

Appendix C: Cultural Resources Background
Report

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**A Cultural Resources Survey for the
Quarry Park Master Plan
Saratoga, Santa Clara County, California**

Vicki R. Beard, M.A./RPA

July 2, 2013



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Quarry Park Master Plan
Saratoga, Santa Clara County, California**

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ABSTRACT

Tom Origer & Associates conducted a cultural resources survey for the City of Saratoga's Quarry Park Master Plan in Santa Clara County, California, as requested by The Planning Center | DC&E. The study area is located about two miles southwest of the City of Saratoga's civic center. It includes two parcels (APN 503-48-045 and 517-32-001) comprising 63.35 acres on the south side of Highway 9. This study was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

The study included archival research at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University (NWIC File No.12-1506), examination of the library and files of Tom Origer & Associates, contact with the Native American Heritage Commission, and field inspection of the project area. Field survey found no prehistoric resources within the study area. The remains of a 20th century quarry and a mid-20th century recreation area were identified and documented during this study. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at the offices of Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 13-047).

Synopsis

Project: Quarry Park Master Plan
Location: Highway 9, Saratoga, Santa Clara County, California
APN: 503-48-045 and 517-32-001
Quadrangle: Cupertino and Castle Rock Ridge, California 7.5' series
Study Type: Mixed-strategy survey
Scope: 63.35 acres
Finds: Historical quarry remains and mid-20th century recreational area

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INTRODUCTION

This report describes a cultural resources survey of the Quarry Park Master Plan Area in Santa Clara County, California (Figure 1), as requested by The Planning Center | DC&E. The project is located about two miles southwest of the City of Saratoga's civic center, and includes 63.35 acres on the south side of Highway 9. The City of Saratoga acquired the property from the County of Santa Clara for open space and recreational use. The study was designed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act. Documentation pertaining to this study is on file at Tom Origer & Associates (File No. 13-044).

REGULATORY CONTEXT

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that cultural resources be considered during the environmental review process. This is accomplished by an inventory of resources within a study area and by assessing the potential that cultural resources could be affected by development.

This cultural resources survey was designed to satisfy environmental issues specified in the CEQA and its guidelines (Title 14 CCR §15064.5) by: (1) identifying all cultural resources within the project area; (2) offering a preliminary significance evaluation of the identified cultural resources; (3) assessing resource vulnerability to effects that could arise from project activities; and (4) offering suggestions designed to protect resource integrity, as warranted.

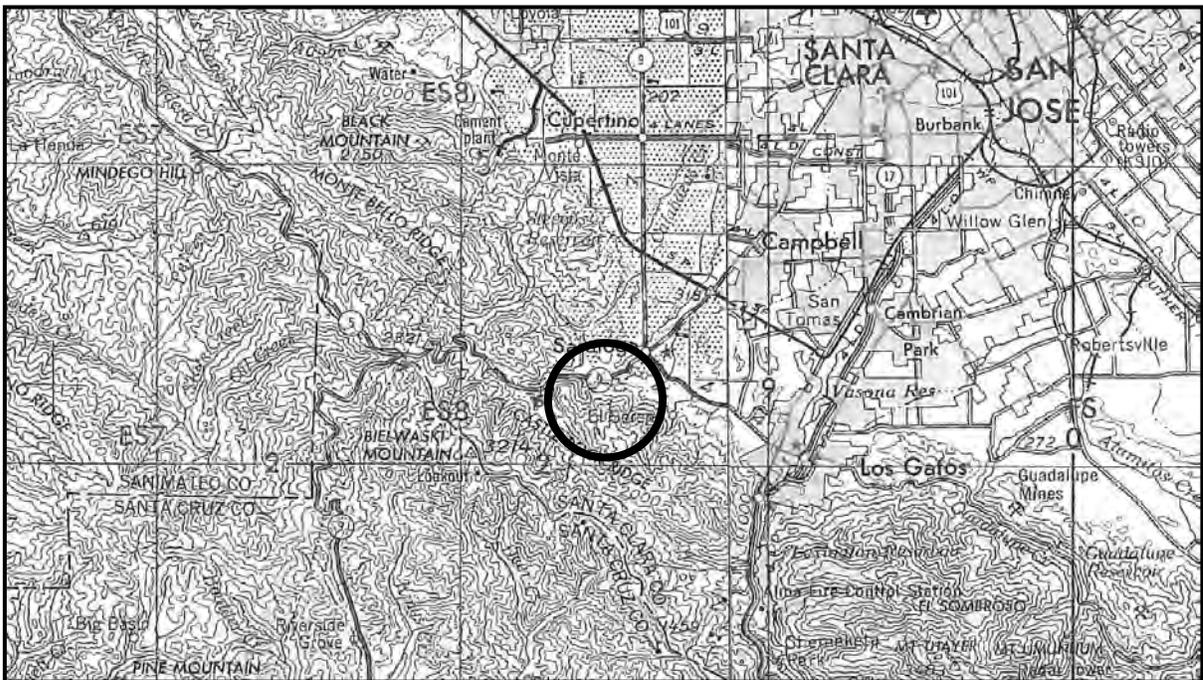


Figure 1. Project vicinity (adapted from the 1960 San Francisco and San Jose 1:250,000-scale USGS maps).

Resource Definitions

Cultural resources are classified by the State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) as sites, buildings, structures, objects and districts, and each is described by OHP (1995) as follows.

Site. A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.

Building. A building, such as a house, barn, church, hotel, or similar construction, is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. "Building" may also be used to refer to a historically and functionally related unit, such as a courthouse and jail, or a house and barn.

Structure. The term "structure" is used to distinguish from buildings those functional constructions made usually for purposes other than creating human shelter.

