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1. INTRODUCTION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Uptown Mixed Use Project consists of a two-block area in the Uptown District of Oakland, California. The project area is bounded by 19th Street on the south, Telegraph Avenue on the east, 20th Street on the north and San Pablo Avenue on the West with William Streets bisecting the project area (See Figure 1.1). The Uptown Mixed Use parcel is formally known as Assessor's Block 2001 and 2002. The current phase of construction and the area covered in this report are Parcels 1, 2 and 3.

The proposed construction plans for the Uptown Mixed Use Project area consists of several five and six story buildings containing mainly residential units with some commercial spaces on the ground floor (see Figure 1.2). These buildings are separated by landscaped courtyard with a proposed park between Parcels 2 and 4. One-level underground parking structures are proposed for each Parcel. The majority of the lots contained within the Parcels 1 and 3 are currently owned by either Forest City Residential West or the City of Oakland. Parcel 2 is currently owned by the Sears Development Co. (see Figure 1.3).

The Sensitivity Study (SS) is an extensive archival review of the history of the project site from the prehistoric period to the present, a description of potentially threatened subsurface cultural deposits and research themes and questions potentially addressed by such deposits. The Testing Program (TP) will detail project impacts and construction methods and recommends pre-construction testing and construction demolition monitoring.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires the lead agency to consider the effects of a proposed project on historical resources (CEQA guidelines Section 21083.2 (a)). In addition, a Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) has been prepared to comply with the requirements of State law (Public Resources Code Section 21081.6). The MMRP states that an SSTP (Sensitivity Study and Testing Program) be prepared for the Uptown Mixed Use Project by a qualified cultural resources professional (see below). Forest City Residential West has retained Archeo-Tec Inc. to assist in compliance with state and local regulations regarding cultural resources. This Sensitivity Study and Testing Program defines what procedures will be used to implement the CEQA (California Environmental Quality Act) compliance process, and what standards of evaluation are appropriate given predicted cultural resources.

Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Plan

This Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) has been formulated based upon the findings of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) prepared for the Uptown Mixed Use Project. The MMRP lists mitigation measures recommended in the EIR for the proposed project and identifies mitigation monitoring requirements. This MMRP has been prepared to comply with the requirements of State law (Public Resources Code Section 21081.6). State law requires the adoption of an MMRP when mitigation measures are required to avoid significant impacts. The MMRP is intended to ensure CEQA compliance.

In regard to archaeological resources the MMRP designates the following:

> HIST-2a: A pre-construction archaeological testing program shall be implemented to help identify whether historic or unique archaeological resources exist within the project site. The pre-construction archaeological testing program shall be conducted by a cultural resource professional approved by the City who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology. Examples of potential historic or unique

archaeological resources that could be identified within the project site include: back-filled wells; basements of buildings that pre-date Euro-American buildings that were constructed on the project site; and backfilled privies. For these resources to be considered significant pursuant to CEQA, they would have to have physical integrity and meet at least one of the criteria listed in CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a)(3) (for historic resources) and/or CEQA section 21083.2(g) (for unique archaeological resources). These criteria include: association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage; association with the lives or persons important in our past; embodiment of 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; yield, or may likely yield, information important in prehistory or history; contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and be subject to a demonstrable public interest in that information; have a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or be directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

The testing program shall be guided by a sensitivity study (including a history of previous land uses) and shall use a combination of subsurface investigation methods (including backhoe trenching, augering, and archaeological excavation units, as appropriate). The purpose of the sensitivity study and testing program is to: (1) identify the presence and location of potentially-significant archaeological deposits; (2) determine if such deposits meet the definition of a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under section 21083.2(g) of the CEQA statutes; (3) guide additional archaeological work, if warranted, to recover the information potential of such deposits; and (4) refine the archaeological monitoring plan.

Representatives of established local Chinese-American organizations (including the Chinese Historical Society of America and the Oakland Asian Cultural Center) shall be invited to participate in a focused community review of the sensitivity study and plan for the subsequent testing program prior to initiation of subsurface investigation. The City shall consider the community comments in finalizing the sensitivity study and testing program.

If historic or unique archaeological resources associated with the Chinese community are identified within the project site and are further determined to be unique, the City shall consult with representatives of an established local Chinese-American organization(s) regarding the potential use of the archaeological findings for interpretive purposes.

HIST-2b: Archaeological monitoring of ground-disturbing construction in the project area shall be conducted, as appropriate and if necessary, based on the results of the pre-construction testing program and the potential for encountering unidentified archaeological deposits. Upon completion of the pre-construction testing program specified in Mitigation Measure HIST-2a, the extent of archaeological monitoring during project construction will be assessed, and the scope and frequency of the monitoring required by this mitigation measure shall be based on the findings of this assessment. Monitoring shall be conducted by a cultural resource professional approved by the City who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology.

Upon completion of such archaeological monitoring, evaluation, or data recovery mitigation, the archaeologist shall prepare a report documenting the methods, results, and recommendations of the investigation, and submit this report to the NWIC. Public displays of the findings of archaeological recovery excavation(s) of historical or unique resources shall be prepared. As appropriate, brochures, pamphlets, or other media, shall be prepared for distribution to schools, museums, libraries, and – in the case of Chinese or Chinese-American archaeological deposits – Chinese-American organizations.

THE CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), an archaeological feature's significance is determined by its potential eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources. The California Register is a listing of properties that are important to the history of California and our nation. To be eligible for listing, a property must typically be 50 years of age or more; it must possess historic significance; and it must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Historic significance is the importance of a property to the history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or cultural aspects of a community. These significant resources can be in the form of districts, sites, buildings, or structures. 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 (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:

A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
B. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
C. 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
D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

Once a cultural resource is determined to exist or potentially exist within a project site, the identified historic property is then evaluated for its potential California Register eligibility. As part of this SSTP, Archeo-Tec has assessed potential impacts to properties, and outlines recommended testing.

LIST OF POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The following summary outlines potential subsurface archaeological resources within the project site as determined by historical research (located in Section 6). Testing and monitoring procedures to mitigate these resources are outlined in the Section 9 section and on Figures 9.2-9.4.

Potential Resource: Prehistoric Native American Cultural Deposits/Human Remains
Based On: Nearby prehistoric sites, historic maps (see Section 6) and geotechnical borings.
Potential California Register Eligibility: Criterion D
Study Area: P3-D

Potential Resource: Overseas Chinese Cultural Deposits
Based On: Historic Records of late 1860 to early 1870 Chinatown between 19th and 20th Streets on the East side of San Pablo Avenue. Due to the fact that there were several early Chinatown locations in Oakland (see Sections 4 and 6), the historic Chinatown located in the project area will be referred to as the Uptown Chinatown.
Potential California Register Eligibility: Criteria A, D
Study Area: P1-A, P2-A

Potential Resource: Later 19th Century refuse from Domiciles
Based On: Domiciles pictured on Sanborn maps, Census data
Potential California Register Eligibility: Criterion D
Study Area: P1-B, P3-B

Potential Resource: Remains of the Delger Family's Estate
Based On: Buildings pictured on Sanborn maps, Census data, and other Historical Records
Potential California Register Eligibility: Criteria B, D
Study Area: P2-B

Potential Resource: Later 19th Century/Early 20th Century Refuse from Businesses
Based On: French laundry, Veterinary Hospital, stores, Blacksmith Shop, Photo Gallery, Undertaker, Hospital and other stores pictured on Historic Maps
Potential California Register Eligibility: Criterion D
Study Area: P1-C, P2-C and P3-C

POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The goal of this Sensitivity Study and Testing Program is to identify and evaluate expected deposits and designate areas to test where these resources have been identified on historic maps or through historic research. In many cases, such as when prehistoric resources are anticipated, insufficient preliminary data are available to accurately predict the locations and depths of expected cultural materials. In those instances, the entire area of excavation will be sampled with test trenches or test borings in order to give adequate site coverage. In regard to the Chinatown historically located within the project area, historic research has indicated general areas that might contain potentially significant resources. Section of these areas will be aerially exposed in order to establish presence/absence of these resources within these more general areas.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above-described archaeological potential for the present project site, it is recommended that:

- A qualified archaeologist monitor any and all demolition activities in archaeologically sensitive areas, and be authorized to collect samples of and document any cultural resources encountered during demolition-related excavation. In highly disturbed areas, such as Parcel 2, the results of demolition monitoring will direct the placement of subsurface archaeological test trenches and aerial exposures during the Testing Program.
- A focused program of Pre-construction Archaeological Testing (as outlined in Section 9) be conducted prior to demolition when feasible (such as empty lots on Parcel 1) and prior to the commencement of mass excavation.
- A focused program of Test Evaluation (see Section 9) will be implemented if potentially significant resources are encountered during the initial archaeological testing program. This program will be guided by the findings of the testing program.
- A focused program of data recovery and monitoring be implemented based on the findings of the subsurface archaeological testing and test evaluation programs. This Sensitivity Study and Testing Program does not address the monitoring program.
- A focused monitoring program be developed for any subsurface construction excavation within the project site.

The main goal of the Sensitivity Study is to identify areas to focus the pre-construction testing program. We propose to undertake two types of testing: aerial exposure and mechanical test trenches. Mechanical test trenches will be used to test mainly for prehistoric resources. Aerial exposure will be used to test areas identified as study areas. Study areas have been identified

based on the criteria laid out in the MMRP – that the cultural resource have physical integrity and meet at least one of the CRHR criteria discussed in detail above. Study areas are those areas, established through historic research and review of historic and current maps, that appear not to be disturbed and have the highest possibility of containing potentially significant resources that address research question presented in Section 8.

The purpose of the Pre-construction Archaeological Testing Program is to establish presence/absence of potentially eligible resources. It is assumed that the testing program will happen in stages based on the schedule of demolition and the purchasing of properties. Ideally, the open lots (dirt lots) of Parcel 1 could be tested first, in order to offer a preliminary idea of the cultural resources present and the site stratigraphy before monitoring of demolition. Following that stage of testing, it would be preferable for demolition of all structures to occur on each parcel and for the testing program to be undertaken by parcel. At this point fencing should be placed around the parcel and on-site security should be employed, if deemed necessary. If potentially eligible resources are encountered during the testing program the deposit will be recorded and secured until it can be further investigated during Test Evaluation phase.

At the conclusion of each stage of the initial testing program a Summary of Findings will be presented. If no potentially significant resources are encountered a proposal for monitoring, if necessary, will be drafted. If potentially significant resources are encountered, then Test Evaluation would be proposed. This proposal would be distributed to all interested parties and would be subject to review. For a discussion of Test Evaluation see Section 9.

The goal of the proposed testing program is to identify and evaluate potentially significant resources during the testing phase. Proposed construction schedules are not structured to allow an extended review process. If deposits are encountered during construction, the associated downtime creates an expensive burden on the contractor. A focused program of pre-construction testing keeps construction schedules intact whenever possible, allowing for a more in-depth determination of the possible historical associations of intact subsurface cultural resources that may exist within the project site. While this SSTP provides preliminary determinations of historical significance of expected cultural resources pursuant to the criteria of the California Register of Historical Resources, the specific significance of historic and prehistoric archaeological property types will be determined in the field and during post-field analyses of artifacts and other data.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH AND STUDY METHODS

Critical to the development of this Sensitivity Study was the review of similar archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the project site. In addition to archaeological reports and records on file at the Northwest Information Center, the research team also consulted block books, city directories, historic maps, newspaper archives, and census data. Background research was conducted at a number of institutions, including the following:

- Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley
- Anthropology Library, University of California, Berkeley
- McCone Map Room, University of California, Berkeley
- Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University
- California Historical Society, San Francisco
- San Francisco Public Library
- Oakland Public Library
- Archeo-Tec's In-House Library, Oakland
- Oakland Asian Cultural Center
- National Archives
- Online - City Directories, Sanborn Maps and U.S. Coast Survey Maps
- Uptown Oakland website – www.uptownoakland.org

2. PALEOENVIRONMENTAL & GEOMORPHOLOGICAL CONTEXT

LANDSCAPE EVOLUTION

The San Francisco Bay Area is located within the Coast Ranges Geomorphic Province of California, which is characterized by a system of northwest-southeast trending longitudinal mountain ranges and valleys that are controlled by faulting and folding (Humboldt State University n.d.). These mountain ranges and the valley in which the San Francisco Bay resides probably began to form 2 to 3 million years ago. It is postulated that there were seven different estuarine periods over the last half million years corresponding to times of high sea level during interglacial periods (Atwater et al 1977; Sloan 1989).

After millions of years of seismic and volcanic episodes the general topographic landscape of the Bay Area was formed. More than 12,000 years ago the San Francisco Bay was a vast valley with deep rivers and streams cut into the then dry earth. During this time the Pacific Ocean shoreline existed near the Farallon Islands, approximately 43 kilometers west of the Golden Gate. During the transition period between the Pleistocene and Holocene epochs, from approximately 12,000 to 6,000 years ago, a warming climate caused glacial melting and effectively led to an overall rise in sea levels around the world. Sea levels rose 25-30 meters between roughly 10,000 and 8,000 years ago, recovering most of the present San Francisco Bay Estuary, and marking the end of the Wisconsin Glaciation, the last major glaciation of the Pleistocene. The rate of sea-level rise in the San Francisco Bay decelerated dramatically between about 8,000 – 6,000 years B.P. (Atwater 1979; Atwater et al 1977; Stanley and Warne 1994; Wells 1995; Wells and Gorman 1994). At about 6,000 years B.P. an abnormally warm, dry Altithermal period began and lasted until approximately 3,000 years ago, causing further glacial melting. Following the Altithermal Period, cool and moist conditions persisted until 1,500 B.P. An intense warm and dry period extended from 1,500 to 600 years B.P. (Moratto, King, and Wolfenden 1978:151). Conditions returned to a cool and moist period from approximately 600 years B.P. until roughly 100 years ago, at which time California's climate again reverted to the warm and dry conditions that persist today (Atwater et al 1977; Sloan 1989).

GEOLOGY, FLORA, AND FAUNA

Approximately 200 million years ago the Pacific Ocean floor was subducted beneath the western edge of the North American Plate. The distinctive rocks of the Franciscan Complex formed in this subduction. The Franciscan Complex rocks form the basement for the Coast Ranges east of the San Andreas Fault. The Franciscan Complex primarily consists of greywacke, sandstone and argillite but also contains smaller amounts of greenstone, radiolarian ribbon chert, limestone, serpentine and a variety of high-grade metamorphic rocks. Franciscan rocks in the Bay Area range in age from about 200 million to 80 million years ago (Humboldt State University n.d.).

Holocene sand dunes mantle the Franciscan Complex in much of the Bay Area. The dunes are composed of sand that probably originated on the broad coastal plain of the Sacramento/San Joaquin River System. The dunes, constantly shifting and in different phases of ecological succession, produced complex sandy habitats that once supported an array of many different plant and animal species.

Before attempting to evaluate patterns of demography and historical development within the Uptown Mixed Use Project area, it is appropriate to consider the subject property and its surroundings in their natural state in order to determine how urbanization altered the project area. There is little archival information concerning specific types of native vegetation within the research area; however, drawings and early written accounts of Oakland confirm that the area was relatively flat and covered with oak trees, with a marsh extending from the San Antonio Bay

(later lake Merritt) into the eastern portion of the project area. Much of Oakland was covered with sand dunes prior to urbanization.

> In their original state, the Oakland dune fields represented on of the most extensive dune complexes in the entire Bay Area. This dune field stretched (west to east) from the bay to Lake Merritt and (north to south) from about Grand Street to Oakland's Inner Harbor … Prior to urbanization, these dunes formed a series of low ridges characterized by gently sloping dunes crests and wide interdune troughs (Van Bueren et al 2002: 12).

Testing conducted by Caltrans at a nearby site in Downtown Oakland indicates undulating Early Holocene-age dunes (formed approximately 5,000 years ago) were encountered between 4.2 to 10.2 feet below the surface, Middle to Late Holocene dunes were identified between 1 to 8.2 feet below surface and historic fill was usually encountered between 0 to 3.5 feet below surface, but was seen to extend as deep as 8 feet below the surface (ibid 46-47). It should be noted that the project location does not contain estuaries that were filled during the 1800s and that most of the historic fill will be encountered in the top several feet.

The 1857 US Coast Survey map shows the project area still with oak trees and dotted lines for San Pablo and Broadway/Telegraph and nearby to the western tip of shores of Lake Merritt (see Section 6). It appears from this map that the project area is relatively flat and therefore we should not except to see much filling and/or grading within the project area. However, a later map indicates a possibly mound or hill in the eastern portion of the project area (see Section 6). Oakland's *City Directory* states that they city grade was established December 21, 1867 and that the "almost perfect natural grade of Oakland has rendered the improvement of her streets a matter of easy accomplishment" (1869:79).

Early European explorers marveled at the rich environment of the San Francisco Bay region. Many early writers commented upon the seemingly inexhaustible numbers of both marine and terrestrial mammals, fish, shellfish and waterfowl (e.g., Crespi 1927; La Perouse 1794). For example, in 1833, George C. Yount offered a typically glowing appraisal of the unparalleled bounty of San Francisco Bay and its surroundings:

> …animals were numerous beyond all parallel – In herds of many hundreds they might be met, so tame that they would merely remove [themselves] to open a way for the traveler to pass – They were lying or grazing in immense herds on the sunny side of every hill, and their young like lambs, were frolicking in all directions – The wild geese and every species of waterfowl darkened the surface of every bay and firth, and upon the land, in flocks of millions they wandered in quest of insects & cropping the wild oats which grew there in richest abundance – When disturbed… the sound of their wings was like that of distant thunder – The rivers were literally crowded, with salmon… It was literally a land of plenty – and such climate as no other land upon the face of the earth can boast of… (Camp 1966:123).

This abundance of natural resources supported a thriving Native American population for thousands of years prior to the arrival of the first Anglo-American immigrants (e.g., Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Kroeber 1925; Levy 1978; Moratto 1984). The geologic deposits of the Bay Area also furnished an abundance of rock and mineral materials that were utilized by the prehistoric inhabitants. The siliceous minerals of the Franciscan formation, such as chert and chalcedony, were traded from people living to the north. Many of the geologic resources of the Bay Area were traded between various indigenous groups.

3. THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD

INTRODUCTION

Indigenous populations in California date back at least as far as ca. 4000 B.C. and lived as hunter-gatherers until after the arrival of Spanish missionaries in the 18th Century. Disease and murder quickly decimated the Native American population, most of whom were forced to live in missions, give up their language and practice agriculture. However, many California Native Americans did survive, and their descendents still live in the San Francisco Bay area. Many are involved in California prehistoric archaeological projects.

The following description summarizes available information about the prehistoric populations prior to arrival of missionaries. By no means does it claim to give a complete or accurate portrayal of life in the prehistoric period; such a picture does not exist. Rather, it pieces together what records do exist, including how the native California population appeared to explorers during the late 18th century, mission records, oral and written accounts from Native Americans, and the interpretation of archaeological sites found during the 20th century.

REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

When the Spanish first explored Northern California in the last quarter of the 18th century, the region possessed what has been described as "the densest Indian population anywhere north of Mexico" (Margolin 1978:1). It has been estimated that between 7,000 and 10,000 Native Americans inhabited the naturally bountiful coastal area between Monterey County's Point Sur and the San Francisco Bay (Cook 1943, 1957; Kroeber 1925; Margolin 1978). More recent ethnohistorical work has refined and elaborated on these demographic estimates. Milliken, working from Spanish explorers accounts and mission documents, states:

> Population density varied from one ecological zone to another within the Bay Area. The highest densities seem to have occurred along the southern and northern extremities of the shores of San Francisco Bay itself, where populations of approximately six people per square mile were found…
>
> Similar habitats in the northern part of the Bay Area, which were mosaics of bay waters, marshlands, grasslands, and oak woodlands, also supported populations of six or more persons per square mile during the 1770s.
>
> Villages were small and far apart on the wet Pacific Coast from Pescadero Creek north to the Golden Gate, and in the dry, rugged hill country of the easternmost Coast Ranges, overlooking the Central Valley (Milliken 1995:19-20).

Prior to the arrival of the first Europeans, San Francisco was situated in territory occupied by the Costanoan people, who are sometimes referred to synonymously as the Ohlone in the anthropological and historical literature (e.g., Levy 1978:487). Comparatively little is known about the Costanoans, so named after the Spanish derivative for "coastal people." When the Spanish arrived in the San Francisco Bay region in the late 1700s, the Costanoan numbered at most around 10,000 souls (Levy 1978:485), perhaps fewer (Kroeber 1925:464). But forty years later, by approximately A.D. 1810, much of the aboriginal population, along with most of their traditional culture, had changed forever in the face of relentless European encroachment and its devastating impacts – disease, warfare, displacement, and, above all, the California mission system (Cook 1943, 1957; Milliken 1995).

Trained 20th century ethnological observers have been forced to rely on scant and often biased historical accounts in the journals, diaries, and logs of early European explorers and missionaries (e.g., Fages 1911; Font 1930, 1933), or on the long-term memory of Costanoan descendants. Recent ethno-historic work, particularly with mission records, has proven fruitful in reconstructing

aspects of Costanoan culture, especially kinship patterns (Milliken 1981, 1983, 1988, 1995). As is the case throughout California, archaeological efforts have contributed greatly to our knowledge of the Costanoan people, especially regarding material culture.

LINGUISTIC BACKGROUND

The Costanoan (Ohlone) language was the most widespread of five distinct languages spoken in the vicinity of the San Francisco Bay at the time of contact with Spanish explorers (Milliken 1995:24). The five languages include Costanoan (Ohlone), Bay Miwok, Coast Miwok, Patwin and Wappo. Costanoan (Ohlone) was spoken on the San Francisco Peninsula, in the Santa Clara Valley and the mountains to the east and west, and throughout much of the East Bay. Bay Miwok was spoken in the interior valleys of the East Bay, and perhaps spanning as far as the shoreline in the present-day East Oakland vicinity. Coast Miwok was spoken throughout the Marin Peninsula. Patwin was spoken on the north shores of Suisun Bay. Wappo was spoken in the upper Napa and Sonoma Valleys. Although mutually unintelligible, the Costanoan, Bay Miwok and Coast Miwok languages all derive from Utian stock (Shipley 1978:84). Patwin is a distant relative to the Utian language stock and Wappo is unrelated to the other languages.

Randy Milliken's ongoing ethnohistoric study of Bay Area Mission records has refined the linguistic interpretations of the Costanoan dialects spoken around the Bay at the time of contact. Early ethnographic works proposed that the Costanoan language family had eight distinct, and mutually unintelligible, languages: Ramaytush (San Francisco), Tamyen (Santa Clara Valley), Chochenyo (most of the East Bay), Karkin (Carquinez Strait), Awaswas (Santa Cruz), Mutsun (Gilroy area or Pajaro River Tribelets), Rumsen (Carmel, Sur and lower Salinas rivers) and Chalon or Soledad (Salinas River). According to these early linguistic interpretations the peoples that lived in San Francisco spoke the language of Ramaytush (e.g., Levy 1978:485). However, Milliken argues that "such distinct groups did not exist in the past, and certainly reflect the amalgamation of later Costanoan speakers at the various missions" (Milliken 1995:26). He goes on to cite the writings of linguist/missionary Felipe Arroyo de la Cuesta [1821-1837], who studied the Costanoan dialects spoken at Mission San Juan Bautista, and who found that there were no abrupt language differences between neighboring Costanoan tribes. Therefore, according to Milliken, "neighboring Costanoan dialects were probably no more distinct than colloquial American English and colloquial Australian English".

ETHNOGRAPHIC AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The family household was the basic social unit that was extended patrilineally (Harrington 1933:3). An average of about 15 individuals – although this number varies considerably – made up the household (Broadbent 1972:62) and sororal polygyny was apparently commonplace (Palou 1924:64). The next larger social unit was the clan (Harrington 1933:3). Additionally, the Costanoan were divided into moieties – the Bear and the Deer – following the common central California practice (e.g., Kroeber 1925:835). The largest social unit throughout most of California was the tribelet (Kroeber 1962), and in this respect, the Costanoan were no exception. The tribelet, or group of interrelated villages under the leadership of a single headman (Heizer 1978:5), consisted of about 200 to 400 people (Levy 1978:485; Milliken 1995:21). Each tribelet – of which there may have been several – served as an autonomous political unit, presumably for enforcing equal access to resources for its members and for protection from hostile neighbors.

While in some areas of California the families composing a tribelet would share a single central village location for most of the year, in the Bay Area tribelets were settled in a more dispersed and nomadic fashion (Milliken 1995:21). The Costanoan people were primarily collectors and hunters of fish and game. Of significant importance to the aboriginal diet, as documented both ethnographically and archaeologically, were various molluscan resources. The Costanoan people extensively exploited clams, ocean and bay mussels, and oysters.

Many other littoral food resources, including varieties of gastropods and crustaceans contributed protein to the Costanoan diet, as documented in the archaeological literature (for example, see

Greengo 1951, 1952, 1975). As discussed in detail by Levy (1978:491), other sources of meat included many species of land and waterfowl as well as terrestrial and sea mammals, both large and small.

Fish contributed a large measure of protein to the Costanoan diet, and were taken by net, trap, hook, spear and by poison (Harrington 1921; Crespi 1927:280; Font 1930; Bolton 1933). Ocean and estuarine environments yielded a wide variety of species including steelhead, sturgeon, salmon, ray, lamprey and varieties of small sharks, perches and smelts (Follet 1975:73; Levy 1978:491-492).

In common with most Native American groups throughout what today is California, plant foods probably contributed the majority of calories to the diet. The staple was the acorn, pounded by stone mortar and pestle to form flour used to make mush, a gruel, or bread, following the complex technique of leaching tannic acids (Gifford 1965). Buckeye yielded edible nuts, processed similarly to acorns. Many species of berries were harvested for direct consumption, for flavoring the bland acorn starch and for cider (Harrington 1921; Merriam 1966-67:3).

Roots, shoots and seeds were savored and derived from wild onion, cattail, wild carrot, dock, tarweed, chia and other species (Levy 1978:491). Controlled burning of the land was practiced in order to renew the succession of plant communities (Kroeber 1925:467; Crespi 1927; Galvan 1968; Lewis 1973).

In addition to providing primary subsistence, the flora and fauna of a rich natural habitat provided the remainder of life's necessities for the Costanoan people and their neighbors in the San Francisco Bay region. Tules were harvested and utilized as building materials for structures (Kroeber 1925:468) and for crude balsas (Heizer and Massey 1953). The balsa canoe was instrumental to the Costanoan people for fishing (Bolton 1933), waterfowling and probably the hunting of sea mammals (e.g., Kroeber 1925:467). This watercraft also facilitated navigation of the salt marshes and permitted transportation of both people and goods across the Bay (ibid:468).

Vegetal resources also provided the fiber for net and cord manufacture and, especially, basket material. Baskets were used in their various forms as cooking containers and utensils, storage containers, seed beaters, water jugs, cradles (Merriam 1966-1967:293-294; Broadbent 1972:63), fish traps (Crespi 1927:280), trays for leaching and drying acorn meal (Kroeber 1925:467), and for bearing burdens (Kroeber 1925:468; Levy 1978:493).

Animal parts – bone, tooth, beak and claw – provided awls, pins, daggers, scrapers, knives and other tools. Pelts and feathers provided clothing and bedding (Kroeber 1925:467; Levy 1978:493). Sinew was used for bow support and bow strings (Harrington 1921). Feather, bone and especially shell were used for items of ornamentation such as beads, pendants, hair bangles, septum inserts, earrings and the like (Mason 1916:433-435).

Local rock and mineral sources provided chert as well as metamorphic and igneous materials for tool manufacture; highly indurate local sandstone yielded suitable material for grinding and pounding tools. Exotic materials, such as steatite and particularly obsidian, could be obtained in trade. The Bay Area inhabitants bartered with locally available commodities such as cinnabar and hematite (Heizer and Treganza 1972). Other valuable local resources used in trade with inland peoples included salt, shellfish meat and shell as raw material for ornament manufacture (Davis 1961:23).

A synopsis of prehistoric archaeological materials discovered in at nearby prehistoric sites in Oakland follows in Section 5: Previous Archaeological Studies in the Project Vicinity. A brief review of possibility of Prehistoric Land Use within the project area will be discussed in Section 6. Research themes and research questions that prehistoric archaeological resources may potentially address are detailed in Section 8.

