the home to define planting areas. The exterior is covered in lapped horizontal wood siding and the rafters are enclosed on the gabled ends and exposed on the long sides of the residence. A small addition with a shed style roof has been added to the south side (rear) of the residence. A brick chimney pierces the roofline near the rear of the home. A basement underlies the residence and the foundation has been compromised in the southwest corner where the slope has given way and the concrete footing has been undermined. There is a small brick patio at the rear entry and wood retaining walls in the sloped backyard.

A wood-framed shed covered in corrugated metal has been built behind the residence. It has metal windows and the portion of the shed not supported by the sloping ground beneath it has been braced with modern pressure treated lumber.

8.4 3231 D Street - Residence and Garage (Photos 19-21; APN 417-250-1, .8 acre parcel)

The residence at 3231 D Street appears to have been built in the mid 20th century and has some of the characteristics of Ranch style architecture that was popular at the time, but in general lacks the design elements that really characterized the style. The single-story

residence is built on a slope and has a partial basement. The main body of the residence is finished in stucco and painted light tan. The exterior of the basement is finished with a combination of plywood and horizontal wood plank siding. All windows are modern vinyl (some are trimmed in wood painted brown, while others have no trim). The hipped roof is covered in composite shingles and a brick chimney is evident in the central portion of the home. The facade (north elevation) has a large three-part window near the entry door and a shed style overhang supported by wood posts extends across the facade (posts painted to match window trim). The entry is accessed via a concrete path and a wrought iron gate mounted on a masonry brick wall defines the front edge of the yard. The enclosed side entry (west elevation) is accessed via eight wood steps and is covered with a shed style roof that extends from the primary roof.

A detached wood garage with a hipped roof is located at the end of the driveway located along the west edge of the residence. The garage is painted white and is finished with horizontal plank siding. It has a large wood garage door and several small additions have been made on the east side.

9.0 Impact Assessment and Recommendations Regarding Discoveries during Construction

9.1 CRHR Criteria for Evaluation

Under the California Environment Quality Act (CEQA) both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency must assess the project's effects on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5).

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, then project alternatives and mitigation measures must be considered. However, only significant cultural resources need to be considered in the mitigation plans.

CEQA defines significant historical resources as “resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)” (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). A property may be considered historically significant if it meets the following criteria for listing on the CRHR:

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 to California's 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 is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1).

Integrity

In addition to meeting one or more of the four specific criteria listed above, a historic property or historic resource must possess "integrity" to qualify for listing in the CRHR. Integrity is generally evaluated with reference to qualities including location, design (i.e., site structure), materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. A potentially eligible site must retain the integrity of the values that would make it significant. Typically, integrity is indicated by evidence of the preservation of the contextual association of artifacts, ecofacts, and features within the archaeological matrix (as would be required under Criterion 4) or the retention of the features that maintain contextual association with historical developments or personages that render them significant (Criteria 1, 2, or 3). Evidence of the preservation of this context is typically determined by stratigraphic analysis and analysis of diagnostic artifacts and other temporal data (e.g., obsidian hydration, radiocarbon assay) to ascertain depositional integrity or by the level of preservation of historic and architectural features that associate a property with significant events, personages, or styles.

Integrity refers both to the authenticity of a property's historic identity, as shown by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during its historic period, and to the ability of the property to convey its significance. This is often not an all-or-nothing scenario (determinations can be subjective); however, the final judgment must be based on the relationship between a property's features and its significance.

9.2 Assessment and Recommendations

WSA conducted the archaeological survey of the project area on October 14, 2014. The archaeological survey of the project area did not identify any evidence of previously unrecorded archaeological resources and the records search results indicated that no previously recorded archaeological resources were located on the property. WSA recommends no further action regarding prehistoric or historic-era archaeological resources.

WSA conducted the architectural survey of the project area on October 14, 2014. Eight standing historic structures within the project area that include five residences, a barn, a garage and a shed were evaluated for their eligibility for listing in the CRHR.

Assessment of 3289 D Street - Residence and Barn

Criterion 1. Neither the residence nor the barn at 3289 D Street is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history. They are loosely associated with the early 20th century development of Alameda County, but do not have an important association with this broad pattern. As a result, WSA recommends that neither the residence nor barn are eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1, as they are not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

Criterion 2. Based on the results of archival research discussed above, WSA found that neither the residence nor the barn is associated with the lives of people considered important to California's past. As a result, WSA recommends that neither the residence nor barn is eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3. Neither the residence nor barn embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor do they represent the work of an important creative individual or possess high artistic values. The house has been expediently remodeled over time and the barn is simply constructed and lacks architectural detail. They do not reflect a specific aesthetic and the builder used available building materials. As a result, WSA recommends that neither the residence nor barn is eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4. Criterion 4 is not typically applied to built resources, and is not considered in relation to the potential eligibility of the residence and barn at 3289 D Street.

Integrity

As discussed above, in order to be eligible for the CRHR, a resource must meet one or more of the criteria and must also possess "integrity," which includes consideration of the resource's location, design (i.e., site structure), materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The residence and barn at 3289 D Street do not meet any of the criteria discussed above and any further discussion of integrity is not warranted. WSA recommends that neither the residence nor barn at 3289 D Street is eligible for listing in the CRHR.

Assessment of 3291 D Street - Residence and Garage Renovation

Criterion 1. Neither the residence nor rear unit at 3291 D Street is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history. The main residence is loosely associated with the early 20th century development of Alameda County, but does not have an important association with this broad pattern. As a result, WSA recommends that neither the residence nor the rear unit are eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1, as they are not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

Criterion 2. Based on the results of archival research discussed above, WSA found that neither the residence nor the rear unit at 3291 D Street are associated with the lives of people considered important to California's past. As a result, WSA recommends that neither the residence nor rear unit is eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3. Neither the residence nor the rear unit embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor do they represent the work of an important creative individual or possess high artistic values. The house has been expediently remodeled over time and the rear unit incorporates modern materials and lacks architectural detail. As a result, WSA recommends that neither the residence nor the rear unit are eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4. Criterion 4 is not typically applied to built resources, and is not considered in relation to the potential eligibility of the residence and rear unit at 3291 D Street.

Integrity

As discussed above, in order to be eligible for the CRHR, a resource must meet one or more of the criteria and must also possess "integrity," which includes consideration of the resource's location, design (i.e., site structure), materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The residence and rear unit at 3291 D Street do not meet any of the criteria discussed above and any further discussion of integrity is not warranted. WSA recommends that neither the residence nor rear unit at 3291 D Street is eligible for listing in the CRHR.