Object. The term "object" is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment.

District. A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.

Significance Criteria

When a project might affect a cultural resource, the project proponent is required to conduct an assessment to determine whether the effect may be one that is significant. Consequently, it is necessary to determine the importance of resources that could be affected. The importance of a resource is measured in terms of criteria for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources (Title 14 CCR, §4852) as listed below. A resource may be important if it meets any one of the criteria below, or if it is already listed on the California Register of Historical Resources or a local register of historical resources.

An important historical resource is one which:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the pre-history or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, eligibility for the California Register requires that a resource retains sufficient integrity to convey a sense of its significance or importance. Seven elements are considered key in considering a property's integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The OHP advocates that all historical resources over 45 years old be recorded for inclusion in the OHP filing system (OHP 1995:2), although professional judgment is urged in determining whether a resource warrants documentation.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND SETTING

Study Area Location and Description

The study area is located in northwestern Santa Clara County, two miles southwest of the city of Saratoga, as shown on the Cupertino and Castle Rock Ridge, California 7.5' USGS quadrangles (Figure 2). It includes 64.35 acres of wooded uplands on the south side of Highway 9 (Big Basin Way).

Geologically, this area consists of rocks of the Jurassic and Cretaceous Franciscan Formation that range from 205 to 65 million old. Included in the Franciscan Formation are greywacke sandstone, shale, chert, and conglomerates (Jenkins and Burnett 1961). Soils mapped for the study area are primarily those of the Katykat-Mouser-Sanikara complex (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2013). Soils associated with this complex are well-drained loam and gravelly, sandy loam found on slopes ranging from 30 to 50 percent. In an uncultivated state, these soils support the growth of annual grasses, poison oak, California live oak, bay laurel, and buckeye. Historically, parcels with these soils have been used for wildlife habitat, watershed, and recreation.

Cultural Setting

Prehistoric

Archaeological evidence indicates that human occupation of California began at least 12,000 years ago (Fredrickson 1984:506). Early occupants appear to have had an economy based largely on hunting, with limited exchange, and social structures based on extended family units. Later, milling technology and an inferred acorn economy were introduced. This diversification of economy appears coeval with the development of sedentism, population growth, and expansion. Sociopolitical complexity and status distinctions based on wealth are also observable in the archaeological record, as evidenced by an increased range and distribution of trade goods (e.g., shell beads, obsidian tool stone), which are possible indicators of both status and increasingly complex exchange systems.

Ethnographic

At the time of European settlement, the study area was included in the territory controlled by the Ohlone, who are also referred to as Costanoans (Levy 1978:485-495). The Ohlone were hunter-gatherers who lived in rich environments that allowed for dense populations with complex social structures (Levy 1978:485-495; Kroeber 1925:462-473). They settled in large, permanent villages about which were distributed seasonal camps and task-specific sites. Primary village sites were occupied throughout the year and other sites were visited in order to procure particular resources that were especially abundant or available only during certain seasons. Sites often were situated near fresh water sources and in ecotones where plant life and animal life were diverse and abundant.

