BART WARM SPRINGS EXTENSION
FINAL SUPPLEMENTAL EIR – ADDENDUM 2
Modifications to Irvington Station and Gallegos Winery Components

San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District

July 2019

APPENDIX C: ARCHAELOGOGICAL TESTING AT THE GALLEGOS WINERY, WASHINGTON BOULEVARD AND OSGOOD ROAD FREMONT GRADE SEPARATION PROJECT FREMONT, CALIFORNIA

Prepared by:
William Self Associations, Inc.
July 2003

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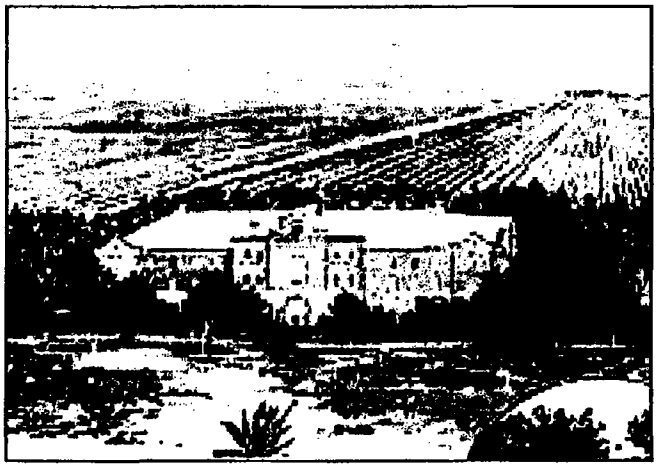
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AT THE GALLEGOS WINERY WASHINGTON BOULEVARD AND OSGOOD ROAD FREMONT GRADE SEPARATION PROJECT FREMONT, CALIFORNIA



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July 2003

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING
AT THE GALLEGOS WINERY
WASHINGTON BOULEVARD AND OSGOOD ROAD
FREMONT GRADE SEPARATION PROJECT
FREMONT, CALIFORNIA

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES

APPENDIX A

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Fremont Grade Separation Project, which is located in the City of Fremont, comprises three major undertakings: the construction of an overpass at Washington Boulevard, the construction of an underpass at Paseo Padre Parkway, and the relocation of approximately two miles of Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) tracks. The project location is shown on the 1961 (photo-revised 1980) Niles 7.5' USGS Quadrangle (Figure 1). At the completion of the project, grade separations will be established along Washington Boulevard between Osgood/Driscoll roads and Roberts Avenue and along Paseo Padre Parkway between Shadowbrooke Court and Hancock Drive (Figure 2). Construction of the two grade separations will result in the removal of six at-grade railroad crossings. The grade separations will also provide for any future extension of BART rail lines through the area.

The main feature of the grade separation along Washington Boulevard is the overpass structure, which will be approximately 500 feet in length. An adjunct feature of its construction is the shifting of the former Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) tracks to the east to realign it with the existing UPRR tracks. This realignment will enable the overpass structure to arrive at street grade before it reaches Roberts Avenue. The intersection of Washington and Driscoll/Osgood will be elevated and remain signalized.

Remains of a significant historic resource, the Gallegos Winery, exist within the Washington Boulevard area of the project (Figure 3). The significance of the winery was addressed in the Cultural Resources Assessment Report prepared for the project (WSA 2002). As discussed in this report, the winery appears to meet the criteria for eligibility to the California Register of Historic Places and the National Register of Historic Places for the following reasons: It was built and run by persons of importance to local history (the Gallegos family was a leading landholder and employer in the Fremont area in the late nineteenth century); it was associated with events of importance (it contributed to commerce and the development of Fremont's Irvington District); and its ruins retain sufficient integrity of design, workmanship, setting, and feeling to be considered significant to local history. In addition, the historic landscape of the winery retains considerable integrity in its own right. The grade that was constructed to permit delivery of grapes to the upper stories of the building remains, as do six of the original palm trees that formed the edge of the winery's reflecting pool. Both were integral parts of an impressive front elevation of the winery structure. The project will result in the loss of these historic landscape features, as two sides of the winery property will be filled. There will also be impacts associated with construction activities adjoining the toe of the fill, where the installation of two underground utilities (telephone and storm drain) will cause disturbances to the ground.