Assessment of 3247 D Street - Residence and Shed

Criterion 1. Neither the residence nor shed at 3247 D Street is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history. The main residence is loosely associated with the early 20th century development of Alameda County, but does not have an important association with this broad pattern. As a result, WSA

recommends that neither the residence nor the rear unit are eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1, as they are not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

Criterion 2. Based on the results of archival research discussed above, WSA found that neither the residence nor the rear unit at 3247 D Street are associated with the lives of people considered important to California's past. As a result, WSA recommends that neither the residence nor rear unit is eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3. Neither the residence nor the rear unit embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor do they represent the work of an important creative individual or possess high artistic values. The house has been expediently remodeled over time and the rear unit incorporates modern materials and lacks architectural detail. As a result, WSA recommends that neither the residence nor the rear unit is eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4. Criterion 4 is not typically applied to built resources, and is not considered in relation to the potential eligibility of the residence and rear unit at 3247 D Street.

Integrity

As discussed above, in order to be eligible for the CRHR, a resource must meet one or more of the criteria and must also possess "integrity," which includes consideration of the resource's location, design (i.e., site structure), materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The residence and rear unit at 3247 D Street do not meet any of the criteria discussed above and any further discussion of integrity is not warranted. WSA recommends that neither the residence nor rear unit at 3247 D Street is eligible for listing in the CRHR.

Assessment of 3231 D Street - Residence and Garage

Criterion 1. Neither the residence nor garage at 3231 D Street is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. As a result, WSA recommends that neither the residence nor the garage is eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2. Based on the results of archival research discussed above, WSA found that neither the residence nor garage at 3231 D Street is associated with the lives of people considered important to California's past. As a result, WSA recommends that neither the residence nor garage is eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3. Neither the residence nor the garage embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor do they represent the work of an important creative individual or possess high artistic values. As a result, WSA recommends that neither the residence nor the garage is eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4. Criterion 4 is not typically applied to built resources, and is not considered in relation to the potential eligibility of the residence and garage at 3231 D Street.

Integrity

As discussed above, in order to be eligible for the CRHR, a resource must meet one or more of the criteria and must also possess “integrity,” which includes consideration of the resource’s location, design (i.e., site structure), materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The residence and garage at 3231 D Street do not meet any of the criteria discussed above and any further discussion of integrity is not warranted. WSA recommends that neither the residence nor garage at 3231 D Street is eligible for listing in the CRHR.

Since none of the historic built resources are being recommended as eligible for listing in the CRHR, the project will have no significant impact on historic built resources. WSA recommends no further action regarding historic-era built resources.

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Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 Capitol Mall, RM 364
 Sacramento, CA 95814
 (916) 653-4082
 (916) 657-5390 – Fax
 nahc@pacbell.net

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: _____

County _____

USGS Quadrangle _____

Name _____

Township _____ Range _____ Section(s) _____

Company/Firm/Agency: _____

Contact Person: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____ Zip: _____

Phone: _____

Fax: _____

Email: _____

Project Description: _____

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd.
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



September 22, 2015

Allen Estes
William Self Associates, Inc.
61D Avenida De Orinda
Orinda, CA 94563

Via E-mail: aestes@williamself.com
Number of Pages: 2

RE: Bassaro Property 3257 D Street Project, Alameda County

Dear Mr. Estes,

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at dpt_nahc@pacbell.net.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Debbie".

 Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Environmental Specialist III

**Native American Contact
Alameda County
September 22, 2015**

Jakki Kehl
720 North 2nd Street
Patterson, CA 95363
jakkikehl@gmail.com
510-701-3975

Ohlone/Costanoan

Coastanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe
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(909) 629-6081

Ohlone/Costanoan

Katherine Erolinda Perez
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Ohlone/Costanoan
Northern Valley Yokuts
Bay Miwok

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
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Ohlone/Costanoan

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Ohlone/Costanoan

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
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Bay Miwok
Plains Miwok
Patwin

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Ramona Garibay, Representative
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soaprootmo@comcast.net
(510) 972-0645

Ohlone/Costanoan
Bay Miwok
Plains Miwok
Patwin

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Bassaro Property 3257 D Street project, Alameda County



September 30, 2015

Ms. Jakki Kehl
720 North 2nd Street
Patterson, CA 95363

RE: Bassaro Property - 3257 D Street, Castro Valley, CA

Dear Ms. Kehl,

William Self Associates, Inc. (WSA) has been contracted by Bassaro Properties to complete a cultural resource assessment for a new residential development of 16 homes, located in Township 3 South, Range 2 West, Section 11 of the 1993 Hayward 7.5' USGS Quadrangle at the site of 3257 D Street in Castro Valley, California.

We would appreciate receiving any comments you may have regarding cultural resources or sacred sites issues within the immediate project area. If you could provide your comments in writing to the address at the bottom of this letter, or call me, we will make sure the comments are provided to our client as part of this project. We would appreciate a response, at your earliest convenience, should you have information relative to this request. Should you have any questions, I can be reached at (925) 253-9070.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "James M. Allan".

James Allan, Ph.D., RPA
Principal

Attachment: Project Location Map



Photo 1: View south. Survey area trampled by horses, to the east of 3289 D St..



Photo 2: View northwest. The concrete pad and berm at the rear of 3291 D St.



Photo 3: View north. Looking down slope toward D St., showing sparse vegetation.



Photo 4: View northwest, showing plywood shed and parallel bars in southeast corner of parcel.



Photo 5: View northeast of facade of 3289 D Street.



Photo 6: View southeast of facade of 3289 D Street.



Photo 7: View west of rear of 3289 D Street. Rock retaining walls evident.



Photo 8: View northeast of small barn behind 3289 D Street.



Photo 9: View south of facade of 3291 D Street.



Photo 10: View northeast of west elevation of 3291 D Street.



Photo 11. View west of east elevation of 3291 D Street.



Photo 12. View east of facade of renovated garage (now a residence) at 3291 D Street.



Photo 13. View northwest of renovated garage at 3291 D Street.



Photo 14. View southeast of renovated garage at 3291 D Street. Enclosed stairway evident.



Photo 15. View south of facade of 3247 D Street.



Photo 16. View northeast of 3247 D Street. Undermined foundation on west side evident.



Photo 17. View north of rear of residence at 3247 D Street.



Photo 18. View southeast of shed behind 3247 D Street.



Photo 19. View southeast of facade of 3231 D Street.



Photo 20. View southeast with residence at 3231 D Street at left of photo and garage at right.



