DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY AND EFFECT FOR THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF THE VINE HILL PROPERTY, MARTINEZ, CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for

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INTRODUCTION

The proposed subdivision of about 27 acres comprises the area currently in use as the Pine Meadows Golf Course. It is the only major open space in a neighborhood otherwise occupied by single family homes. The proposed development would subdivide this into 95 lots for single family homes plus a landscaping set-back on three sides of the property, bordering the major streets in the area: Morello Avenue, Center Avenue and Vine Hill Way.

The project area lies in T2N, R2W, Sections 29 and 30 (extrapolated -- Rancho Las Juntas) and is mapped on the Walnut Creek 7.5' USGS topographic map (Map 1). The project is bordered on the north by an existing subdivision and on the other three sides by the streets noted above.

Melinda A. Peak served as the Principal Investigator for the study, with Robert Gerry, Senior Archeologist, conducting the field survey (resumes, Appendix 1).

FRAMEWORK FOR EVALUATION

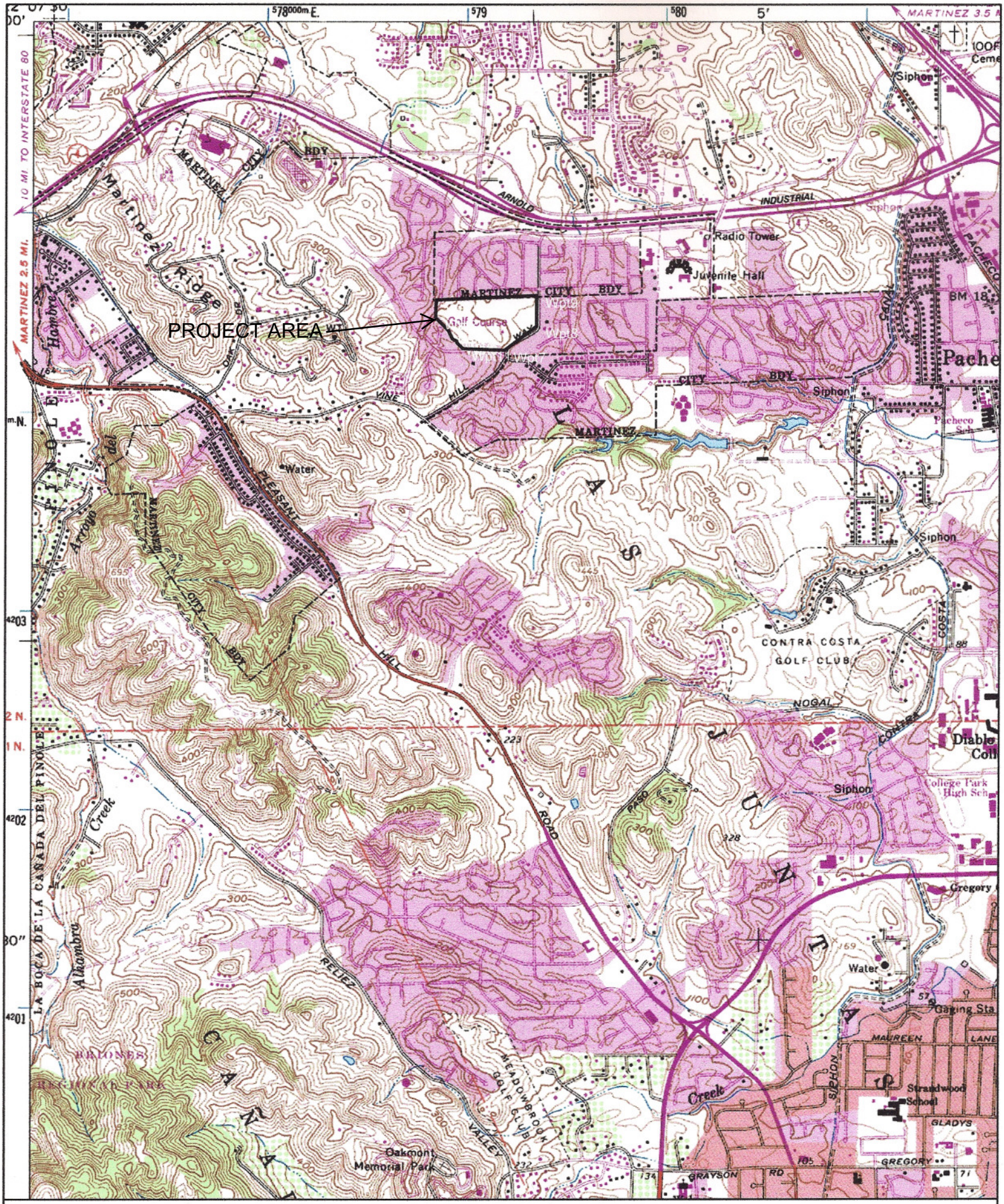
The Section 106 review process is implemented using a five step procedure: 1) identification and evaluation of historic properties; 2) assessment of the effects of the undertaking on properties that are eligible for the National Register; 3) consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and other agencies for the development of a memorandum of agreement (MOA) that addresses the treatment of historic properties; 4) receipt of Advisory Council on Historic Preservation comments on the MOA or results of consultation; and 5) the project implementation according to the conditions of the MOA.