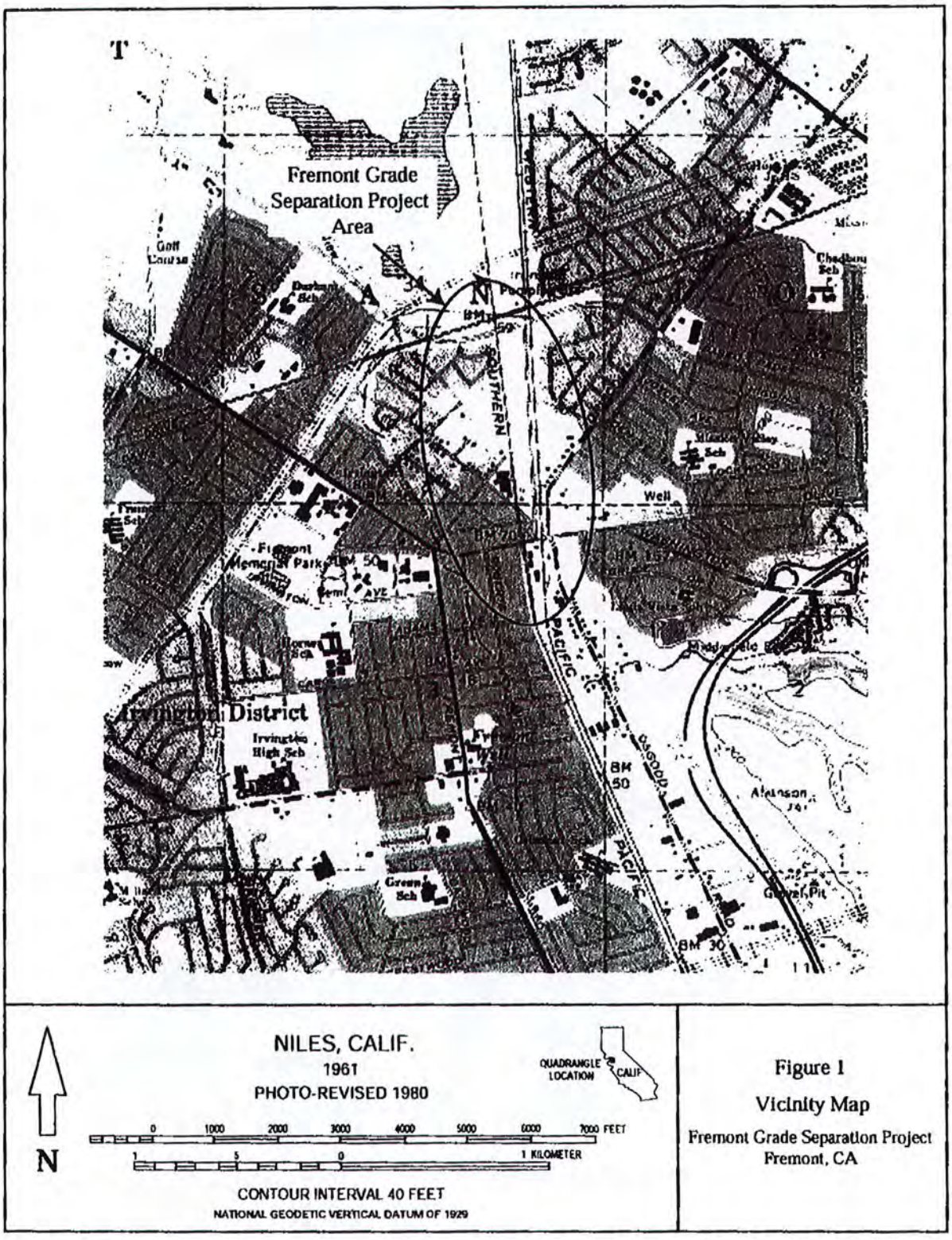
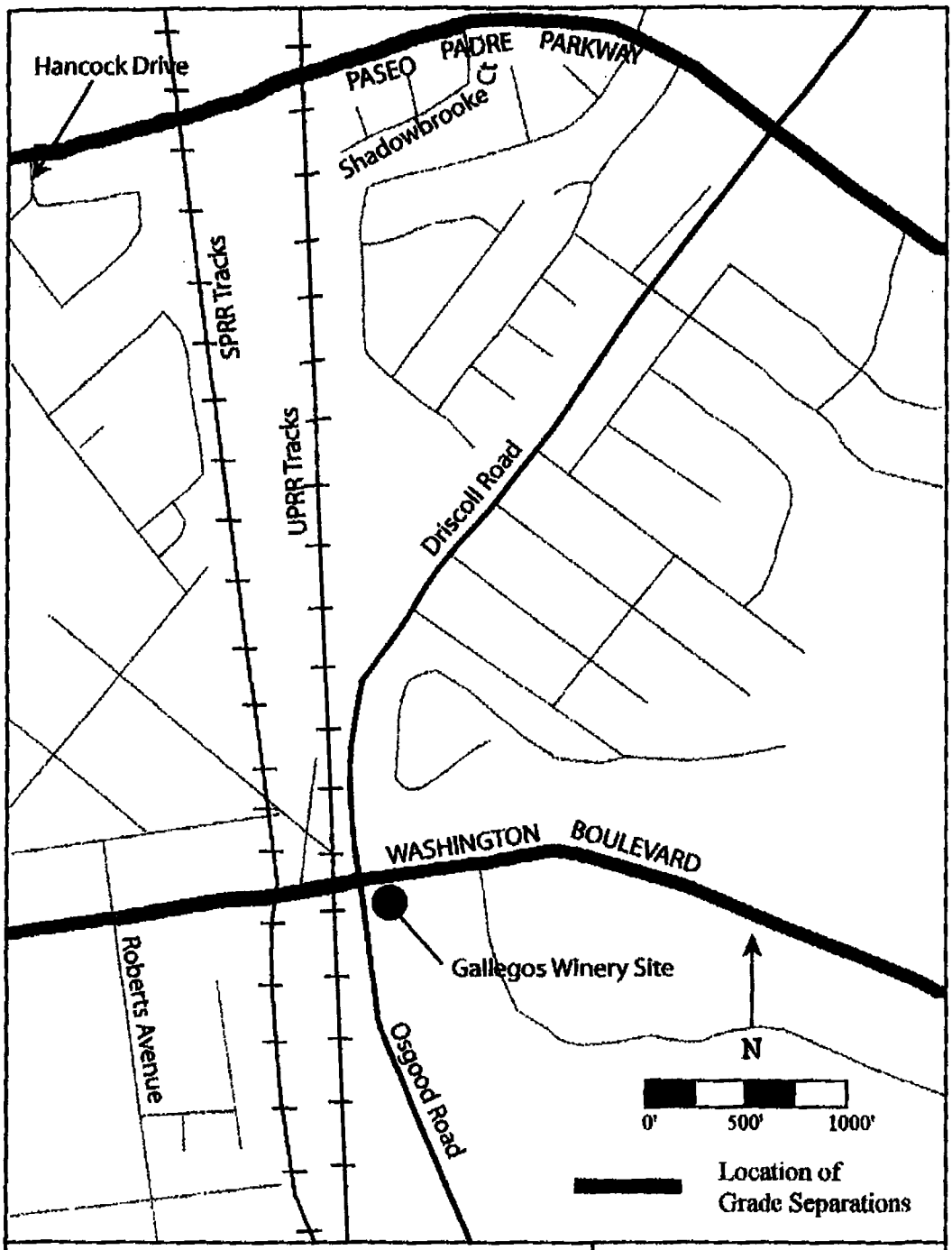