Photo 21. View north of back of garage and residence at 3231 D Street.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings
Review code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder): 3231 D Street

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

* a. County: Alameda

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hayward Date 1993 T 3S ; R 2 W ; Sec. 11 B.M.

c. Address 3231 D Street City Hayward Zip 94541

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone __, __ mE/ __ mN

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN 417-250-1

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

The residence at 3231 D Street appears to have been built in the mid 20th century and has some of the characteristics of Ranch style architecture that was popular at the time, but in general lacks the design elements that really characterized the style. The single-story residence is built on a slope and has a partial basement. The main body of the residence is finished in stucco and painted light tan. The exterior of the basement is finished with a combination of plywood and horizontal wood plank siding. (see continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): HP2 (Single Family Residence).

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc).

P5. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



*P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #) View southeast of facade of 3231 D Street.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric
 Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Aimee Arrigoni of William Self Associates, Inc., 61d Avenida de Orinda, Orinda, CA

*P9. Date Recorded: October 14, 2015

*P10. Survey Type: Pedestrian

*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none."):

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Resource Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

B1. Historic Name: _____
 B2. Common Name: 3231D Street
 B3. Original Use: Single family residence B4. Present Use: Single family residence
 *B5. Architectural Style: Ranch style (modified)
 *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The residence at 3231 D Street appears to have been built in the mid 20th century and has some of the characteristics of Ranch style architecture that was popular at the time, but in general lacks the design elements that really characterized the style. The single-story residence is built on a slope and has a partial basement. The main body of the residence is finished in stucco and painted light tan.

*B7: Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: Garage

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme n/a Area n/a

Period of Significance n/a Property Type n/a Applicable Criteria n/a

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographical scope. Also address integrity.)

The property at 3231 D Street does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) because it does not appear to have historical significance. This property has been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and does not appear to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

(See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

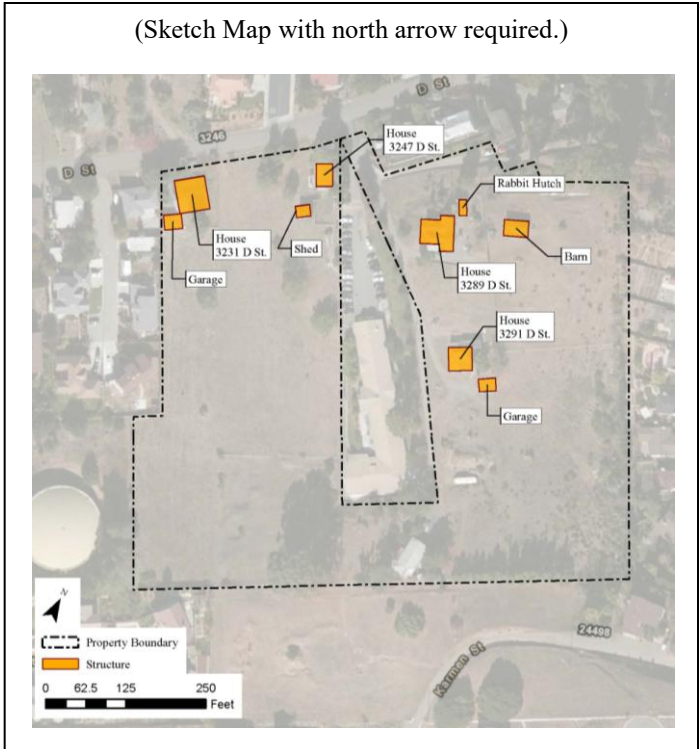
*B12. References:

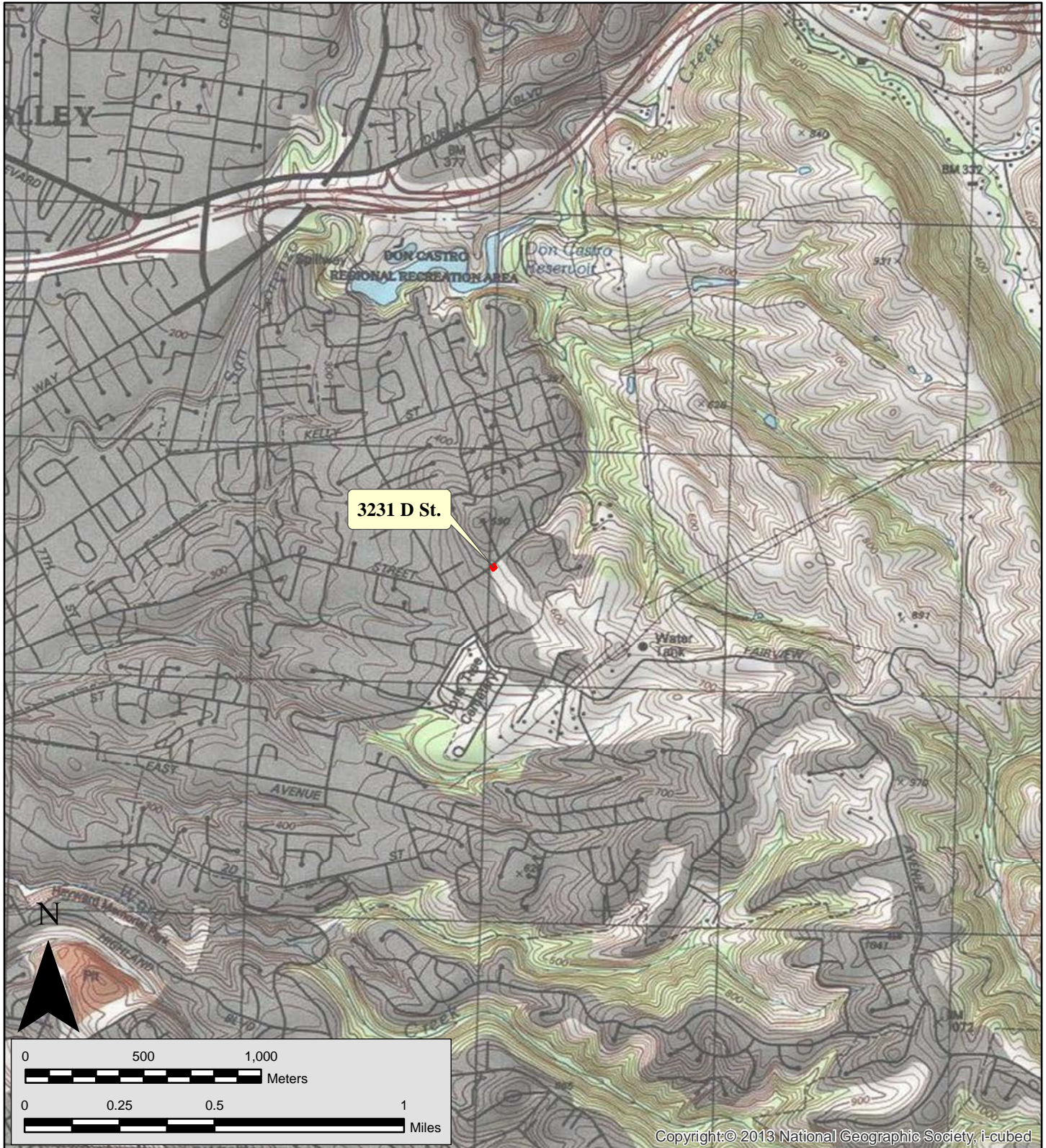
B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Aimee Arrigoni

*Date of Evaluation: October 2015

(This space reserved for official comments.)