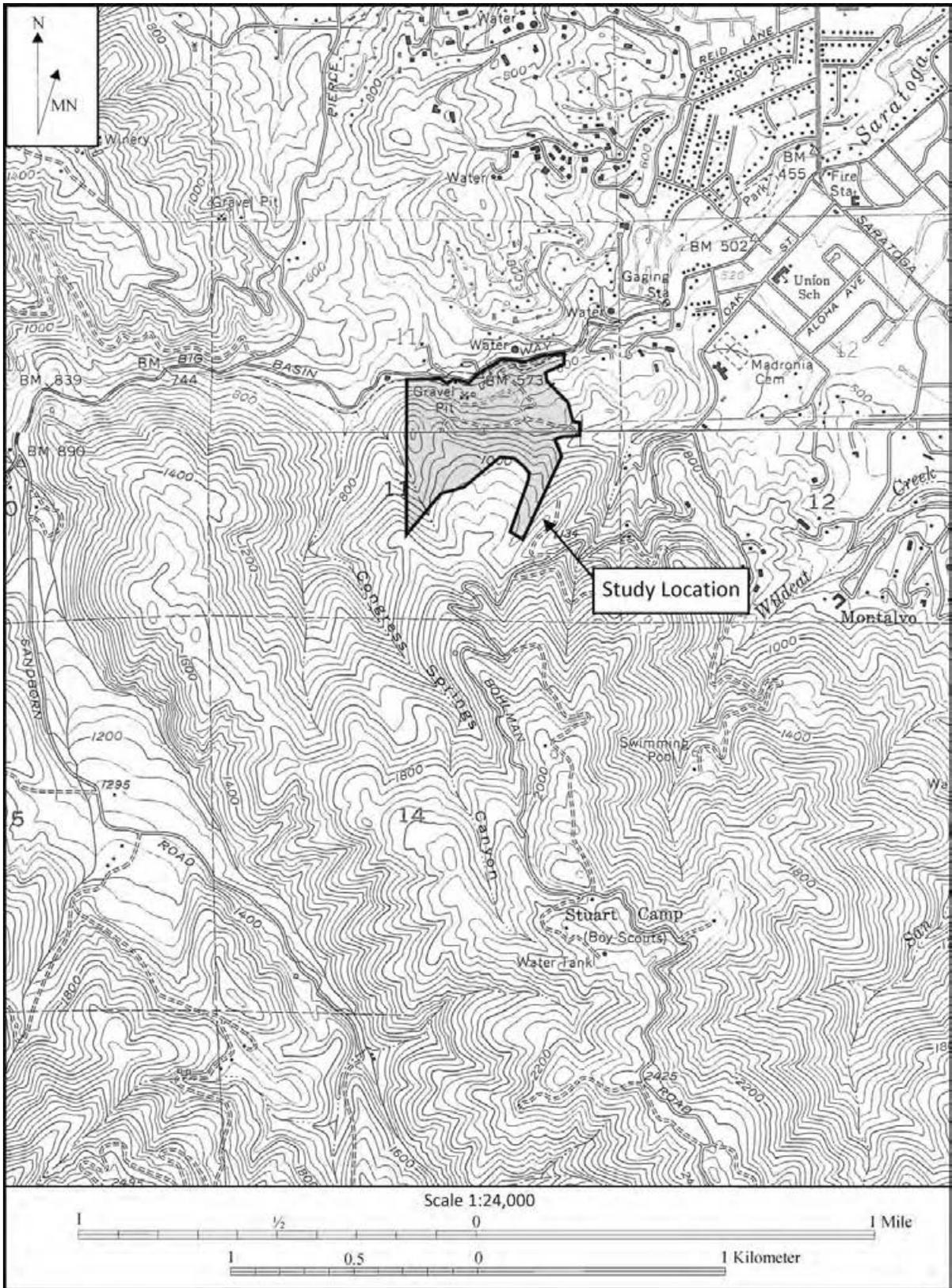


Figure 2. Study location (adapted from the USGS 1980 Cupertino and 1955 Castle Rock Ridge 7.5' maps).

Historical

Saratoga began with the opening of a sawmill in 1848 by William Campbell. Campbell's mill was located two miles east of the present city of Saratoga. During the 1850s, the mill was leased by Martin McCarthy, who then built a toll road to the Santa Clara Valley and founded the town of McCarthysville. In the 1850s, Jud Caldwell discovered mineral springs east of Saratoga and these were developed as Pacific Congress Springs, named for the famous Congress Springs in Saratoga, New York, because the waters had very similar mineral contents. Having changed its name more than once over the previous 15 years, the town was finally named Saratoga in 1865, the same year that a hotel was built at Pacific Congress Springs. The resort proved so popular that the Peninsular Railroad Company ran a spur to the hotel from Saratoga (Figure 2), where travelers could connect with the Southern Pacific Railroad.



Figure 3. Postcard from the turn of the 20th century showing electric railway to Congress Springs.

The resort springs emanated from a canyon just west of the current study area, and the mineral content of the spring water was due in part to the limestone through which it passed. This same limestone brought about another important industry in Saratoga. Within the current study area, limestone was mined and kilns were used to produce lime for use in gold and silver mining during the mid-1850s. In 1956, John Hutchinson took over the operation and ran the kiln for about two years before focusing his efforts on farming. He would later become a merchant in nearby Saratoga Village, but the property remained in the Hutchinson family until near the end of the century.

STUDY PROCEDURES AND RESULTS

Archival Study Procedures

Archival research included examination of the library and project files at Tom Origer & Associates. A review (NWIC File No. 12-1506) was completed of the archaeological site base maps and records, survey reports, and other materials on file at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC), Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park. Sources of information included but were not limited to the current listings of properties on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Historical Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), and California Points of Historical Interest as listed in the Office of Historic Preservation's *Historic Property Directory* (OHP 2012).

The State Office of Historic Preservation has determined that structures in excess of 45 years of age should be considered to be potentially important resources, and former building and structure locations could be potentially important historic archaeological sites. Archival research included an examination of historical maps to gain insight into the nature and extent of historical development in the general vicinity, and especially within and adjacent to the study area. Maps ranged from hand-drawn maps of the 1800s to topographic quadrangles issued by the United States Geological Survey (USGS). Included were General Land Office (GLO) survey plats and early USGS topographic maps.

Archival Study Results

A search of the archaeological base maps at the NWIC found no previous survey and no recorded resources within the project area. Surveys of nearby lands included those by Chavez (1978), Flynn and Roop (1978), Archaeological Resource Management (2000), and Zogg, Pape, and Bryne (2009). As a result of the Flynn and Roop survey, a bedrock mortar (CA-SCL-367) and remains of the Pacific Congress Springs resort (CA-SCL-368H) were identified, and records were completed by S. Kerr (1979a, 1979b). In 2009, Zogg *et al.* further documented the resort and added the Hakone Gardens (P-43-2394) to the number of known resources within a one-half mile radius of the current project area. A fourth nearby resource is CA-SCL-65, a prehistoric habitation site first recorded by L. King in 1973. None of these resources appear to extend onto the Quarry Park property.

There are no reported ethnographic sites within or near the project area (Kroeber 1925; Levy 1985:485).

Review of historical maps found that there was one building on the property in 1899 (USGS 1899).

There are no federally recognized historic properties within the study area (OHP 2012). Hakone Garden, located on the parcel east of the study area, was determined eligible for the National Register in 1998. Additionally, the following entry describes California Historical Landmark No. 435:

No. 435 SARATOGA - The Anza exploring party passed through the Saratoga area March 25, 1776. Lumbering in the mountains, which began in 1847 and continued many years, brought the area's first settlers in 1850. Among other industries established were a lime quarry (1850s), grist mill (1854), tannery (1863), paper mill (1868), and paste-board mill (1870). Pacific Congress Springs was a popular resort from 1866 to 1942. Farmers here pioneered in fruit industry and held Blossom Festivals beginning in 1900, after the end of a drought. [OHP 2013].

Native American Contact

A letter was sent to the State of California's Native American Heritage Commission seeking information from the sacred lands files, which track Native American cultural resources, and the names of Native American individuals and groups that would be appropriate to contact regarding this project. The Native American Heritage Commission replied with a letter dated June 5, 2013, in which they indicated that the sacred land file has no information about the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area.