4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a general history of Oakland and Alameda County from the time of the first European explorers to the present. A discussion of Chinese settlement in California and specifically in Oakland can be found at the end of this section. Specific details of land use and occupation of the Uptown Mixed Use Project area follow in Section 6.

SPANISH, MEXICAN AND EARLY AMERICAN PERIODS (1776 – 1848)

Between the appearance of the first Spanish ship to sail through the Golden Gate in 1775 (the San Carlos under the command of Lieutenant Juan Bautista de Ayala) and the mid-19th century discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill, population and maritime traffic in the San Francisco Bay were extremely limited. The principal centers of Spanish (and later Mexican activity) in the region were the Presidio and Mission Dolores. These were the primary areas of non-native settlement and activity until the beginnings of Yerba Buena village in 1835.

Documentary sources suggest that the Spanish were anything but vigorous in exploring or exploiting the economic potential of their newly acquired domains in Northern California.

> Communication among the… establishments in the Bay Area was entirely by land during the early period, although the Bay offered an alternative means of travel. The failure of the Spanish even to provide themselves with small boats that could be used for voyages on the Bay greatly surprised G.H. Von Langsdorff, the physician who accompanied Count Nicolai Rezenov on his famous visit to the Presidio of San Francisco in 1806 (Scott 1959:13).

Beginning in the first decade of the nineteenth century and continuing until 1823, the lands surrounding the Uptown Mixed Use Project area were part of the extensive East Bay ranch holdings of San Francisco's Mission Dolores. Mission records state that sheep, cattle and grain were grown on these lands, which encompassed the entire eastern shore of the San Francisco Bay and extending into the Coast Ranges further to the east (Hendry and Bowman 1940:487). As with all of the Mission's activities, the majority of this ranch work depended upon the labor of Indian neophytes, both from local villages as well as from raided communities throughout Northern and Central California.

In 1823, the Spanish government began to reduce the power and influence of Mission Dolores. Among other things, the Mission relinquished its claim to grazing lands in the East Bay, including those encompassing the present project area. The Castro and Peralta families, who were ranking members of the Spanish military, had already requested title to some of these lands in compensation for their past services; by the end of 1823 these private landholders had taken control of the entire eastern bayshore north of San Leandro Creek (Milliken 1997:132; Hendry and Bowman 1940:487-506).

The "Rancho Period" in California officially began in 1833 with the secularization of the Franciscan Mission system (Lewis 1973:16). At this time, the once powerful Mission was reduced from a major ecclesiastical establishment to little more than a parish church. Under both Spanish and Mexican law, the Missions' lands and livestock were to be deeded to the Indians who had once been assigned to the respective missions. However, throughout California, the elite Hispanic families who had supplanted the church as the dominant power in the region claimed the great majority of these former mission lands.

The Uptown Mixed Use Property falls within the lands granted to Sergeant Luis Maria Peralta on August 3, 1820 by Governor Pablo Vicente de Sola. Peralta, a 17-year old when he arrived in California, was on the Anza expedition of 1776. He subsequently enlisted in the Monterey Presidio, then transferred to the San Francisco Presidio, and finally helped to found Mission

Santa Cruz in 1791. He was appointed comisionado at Pueblo San Jose in 1807, where he remained until government of San Jose was transferred to the Mexicans in 1822 (Hendry and Bowman 1940; Bagwell 1982:11-12).

Peralta's large grant (43,000 acres) was called Rancho San Antonio and included all of present day Albany, Berkeley, Emeryville, Oakland, Piedmont, Alameda, and part of San Leandro. Peralta's four sons established the adobe headquarters of the Rancho San Antonio at present-day 34th Avenue in what is now the city of Oakland. The primary economic activities of this rancho until after the mid 19th century were cattle ranching and lumbering. Indeed, Emeryville boasted an early slaughterhouse that was used by the ranches throughout Alameda and Contra Costa County, and planing mills were found along the eastern bayshore for converting the redwood from the east bay hills to lumber (Hendry and Bowman 1940).

The Rancho San Antonio was divided between Peralta's four sons – Ignacio, Domingo, Antonio and Vicente – in 1842 (Bagwell 1982:11). Vicente was given Rancho Encinal de Temescal, the area north and west of Lake Merritt, which includes the Uptown Mixed Use Project area. Vicente Peralta built three adobes within his property, none of which are near the project area.

The year 1846 brought dramatic changes to the political, economic and social fabric of California. By the end of the war with Mexico, the United States had gained sovereignty over all of California. As a result, the United States claimed, and frequently exercised, the right to review the status of all the land holdings that had been granted during the previous Spanish and Mexican administrations. Thus began the "American Period" of California history. Within a few years, the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill would bring thousands of newcomers to California. This human flood of immigration would change the landscape forever and result in the irrevocable alteration of life for native peoples throughout California. These changes were particularly profound throughout the San Francisco Bay region, as it was the epicenter for the new immigration and economic development that occurred with the Gold Rush.

From 1846 to 1849, American government in California consisted mainly of the United States military personnel who had secured these lands from Mexico. The primary focus of the American government during this time was to mediate Indian affairs. This "mediation" took the form of protecting United States landholdings and its citizens from the incursions of native Californian horse raiders, as well as to claim additional valuable lands, forcibly if necessary, for settlement. The major concern during this time, particularly for the ranchers along the eastern bayshore, was providing protection from the Indian horse-raiders of the Central Valley. In fact, the concern was so great that landowners were authorized to shoot any Indians who were caught stealing livestock. During this time, all Indian laborers were required to carry certificates of employment or be subject to arrest, trial and punishment as horse thieves.

The Mission and Rancho system had established a codependence of sorts between white settlers and native communities, with Indian laborers doing most of the ranch work in exchange for food and other goods. This labor arrangement was maintained out of necessity, or convenience, by American settlers in the years preceding the Gold Rush throughout the Bay Area. In the East Bay, this system continued until the demise of these great ranching grants, due to severe droughts and real estate speculation, which took place in the mid-1860s. The massive immigration of Europeans and Americans in 1849 had the greatest impact on the natural landscape and native populations in San Francisco itself, and in the Sierra Nevada foothills. However, as argued by Davis et al, "[f]or ex-Mission Indians in the East Bay area, the immediate effects were more subtle" (1997:145-155). Some individuals and groups of Indians may have worked in the gold fields; however the majority of the East Bay's aboriginal population, being skilled ranch workers, were still in high demand for labor to provide the meat and produce needed to fuel the explosively expanding Gold Rush populations and industries.

In addition to the affects on native Californian populations, the transition from Mexican government to American had significant impacts on the original Spanish and Mexican settlers to

the area. In the East Bay, these impacts largely took the form of American squatters and speculators claiming either pieces or large parts of one or many of the original Spanish and Mexican land grants. The most notorious of these were Horace W. Carpentier, Edson Adams, and Alexander J. Moon who squatted at the foot of Broadway and proceeded to claim the surrounding area for their new city – the City of Oakland.

THE GOLD RUSH PERIOD (1849-1859)

During the 1850s, Oakland's gold-rush tents gradually became wooden houses, clustered mainly around Broadway, known then as Main Street. Oakland's first school, which would develop into the University of California, was opened in 1853 at Fourth and Clay Streets (Bagwell 1982:38). Two hotels were established in the later 1850s, also near the waterfront. A cemetery was located between 17th, 19th, Franklin and Harrison Streets, which was thought to be well outside the city during this period.

Carpentier, Adams, and Moon subsequently began selling lots of land, to which they did not hold title (Bagwell 1982:27). An extended legal battle ensued, which ultimately resulted in Vicente Peralta being forced to sell almost all of his land to cover his legal fees, leaving Carpentier et al unimpeded in their creation of the city of Oakland, which was incorporated in 1854 with Carpentier himself as the first mayor. Julius Kellersburger, Swiss engineer, was hired to design a street grid for the new town, which originally extended from present-day First to 14th Streets.

CITY DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH (1860-1880)

During the 1860s Oakland developed as both a city and an industrial center. This development was aided by its ability to provide goods and services to San Francisco and its close proximity to greater quantity and variety of natural resources. Transportation technologies of various kinds to deliver those goods and services were always central to Oakland's operations. To that end, the city's trustees granted Carpentier exclusive rights to the entire waterfront, which included rights to construct all wharves, dockages and piers, as well as entitlement to collect all fees and fares associated with them. Although the people of the city of Oakland tried to reclaim this valuable property both through legal means and rioting, Carpentier managed to hold exclusive rights to the Oakland Waterfront for almost another 60 years.

In 1863 a wharf was constructed at the foot of Seventh Street to provide ferry service to San Francisco, and a daily rail service was built along Seventh Street which connected downtown Oakland to the ferry terminal. The importance of this rail and ferry line was not missed by the wealthy entrepreneurs and tycoons of San Francisco, such as Charles Crocker, a major shareholder in the Central Pacific Railroad. By 1869 Oakland found itself as the western terminus for the first transcontinental railway. The main passenger terminal for Oakland was located at Seventh and Broadway. Shops, hotels and restaurants opened near the terminal causing the area to develop into a thriving commercial center.

While the railway encouraged growth, it was the introduction of the horsecar that encouraged the city to expand northward from 14th Street (Bagwell 1982:153-154). The first horsecar opened in fall of 1869 and ran from the waterfront up Broadway to Telegraph Road and along Telegraph up to 36th Street. Inexpensive and practical public transportation allowed a person to move outside of the original city boundaries, which was becoming increasingly attractive to industry and manufacturers.

In the summer of 1866, water was only beginning to be pumped from Temescal creek for drinking water (Baker 1914: 365). In 1874-5, the city's second sewer system was constructed to service different parts of the city, which drained into Lake Merritt, the tidal action of which was supposed to clear the area of sewage twice a day. It did not operate as planned, resulting in frequent backups into Lake Merritt, which was eventually described as a "cesspool". It was not until the mid-1890s that an expanded sewer system connecting Oakland to the waters of the bay was constructed (Bagwell 1982:131).

By the opening of the new city hall in 1875, 14th Street had become the heart of Oakland:

> Fourteenth and Broadways was the most important intersection. All the transit routes fed passengers into a downtown district tightly concentrated along these few blocks of Broadway and on the closest streets paralleling it. Now, not just Oaklanders, but also residents of Berkeley, Alameda, Fruit Vale, and other communities thought of downtown Oakland as the place to go to buy groceries, to shop for clothing, to go to a restaurant, to visit the dentist, or to meet friends. (ibid:159)

The northward expansion of the Central Business District in the 1860s and 1870s worked to displace the Chinese encampments northward to the cities edge. As the Chinese were moved out, middle and upper-class Americans and Western Europeans took up residence in the area. Before moving on to describe in detail the transformation of the project area into thriving Central Business District we will discuss general Chinese settlement patterns in Oakland and the Anti-Chinese Movement.

THE CHINESE IN OAKLAND AND THE ANTI-CHINESE MOVEMENT

While the first Chinese settled in San Francisco, Chinese encampments were located in present-day West Oakland as early as the gold rush. Hailing primarily from southeastern China near Hong Kong, the settlers were driven from the gold fields to Oakland and San Francisco due to bigotry and racial violence they encountered from other miners (Wong 2004:7). As in San Francisco, the first Chinese encampments were small fishing villages but larger settlements were developed as the overseas Chinese began to play a vital role in the continuing development of farming and agricultural in Alameda County (Chow 1977:46-48, Bagwell 1982:87).

The role of the Chinese in helping to build Oakland is large and under acknowledge, as is their role in greater California history. According to Wong, in his newly published book *Oakland's Chinatown*, the Chinese:

> Built Temescal Dam and Lake Chabot Dam. They worked in canneries, cotton mills, and explosive factories. They were cooks, gardeners, houseboys, and laundrrymen. They made cigars, helped develop the shrimp and fisheries industries, and labored in the city's thriving railroad building industry. They grew vegetables and fruit, introducing farming innovations and experimenting with new crops like asparagus. (Wong 2004:7)

The Chinese in Oakland were also seen, by their countrymen as pioneers, moving away from the more established San Francisco Chinatown.

According to Edward W. Chew's May 13, 1952 article in The *Oakland Tribune*, the Chinese of Oakland were looking to live beyond walls of the San Francisco Chinatown. Chew writes:

> For it required more than courage for the early Chinese to emigrate from "Dia Fow" (San Francisco). The "men from Oakland" has traveled a distance much greater than that expressed by geography. They had moved from a settled Chinatown to a town with few Chinese. It meant a bewildering change in their lives—and yet, it was what those Chinese pioneers wanted. (1952:10)

Unfortunately, this bold move from the established San Francisco Chinatown resulted in Oakland's overseas Chinese population being continually forced out of their homes on whims of new development.

CHINATOWNS

The overseas Chinese in Oakland were continually displaced as the city limits grew and fashionable areas to live or conduct business in moved north. Bagwell states that "[f]rom the beginning, the Chinese were forced by discriminatory city ordinances to live in certain concentrated districts" (1982:87). Tracing the exact timeline of these displacements and the locations of resettlements is not a straightforward task. In the following section the various overseas Chinese settlements found in the historic record will be discussed. This section will open with a brief discussion on the nature of Chinatowns.

In presenting the archaeological investigation at Riverside Chinatown, Fred Mueller discusses what the term "Chinatown" represents (Great Basin Foundation 1987:9). He writes that

> A "town" is a communal center of specifically Chinese population consisting of 10 to 35 structures. It is usually located within or adjacent to a Euroamerican urban community. The "town" provides basic services for the local Chinese, serves as a market and employment center, and, to a degree, provides cultural continuity in a foreign settling. (ibid)

Chinatowns, therefore, were often cultural centers within a Euroamerican city or town that offered services to those who were living within the town, in the larger city or newly immigrated to the area.

For the Chinese emigrants flooding into America, Chinatowns were, and to some extent continues to be, the center of their transplanted socio-cultural universe. Frequently, the emigrants were met by unemployed young whites who heckled them and threw stones, potatoes, and mud. Finding a modicum of safety in Chinatown, they were given accommodations in the crowded dormitories owned and operated by the Chinese district associations, and in this way, they were absorbed into life in their new home (e.g., Chinn 1969:16).

In addition to economic factors, two complementary forces operated to create and perpetuate the Chinatowns. One was the ever-present external threat of antagonism that occasionally flared into mob violence, and the other was the pervasive internal bonds of socio-cultural cohesion that the Chinese community retained through their language, traditional modes of dress, custom and lifestyle. Lyman best summarizes what Chinatown meant in the lives of the sojourners:

> It was in Chinatown that the lonely Chinese laborer could find fellowship, companions, social familiarity, and solace. Chinatown acted as a partial buffer against the prejudices, hatreds, and depredations of hostile whites. Chinatown included the offices and hostelries of the various Chinese benevolent and protective associations, places where one could get a bunk for the night, some food, a stake, and a knowledge of the number, kinds, and conditions of available jobs. Chinatown also housed the Chinese elite – the merchants of the ghetto – who acted as spokesmen for the protectors of the laborers and who held the latter in a state of political dependence and debt bondage (1970:78).

For the often-embattled immigrant, Chinatown essentially provided an island of relief and a degree of security in familiar surroundings in an alien world. Yet, Chinatown was a paradox; a self-contained surrogate home in a strange land that also served to isolate the people residing therein from the social mainstream. As Lyman observes: "A powerful sense of group feeling and many social needs found institutionalized expression in Chinatown at the same time that white aversion and hostility gave added reasons for those Chinese institutions to continue and flourish" (1970:79). In other words, Chinatown was the creation of both external and internal social factors, a world housing a cheap and accessible workforce but distanced and largely excluded from the larger society. This exclusion from the surrounding world encouraged increased reliance on traditional social institutions, material culture, and cultural patterns.

CHINATOWNS IN OAKLAND

Today Oakland's Chinatown is centered at 8th Street and Webster and expands for several blocks of downtown. This Chinatown is the only one of several Oakland Chinatowns that survived some hundred and fifty years of persecution and relocation. The number and precise location of these vanished Chinese settlements is debated in the historic and current literature, which we will review now with an eye toward the Uptown Mixed Use Project area.

According to William T. Chow in his thesis *The Reemergence of an Inner City: The Pivot of Chinese Settlement in the East Bay Region of the San Francisco Bay Area* there were four Chinatown locations in Oakland before the Chinese settled at their current location. (1977: 50). He lists them as follows:

1. East side of Telegraph between 16th and 17th streets - burned in 1867
2. East side of San Pablo between 19th and 20th streets
3. San Pablo and 22nd Street
4. Western Edge of town on First Street, between Castro and Bush Streets.

Chew, in his 1952 *Oakland Tribune* articles writes:

> Before the turn of the 20th Century, Oakland kept moving the Chinese. Although the Chinese often did not heed the city-fathers, largely because they couldn't understand the ordinance, the city kept on designating official "Chinatowns." About 1867 the official Chinatown was the east side of Telegraph between 16th and 17th Streets. One night a coal-oil lamp exploded and the entire district went up in flames … The next move was to the east side of San Pablo Road, between 19th and 20th Street. This Chinatown was hardly settled before the city fathers of Oakland designated another spot: on Charter, or 22nd Street, and San Pablo "Road." As the town grew, the Chinatown was moved, until finally one of the city fathers who owned property on First between Castro and Brush let the Chinatown in on this new site. (1952:10)

Ma and Huei in their work *Chinese of Oakland: Unsung Builders* list five locations settled during the 19th Century. They also place the Chinese at the 19th and San Pablo site after the 1867 fire of the Chinese settlement on Telegraph but do not mention the resettlement at 22nd Street (1982:32). Hinkel in his Oakland history states that by 1876 the "principle Chinese settlement [at 8th and Webster] then comprised seventeen buildings, including various stores, four gambling dens and a joss house [was located] between Grove and Jefferson Streets near the railroad" (1939: 744). Hinkel goes on to say that there was a North or upper Chinatown, centered near San Pablo and 22nd Street, also indicating that the Chinese had been moved north by at least the mid 1870s, and probably well before, and that they were still inhabiting the area (ibid). Baker in his 1914 history of Alameda County also refers to an Uptown Chinatown area, the San Pablo and 22nd Street site, which existed in the 1870s (203-204). Bagwell, according to the Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey, places this third Chinatown at 22nd Street, between Castro and Brush streets (1982:87) which intersects San Pablo at 22nd Street, placing the Upper Chinatown on the west side of San Pablo further from the present Project area.

Ma, in her more recent work, places the first established Chinatown at 14th and Washington streets, which she describes as a small settlement containing one or two Chinese food and dry goods stores and a gambling den (2000:29). This small Chinese settlement was forcibly moved to make way for the City Hall in 1865 (ibid). She places the second settlement at Telegraph and 17th Street and also notes that it burned in 1867 and that the Chinese were not allowed to rebuild (ibid). Ma states that the Chinese then moved to both the 19th and 22nd street locations along San Pablo at the same time. She claims that the San Pablo and 22nd Street location was destroyed between 1868 and 1870, which contradicts other accounts (ibid).

Therefore, the exact time period that the Chinese settled at the Uptown Chinatown site is not known, a combining of the sources just discussed would place establishment around 1868 and occupation through the mid 1870s. Part of the ambiguity is due to the fact that several

Chinatowns were established in close proximity during the same period and that a larger portion of the historic literature focuses on the 8th and Webster site.

CHINATOWN OPPOSITION

Oakland's Chinatowns were viewed as dirty, unsafe and a threat to nearby property values (Bagewell 1982:87, Wood 1883:704, Chow 1977:50). Oakland's Mayor Washburn R. Andrus stated in 1876:

> We should proceed as if we knew that the Chinese were to continue coming, and do what we can to mitigate the evils that they are threatening. The Council has the power to regulate such trades or occupations as may be nuisances, and under its general police powers, it could regulate the location of laundries or wash-houses … It has often happened that one of these establishments would be started in quiet neighborhoods, given up to residence purposes, which would seriously detract from the value of surrounding property. One individual should not have it in his power to depreciate the value of the real estate of others. The consent of at least a majority of the persons owning property in a block ought to be obtained before a license should be given for carrying on a laundry. I believe that the Council has the undoubted right to do this. It concerns the welfare of real estate owners, and would be a great protection. As the wash-houses here are centers from which Chinese quarters are likely to extend, such a regulation as proposed would drive the Mongolian population to portions of the city where their presence would not depreciate the value of property (Wood 1883:704).

In 1876 two mass meetings organized by the Anti-Coolie Club were held in front of city hall to protest continuing Chinese immigration. Descriptions of those protests capture the hatred and the violence of that time:

> Emotions were pitched so high that, for a short time, there were grave fears of mob violence against the Chinese. Threats to burn the local Chinatown and kill some it its leading residents were thwarted by the prompt action of Police Captain Rand who augmented his force of patrolmen in that district (Hinkel 1939: 744).

As in San Francisco, hatred of the Chinese was strongest in labor unions and blue-collar workers who were competing with the Chinese for jobs. Strikes continued across the county in the late 1870s and the Oakland City Council responded by adopting measures to counteract the continual violence. This encouraged the workingmen's party to take to the streets and demand that the Central Pacific Company fire all their Chinese workers (Baker 1914:205). The demands and violence of the Anti-Coolies and workingmen's party polarized the city during this period between those who wanted to violently remove the Chinese and those who wanted peace and order in the city (ibid). The workingmen's party took control of Oakland city politics during this period. On March 4, 1882 this new government adopted resolutions in support of immediate passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act by the U.S. Congress, which would restrict Chinese immigration (ibid:206). The Congress passed this bill, over the President's veto, later that year.

Anti-Chinese sentiments continued to prevail throughout the 19th and into the 20th Century. The Anti-Chinese League of Alameda, in an 1885 meeting,

> Resolved, That we have within our power the constitution and laws which are the mean to rid our country of this curse; Resolved, In mass meeting assembled, that we will not patronize any Chinese. Resolved, That we will not patronize anyone who does. Resolved, That the Chinese must go. (Baker 1914:107)

A similar meeting the following year resolved, "That we regard the Chinese among us as a mental, physical, moral and financial evil" (ibid). The League acted upon its resolutions by strong-

arming the J. Lusk Canning Company to offer all its positions currently held by Chinese to the white workers (ibid:396) and by banning Chinese laundries within the Oakland's fire limits (Chow 1977:50).

By the 1890s, the Chinese population in Oakland had dropped by over a quarter as jobs continued to be closed to them. Oakland's Chinese population continued to drop until thousands of refugees from the 1906 Great Earthquake and Fire flooded Oakland's Chinatown. While this influx brought a resurgence to the area, it also brought gambling dens and gang wars; Chow writes that an entire block along Webster Street was lined with gambling houses (ibid:54). In response, many churches expanded into the area. "Open to all, without regard to district, clan or tong affiliation, [these churches] provided continuing alternatives to the traditional mutual aid associations which had heightened social dependence in San Francisco" (ibid).

As the Eighth and Webster Chinatown grew it became more isolated from the surrounding community and remained largely segregated during most of first few decades of the 20th Century (Wong 2004: 8). Wong writes, "The Chinese developed a complex society, often based upon intricate and ancient traditions…Chinese organizations emerged and evolved—family and district associations, business associations, tongs, and civil-rights groups." (2004: 7) By 1912 the Native Sons of the Golden State, which later become the Chinese American Citizen's Alliance, was established as an advocate of Chinese civil rights and has remained a lasting force in the Oakland's Chinese community. While the Oakland Chinese Community Center opened in 1953 in the heart of Oakland's Chinatown, the 1950s were a period of decline in much of Oakland and in the Chinatown district as well. During the 1970s the Chinatown "experienced a renaissance" and this process was accelerated by an influx of Southeast Asian immigrants (Wong 2004:8). While this Chinatown started as a Chinese district it is now a vibrant area in the heart of Oakland filled with a broader Asian population.

LATER 19TH CENTURY (1880-1906)

By the last decade of the 19th century, more than 48,000 people lived in Oakland. During the 1890s, horsecars were gradually replaced by streetcars, the routes of which were partially responsible for a northward movement of the "downtown" area. The new transit routes allowed residents of nearby cities such as Berkeley, Alameda and Fruitvale to easily frequent the businesses of downtown Oakland. During the 1890s, the most important intersection in Oakland was at Fourteenth and Broadway (Bagwell, cited in Hupman and Chavez 1994:19).

The Central Business District, the area surrounding City Hall, had been largely developed by the first decade of the 20th century, and continued to be a fashionable area occupied primarily by single-family homes. The influx of middle-to-upper class homes and businesses comprising the northward expansion of the Central Business District displaced Uptown Chinese settlements. Many of these new dwellings were substantial in size; the Delger estate located at 19th and Telegraph took up almost two-thirds of the block on which it was situated. Closer to the waterfront and the railway station, land around larger estates was filled in with smaller houses and cottages (Van Bueren, Meyer and Ramos 2002:14). Areas north of city hall remained exclusively occupied by larger estates until closer to the turn of the century.

West Oakland was a hub for shipping in the 1870s and beyond, and industries involved in processing raw materials and in merchandise manufacture sprang up in Oakland and surrounding towns to make use of cargo arriving by sea and rail. Perishables went to canneries, hops to breweries, and other materials to specialists of various kinds. Canneries thrived in Oakland, and by 1888 the Lusk Canning Company near present-day Fifty-first Street was believed to be the largest cannery in the world. By 1890, four breweries thrived in Oakland, annually producing 35,000 barrels of beer (Bagwell 1982:61-71).

The majority of Oakland's population during this period consisted of Americans originally from the East Coast, and immigrants from western Europe. These groups were largely the Irish, but also

included Germans, Italians, Portugese, Welsh, English, Danes, Swedes, French and Finns (Bagwell 1982:90). Finding lodging and employment were the primary concerns facing new arrivals in Oakland. A four to five room house might be rented for ten dollars, between 1890-1910. If a lodger stayed with a household, their contribution of five to six dollars a month was a boon to the primary occupants. Making ends meet was difficult; between 1880 through 1910, a wage scale of ten-cents-an-hour was in place for working men. Women could generally not work outside the home, but the women of the house might take in washing, sewing or mending to contribute to the household income. Although it was not considered desirable for children under the age of ten to work, children might be paid on a per-piece scale, or five-cents-an-hour (Anthropological Studies Center 1994:114).

Non-white immigrants had a particularly difficult time; faced with extreme racism and exclusion from many jobs due to hiring biases favoring whites, many Chinese immigrants opened laundries, while others became servants and employees of prosperous households (Bagwell 1982:88). Numerous Chinese single men, unlike those of other nations, intended to return to their home country after making money in California (Anthropological Studies Center 1994:110). African Americans, too, settled in Oakland in increasing numbers during the later 19th century. The 1880 federal census lists 593 African American Oakland residents; after the turn of the century, the African American population increased west of Market Street due to the rise in jobs reserved for them as porters, waiters and cooks with the railway. During the same period, more eastern European families moved into the downtown Oakland area (Anthropological Studies Center 1994:113; Van Bueren, Meyer and Ramos 2002:14).

THE 20TH CENTURY (1906-PRESENT)

During the first decade of the 1900s Oakland's population almost doubled, mainly due to the influx of refuges after the 1906 Great Earthquake and Fire. These first decades were a period of urban growth and building for Oakland, many monumental architectural projects were undertaken and completed, such as the 1928 Fox Theater adjacent to the Uptown Mixed Use Project area or the 1914 City Hall, which was taller than any other building west of the Mississippi (Baker 1914:205). With the completion of the Bay Bridge in 1936 and the increasing popularity of automobiles, being centrally located near downtown the railroad was no longer as important. This caused many of the remaining residences to move away from the area. The 1950s, after a boom due to wartime activity, brought a period of the depression to the downtown area. Many businesses moved out of the declining Central Business District, which lowered "the commercial and economic base of the city" (Bagwell 1982: 251). This area of the city continued to decline until the 1980s when the first redevelopment project of both downtown and uptown Oakland began to occur. The Uptown Mixed Use Project is one of many such projects undertaken to restore economic prosperity to Oakland.

5. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES NEAR THE PROJECT VICINITY

INTRODUCTION

From the earliest investigations of the Emeryville Shellmound to the Archaeological Study Center's excavation in West Oakland for the Cypress I-880 Replacement Project, academic and construction-related excavations have revealed significant archeological sites beneath the ground surface of the East Bay area.

Connecting the historical archival review to an analysis of the sites already discovered helps the research team more accurately predict the types of deposits that may exist beneath the Uptown Mixed Use Project. The following section summarizes Prehistoric Period and Historic Period archaeological sites that have been discovered in Oakland. At the end of this section is a brief discussion and list of archaeological investigations of overseas Chinese that were consulted for this Sensitivity Study.

PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

Prehistoric research in the San Francisco Bay Area is one of the oldest archaeological traditions in California. The Bay Area's landscape was marked by numerous large and small mounds of earth and shell containing a variety of prehistoric cultural materials and features, which captivated early 20th century archaeologists like N.C. Nelson and Max Uhle. Prehistoric deposits ranging from shellmounds to isolated burials and features, including very important contact period deposits, such as Native American barracks constructed at Mission Dolores.

As is the case with many of the heavily urbanized regions of the United States, the prehistory of San Francisco Bay Area is not as well understood as most archaeologists would desire. Yet, a number of important and revealing sites have been systematically excavated during the past hundred years by professional archaeologists who have carefully analyzed their data and published the results of their research. As a result, a basic outline of human activity in the San Francisco Bay Area prior to the first arrival of Europeans has been pieced together from the artifactual remains that the region's first inhabitants made and used in the course of their day-to-day lives.

Judging from archaeological evidence, most archaeologists agree that the earliest traces of human habitation in the San Francisco Bay Area date to around 4,000 B.C. Native American peoples lived in and around San Francisco continuously between around 4,000 B.C. and the appearance of Europeans in the last decades of the 18th century. As detailed in Section 2, the early inhabitants of the San Francisco Bay Area made their living by hunting and collecting wild foodstuffs and did not farm or keep domestic animals until the beginning of the Mission Period (1776). In the San Francisco Bay region, shellfish provided one of the more reliable and predictable sources of food. In addition, the Ohlone (Costanoans) collected wild plants and fished and hunted numerous species of land animals. They lived in villages of varying size and moved seasonally from the bay to the wooded hillsides in search of food.

When University of California archaeologist N.C. Nelson conducted the first intensive archaeological survey of the region between 1907 and 1908, he recorded no less than four hundred and twenty-five shellmounds on or near the shoreline of the Bay (Nelson 1909, 1910). It is also useful to cite N.C. Nelson's discussion concerning the wide variety of environmental settings in which prehistoric sites were located throughout the San Francisco Bay region:

> [Shellmounds were] situated in a great variety of places; but, on the whole, the positions may be characterized as "convenient" rather than in any sense "strategic." Many of the largest mounds are located at the head of sheltered

> coves, yet not a few deposits lie in thoroughly exposed places, out on the bluff and higher headlands. Occasionally a hillside, with or without any accommodating shelf or hollow, has been chosen, doubtless on account of some small spring issuing in the vicinity… Some mounds are found in apparently unnatural situations, such as on the plain where no streams pass, or out in the salt-marsh, where fresh water could not be had, [but] normally shellheaps lie close to sea level. The fact is that nearly all the mounds lie within fifty feet of the surface of the bay water… but exceptions occur, [some] mounds lie very far above the normal zone… [and] at least ten of the known deposits extend below sea level [for example, the Bayshore Mound, CA-SFR-7, and the Ellis Landing Mound in the city of Richmond] (Nelson 1909:328-329).

A.L. Kroeber offers the following observation regarding the extensive archaeological heritage of the region:

> "The entire Costanoan frontage on ocean and bay is lined with shell deposits. San Francisco Bay in particular is richer in such remains than any other part of the State, except perhaps the Santa Barbara Islands (1925:466)."

Today, extensive and ongoing development has badly eroded this once impressive archaeological record. Archaeologists have systematically investigated very few prehistoric sites in Oakland, and many basic research questions pertaining to the complex prehistory of the San Francisco Bay region remain unanswered for lack of first-hand data. Because of this, any reasonable opportunity to identify and study even a remnant of a Prehistoric or Contact Period site in San Francisco Bay must be deemed a potentially significant scientific event.

The closest prehistoric site to the project site is CA-ALA-[redacted], located at [redacted]. "Sparse information is available regarding the nature of [CA-ALA-[redacted]] and its present depositional integrity, thus shedding very little light on the potential for encountering significant/important deposits at any of the project properties" (Hupman and Chavez 1994:13). However, according to the Archaeological Site Survey Record on file at the Northwest Information Center for CA-ALA-[redacted], [redacted]. CA-ALA-[redacted], CA-ALA-[redacted] and CA-ALA-[redacted] are the next closest prehistoric sites, and all are located almost a mile away from the Uptown Mixed Use Project site.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNITY

Native American Heritage Commission

A letter was sent to Ms. Debbie Pilas-Teadway of the Native American Heritage Commission on January 19, 2004 request that the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Land File been consulted regarding to the Uptown Mixed Use Project area. This final contains information on areas that have been deemed scared by the Native American Community. Ms. Pilas-Treadway responded in a letter dated January 21, 2004 that a record search of the sacred land file failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources. However, she does note that "the absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area."

Letters to Native American Individuals and Organizations

Letters were sent to Native American Individuals and organization who may have knowledge concerning prehistoric cultural resources within the project area in January of 2004. The individuals contacted was based on listed provided by the Native American Heritage Commission. These letters contained a request for information concerning the Uptown Mixed Use Project Area. No response was received.

HISTORIC PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

The historical record of Oakland mainly consists of maps, newspaper accounts, oral histories, journals and photographs which together tell the city's story. These avenues, though rich compared to the scant records available from the prehistoric period, provide a relatively narrow and often biased view of life in Oakland throughout the historic period. Archaeological investigation provides a means of adding detail to Oakland's history. Artifacts that can be tied to pivotal events and prominent people can augment or even alter existing historical records. Deposits that can be directly connected to the personal lives of ordinary people, such as trash deposits traced to individuals on Census register, can lend historical information not available from traditional documentary sources (see Introduction: The California Register).

Three historic archaeological investigations were conducted in the vicinity of the present project. The first was an archival study conducted 3-4 blocks south of the present project along San Pablo Avenue in 1994 by David Chavez & Associates. The study listed several historic buildings existing around Oakland City Hall Plaza dating as early as 1853 (Hupman and Chavez 1994).

The second was conducted approximately 3 blocks to the south of the present project along San Pablo Avenue in 1996 by Basin Research Associates. The investigation revealed 5 historic features dating as early as c. 1850. These features, encountered just below the surface to 10 feet below the surface, include a trash pit and a privy (Basin Research Associates 1996).

The third was conducted approximately 10 blocks to the south of the present project in 2001 by the California Department of Transportation. The investigation identified 8 historic features, five of which were pit features containing refuse such as grooming and health items, domestic tableware, and clothing. Though several features, found 3 to 5 feet below the ground, dated back to the 1880s, none contained enough information to be traced to specific households (Van Bueren, et al. 2002).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF OVERSEAS CHINESE SITES

Archaeological investigations of overseas Chinese sites dating to the mid to late 19th Century found in California were consulted as part of this archaeological studies review. Due to the paucity of specific information within in the historic record on the nature of this Chinatown the following sites have been consulted to aid in the development of research themes and to develop a list of potential resource types.

Woolen Mills Chinatown (CA-SCL-807H), San Jose, California.
Wong Ho Leun, An American Chinatown, Riverside, California.
Chinese Laundry on Second Street, Woodland, California.
Los Angeles Chinatown, California.
High Lung Laundry, Santa Barbara, California.
Wing Lee Laundry, San Francisco, California.
600 California Street, San Francisco, California.

6. HISTORY OF LAND USE AND OCCUPATION WITHIN THE PROJECT SITE

INTRODUCTION

Given the descriptions in Sections 4 (Historical Context) and 5 (Previous Archaeological Studies in the Project Vicinity) of the prehistoric and historic evolution of the relevant Oakland neighborhoods as a context, the following section describes the history of land use and occupation of the project site as gleaned from a review of archival resources.

PREHISTORIC PERIOD (CA. 4000 B.C.-1776 A.D.)

No prehistoric sites have been recoded within the boundaries of the project site, which has never been subject to a formal archaeological study. The closest known prehistoric sites to the Uptown Mixed Use Project is CA-ALA-[redacted]. Historic maps, discussed below, indicate that a marsh and small tributary associated with upper arm of the San Antonio Bay (later Lake Merritt) is picture directly to the east of Parcel 3. This corresponds with a marsh deposit encountered in borings by Treadwell and Rollo (2004: 15). The existence of this marsh and the relatively high water table make this a relatively ideal location of prehistoric occupation. The presence of shell found in Boring 3, also in Parcel 3, is another possible indication of prehistoric land use. The area surrounding this deposit will be focused on during the Testing Program (see Section 9).

SPANISH/MEXICAN AND EARLY AMERICAN PERIOD (1776-1848)

During the Spanish Period the Uptown Mixed Use Project area was within the extensive East Bay ranch holdings of San Francisco's Mission Dolores. Mission records state that sheep, cattle and grain were grown on these lands, which encompassed the entire eastern shore of the San Francisco Bay and extended into the Coast Ranges further to the east (Hendry and Bowman 1940:487). After the secularization of the Missions during the Mexican period the project area was within the lands granted to Sergeant Luis Maria Peralta by Governor Pablo Vicente de Sola. The adobe headquarters of the Rancho San Antonio, the title given to Peralta's lands, was located at present-day 34th Avenue within the modern Oakland city limits. The project area was on the outskirts of the small settlement of Oakland during the Early American Period. No cultural resources from these eras have been previously recorded within the project site or in its immediate vicinity.

It is unlikely that the Peralta family utilized the present project area for any purpose except, possibly, cattle grazing. No cultural resources from these eras have been previously recorded within the project site or in its immediate vicinity. However, it is known that the route of present day San Pablo Avenue, which constitutes the western boundary of the present subject area, was at that time utilized as a trail connecting the various ranches scattered throughout the East Bay region. With the exception of scattered isolated items, which may have been lost or casually discarded here and there within the present subject area, it is unlikely that any economic or social activity during this era would have left any lasting impression on the archaeological record.

MIDDLE TO LATE 19TH CENTURY (1849 - 1900)

The discovery of gold in 1848 in the Sierra foothills brought settlers to the area in considerable numbers (Wood 1883). Permanent settlement and development of the East Bay region first occurred during the 1850s, the era of the California Gold Rush. During this era, the various members of the Peralta family retained formal ownership of virtually all the lands that constitute modern day Oakland, Berkeley and Albany. Nevertheless, by the close of the Gold Rush era, an increasing number of squatters had settled with impunity upon the lands of Rancho San Antonio; these Anglo-American pioneers soon claimed ownership of most of the land that had originally been granted to the Peralta family by the Spanish government during the first quarter of the 19th century. The first intensive settlement of the East Bay region occurred in what today is downtown

Oakland. The City of Oakland was formally named and incorporated in 1852. Alameda County was created in 1853. Although the City of Berkeley was not formally founded in 1866, some scattered settlement in the area had existed since the 1850s.

Despite the settlement of nearby areas, the present subject area and its immediate surroundings remained in an undeveloped state throughout the decades of the 1850s. In 1853, Jose Domingo Peralta parted with his portion of Rancho De San Antonio to Hall McAllister, R. P. Hammond, Lucien Hermann and Joseph K. Irving (Thomas and West 1978). Unfortunately, no maps could be found that depict the project area in any detail until 1859. In 1859, the Uptown Mixed Use parcels fall within the land owned by Joseph K. Irving. This conclusion is based on the map entitled *Map of Oakland Showing the Position of the Property of Josef Irving dec.* (see Figure 6.2), which appears to be a map showing the property owned by Mr. Irving at the time of his death. This map shows various parcels of Oakland and it's original divisions and unsold subdivisions of the Irving Estate. The project boundaries are located within a plot of land labeled Irving's Reserve. No buildings or structures are shown on this map. Modern day San Pablo and Telegraph Avenues are labeled "County Road" and "Peralta Road", respectively. This map shows that the lands between the San Francisco Bay and Lake Merritt (which is labeled "Estuary") has been parceled out and are owned by private owners for the most part. It looks as if a city grid has been laid out on the southeastern portion of Lake Merritt or what was then referred to as Brooklyn. The railroad that runs along 7th Street is not shown on this map.

Another map that depicts the project area in 1859 is the *U.S. Coast Survey Entrance to the San Francisco Bay Map* (See Figure 6.1). This map gives no evidence of development within the project area, however, both Telegraph and San Pablo Avenues appear to be utilized roads that continue to the north of Oakland's city center. The northern boundary of the Oakland street grid stops at Fourteenth Street. According to this map, the main portion of the city expands to about modern day Market Street to the West. A railroad, represented as a dark line, extends to the west along 7th Street and out past Gibbon's Point and onto a railroad wharf. The railroad wharf extends into San Francisco Bay almost to Yerba Buena Island. The eastern boundary of the city grid is around Alice or Harrison Streets and the Oakland Estuary is the southern boundary of Oakland city (named "San Antonio Creek" on the Map).

The next set of historic maps used to compile the land use for the Uptown Mixed Use parcels show the project area in 1868. The first map is named *Whitcher's Official Map of Oakland* (See Figure 6.3). This map that shows the project area is situated in two parcels (233/4.76A) and (284/3.96A). San Pablo and Telegraph are named as such at this point. This map shows the delineation of the blocks with the assessor's numbers. No structures are depicted on this map and no development is evident within the project boundaries. This map shows a finger of the then "Oakland Estuary", which is now referred to as Lake Merritt, extending into the project boundaries. This is the first historic map to show this interesting physical attribute. As discussed in the previous section, geotechnical borings corroborate that marsh deposits were within the project area.

The second map that shows the project area in 1868 is named the *Boardman's Map of Oakland* (see Figure 6.4). An interesting aspect of this map is the finger of the Oakland Estuary (Lake Merritt) that protrudes into the project area as shown on the *Whitcher's Official Map of Oakland* (See Figure 6.3). In this map the intrusion is drawn as a mound with two topographic lines. If this is in fact a mound it could represent a Native American shellmound. Oakland's city grid has not changed that much in the nine years between this and 1959 maps. The parcel, which was originally owned by J. K. Irving, is parceled into three. This map places the project area with parcels owned by three separate individuals: Hogan, Delger and Poke. Archeo-Tec researchers located descendents of Delger still living on the parcel in the 1880s.

The Delger Family

Frederick William Delger is often referred to as Oakland's first millionaire. According to Oakland Public Librarian Steve LaVoie, Frederick was born in 1822 in Germany and made the ship voyage

around the Horn in the early 1860s (Tribune 2004). He made his living as a shoe and leather goods merchant in Oakland until he was able to invest in a sizable amount of real estate in Oakland (ibid). Delger bought 10 acres in and around the Uptown Mixed Use Project are and amassed a sizable fortune by turning this area into a "lucrative subdivision of upscale homes" (ibid). It was possibly to make way for this new development that the Chinese were moved from the project area.

Delger developed his own large estate with an aviary, water tower and greenhouse at the corner of Telegraph and 19th Streets, sections of which are found at the eastern edge of Parcel 2. This house was home to his wife Ernestine, and their four children: Matilda, Annie, Edward Frederick, and Lillie, who were born in New York, San Francisco, and Oakland between 1849 and 1866. The estate also included at least one honeymoon cottage inhabited by Delger's children. One of these "honeymoon" cottages, has been moved to Preservation Park were it has been restored (Tribune 2004). A historic photograph records members of this family along with a Chinese gardener taken at the estate in 1900 (Wong 2004). This estate also housed several of Delger's grandchildren, one of whom was Lillian Moller Gilbreth, who was the inspiration for the novel Cheaper by the Dozen (Tribune 2004). Lillian and her husband Frank were pioneers in the field of time and motion studies during the 1920s (ibid). The novel was written by two of their 11 children and was the inspiration for the classic film 1950s film of the same title and the new release with Steve Martin. Gilbreth attended UC Berkeley and during her graduation in 1900 was the first women commencement speaker (ibid).

Figure 6.5 is the Snow & Roos Bird's-eye View of Oakland from 1870-1871 offers a rare "reasonable accurate" three-dimensional view of the project area (Praetzellis 1994: 44). This illustration is useful to understand the lay of the land in the 1870s. More importantly, the cluster of buildings at corner of San Pablo Avenue and Delger Street could show one of the only representations of Uptown Chinatown.

Figure 6.6 is the U.S. Coast Survey map of 1874. This map shows that Oakland's city grid has not evolved a great deal. There are no buildings or land uses depicted in this map.

Figure 6.7 is the Thompson and West map of Oakland in 1878. In 1878, the blocks between San Pablo and Telegraph Avenues and 20th (Delger) and 19th Streets (Fredrick) has been parceled up by landowners Hogan and Delger. Hogan's portion of the blocks has been separated into numerous plots labeled as the "Hogan Tract". Delger's portion of the block remains one parcel. What cannot be ascertained from this map is whether or not this land has been built upon or simply just divided into plots. Railways have been built along both San Pablo and Telegraph Avenues. This map gives no indication that a mound exists within the project area.

THE UPTOWN CHINATOWN (LATE 1860-MID 1870)

Presented in Section 4 is a discussion of the locations of various Chinatowns in Oakland during the second half of the 19th Century. While some disagreement exists between historians on the order and time frame of the Chinese inhabitation of these sites, all agree that a Chinatown was historically located along the east side of San Pablo near 19th and 20th Streets. This Chinatown, to avoid confusion, is referred to as the Uptown Chinatown within the pages of this Sensitivity Study and Testing Program.

The exact time period that the Chinese lived within the Uptown Mixes Use Project Area is not exactly known. However, it is likely that the area was first inhabited after the Chinatown on Telegraph burned in 1867 (Ma and Huei n.d:32, Chow 1977: 50) and that the Chinese were located at the San Pablo and 22nd Street location by 1876 (Chow 1977: 88).

In researching the Uptown Chinese settlement, we were unable to locate photos or to uncover more than a limited description of the settlement. Chow does describe the 1860s era Chinatowns as one-story shacks (1977:50). Descriptions of the more permanent Chinatown at 8th and

Webster offer a picture of overcrowded lodging houses and attempts by the Chinese to modify this "zone of discard" into a passable shelter (Chow 1977:90). We can only assume that the Uptown Chinatown was similar in nature. We know that water was only beginning to be pumped from Temescal creek for drinking water in the summer of 1866 and it is highly unlikely that it was piped into Chinese areas (Baker 1914: 365). A sewer system was not completed in Oakland until the mid-1870s and was not fully functioning until the 1890s, after the Chinese had left the Uptown Mixed Use Project Area. It is possible that wells might have been dug into the project area and very likely that privies were in use.

Characterizing the Uptown Chinese settlement any further is difficult due to the legal restriction placed upon the Chinese during the 1860s. The Chinese were unable to buy or own property during this period and therefore property records of the area can offer a picture of the land division but no information concerning any Chinese who might be living there. We know that 906 Chinese are listed as living in Oakland in the 1870s, which was one half of all Chinese residents of Alameda County (Chow 1977:46), and that by 1875 the numbers had increased to two to three thousand (Ma 2000:17). Many worked as loggers, mill operators, fruit and vegetable peddlers and cotton manufacturers and therefore stores and businesses were most likely not very prevalent in this settlement.

The 1860 and 1870 Census did record Oakland's Chinese residents but these documents do not included street addresses, which also makes it almost impossible to identify exactly where the Chinese were residing during this period. Even without the addresses, however, the census can be used to generally characterize Chinese habitation patterns and we will discuss these documents now.

The Chinese on the 1860 U.S. Census
The 1860 Census shows several Chinese households in neighborhoods of mixed race, occasionally two houses are found together. This document indicates that small pockets of Chinese would be found scattered throughout Oakland, but were not recorded as larger than two dozen people living in a single area. The census indicates that the Chinese were mainly from Shanghai and Canton, they are almost all single men and most are listed as labors and tea sellers. As noted above, no addresses are given.

The Chinese on the 1870 U.S. Census
The 1870 Census, still without street addresses, shows a greater concentration of Chinese than seen in the 1860s. Four or five concentrations of 20 to around 70 Chinese names are found in the census, with one concentration of over 150. These are recorded as mainly men who are listed as railroad labors, farmer and fruit orchard labors, general labors and farmers who are farming for themselves. Several dozen Chinese are also listed as servants and cooks residing in houses across the Oakland city area. Occasional Chinese Groceries and laundry or washhouses are recorded, also not clearly in a single area.

US CENSUS AND SANBORN MAPS

Figures 6.8 through 6.19 depict the 1889, 1902, 1911 and 1951 Sanborn maps encompassing the three project blocks. Descriptions of these maps by address follow below, along with demographic information from the 1880 (Sup. Dist. 2, Enumeration Dist. 9, Ward 3) and 1900 (Sup. Dist. 1, Enumeration Dist. 355, Ward 3) U.S. Censuses.

Parcels 1 and 3 are currently bounded by 20th Street in the north, William Street on the south, San Pablo Avenue in the west, and Telegraph Avenue in the east. Parcel 2, directly south of Parcel 1, is currently bounded by William Street in the north, 19th Street in the south, and San Pablo Avenue in the west. The eastern boundary of Parcel 2 is a "proposed new street" within the block.

The 1951, 1911 and 1902 Sanborn maps depict this same distribution of street names. However, the earliest Sanborn, dating to 1889, shows the northern boundary of Parcels 1 and 3 as Delger Street *or* 20th Street. The street separating Parcels 1 and Parcel 2 is called 19th *or* William Street in 1889 (William Street in later maps). The street forming the southern boundary of Parcel 2 in 1889 is called Polk or Frederick Street (19th Street in later maps).

In the 1880 census, addresses on the northern boundary of Parcels 1 and 3 are listed on 20th Street, and as on 20th/Delger Street in the 1900 census. No addresses were found in the 1880 census for residences along the southern aspect of Parcel 1, while a single address along the southern boundary of Parcel 3 in the 1880 census is listed on William Street. No addresses in the 1880 or 1900 census were identified as correlating with the northern boundary of Parcel 2. The 1880 census lists addresses along the southern boundary of Parcel 2 as on 19th Street, while the 1900 census designates these addresses as on Frederick Street.

The use of street names fluctuates between time periods and documents, which complicates our discussion of changes through time in the project area. Census records of the period do not always correlate precisely with street names and address locations indicated on Sanborn maps of the period. For example, the 1889 Sanborn depicts the Frederick Delger estate as at 524 Polk/Frederick Street, but it is listed in the 1880 census at 524 19th Street. The estate is then shown on the 1902 Sanborn as at 524 19th Street, but is listed in the 1900 census as at 524 Frederick Street.

Discussion of Basements

Review of the Sanborn Insurance Company maps of the project area indicates that the majority of houses from the 1880s onwards had basements, this is usually indicated by “1B” or “2B” within the structure on the map. Basement from this period do not, however, indicate a full subsurface level. According to Betty Marvin, City of Oakland, Cultural Heritage Survey Office, most houses from this period had basements either at ground surface or extending only a few feet below the ground (personal communication 2005). Most houses, except very large estates, did not have concrete lined basements and therefore had to stay well above the water level (ibid). Based on this information we have determined that overseas Chinese resources might still exist below structures on the Sanborn maps marked with basements.

Parcel 1—William Street

544 William Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 544 William Street
Building Description: One-story dwelling with basement and front and back porches.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 562 William Street
Building Description: Same dwelling.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 562 William Street
Building Description: Same building labeled as seven apartments.

1880 US Census
No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1889 Sanborn.

1900 US Census

Name	*Relationship*	*Race*	*Sex*	*Age*	*Birthplace*	*Father's Birthplace*	*Mother's Birthplace*	*Occupation*
Gilmore, John	head of household	W	M	44	Indiana	Ireland	Ireland	salesman-dry goods
Gilmore, Mary M.	wife	W	F	35	California	Ireland	Ireland	no answer
Gilmore, Alice	daughter	W	F	7	Indiana	California	California	at school
McGann, Annie	sister in law	W	F	?	California	Ireland	Ireland	stenographer

546 William Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 546 William Street
Building Description: 1 ½ -story dwelling with basement and back porch.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 566 William Street
Building Description: Building appears unchanged.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 566 William Street
Building Description: Building appears unchanged; now labeled as "Rms." (Rooms).

1880 US Census
No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1889 Sanborn.

1900 US Census

Name	*Relationship*	*Race*	*Sex*	*Age*	*Birthplace*	*Father's Birthplace*	*Mother's Birthplace*	*Occupation*
Breslin, Vincent	head of household	W	M	53	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	soda manufacturer
Breslin, Francis	wife	W	F	42	California	Ireland	Ireland	no answer
Breslin, Annie	daughter	W	F	23	California	Ireland	California	no answer
Breslin, Mary G.	daughter	W	F	20	California	Ireland	California	clerk-(illegible)

548 William Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 548 William Street
Building Description: 1 ½ -story dwelling with basement and back porch.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 570 William Street
Building Description: Appears largely unchanged

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 570 William Street
Building Description: Appears largely unchanged

1880 US Census
No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1889 Sanborn.

1900 US Census
No census information found

550 William Street
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 550/574 William Street
Building Description: Two-story dwelling with basement and front and back porches.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 574 William Street
Building Description: Building appears unchanged.

1880 US Census
No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1889 Sanborn.

1900 US Census
No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1902 Sanborn.

554 William Street
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 554 William Street
Building Description: One-story dwelling with basement, porch and round bay window or turret.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 580 William Street
Building Description: Building appears largely unchanged; basement now indicated.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census
No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1889 Sanborn.

1900 US Census

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Orne, Richard	head of household	W	M	39	California	Ireland	Ireland	clerk (illegible)
Orne, Josephine	wife	W	F	29	California	Ireland	Ireland	no answer
Orne, Gertrude	daughter	W	F	7	California	California	California	at school
Orne, Bernadette	daughter	W	F	5	California	California	California	at school

<u>556 William Street</u>
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 556 William Street
Building Description: One-story dwelling with basement and front and back porches.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 582 William Street
Building Description: No apparent changes

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 582 William Street
Building Description: Three one-story structures, store fronting on William, two structures labeled "A." Back structures might be associated with the auto shop next store.

1880 US Census
No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1889 Sanborn.

1900 US Census
No census information found

<u>562-564 William Street</u>
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 562-564 William Street
Building Description: Two-story flats.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 590-592 William Street

Building Description: Same two-story flats with small one-story outbuilding along the rear property line.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 590-592 William Street
Building Description: Appears largely unchanged.

1880 US Census
No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1889 Sanborn.

1900 US Census
562 William Street

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Diehl, Lizzie	head of household	W	F	45	Germany	Germany	Germany	no answer
Han(?), Katie H.	daughter	W	F	24	California	Germany	Germany	no answer
Han(?), Henry	sister in law	W	F	32	Germany	Germany	Germany	(illegible)
Han(?), Julius	grandchild	W	M	2	California	Germany	California	no answer
Han(?), Lena	grandchild	W	F	4	California	Germany	California	no answer
Diehl, Otto	son	W	M	18	California	Germany	Germany	apprentice (illegible)
Johnson, Lizzie	daughter	W	F	37	New York	Massachusetts	New York	no answer

No census information found for 564 William Street.

566-568 William Street
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 566-568 William Street
Building Description: Two-story flats with basement.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 596-598 William Street
Building Description: Same building with a two-story porch or addition on the back.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 596-598 William Street
Building Description: Appears largely unchanged.

1880 US Census
No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1889 Sanborn.

1900 US Census
568 William Street

Name	*Relationship*	*Race*	*Sex*	*Age*	*Birthplace*	*Father's Birthplace*	*Mother's Birthplace*	*Occupation*
Lindeman, Ferd(?)	head of household	W	M	?	New York	Germany	Germany	piano tuner
Lindeman, Evangeline	daughter	W	F	18	Kentucky	New York	England	no answer
Lindeman, Arthur	Son	W	M	16	Kentucky	New York	England	at school
Lindeman, Isabel	daughter	W	F	13	Kentucky	New York	England	at school

No census information found for 566 William Street.

570-572 William Street (on 1902 Sanborn; 602-604 on 1889 Sanborn)
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 570-572 William Street
Building Description: Two-story flats with basement

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 602-604 William Street
Building Description: Same as previous map

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 602-604 William Street
Building Description: Same as previous map; labeled "2F and R'ms."