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*Recorded by: Aimee Arrigoni

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder): 3231 D Street

Date: October 14, 2015

Continuation Update

*P3a. Description (continued):

The exterior of the basement is finished with a combination of plywood and horizontal wood plank siding. All windows are modern vinyl (some are trimmed in wood painted brown, while others have no trim). The hipped roof is covered in composite shingles and a brick chimney is evident in the central portion of the home. The facade (north elevation) has a large three-part window near the entry door and a shed style overhang supported by wood posts extends across the facade (posts painted to match window trim). The entry is accessed via a concrete path and a wrought iron gate mounted on a masonry brick wall defines the front edge of the yard. The side entry (west elevation) is accessed via eight wood steps and the enclosed side entry is covered with a shed style roof that extends from the primary roof.

A detached wood garage with a hipped roof is located at the end of the driveway located along that the west edge of the residence (Photo 1). The garage is painted white and is finished with horizontal plank siding. It has a large wood garage door and several small additions have been made on the east side.

*B10. Significance (continued):

Evaluation:

Criterion 1. Neither the residence nor garage at 3231 D Street is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage. As a result, WSA recommends that neither the residence nor the garage are eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2. Neither the residence nor garage at 3231 D Street appear to be associated with the lives of people considered important to California's past. As a result, WSA recommends that neither the residence nor garage are eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3. Neither the residence nor the garage embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor do they represent the work of an important creative individual or possess high artistic values. As a result, WSA recommends that neither the residence nor the garage are eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Integrity

As discussed above, in order to be eligible for the CRHR, a resource must meet one or more of the criteria and must also possess "integrity," which includes consideration of the resource's location, design (i.e., site structure), materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The residence and garage at 3231 D Street do not meet any of the criteria discussed above and any further discussion of integrity is not warranted. WSA recommends that neither the residence nor garage at 3231 D Street is eligible for listing in the CRHR.



Photo 1. View north of back of garage and residence at 3231 D Street.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings

Review code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder): 3247 D Street

P1. Other Identifier: _____

***P2.** Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

* a. County: Alameda

***b.** USGS 7.5' Quad Hayward Date 1993 T 3S ; R 2 W ; Sec. 11 B.M.

c. Address 3247 D Street City Hayward Zip 94541

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone __, __ mE/ __ mN

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN 417-240-1

***P3a.** Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

The single-story house at 3247 D Street was built in the California Bungalow style, a builder's simplification of the Craftsman bungalow that was popular between ca. 1905 and 1925. It embraced basic Craftsman forms like the covered porch and gently pitched broad gables, but was built with a simpler level of detail. The residence retains many original features, such as its rectangular plan, the gabled roof above the porch that mimics the primary roof, the square columns at the corners of the porch, the small porch railing, and the three-part windows that flank the front entry door. (see continuation sheet)

***P3b.** Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): HP2 (Single Family Residence).

***P4.** Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc).

P5. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



***P5b.** Description of Photo (view, date, accession #) View south of facade of 3247 D Street.

***P6.** Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric
 Both

***P7.** Owner and Address:

***P8.** Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Aimee Arrigoni of William Self Associates, Inc., 61d Avenida de Orinda, Orinda, CA

***P9.** Date Recorded: October 14, 2015

***P10.** Survey Type: Pedestrian

***P11.** Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none."):

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Resource Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

B1. Historic Name: _____
 B2. Common Name: 3247 D Street
 B3. Original Use: Single family residence B4. Present Use: Single family residence
 *B5. Architectural Style: California Bungalow.
 *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

The single-story house was built in the California Bungalow style, a builder's simplification of the Craftsman bungalow that was popular between ca. 1905 and 1925. It embraced basic Craftsman forms like the covered porch and gently pitched broad gables, but was built with a simpler level of detail. The residence retains many original features, such as its rectangular plan, the gabled roof above the porch that mimics the primary roof, the square columns at the corners of the porch, the small porch railing, and the three-part windows that flank the front entry door.

*B7: Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: Shed

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme n/a Area n/a

Period of Significance n/a Property Type n/a Applicable Criteria n/a

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographical scope. Also address integrity.)

The property at 3247 D Street does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) because it does not appear to have historical significance. This property has been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and does not appear to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

(See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

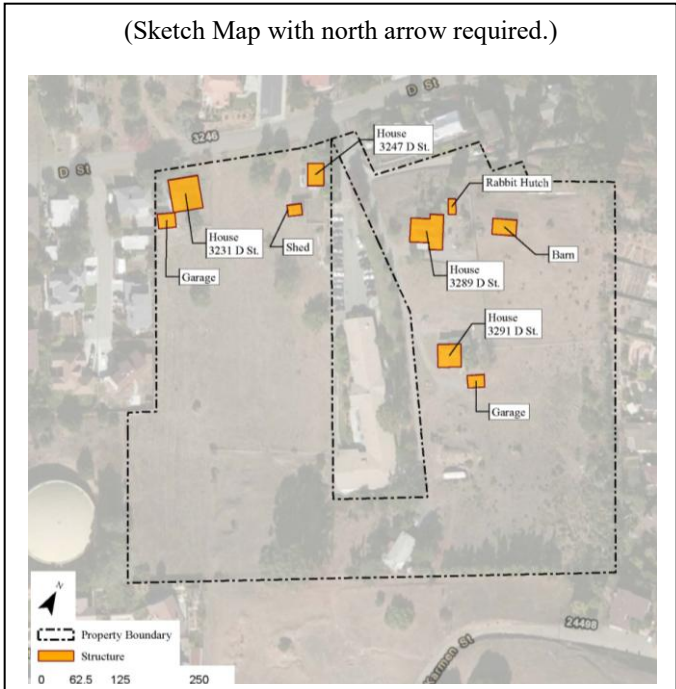
*B12. References:

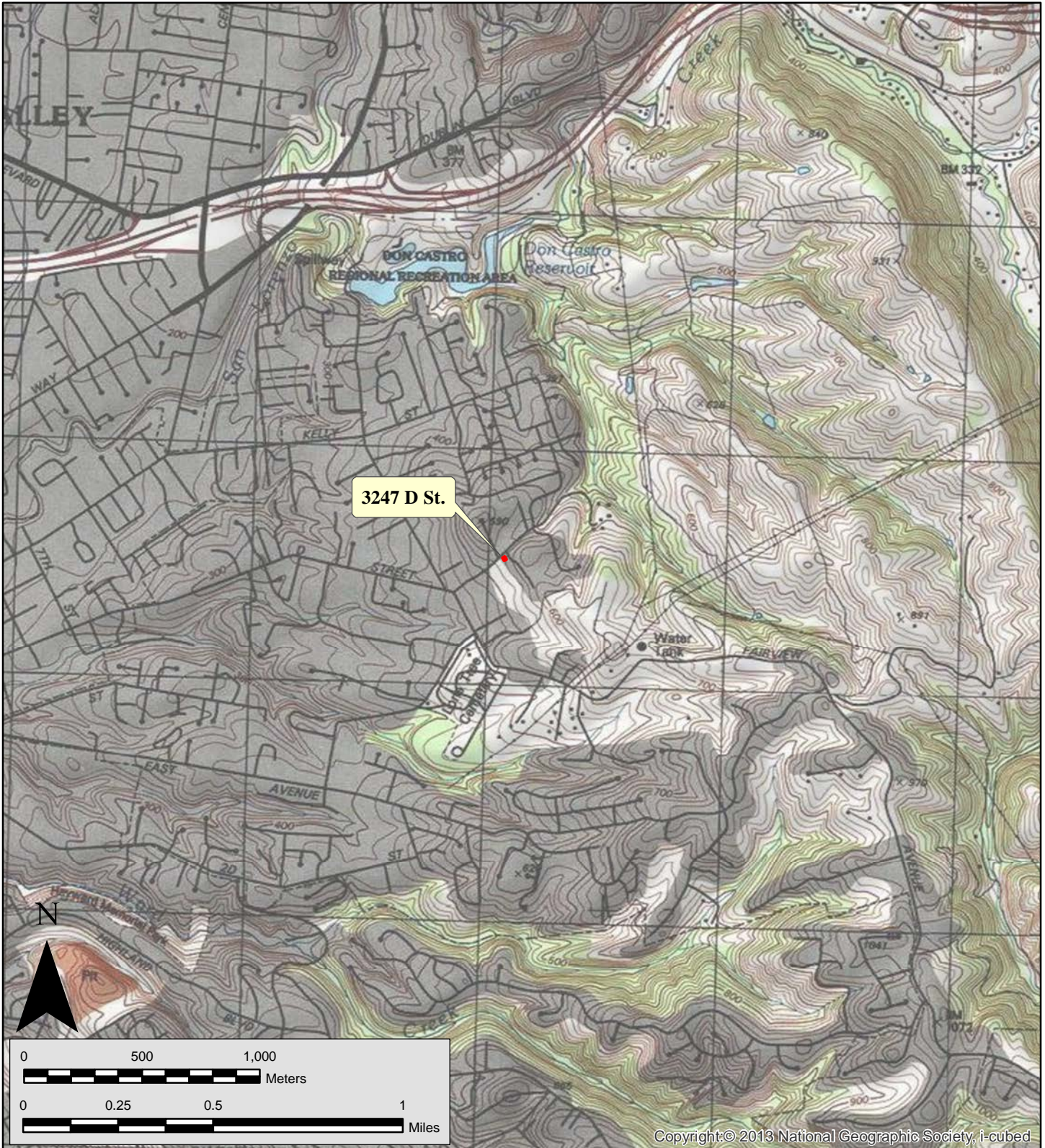
B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Aimee Arrigoni

*Date of Evaluation: October 2015

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*Recorded by: Aimee Arrigoni

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder): 3247 D Street

Date: October 14, 2015

Continuation Update

*P3a. Description (continued):

Today the front entry is covered with a security door, the house is painted light turquoise with a darker turquoise trim, and the roof is covered in composite shingles. The wood steps that access the raised porch have replaced the original staircase. Below the wood staircase, however, are several low stone steps that lead to the road. They are consistent with stones used in the front of the home to define planting areas. The exterior is covered in lapped horizontal wood siding and the rafters are enclosed on the gabled ends and exposed on the long sides of the residence. A small addition with a shed style roof has been added to the south side (rear) of the residence. A brick chimney pierces the roofline near the rear of the home. A basement underlies the residence and the foundation has been compromised in the southwest corner where the slope has given way and the concrete footing has been undermined. There is a small brick patio at the rear entry and wood retaining walls in the sloped backyard.

A wood-framed shed covered in corrugated metal has been built behind the residence (Photo 1). It has metal windows and the portion of the shed not supported by the sloping ground beneath it has been braced with modern pressure treated lumber.

*B10. Significance (continued):

Evaluation:

Criterion 1. Neither the residence nor shed at 3247 D Street is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history. The main residence is loosely associated with the early 20th century development of Alameda County, but does not have an important association with this broad pattern. As a result, WSA recommends that neither the residence nor the rear unit are eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1, as they are not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

Criterion 2. Neither the residence nor the rear unit at 3247 D Street appear to be associated with the lives of people considered important to California's past. As a result, WSA recommends that neither the residence nor rear unit are eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3. Neither the residence nor the rear unit embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor do they represent the work of an important creative individual or possess high artistic values. The house has been expediently remodeled over time and the rear unit incorporates modern materials and lacks architectural detail. As a result, WSA recommends that neither the residence nor the rear unit are eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Integrity

As discussed above, in order to be eligible for the CRHR, a resource must meet one or more of the criteria and must also possess "integrity," which includes consideration of the resource's location, design (i.e., site structure), materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The residence and rear unit at 3247 D Street do not meet any of the criteria discussed above and any further discussion of integrity is not warranted. WSA recommends that neither the residence nor rear unit at 3247 D Street is eligible for listing in the CRHR.



Photo 1. View southeast of shed behind 3247 D Street.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings

Review code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder): 3289 D Street

P1. Other Identifier: _____

***P2.** Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

* a. County: Alameda

***b.** USGS 7.5' Quad Hayward Date 1993 T 3S ; R 2 W ; Sec. 11 B.M.

c. Address 3289 D Street City Hayward Zip 94541

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone __, __ mE/ __ mN

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN 417-240-12-4

***P3a.** Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

The two-story residence at 3289 D Street was likely originally built in the early 20th century, although it has been so heavily modified since it's date of construction that the original building is virtually unrecognizable. The west elevation, or facade of the home, incorporates gabled, hipped, and shed style rooflines, all remnants of various additions. Exterior finishes include faux stone veneer, brick, and two styles and colors of metal siding (white lapped and green board and batten). The exterior chimney and brick veneer on the north side of the home may be remnants of the original structure.