Letters were also sent to the following Native American groups and individuals:

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area
Amah/Mutsun Tribal Band
The Ohlone Indian Tribe
Trina Marine Ruano Family
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Jakki Kehl
Katherine Erolinda Perez
Linda Yamane

A log of contact efforts is provided at the end of this report (Appendix A), along with copies of correspondence. No comments have been received as of the date of this report.

Field Survey Procedures

A mixed-strategy field survey was completed by Vicki Beard, Eileen Barrow, and Yesenia Chavez on June 12, 2013. Field survey was intensive in areas where the land was flat or gently sloped, and where the presence of environmental attributes such as springs, meadows, ridge crests, benches, and terraces marked the area as having higher archaeological sensitivity. Less attention was given to moderate and steeply-sloped areas, although all areas were visually scanned. Mapped or otherwise known areas of historical use were also sought out. Visibility ranged from good to poor with vegetation being the chief hindrance. Where needed, hoes were used to clear small patches of vegetation so that the ground surface could be inspected.

Prehistoric archaeological site indicators expected to be found in the region include but are not limited to: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; slabs and handstones, and mortars and pestles; and locally darkened soils containing some of the previously listed items plus fragments of bone, shellfish, and fire affected stones. Historic period site indicators generally include: fragments of glass, ceramic, and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations and discrete trash deposits (e.g., wells, privy pits, dumps).

Field Survey Results

No prehistoric resources were found.

Several features of the 20th century quarry were found, primarily in the north-central part of the property (Figure 4). The concrete base of the processing/loading building sits at the base of the hill, just south of the highway. Upslope from this feature is a concrete structure with projecting I-beams that was part of the crusher foundation. A small concrete building was found nearby, as was a concrete-

lined tunnel leading into the hillside. The tunnel has a rectangular opening and is closed with opposing wooden doors. Water seeps from around the tunnel opening and a rock-lined drainage funnels the water toward a picnic area. Upslope from these features is quarry machinery that rides on a track. A road leading to a second concrete-lined tunnel is further upslope. This tunnel was blocked with a wrought iron gate. A dam and a covered, concrete reservoir were found near the central part of the property.

Interspersed with the quarry structures on the hillside above the loading facility are picnic grounds where rock retaining walls and platforms define discreet picnic and barbeque areas. These features were constructed during the 1960s by county road workers. Rocks used to create the structures appear to be native to the site. Pieces of quarry equipment were used to create barbeque pits and were incorporated into the landscaping. A rock grotto is located on the slope below the picnic ground and above the loading facility. Sprinkler heads and faucets were observed in this area and it assumed that these were supplied with water from the reservoir noted above.