1880 US Census
No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1889 Sanborn.

1900 US Census
570 William Street

Name	*Relationship*	*Race*	*Sex*	*Age*	*Birthplace*	*Father's Birthplace*	*Mother's Birthplace*	*Occupation*
Parrott, Harry	head of household	W	M	24	California	England	Massachusetts	(illegible)
Parrott, Elisabeth	wife	W	F	19	California	California	Massachusetts	no answer

572 William Street

Name	*Relationship*	*Race*	*Sex*	*Age*	*Birthplace*	*Father's Birthplace*	*Mother's Birthplace*	*Occupation*
G(?)finger, E (?)	head of household	W	M	40	Missouri	Germany	?	?
G(?)finger, Mary	wife	W	F	36	Nebraska	Ireland	Ireland	no answer
G(?)finger, Aileen	daughter	W	F	10	Nebraska	Missouri	Nebraska	at school
Crowley,	brother in law	W	M	38	California	Ireland	Ireland	salesman

Jeremiah								(dry goods)
Crowley, Elizabeth	sister in law	W	F	31	Nebraska	Ireland	Ireland	no answer
Allen, Sarah	sister in law	W	F	34	Nebraska	Ireland	Ireland	saleswoman (dry goods)

570 William Street (on 1889 Sanborn; 574 on 1902 Sanborn)

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 570 19th Street (changed to William)
Building Description: Two-story small dwelling with two one-story rear additions/porches and two one-story outbuildings along rear property line.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 574 William Street
Building Description: No apparent changes from previous map

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 608 William Street
Building Description: No apparent changes from previous map

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 608 William Street
Building Description: No apparent changes from previous map

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Sch(?)hoff, (illegible)	head of household	W	M	55	Missouri	Germany	Germany	Druggist
Sch(?)hoff, Mary E.	wife	W	F	40	California	Germany	Germany	no answer
Sch(?)hoff, Albert	son	W	M	22	California	Missouri	California	salesman (grocery)
Sch(?)hoff, Mabel	daughter	W	F	18	California	Missouri	California	bookkeeper

572 William Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 572 19th Street (changed to William)
Building Description: Small one-story dwelling.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 576 William Street
Building Description: Small two-story dwelling with addition at rear and outbuilding along rear property line.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 610-612 William Street
Building Description: Same building appears largely unchanged.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 610-612 William Street
Building Description: Same building appears largely unchanged.

1880 US Census
No census information found.

1900 US Census

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Kaiser, M(?)	head of household	W	M	64	Germany	Germany	Germany	cement worker
Kaiser, Emma	wife	W	F	50	Germany	Germany	Germany	no answer
Goodman, George	lodger	W	M	64	Germany	Germany	Germany	(illegible)
Moore, Charles	head of household	W	M	35	Illinois	Unknown	Unknown	cement worker
Moore, Emma	wife	W	F	26	California	Illinois	California	no answer
Moore, George	son	W	M	4	California	Illinois	California	no answer
Moore, Charles	son	W	M	1	California	Illinois	California	no answer

Parcel 1—San Pablo Avenue

552-556 San Pablo Avenue
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 552-556 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: A coal and wood yard with a tiny two-story office on the corner of San Pablo Ave and William Street.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 1950-1952 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: A one-story building marked "Fuel and Feed". Same building as adjacent address (1954-1956).

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 1950 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: Part of a large, two-story steel-framed store that wraps around the corner of San Pablo Ave and William Street.

1880 US Census
No census information found; no dwellings appear on Sanborn maps.

1900 US Census
No census information found; no dwellings appear on Sanborn maps.

558 San Pablo Avenue

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 558 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: A 1 and 2 story building marked “Baled Hay”. Small stable at the back corner of the lot.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 954-1956 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: A one-story building marked “Fuel and Feed”. Same building as adjacent address marked 552, 1950-1952.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 1950 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: Part of a large, two-story steel-framed store that wraps around the corner of San Pablo Ave and William Street.

1880 US Census
No census information found; no dwellings appear on Sanborn maps.
1900 US Census
No census information found; no dwellings appear on Sanborn maps.

1478 San Pablo Avenue

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 1478 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: 1 1/2-story Blacksmith and Carriage shop. One-story stable at back of lot.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 560-562 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: Two-story “Hand Laundry” with one-story building along the back, and a smaller stable and larger one-story building along the rear property line.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 1960-1964 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: Two two-story stores with a one-story building along the back of both stores.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 1960-1964 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: A two-story store the same size of both one-story stores on the 1911 map. The same one-story building runs along the back of both.

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father’s Birthplace***	***Mother’s Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Etcheber, Charles	head of household	W	M	25	France	France	France	Proprietor-Laundry
Tailleur, Josephine	employee	W	F	21	France	France	France	Laundress
Anderson,	employee	W	F	41	Finland	Finland	Finland	Laundress

Mary								
Etcheber, John Pierre	partner	W	M	36	France	France	France	Partner-Laundry
Etcheber, Jeanne	employee	W	F	36	France	France	France	no answer
Etcheber, Charles	nephew	W	M	2	California	France	France	no answer
Sarra"t", Joseph	employee	W	M	17	France	France	France	Washer-Laundry

558 San Pablo Avenue

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 558 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: A narrow two-story building indicated as a drive or passage way.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 1958 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: One-story restaurant. Appears same narrow shape as previous building, which was either modified or rebuilt.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 1958 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: One-story restaurant.

1880 US Census
No census information found; no dwellings appear on Sanborn maps.
1900 US Census
No census information found; no dwellings appear on Sanborn maps.

1966 San Pablo Avenue

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 1966 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: Two-story Chinese garment factory with a one-story outbuilding along the rear property line.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 1966 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: Two-story store

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census
No census information found

1482-1484 San Pablo Avenue
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 1482-1484 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: A two-story dwelling.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 568-570 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: A two story "hand laundry".

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 1970-1972 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: A two-story store. Building appears largely unchanged.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 1970-1972 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: A two-story plumbers' shop. Building appears largely unchanged.

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census
568 San Pablo Ave

Name	*Relationship*	*Race*	*Sex*	*Age*	*Birthplace*	*Father's Birthplace*	*Mother's Birthplace*	*Occupation*
Muller, Jonas	head of household	W	M	75	France	France	France	Tailor

570 San Pablo Ave

Name	*Relationship*	*Race*	*Sex*	*Age*	*Birthplace*	*Father's Birthplace*	*Mother's Birthplace*	*Occupation*
Moret, Adele	head of household	W	F	41	California	France	France	Laundress

1486-1492 San Pablo Avenue
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 1486-1492 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: Both 1486-1488 and 1490-1492 San Pablo Ave. are housed within a two-story building with separate stores on the ground floor and "Furnished Rooms" on the second floor. Two connected two-story structures lie along the back of each building.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 572-578 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: Appears largely unchanged

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 1972-1980 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: Appears largely unchanged

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 1988 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: Previous building gone. Small one-story building in its place, possibly marked “lunch”.

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census
572 San Pablo Avenue

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father’s Birthplace***	***Mother’s Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Gates, "Nathan"	head of household	W	M	69	NY	NY	NY	Proprietor-Bakery
Gates,Avilla	wife	W	F	56	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	no answer

574 San Pablo Avenue

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father’s Birthplace***	***Mother’s Birthplace***	***Occupation***
MacArthur, "Ja.."	head of household	W	M	50	Canada(Eng)	Canada(Eng)	Canada (Eng)	Book Keeper
MacArthur, Margaret L.	wife	W	F	43	Kentucky	Kentucky	Kentucky	illegible
MacArthur, Mary	daughter	W	F	21	California	Canada(Eng)	Kentucky	no answer
MacArthur, Charles	son	W	M	18	California	Canada(Eng)	Kentucky	U.S. Marine
MacArthur, Bessie	daughter	W	F	12	California	Canada(Eng)	Kentucky	at school
Duncan, Lucinda	lodger	W	F	40	Iowa	Ohio	Missouri	no answer
Duncan, Eulalia	lodger	W	F	18	California	California	Iowa	no answer

576 San Pablo Avenue

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father’s Birthplace***	***Mother’s Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Herz(y?)er, George	head of household	W	M	37	Connecticut	Germany	Germany	Druggist
Herz(y?)er, Emma J.	wife	W	F	32	Oregon	NY	Missouri	no answer

<u>1494 San Pablo Avenue</u>
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 1494 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: A two-story drugstore encompassing the sharply angled corner of San Pablo and 20th Street.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 580 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: Same 2-story drugstore.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 1982 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: Same 2-story drugstore.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 1988 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: Drugstore building gone. Building possibly marked "lunch" at 1988 San Pablo extends into parcel.

1880 US Census
No census information found; no dwellings appear on Sanborn maps.

1900 US Census
No census information found; no dwellings appear on Sanborn maps.

Parcel 1—20th Street

579 20th Street
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 579 20th Street
Building Description: One-story dwelling with back porch.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 579 20th Street
Building Description: Similar building labeled "Flats".

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 633 20th Street
Building Description: Two-story dwelling, similar to 1902-era structure, with an outbuilding at rear of property.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant, except for several small outbuildings at rear of property.

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Bowie, Mar-(?)	head	W	M	46	California	England	New York	no answer
Bowie, Arthur A.	son	W	M	22	California	Scotland	California	clothes-marker (laundry(?)
Bowie, Lilian M.	daughter	W	F	21	California	Scotland	California	no answer
Bowie, Amy L. (?)	daughter	W	F	19	California	Scotland	California	telephone operator
Davis, Albert	head	W	M	33	California	Kentucky	Indiana	sign painter
Davis, Mamie	wife	W	F	32	off-sea	New York	Australia	no answer

575-577 20th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 579 20th Street
Building Description: One-story dwelling with back porch.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 575-577 20th Street
Building Description: Similar building labeled "Flats".

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 627-629 20th Street
Building Description: Two-story dwelling, similar to 1902-era structure, with an outbuilding at rear of property.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 623
Building Description: Small one-story restaurant.

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census
575 20th Street

Name	*Relationship*	*Race*	*Sex*	*Age*	*Birthplace*	*Father's Birthplace*	*Mother's Birthplace*	*Occupation*
Fitz, John S.	head	W	M	67	Maine	Ireland	Massachusetts	no answer
Fitz, Mariah M.	wife	W	F	60	Maine	New Hampshire	Maine	no answer
Fitz, Ellen M.	daughter	W	F	34	Maine	Maine	Maine	no answer

577 20th Street

Name	*Relationship*	*Race*	*Sex*	*Age*	*Birthplace*	*Father's Birthplace*	*Mother's Birthplace*	*Occupation*
Tobin, Ignatius	head of household	W	M	32	California	Ireland	Ireland	Assistant Undertaker
Tobin, Mary E.	wife	W	F	30	California	Ireland	Ireland	no answer

573 20th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 573 20th Street
Building Description: Two-story dwelling with back porch.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 573 20th Street
Building Description: Two-story dwelling (appears largely unchanged).

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 633 20th Street
Building Description: Two-story dwelling (appears largely unchanged), basement indicated.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Rucker, Joshua	head of household	W	M	35	Kentucky	Virginia	Kentucky	Ag't Cracker Co.
Rucker, Dora	wife	W	F	29	Iowa	Ohio	Iowa	no answer
Rucker, Arthur	son	W	M	9	California	Kentucky	Iowa	at school
Rucker, Edith	daughter	W	F	7	California	Kentucky	Iowa	at school

<u>569 20th Street</u>
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 569 20th Street
Building Description: 2 1/2-story dwelling with front porch.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 569 20th Street
Building Description: Two-story dwelling (appears largely unchanged), basement indicated.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 617-619 20th Street
Building Description: Two-story dwelling (appears largely unchanged), basement indicated.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Gelder, Harry	head of household	W	M	26	Illinois	Holland	England	Cigar manufacturer
Gelder, Helen V.	wife	W	F	23	California	Louisiana	Massachusetts	no answer
Gelder, Oleita	daughter	W	F	1	California	Illinois	California	no answer
Martin, Birdie	servant	W	F	18	Washington	England	Massachusetts	servant

565 20th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 565 20th Street
Building Description: Vacant lot

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 611-615 20th Street
Building Description: Three-story structure labeled "3 FLATS" with basement and porches.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census
No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1889 Sanborn.
1900 US Census
No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1902 Sanborn.

563 20th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 563 20th Street
Building Description: Two-story dwelling with back porch located on a double lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 563 20th Street
Building Description: Two-story dwelling with basement (appears unchanged).

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 609 20th Street
Building Description: Two-story dwelling with basement (appears unchanged).

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Perry, James	head of household	W	M	55	Illinois	Kentucky	Kentucky	"cement finisher"?
Perry, Kate S.	wife	W	F	40	District of Columbia	Germany	Germany	no answer
Perry, Raymond R.	son	W	M	9	California	Illinois	District of Columbia	at school
Fairbanks,	head of	W	M	68	Mass.	Mass.	Mass.	Painter

Jonas	household							
Fairbanks, Irving	son	W	M	26	New Hampshire	Mass.	Mass.	Painter

559 20th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 559 20th Street
Building Description: 1 ½-story dwelling with front and back porches

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 559 20th Street
Building Description: 1 ½ -story dwelling (appears largely unchanged), basement indicated.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 601 20th Street
Building Description: 1 ½ -story dwelling with basement. Building larger but similar to 1889 and 1902 structure.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Lafferty, J.	head of household	W	M	53	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	wrapper-dry goods
Lafferty, Ella	wife	W	F	43	England	England	Scotland	no answer
Lafferty, Lola	daughter	W	F	22	NY	Ireland	England	saleslady
Lafferty, Harry	son	W	M	20	California	Ireland	England	express-driver
Lafferty, Hazel	daughter	W	F	12	California	Ireland	England	at school
Lafferty, Alma	daughter	W	F	9	California	Ireland	England	at school
Porter, Anna	sister-in-law	W	F	45	England	England	Scotland	collector

557 20th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 557 20th Street
Building Description: 1 ½-story dwelling.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 557 20th Street
Building Description: 1 ½ -story dwelling (appears largely unchanged), basement indicated.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 597 20th Street
Building Description: Building appears largely unchanged. Basement indicated, front porch added.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census

Name	*Relationship*	*Race*	*Sex*	*Age*	*Birthplace*	*Father's Birthplace*	*Mother's Birthplace*	*Occupation*
Palmer, James	head of household	W	M	48	Kentucky	Kentucky	Kentucky	salesman-clothing
Palmer, Emma J.	wife	W	F	42	Illinois	England	Ohio	no answer
Benson, Lucy A.	mother	W	F	67	Kentucky	Kentucky	Kentucky	no answer

555 20th Street
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 555 20th Street
Building Description: 1 ½-story dwelling.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 555 20th Street
Building Description: 1 ½ -story dwelling (appears largely unchanged), basement indicated.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 593 20th Street
Building Description: 1 ½ -story dwelling (appears largely unchanged), basement indicated.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 593 20th Street
Building Description: Auto repair and brake shop.

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census

Name	*Relationship*	*Race*	*Sex*	*Age*	*Birthplace*	*Father's Birthplace*	*Mother's Birthplace*	*Occupation*
Toors (?), Eva	head of household	W	F	42	Wisconsin	NY	Massachusetts	no answer
Toors, Albert	son	W	M	18	California	Germany	Wisconsin	at school
Toors, Frederick	son	W	M	19	California	Germany	Wisconsin	apprentice "?"
Toors, Franklin	son	W	M	21	California	Germany	Wisconsin	oil mill "presser"?

553 20th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 553 20th Street
Building Description: 1 ½-story dwelling.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 553 20th Street
Building Description: One-story dwelling (appears largely unchanged), basement indicated.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 589 20th Street
Building Description: One-story dwelling (appears largely unchanged), basement indicated.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Maynard, M.	head of household	W	M	41	NY	NY	NY	"…..printing co."?
Maynard, Louise	wife	W	F	36	Connecticut	France	France	no answer
Maynard, Anna	mother	W	F	68	NY	Massachusetts	NY	no answer
Maynard, Mariana	sister	W	F	35	NY	NY	NY	stenographer
Maynard, Thomas	brother	W	M	38	NY	NY	NY	Book Keeper

551 20th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 551 20th Street
Building Description: 1 ½-story dwelling with porches.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 551 20th Street
Building Description: One-story dwelling (appears largely unchanged), basement indicated.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 585 20th Street
Building Description: One-story dwelling (appears largely unchanged), basement indicated.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 585 20th Street
Building Description: Auto Repair shop, two rooms with a small center room, possibly a bathroom, building constructed of tile and brick.

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Hing, Louis	head	W	M	33	Australia	Germany	Germany	Salesman-furniture
Hing, Camilla	wife	W	F	24	California	France	Germany	no answer
Hing, Lucile	daughter	W	F	2	California	Australia	California	no answer

549 20th Street
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 549 20th Street
Building Description: 1 ½ - story dwelling with porches.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 585 20th Street
Building Description: 1 ½ - story dwelling with porches (appears largely unchanged).

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census

Name	**Relationship**	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Truesel, Charles	head of household	W	M	49	NY	Germany	Germany	traveling salesman
Truesel, Mary	wife	W	F	42	Wisconsin	Germany	Germany	no answer
Truesel, Charles H.	son	W	M	21	California	NY	Wisconsin	Mining Engineer
Truesel, Edith W.	daughter	W	F	19	California	NY	Wisconsin	no answer
Truesel, May L.	daughter	W	F	15	California	NY	Wisconsin	at school

547 20th Street
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 547 20th Street
Building Description: 1 ½-story dwelling with porches.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 547 20th Street
Building Description: One-story dwelling (appears largely unchanged), basement indicated.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 575 20th Street
Building Description: One-story dwelling (appears largely unchanged), basement indicated.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 571 20th Street
Building Description: Tire sales and reception office with concrete floor and four skylights.

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Starratt or Starrass, D.W.	head of household	W	M	39	Maine	Maine	Maine	pump manufacturer
Starrat, Mary J.	wife	W	F	29	California	Ireland	Ireland	no answer
Starrat, Regis C.	son	W	M	10	Washington	Maine	California	at school
Starrat, Wendelin	son	W	M	4	Washington	Maine	California	no answer

Parcel 3—William Street

538 William Street
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 538 William Street
Building Description: Two-story dwelling. One-story addition to house at 540 William juts into backyard.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 544 William Street
Building Description: Appears largely unchanged; now indicates basement

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 544 William Street
Building Description: Two-story building with five apartments and a basement. Building appears to be same building with additions on back. Along the back property line, a small one-story building marked "RM" with the address 554 1/2 was possibly an additional residence.

1880 US Census
No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1889 Sanborn.

1900 US Census

Name	*Relationship*	*Race*	*Sex*	*Age*	*Birthplace*	*Father's Birthplace*	*Mother's Birthplace*	*Occupation*
Hanson, Th(?)	head of household	W	M	27	California	New York	New York	bookkeeper
Hanson, Charlotte	wife	W	F	25	California	France	Switzerland	no answer
Hanson, Louise	daughter	W	F	2	California	California	California	no answer
Hanson, Thomas N.	father	W	M	52	New York	Denmark	New York	Watchman
Hanson, Katherine	mother	W	F	52	California	Ireland	Ireland	no answer
Hanson, Ada A.	sister	W	F	25	California	New York	New York	saleslady (dry goods)

536 William Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 536 William Street
Building Description: Two-story dwelling.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 550 William Street
Building Description: Same dwelling, which now indicates a basement.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 550 William Street
Building Description: A one-story factory with a concrete floor.

1880 US Census
No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1889 Sanborn.

1900 US Census

Name	*Relationship*	*Race*	*Sex*	*Age*	*Birthplace*	*Father's Birthplace*	*Mother's Birthplace*	*Occupation*
Bacon, G(?)	head of household	W	M	36	Vermont	Unknown	Vermont	R.R. conductor
Bacon, Hester	wife	W	F	38	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Illegible	no answer
Bacon, Hester	daughter	W	F	19	Massachusetts	Vermont	Massachusetts	bookkeeper

534 William Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 534 19th Street (changed to William)
Building Description: Two-story dwelling with small one-story addition along the back.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 534 William Street
Building Description: One-story dwelling with a basement and two small one-story buildings along the back.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 554-556 William Street
Building Description: Two-story dwelling marked “2 flats”. Small one-story building at the back.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 542 William Street
Building Description: Encompassed by large vacant lot at 542 William Street.

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***	***Occupation***
(?)ley, Eugene	head of household	W	M	39	Nevada	Virginia	New York	milkman
(?)ley, Lillie	wife	W	F	34	California	Maine	(illegible)	no answer
(?)ley, Dorothy	daughter	W	F	7	California	Nevada	California	at school
(?)ley, Catherine	daughter	W	F	7	California	Nevada	California	no answer
(?)ley, Harriett	daughter	W	F	5	California	Nevada	California	no answer
Olson, Mary	servant	W	F	30	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	servant

<u>530 William Street</u>
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 530 19th Street (changed to William)
Building Description: Two-story dwelling with side yards and several porches.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 530 William Street
Building Description: Two-story dwelling with side yards and porches. Appears differently shaped than building on 1889 Sanborn.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 542 William Street
Building Description:

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 542 William Street
Building Description: Encompassed by large vacant lot at 542 William Street.

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Smith, Charles	head of household	W	M	37	New York	New York	Germany	proprietor-(illegible)
Smith, Jennie	wife	W	F	34	New Jersey	New York	New York	no answer
Smith, Charles H.	son	W	M	10	California	New York	New Jersey	at school
Smith, Percy	son	W	M	9	California	New York	New Jersey	at school
Smith, Olive	daughter	W	F	7	California	New York	New Jersey	at school
Smith, Ralph	son	W	M	0	California	New York	New Jersey	no answer
Smith, Rosina	mother	W	F	71	Germany	Germany	Germany	no answer
Blakeley, Lizzie	servant	W	F	19	California	California	California	servant

524 William Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 524 19th Street (changed to William)
Building Description: Two-story dwelling on large lot. Front and back porches.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 524 William Street
Building Description: Appears largely unchanged from previous building.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 535 William Street
Building Description: Same/similar two-story building now indicates having a basement. Part of a two-building complex (including 530 William) labeled "Oakland Central Hospital". A small hallway connects the two buildings.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map.
Building Description: Encompassed by large vacant lot at 542 William Street.

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Taylor, J.	head of household	W	M	47	Illinois	Unknown	Ohio	merchant (illegible)
Taylor, Mary	daughter	W	F	37	New Jersey	New York	New York	no answer
Taylor, Howard	son	W	M	13	California	Illinois	New Jersey	at school

Taylor, Irving	son	W	M	11	California	Illinois	New Jersey	at school
Taylor, Robert	son	W	M	3	California	Illinois	New Jersey	no answer
Anderson, Matilda	servant	W	F	18	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	servant

518 William Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 518 19th Street (changed to William)
Building Description: Two-story dwelling with front and back porches. Appears part of large lot encompassing estate at 1459 Telegraph Avenue.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 518 William Street
Building Description: Two-story dwelling; appears largely unchanged from previous map. Lot is now separated from that of 1459 Telegraph.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 530 William Street
Building Description: Same/similar two-story building now indicates having a basement. Part of a two-building complex (including 524 William) labeled "Oakland Central Hospital". A small hallway connects the two buildings.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map.
Building Description: Encompassed by large vacant lot at 542 William Street.

1880 US Census

Name	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Relationship***	***Occupation***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***
Richmond, William (ard?) P.	W	M	24	head of household	painter	R.I.	R.I.	R.I.
Richmond, Mary	W	F	22	wife	keeping house	California	Pennsylvania	Ireland
Richmond, Lester	W	M	1	son	at home	California	R.I.	California
Ding	W	M	25	servant	servant	China	China	China
Noris(?), Al	W	M	23	head of household	book maker	Pennsylvania	England	no answer
Noris (?), Lizzie	W	F	42	wife	printer	R.I.	R.I.	R.I.

1900 US Census

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Calagan?, Patrick	head of household	W	M	44	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	stockbroker
Calagan?, Alice	wife	W	F	44	California	Ireland	Ireland	no answer
Calagan?, Mary	daughter	W	F	22	California	Ireland	California	no answer
Calagan?,	son	W	M	22	California	Ireland	California	student

Anthony								
Calagan?, John L.	son	W	M	20	California	Ireland	California	bookkeeper
Calagan?, Carmelita	daughter	W	F	15	California	Ireland	California	at school
Lucas, Maria	sister-in-law	W	F	35	California	Ireland	Ireland	no answer

Parcel 3—Telegraph Avenue

1459 Telegraph Avenue

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 1459 Telegraph Avenue
Building Description: Two large two-story dwellings. Difficult to see due to faded map. Larger dwelling has one-story building at the back that connects the house to the rear property line.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street addresses: 355 and 359 Telegraph Avenue
Building Description: Houses are now on distinct lots, but largely unchanged. Several large outbuildings now appear in the backyard near the 359 rear property line.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 1955 and 1955 Telegraph Avenue
Building Description: Buildings are still on separate lots, which are both marked 1955 Telegraph Avenue. Both buildings appear largely unchanged.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 500 William Street
Building Description: Parcel is now encompassed by a vacant lot at 500 William Street.

1880 US Census

Name	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Relationship***	***Occupation***	**Birthplace**	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***
Wilkencrantz(?), August	W	M	27	head of household	illegible	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
Wilkencrantz, Esa	W	F	23	wife	keeping house	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
Wilkencrantz, Henry Todd	W	M	8	son	at school	Mo.	Sweden	Sweden
Wilkencrantz, Edith	W	F	7	daughter	at school	Mo.	Sweden	Sweden
Wilkencrantz, Guy	W	M	3	son	at home	California	Sweden	Sweden
Anderson, Hattie	W	F	21	sister-in-law	at home	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
Schmidt, C.	W	F	26	servant	servant	Hamburg	Hamburg	Hamburg

1900 US Census
355 Telegraph Avenue

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Van(?),	head of	W	F	45	Wisconsin	France	Germany	no answer

Christina	household							
Ferguson, John	brother in law	W	M	48	Wisconsin	New York	Unknown	blacksmith
Ferguson, Francis	sister	W	F	38	California	France	Germany	no answer
Davis, Kittie	daughter in law	W	F	21	New York	Germany	Germany	saleslady-millinery(?)
Davis, Edwin	grandson	W	M	3	California	New York	New York	no answer
Whitstock, Louisa	housekeeper	W	F	63	Germany	Germany	Germany	housekeeper

359 Telegraph Avenue

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Liliencrantz(?), Augustus	head of household	W	M	52	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	physician
Liliencrantz(?), Eva	wife	W	F	53	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	no answer
Liliencrantz(?), Edith	daughter	W	F	26	Wisconsin	Sweden	Sweden	student
Liliencrantz(?), Guy	son	W	M	22	California	Sweden	Sweden	student-(illegible)
Dock, Ling	servant	CH	M	17	China	China	China	servant

1463 Telegraph Avenue

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 1463 Telegraph Avenue
Building Description: A two-story dwelling with several small surrounding sheds and a two-story stable along the fence line.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 361-373 Telegraph Avenue
Building Description: A large two-story building housing three separate storefronts. A 1 1/2-story stable and several buildings are pictured at the back of the lot.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 1978-1981 Telegraph Avenue
Building Description: Same two-story building partitioned into only two stores. Stable and buildings still at back of lot.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 1961-1971 Telegraph Avenue
Building Description: Previous building gone. In its place, a large one-story building extends to the corner of Telegraph Avenue and William Street with four Telegraph storefronts.

1880 US Census

Name	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Relation-ship***	***Occupation***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***
Pelton, Leroy D.	W	M	46	head of household	dentist	Connecticut	Connecticut	Vermont
Pelton, N.	W	F	26	wife	keeping	R.I.	R.I.	R.I.

					house			
Pelton, Wordsworth	W	M	16	son	at home	Connecticut	Connecticut	R.I.
Hanson, Alice	W	F	7	niece	at school	Connecticut	R.I.	R.I.
Hecher (Techer?), Samuel Gile	W	M	49	border	physician	Massa-chusetts	Massachusetts	Massa-chusetts
Hecher, Lucinda Bertha	W	F	41	wife	bording	R.I.	R.I.	R.I.
Hecher, Myra	W	F	3	daughter	at home	R.I.	R.I.	R.I.

1900 US Census
No census information found

Parcel 3—20th Street

513 20th Street
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 513 20th Street
Building Description: Two-story dwelling several porches.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 513 20th Street
Building Description: Appears largely unchanged.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 513/521 20th Street
Building Description: Same building now has a basement.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census

Name	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Relation-ship***	***Occupation***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***
Lane, C.S.	W	M	41	head of household	dentist	Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island	no answer
Lane, Cary	W	F	42	wife	keeping house	Nova Scotia	no answer	no answer
Lane, Frank	W	M	15	son	at school	Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
Lane, Gage W.	W	M	14	son	at school	Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
Lane, Freddie	W	M	13	son	at school	Prince Edward	Prince Edward	Nova Scotia

						Island	Island	
Lane, McClenna	W	F	12	daughter	at school	Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia

1900 US Census

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Shaw, George	head of household	W	M	44	Maine	Maine	Maine	attorney-at-law
Shaw, Estelle	wife	W	F	39	California	Indiana	Virginia	no answer
Shaw, Porter	son	W	M	16	California	Maine	California	at school
Shaw, George	son	W	M	14	California	Maine	California	at school

515-517 20th street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 515-517 20th Street
Building Description: A one-story dwelling partitioned into two residences. A one-story stable appears along the rear property line.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 515-517 20th Street
Building Description: Same building now has a basement and a small back porch or shed. Stable now has lot number 515 1/2.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 527-529 20th Street
Building Description: Building appears same as previous map. Now labeled "2 Flats".