The Section 106 compliance process may not consist of all the steps above, depending on the situation. For example, if identification and evaluation result in the documented conclusion that no properties included in or eligible for inclusion are present, the process ends with the identification and evaluation step.

Federal Regulations

Decisions regarding management of cultural resources hinge on determinations of their significance (36 CFR 60.2). As part of this decision-making process the National Park Service has identified components which must be considered in the evaluation process, including:

- criteria for significance;
- historic context; and
- integrity.



Name: WALNUT CREEK
Date: 12/16/2013
Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 10 579213 E 4203073 N
Caption: Vine Hill Property
De Novo Planning Group

MAP 1

Criteria for Significance

Significance of cultural resources is measured against the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria for evaluation:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and,
>
> (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> © that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR 60.4).

Historic Context

The historic context is a narrative statement "that groups information about a series of historic properties based on a shared theme, specific time period, and geographical area." To evaluate resources in accordance with federal guidelines, these sites must be examined to determine whether they are examples of a defined "property type." The property type is a "grouping of individual properties based on shared physical or associative characteristics." Through this evaluation, each site is viewed as a representative of a class of similar properties rather than as a unique phenomenon.

A well developed historical context helps determine the association between property types and broad patterns of American history. Once this linkage is established, each resource's potential to address specific research issues can be explicated.

Integrity

For a property to be eligible for listing in the National Register it must meet one of the criteria for significance (36 CFR 60.4 [a, b, c, or d]) and retain integrity. Integrity is defined as "the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period."

The following discussion is derived from National Register Bulletin 15 ("How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation").

Within the concept of integrity, there are seven aspects or qualities that define integrity in various combinations. The seven aspects are: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To retain historic integrity, a property will possess several or usually most of these aspects. The retention of specific aspects is necessary for a property to convey this significance. Determining which of the seven aspects are important involves knowing why, where and when the property is significant.

The prescribed steps in assessing integrity are as follows:

- define the essential physical features that must be present for a property to represent its significance;

- determine whether the essential physical features are visible enough to convey their significance;

- determine whether the property needs to be compared with similar properties; and,

- determine, based on the significance and essential physical features, which aspects of integrity are particularly vital to the property being nominated and if they are present.

Ultimately, the question of integrity is answered by whether or not the property retains the identity for which it is significant.

All properties change over time. It is not necessary for a property to retain all its historic physical features or characteristics. However, the property must retain the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic identity. The essential physical features are those features that define why a property is significant.

A property's historic significance depends on certain aspects of integrity. Determining which of the aspects is most important to a particular property requires an understanding of the property's significance and its essential physical features. For example, a property's historic significance can be related to its association with an important event, historical pattern or person. A property that is significant for its historic association is eligible for listing if it retains the essential physical features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important event, historical pattern, or person.

A property important for association with an event, historical pattern, or person ideally might retain some features of all seven aspects of integrity. Integrity of design and workmanship, however, might not be as important to the significance, and would not be relevant if the property were an archeological site. A basic integrity test for a property associated with an important event or person is whether a historical contemporary would recognize the property as it exists today. For archeological sites that are eligible under Criteria A and B, the seven aspects of integrity can be applied in much the same way as they are to buildings, structures, or objects.

In sum, the assessment of a resource's National Register eligibility hinges on meeting two conditions:

- the site must possess the potential to be eligible for listing in the National Register under one of the evaluation criteria either individually or as a contributing element of a district based on the historic context that is established; and

- the site must possess sufficient integrity, i.e. it must retain the qualities that make it eligible for the National Register.

For the National Register, "a district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of ... objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development." The identity of a district derives from the relationship of its resources, which can be an arrangement of functionally related properties.

CULTURAL HISTORY

Prehistory

Dissatisfaction with the Central California Taxonomic System, with its emphasis on widespread and presumed more-or-less coeval cultural developments, led to the now familiar system employing the terms pattern, phase, aspect, facies and other designations for related cultural expressions. The main thrust has been to recognize that certain widespread cultural developments exist, but these do not have to occur at the same time in all geographic areas or be expressed in the same way. The North Coast and northern Bay Areas were among the first to use this system (c.f. Fredrickson 1973) and accumulated archeological knowledge in this area has been reflected in development of the integrative system (c.f. Fredrickson 1984, Milliken *et al.* 2007).