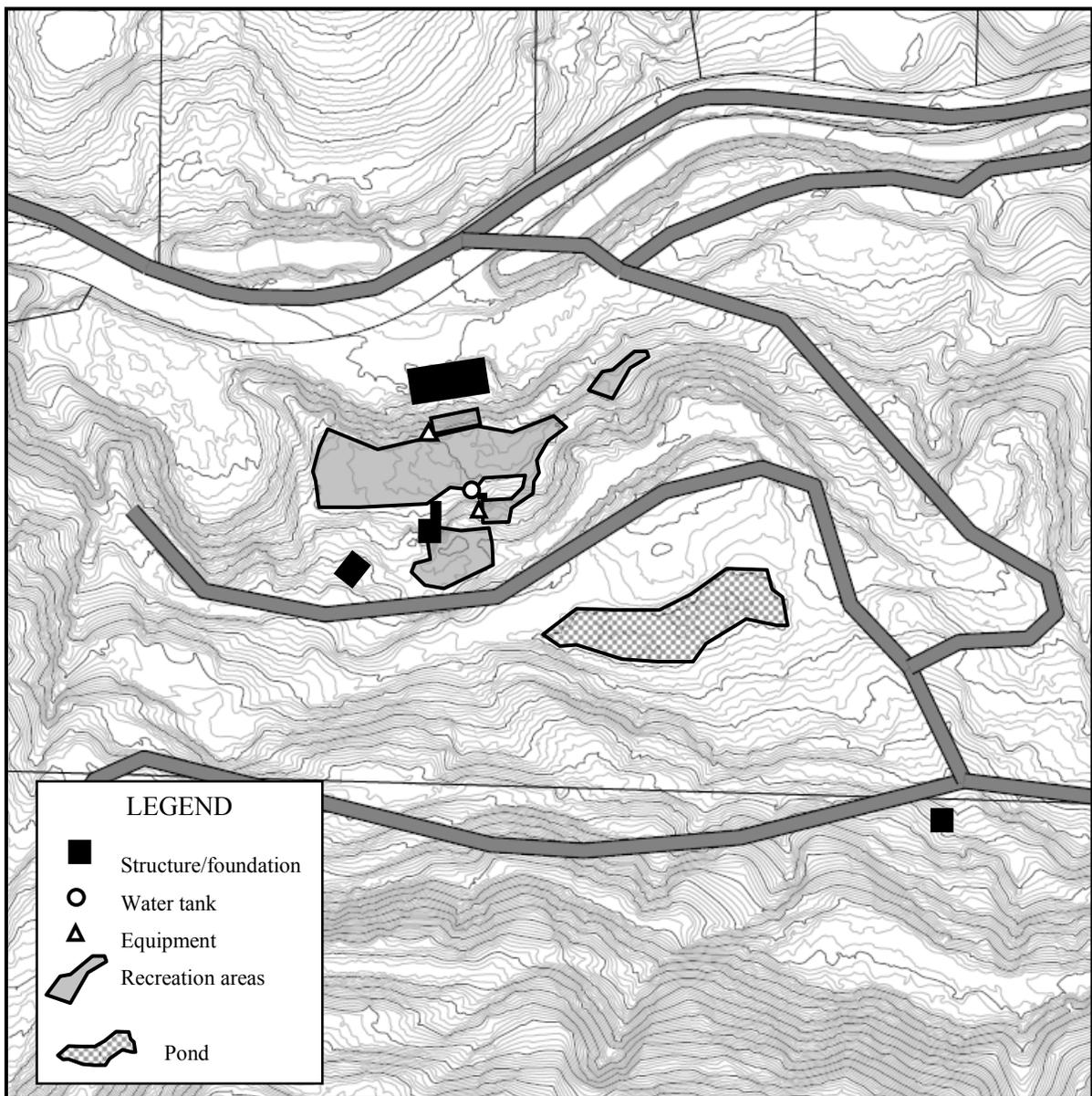


Figure 4. Map of quarry and recreation features.

Historical Research Procedures

Historical research was completed at the Santa Clara County Recorder's Office, the office of the County Assessor, the Santa Clara County Library, the Saratoga Historical Foundation Museum, the offices of Tom Origer & Associates, and various online archives (such as Ancestry.com and Family Search). In addition, efforts were made to interview people familiar with the history of the property.

Historical Research Results

Research found that beginning in the mid-1800s and continuing for more than 100 years, mining was the focal activity occurring on the property. After the closure of the quarry in 1966, the County Roads Department created a picnic facility primarily used by county workers and their families. Below is a synopsis of the property's history.

Quarry History

The Quarry Park property consists two parcels referred to here as the north and south parcels. John C. Hutchinson purchased the south parcel circa 1860 and took over an existing lime kiln operation. At that time, lime was a much need commodity at nearby quicksilver (mercury) mines. Hutchinson abandoned the lime kilns within two years and turned to farming. In later years, Hutchinson became a prominent Saratoga merchant. The Hutchinson family owned the property for about 50 years.

The history of the north parcel revolves around mining in one form or another. Historical accounts indicate that brothers Elisha and David Hughes located a copper vein on the property in 1854 (Cunningham 1967). The Hughes brothers, together with Franklin Farwell and several San Jose business men, founded the Campbell Creek Copper Mining Company. Very little copper was found despite costly investments to get the mine up and running.

Later in the century, the north parcel belonged to Lewis Sage, who owned and operated the Pacific Congress Springs Resort on an adjacent parcel. By 1890, John Shields had purchased this 40-acre property from Sage and began a limestone quarry. The 1899 USGS map of this area shows one building that might have been Shields quarry operation.

Following Shields, the property was purchased by F.W. Knowles and J.J. Stansfield who converted the property to a gravel quarry in 1908. A spur from the electric railway was eventually installed to the quarry. Knowles, a County Supervisor, had previously urged the County to take advantage of the extensive gravel deposit (Garrod 1962). In 1921, the County did indeed purchase the property (*San Jose Mercury Herald* 1921), and for more than fifty years, rock and gravel from the quarry was used for construction and maintenance of the county's roads. Figure 5 is based on a 1948 aerial photograph showing the area that had been mined by that that time.

Information about the quarry is provided by the California State Mining Bureau in 1921 and by the California Division of Mines in 1954. Reporting for the year 1920, the State Mining Bureau described how a steam shovel was used to load rock, loosened by blasting, into railway cars and transported to the crusher for processing (Huguenin and Castillo 1921:226). The quarry used a gyratory crusher sited on a bench near the quarry face. Concrete-lined tunnels excavated into the hillside facilitated delivery of rock to the loading bins via conveyor belts. By 1954, the quarry was operating somewhat differently. Data furnished by the Division of Mines (Davis and Jennings 1954: Table 6) indicate that a jaw crusher rather than a gyratory crusher was in use, and bulldozers had replaced the steam shovel. A note

in Table 6 indicates that the quarry was the oldest operating quarry in the county. The quarry was actively mined from 1908 to about 1966. Figure 6 shows the quarry operation near the middle part of the 20th century.