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census
515 20th Street

Name	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Relationship***	***Occupation***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***
Classen, John	W	M	39	head of household	hair dresser	Holstein	Holstein	Holstein
Classen, Lena	W	F	24	wife	keeping house	Hanover	Hanover	Hanover
Classen, Amelia	W	F	2	daughter	at home	California	Holstein	Hanover
Classen, John	W	M	1	son	at home	California	Holstein	Hanover

517 20th Street

Name	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Relation-ship***	***Occupation***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***
Trost, Gustavus	W	M	32	head of household	Barber (?)	Wuerttemberg	Wuerttemberg	Wuerttemberg
Trost, (illegible)	W	F	25	wife	keeping house	NY	Bavaria	Bavaria
Trost, M.	W	F	4	daughter	at home	California	Wuerttemberg	NY
Trost, Clara	W	F	3	daughter	at home	California	Wuerttemberg	NY
Trost, H.	W	M	1	son	at home	California	Wuerttemberg	NY

1900 US Census
517 20th Street

Name	***Relation-ship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Terry, Elizabeth	head	W	F	43	Massachusetts	Canada (French)	Scotland	nurse
Terry, Grace D. (?)	daughter	W	F	21	California	Michigan	Mass.	telephone operator
Terry, Orrin A.	son	W	M	15	California	Michigan	Mass.	no answer

519 20th Street
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 519 20th Street
Building Description: Two-story dwelling with a back porch.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 519 20th Street
Building Description: Appears largely unchanged.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 535 20th Street
Building Description: Same building, now with basement and one-story outbuilding along the rear property line.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census

Name	**Race**	**Sex**	**Age**	**Relationship**	**Occupation**	**Birthplace**	**Father's Birthplace**	**Mother's Birthplace**
Wyman,	W	M	50	head of	book keeping	Me (?)	Massa-	Massa-

B.H.				household			chusetts	chusetts
Wyman, Margaret	W	F	42	wife	keeping house	NY	NY	NY
Hand, Mary	W	F	14	servant	servant	Kansas	no answer	no answer
Wyman, Maud	W	F	18	daughter	at home	California	Me or Mi	NY
Wyman, Benjamin	W	M	16	son	book keeping	California	Me or Mi	NY
Wyman, Ethel	W	F	7	daughter	at home	California	Me or Mi	NY
Brown, Alice	W	F	26	N/A	at home	D.C.	no answer	no answer

1900 US Census

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Hill, Alexander	head of household	W	M	55	Ohio	Scotland	Unknown	contractor-carpentry
Hill, Frederica C.	wife	W	F	46	Germany	Germany	Germany	no answer
Hill, Frederica W.	daughter	W	F	26	Ohio	Ohio	Germany	no answer
Hill, Mildred L.	daughter	W	F	25	Ohio	Ohio	Germany	no answer
Hill, Alma	daughter	W	F	16	Iowa	Ohio	Germany	no answer

<u>521 20th Street</u>

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 521 20th Street
Building Description: Two-story dwelling with two porches.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 523-527 20th Street
Building Description: Previous building gone. In its place, two buildings: 523 and 527 20th Street. Both buildings are one-story domiciles with attics.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 541-547 20th Street
Building Description: Two similar buildings are pictured. 541-543 (formerly 523-25) is now a 2 1/2-story building (marked "2 Flats") with a basement and a one-story outbuilding at the back corner of the lot. 547 (formerly 527) appears unchanged from the 1902 map (though a basement is now indicated).

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census
521 20th Street

Name	Race	Sex	Age	Relation-ship	Occupation	Birthplace	Father's Birthplace	Mother's Birthplace
Campbell, John(?) C.	W	M	44	head of household	farmer	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
Campbell, Elenya (?)	W	F	26	daughter	keeping house	Iowa	Ohio	illegible
Campbell, Lenora	W	F	18	daughter	at school	California	Ireland	Iowa
Campbell, C.H.	W	F	17	daughter	at school	California	Ireland	Iowa
Campbell, John F. (?)	W	M	12	son	at school	California	Ireland	Iowa
Campbell, May	W	F	8	daughter	at school	California	Ireland	Iowa
Campbell, Mable	W	F	6 months	daughter	at home	California	Ireland	Iowa
Campbell, George H.	W	M	6	son	at school	California	Ireland	Iowa
Grosby, Lane	W	F	58	servant	servant	VA		

1900 US Census
523 20th Street on 1902 Sanborn

Name	*Relationship*	*Race*	*Sex*	*Age*	*Birthplace*	*Father's Birthplace*	*Mother's Birthplace*	*Occupation*
Fortin, (illegible)	head	W	M	34	Canada (French)	Canada (French)	Canada (French)	concrete (?) worker
Fortin, May	wife	W	F	30	California	Connecticut	New Jersey	no answer
Fortin, Adele	daughter	W	F	11	California	Canada (French)	California	at school
Hubbard, Sarah	mother in law	W	F	74(?)	New Jersey	Ohio	New Jersey	no answer

527 20th Street on 1902 Sanborn

Name	*Relationship*	*Race*	*Sex*	*Age*	*Birthplace*	*Father's Birthplace*	*Mother's Birthplace*	*Occupation*
"Hutshin…", Clinton	head of household	W	M	67	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont	Press "?" Co.
Hutshin…, Gertrude	wife	W	F	49	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont	no answer
Hutshin…., Helen S.	daughter	W	F	24	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont	school teacher
Hutshin…., Reno	son	W	M	23	Kansas	Vermont	Vermont	student
Hutshin…, Alice C.	daughter	W	F	7	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont	student
Hutshin…, Gertrude H.	daughter	W	F	15	New Jersey	Vermont	Vermont	student

531 20th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: A one-story dwelling.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 531 20th Street
Building Description: Same one-story dwelling with an attic and a basement.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 551 20th Street
Building Description: Same one-story dwelling with an addition at the rear.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census
No census information found

535 20th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: 1 1/2 story dwelling with basement.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 535 20th Street
Building Description: Same dwelling.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: 557-559 20th Street
Building Description: Same dwelling, now marked “2 Flats”.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***	***Occupation***
"Hutshin…", Clinton	head of household	W	M	67	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont	Press "?" Co.
Hutshin…, Gertrude	wife	W	F	49	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont	no answer
Hutshin…., Helen S.	daughter	W	F	24	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont	school teacher
Hutshin…., Reno	son	W	M	23	Kansas	Vermont	Vermont	student

Hutshin…, Alice C.	daughter	W	F	7	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont	student
Hutshin…, Gertrude H.	daughter	W	F	15	New Jersey	Vermont	Vermont	student
"Hutshin…", Clinton	head of household	W	M	67	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont	Press "?" Co.
Hutshin…, Gertrude	wife	W	F	49	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont	no answer

Parcel 2—19th Street/Fredrick Street

584 19th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: Part of large estate at 524 Fredrick/Polk Street
Building Description: Vacant except for shed and an elevated water tank.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: Part of large estate at 524 19th Street (Fredrick Street on 1900 Census)
Building Description: Vacant except for a windmill and an elevated water tank.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: Part of large estate at 524 19th Street
Building Description: Same windmill and water tank.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: 584 19th Street
Building Description: Three-story industrial building with W. Ho. All film finishing on 2nd floor.

1880 US Census
This listing at 524 19th/Fredrick applies for this parcel, which is at the back of the lot.

Name	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Relationship***	***Occupation***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***
Delger, Fredrick	W	M	58	head of household	illegible	Saxony	Saxony
Delger, Ernestine	W	F	49	wife	keeping house	Hesse Darmstadt (H.D.)	H.D.
Delger, Fredrick, E.	W	M	20	son	student of law	California	Saxony
Delger, Lillie	W	F	14	daughter	at school	California	Saxony
Chen, lee (?)	C	M	40	servant	servant	China	China
Moch, William	W	M	15	illegible	servant	Hanover	Hanover
Fuer(?), Julius	W	M	46	gardener	gardener	Switzerland	Switzerland

1900 US Census

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Delger, Ernestine	head	W	F	69?	Germany	Germany	Germany	no answer
McAllister, Ellen	housekeeper	W	F	55	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland	housekeeper
James, William	employee	W	M	57	Wales	Wales	Wales	gardener
Trul(?)on, John	employee	W	M	35	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	coachman
Grip, Ellen A.	employee	W	F	30	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	cook

<u>558 19th Street</u>

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: 558 Polk/Fredrick Street
Building Description: A two-story dwelling.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: 558 19th Street (Fredrick Street on 1900 Census)
Building Description: Same two-story dwelling.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: 588 19th Street
Building Description: Same two-story dwelling.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Auto Parking Lot

1880 US Census
532 19th Street (This address is listed immediately after 524 19th Street (the Delger estate) in the 1880 census, and may represent the same house as 558 Polk/Frederick, represented on the 1889 Sanborn*)*

Name	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Relationship***	***Occupation***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***
Knight, Elizabeth H.	W	F	46	head of household	keeping house	NY	NY
Knight, Fletcher	W	M	17	son	at school	California	Connecticut
Knight, Samuel	W	M	16	son	at school	California	Connecticut
Knight, Robert S.	W	M	13	son	at school	California	Connecticut
J(F?)oyce, Margaut	W	F	30	servant	servant	Ireland	Ireland

1900 US Census

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Porter, William	head	W	M	32	Australia	Ireland	England	doctor of medicine
Porter, Alice	wife	W	F	32	California	California	California	no answer
Porter, Kenneth	son	W	M	8	California	Australia	California	at school
Porter, Dorothea	daughter	W	F	6	California	Australia	California	at school
Porter, Donald	son	W	M	4	California	Australia	California	at school
Porter, James	brother	W	M	21	California	Ireland	England	engineer (steamship)
Shorthouse(?), Carey J	lodger	W	M	21	England	England	England	clerk (grocery)
Martin, Katie	employee	W	F	20	New York	New York	New York	cook

566 19th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: 566 Polk/Fredrick Street
Building Description: A two-story dwelling.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: 566 19th Street (Fredrick Street on 1900 Census)
Building Description: Same two-story dwelling.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: 594 19th Street
Building Description: Same building now marked "2 Flats".

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: 594 19th Street
Building Description: Same building (marked "2 Apt's")

1880 US Census
534 19th Street (This address is listed immediately after 532 19th Street, and is the last house listed on this block in the 1880 census; it may represent the same house as 566 Polk/Frederick, represented on the 1889 Sanborn)

Name	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Relation-ship***	***Occupation***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***
Heurson, Robert	W	M	36	head of household	mining	Prince Edward Island	England	England
Heurson, Charlotte E.	W	F	32	wife	keeping house	Prince Edward Island	Hesse Darmstadt	no answer
Heurson, Robert B.	W	M	7	son	at school	California	Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island
Heurson, Selby D,	W	M	5	son	at school	California	Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island
Heurson, Caroline	W	F	2	daughter	at home	California	Prince Edward	Prince Edward

							Island	Island
Heurson, Agnes	W	F	1	daughter	at home	California	Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island
Anderson, Hiedi(?)	W	F	20	servant	servant	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
Crawford, Mathilda	MU	F	40	servant	servant	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio

1900 US Census

Name	***Relationship***	***Race***	***Sex***	***Age***	***Birthplace***	***Father's Birthplace***	***Mother's Birthplace***	***Occupation***
Fortin, Victor	head	W	M	55	Canada (French)	Canada (French)	Canada (French)	brick contractor
Fortin, Mary N(?)	daughter	W	F	30	Canada (French)	Canada (French)	Canada (French)	no answer
Fortin, Agnes J.	daughter	W	F	28	California	Canada (French)	Canada (French)	no answer

Parcel 2—San Pablo Avenue

506 San Pablo Avenue
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: None indicated on map
Building Description: 1-story Photo Gallery

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: 506 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: One-story dwelling with a stable at the back. One portion, labeled "Prints" or "Paints", appears to be on a second story, though the map is difficult to read.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: 524-528 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: Three three-story stores that extend all the way to the back of the lot.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: 1902-1908 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: Four three-story stores housed in three buildings, which appear unchanged except for partition of 1906-8.

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census
No census information found

530-534 San Pablo Avenue
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Two vacant lots.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: 530-534 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: Three three-story stores.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: 1912-1916 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: Three three-story stores; 1912 labeled "Garment manufacturing & taxidermist".

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census
No census information found

518 San Pablo Avenue
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: None indicated on map
Building Description:

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: 518 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: A building with several sheds in its backyard, one of which is a stable. Building is filled in with a dark color, probably indicating building material on a color map.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: 536-540 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: Three one-story stores with small backyards. An outbuilding in back of 540.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: 1918-1924 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: A one-story pants factory.

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census
No census information found

542-544 San Pablo Avenue
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: No street address indicated
Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: 542-544 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: Two-story "Liquors and Saloon".

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: 544 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: Two-story saloon

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: 1940 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: A one-story steel-framed building.

1880 US Census
Not Applicable

1900 US Census
Not Applicable

Parcel 2—William Street

567-569 William Street
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: None indicated on map
Building Description: A 1 1/2 story veterinary hospital

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: 567-569 William Street
Building Description: A one-story stable next to a larger building, which is marked but illegible.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: 601-603 William Street
Building Description: A two-story store with a large (no address) livery stable with a one-story shed and ramp at the rear.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census
No census information found

581 William Street
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: 581 William Street
Building Description: One-story blacksmith shop with no yard.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census
No census information found

1900 US Census
No census information found

567 William Street
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: Part of large estate at 524 Fredrick (later 19th) Street
Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: Part of large estate at 524 19th Street
Building Description: Small one-story stable

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: 567 William Street
Building Description: Small one-story building with longer one-story building at the back of the lot.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census
No census information found (see census information for 524 19th/Fredrick Street)

1900 US Census
No census information found

561 William Street
1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: Part of large estate at 524 Fredrick (later 19th) Street
Building Description: Large one-story stable

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: "F" William Street. Part of large estate at 524 19th Street
Building Description: Large two-story stable. On separate lot at the back of the stable, several one-story buildings within the estate lie within the project boundaries.

1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: 561 William Street
Building Description: Two-story stable marked "Private". Same buildings at back.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
Street Address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census
No census information found (see census information for 524 19th/Fredrick Street)

1900 US Census
No census information found

7. POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY TYPES

PREHISTORIC PROPERTY TYPES

One of the goals of this Sensitivity Study is to identify prehistoric property types found in the archaeological record that may be used to describe patterns of behavior that may have taken place within the present project alignment. Property types are defined as groups of archaeological resources (or groups of artifacts) that share important characteristics, according to the following basic hierarchy:

Table 7-1. Hierarchical Definitions for Prehistoric Archaeological Resources

Definition	Identifying Attributes	Example
Artifacts/Ecofacts	Individual artifacts and/or groups of artifacts that share a historical and/or functional association	Flaked stone debitage, flaked stone tools, and/or bone and stone implements used in flaked stone tool manufacture
Property Types/Features	Groups of archaeological resources that share important characteristics, such as functional and/or temporal association	All of the above examples together would constitute a "lithic scatter" within a site localized to a given stratum
Archaeological Sites	Groups of property types/features that share important characteristics, such as functional and/or temporal association	A lithic quarry and associated areas for the manufacture of flaked stone tools would consist of a number of property types including lithic scatters (see above), hearths, refuse features and obvious human modification of the lithic resource itself through quarrying

From examination of a variety of archaeological studies of prehistoric and contact period sites around the San Francisco Bay region and throughout Northern California as a whole, the research team has identified six property types. Archival evidence suggests that most of the following property types could be discovered in Oakland, with the exception of rock art and bedrock mortars.

Determinations of predicted property types and their potential archaeological contexts are tied below to a discussion of relevant research issues that are important to the study of California's prehistoric inhabitants. The ability of property types to address these research themes is addressed in the following discussion. However, generally speaking, any intact prehistoric deposit found within the project site should be assumed to be a find of scientific significance and therefore eligible for the California Register under Criterion D. A specific program for evaluating features and assessing Potential California Register Eligibility of prehistoric finds within the project site is described later in document. Table 7-2 summarizes the types of archaeological deposits that can contribute to important research issues (described in further detail below).

Table 7-2. Research Potentials of Oakland Prehistoric Resources

Research Theme	Relevant Property Types
Chronology and Cultural History	A large and diverse sample of artifacts and assemblages for carbon-14 dating, obsidian hydration and sourcing, and cross-dating by artifact type through the Central California Taxonomic System that will aid in expanding the prehistoric cultural record and in establishing an organizational chronological framework.
Subsistence and Settlement Patterns	Data that will illuminate the spatial patterning of sites, seasonal migration patterns, and community structure as well as refining the information of ethnographic and ethnohistoric sources.
Succession of Prehistoric Populations	Data that relates to understanding cultural change and development over a long temporal period in a localized area, particularly environment changes, *in situ* technological development and the influence of other cultural groups.
Trade, Transport and Inter-Regional Contact	Exotic or non-local materials that will allow us to posit possible exchange patterns and external relations with other cultural groups.

Property Type Descriptions

Multi-Activity Sites

A multi-activity site is defined as containing more than one of the property types listed below. They may contain midden, hearth and ash features, housepits, burials, or other types of archaeological features. Village sites or shellmounds, as well as other types of habitation sites, would fall under this property type. These sites are especially significant for archaeological study and for a variety of research questions, particularly the relationship between various daily tasks and cultural patterns and social organization.

Isolated Burials and Features

This property type is generally less likely to address research themes than a more extensive deposit such as a multi-activity site. However, prehistoric human burials are always considered a significant find, due in part to their importance to their descendants and in part because a great deal of information about past peoples' health and traditional culture can be gleaned from their analysis. The extent to which these types of information can then be applied to relevant research questions varies widely depending on the archaeological context within which the burial, or feature, is found.

Lithic Scatters

Flaked stone tools and waste flakes from their manufacture are typically found in the form of a diffuse scattered deposit on the ground. These sites are significant in that they can answer a variety of research questions about prehistoric technologies, as well as provide exact dates for the deposits in which they are found. When lithic scatters are found on the surface of the ground, they are slightly less useful for identifying dates of deposition of a particular site, because they are generally assumed to have been subject to a greater degree of disturbance than buried deposits.

Bedrock Milling Stations

Cupules on exposed bedrock surfaces are often found along the banks of creeks or near other water sources. These are culturally modified rock formations used for the processing of acorns and other food products. Cupules may also have other cultural significance, including medicinal use or ceremonial use. Bedrock milling stations are often located near seasonal occupation sites

where food surpluses were processed (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:157). Studies of this archaeological property type could significantly add to information concerning these aspects of subsistence and other cultural activities among the native inhabitants of the region.

Rock Art Sites

Paintings (pictographs) and carvings or incisions (petroglyphs) in the form of designs or pictures on exposures of bedrock are found with relative frequency throughout the state of California. Such property types, however, are typically more common in more mountainous areas where there are natural rock faces. Therefore, while they are very unlikely to be found in the vicinity of the present project site, these sites are important contributors to the archaeological record as their purpose remains poorly understood, and they offer insight into aspects of a culture that are not available through study of other property types. These deposits sometimes display stylistic changes by period, as well as through their association with property types that are amenable to absolute dating methods. In addition, measuring lichen growth on the pecked or painted surface can potentially date them, although this technique has not yet been refined. Rock art is also often found in association with specific ritual sites and sometimes appears to depict specific events; however firmly interpreting symbolic images of a past culture is very problematic. These archaeological property types have been minimally studied in the region, and thus any information gathered through the study of rock art sites within the project site, should they exist, would significantly add to the archaeological record of the San Francisco Bay peninsula (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984).

Isolated Artifacts

The prehistoric peoples of California utilized a wide range of material culture, such as tools made of stone, bone, antler and shell; decorative items made from shell, bone and stone; baskets and woven textiles made from plant fiber; and clothing and other items made from the skin and fur of animals. These items, just as today, were often lost or discarded during the course of a variety of travels and activities. When such items are found outside the context of a habitation site of some kind, their ability to address relevant research themes is limited, although they are inherently interesting. However, sometimes in the case of stone tools made of obsidian, important information can be gleaned about the context within which the tool was found by dating the artifact using obsidian hydration.

HISTORIC PROPERTY TYPES

The historic urban landscape is an important source of information on past lifeways, as physical manifestations of those lifeways result in the creation of archaeological property types. One of the primary goals of this study is to identify historic property types found in the archaeological record that can be used to describe the patterns of behavior that were present within the current project area. Property types are defined as groups of archaeological resources (or groups of artifacts) that share important characteristics as defined below:

Table 7-3. Hierarchical Definitions for Historic Archaeological Resources

Definition	Identifying Attributes	Example
Archaeological Resources	Individual artifacts and/or groups of artifacts that share a historical and/or functional association	Individual bottles, ceramics, faunal remains, and other artifacts
Property Types	Groups of archaeological resources that share important characteristics, such as functional and/or temporal association	All of the above examples found together would constitute a “refuse” property type
Archaeological Sites	Groups of property types that share important characteristics, such as functional and/or temporal association	A combination of property types, such as a “refuse” deposit found in association with “architecture” remnants that can be associated with a

	residence through historical research would constitute an archaeological site

Study of documents such as Sanborn Insurance maps and U.S. Census demographics has resulted in the prediction of four expected historic property types, further discussed below. Identification of contact/historic period deposits created by Native Americans is somewhat more complicated, as these sites have the potential to resemble both prehistoric and historic property types. Such sites will be addressed in the field, and proposed methodologies will combine the knowledge of both prehistoric and historic approaches and applicable research themes.

There is little available specific information about the historic property types we should expect to encounter within the area of the Chinatown located in the Uptown Mixed Use Project area. The Sanborn Insurance Company maps, other historic maps and the United States Census reviewed in the previous chapters fail to offer insight into this Chinatown. To aid in predicting the types of resources that might be associated with this period of habitation of the Uptown Mixed Use Project, we have reviewed the findings of the archaeological investigations of other overseas Chinese deposits in California from the mid to late 19th Century (see Section 5).

Determination of expected historic property types and their potential archaeological contexts is tied in Section 8 to a discussion of research themes potentially addressed by the following property types. The ability of property types to address relevant research themes determines the legal importance of that resource. A specific program for evaluating features is described in Section 10, the proposed treatment approaches for Historic Properties.

Property Type Descriptions

While it is impossible to predict every property that may be encountered during excavation, the four property types listed here encompass those remains most likely to be encountered, and are specific to the project area. They consist of archaeological remains representing refuse, architecture, landfill and landscape, and infrastructure. A discussion of these property types by Medin and Costello (2002), as used in the analysis of the Woolen Mills site, informs this section. Table 7-4 outlines each property type, gives examples of archaeological features and lists examples of identifiable attributes.

Table 7-4. Expected Historic Property Types within the Project Alignments

Property Type	Feature Type	Identifying Attributes
Refuse	Hollow, refuse-filled features (e.g., pits, privies, wells)	Identifiable in exposure as discrete deposits
	Sheet refuse	Diffuse deposit of artifacts, may have accumulated over a long period of time or discrete layer that represents one event.
Architecture	Foundation alignment, footings, wall trenches	Brick and concrete foundations and alignments, usually matching up with historic maps and photos. Wood piles from wooden structures and platforms. Post holes from fences, usually align with property lines on historic maps.
	Ovens, stoves	Brick base, fire-affected brick, metal hardware fragments or identifiable stove fragments (e.g., doors, grates, stovepipes), wok stoves and “Roasting kettle”
	Walls and other structural remnants	Nail concentrations, wood, plaster, doorknobs, collapsed wooden structures and burnt wood fragments.

	Floors	Earth (hard-packed), wood, adobe, brick, tile, or concrete
Landfill and Landscape	Debris fill	Glass, metal, bone, wood, etc.
	Sand fill	Sterile sand with few (if any) cultural inclusions
	Imported fill	Gravel, non-native soils
Infrastructure	Sewer lines	Brick, concrete, cast iron, ceramic or wooden pipes
	Power lines	Post holes visible in exposure or metal pipes,
	Pipes (water, gas, etc.)	Cast iron, wood, or clay
	Roads	Gravel, asphalt, cement paving blocks, cobblestone, wooden planks

Refuse

The most common and informative expected historic property types are refuse features which result from the domestic and/or commercial occupation of the area. Commercial and residential features are often combined, as it was common for those conducting business in this area to live in or adjacent to their businesses. Separation of a domestic feature from a strictly commercial one may be a fruitless effort in the field. Refuse-related property types encompass both hollow, refuse-filled features and sheet refuse.

Hollow features include pits, privies and wells. Such property types were created specifically for functional use. During their use or upon abandonment, they became a receptacle for refuse. The refuse provides the archaeologist with a discrete picture of the day-to-day behaviors of the people who used the facility. As such, these features have the ability to address important research themes.

Sheet refuse includes broad artifact scatters. Sheet refuse often accumulates on living surfaces over a period of time as people discard refuse in their yards and working areas, a common 19th Century practice. Sheet refuse may also be introduced fill to raise low ground. The long accumulation time involved in the creation of such property types is problematic for archaeologists, depending on the occupational history of the location under review. It is difficult to make substantive interpretive statements from a sparse sheet refuse layer deposited over many years by several occupants. Sheet refuse layers that are composed of dense concentrations of artifacts and are capped by a layer datable to a specific event, however, retain the potential for strong association with specific occupants, and sufficient artifact quantity and variety to warrant analysis. Where such association is possible, extensive sheet refuse has the potential to address important research themes.

Architecture

Architectural properties include structural remains such as foundations, wall footings, platforms, collapsed wood buildings, ovens and stoves. This property type essentially encompasses all buildings and structures, including industrial (factories and workshops), residential (sheds, houses), and commercial (stores, hotels, restaurants, etc.). In many cases, the remains correlate to structures depicted on historical maps and other documents. In these instances, the ability of those remains to contribute to important research domains may be limited except to provide additional understanding of changes in construction techniques over time. Many research questions are often better suited to other research media such as analysis of primary documents. However, any Architectural remains associated with the Uptown Chinatown would offer information that would usually be found on primary documents (see Section 8), since little documentation remains about the buildings or their characteristics.

Landfill and Landscape

Landfill and landscape property types include soil and debris deposits. Landfill deposits that are composed of sand have limited research value, because the sequence and process of filling to raise low ground is often well documented in variety of city documents. However, landfill that is composed of cultural debris has the potential to shed light on a variety of important research themes related to waste disposal and development practices.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure in urban settings include those features related to development and maintenance of settlement such as sewer lines, drain pipes, power lines, roads, hydrants, etc. Infrastructure features often correlate to municipal utility maps. Where deviation occurs, it provides a means for addressing research issues such as the practical application of technology and development in specific contexts. As with architectural properties, such research domains may be addressed by other research media, thus limiting their potential archaeological significance. However, as with the architecture properties, due to the lack of such historic documents for the Chinatown historically located in the project area, any information found concerning the infrastructure used or built by the Chinese within the project area has the potential to address research questions and should be seen as potentially significant (see Section 8).

8. RESEARCH THEMES AND QUESTIONS

PREHISTORIC RESEARCH THEMES AND QUESTIONS

The following research themes identify important issues that could potentially be addressed by the kinds of data potentially contained within the project area. Research themes help determine the most archaeologically sensitive areas within the project boundaries. Determinations of relevance to research themes will serve to identify significant features in the field as part of the CEQA evaluation process and subsequent monitoring activities.

Chronology and Cultural History

A principle objective of California archaeologists studying prehistoric cultures throughout the 20th century has been to organize prehistoric archaeological assemblages by the particular time periods and cultural histories within which they were created. Unlike historic archaeological sites for which some records exist of the sequence of events and cultures, the first inhabitants of California left no specific record of their cultural chronology; archaeologists formulate a timeline through Native Americans' material culture. An additional goal of establishing a systematic chronological framework for California's prehistoric cultures was to enable archaeologists to compare archaeological assemblages throughout the state.

The Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS)

The CCTS was developed by Lillard, Heizer and Fenenga (1939), and was later formalized and expanded by Beardsley (1954). The archaeologists employed a comparative methodology in order to group archaeological data by site into specific assemblages. Assemblages from different sites were then grouped together with respect to similarities and differences, and when similarities dominated, the composite assemblage was given a distinctive classification. These composite assemblages were then ordered by dates, thus developing a chronology of culture change *vis a vis* the material remains those cultures left behind. This framework was used as a method of classifying and describing archaeological assemblages throughout most of the 20th century.

In the past thirty years, there have been criticisms of this approach and concomitant revisions to the framework (Fredrickson 1992; Bennyhoff and Fredrickson 1969). However, the CCTS as a device for generally grouping artifacts by time period and comparing them with similar sites in other places of the state, continues to be a useful means of establishing the association of a particular site or assemblage within a broad framework.

In the case of habitation sites, human burials with associated mortuary goods, and even isolated finds of artifacts, this framework can be usefully applied in order to begin to establish the dates of those deposits. In addition, application of new archaeological data to this framework, when combined with additional analyses such as obsidian hydration and C-14 dating, can be used to further refine this taxonomic system.

Carbon 14 (C-14) Dating

C-14 dating was developed in the 1940s and has been continually refined to the degree that this method is currently the primary means of dating prehistoric artifacts and deposits in California. It is based on the fact that organic items such as charcoal, shell or animal bone, and artifacts made from those materials, have a fixed quantity of Carbon-14 in them that decays over time at a more or less stable rate, depending on local climatic factors. By this method, artifacts and archaeological deposits can, by association, be dated to a very narrow period of time. Carbon is frequently found within cultural deposits, particularly those associated with California's first inhabitants. C-14 dates have been used to verify the accuracy of the CCTS phases and periods, and therefore the two methods used together can provide a more complete picture of the time sequence in which prehistoric archaeological deposits were created. Any shell, bone, or charcoal collected from the project site could effectively be dated using this technique.

Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS)
An alternative to conventional C-14 dating methods is a process called Accelerator Mass Spectrometry. AMS was developed in 1977 by a group of nuclear physicists with the aid of an instrument called a tandem Van de Graaff electrostatic accelerator (Groza 2002). AMS is a technique for measuring long-lived radionuclides that occur naturally in our environment. AMS uses a particle accelerator in conjunction with ion sources, large magnets and detectors that eliminate interferences and count single atoms in the presence of $1x10^{15}$ (a thousand million million) stable atoms. A much smaller carbon sample can be dated using AMS, compared to conventional radiocarbon dating, making it possible to directly date specific temporal artifacts, like shell beads. Any shell or charcoal collected from the project site could potentially be dated using this technique.

Obsidian Hydration and Sourcing
Another relatively recent technique by which archaeological deposits can be dated is through obsidian hydration. Obsidian was an important lithic resource to California's prehistoric inhabitants, from which they created a variety of tools and other objects. Once a piece of obsidian is broken, it begins to absorb water at a predictable rate; absorption rates differ between geographic regions due to climatic and geologic differences. The distance which water has penetrated the surface of the obsidian can be measured, and a mathematical formula applied, to determine the age of the artifact. This method can be used to date prehistoric property types in which obsidian tools or waste flakes are present. As is the case with C-14 dating, the dates obtained from obsidian hydration of artifacts can be usefully applied to the CCTS, in order to make meaningful interpretations about the culture history within which they were created. In general, however, obsidian hydration rim measurements are much less precise chronological indicators than are radiocarbon dates.

Obsidian can also be chemically linked to the source from which it was formed. X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) sourcing is a relatively new technique by which obsidian artifacts can be traced to their original source, because each geological deposit of obsidian carries a unique chemical signature from the minerals and ecological circumstances in which it is formed. XRF sourcing is a good method for addressing questions of trade and movement between prehistoric peoples, which is discussed in further detail below.

Research Questions:
When was this site occupied, and for how long? Were there multiple occupations? Can dates be correlated with known sites in the area? What group(s) lived there, and how does their material culture compare to those of nearby sites?

Subsistence and Settlement Patterns
Another method by which archaeologists make meaningful interpretations about the lifeways and behaviors of the prehistoric peoples of California is through an analysis of their settlement patterns. This type of analysis takes into account chronological data, the spatial patterning of sites within a region, and the artifact assemblages found within those sites. What emerges, typically, is a series of interpretations about where people lived from season to season and why, how they structured their communities and why, what resources were used by the people at various times of the year, and what types of material culture were important at different times. Generally speaking, the settlement patterns of people both in prehistoric and historic times have a lot to do with what kinds of food resources they used and how they obtained them.

Milliken, in his studies of the Yelamu on the San Francisco peninsula, described how they followed seasonal migratory patterns to take advantage of various natural resources (1995:61). Not only did they move seasonally between villages within the San Francisco peninsula, but they also moved about in the territory of neighboring groups through ties of marriage and trade, to the east side of the San Francisco Bay (Milliken 1995:62). Applying this idea to archaeological assemblages, Breck Parkman has proposed a settlement pattern for the San Francisco Bay area (1994). Parkman notes that bedrock milling stations, found in the wooded hinterlands surrounding

the San Francisco Bay, are often associated with sites that are somewhat different in structure than the coastal shellmounds dotting the San Francisco Bay (Nelson 1909, 1910). Based on analysis of seasonal availability of various food resources found within archaeological assemblages in the Bay Area, he proposes a seasonal settlement pattern where people lived on the coastal shellmounds in the winter to take advantage of marine resources, and moved to the wooded hinterlands in spring and summer to utilize inland plant and animal resources, particularly acorns (Parkman 1994).

On a smaller scale, settlement pattern analysis can be applied within a particular site to better understand how people structured their communities and what cultural reasons might be behind it. Kent Lightfoot has employed such an approach to understanding the structure of San Francisco Bay shellmounds (1997). He asks, and attempts to answer, the question of why such a distinctive mounded space would be important to the prehistoric inhabitants of the Bay Area, why they might have lived upon them, and why they might bury their dead within them.

If a multi-activity habitation site exists within the present project site, this important research issue could be fruitfully examined through its analysis. Isolated finds, lithic scatters and human burials do not generally questions about settlement among prehistoric peoples. However it is important to note that sites consisting primarily of chipped stone material (like lithic scatters) comprise a site type that has received too little attention in archaeology because of the biased focus on rich shell midden sites, and as such it could be an important data set with which to address this research theme.

Research Questions:
Was this a seasonal or permanent site? During which seasons was the site occupied, and why? What attributes of the site made it favorable for habitation? What types of activities took place on this site? What foods were they eating, and did processing methods change through time? Did the proportions of food *types* change through time? If so, to what was this change due? (Possibilities include environmental change or overexploitation of resources.) What—if any—is the role of trade routes in subsistence patterns at this site?

Succession of Prehistoric Populations
This research issue relates to the nature of cultural change through the period of time in which a particular group of people occupied a particular region. Changes in cultural behaviors are often linked to changes in the environment, technological innovation or evolution, and the *in situ* growth or intrusion/migration of cultural groups. Another relevant research question is whether the San Francisco peninsula was continuously occupied by the cultures that left their mark in the form of archaeological deposits, or if there are measurable gaps in time of human presence within the region. This research issue has been explored for the San Francisco Bay area using a variety of sources by numerous archaeologists over the past hundred years (e.g., Fredrickson 1974; Fagan and Maschner 1991; Lightfoot 1993; and Lightfoot and Simmons n.d.).

The best source of data to address this research issue is a multi-activity habitation site. Isolated finds, lithic scatters, and isolated human burials are usually insufficiently diverse archaeological deposits to provide good indicators of cultural change, although data gleaned from large graveyards containing individuals from different time periods can often address population succession.

Research Questions:
What groups inhabited this site, and for how long? What environmental or technological changes took place that may have shaped population successions? Is there any evidence that different groups mixed during the same time periods? In the case of a large graveyard, did later burials seem to accidentally intrude on earlier ones or show different patterns of grave goods?

Trade, Transport and Inter-Regional Contact
Trade and contact between prehistoric peoples is an important archaeological question that relates directly to belief systems, settlement patterns, culture change and cultural difference. Objects of value have been exchanged for other significant objects throughout prehistory and historic times, and often are tied to available resources and political issues such as cultural boundaries and control over various resources. At a theoretical level, these contact networks must be viewed as generalized, and may be difficult to pinpoint in terms of actual social mechanisms. Given that caveat, contact between cultures and transport of artifacts, behaviors, or belief systems from one place to another are issues that can be addressed through analysis of archaeological assemblages.

This research issue has been usefully addressed through an analysis of various classes of artifacts, particularly obsidian artifacts that can be linked to the source from which they were obtained (e.g., Jackson 1989; Clewlow et al 1982). Other types of artifacts, such as certain types of beads, are also indicators of exchange in that beads were exchanged as currency for a variety of goods and resources that were not available locally (e.g., Arnold 1992). Evidence of trade can typically be documented by straightforward presence or absence of items whose origin or source is exotic (non-local) with respect to the site under question. Issues of transport and inter-regional contact are often more difficult to address by a simple artifact analysis, and therefore must generally be inferred from a combination of presence/absence of artifact of non-local origin and other analyses such as settlement patterns and local culture history/chronology.

As is the case with the research issues discussed previously, the most useful prehistoric property type for addressing questions of trade and contact between peoples is a multi-activity habitation site. Lithic scatters can be informative in this regard, depending on the archaeological context within which they are found, as can human burials. However, isolated finds and assemblages that don't contain a great deal of diversity of artifacts and features require more speculation and inference with regard to aspects of trade and inter-cultural influence.

Research Questions:
What materials were being used to manufacture what goods, and to what groups and time periods can the manufacture be traced? Was most of the manufacture being made from exotic or locally available material? If exotic, from where did the materials originate? If local, were those goods traded for exotic material? Is there any evidence that Native Americans used Euro-American materials to manufacture tools (such as using glass in place of obsidian)?

OVERSEAS CHINESE RESEARCH THEMES

Settlement and Layout of the Uptown Chinatown
Historic Research presented above indicates that the Chinese settlement located between 19th and 20th Street, along the East Side of San Pablo Avenue, was established during the late 1860s. Little information is contained in the historic record concerning the length of time the site was inhabited, the types of establishments in the area and the number of people living there. Little information is known concerning the layout of this Chinatown, the infrastructure in the area and the style of buildings.

Layout and Size of the Chinatown
To our knowledge no clear plan of the Uptown Chinatown exists. The layout of the buildings and the size of the Chinatown are not known. A single illustration of the Chinatown in the form of an advertisement was found by Anna Naruta at the Oakland History Room (see Section 6, Figure 6.5). However, it only roughly indicates the size of the Chinatown buildings and the dimensions of the settlement, placing it generally within the projected Oakland street grid. The historic record indicates that the Chinatown was located either at the corner of 19th Street and San Pablo Avenue, or between 19th and 20th Streets on the east side of San Pablo.

When the Chinese inhabited the Uptown Mixed Use Project area, the East/West street grid had not extended past 14th Street, and no known structures were in the parcel area. Unlike many Chinatowns and Chinese sites that have undergone archaeological investigations, this Chinatown appears to have been established in an area where the layout may not have been confined by established streets and existing structures.

Concerning the layout of the Los Angeles Chinatown, Roberta Greenwood writes:

> A contemporary observer, Nora Sterry… stated that the community was 'laid out and the houses … constructed by the Chinese according to their old world ideas' … By 'old world ideas,' Sterry may have been referring to *feng shui*, a set of principles followed in matters of construction, placement, orientation, and other aspects of life that borrows from the I Ching and astrology; environmental factors (orientation to water sources and so on) as well as traditional beliefs (designs inviting or inimical to the spirits) were considered (1996:13). Greenwood continues to explain how aspects of *feng shui* were not observed at the LA Chinatown – such as buildings facing south, town plans and buildings being square, and blocks aligned north-south (1996:13-16).

Research Questions

How large is the area of the Chinatown; what are its vertical and horizontal parameters? Does the Chinatown span two city blocks, or is it concentrated within one block? How close together were the buildings? How large were the buildings, and were they uniform or varying in size? What materials were used to build these structures? What is the quality and type of construction? Are backyards present? Do the structures appear to be in any clear pattern? Does this pattern adhere to the Oakland street grid, or might structure placement and orientation be related to principles of *feng shui*?

<u>Length of Inhabitation and Abandonment of the Project Area</u>

According to the historic record, the area between present-day 19th and 20th Streets along the east side of San Pablo was inhabited after the Chinatown located at 17th Street and Telegraph Avenue burned around 1867. At that time the Uptown Mixed Use Project area was outside the grid of the city and was not inhabited. As the new city hall was built on 14th Street, and the introduction of the streetcar during the late 1860s to the early 1870s, the project areas became a desirable place to live for the wealthier residents of Oakland. During the 1870s, the Chinese living in the area moved further north to around 22nd Street and San Pablo, and then eventually to the waterfront, and 8th Street and Webster. No Chinese are listed in the 1880 United States census as living in the project area. Newspaper articles indicate that attempts to displace the Chinese from the area occurred in 1872 and again in 1875.

When new tenants moved into an area, or onto abandoned land, unwanted materials were often gathered and dumped all at once into privy pits and wells, or deposited on the ground surface. Single event deposition of this kind can frequently be identified in discrete features like pits and wells. Destruction of the structures associated with the Chinese occupation of the project area, and the type and amount of material left in these structures, might clarify the circumstances surrounding the abandonment of the site by its Chinese inhabitants.

Research Questions

How long did the Chinese inhabit the project area? In what manner was the area abandoned? Did the Chinese inhabitants of the site leave in stages, or was their departure a single event?

Infrastructure

According to historic research, Oakland did not have basic infrastructural systems such as water and sewer distribution until the late 1860s and early 1870s. This first sewer system drained both waste and runoff into Lake Merritt, which quickly became a cesspool. A more adequate sewer system was not established until the mid-1890s. It is unlikely that these systems were available to the overseas Chinese while they inhabited the Uptown Mixed Use Project area. The Chinese, therefore, must have established their own methods for dealing with waste and obtaining water. During this period, privies dug into the ground were the most common way of managing human waste. Refuse was disposed of directly onto the ground or contained in pits or pens. Wells were dug for water if the water table was high enough, or it was delivered or carried in.

The excavation of the Woolen Mills Chinatown revealed an advanced water system consisting of an artesian well and a connected hydrant system. It appears that the technology for this system was developed by the Chinese of Woolen Mills, or was at least installed at their request; the system was entirely financed by the residents of the Woolen Mills Chinatown (Allen et al 2002: 103). It is possible that the system was installed in response to the fire that had destroyed the Market Street Chinatown (Allen et al 2002: 88). Flames had likewise consumed the Chinatown at 17th and Telegraph in Oakland, which necessitated the movement of its inhabitants into the Uptown Mixed Use Project area. It is a strong likelihood that this community might have taken any precautions available to them to avoid a second such fire episode at their new settlement.

An elaborate sewer system that was first connected to a septic system and later connected to the city sewer system was also uncovered at the Woolen Mills Chinatown (Allen et al 2002:89). Findings at Woolen Mills indicate that privies fitted with redwood drains were in use along with a drainage system for water collection (Allen et al 2002: 102). Therefore, it is possible that a similar system might have been employed by the Chinese within the Uptown Mixed Use Project Area.

Gaining an understanding of the infrastructural system the Chinese developed might allow us to determine the ability of this community to utilize—or even improve upon—new technologies which were just starting to be employed in West Coast cities. Understanding infrastructure within the Chinatown might illuminate perceptions of waste and its connection to health and disease, and of fears concerning fire. The extent and the quality of an infrastructural system might also indicate the investment of time and money that the Chinese were willing or able to make in their new location.

Research Questions

Were privies and wells used within the project area? Where they connected to any larger system, such as that found at the Woolen Mills Chinatown? Is there any drainage system? What is the quality of construction of these systems? Do privies appear to be associated with particular structures? Where are privies placed in relation to other structures? Are they designed for large groups (large pits which might be associated with double or triple seat privies)? Were the privy pits dipped? Are they lined or dug straight into the earth? Do wells appear to be associated with particular buildings?

Types of Household, Businesses and Activities

The historic record contains very little information on the types of activities, households and business that existed within the Uptown Chinatown. However more general information concerning the Chinese inhabitants in Oakland and research on other Chinatowns can offer some information.

Occupants and Types of Households

A review of the 1870 United States Census fails to illuminate the names and occupations of the residents of this Chinatown, due to the lack of addresses and the somewhat random trajectory of the census takers. However, a review of the Chinese population listed in Oakland indicates that single, young men predominate, working in varied fields such as farming, quarry work, railroad

and canning, to name a few. Besides farmworkers, most of these men were employed as laborers. Based on this census data, it is likely that the Chinatown within the current project area would have been inhabited primarily by single men living in boarding houses.

Discrete refuse deposits can indicate if an associated area or structure was inhabited by a single family or by a larger group. In contrasting the High Lung Laundry site in Santa Barbara with the Los Angeles Chinatown, Greenwood writes:

> [T]he Santa Barbara assemblage contains many matching spoons such as a single family might possess, rather than the many different patterns recovered in Los Angeles. There are also considerably more household-sized food containers and fewer of the large bulk shipping jars, further suggesting a single family unit. (1999: 77)

Waste features recovered from the Uptown Chinatown might indicate if the picture offered by the general Chinese population of Oakland during the 1870s correctly portrays the Chinese living at this Chinatown.

Research Questions
What types of households existed within the project area? How do artifact deposits compare to those found in association with boarding houses at other overseas Chinese sites? Are there indications of women, or of children? Is there any indication of single-family households?

Cultural Continuity and Diet
The extent to which the overseas Chinese in Oakland and other parts of California retained their traditional food practices broadly reflects the community's degree of cultural continuity, and as such, the rate and extent of acculturation was barely perceptible. As Spier comments:

> The customary Chinese diet persisted among the Chinese of California and…they took direct steps to maintain it. Not only were food habits continued, so also were the associated behaviors. The traditional foods, the culinary wares, the implements of production, and the techniques of processing were all transplanted from China to California (1958b:135).

From 1850 to 1854, the bulk of the shipments from Asia contained food or beverage items such as many varieties of black and green teas and Chinese-manufactured brandy. More than 80% of all bills of lading listed food or potables, and over 130 separate food items were included in the various shipments (Spier 1958b:80). Besides food and drink, cooking implements and eating utensils were also imported in large numbers, and among the consignments were "chinaware, wooden ware, bamboo ware, lacquer ware, iron and copper pans, chopping knives, chopsticks, ladles, tongs, and mills…" (Spier 1958b:80). Clearly, the Overseas Chinese in America were not only eating familiar foods but also employing familiar household implements in preparation, cooking, and serving. In addition, many of the different foodstuffs imported from China came packaged in traditional ceramic ware containers (categorically designated Utilitarian Brownware in the archaeological literature because of their distinctive brownish glaze and function).

Research Questions
What foods were prepared in the household, and what equipment was used to prepare or store food? How do food remains and cooking utensils compare to those found at other Chinese sites? How much reliance did the occupants have from food shipped from China? Did they raise chickens or farm? What sorts of food preservation technologies are present? Do dishes and utensils appear to be in matching sets? Is Euro-American tableware present? If so, does it indicate Chinese usage or Euro-American presence? Is there indication of common cooking areas? Or cooking for large groups of people? Or bulk food containers?

Opium Smoking and Alcohol Consumption

While the Chinese were clearly not the only opium smokers in the 19th century America, opium use and sale was widely associated with Chinese settlers. Chinese business establishments, "whether devoted to the sale of clothing or drugs or groceries" revealed "a notable proportion of the business to consist in the sale of opium" (Mattison 1879 in Felton et al 1984:100). Chinese laundries, with their long hours, difficult working conditions, and independent ownership by Chinese, also provided an environment for opium use and sale. Felton cites Milford's description of typical odors of "steam, damp clothes and opium" and the Sacramento Union's claim that "all laundry men smoke opium," and Kane's evidence that "among Americans who adopted opium smoking, Chinese laundries often served as suppliers of the drug and a place to smoke it" (Felton et al 1884:105).

Several unique tools comprise the opium smoker's accoutrements. A long pipe, measuring between seventeen and twenty-four inches in length, is required. This tube-shaped pipe is constructed in three main parts: a bamboo or wooden pipe stem; a ceramic, stone, or metal pipe bowl; and a metal connector for attaching the pipe bowl to the stem. A "dipper" or "cooking needle" is also necessary for the proper smoking of opium. Constructed of heat resistant metal, these needles are pointed at one end and sometimes rounded on the other. Lastly, the associated glass opium lamp typically consists of four pieces: a base, an egg-shaped glass reservoir for the oil, a wick-cap, and a glass chimney cover (Wylie and Higgins 1987:325).

At the High Lung laundry site excavated in Santa Barbara, almost no evidence of opium use was found; however, a large amount of bitters bottles indicating alcohol consumption were discovered. Roberta Greenwood's comparison of the High Lung laundry site to a Chinese laundry in Los Angeles revealed that the L.A. site contained more evidence of opium and less evidence of bitters (Greenwood 1999: 19). Greenwood also states "Health care products were less frequent [at High Lung Laundry] than in Chinatowns with a broader mix of occupations, but the consumption of bitters and wines was distinctly higher (ibid 22)".

Research Questions

How do the amounts and types of paraphernalia compare to assemblages from:
-Chinese sites in San Francisco?
-Chinese laundry sites in San Francisco, such as the Wing Lee Laundry?
-Chinese settlements in other metropolitan areas of the U.S.?
-Chinese settlements in rural areas of the U.S.?

Was the brass of opium tins salvaged and reused? What would a similar analysis of recovered remains from the present project site reveal about ratios of opium to bitters consumption (and evidence of Chinese or western medicine), and what can this reveal about self-medication and recreational drug use among the Chinese population? Does it appear to correlate with occupation? Is opium use correlated with a family household or a boarding house? How does the use of opium and alcohol at the present project site compare to a similar analysis of the Euro-American population?

UPTOWN OAKLAND DURING THE VICTORIAN PERIOD

The following research themes identify research issues and questions that could potentially be addressed by the expected later 19th Century historic resources within the project site. This section focuses on potential subsurface archaeological resources that can be directly connected to historical documents such as Sanborn maps and demographic information on the 1880 and 1900 U.S. Census records. Determinations of relevance to research themes help identify significant features in the field. Discussion of California Register eligibility property types and can be found in Sections 1 and 7.

Residential dwellings were largely along William, 19th and 20th Streets and Telegraph Avenue. San Pablo Avenue was largely commercial with some higher-density dwellings (such as units above stores). The following discussion begins with general residential life during the Victorian period and moves into specific discussions drawn from commercial and industrial establishments pictured on Sanborn maps.

The Victorian Period

A. Thomas Schlereth (1991:xii) has called the four decades between 1876 and 1915 the Victorian Period in America. This period was marked by expressions of the transition from a rural, agrarian, economy to one that emphasized industrialism. Residential life in America was increasingly affected by trends of urbanization, mobility, and a distinct concern with cleanliness and orderliness.

Urbanization brought standardization and increasing occupational specialization. An increasing amount and variety of consumer goods became available to much of the urban population. This was in part made possible by improved techniques in canning and glass manufacturing and bottling (Fike 1987). Through newspapers, magazines, and mail order catalogs, urban residents were bombarded with advertisements touting everything from canned foodstuffs to patent medicines to personal goods. The effect on the urban archaeological record in California was immediate and noticeable.

Archaeologically, the most useful expressions of trends in Victorianism are refuse-related property types, especially filled features such as pits, privies and wells. Sheet refuse can be helpful in interpreting the historic past, although association with a specific historic context is often difficult with this type of deposit. Architectural property types may be useful in describing patterns of urban geography, however, in general, this information is typically more accessible through documentary resources.

As described in Section 4, Oakland's Central Business District was once an area of Chinese occupation. Once the area became fashionable among the city's wealthier residents, (due to the construction of a new City Hall) the Chinese were pushed out and middle- and upper-middle class Americans and Europeans settled the area. This development reflected the industrial boon Oakland was experiencing on the coattails of San Francisco's continuing later 19th Century population increase and underscored Oakland's role as the principal urban center of the East Bay.

<u>The Oakland Victorian Family</u>

Since the present project site encompasses such a large number of individual residences, there is potential for simultaneous discovery of archaeological remains from a large number of individual features from similar time periods, offering a characterization of the neighborhood during the Later 19th Century Period. Analyzed together with demographic information from census records, which are correlated in Section 6 to locations on the parcels using Sanborn Insurance Company maps, archaeological remains from the present subject area may have a much higher ability to address questions about residential urban life during Oakland's Victorian period than remains found in a smaller parcel.

According to the census records, most families who lived within the boundaries of the project site during the Victorian Period were first-generation Americans whose parents migrated from Western Europe, and Americans who migrated to California from other parts of the United States, primarily the east coast. However, some recently arrived immigrants, including a Frenchman and his family who ran a laundry (see below), were also mentioned, as were immigrant servants from Sweden and China. In terms of socioeconomic class, the project site includes upper, upper-middle, middle, and working class families. Due to the large number of families listed on the census record within the project site, no families with no commercial affiliation are discussed here individually (with the exception of the Delger family-see below); refer to the census tables in Section 6 for an in-depth look at each family.

Research Questions
What can a socioeconomic analyses comparing recovered cultural material from the project site to the 1880 and 1900 census records reveal about broad patterns of settlement, nationality/acculturation, profession and social class? How do these results compare to other studies undertaken in Oakland, and to archaeological studies of neighborhoods of similar demographics in San Francisco?

Class and Consumerism
The historic residents of the project area were on the border of Oaklan's Central Business District, a shopping hub that became, especially with increased infrastructure, a central shopping area where people traveled to from neighboring towns (see Section 4 for more details). In an era of increased opportunity and migration, mobility between economic classes became more possible and distinctions between classes blurred some as the middle class of laborers grew. Therefore, consumer behavior became a way for the emerging urban middle class to seek acceptance within the moral auspice of the upper class. Material items were symbols of increased status and achievement, particularly as they related to household goods and clothing.

Research Questions
Do archaeological deposits confirm the economic demographics that the former residents of the present project parcels seem to fit in to based on their occupation and the size of their home? For example, very fancy items in a home that did not otherwise appear upper class may be evidence of status-seeking.

What can personal items (such as bottles or toothbrushes found in a trash pit) reveal about the lifestyle or behaviors of residents that other documentary sources may not have preserved?

How do regions of origin influence foodways and material possessions, and how is acculturation revealed in consumer patterns? How do cultural materials of each family vary according to the locations of the families on the block?

The Lives of Children
The historical record typically leaves scant trace of information about the lives of children. Indeed, adults create nearly all documentary sources. Though toys and children's personal items are also most likely manufactured and purchased by their elders, archaeology can offer a rare glimpse into a child's life. Many archaeological studies of children rarely go beyond descriptions of children's possessions. As with women's presence in the archaeological record, there is a resurgence in the interest of the life of the young person in historical archaeology, as evidenced by publications such as J. Moore and E. Scott's *Invisible people: Writing Gender and Childhood into European Archaeology* (1997) and Laurie Wilke's essay "Not Merely Child's Play: Creating a historical archaeology of children and childhood" (Derevenski 2000).

Census data from many of the addresses within the project site revealed households with young children. This allows not only for archaeological study of the lives of 19th Century children, but also for a comparison several children living on the same street.

Research Questions
What types of toys, games, personal items, lunch boxes, shoes, etc. can be traced to children in the household? How do they relate to adult material culture and technology?

What, if any, cultural materials from the houses with children within the project block, and how do deposits relate to each other? Are any socioeconomic differences or gender roles indicated by children's belongings?

Is there any evidence of children's economic contribution, such as children apprenticing adults, laboring in laundries, taking care of younger children or performing domestic tasks?

The Delger Family

Oakland's first millionaire, Fredrick Delger, inhabited all of Parcel 4 and the eastern section of Parcel 2 during the latter decades of the 19th century. Several buildings within his lot are scattered throughout the parcel, including a wind mill, a water tank, and several smaller sheds and stables. An exploration of any cultural remains associated with these areas may reveal a different side of Oakland's wealthy than that presented in documentary records.

Research Questions

Can remains found in these areas be traced to Fredrick Delger himself, or were deposits left by, for example, his grown children or servants living in smaller structures within the property? What can remains reveal, along with Sanborn Insurance Company maps, about the self-contained geography and infrastructure of a large estate (such as location of refuse, usage of small buildings, wind power and water storage, transportation)?