Figure 1

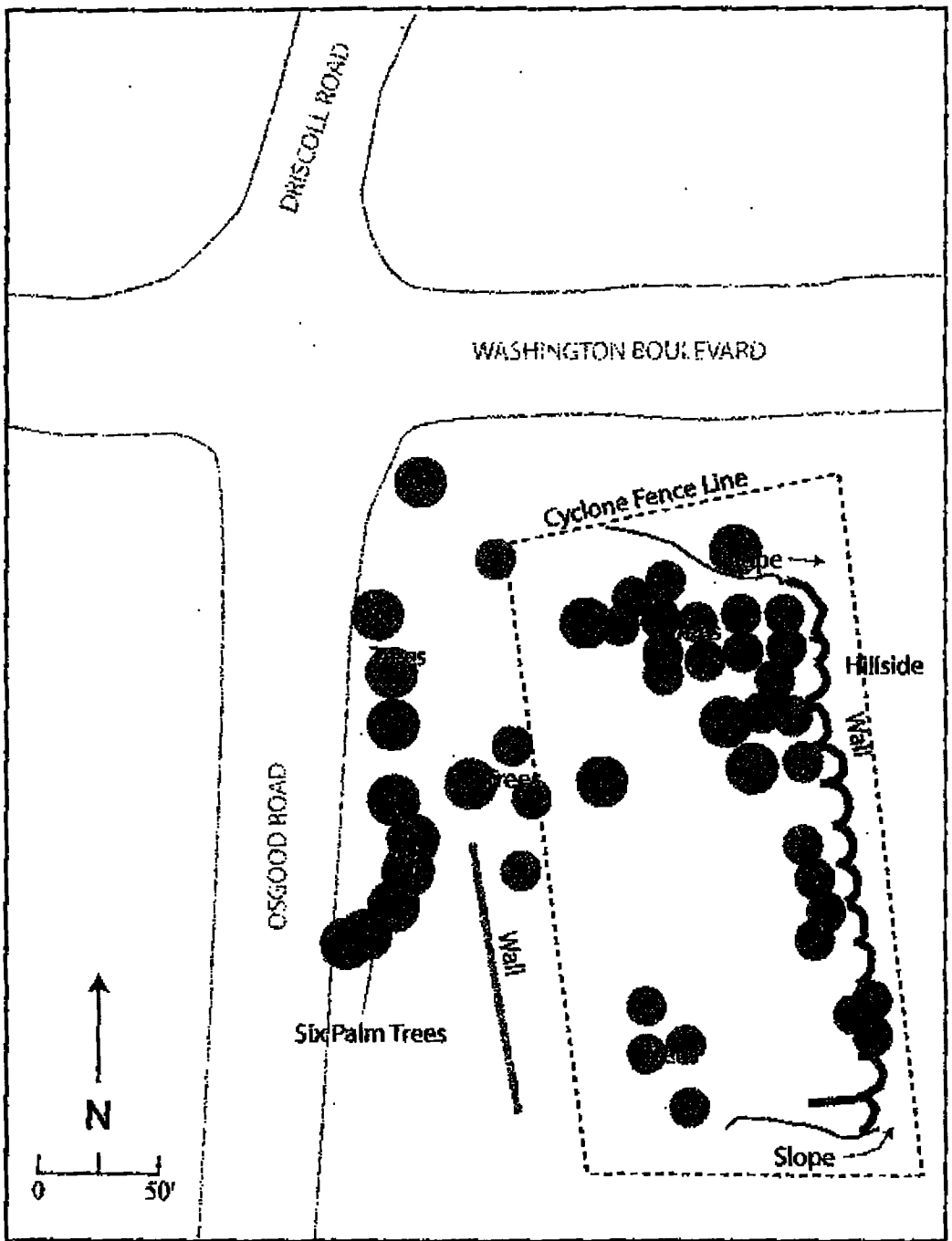
Vicinity Map

Fremont Grade Separation Project
Fremont, CA



Project Location Map

Figure 2
Fremont Grade Separation Project
Fremont, CA



Gallegos Winery Location Map

Figure 3
Fremont Grade Separation Project
Fremont, CA

In accordance with a subcontract agreement with Public Affairs Management, William Self Associates, Inc. (WSA) implemented an archaeological testing program at the Gallegos Winery location. The program, which was designed to mitigate impacts to the winery caused by the grade separation project (WSA 2002), included additional archival research to characterize the cultural history of the site, black-and-white photographic documentation to Historic American Building Survey (HABS) standards of the remaining historic landscape by Dave DeVries, preconstruction testing to evaluate the location, depth, and extent of any man-made fill that might contain diagnostic cultural materials, and a geophysical survey of a portion of the Gallegos Winery site. Subsurface mechanical and manual excavation was conducted by WSA archaeologists at the Gallegos Winery site from May 5 to 16, 2003. A magnetic survey of the Gallegos Winery site was performed for WSA by J R Associates of San Jose, California, on May 5, 2003. Photographic documentation of the winery ruins was conducted by Dave DeVries on May 6, 2003 (see Appendix A).

NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

Existing Environment