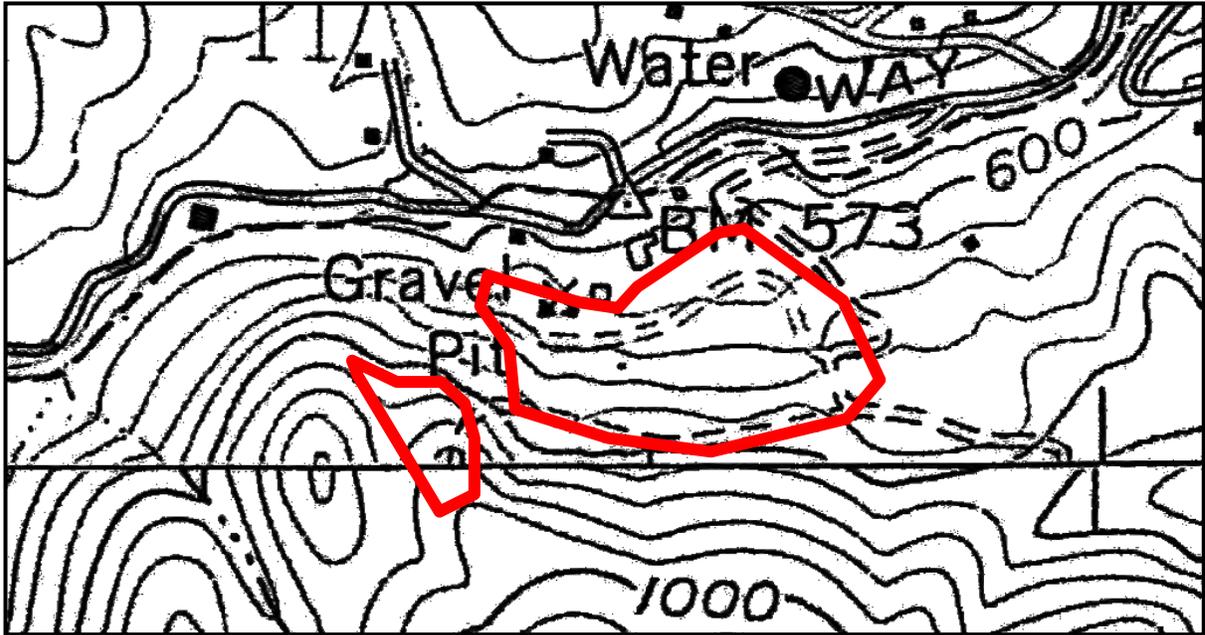


Figure 5. Extent of quarried land in 1948.



Figure 6. Photograph of the loading house and conveyor system with scales and scale house at bottom right (Courtesy of the Saratoga Historical Foundation).

Recreation Area

After the quarry was closed, a recreation area was created by the Santa Clara County Roads Department that included picnic tables, barbeque pits, and sitting areas. Information about this endeavor comes exclusively from interviews with former County employees. Roger Piazza, former County Roads supervisor, pointed out that work to create the recreation area began in 1967 "with the County's blessing," and that Skeets Guidotti, who worked at the quarry prior to its closure, crafted most of the stonework and landscaping. County worker Bill DeCoursey said that Road Department workers took care of the facility on their own time, and that it was a very nice setting sometimes used for weddings. An example of the stonework recreation features is shown in Figure 7.



Figure 7. Example of stonework at picnic area.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The remains of a historical quarry and recreational area were found within the study area. While historical accounts indicate that there had been mining on this property as early as the 1850s, no features were found that can be attributed to that era. The remains identified during this survey are features of the 20th-century quarry activity. The recreation features date to the 1960s. These resources were documented with a DPR Primary Record (see Appendix B). Although no formal evaluation was completed, it is likely that the quarry would be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1 because it was an important part of the local economy during the late 19th and early to mid-20th centuries. We recommend that this resource be protected. The City of Saratoga plans to use the property as a park and open space, and there are no plans to alter the landscape beyond creating additional trails. Trails would not constitute an impact to this resource.

Accidental Discovery

There is a slight possibility that buried archaeological deposits could be present and accidental discovery could occur. Prehistoric and historical archaeological site indicators are described above. In keeping with the CEQA guidelines, if archaeological remains are uncovered, work at the place of discovery should be halted immediately until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the finds (§15064.5 [f]).

The following actions are promulgated in Public Resources Code 5097.98 and Health and Human Safety Code 7050.5, and pertain to the discovery of human remains. If human remains are encountered, excavation or disturbance of the location must be halted in the vicinity of the find, and the county coroner contacted. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American, the coroner will contact the Native American Heritage Commission. The Native American Heritage Commission will identify the person or persons believed to be most likely descended from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendent makes recommendations regarding the treatment of the remains with appropriate dignity.

SUMMARY

Tom Origer & Associates conducted a cultural resources survey for the City of Saratoga's Quarry Park Master Plan in Santa Clara County, California. The study was requested by The Planning Center | DC&E, and was designed to meet CEQA guidelines. No prehistoric resources were found. The remains of an early to mid 20th century quarry and a mid-20th century recreation area were found and recommendations were made for their protection.

MATERIALS CONSULTED

Archaeological Resource Management

2000 *Cultural Resources Evaluation of 5.5 acres of Land Located at 15475 Archibald Drive in the County of Santa Clara*. Document S-24146 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Rohnert Park.

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United States Geological Survey
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1902 Santa Cruz 15' quadrangle. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.
1953 Cupertino 7.5' quadrangle. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

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2009 *Archaeological Survey Report: Three Spot Safety Improvements on State Route 9, Near the City of Saratoga, Santa Clara County, California*. Document S-36977 on file at the Northwest Information Center, Rohnert Park.

Persons Interviewed

Katie Alexander, Saratoga Historical Foundation
Michael Whalen, Saratoga Historical Foundation
John Cherbone, Saratoga Public Works Director
Ron Neal, Santa Clara County Roads and Airports Department
Roger Piazza, former Santa Clara County Road Department employee
Bill DeCoursey, former Santa Clara County Road Department employee
Dave Miljarack, former Santa Clara County Road Department employee
Edward Niland, former Santa Clara County Road Department employee

APPENDIX A: Native American Correspondence

Contact Log
Correspondence

**Native American Contact Efforts
Quarry Park Master Plan
Sarasota, Santa Clara County, California**

Organization	Contact	Letters	Results
Native American Heritage Commission	Debbie Pilas-Treadway	6/4/13	Faxed letter received 6/5/13 stating that the sacred land file failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area.
Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area	Rosemary Cambra	6/4/13	Letter returned with incorrect address. Notified NAHC
Amah/Mutsun Tribal Band	Jean-Mari Feyling Irene Zwierlein	6/4/13	No comments received as of the date of this report
The Ohlone Indian Tribe	Andrew Galvan	6/4/13	No comments received as of the date of this report
Trina Marine Ruano Family	Ramona Garibay	6/4/13	No comments received as of the date of this report
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	Ann Marie Sayers	6/4/13	No comments received as of the date of this report
	Linda G. Yamane	6/4/13	No comments received as of the date of this report
	Jakki Kehl	6/4/13	No comments received as of the date of this report
	Katherine Erolinda Perez	6/4/13	No comments received as of the date of this report