***P3b.** Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): HP2 (Single Family Residence).

***P4.** Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc).

P5. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



***P5b.** Description of Photo (view, date, accession #) View of front of structure, facing northeast.

***P6.** Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both

***P7.** Owner and Address:

***P8.** Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Aimee Arrigoni of William Self Associates, Inc., 61d Avenida de Orinda, Orinda, CA

***P9.** Date Recorded: October 14, 2015

***P10.** Survey Type: Pedestrian

***P11.** Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none."):

***Attachments:** NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Resource Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

B1. Historic Name: _____
 B2. Common Name: 3289 D Street
 B3. Original Use: Single family residence B4. Present Use: Single family residence
 *B5. Architectural Style: Undetermined.
 *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Built in early 20th century. The two-story structure has been so heavily modified since it's date of construction so that the original building is virtually unrecognizable.

*B7: Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: Barn
 B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme n/a Area n/a
 Period of Significance n/a Property Type n/a Applicable Criteria n/a
 (Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographical scope. Also address integrity.)

The property at 3289 D Street does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) because it does not appear to have historical significance. This property has been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and does not appear to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

(See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

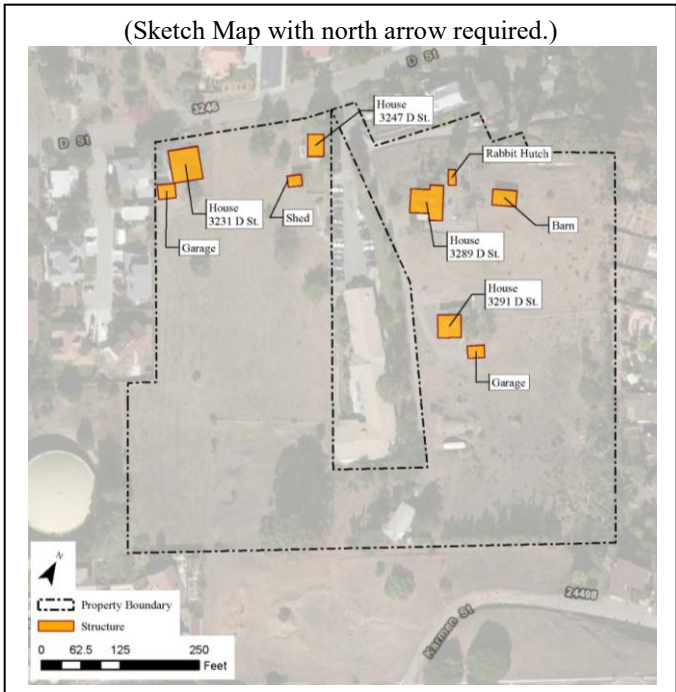
*B12. References:

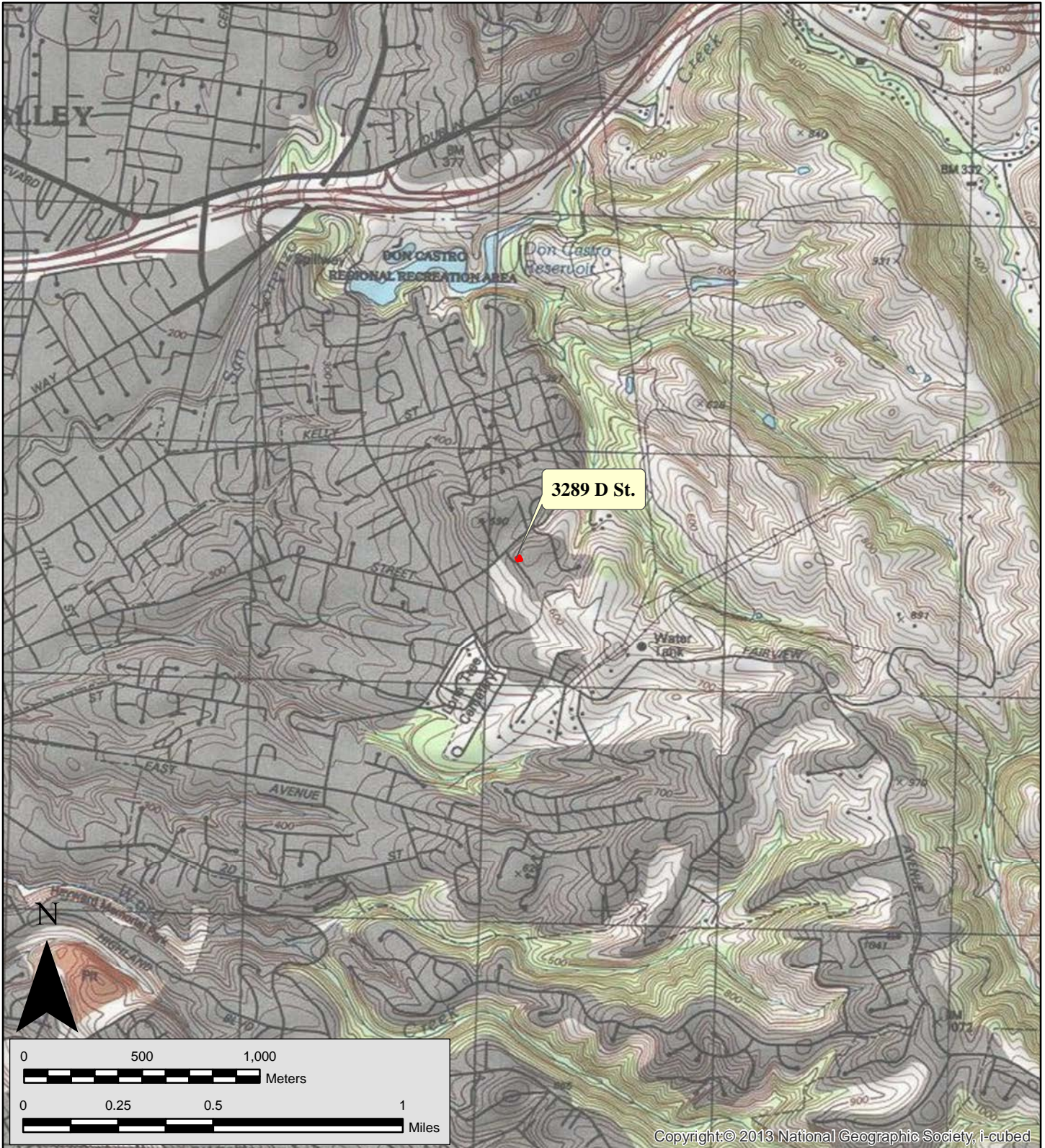
B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Aimee Arrigoni

*Date of Evaluation: October 2015

(This space reserved for official comments.)