If remains traceable to the Delger family are found, what can they reveal about the self-imposed limits of individuals who had the means to consume whatever was available to them? For example, was all food and cookware of high quality? Does it appear that little-used/out of fashion items were discarded? Were any items re-used or modified? To what degree do consumer items appear frivolous or necessary? Was the family's German heritage reflected in their diet?

Non-Residential Life

Land Use, Technology and Infrastructure

The desire for orderliness is also reflected in San Francisco's urban geography and land-use planning. Urban infrastructure such as roadways, railways, sewer lines, waste management systems, utility supplies, and industrial processes were all developed in an attempt to standardize urban culture for the benefit of its citizens. Geometric square or rectangular outlines of urban lots, orientations of structures, and land use activities are all expressions of the Victorian desire for a regularly patterned urban geography.

Focusing on the infrastructure of the present project site, the advent of the Transcontinental Railroad is a large-scale example of technological advances that affected all of Oakland, and all of California, in a broad stroke that showed its influence in everything from increased availability of goods to employment to—most notably—increased migration and industrial prosperity. On a smaller scale, the implementation of sewer lines is often apparent in the archaeological record as either the line itself or an absence of privies in undisturbed backyards.

Research Questions

What examples of infrastructure are revealed in the archaeological record? How does it compare with documentary sources? Did residents, businesses and institutions really stop digging pits or privies and wells as sewer and water system technology spread, or did this correlate to economic class or proximity to the city center?

Blacksmith Shop

Sanborn maps indicate a blacksmith shop within the boundaries of the project parcel during the Later 19th Century period.

In the Later 19th Century, before the advent of the automobile, traditional blacksmithing flourished. Though many metal objects were increasingly mass-produced, tool manufacture and repair as well as horseshoeing were among the numerous services that a town blacksmith provided that metal foundering could not. Some smiths had specialties such as gunsmith, shipsmith or carriagesmith, but the general blacksmith was an indispensable part of both the residential and the industrial neighborhood.

Research Questions
If remains of a blacksmith's shop are indeed present beneath the project site, what type of blacksmithing was being done? Did the blacksmith have a specialty? Can any remains of metals be identified and analyzed to assess the level and type of blacksmithing technology? What types of tools were used? What nearby businesses or demographics did the blacksmith serve?

Praetzellis relates technological changes in blacksmithing to the transition in production methods from traditional blacksmithing to industrial metalwork. Exploring this transition ideally requires comparing an analysis of metal found from discarded forge waste and metal products to an analysis of the layout of the blacksmith shop (1993: 326). If the shop is found, what types of metal are present? Does it appear that wrought iron of the traditional blacksmith was used, and if so, is the layout of the blacksmith shop accordingly traditional? Conversely, are newer metals such as steel used, and do they correspond with a more industrial layout?

Is there evidence of waste from trash pits or privies of the blacksmith? If so, do they indicate industrial or personal waste? If the latter, what can remains reveal about the consumption habits and lifestyle of later 19th century blacksmiths in San Francisco?

French Laundry
Two French laundries—one run by a family and one run by a single woman—were in operation along the same stretch of San Pablo Avenue when the 1902 Sanborn map was created. Both are listed in the 1900 Census. The presence of a laundry run by Europeans underscores the exclusion of Chinese, who often ran laundries, from "non-Chinese" areas of the city (see Section 4).

Research Questions
How can remains of the French laundry proprietors and their family members compare with cultural deposits from Chinese launderers found at other California locations (see Section 5 for a example of sites)? What differences in technology, laundering processes, layout, or division of labor between French and Chinese laundries can be determined through a combination of archaeological remains and documentary sources? How do remains of the two San Pablo laundries differ, and how do these differences correlate to census records of each?

Photo Gallery
Beginning with the earliest Gold Rush era daguerreotypes, California was a favorite subject for American photographers and photography-lovers during the second half of the 19th Century. On the 1889 Sanborn map, a Photo Gallery is pictured as the only structure along San Pablo Ave within Parcel 2.

Research Questions
If remains of the Photo Gallery reveal photographic materials or that chemical processes were taking place at the building, is the level of photographic technology appropriate for the documented time periods of the evolution of photographic processes? What sorts of wastes were discarded, and do any of them contain images? If the gallery was a place of work, what can workers' personal refuse reveal about their foodways and habits?

Veterinary Hospital
The 1889 Sanborn reveals a veterinary hospital within Parcel 2. The building is a stable, and most likely served large animals (perhaps livestock, or horses of the nearby Delger estate). Veterinary medicine during the Victorian period was influenced by the spread of agricultural disease following the advent of the transcontinental railroad, and by medical advances such as the verification in 1876 of the germ theory of disease (Ross n.d.).

Research Questions
What veterinary technology is revealed in waste deposits associated with the veterinary hospital? Is there any evidence of surgical procedures, medications, or other more advanced medicinal

practices being used on animals? What animals did the hospital serve, and what functions in the community did those animals serve (transportation, agriculture, etc)? Where deceased animals being buried on-site?

Oakland Central Hospital

Though it does not appear on Sanborn Insurance Company maps until 1911 and thus may not reveal pit refuse, remains associated with the Oakland Central Hospital could still exist beneath the project site. If waste products are among these remains, research issues relating to medicinal customs and technology may be able to be addressed.

Research Questions

Does trash associated with the Hospital include any medical instruments discarded at the Hospital? Does the trash include medical containers, bottles, etc. that reflect the activities and care at the Hospital? Are any human remains such as amputated limbs buried in the yard of the hospital, and if so, how and with what else were they buried?

Undertaker

A structure labeled "Undertaker" is located at the corner of William Street and Telegraph Avenue in the parcel adjacent to the Central Hospital on the 1911 Sanborn Insurance Company map. As stated above in regards to the Central Hospital, refuse remains are unlikely due to infrastructure improvements, however, the ritualistic role of the undertaker in human life and its revelations about culture and religion may add additional significance to any remains found. Additionally, due to the large number of dead that come in and out of the undertaker's office, it is possible—though unlikely—that human remains in some form may be buried on the undertaker's parcel.

Research Questions

Can recovered cultural deposits reveal anything about embalming and funeral preparation practices of early 20th Century Oakland residents? Have any human remains been buried in the undertaker's yard? Is there any evidence that the undertaker was associated with the hospital?

If refuse remains of the undertaker and his family's eating habits or personal effects, what can they reveal about living people dealing daily with death? If funerals or other rituals were held in the building itself, have these activities left material evidence?

Unidentified Stores

Several unidentified stores along San Pablo and Telegraph Avenue are pictured on the Sanborn maps. Archaeological investigations may reveal remains of these stores, and, together with further City Directory research, may give additional insight into the activities of these businesses and their role in the larger community.

Research Questions

What was being sold at the stores? Can the stores be traced to individuals listed as store owners or workers in nearby census records, or to listings in city directories? What can information about stores operating in the neighborhood reveal about consumption patterns and material culture of the area? Can things being sold at stores be correlated with refuse in trash pits of nearby residents?

9. ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING PROGRAM

OVERVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING PROGRAM

The section outlines the proposed Pre-construction Archaeological Testing Program recommended for Parcels 1, 2 and 3 of the Uptown Mixed Use Project. This program is divided into two Phases: Phase One Testing will establish presence or absence of potentially significant resources within the project area. Test Evaluation, the second phase of testing, will evaluate the significance of resources uncovered in Phase One Testing and will guide any further archaeological investigations. The focus of this section is to present the Phase One Testing program. In this section an overview of the techniques recommended for Phase One Testing will be presented. A detailed description of each parcel and the recommended testing program for each parcel can be found below.

The general overview of the Test Evaluation phase will be presented in this section. Due to the fact that the Test Evaluation phase is based on the findings of the Phase One Testing Program more specific information on this second phase of archaeological investigations, if necessary, will be determined after the completion of Phase One Testing.

The focus of the Phase One Testing program is to establish presence/absence of potentially significant resources within the project area. If potentially significant resources are encountered during this testing phase, detailed notes will be taken, the exact location will be recorded, the deposit will be secured (see **Security** below) and the deposit will be left for further study during the Test Evaluation phase.

Due to size of the project area, the presence of existing structures, and issues with ownership of lots within the project area, it is assumed that this initial testing program will happen in stages. Depending upon the findings of this initial phase of the Testing Program, the Test Evaluation phase will also happen in corresponding stages. In-between the Testing Program and Test Evaluation phases, a report containing the findings of this initial Pre-Construction Archaeological Testing Program will be compiled (see **Report on Phase One Findings** below). If potentially significant resources are encountered proposals for Test Evaluation will be drafted and distributed to all interested parties for review.

STUDY AREAS

In order to organize the potentially significant resources identified by the Sensitivity Study within the project area, the concept of study areas has been developed. Study areas designate high-priority resources identified in archival research and their potential location within the project boundaries.Study area identification is based upon the ability of the resources to address research questions, uniqueness of the resources, association (when applicable), and potential for integrity.

Study areas also serve to indicate particular locations to be tested when only the general vicinity of potential locations of resources is known, such as the historic Chinatown or areas identified to have a higher possibility of prehistoric resources. In this regard, study areas should ease the discussion of potential resources and the areas chosen to investigate the presence or absence of those resources throughout the following Testing Program.

Study Area A: Remains of Uptown Chinatown
Study Area B: Later 19th/Early 20th Century Domestic Remains
Study Area C: Later 19th /Early 20th Century Commercial Remains
Study Area D: Prehistoric Remains

Each study area number is comprised of the parcel designation (P1 for parcel 1) and the appropriate letter as described above. For example, study area P1-D refers to prehistoric remains

potentially located in Parcel 1. In the case of more than one phase of testing due to demolition timing, an additional number (e.g. P1-D1 and P1-D2) will serve to distinguish the two areas.

OVERVIEW OF PHASE ONE TESTING TECHNIQUES

Two testing methodologies will be employed during this period of testing. Potentially significant cultural resources likely to be encountered on or near the surface will be **aerially exposed** to a maximum depth of five feet. A series of **mechanical test trenches** will be used to test for deeper resources, such as prehistoric resources. Mechanical test trenches will also be used for lower priority, yet still potentially significant, Later 19th and early 20th Century cultural resources (see **Study Areas** above). These trenches are labeled on Testing Program maps as "site coverage, prehistoric/historic remains". Test trenches will vary in depth to match the extent of excavation but will not exceed 20 feet. **Monitoring** of demolition activity in areas that have the potential to impact cultural resources on or just below the existing ground surface will be necessary. On Parcels 2 and 3, demolition and monitoring will have to occur before the commencement of the pre-construction testing program. Open lots (dirt lots) on Parcel 1 could be tested before demolition of the existing structures occurred (see Figure 9.1 for locations of open lots).

Aerial Exposure

Aerial exposure will entail clearing a designated area using a backhoe with a scraper blade. Areas should be scrapped under direct control of the archaeological crew and no more than several inches should be cleared at a time. Locations of study areas should be marked by surveyors, particularly those based on the backyards of structures on the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company map, prior to the commencement of aerial exposure.

Aerial exposure has been chosen because it offers a level of certainty in establishing presence or absence within a defined area to a designated depth that is not obtained by trenching. Aerial exposures also increase the ability to identify cultural deposits without damaging or impacting the resource. This method of excavation is most appropriate for cultural resources at or near they surface. The Sensitivity Study undertaken for this project indicates that both overseas Chinese resources and Later 19th Century deposits are most likely at or near the surface. Therefore, aerial exposure of study areas will be excavated to no deeper than five feet.

Aerial exposure will be used during this phase of the Testing Program in order to establish presence or absence of potentially significant cultural resources. If any potentially significant cultural resources are encountered, particularly any overseas Chinese material, the goal of the Phase One Testing will be to establish boundaries of the deposit. Any cultural deposit that has potential to answer research questions encountered in study areas during this phase of testing will be considered a potentially significant resource.

In regard to overseas Chinese research questions, any deposit encountered in overseas Chinese study areas that contains Chinese artifacts or appears to be part of the historic Chinatown and appears to have any integrity will be treated as a potentially significant resource that warrants further investigation.

The archaeological testing crew will be briefed on the potential resources and associated research questions applicable to each study area, as determined by the Sensitivity Study, before the commencement of aerial excavation. If potentially significant resources are encountered during aerially exposure the deposit will be recorded and secured. See Figures 9.2, 9.3 and 9.4 for proposed areas of aerial excavation.

Test Trenches

The proposed program of Phase One Testing described in this Testing Program regarding cultural resources will consist of the placement, excavation and evaluation of a series of mechanical test trenches within the project site (See Figures 9.2, 9.3 and 9.4). Each test trench will be excavated with a backhoe—fitted with a flat scraper—in increments of no more than one foot, until culturally sterile subsoil is reached, the maximum depth of excavation is reached or until

the backhoe can not safely dig any deeper. Throughout this phase of the testing program, detailed notes will be made on Trench Excavation Records indicating soil characteristics encountered within the test trenches, so that idealized stratigraphic profiles can be compiled for the subject property.

The goal of the test trenching program is to establish presence or absence of potentially significant cultural material within the project area. The mechanical test trench program is focused on identifying prehistoric/contact period resources. Any prehistoric cultural material identified during this stage of testing will be considered potentially significant cultural material and will require further investigation during the Test Evaluation phase. If any burials are found during the Testing Program, the protocol summarized in Section 10 will be followed.

The testing plan presented in Figures 9.2, 9.3 and 9.4 is based on historical research and does take into account known subsurface deposits and disturbance but does not take into account existing subsurface utilities. Directed by the Sensitivity Study, this Testing Program has attempted to determine at what depths cultural resources will appear and have suggested the most efficient and effective methods. However, it is difficult to determine the exact extent of previous subsurface disturbance or precise depths of cultural material. Therefore, the number and position of trenches depicted on Figures 9.2, 9.3 and 9.4 are subject to reasonable change at the discretion of the Field Director. Information on the depths of previous disturbances and of cultural deposits gained during the monitoring of demolition activities within the project area will be used to direct the location of test trenches.

Monitoring of Demolition

Archaeological monitors should be present for any demolition activities that might impact surface or subsurface archaeological material. If potentially significant features or other resources are identified, their location and character should be recorded, and the degree of immediate threat evaluated. If possible, resources should be reburied for later study. If the resources are immediately threatened, plans for mitigation must be considered. Monitors should meet with demolition crews in order to discuss demolition plans, safety issues, and the procedures of data recovery measures during demolition. If possible, demolition activities in study areas should be conducted in a manner where archaeological monitors can safely investigate and mitigate potentially significant resources and in manner that limits the impact on soils that may contain potentially significant resources. Archaeological monitors will be responsible for recording and collecting any cultural material unearthed during demolition. Archaeological monitors will also be responsible for recording any previously unknown areas of prior disturbance. This information will influence the placement and methods used during the initial phase of testing.

Treatment of Unexpected Cultural Resources

There is always a chance that documents and maps upon which research is based will prove inaccurate or that additional events that impacted the project area were undocumented. In the unlikely event that unanticipated cultural remains are uncovered during the course of Phase One Testing, they will be investigated until a determination can be made about their potential significance. CRHR criteria and evaluation guidelines presented in the Test Evaluation section below will be used in determining the potential significance of these unexpected resources.

PARCEL DESCRIPTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

PARCEL 1

Parcel Description

Location

Parcel 1 is located on the western half of the block bounded by 20th Street, Telegraph Avenue, William Street and San Pablo Avenue.

Existing Structures and Disturbances
Several one-to-three-story structures currently exist within Parcel 1. As of this writing, Chef Edwards is still serving barbeque on 20th Street and San Pablo Avenue, and several other structures fronting 20th still appear inhabited. Except for the "Center for Elders Independence" building, all presently standing structures also appear on the 1951 Sanborn Insurance Company map. Asphalt-covered and dirt lots are found between the buildings (See Figure 9.1).

Elevations and Site Topography
Elevations of the parcel range from approximately 15.5 feet at the Northeastern corner to approximately 25 feet along the Southwestern corner of the parcel. The northern potion of the parcel is approximately 3 to 4 feet lower than the southern portion of the parcel.

Treadwell and Rollo borings (B-1 and B-6), which are both within the southern portion of Parcel 1, indicate that historic fill was generally encountered to a depth of two to four feet but reached a depth of six feet (Treadwell and Rollo 2004: Appendix A). Below the fill was a yellow-brown, medium dense to dense native clayey sand that is the upper layer of Merritt sand (Treadwell and Rollo 2004: 14).

Visible Cultural Resources
Brick foundations are visible on the surface in at least one dirt lot fronting on William Street, along the southern portion of the project area.

Proposed Excavation
Two podium-style residential buildings with a one-level, below-grade parking garage that will extend beneath both buildings will occupy all of Parcel 1. The finish floor elevation for the garage will vary between approximately 5.5 to 12 feet below the existing ground surface, with the eastern half of the parcel requiring less excavation.

Demolition Monitoring
Monitoring of the demolition of all structures within Parcel 1 is necessary. Results of the monitoring program will direct the exact placement of trenches and aerial exposures within the Testing Plan presented below.

Potential Subsurface Cultural Resources
Cultural Remains of Uptown Chinatown
The Sensitivity Study indicates that the Uptown Chinatown was located on the east side of San Pablo Avenue between 19th and 20th Streets, placing it along the western side of Parcel 1. Cultural material associated with the Chinatown is potentially eligible under Criterion A and D of the CRHR. Potential archaeological properties associated with the Chinatown are outlined in Section 7, and Research Themes and Questions are discussed in Section 8. Figure 9.2 depicts the current placement of trenches and aerial exposures (with corresponding study areas indicated), all of which are subject to reasonable change at the discretion of the field director.

Testing Program:
Aerial exposure will be implemented in sections of Parcel 1 identified by the Sensitivity Study as the historic location of the Uptown Chinatown. Proposed aerial exposure locations were placed in order to determine the presence or absence of potentially significant resources, and to determine the boundaries and extent of any existing Chinese deposits. Testing for Chinese resources using aerial exposure within Parcel 1 will be referred to as Study Area P1-A.

We propose to undertake this testing in two stages. Study Area P1-A1 indicates areas within the historic location of the Uptown Chinatown that are currently vacant lots owned by either the City of Oakland or by Forest City Residential West and are available for immediate testing. Testing this area prior to the implementation of the rest of the Testing Program enables us to tailor the

testing methods based on results of that investigation. Study Area P1-A2 indicates areas that will be tested after demolition of existing structures or asphalt removal has occurred. Study areas designate locations most likely to reveal the presence or absence of potentially significant resources.

Test Trenches may be used to reach greater depths in Study Area P1-A if necessary. Test Trenches may be used if the aerial exposure of Study Area P1-A fails to uncover any cultural material. This testing would be undertaken in order to ensure that Chinese cultural material is not at a deeper level than indicated by the Sensitivity Study. Trench locations in this area will be chosen to avoid prior subsurface disturbances.

Later 19th Century Euro-American Resources

Mainly single-family dwellings are visible on the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map, but have limited 1880 US Census association. This lack of association during the most likely time period for deposition of cultural material into privies and wells limits the research potential of this area. However, refuse features, potentially eligible under Criterion D of the CRHR, may still exist within Parcel 1. This is particularly true if these features have integrity, and date to a later period where association can be found within the 1900 US Census. The backyards of two houses have been selected as Study Area P1-B in order to assess the potential of such resources. Commercial structures identified on either the 1889 or 1902 Sanborn Insurance Company maps that have the ability to answer research questions have been identified as Study Area P1-C. Study areas designate locations most likely to reveal the presence or absence of potentially significant resources.

Complete descriptions of the Sanborn Insurance Company maps, 1880 and 1900 US Census and other relevant historical maps are located in Section 6. Potential archaeological properties are outlined in Section 7 and Research Themes and Questions are discussed in Section 8. Figure 9.2 depicts the current placement of trenches and aerial exposures, all of which are subject to reasonable change at the discretion of the field director.

Below is a summary of relevant historical research:

Study Area P1-C

-A Blacksmith and Carriage shop at 1478 San Pablo Ave. pictured on 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map.

-A French laundry/dwelling where French immigrant family lived and worked (1478/560-62 San Pablo Ave. shown on 1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map)

-A second laundry run by a single California-born French-American woman (1484/570 San Pablo Ave. shown on 1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map)

Study Area P1-B

-Dwellings along 20th St. pictured on 1889 Sanborn Maps traceable to American families of Scottish, Irish and English descent listed in the 1900 US Census.

-Dwellings along William St. pictured on 1889 and 1902 Sanborn Maps traceable to American, Irish-American and German-American families listed in the 1900 US Census.

Testing Program:

Aerial exposure will be conducted in selected areas to test for presence or absence of the Later 19th Century resources discussed above. Aerial exposure will be conducted in the backyards of the commercial structures listed above, and these areas have been designated as Study Area P1-C. Aerial exposure will also be conducted in backyard areas of two dwellings that have association with the 1900 US Census. One is pictured on both the 1889 and 1902 Sanborn

Insurance Company Map and the other is pictured on the 1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map. Aerial exposure of Study Areas P1-B and P1-C will be done in concert with aerial exposure for Chinese resources whenever possible, with priority given to those resources if necessary.

Test Trenches placed for prehistoric resources will also serve the double purpose of testing for refuse deposits that correspond with the 1900 US Census and the 1902 Sanborn Insurance Company maps. Trench locations in this area will be chosen to avoid prior subsurface disturbances.

Prehistoric Resources

Due to the proximity of the Uptown Mixed Use Project area to CA-ALA-[redacted] and the historic tributaries of the San Antonio Bay there is potential for encountering prehistoric resources within Parcel 1. Prehistoric cultural material is potentially eligible under Criterion D of the CRHR. Potential prehistoric archaeological properties are outlined in Section 7 and Research Themes and Questions are discussed in Section 8. Figure 9.2 depicts the current placement of trenches, all of which are subject to reasonable change at the discretion of the field director.

Testing Program:

Mechanical **test trenches** will be placed within areas of the Parcel 1 where excavation will encounter native soils that have the potential to contain prehistoric resources. Trenches will be placed for site coverage and to avoid previous disturbances. The Testing Program currently calls for 8 trenches to be placed within Parcel 1.

Testing Stages

These stages will be adapted to fit to the demolition schedule.

First Stage: Aerial exposure in areas identified as Study Area P1-A1.

Second Stage: Monitoring the demolition of existing structures.

Third Stage: Completion of aerial exposure and test trenches as properties are acquired and cleared. Ideally this stage would only start after the entire parcel was open and available for testing.

PARCEL 2

Parcel Description

Location

Parcel 2 comprises the western half of the block bounded by William Street, Telegraph Avenue, 19th Streets and San Pablo Avenue.

Existing Structures and Disturbances

A three-story, concrete parking garage built in the late 1950s covers the majority of the parcel. The southern half of the parking garage is underground, sloping toward the corner of San Pablo Avenue to 19th Street to a depth of approximately 6 to 8 feet below surface grade. The parking structure was constructed on concrete piers that extend 15 feet below the existing surface level of the parking structure, and are approximately 7 to 10 feet in diameter (Treadwell and Rollo 2004: 11). An abandoned two-story concrete building is located at the corner of William Street and San Pablo Avenue. Site survey indicated that this building might have a shallow basement. These two structures cover the entire parcel.

Elevations and Site Topography

Elevations of the parcel range from approximately 20 feet at the Northeastern corner of Parcel 1, to approximately 28 feet along the Southwestern corner of the parcel at ground surface (Treadwell and Rollo 2004: 14). According to the Treadwell and Rollo report, two to four feet of fill was encountered across Parcels 2 (ibid). However, no borings were actually placed within the Parcel 2 proposed construction area.

Visible Cultural Resources
Parcel 2 is entirely covered by structures; no cultural material was visible on the surface (see Figure 9.1).

Proposed Excavation
Two podium-style residential buildings with a one-level, below-grade parking garage will occupy the entirety of Parcel 2 and extend beneath both buildings. The finished floor elevation for the garage will vary between approximately 8 to 12 feet below the existing ground surface. Excavation in Parcel 2 for the removal of old pier supports might be necessary; the depth of this excavation is not currently known (Treadwell and Rollo 2004: 34, 48).

Demolition Monitoring
Monitoring the demolition of the two existing structures is particularly important for Parcel 2. Monitoring will allow the archaeological team to assess the level of disturbance caused by the parking structure to any overseas Chinese and Later 19th Century cultural deposits. It will also allow us to test the assumption that all historic period cultural material was removed from the southern third of the parcel by the construction of the subsurface parking level, and to determine if the building located at the corner of San Pablo Avenue and William Street has a basement. The results of this monitoring program will shape the Testing Program for Parcel 2, possibly drastically reducing its scope.

Potential Subsurface Cultural Resources
Cultural Remains of Uptown Chinatown
The historic record indicates that the Chinatown was located on the east side of San Pablo Avenue between 19th and 20th Streets, placing it historically along the western side of Parcel 2. The southern third of the 1950s parking structure along 19th Street has a sub-surface level. Cultural resources associated with the Uptown Chinatown, if deposited within the parcel, were most likely removed during the construction of the southern portion of this structure. The concrete piers most likely impacted potential Chinese resources located below the northern section of the parking structure. However, some intact deposits might exist between the support piers. Aerial exposure areas testing for Chinese resources within Parcel 2 will be referred to Study Area P2-A. Study areas designate locations most likely to reveal the presence or absence of potentially significant resources.

Cultural material associated with the Chinatown is potentially eligible under Criterion A and D of the CRHR. Potential archaeological properties associated with the Chinatown are outlined in Section 7 and Research Themes and Questions are discussed in Section 8. Figure 9.3 depicts the current placement of trenches and aerial exposures, all of which are subject to reasonable change at the discretion of the field director.

Testing Program:
Aerial exposure will be implemented in sections of Parcel 2 identified by the Sensitivity Study as the historic location of the Uptown Chinatown. Proposed aerial exposure locations were placed in order to determine the presence or absence of potentially significant resources and to determine the boundaries and extent of any existing Chinese deposits. Aerial exposures will avoid subsurface disturbances identified during the monitoring program. Exact placement of aerial exposure will be identified after the demolition of existing structures.

Test Trenches will be placed in the southern section of the parcel in order to ensure that Chinese resources do not exist in this area of the Parcel 2. Trench locations in this area will be chosen to avoid prior subsurface disturbances and to work in concert with the identification of prehistoric resources.

Later 19th Century Resources

The 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map pictures several single-family dwellings along 19th Street, a photo gallery fronting on San Pablo Avenue and a veterinary clinic fronting on William Street. The eastern portion of Parcel 2 contains the western portion of the Delger estate, which stretches across the block to Telegraph Avenue. Even though Parcel 2 has been disturbed by previous construction, refuse features potentially eligible under Criterion D of the CRHR may still exist within Parcel 2. Cultural material associated with the Delger estate may be potentially eligible under Criterion B of the CRHR. Commercial structures identified on the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company map which have the ability to answer research questions have been identified as Study Area P2-C. The Delger Estate has been identified as Study Area P2-B. Study areas designate locations most likely to reveal the presence or absence of potentially significant resources.

As noted, a Photo Gallery is pictured on the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map; it is likely that this structure and any associated material was removed during the construction of the parking garage, and therefore is noted but is not designated as a study area. In order to test this assumption, two trenches (which will also test for prehistoric resources) have been placed in appropriate areas around the historic location of the gallery (see Figure 9.3).

Complete descriptions of the Sanborn Insurance Company maps, 1880 and 1900 US Census and other relevant historical maps are located in Section 6. Potential archaeological properties are outlined in Section 7 and are discussed in Section 8. Figure 9.3 depicts the current placement of trenches and aerial exposures, all of which are subject to reasonable change at the discretion of the field director.

Below is a summary of relevant historical research, which focuses on undisturbed areas of Parcel 2 along William Street and San Pablo Avenue:

Study Area P2-B

-Stables and small outbuildings along William Street pictured on 1889 and 1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Maps associated with the Delger Family listed on 1880 US census at 524 19th Street.

Study Area P2-C

-Veterinary hospital on William Street pictured on 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map.

Testing Program:

Aerial exposure is recommended for the northern section of Parcel 2 in study areas. Aerial exposure will avoid basement locations noted on Sanborn Insurance Company maps, foundations from the parking structure and other subsurface disturbances. This exposure will be done in concert with aerial exposure for Chinese resources whenever possible, with priority given to those resources if necessary. Exact areas of aerial exposure will be identified after the demolition of existing structures.