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: Quarry Park Master Plan

County: Santa Clara

USGS Quadrangles

Name: Cupertino and Castle Rock Ridge, California

Township 8S Range 2W Section(s) 11

Company/Firm/Agency: Tom Origer & Associates

Contact Person: Vicki Beard

Street Address: PO Box 1531

City: Rohnert Park Zip: 94927

Phone: (707) 584-8200 Fax: (707) 584-8300

Email: vbeard@origer.com

Project Description: Master Plan for City of Saratoga park/open space

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

June 4, 2013

Rosemary Cambra
Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area
2574 Seaboard Avenue
San Jose, California 95131

Re: Master Plan for the City of Saratoga's Quarry Park Project, Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Cambra:

I write to notify you of a cultural resources study our firm is conducting for a Master Plan being prepared by the City of Saratoga for a park/open space project. The study area includes about 64 acres located on Highway 9 (Congress Springs Road/Big Basin Way) southwest of Saratoga, as shown on the enclosed portion of the Cupertino and Castle Rock Ridge, California 7.5' USGS quadrangles.

Plans for the property include recreational hiking trails and other park facilities.

While this notification does not constitute SB 18 or formal Section 106 consultation, if you have any information or concerns we would be happy to convey them to our client.

Please contact us at (707) 584-8200 if you need additional information. Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,



Vicki Beard
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

June 4, 2013

Jean-Mari Feyling
Amah/Mutsun Tribal Band
19350 Hunter Court
Redding, California 96003

Re: Master Plan for the City of Saratoga's Quarry Park Project, Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Feyling:

I write to notify you of a cultural resources study our firm is conducting for a Master Plan being prepared by the City of Saratoga for a park/open space project. The study area includes about 64 acres located on Highway 9 (Congress Springs Road/Big Basin Way) southwest of Saratoga, as shown on the enclosed portion of the Cupertino and Castle Rock Ridge, California 7.5' USGS quadrangles.

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Sincerely,



Vicki Beard
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

June 4, 2013

Andrew Galvan
The Ohlone Indian Tribe
PO Box 3152
Fremont, California 94539

Re: Master Plan for the City of Saratoga's Quarry Park Project, Santa Clara County

Dear Mr. Galvan:

I write to notify you of a cultural resources study our firm is conducting for a Master Plan being prepared by the City of Saratoga for a park/open space project. The study area includes about 64 acres located on Highway 9 (Congress Springs Road/Big Basin Way) southwest of Saratoga, as shown on the enclosed portion of the Cupertino and Castle Rock Ridge, California 7.5' USGS quadrangles.

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Sincerely,



Vicki Beard
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

June 4, 2013

Ramona Garibay
Trina Marine Ruano Family
30940 Watkins Street
Union City, California 94587

Re: Master Plan for the City of Saratoga's Quarry Park Project, Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Ruano:

I write to notify you of a cultural resources study our firm is conducting for a Master Plan being prepared by the City of Saratoga for a park/open space project. The study area includes about 64 acres located on Highway 9 (Congress Springs Road/Big Basin Way) southwest of Saratoga, as shown on the enclosed portion of the Cupertino and Castle Rock Ridge, California 7.5' USGS quadrangles.

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Sincerely,



Vicki Beard
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

June 4, 2013

Jakki Kehl
720 North 2nd Street
Patterson, California 95363

Re: Master Plan for the City of Saratoga's Quarry Park Project, Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Kehl:

I write to notify you of a cultural resources study our firm is conducting for a Master Plan being prepared by the City of Saratoga for a park/open space project. The study area includes about 64 acres located on Highway 9 (Congress Springs Road/Big Basin Way) southwest of Saratoga, as shown on the enclosed portion of the Cupertino and Castle Rock Ridge, California 7.5' USGS quadrangles.

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Sincerely,



Vicki Beard
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

June 4, 2013

Katherine Erolinda Perez
PO Box 717
Linden, CA 95236

Re: Master Plan for the City of Saratoga's Quarry Park Project, Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Perez:

I write to notify you of a cultural resources study our firm is conducting for a Master Plan being prepared by the City of Saratoga for a park/open space project. The study area includes about 64 acres located on Highway 9 (Congress Springs Road/Big Basin Way) southwest of Saratoga, as shown on the enclosed portion of the Cupertino and Castle Rock Ridge, California 7.5' USGS quadrangles.

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Sincerely,



Vicki Beard
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

June 4, 2013

Ann Marie Sayers
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
PO Box 28
Hollister, California 95024

Re: Master Plan for the City of Saratoga's Quarry Park Project, Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Sayers:

I write to notify you of a cultural resources study our firm is conducting for a Master Plan being prepared by the City of Saratoga for a park/open space project. The study area includes about 64 acres located on Highway 9 (Congress Springs Road/Big Basin Way) southwest of Saratoga, as shown on the enclosed portion of the Cupertino and Castle Rock Ridge, California 7.5' USGS quadrangles.

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Sincerely,



Vicki Beard
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

June 4, 2013

Linda G. Yamane
1585 Mira Mar Ave.
Seaside, California 93955

Re: Master Plan for the City of Saratoga's Quarry Park Project, Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Yamane:

I write to notify you of a cultural resources study our firm is conducting for a Master Plan being prepared by the City of Saratoga for a park/open space project. The study area includes about 64 acres located on Highway 9 (Congress Springs Road/Big Basin Way) southwest of Saratoga, as shown on the enclosed portion of the Cupertino and Castle Rock Ridge, California 7.5' USGS quadrangles.