The Gallegos Winery is located just inside the historic commercial business district of Irvington in Fremont, California. Irvington was one of five towns that incorporated in 1956 to form the City of Fremont. The area of the early Irvington settlement – where Washington and Fremont Boulevards converge with Union and Bay streets – remains a hub of activity for the Irvington District today. The area is fully developed except for stretches flanking the railroad tracks. Portions of the old downtown of Irvington are intact. Historic brick commercial buildings stand alongside modern strip malls. Residential areas are older, with many streets lined with the palm trees planted in historic times. The Irvington District remains a lively, prosperous place.

Prehistory

Research into local prehistoric cultures began with the work of N. C. Nelson of the University of California at Berkeley, who conducted the first extensive archaeological surveys of the San Francisco Bay region from 1906 to 1908. He was the first person to identify the Bay Area as a distinct archaeological entity. He maintained that the intensive use of shellfish, a subsistence strategy reflected in both coastal and bay shore middens, indicated a general economic unity in the region during prehistoric times (Moratto 1984:227). Nelson documented more than 400 shellmounds in the San Francisco Bay Area when the area was still ringed by salt marshes three to five miles wide (Nelson 1909:322-331).

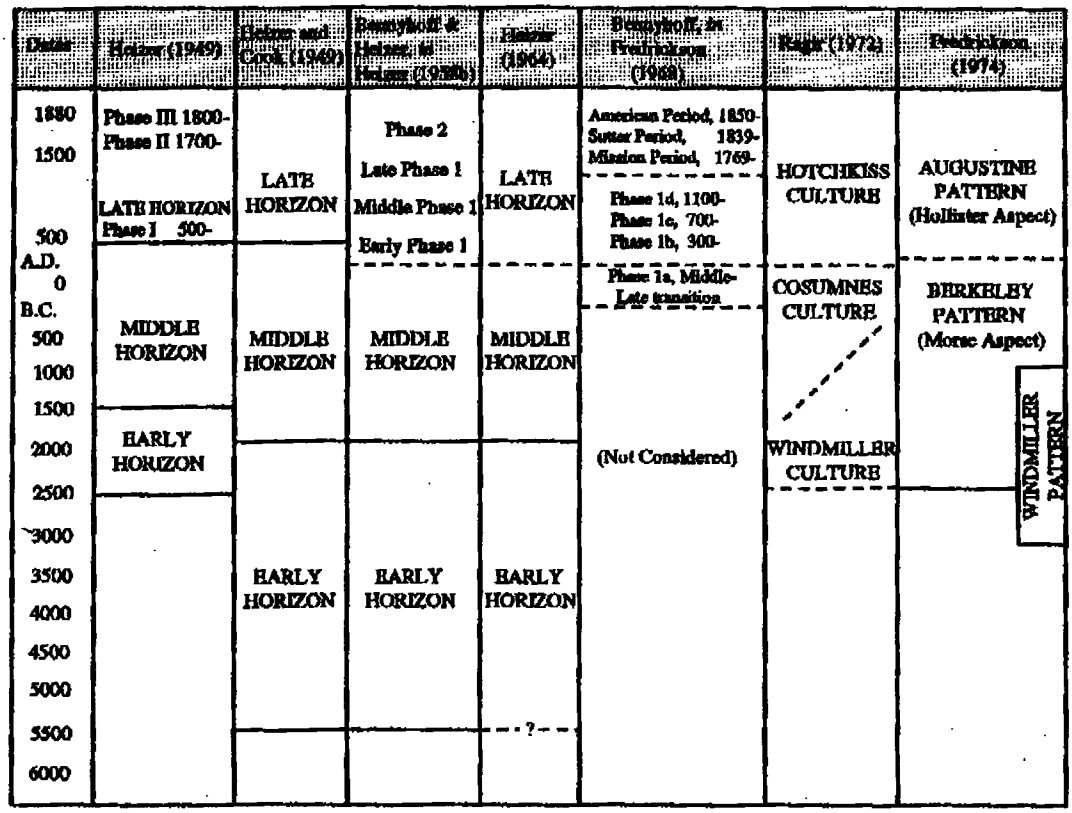
In 1911, Nelson supervised excavations at CA-SFR-7 (the Crocker mound) near Hunter's Point, a site later dated to 3,000-1,500 years ago. L. L. Loud identified archaeological components from this same period in Santa Clara County in 1911 while excavating at CA-SCL-1 (known variously as the Ponce, Mayfield, or Castro Mound site). R. J. Drake recognized similar cultural material in San Mateo County in 1941-42 at CA-SMA-23 (Mills Estate) in San Bruno (Moratto 1984:233).