At the same time detailed studies of shell bead types by Bennyhoff resulted in adjustments to previously accepted chronologies. Again, much of the change in chronological systems has involved local inception of a more widely seen pattern or aspect. This chronology based on bead typology has also seen refinements and revisions (Bennyhoff and Hughes 1984, Elsasser 1978, Groza 2002).

In the 1990s the extensive studies and numerous reports resulting from the Los Vaqueros Reservoir Project provided a much better understanding of archeological succession in the Contra Costa region than is available in most areas of California. A recent summary by Milliken et al. (2007) is paraphrased here.

It is presumed that the early period of prehistory reflected a material culture and way of life similar to the Borax Lake Pattern, although no good examples of this cultural expression are known in the region. If this assumption is correct, then the way of life of the earliest occupants would have been a forager strategy based on considerable population movement, probably in an annual cycle. Other interpretations are possible, however, since no sites in the area are securely dated to the period before 8,000 BC.

In the Early Holocene (or Lower Archaic) dated to 3,500 to 8,000 BC, appears to involve a generalized forager settlement pattern. This involves a great deal of mobility within a circumscribed range and exploitation of whatever foods are available. Few components of this age known in the region, so there is relatively little detail available.

The Early Period (Middle Archaic) is dated to 500 to 3,500 BC. This marks the introduction of cut bead technology, which will be increasingly important in the economy through the rest of regional prehistory. This marks a more sedentary settlement pattern also marked by a burial pattern with ornaments as grave goods, increased trade volume and the development of large shells mounds along the bay margins.

The Lower Middle Period (Initial Upper Archaic), 500 BC to AD 430, is marked by a rather sudden shift in favored bead types. Rectangular *Olivella* beads, common over a wide area in the Early Period, disappeared altogether.

The Upper Middle Period (Late Upper Archaic), AD 430 to 1,050, another sudden and widespread change in bead typology occurred. This probably represents a collapse of the trade network established in the previous period. Many of the sites occupied in the previous period are abandoned and a new burial pattern, the Meganos complex, spreads through the East Bay region.

The Initial Late Period (Lower Emergent) is essentially an intensification of the previous period. From AD 1,050 to 1,550 the degree of complexity and artistry shown in wealth items increases, There appear to be separate burial modes for wealthy individuals in some areas and, in general, status ascription is more obvious in the archeological record

The Terminal Late Period sees a collapse in the characteristics of the cultural climax achieved in the Initial Late Period. The reasons for this are not clear. Population growth pressure, mass population movement, diseases spreading north from the Spanish contacts farther south, have all been blamed. In any event, prehistoric society in the region was beginning to develop in new ways when the Spanish arrived.

Ethnography

The Native Americans who occupied much of the San Francisco Bay area were known to early ethnographers as Costanoan. The designation "Costanoan" derives from the Spanish term for coastal people and was not used by the Indian people. Today, most of them prefer to be called Ohlone, after an important village in the San Francisco area.

Ancestors of the Ohlone people moved into the San Francisco and Monterey Bay areas from the Delta of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers about A.D. 500. The Ohlone territory extended from the Carquinez Strait in the northeast to just south of Chalome Creek in the southeast and from San Francisco to the Sur River along the Coast. This vast territory was broken into eight different language based zones. These eight branches of the Ohlone language family were separate languages, not dialects.

The group that inhabited the project vicinity were the *Karkin* a small group that was not directly bordered by any other Ohlone tribelet at the time of contact with the Spanish. This was probably not a situation with much time depth, since there was only a narrow Miwok corridor between the *Karkin* and their nearest Ohlone neighbors, the *Chochenyo* (Levy 1978: 485.)

The Ohlone preferred to situate their permanent villages on high ground above seasonal marshes that were inundated by highwater for a few months of the year. Access to fresh drinking water was a criterium for selecting a village location. The tribelet was the basic unit of Ohlone political organization. Territorial boundaries of tribelets were defined by physiographic features. Tribelet chiefs might be either men or women. The office was inherited patrilineally, usually passing from father to son. When there were no male heirs, the position went to the man's sister or daughter. Accession to the office of chief required approval of the community. the chief was responsible for feeding visitors, providing for the impoverished, directing ceremonial activities, caring for captive grizzly bears and coyote, and directing hunting, fishing, gathering, and warfare expeditions. In all these matters the chief acted as the leader of a council of elders. The chief and council served mainly as advisors to the community (Levy 1978:487).

Ohlone had mixed relations with various peoples. Wars were waged both among the various Ohlone tribelets and with Esselen, Salinan, and Northern Valley Yokuts. At the same time, however, they traded with the Plains Miwok, Sierra Miwok, and Yokuts. They augmented the wealth of locally-available resources by trading with the Miwok and Yokuts. The Ohlone supplied mussels, abalone shells, salt, and dried abalone to the Yokuts, bows to the Plains Miwok, and olivella shells to the Sierra Miwok. In return, they received piñon nuts from the Yokuts and probably clam shell disk beads from the Miwok (Levy 1978:488-489, 493).