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Sincerely,



Vicki Beard
Senior Associate

Tom Origer & Associates
Archaeology / Historical Research

June 4, 2013

Irene Zwierlein
Amah/Mutsun Tribal Band
789 Canada Road
Woodside, California 94062

Re: Master Plan for the City of Saratoga's Quarry Park Project, Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Zwierlein:

I write to notify you of a cultural resources study our firm is conducting for a Master Plan being prepared by the City of Saratoga for a park/open space project. The study area includes about 64 acres located on Highway 9 (Congress Springs Road/Big Basin Way) southwest of Saratoga, as shown on the enclosed portion of the Cupertino and Castle Rock Ridge, California 7.5' USGS quadrangles.

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Please contact us at (707) 584-8200 if you need additional information. Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,



Vicki Beard
Senior Associate

**Native American Contacts
Santa Clara County
June 4, 2013**

Jakki Kehl
720 North 2nd Street
Patterson, CA 95363
(209) 892-1060

Ohlone/Costanoan

Amah/Mutsun Tribal Band
Jean-Marie Feyling
19350 Hunter Court
Redding, CA 96003
jmfgmc@sbcglobal.net
530-243-1633

Ohlone/Costanoan

Katherine Erolinda Perez
PO Box 717
Linden, CA 95236
canutes@verizon.net
(209) 887-3415

Ohlone/Costanoan
Northern Valley Yokuts
Bay Miwok

Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan
Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 28
Hollister, CA 95024
ams@indiancanyon.org
831-637-4238

Ohlone/Costanoan

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
Valentin Lopez, Chairperson
PO Box 5272
Galt, CA 95632
vlopez@amahmutsun.org
916-743-5833

Ohlone/Costanoan

Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area
Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson
PO Box 360791
Milpitas, CA 95036
muwekma@muwekma.org
408-205-9714
510-581-5194

Ohlone / Costanoan

Amah Mutsun Tribal Band
Edward Ketchum
35867 Yosemite Ave
Davis, CA 95616
aerieways@aol.com

Ohlone/Costanoan
Northern Valley Yokuts

The Ohlone Indian Tribe
Andrew Galvan
PO Box 3152
Fremont, CA 94539
chochenyo@AOL.com
(510) 882-0527 - Cell
(510) 687-9393 - Fax

Ohlone/Costanoan
Bay Miwok
Plains Miwok
Patwin

Amah/Mutsun Tribal Band
Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson
789 Canada Road
Woodside, CA 94062
irennezwierlein@gmail.com
(650) 851-7747 - Home
650-400-4806 cell preferred
(650) 851-7489 - Fax

Ohlone/Costanoan

Trina Marine Ruano Family
Ramona Garibay, Representative
30940 Watkins Street
Union City, CA 94587
510-972-0645-home
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 Resources Code and 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 Quarry Park Master Plan, Santa Clara County

USGS 1980 Cupertino and 1955 Castle Rock Ridge, California

STATE OF CALIFORNIAEdmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

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



June 5, 2013

Vicki Beard
PO Box 1531
Rohnert Park, CA 94927

Sent by Fax: ~~717~~-584-8300

707

Number of Pages 2

Re: Quarry Park Master Plan, Santa Clara County

Dear Ms. Beard:

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 (916) 373-3713.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Debbie Pilas-Treadway in cursive script.

Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Environmental Specialist III

**Native American Contacts
Santa Clara County
June 4, 2013**

<p>Jakki Kehl 720 North 2nd Street Patterson, CA 95363 (209) 892-1060</p>	Ohlone/Costanoan	<p>Amah/Mutsun Tribal Band Jean-Marie Feyling 19350 Hunter Court Redding, CA 96003 jmfgmc@sbcglobal.net 530-243-1633</p>	Ohlone/Costanoan
<p>Katherine Erolinda Perez PO Box 717 Linden, CA 95236 canutes@verizon.net (209) 887-3415</p>	Ohlone/Costanoan Northern Valley Yokuts Bay Miwok	<p>Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson P.O. Box 28 Hollister, CA 95024 ams@indiancanyon.org 831-637-4238</p>	Ohlone/Costanoan
<p>Amah Mutsun Tribal Band Valentin Lopez, Chairperson PO Box 5272 Galt, CA 95632 vlopez@amahmutsun.org 916-743-5833</p>	Ohlone/Costanoan	<p>Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay Area Rosemary Cambra, Chairperson PO Box 360791 Milpitas, CA 95036 muvekma@muvekma.org 408-205-9714 510-581-5194</p>	Ohlone / Costanoan
<p>Amah Mutsun Tribal Band Edward Ketchum 35867 Yosemite Ave Davis, CA 95616 aerieways@aol.com</p>	Ohlone/Costanoan Northern Valley Yokuts	<p>The Ohlone Indian Tribe Andrew Galvan PO Box 3152 Fremont, CA 94539 chochenyo@AOL.com (510) 882-0527 - Cell (510) 687-9393 - Fax</p>	Ohlone/Costanoan Bay Miwok Plains Miwok Patwin
<p>Amah/Mutsun Tribal Band Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson 789 Canada Road Woodside, CA 94062 irennezwierlein@gmail.com (650) 851-7747 - Home 650-400-4806 cell preferred (650) 851-7489 - Fax</p>	Ohlone/Costanoan	<p>Trina Marine Ruano Family Ramona Garibay, Representative 30940 Watkins Street Union City, CA 94587 510-972-0645-home</p>	Ohlone/Costanoan Bay Miwok Plains Miwok Patwin

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

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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Quarry Park Master Plan, Santa Clara County

APPENDIX B: Resource Documentation

Saratoga Quarry