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

Professional or academic archaeological investigations of central California began in the 1930s when J. Lillard and W. Purves of Sacramento Junior College formed a field school. They conducted excavations throughout the Sacramento Delta area. By means of artifact and burial data they identified a sequence of three phases ("Early," "Intermediate," and "Recent") similar to Barr's and Dawson's (Lillard and Purves 1936). In 1954, Richard Beasley refined this system and extended it to include the region of San Francisco Bay. The result was referred to as the "Central California Taxonomic System" or CCTS (Lillard, Heizer, and Fenenga 1939; Moratto 1984). The CCTS system was subsequently applied widely to site dating and taxonomy throughout central California (Figure 4).

Much of the subsequent archaeological investigation in the Central Valley focused on refining the CCTS through analysis of environmental change, settlement and subsistence strategy, exchange, population movement, and other related topics. These studies established subsequences for many regions of central California. The best received of these studies has been Fredrickson's (1973) concept of cultural patterns (Moratto 1984:201-214). His idea was that widespread cultural patterns are identifiable in spite of the many local variations. According to Fredrickson, these patterns represent "adaptive modes" which extended across several regions and are characterized "by particular technological skills and devices, [by] particular economic modes, including participation in trade networks and practices surrounding wealth, and by particular mortuary and ceremonial practices" (Fredrickson 1973:7-8).

Fredrickson's chronological sequence for central California begins with the Windmiller pattern, which possesses cultural elements that belong to both the Early and Middle Horizons. Sites from this period date from about 6,950 to 3,950 years ago. Earlier occupations no doubt existed. Sites from the Paleo-Indian period (dating from about



Source: Moratto 1984

San Francisco Bay Area
Cultural Chronology

Figure 4
Fremont Grade Separation Project
Fremont, CA

11,950 to 7,950 years ago) are thought to be buried beneath Holocene alluvial deposits. This would explain why they are not well documented in this part of California (Ragir 1972).

Some scholars have suggested that sites of the Windmiller pattern are associated with an influx of people from outside of California who introduced subsistence patterns adapted to riverine and wetland environments (Moratto 1984:207). They are often situated in riverine, marshland, or valley floor settings, as well as atop small knolls above prehistoric seasonal floodplains. Such areas provided a wide variety of plant and animal resources. Windmiller sites have characteristic burial patterns: they contained burials with remains that are extended ventrally, oriented to the west, and interred with copious amounts of mortuary artifacts. The artifacts often include large projectile points and a variety of fishing paraphernalia – net weights, bone hooks, and spear points. Faunal remains from Windmiller sites indicate that the inhabitants hunted a range of large and small mammals. Stone mortars and grindstones for seed and nut processing are common finds. Other artifacts – such as charmstones, ochre, quartz crystals, and both *Olivella* and *Haliotis* shell beads – suggest ceremonialism and trade.

The subsequent Berkeley pattern (previously included in the Middle Horizon) covers a period from about 3,500 to 1,500 years ago in the San Francisco Bay region. At the beginning of the sequence, this pattern shares some attributes with the Windmiller pattern, and at the end of the period it has traits associated with the Late Horizon. Berkeley pattern sites are much more common and well documented, and therefore better understood, than Windmiller sites. These sites are scattered in more diverse environmental settings, but riverine settings are prevalent.

Deeply stratified midden deposits that form over generations of occupation are typical of Berkeley pattern sites. The middens contain numerous milling and grinding stones for food preparation. Projectile points become progressively smaller and lighter over time, culminating in the introduction of the bow-and-arrow during the Late Prehistoric period. Slate pendants; steatite beads; stone tubes; ear ornaments; and burial practices that utilize variable directional orientation, flexed body positioning, and a general reduction of mortuary goods are unique to Berkeley pattern sites (Fredrickson 1973:125-126; Moratto 1984:278-279).