The Ohlones followed a seasonal round of subsistence activities, gathering plant and animal foods and materials for baskets and other manufactures. They insured a sustained yield of plant and animal foods by careful management of the land. Large mammals consumed by the Ohlones included black-tailed deer, Roosevelt elk, antelope, grizzly bear, mountain lion, sea lion, and whale. Other mammals eaten included dog, wildcat, skunk, raccoon, brush rabbit, cottontail, jackrabbit, tree squirrel, ground squirrel, woodrat, mouse, and mole. Some of the types of fowl they ate include the Canadian goose, snow goose, pintail mallard, and the mourning dove. In addition to animals, the Ohlones also ate seeds including acorns and buckeye, and berries including blackberries, strawberries, and wild grapes among others (Levy 1978:491).

Religion and ceremony played important roles in life and death. Ohlones observed rituals at important life events such as birth, puberty, and death. Treatment of the dead varied, with northern Ohlone groups, including the *Karkin*, reportedly cremating their dead except when there were no kinsman to gather wood for a funeral pyre, in which case the corpse was buried (Kroeber 1925:469; Levy 1978:490).

Shamans controlled the weather and could cause rain to start or stop. They cured disease by cutting the skin of the patient, sucking out the disease objects and exhibiting them to onlookers. Shamans also used herbs in curing disease and conducted performances to insure good crops of acorns, an abundance of fish, or the stranding of whales (Levy 1978:490).

Spanish explorers of coastal California between 1767 and 1776 described the Ohlones living a traditional existence. Between 1770 and 1797, the Franciscans established seven missions in Ohlone territory and effectively changed the Indian way of life. Unwilling recruits to the missions resisted control by Franciscans. In 1793, a runaway neophyte named Charquin began a

three-year struggle during which tribes in the northeast Bay Area engaged in sporadic warfare with the Spanish. The Ohlones also mounted resistance against Mission San Jose in 1800 (Castillo 1978:103). Levy (1978:486) reports that "mission baptismal records demonstrate that the last Ohlone tribelets living an aboriginal existence had disappeared by 1810," and that by 1832 the Ohlone population had decreased to one-fifth or less than its pre-contact size. After the Mexican government secularized the missions (between 1834 and 1836), some Ohlones returned to traditional religious and subsistence practices while others worked on Mexican ranchos. Former mission residents formed multi-tribal Indian communities in Pleasanton and other locations within Ohlone territory. Although the Ohlone languages were probably extinct by 1935, it has been estimated that more than 200 persons of Ohlone descent were living in 1973 (Levy 1978:487). In addition, there is an on-going program among modern Ohlone to revive their languages to the extent possible.

History

The first intrusion of Hispanic peoples into the area of modern Contra Costa County was accomplished by Pedro Fages, who toured the country with twelve soldiers an Indian guide and Father Juan Crespí in the spring of 1772 (Bancroft 1882). This expedition was followed in 1776 by a party led by Captain Juan Bautista de Anza that generally followed along the same route from San Francisco Bay to the Carquinez Straits, continued toward the interior and passed somewhere east of Mt. Diablo (Beck and Haase 1974:17). At the start of this era, California's native population, according to the most careful and informed estimate, was approximately 310,000 (Cook 1976::43). By the end of this era, California's native population had been reduced to a figure now estimated at between 200,000 and 250,000 (Cook 1976:199),

A borderland province, California, remained on the frontier periphery of the European-based system of mercantile capitalism during this era. The Franciscan order of missionary priests served as the principal agency of Spain's imperial expansion into Alta California. The Franciscan missions became centers for the introduction of Hispano-European agriculture, bringing to Alta California a wide assortment of exotic food plants, weeds, and domestic animals that quickly became established and began an ecological transformation of the countryside. In districts claimed by the missions, this ecological transformation was speeded by the reallocation of water resources and the introduction of primitive irrigation techniques (Gentilcore 1961:54-55). In areas colonized by the missionaries, the drastic impact of ecological change severely undercut the traditional domestic economy of native societies, especially with the depletion or destruction of native food resources by cattle, horses, sheep, and feral swine. Through the displacement of native groups and the penetration of introduced plants and animals into more distant areas, this impact spread outward from the mission sites in a widening circle of effect (Weber 1982).

After the 1821 Mexican Revolution, the Franciscan order faced an increasingly strong challenge to its hegemony over the converted Indians and the landed resources of Hispanic California. Amid substantial political and religious controversy, the mission system remained intact through the first decade of independence, but after 1834, the missions were secularized and Franciscan control phased out. The largest part of the mission landholdings came into the hands of opportunistic Spanish colonists, including many retired soldiers and sons of soldiers, who became leaders in developing a hacienda system built around a frontier ranching economy that came to characterize Mexican California during the late 1830s and the 1840s (Weber 1982).