It is unlikely that any later 19th Century resources will be found below the current grade of the subsurface parking structure. However, mechanical **test trenches** placed in the southern section of the parcel will be used to confirm this assumption. If possible, trenches placed for the identification of prehistoric resources will also be used for this purpose.

Prehistoric Resources

Due to the proximity of the Uptown Mixed Use Project area to CA-ALA-[redacted] and the historic tributaries of the San Antonio Bay there is the potential of encountering prehistoric resources within Parcel 2. Prehistoric cultural material is potentially eligible under Criterion D of the CRHR.

Potential prehistoric archaeological properties are outlined in Section 7 and Research Themes and Questions are discussed in Section 8. Figure 9.3 depicts the current placement of trenches, all of which are subject to reasonable change at the discretion of the field director.

Testing Program:
Mechanical **test trenches** will be placed within areas of the Parcel 2 where excavation will encounter native soils that have the potential of containing prehistoric resources. Trenches will be placed for site coverage and to avoid previous disturbances. The Testing Program currently calls for 10 trenches to be place within the Parcel 2.

Testing Stages
First Stage: Monitoring the demolition of existing structures.
Second Stage: Test Trenches/Aerial excavation of Parcel 2. Ideally the entire parcel would be cleared and testing of the entire parcel could be conducted as a single episode.

PARCEL 3

Parcel Description

Location
Parcel 3 comprises the eastern half of the block bounded by William Street, Telegraph Avenue, 19th Streets and San Pablo Avenue.

Existing Structures and Disturbances
A small one-story, wooden flower shop is located at the corner of William Street and Telegraph Avenue. The rest of the parcel is covered with an asphalt parking lot.

Elevations and Site Topography
Elevations of the parcel range from approximately 15 feet at the Northeastern corner of Parcel Three to approximately 20 feet along the Southwestern corner of the parcel at ground surface. As with Parcel 1, the northern section of the parcel is approximately three feet lower than the southern portion.

According to the Treadwell and Rollo report, historic era cultural material was found between 1 to 3 feet in Borings B-5 and B-9 (2004: Appendix A). They estimate the fill generally reaches a depth of four feet, but may be as deep as nine feet below ground surface (Treadwell and Rollo 2004: 15). The Temescal Formation, an alluvial deposit consisting of loose to medium dense, silty and clayey sand and medium stiff to stiff clay, with variable sand content, was found below the fill in some areas. A wet, silty sand described as dark brown to black, very loose to medium dense was found below the fill in some areas and above the Temescal Formation.

Visible Cultural Resources
Parcel 3 is entirely covered by an asphalt parking lot; no cultural material was visible on the surface.

Proposed Excavation
Parcel 3 will be occupied by two podium-style buildings with a one-level, below-grade parking garage that will occupy the entire parcel and extend beneath both buildings. The finish floor elevation for the garage will vary between approximately 8 to 12 feet below the existing ground surface. Due to the low stability of the soils, according to Treadwell and Rollo report, excavation of native soils and refilling the parcel might be necessary (Treadwell and Rollo 2004: 36). Trench depth will match the proposed depth of excavation. If a depth has not been established by the start of Testing Phase One, testing trenches will be dug to approximately 20 feet.

Demolition Monitoring
Archaeological monitors should be on hand for the removal of the asphalt parking lot that covers Parcel 3. Care should be taken during asphalt removal to minimize the impact and disturbance of subsurface soils. Results of the monitoring program will direct the exact placement of trenches and aerial exposures within the Testing Program presented below.

Potential Subsurface Cultural Resources
Later 19th Century Resources
Mainly single-family dwellings are seen on the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map, and several houses have association with the 1880 US Census. Refuse features, potentially eligible under Criterion D of the CRHR, may still exist beneath the project site. Complete descriptions of the Sanborn Insurance Company maps, the 1880 and 1900 US Census and other relevant historical maps are located in Section 6. Potential archaeological properties are outlined in Section 7 and Research Themes and Questions are discussed in Section 8. Figure 9.4 depicts the current placement of trenches and aerial exposures, all of which are subject to reasonable change at the discretion of the field director.

Several households within Parcel 3 are traceable to the 1880 US Census and are thus more likely to yield significant refuse features. Due to the small number of households that have association with the 1880 US Census these addresses have been identified as the most likely areas to encountered potentially significant resources which address Victorian Research Questions and Themes. These address have been designated Study Area P3-B. Study areas designate locations most likely to reveal the presence or absence of potentially significant resources.

The 1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map pictures the Oakland Central Hospital at **530 and 535 William Street**. An undertaker is also pictured on this map at the corner of Telegraph Avenue and William Street. Both of these resources have the potential to address research questions (see Section 8) and will be indicated by Study Area P3-C.

Below is a summary of relevant historical research that may yield potentially significant cultural remains:

Study Area P3-B
William Street:

518 William Street is traceable to the Richmond family on the 1880 census. The family originally hailed from the eastern United States and had a 25-year-old male Chinese servant and two boarders (also from the east). By 1900, an Irish family, the Calagans, resided at 518 William.

Telegraph Avenue:

Swedish family named Wilkencrantz is listed at **1459 Telegraph Avenue** on the 1880 Census. This young family had several small children (the 23-year-old mother's eldest son was eight), a German servant, and a large house on a large lot. By 1900, a blacksmith, his sister-in-law, wife and children lived with a German servant at the house.

A New-England-born dentist residing at **1453 Telegraph Avenue** with his wife, son, and niece. A Physician and his family, also from New England, boarded at the residence. In the 1900 US Census, a Swedish physician and his wife (in their fifties) lived with their American-born children (in their twenties) and a 17-year-old male Chinese servant at **359 Telegraph Avenue**.

20th Street:

A Canadian family from Prince Edward Island consisting of a dentist, his wife and four teenage children resided at **513 20th Street** in 1880 (family had moved by 1900).

At adjacent **515 and 517 20th Street**, respectively, a hairdresser and a barber who were both German-born resided with their wives and young children. By 1900, neither family was indicated on the census for the parcel.

An Irish farmer lived at **521 20th Street** with his Iowa-born wife, six California-born children, and a Virginia-born 58-year-old servant according to the 1880 US Census.

Study Area P3-C

Oakland Central Hospital at **530 and 535 William Street** is pictured on the 1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map.

An undertaker is located at the corner of William Street and Telegraph Avenue on the 1911 Sanborn Insurance Company Map.

Testing Program:
Aerial Exposure of backyard areas of houses shown on the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company map that have association with the 1880 US Census is recommended. These areas have been designated as Study Area P3-B. Proposed aerial exposure locations were placed in order to determine the presence or absence of potentially significant resources. Aerial exposure will avoid areas of prior subsurface disturbances.

Mechanical trenches will be used to test the backyard areas of the undertaker and hospital structures seen on the 1911 Sanborn Insurance Company maps, designated as Study Area P3-C. The Testing Program currently calls for 3 trenches to be placed within Parcel 3 to test for these resources.

Prehistoric Resources
The Sensitivity Study indicates a high possibility of encountering potentially significant prehistoric cultural deposits within Parcel 3. According to historic maps, discussed in Section 6, a marsh extending from the northern arm of the San Antonio bay was located within Parcel 3. The location of the marsh deposit was confirmed by Treadwell and Rollo Borings within the Parcel. Boring 3, placed near the center of Parcel 3, also hit an organic deposit with shell content between 13 and 17 feet (Treadwell and Rollo 2004: Appendix A). While it is possible that the shell was naturally occurring, it is also possibly an indicator of prehistoric activity within the project area. The area surrounding Boring 3 and the historic shore of the marsh have been designated Study Area P3-D. Study areas designate locations most likely to reveal the presence or absence of potentially significant resources. Prehistoric cultural material is potentially eligible under Criterion D of the CRHR. Potential prehistoric archaeological properties are outlined in Section 7 and Research Themes and Questions are discussed in Section 8. Figure 9.4 depicts the current placement of trenches, all of which are subject to reasonable change at the discretion of the field director.

Testing Program:
Mechanical trenches will be placed within areas of the Parcel 3 where excavation will encounter native soils with potential of containing prehistoric resources. Trenches will be placed near the location of Boring 3, along the historic shores of the marsh as pictures on historic maps, as well as for site coverage and to avoid previous disturbances. The Testing Program currently calls for 11 trenches to be placed within Parcel 3 to test for prehistoric resources. Study Area P3-D consists of six trenches.

Testing Stages

First Stage: Monitoring the ripping of asphalt.

Second Stage: Test Trenches/Aerial excavation of Parcel 3. Ideally, testing of the entire parcel could be conducted as a single episode following clearing of the entire parcel. However, test trenches could conceivably be undertaken before the asphalt is removed and repaved if necessary.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EVALUATION

The Test Evaluation phase of this testing program will be employed if potentially significant resources are encountered during the Phase One Testing program described above. The goal of this phase of the testing program is to evaluate the significance of resources encountered during Phase One Testing and to guide further archaeological research of the Uptown Mixed Use Project area, if necessary. This section outlines the criteria that will determine what features required further investigation. General field methodology to be employed during the Test Evaluation phase will also be discussed. It is important to note that if the Test Evaluation phase is implemented it will be tailored to address the resources encountered during Phase One Testing.

Assessing Archaeological Research Potential

Thousands of years of varied land use activities have left a broad spectrum of potential archaeological features within the project area. While each feature may be interesting in its own right, funding limits and time constraints require thoughtful analysis as to how to most effectively mitigate adverse impacts from the construction and maximize the resource's research value. The combination of initial Pre-Construction Archaeological Testing and Test Evaluation proposed in this Testing Program allows use to assess which features are most valuable for continued study after we have identified what types of resources exist within the project area. As discussed above, at the conclusion of the initial testing program, a Summary of Findings will be compiled which will present the findings of the program. This Summary of Findings will address if potentially significant cultural material was recovered during the initial testing program and evaluate which deposits should receive further study. The following guidelines will be used to aid in determine which deposits, if any, will be further investigated during the Test Evaluation phase.

<u>Evaluation Guidelines</u>

The Pre-construction Archaeological Testing Program aims to identify the presence/absence of potentially significant archaeological deposits within the Uptown Mixed Use Project Area. The Test Evaluation phase aims to evaluate of the significance of deposits encountered during initial testing or monitoring. During the Test Evaluation phase, the ability of each feature to meet CEQA criteria will be assessed through the application of an evaluation matrix. The matrix assesses the quantity of artifacts, the feature's integrity, the variety of artifacts, the historical association and the rarity of the deposit. The following evaluation system, following Mc Ilroy and Praetzellis (1997:277), provides a means for archaeologists to assess research value of a feature quickly and efficiently. Briefly, it provides the following parameters for evaluation:

> *Integrity* is defined as ability of a property to convey its significance. To meet its parameters, a property must possess sufficient integrity to distinguish depositional phases. By this definition, a "pothunted" privy does not possess integrity, however a privy possessing discrete layers that indicate separate depositional events does meet that standard.
>
> *Association* refers to the connection to known occupants of the household under review. Historic association must have sufficient strength to determine "depositional responsibility," or who discarded these remains. Simply claiming association with Chinese merchants by virtue of the presence of Asian manufactured artifacts is insufficient. The feature should be demonstrated to have some tie to a historically identified occupant or historic activity.

> *Quantity* refers to the raw number of artifacts, but it also requires an estimate of the functional types of artifacts. The feature must possess enough diagnostic items to narrow its deposition time frame relative to the occupation history. It also must contain enough cultural material to accurately answer research questions.
>
> *Variety* refers to the breadth of artifacts present in the future. It requires an estimate of the relative numbers of functional category types and must be of sufficient quantity within the feature to address research questions. For example, an assemblage dominated by faunal remains may be able to address important research themes about consumer choices, food preferences, and retention of cultural traits. If there are few other artifacts, however, the feature will not be datable, thus making determining an association impossible, and therefore not significant.
>
> *Rarity* refers to cultural material from a group that is poorly represented.

Any one of these elements does not fully address a feature's potential significance. These guidelines must be considered as complimentary lines of data, each weighed in relationship to the others.

Field Methods

The field methodology to be used during the Test Evaluation phase will be specifically developed in response to the findings of Phase One Testing and will be outlined in the Test Evaluation proposal, if necessary. General field methodology to be employed during the Test Evaluation phase is outlined below.

PREHISTORIC RESOURCES

Feature Excavation

Features encountered during the pre-construction archaeological testing program will be hand excavated, special samples obtained if appropriate, and they will be fully documented through recordation on Excavation Sheets and Feature Sheets, as well as field photography, cartography, and videography. In the event that a large prehistoric site is encountered within the subject parcel, which would presumably contain a number of various feature types, a specific plan for archaeological test unit excavation will be formulated and implemented as part of a brief, focused Archaeological Data Recovery Plan that will be prepared through consultation with the archaeological consultant, project sponsors, Native American representatives, and the City of Oakland. Presented in this section, however, is a general Archaeological Data Recovery Plan for prehistoric cultural resources that will be used as a guideline for data recovery for archaeological deposits encountered during the pre-construction testing program.

Special Studies Sampling

Special studies such as obsidian hydration and geochemical sourcing, pollen and microbotanical analyses, and radiometric dating analyses will be incorporated into the project, as appropriate, during the Test Evaluation phase. Soil samples for soils analysis and flotation for pollen and microbotanical remains will be collected from each excavation test unit in the form of a column sample comprising 5% of the excavated soils from that test unit. Obsidian artifacts obtained from test excavation units, test trenches, auger borings, and surface collection will be sampled for obsidian hydration and geochemical sourcing. Whenever possible, *in situ* charcoal and other organic materials will be sampled for radiometric dating.

Screening Techniques

When appropriate, excavated soils will be placed in buckets and passed through 1/8 inch or ¼-inch mesh screens. This dirt will be screened in one location to allow the soil to be easily returned to the unit once excavation is complete. Column samples in each unit will ensure volumetric analysis of the cultural deposits.

Field Documentation
Field documentation of prehistoric cultural deposits will consist of a variety of documentation methods and media, listed in brief below.

- Site Cartography: A site map for the project site will be made and updated daily with test excavation trench and unit locations, proveniences of surface finds, locations of features and burials, auger boring locations, and any other relevant provenience data.

- Level Records: For each level in test excavation units (whether dug in arbitrary 10 or 20 centimeter levels, or those dug by observed stratigraphic layers), a Level Record will be completed that includes basic information on soil characteristics, cultural materials and other relevant data obtained in excavation of the level. If features or burials are found within excavation units, they will be given an arbitrary number and documented on the Level Record, as well as in more depth on Feature and Burial records. This Level Record also includes a space for drawing of *in situ* artifacts and other relevant data.

- Feature Records: Each feature, once identified and exposed, will be recorded using a Feature Record. This form records basic information such as the feature's number and type; its provenience and cultural associations; a general description including associated artifacts; a description of the soil matrix within and surrounding the features; special samples, photographs or video taken; and general remarks. A scaled drawing of each feature will be made on a separate sheet of graph paper, and in the case of complex or large features, a soil profile drawing will also be included.

- Burial Records: Each burial encountered in the field will be assigned an arbitrary number and documented on a burial record. The procedures for documentation of human remains in the field will likely need to be refined on the basis of consultation with local Native American groups as some prefer that burials not be fully exposed, photographed or removed, and some allow in-depth osteological and archaeological research on their ancestors' remains. Prior to the excavation of any human burial, a strict procedure will be followed, as described below in Section 11.

  However, given the above caveat, any burials that are encountered during the course of pre-construction archaeological testing or during project construction should be fully exposed, documented, and removed for more detailed laboratory analysis. The Burial Record includes basic information such as the burial number and provenience, description of the soil matrix within and surrounding the burial pit, bones absent (or present in the case of partial or disturbed burials), sex, age, condition of the bones, pathology, type of disposal (burial versus cremation), position (flexed, tightly flexed, etc.), side exposed (left, right, back, face, sitting), position of the head (left, right, back, face, or facing a particular direction), orientation of the burial, and size of the grave or burial pit. In addition, the Burial Record includes space for recording associated artifacts and features as well as a section for general remarks. Field photographs are taken of burials to further document them, when allowed by the Most Likely Descendant, and a detailed scaled drawing is prepared on a separate sheet of graph paper to be included with the Burial Record.

- Soil Profiles: Upon completion of excavation units, a soil profile will be drawn of at least two walls of the unit, showing all identified soil strata, any features encountered along the unit edges, any cultural and naturally occurring objects, roots and bioturbation seen in the unit walls. A key to these soil profiles will be

included, properly describing each soil layer and feature, as well as labeling the unit number and wall that is drawn. These soil profiles will be used to create an idealized soil profile, combined with data regarding soil stratigraphy collected during the excavation of test trenches and auger borings.

- Field Photography: All field excavation and monitoring activities will be documented through the use of digital and 35mm photography. All excavation photos will include a scale and a north arrow.

- Field Video Documentation: Field digital video documentation will be utilized as appropriate to supplement field forms and photographs. All video editing will be completed at the offices of Archeo-Tec. This additional documentation will allow the research team to present a video chronicling the archaeological process on the subject property if desired, as well as aid in the analysis and full documentation of the archaeological deposits once fieldwork is complete.

HISTORIC RESOURCES

Identification and Excavation Methods

If the resource is determined to be potentially significant, an appropriate testing evaluation phase—in consultation with the all concerned parties—will be implemented (see Section 10 for details). The area under investigation will be expanded aerially until the horizontal boundaries of the feature can be determined. With the exception of fragments of wood, concrete or brick (which would be noted but not collected) and some non-diagnostic ceramic and glass fragments, all of the cultural materials encountered would be systematically recovered and saved in appropriately labeled bags for later laboratory analysis and interpretation.

It is anticipated that some features, such as wells or privies, will extend deep into the ground. OSHA requirements limit confined space entries, so when such features are encountered, the surrounding soil will be removed by heavy equipment to achieve an acceptable slope. Within reason, features will only be excavated to the depth that they will be impacted by planned construction.

In addition, if small and intact features of significance are encountered that may extend below the level of impact, such as wells or privies, they will be excavated to their base to determine the range of dates in which they were deposited. Determining the absolute range of dates of deposit of a feature is crucial to establishing association of the feature with particular residences, industries or historic events relevant to addressing research questions outlined in previous sections of the Sensitivity Study.

If a large feature is encountered that extends below the level of impact of planned construction, a sampling strategy will be developed and implemented in order to obtain an adequate sample for subsequent analysis. Such a strategy might include the excavation of test units, augers, or shovel probes to determine the depth and stratification of the feature.

Hand excavation of archaeological features will allow the archaeological research team to better control the exposure of artifacts, so that establishment of their dates of deposit can be ascertained. In addition, hand excavation of features will provide better provenience of artifacts and structural remnants, to allow for analysis of spatial patterns relevant to addressing research questions described in Section 8. The Field Director will determine the proper level of effort. As a general rule, the minimum amount of excavation should be performed that will allow an evaluation. It should be stressed here, again, that all decisions on data recovery and evaluation of significant archaeological deposits encountered during the pre-construction testing program will be made through consultation between all interested parties.

When appropriate, excavated soils will be passed through ¼-inch mesh screens to document all classes of artifacts. Obtaining a representative sample of all classes of artifacts in encountered features will be important to address relevant research issues. Recovered materials will be bagged according to provenience. Materials will be documented on field notes as appropriate. Artifacts from features meeting the standards will be retained for laboratory analysis. Those not meeting the standards will be reburied on site or retained for outreach efforts.

Field Documentation Methods
Recordation methods on historical archaeological deposits will employ feature sheets and documentation of soil profiles for each feature. Each historic archaeological feature will be assigned an arbitrary number and described on a Feature Sheet. The Feature Sheet allows the recorder space to provide an overview of the feature, and includes a description of the feature itself as well as an overview of the materials it contained.

After excavation, the excavator will complete a soil profile drawing and Feature Evaluation Sheet for the feature that the Field Director will review. The Feature Evaluation Sheet summarizes knowledge about the feature, evaluates it, and registers the determination of eligibility. Such documentation will ensure that the archaeological potential of the feature has been adequately addressed. The project team will provide periodic updates to the project sponsor and the City of Oakland to summarize the information contained in the Feature Evaluation Sheets.

ONGOING RESEARCH

If potentially significant cultural material is encountered during Phase One Testing, archival research will continue as part of the Test Evaluation phase. Initial research conducted for this Sensitivity Study and Testing Program was geared towards characterizing the neighborhood and providing preliminary occupation information that would allow determination of historical associations. This was necessary given the limited time frame and broad resource base. Once a deposit with potential association and sufficiently accurate deposition date is identified, project historians will expand on that association in particular through a detailed analysis of census data, city directories, oral histories and newspaper archives. Archaeological investigations of similar resources will also be further consulted, particularly in the case of prehistoric and overseas Chinese deposits, in order develop research themes and questions specific to the site or deposit encountered. This research will also be used to direct field and laboratory methodologies.

LABORATORY PROCEDURE

Materials from archaeological deposits encountered during the testing program will be returned to Archeo-Tec's laboratory for processing, cataloging, and more in-depth analysis. Identification and analysis information on recovered artifacts will be entered into a computer database. The research team will determine preliminary structure and content of this database prior to any laboratory work. If separate catalogs are deemed necessary for historic and prehistoric materials, they will be coordinated and able to be linked together in some fashion. If potentially significant resources are encountered and the Test Evaluation phase is begun laboratory procedures applicable to the recovered resources will be discussed as part of the Test Evaluation proposal.

LABORATORY FACILITY

Archeo-Tec's laboratory facility in Oakland is fully equipped to conduct all basic laboratory procedures, such as processing and cataloging of artifacts. Some in-depth analyses can be conducted at Archeo-Tec's laboratory as well, including all in-depth analyses of historic materials (excluding textiles), and techno-functional analysis of modified bone, shell and lithics from prehistoric deposits. Special studies for prehistoric materials such as pollen flotation, analysis of fish bones, obsidian hydration and geochemical sourcing, and radiocarbon dating will be subcontracted to appropriate laboratories for more detailed analysis as necessary.

REPORTING ON PHASE ONE TESTING

Reporting on the results of archaeological work to the project sponsors, the City of Oakland, the professional archaeological community, and the public is a crucial component of any archaeological project. At the completion of Phase One Testing a **Summary of Findings** will be compiled and submitted to all interested parties. This summary will detail all features found during Phase One Testing indicating which features require further evaluation, if any, and the justification for this further research. Due to the fact that Phase One Testing might be conducted in stages, a Summary of Findings report will be created at the end of each stage of Phase One Testing or as appropriate. If further research is necessary a proposal for Test Evaluation will also be compiled.

At the completion of the Testing Program a comprehensive technical report will be prepared subsequent to analysis of the recovered materials. In the event that no findings are made during the course of the proposed pre-construction archaeological testing program, a technical report will be made on those efforts. In general, this report will evaluate the historical significance of any discovered archeological resources and describe the archeological and historical research methods employed in the archeological testing/monitoring/data recovery program(s) undertaken. Information that may put at risk any archeological resource will be provided in a separate removable insert within the final report.

Reporting on Findings

Site records (CA DPR 523 series) will be prepared in the event that significant archaeological deposits are encountered. These site records will include a description of the site, its aerial extent and boundaries, a summary of the raw data of artifacts encountered within the site, and information on the analysis of those artifacts. Drawings, photographs and maps will be included with the site record.

SAFETY

The Field Director will prepare a safety program that will be followed by everyone on the site and serve as Site Safety Officer. The safety plan will summarize known health hazards on the site and contain precautions for field personnel. It will address areas of concern including wearing appropriate safety equipment such as hard hats around heavy equipment, washing hands prior to eating when working in lightly contaminated soils, and use of other protective equipment as necessary. It will include directions to the closest hospital and procedures to follow in an emergency, and will designate at least on Site Safety Officer. The plan will incorporate information from the project sponsor regarding toxicity studies of the project area.

SECURITY

Archaeological investigations have the potential to create great public interest. The project sponsor and the archaeological research team feel that public interest is crucial to increasing public knowledge and awareness of archaeology. Concomitant with this heightened awareness of archaeology, however, is a concern for site security. There is a high probability that relic hunters will enter the site during off-work hours. Local bottle hunters are active within the San Francisco Bay Area at most construction sites. Such hunters destroy archaeological integrity by mining for artifacts, and have the potential to become injured on the site creating a liability issue for the project sponsor. To address these concerns, Archeo-Tec requests that the project sponsor arrange for fencing to be installed around each parcel prior to the start of testing, and a security guard to be on site during non-excavation hours. The guard will be equipped with a radio to call for backup should it become necessary. Site fencing will be placed around the perimeter of excavation areas as deemed necessary by field directors and the project sponsor. “No Trespassing” signs should be posted on fencing where appropriate. To minimize the potential impact to archaeological features by looting, all artifacts visible on the ground surface of a feature will be placed in bags labeled by their provenience, and removed from the site at the end of the workday. In addition, a storage container will be on site for temporary storage of excavated artifacts to ensure they are not removed or disturbed. As materials accumulate, they will be

removed to the appropriate laboratory facility for more secure storage prior to laboratory processing. In addition, the project team will encourage local law enforcement officers to visit the site. Such visits provide the opportunity to educate officers regarding archaeological methods at the same time informing them about specific penal codes they may use to cite violators.

In addition, the Field Director or a designated representative will provide archaeological education sessions, as required by the San Francisco Planning Department, to alert project personnel to their role in site security. Such sessions will be for construction crews working in areas considered to be highly sensitive for archaeological resources, project sponsor personnel, and other project personnel as the project sponsor deems appropriate. Sessions will explain to all project staff the nature of archaeological deposits and materials expected to be encountered, procedures to follow should human remains be unearthed during construction, and the authority of archaeological monitors and project sponsor staff with respect to encountered remains.

10.BURIAL TREATMENT AND PROCEDURES

The following procedures will be followed in the unlikely event that human remains and associated cemetery/grave items are encountered. Associated cemetery/grave items are any items (e.g. clothing, funerary gifts, etc.) that are buried with the individual, as well as any cemetery furniture, architecture, fencing or other features associated with the cemetery itself. This definition applies to both prehistoric and historic period cemeteries.

1. The County Coroner will be contacted for identification of human remains. The Coroner has two working days to examine the remains after being notified. If the remains are Native American, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission.
2. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) will be contacted and a Most Likely Descendant will be contacted by the NAHC.
3. The Most Likely Descendant has 24 hours to make recommendations to the owner, or representative, for the treatment or disposition, with proper dignity, of the remains and grave goods.
4. In conjunction with the Native American representatives, project sponsors, and the CITY OF OAKLAND, the proper treatment and disposition of the remains will be negotiated and arranged. Once proper consultation has occurred, a procedure that may include the preservation, excavation, analysis, curation of artifacts and/or reburial of those remains and associated artifacts will be formulated and implemented. If the remains are not Native American, the Coroner will consult with the archaeological research team, the City of Oakland, and the project sponsors to develop a procedure for the proper study, documentation, and ultimate disposition of the remains.

11.QUALIFICATIONS AND INVESTIGATION STANDARDS

Archeo-Tec Inc. is a cultural resources management consulting firm based in Oakland, California. Founded in 1976, the company has grown into one of the most experienced and professionally capable firms of its kind in Northern California. Archeo-Tec has extensive expertise in the evaluation of both prehistoric and historic period cultural resources throughout California, with an emphasis on the northern half of the state. To date, Archeo-Tec has successfully completed more than 500 major projects in both urban and rural settings. This work had entailed field investigations, laboratory analysis, detailed library research, significance assessments and the preparation of complex reports and publications. Many of these projects required Archeo-Tec to conduct its work as part of a large research team, interfacing its activities with specialists from a wide variety of diverse disciplines, each with its own particular interests, schedules and goals.

Archeo-Tec, which operates under the direction of Dr. Allen G. Pastron, has a dedicated and experienced full time staff of more than a dozen professional archaeologists. In addition, the firm is associated with a variety of specialists in disciplines allied to archaeology who provided timely and needed expertise on a consulting basis.

Archeo-Tec has demonstrated capacity to successfully complete large, complex cultural resources research projects on time, and on budget. This is of particular importance when one considers that the majority of Archeo-Tec's projects have been conducted in association with a wide variety of large scale construction projects, such as highways, high-rise office buildings, residential tracts, flood control channels and tunnels. Because of this type of experience, Archeo-Tec is sensitive to the needs of large-scale construction projects and has developed the tools needed to work compatibly as part of a larger team. For more information about Dr. Pastron's qualifications and written works, please see Archeo-Tec's website at www.archeo-tec.com.

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