The Late Prehistoric Period (formerly the Late Horizon) ranges from about 950 to 150 years ago. This period coincides with Fredrickson's Augustine pattern, which is typified by intensive fishing, hunting, and gathering (especially acorns); a large population increase; expanded trade and exchange networks; increased ceremonial and social attributes; and the practice of cremation in addition to flexed burials. Certain artifacts are also distinctive in this pattern: bone awls used in basketry; small notched and serrated

projectile points that are indicative of bow-and-arrow usage; occasional pottery; clay effigies; bone whistles; and stone pipes. The Augustine pattern and the Late Prehistoric period are recognized as the apex of Native American cultural development in this part of California.

B. Seymour, a student at Stanford University, found a skull eroding out of the bank of San Francisquito Creek in 1922. It was located about six meters below the surface and was in primary context. Labeled Stanford Man I, radiocarbon determinations were obtained in 1974 that dated the skeleton to 5,080 ±70 B.P. (Berger 1974).

In 1951, prehistoric burials and artifacts were exposed by heavy equipment operators on the southwestern bank of San Francisquito Creek in Santa Clara County. Dubbed the University Village Site (CA-SMA-77), it was excavated in 1951 and 1952 by G. A. Gerow of Stanford University. The site exhibited a cultural pattern that was characterized by a mixture of both Windmiller pattern traits and materials markedly dissimilar to other Early Horizon period sites. To explain this, Gerow argued for a cultural expression different from the one found in central California that had been used to define the Windmiller pattern. He suggested that an Early Bay Culture inhabited the area from 3,400 to 2,900 years ago and that it eventually merged with the culture of central California.

B. Gerow discovered a flexed human skeleton (Stanford Man II) 1,150 m downstream from Stanford Man I in 1963. Radiocarbon dates for Stanford Man II were 4,350 ±70 B.P. (Berger 1974).

Evidence of even earlier occupation in the Bay Area came to light in 1970 during construction of the Bay Area Rapid Transit system (BART), when workers unearthed a skeleton in San Francisco's Civic Center. W. G. Henn and R. E. Schenk (1970) of San Francisco State University examined the skeleton and determined through radiocarbon dating that the skeletal remains were approximately 5,660 years old. Further confirmation for early occupation came from Sunnyvale when Bada and Helfman (1985) provided radiocarbon dates of about 4,410 ±95 B.P. for charcoal found in association with a skeleton unearthed there.

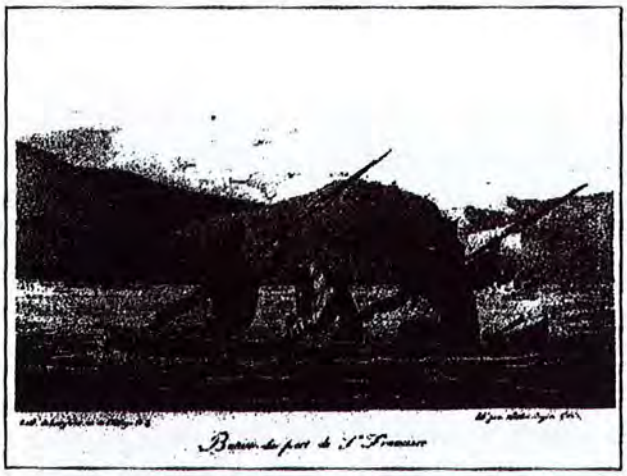
Data recovered from these and other Bay Area sites indicate a widespread, sparsely populated culture of hunters and gatherers in the region as early as 5,660 years ago (Henn and Schenk 1970; Henn et al. 1972). This culture was replaced around 3,950 years ago by one adapted to bay shore and marshland habitation. The Berkeley pattern epitomizes this culture, although there is considerable regional variation (Moratto 1984:207-211). Moratto suggests that this replacement culture corresponds to the spread of Utian (Miwok-Costanoan) people from eastern Contra Costa County. This group had settled in

the southern Bay Area by 3,400 years ago. From there they spread northward to the peninsula, westward to the coast, and southward to the Santa Clara Valley. They would remain in these areas until historic times.

The Berkeley pattern was developing into the Augustine pattern about 1,920 years ago, with its characteristic bow-and-arrow, tubular tobacco pipe, cremation, intensive acorn utilization, and complicated exchange systems. It was this emerging pattern that was destroyed by the Spanish mission system and subsequent historical developments (Moratto 1984:283).

Ethnography

There is a considerable body of ethnographic literature about the Native American inhabitants of the region in which the project is located. This section provides a brief summary of that ethnography and is intended to provide a general background only. For a more extensive review of Ohlone ethnography, see Bocek (1986); Cambra et al. (1996); Kroeber (1925); Levy (1978); Milliken (1983); and Shoup with Milliken and Brown (1995).