In the project vicinity the hacienda was Rancho Las Juntas, a grant of over 13,000 acre grant awarded in 1845 to William Welch. Welch, an Irish sailor, jumped ship in northern California and wandered throughout California before becoming a naturalized citizen and marrying a lady from a respected family in San Jose. .Initially the rancho was looked after by an overseer, but after his house was burned by Indians, Welch's eldest son was sent to establish a permanent residence. An adobe house was built in 1846, but the elder Welch died before he could move in. His widow did move in with her son and the family occupied the land for generations, although much of the property was sold over the years.

In the meantime Martinez was developing into a transportation hub. A ferry was established between Benicia and Martinez in 1847 by Dr. Robert Semple. With the coming of the Gold Rush, this became a vital crossing as the only way to cross the Carquinez Straits and reach the easiest route to the gold fields. This transportation corridor, the development of local industries along the south bank of the river and the development of Martinez as a river port led to rapid growth. It was named the seat of government for Contra Costa County in 1851. .

The project area is on the far southern edge of the City of Martinez, an area that was remote from the earlier development of the city. It was part of another economic staple of the region, agricultural production. The area proved an excellent location for several orchard crops. Until it was developed for a golf course the project area and hundreds of acres around it were covered in walnut and almond orchards.

RESEARCH

A review of literature maintained by the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System at Sonoma State University was conducted by center staff (Appendix 2). This indicated that the area had not been surveyed in the past and no resources were known in the immediate project vicinity.

CONSULTATION

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted by Peak & Associates for a Sacred Lands review. Correspondence requesting information and/or comment and a topographic map showing the Project were sent to the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan (Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson), the Ione Band of Miwok Indians (Yvonne Miller, Chairperson), the Trina Marine Ruano Family (Ramona Garibay, Representative) and The Ohlone Indian Tribe (Andrew A. Galvan). This communication may be found in Appendix 3.

To date, no replies have been received.

FIELD INSPECTION

A field reconnaissance of the Area of Potential Effect (APE), defined by the property boundaries, was conducted on December 29, 2013 by Peak & Associates' Senior Archeologist Robert Gerry. . No evidence of prehistoric occupation or use of this area was observed. Although the land is generally heavily disturbed due to development of the golf course, the periphery of the property is in relatively pristine condition and offered excellent ground visibility. The course itself was not in a verdant state at the time of the inspection, so surface visibility was still good..

The process of taking out the previously existing orchard on the property would have been tremendously destructive to any prehistoric properties in the APE. Additionally, the absence of a reliable surface water supply in the immediate area makes this an unlikely location for prehistoric settlement.

The only structures in the area are the clubhouse and associated sheds. All of these are modern and the clubhouse is a small one story frame structure of no architectural distinction.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the identification and evaluation efforts, an agency official may find that there are no historic properties present or there are historic properties present but the undertaking will have no effect upon them as defined in Section 800.16 (i).

If the agency official finds there are historic properties that may be affected by the undertaking, the agency official shall apply the criteria of adverse effect. "An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association" (Section 800.5 (a)).

There are three possible findings:

> **Finding of no historic properties affected:** There is no effect of any kind on the historic properties.
>
> **Finding of no adverse effect:** There could be an effect, but the effect would not be harmful to the characteristics that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register; or
>
> **Adverse effect:** There could be an effect, and that effect could diminish the integrity of such characteristics.

As no historic properties have been identified within the APE, a finding of "no historic properties affected" appears warranted in this case.

As with any surface inspection, there is some possibility that a buried site may exist in the area and be obscured by vegetation, fill, or other historic activities, leaving no surface evidence. Should artifacts or unusual amounts of stone, bone, or shell be uncovered during construction activities, an archeologist should be consulted for on-the-spot evaluation. If the bone appears to be human, the Contra Costa County Coroner must be contacted. If the coroner determines that the bone is most likely Native American in origin, he will contact the Native American Heritage Commission to identify most likely descendants for consultation regarding further treatment of the remains.

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APPENDIX 1

Resumes

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
RESUME

MELINDA A. PEAK **January, 2013**

Senior Historian/Archeologist
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(916) 939-2405

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Ms. Peak has served as the principal investigator on a wide range of prehistoric and historic excavations throughout California. She has directed laboratory analyses of archeological materials, including the historic period. She has also conducted a wide variety of cultural resource assessments in California, including documentary research, field survey, Native American consultation and report preparation. Ms. Peak has completed over 2,500 projects in her career, spread throughout California from Shasta County on the north to Imperial County in the south.