*P3a. Description (continued):

The roof is finished in composite shingles and the window awnings that appear to be homemade have been constructed out of unpainted corrugated metal. Like the awnings, the addition on the south side of the home does not appear to have been constructed by a professional. It combines green plastic corrugated sheets (often used on carport roofs) and strips of glass as structural material to form what may have been used as a greenhouse or sunroom on the second floor. Both the handrail on the concrete side porch (north side) and the support column at the covered front porch have been expediently constructed out of metal pipe. The north side entry is also shaded by corrugated plastic sheets. Entrance doors are covered with security doors. Windows include a combination of fixed multi-pane wood windows, opaque amber glass windows, and modern aluminum sliders. A basement underlies the first floor and the floorboards of the first story are flush with the windowsill visible. A low, covered wood-frame shade structure, possibly used for chickens or rabbits, is located at the rear of the home and is no longer structurally sound. The rock retaining walls along the driveway to the south of the home as well as the rock retaining walls that terrace the yard at the rear of the home are likely remnants of early landscaping efforts.

The barn to the northeast of the residence at 3289 D Street is accessed via the driveway that runs along the south side of the home (Photo 1). While they are located on the same parcel, the barn is separated from the residence by a chain link fence. At the time of the survey, horse feed was being stored in the barn and four horses had access to both a portion of the barn and the open pasture within the Project area to the south. The small barn is side gabled and rectangular in plan. Rafters are exposed along the two long sides and closed along the gabled ends. The barn is wood-framed and covered with horizontal wood planks (1x4 in.), which, in turn, are covered with a composite material that mimics a brick pattern. The composite has deteriorated in many locations, leaving the wood exposed. An internal wall divides the barn. The south side of the roof is covered with various colors of composite shingles and the north side is covered with corrugated sheet metal. There is one working door on the facade (south elevation), while one opening is covered with plywood and the other is secured with a single section of chain link fence. Vertical trim under the gable and a 3-lite wood window characterize the west elevation. The doors and window on the north elevation have been patched or covered over with makeshift materials, although there is a working door made of plywood on the east side.

*B10. Significance (continued):

Evaluation:

Criterion 1. Neither the residence nor the barn at 3289 D Street is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history. They are loosely associated with the early 20th century development of Alameda County, but do not have an important association with this broad pattern. As a result, WSA recommends that neither the residence nor barn are eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1, as they are not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

Criterion 2. Neither the residence nor the barn appear to be associated with the lives of people considered important to California's past. As a result, WSA recommends that neither the residence nor barn are eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3. Neither the residence nor barn embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor do they represent the work of an important creative individual or possess high artistic values. The house has been expediently remodeled over time and the barn is simply constructed and lacks architectural detail. They do not reflect a specific aesthetic and the builder used available building materials. As a result, WSA recommends that neither the residence nor barn are eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Integrity

As discussed above, in order to be eligible for the CRHR, a resource must meet one or more of the criteria and must also possess "integrity," which includes consideration of the resource's location, design (i.e., site structure), materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The residence and barn at 3289 D Street do not meet any of the criteria discussed above and any further discussion of integrity is not warranted. WSA recommends that neither the residence nor barn at 3289 D Street is eligible for listing in the CRHR.



Photo 1. View northeast of small barn behind 3289 D Street.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings
Review code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

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*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder): 3291 D Street

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

* a. County: Alameda

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Hayward Date 1993 T 3S ; R 2 W ; Sec. 11 B.M.

c. Address 3291 D Street City Hayward Zip 94541

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone __, __ mE/ __ mN

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate): APN 417-240-5

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

The original portion of 3291 D Street was likely built in the early 20th century and appears to have been a single-story residence with a rectangular plan and a dormer on at least one side of the hipped roof (today only the dormer on the west side survives). Since that time, it has been heavily modified and no longer reflects its original form or design elements. The residence was originally finished with horizontal grooved wood plank siding. Portions of the siding are visible on three sides of the home. The main entry is accessed via three concrete steps. The most prominent addition to the building since the original construction occupies much of the north elevation (facade) and is covered with a shed style roof. (See continuation sheet)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes): HP2 (Single Family Residence).

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc).

P5. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



*P5b. Description of Photo (view, date, accession #) View south of facade of 3291 D Street.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric
 Both

*P7. Owner and Address:

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Aimee Arrigoni of William Self Associates, Inc., 61d Avenida de Orinda, Orinda, CA

*P9. Date Recorded: October 14, 2015

*P10. Survey Type: Pedestrian

*P11. Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none."):

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Resource Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

B1. Historic Name: _____
 B2. Common Name: 3291 D Street
 B3. Original Use: Single family residence B4. Present Use: Single family residence
 *B5. Architectural Style: Undetermined.

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)
Built in early 20th century. The single-story structure appears to originally have had a rectangular plan and a dormer on at least one side of the hipped roof (today only the dormer on the west side survives). Since that time, it has been heavily modified and no longer reflects its original form or design elements.

*B7: Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: Garage

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme n/a Area n/a

Period of Significance n/a Property Type n/a Applicable Criteria n/a

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographical scope. Also address integrity.)

The property at 3291 D Street does not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) because it does not appear to have historical significance. This property has been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and does not appear to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

(See Continuation Sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

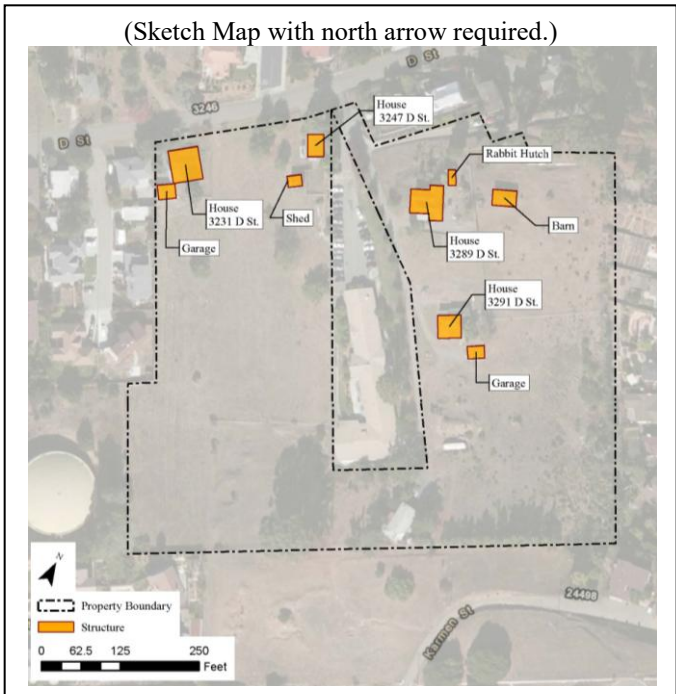
*B12. References:

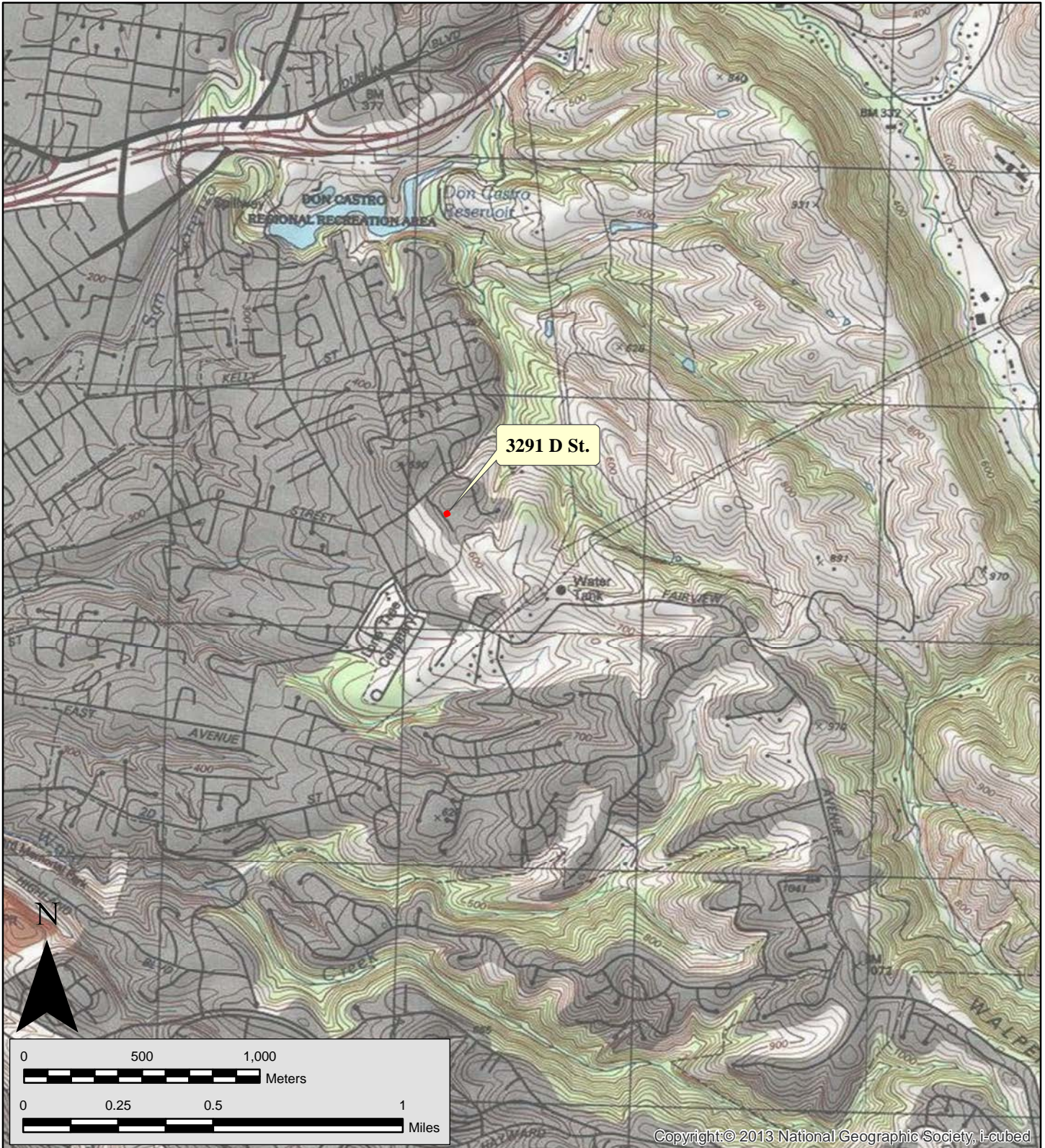
B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Aimee Arrigoni

*Date of Evaluation: October 2015

(This space reserved for official comments.)





*P3a. Description (continued):

The residence was originally finished with horizontal grooved wood plank siding. Portions of the siding are visible on three sides of the home. The main entry is accessed via three concrete steps. The most prominent addition to the building since the original construction occupies much of the north elevation (facade) and is covered with a shed style roof. The addition on the north side is covered with various types of wood plank siding, including plywood sheets that mimic vertical siding. Both the hipped and shed style portions of the roof are now covered in composite shingles. On the facade, entry doors and window trim are painted a faded red. On other portions of the residence it is painted brown. The body of the home is painted light beige. Virtually all windows (with the exception of the surviving window in the dormer) have been replaced with black metal sliders. There is a small raised wood deck along the east side at the entry door. Two small additions with shed style roofs have been constructed at the southeast corner of the home. A basement underlies the residence.

A second structure has been constructed at the rear of the main residence (Photo 1). Originally permitted as a garage, it was ultimately finished as an expediently constructed rental unit. It is two-stories and finished in stucco (painted tan) with no trim around the window and door openings. The entry door is a modern wood door with decorative leaded glass and the secondary entry door is a hollow metal door. The building is front gabled with a shed extension to the north. All windows are modern metal sliders. The interior is unfinished (plywood floors). Like the main residence at 3291 D Street, the quality of craftsmanship is extremely low (the handrail of an enclosed staircase partially protrudes through an exterior wall, etc.). The date of construction on the unpermitted residence is not known, but appears to have been relatively recent.

*B10. Significance (continued):

Evaluation:

Criterion 1. Neither the residence nor rear unit at 3291 D Street is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history. The main residence is loosely associated with the early 20th century development of Alameda County, but does not have an important association with this broad pattern. As a result, WSA recommends that neither the residence nor the rear unit are eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1, as they are not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

Criterion 2. Neither the residence nor the rear unit at 3291 D Street appear to be associated with the lives of people considered important to California's past. As a result, WSA recommends that neither the residence nor rear unit are eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3. Neither the residence nor the rear unit embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, nor do they represent the work of an important creative individual or possess high artistic values. The house has been expediently remodeled over time and the rear unit incorporates modern materials and lacks architectural detail. As a result, WSA recommends that neither the residence nor the rear unit are eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Integrity

As discussed above, in order to be eligible for the CRHR, a resource must meet one or more of the criteria and must also possess "integrity," which includes consideration of the resource's location, design (i.e., site structure), materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The residence and rear unit at 3291 D Street do not meet any of the criteria discussed above and any further discussion of integrity is not warranted. WSA recommends that neither the residence nor rear unit at 3291 D Street is eligible for listing in the CRHR.



Photo 1. View east of facade of renovated garage (now a residence) at 3291 D Street.