Indians of the San Francisco Bay Area
(Lithographic plate by Louis Choris [1822])

The project area lies within the region occupied by the Ohlone or Costanoan group of Native Americans at the time of historic contact with Europeans (Kroeber 1925:462-473). Although the term Costanoan is derived from the Spanish word *Costaños*, or "coast people," its application as a means of identifying this population is based in linguistics. The Costanoans spoke a language now considered one of the major subdivisions of the Miwok-Costanoan, which belonged to the Utian family within the Penutian language stock (Shipley 1978:82-84). Costanoan actually designates a family of eight languages. Of these, Chochenyo or East Bay Costanoan was the language spoken by the estimated 2,000 people who occupied the ". . . east shore of San Francisco Bay between Richmond and Mission San Jose, and probably also in the Livermore Valley (Levy 1978:485).

The other seven languages of the Costanoan family were spoken by tribal groups occupying the area from the Pacific Coast to the Diablo Range, and from San Francisco to Point Sur.

Modern descendants of the Costanoan prefer to be known as Ohlone. The name Ohlone is derived from the Oljon group which occupied the San Gregorio watershed in San Mateo County (Bocek 1986:8). The two terms (Costanoan and Ohlone) are used interchangeably in much of the ethnographic literature.

On the basis of linguistic evidence, it has been suggested that the ancestors of the Ohlone arrived in the San Francisco Bay area about 1500 years ago, having moved south and west from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta region. The ancestral Ohlone displaced speakers of a Hokan language and were probably the producers of the artifact assemblages that constitute the Augustine pattern described above (Levy 1978:486).

Although linguistically related as a family, the eight Costanoan languages actually composed a continuum in which neighboring groups could probably understand each other. Beyond neighborhood boundaries, however, each group's language was unrecognizable to the other. Each of the eight language groups was subdivided into smaller village complexes or tribal groups. The groups were independent political entities, each occupying specific territories defined by physiographic features. Access to the natural resources of the territories was controlled by each group. Although each group had one or more permanent villages, their territory contained numerous smaller camp sites used as needed during a seasonal round of resource exploitation.

Leadership was provided by a chief. The chief, who could be either a man or a woman, inherited the position patrilineally. Together, the chief and a council of elders served the community as advisers. However, the chief had special responsibility to feed visitors, to provide for the impoverished, and to direct ceremonies and hunting, fishing, and gathering activities. Only in times of warfare was the chief's role as absolute leader recognized by group members (Levy 1978:487).

Extended families lived in domed structures thatched with tule, grass, wild alfalfa, or ferns (Levy 1978:492). Semisubterranean sweat houses were built into pits excavated next to stream banks and covered with a structure. The tule raft, propelled by double-bladed paddles similar to those that were used in the Santa Barbara Island region, was used to navigate across San Francisco Bay (Kroeber 1925:468).

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

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

The arrival of the Spanish in the San Francisco Bay Area in 1775 led to a rapid and major reduction in native California populations. Diseases, declining birth rates, and the effects of the mission system served to largely eradicate their traditional lifeways (which are currently experiencing resurgence among Ohlone descendants). Brought into the missions, the surviving Ohlone, along with former neighboring groups of Esselen, Yokuts, and Miwok, were transformed from hunters and gatherers into agricultural laborers (Levy 1978; Shoup with Milliken and Brown 1995). With the abandonment of the mission system by an independent Mexico in the 1840s, numerous ranchos were established. Generally, the few Indians who remained were then forced, by necessity, to work on the ranchos.

Today, descendents of the Ohlone live throughout the Bay Area. Several Ohlone groups (e.g., Muwekma, Amah) have banded together to seek federal recognition. Many Ohlone, both as individuals and as groups, are active in preserving and reviving elements of their traditional culture, such as dance, basketry, and song, and are active participants in the monitoring and excavation of archaeological sites.

Regional and Local History

Mission San Jose

The first European settlement east of San Francisco Bay was *La Mision del Gloriosissimo Patriarca San Jose*, commonly known as Mission San Jose. Father Fermin Lasuen founded it in 1797 in the southeast area of what is now the City of Fremont. It was the fourteenth of the Alta California missions. The present mission buildings are located about two miles east of the project area

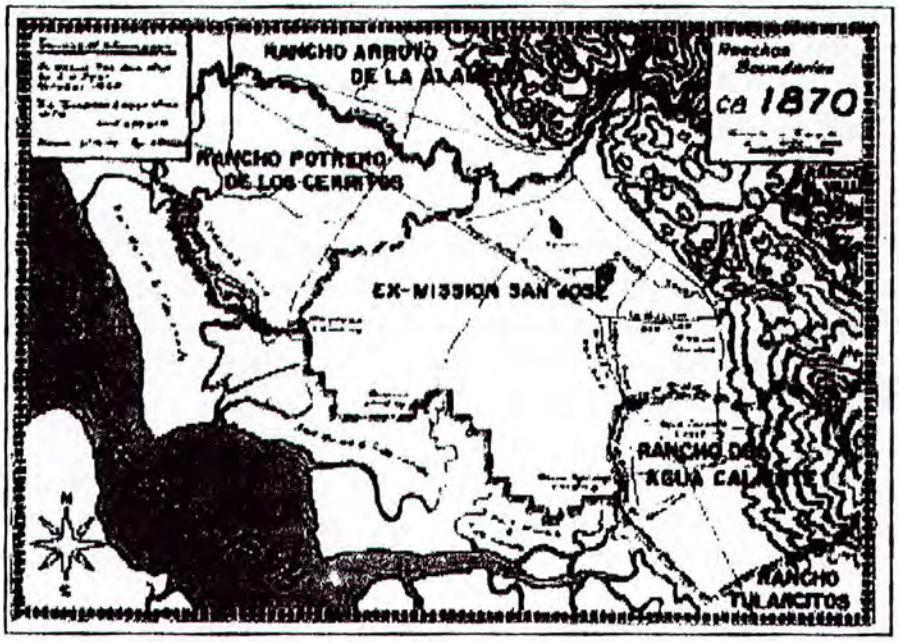
The mission church was completed in 1809, by which time the Franciscan fathers had converted hundreds of native Ohlone Indians to Catholicism, forcing new lifestyles on them by employing them as farmers, herders, and laborers on mission lands.