In addition, Ms. Peak has developed a second field of expertise in applied history, specializing in site-specific research for historic period resources. She is a registered professional historian and has completed a number of historical research projects for a wide variety of site types.

Through her education and experience, Ms. Peak meets the Secretary of Interior Standards for historian, architectural historian, prehistoric archeologist and historic archeologist.

EDUCATION

M.A. - History - California State University, Sacramento, 1989
Thesis: *The Bellevue Mine: A Historical Resources Management Site Study in Plumas and Sierra Counties, California*
B.A. - Anthropology - University of California, Berkeley

RECENT PROJECTS

Ms. Peak has had extensive experience working on coastal, lacustrine and riverine environments over the years. Some of the projects have involved identification of resources through field surveys as well as testing sites, and determining significance of resources in proposed impact areas.

Ms. Peak participated in the Pine Creek Boat Ramp Repair Project, completing historical research for the site and assisting in report preparation. A few other representative projects Ms. Peak has completed include: a field recordation and evaluation of a farm complex on Sherman Island for DWR; a survey of Lake Britton in Shasta County for Pacific Gas and Electric Company; a record search and historical map review for the Bureau of Land Management for the entire Sacramento River and a number of other existing reservoirs; the Folsom Lake Reoperation

study that involved archival research to identify locations of historic and prehistoric sites inundated when the reservoir filled; and a study of river landing sites within the City of Napa for the Corps of Engineers.

Ms. Peak completed the cultural resource research and contributed to the text prepared for the DeSabla-Centerville PAD for the initial stage of the FERC relicensing. She also served cultural resource project manager for the FERC relicensing of the Beardsley-Donnells Project for the South Feather Power Project and the Woodleaf-Palermo and Sly Creek Transmission Lines, with her team completing the technical work for the project.

Ms. Peak has completed a number of determinations of eligibility and effect documents in coordination with the Corps of Engineers for projects requiring federal permits, assessing the eligibility of a number of sites for the National Register of Historic Places. She has also completed historical research projects on a wide variety of topics for a number of projects including the Red Bluff Diversion Dam, farm complexes dating to the 1860s-1900s, bridges, an early roadhouse, Folsom Dam, Rocklin City Hall and a section of an electric railway line.

In recent years, Ms. Peak has prepared a number of cultural resource overviews and predictive models for blocks of land proposed for future development for general and specific plans. She has been able to direct a number of surveys of these areas, allowing the model to be tested.

She served as principal investigator for the multi-phase Twelve Bridges Golf Club project in Placer County. She served as liaison with the various agencies, helped prepare the historic properties treatment plan, managed the various phases of test and data recovery excavations, and completed the final report on the analysis of the test phase excavations of a number of prehistoric sites. She is currently involved as the principal investigator for the Clover Valley Lakes project adjacent to Twelve Bridges in the City of Rocklin, coordinating contacts with Native Americans, the Corps of Engineers and the Office of Historic Preservation.

Ms. Peak has served as project manager for a number of major survey and excavation projects in recent years, including the many surveys and site definition excavations for the 172-mile-long Pacific Pipeline proposed for construction in Santa Barbara, Ventura and Los Angeles counties. She also completed an archival study in the City of Los Angeles for the project. She also served as principal investigator for a major coaxial cable removal project for AT&T.

Additionally, she completed a number of small surveys, served as a construction monitor at several urban sites, and conducted emergency recovery excavations for sites found during monitoring. She has directed the excavations of several historic complexes in Sacramento, Placer and El Dorado Counties.

Ms. Peak is the author of a chapter and two sections of a published history (1999) of Sacramento County, *Sacramento: Gold Rush Legacy, Metropolitan Destiny*. She served as the consultant for a children's book on California, published by Capstone Press in 2003 in the land of Liberty series.

Ms. Peak conducted archival research for the Fourteen Mile House, an inn on Auburn Boulevard in Citrus Heights dating to the early 1850s. She then completed the nomination of the site as a Point of Historical Interest, with approval by the State Historical Resources Commission in May 2012.

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
RESUME

ROBERT A. GERRY **January 2013**
Senior Archeologist
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20, #329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Mr. Gerry has over thirty years of extensive experience in both the public and private sectors. He has directed all types of cultural resource-related projects, including field survey, test excavations, data recovery programs, intensive archival research and cultural resource management. He has completed archeological work in most cultural areas of California and in the western Great Basin.

EDUCATION

Graduate studies - Anthropology - California State University, Sacramento, 1972-1977
B.A. - Anthropology - University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, 1972

RECENT PROJECTS

Mr. Gerry was field director for a cultural resources survey of the Diamond Valley Project in Alpine County, California. The project involved an overview and survey of an extensive plan area, recording and evaluation of resources and presenting the results to local Native Americans and helping to conduct a field tour with them. He also directed field survey of the Van Vleck Ranch, a large property in Sacramento County being put into a conservation easement. He has conducted surveys throughout California related to low income housing development.

Mr. Gerry was field director for a cultural resources survey of about 18,640 acres within the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1, Kern County, California. The project employed a stratified random sampling strategy and resulted in the recording of 112 cultural resources, and preparation of a management plan. He also directed a subsequent excavation program for evaluation of significance. Additionally, he served as field director for archeological surveys on the Plumas, Stanislaus, El Dorado and Six Rivers National Forests.

He was field director and primary report writer on several linear surveys of considerable length -- including the San Joaquin Valley Pipeline (157 miles) for Shell Oil, the Point Arena-Dunnigan fiber optic cable (137 miles) and the Medford, Oregon, to Redding, California fiber optic cable (151 miles), the Oregon and Idaho portions of the Spokane to Boise fiber optic cable, and the San Bernardino to San Diego fiber optic cable, for American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

He also assisted on the 170 mile Pacific Pipeline survey on the southern coast of California and conducted several surveys of water pipelines in southern California: La Sierra pipeline (Riverside), Perris Valley. Pico Rivera, Temecula and San Jacinto.

Mr. Gerry supervised the cultural resources assessments and participated in all field surveys for the studies of water supply facilities for seven wildlife refuges in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys. He also took a lead role in field work and report preparation for major residential developments in the Sacramento area, such as the Sunrise Douglas project and Florin Vineyard.

Mr. Gerry has developed a specialty in bridge replacement evaluations, completing five such studies in Tuolumne County, two in Santa Barbara County, two in Amador County and ten others in various areas of California.

Mr. Gerry has had extensive experience in recording mining sites in northern California and Nevada for proposed mining undertakings as well as in the course of survey for proposed subdivisions, reservoirs, and other development projects. He directed the survey of two parcels totaling 2,240 acres in the Battle Mountain Mining District in Lander County, recording a number of mining sites and features. Within the Cook Ranch Project area in El Dorado County, he completed the recordation of several gold mines and a cinnabar mine. He has completed three studies involving the American Hill Mine in Nevada City, the location where hydraulic mining began.

Mr. Gerry has directed test excavations for evaluation of significance at a number of sites, both historic and prehistoric. Examples include CA-NAP-261, twelve sites on Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1, three sites on Russell Ranch in Sacramento County, a midden site near Guinda and a village known through ethnographic literature in Murphys.

His work has included an important role in working with Native American peoples. He has surveyed eight allotments and rancherias in the Pit River area, the Point Arena/Manchester Rancheria in Mendocino County, the Susanville Rancheria in Lassen County, the Rumsey Rancheria in Yolo County, and three rancherias in northwestern California. In each of these projects, he has been closely involved with Native American organizations and individuals, including a number of native people he has directed as surveyor trainees.

In the field of historical resources, Mr. Gerry has prepared site records and significance evaluations for numerous historical buildings throughout California. The bulk of these have been single family residences, but industrial, commercial and multi-family residences were also included. He has also directed excavations for evaluation of historical archeological potential and monitored construction work in areas of known historical sensitivity.

APPENDIX 2

Record Search

APPENDIX 3

Native American Consultation

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGY
30 Years: 1975-2005

December 16, 2013

Ms. Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 288
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Ms. Treadway:

Peak & Associates, Inc. has contracted with De Novo Planning Group to perform a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Vine Hill subdivision in Contra Costa County. The project involves a land parcel of about 27.5 acres bordered by Morello Avenue, Center Avenue and Vine Hill Way in Martinez. The project area lies in T2N, R2W, Sections 29 and 30 (extrapolated: Las Juntas grant) and is mapped on the Walnut Creek 7.5' USGS quadrangle, which is the base for the attached map.

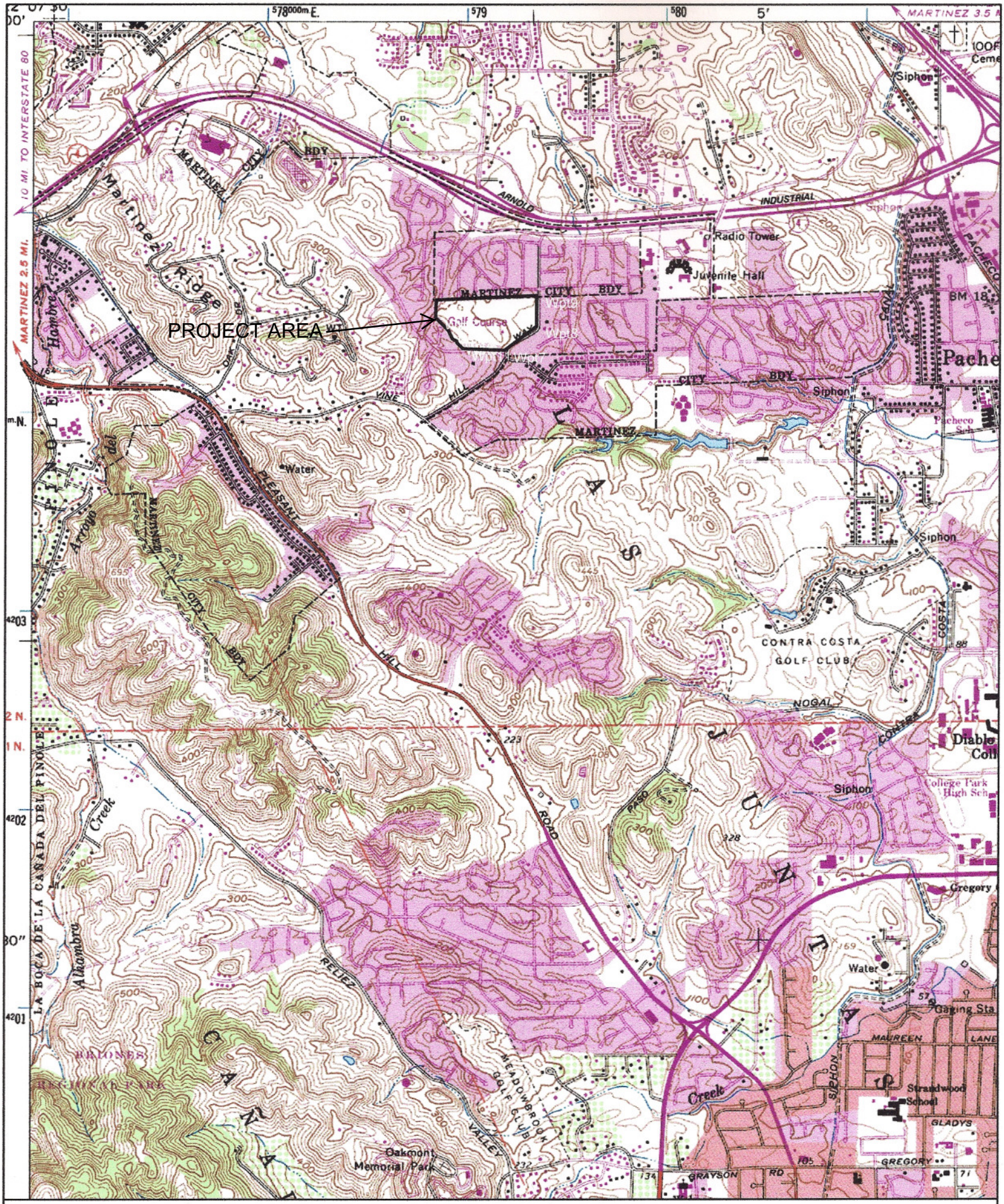
Because of wetlands issues the project may become a federal undertaking. In accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for implementing Section 106, we are requesting a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the project area. We also request a check of the Sacred Lands Inventory for any potential conflicts.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Gerry, Consulting Archeologist
Peak & Associates, Inc.
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20-329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
(916)283-5238
FAX: (916)283-5239
peakinc@surewest.net

//RG
Encl.



Name: WALNUT CREEK
Date: 12/16/2013
Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 10 579213 E 4203073 N
Caption: Vine Hill Property
De Novo Planning Group

MAP 1

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGY

December 20, 2013

Dear :

Peak & Associates, Inc. has contracted with De Novo Planning Group to perform a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Vine Hill subdivision in Contra Costa County. The project involves a land parcel of about 27.5 acres bordered by Morello Avenue, Center Avenue and Vine Hill Way in Martinez. The project area lies in T2N, R2W, Sections 29 and 30 (extrapolated: Las Juntas grant) and is mapped on the Walnut Creek 7.5' USGS quadrangle, which is the base for the attached map

We are contacting individuals identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as persons who might have information to contribute regarding potential Native American concerns in the project area. Any information or concerns that you may have regarding village sites, traditional properties or modern Native American uses in any portion of the project vicinity will be welcomed. If you know other individuals who are familiar with the vicinity, we would welcome this information as well.

We recognize that much of the information about protected and sacred sites may be confidential within your community and cannot be shared with those outside of your community. We will work with you to minimize impact on your cultural resources. Please contact me to discuss how we can accomplish protection of your cultural resources within your limits of confidentiality and the needs of the project.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Gerry
Consulting Archeologist

RG//
Encl.

■ 3941 Park Drive, Suite 20-329, El Dorado Hills, CA 95762/Phone: (916)939-2405/Fax: (916)283-5239/email: peakinc@sbcglobal.net
□ 3161 Godman Avenue, Suite A, Chico, CA 95973/Phone: (530)342-2800/Fax: 342-0273/email: peakinc@yahoo.com