Mission San Jose circa 1852

Mission San Jose had jurisdiction over the territory located in what is now southern Alameda County (primarily where the cities of Fremont and Union City now stand). Under the Spanish the mission controlled the land. After

Mexico seceded from Spain in 1822, land was granted to private citizens, a practice that increased significantly after the 1833 act of the Mexican legislature that established the secularization of the missions. In Alameda County, the Mexican government issued ten land grants that covered 196,000 of a total 472,000 acres. In 1846 Rancho Ex-Mission San Jose was granted to Andreas Pico and Juan Bautista Alvarado. It comprised over 30,000 acres of mission land, including the area encompassing today's Mission San Jose, Centerville, and Irvington districts.

The Franciscans of Mission San Jose established the first agriculture in the project area. Under the leadership of Father Narciso Duran, Mission San Jose developed into one of the most successful agricultural communities within the mission system. Mission agriculture supplied the pueblos and the military garrisons with provisions in addition to feeding the natives and padres living at the missions (Adams 1946). The fertile alluvial soil in the vicinity of the mission supported a wide variety of agriculture, including orchards, olives, and vineyards. It also supported a large quantity of livestock: the mission cattle herd numbered 24,000 in 1830 (Halley 1876).



Map Showing Mexican Land Grant Distribution in East Bay

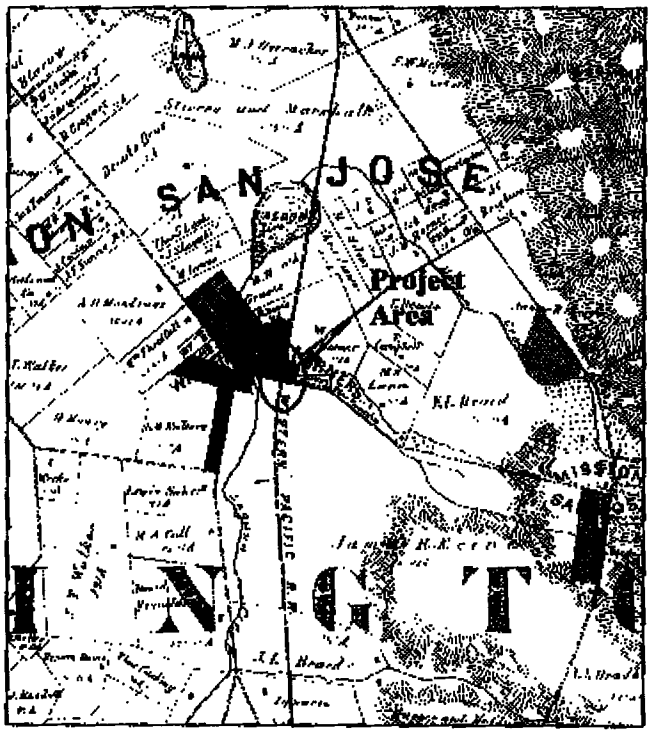
During the Mexican period, with the formation of large private ranchos, commercial agriculture and ranching developed for the first time. In addition to raising cattle, the ranchos began to grow wheat and grains on a large scale, as happened on the Arroyo de la Alameda rancho. The Vallejo flourmill, located near Niles, was the first gristmill in the county outside the mission. Growth of commercial agriculture was limited by a small local

market and by the difficulty of getting the products to those markets that did exist (Jelinek 1979).

Washington Township

After the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed in 1848 to end the Mexican War, the Mexican province of Alta California became a territory of the United States. Two years later, California became the thirty-first state. Contra Costa County was constituted by the California legislature as one of the state's original twenty-seven counties. In 1853, Alameda County was created by joining the western and southern sections of Contra Costa County with a portion of what was originally Santa Clara County – the portion south of Alameda Creek to the present border between Fremont and Milpitas. Soon after Alameda County was formed, it was subdivided into six townships: Brooklyn, Oakland, and Alameda in the north; and Eden (the Hayward/San Leandro area), Murray (Pleasanton/Livermore area) and Washington (present-day cities of Fremont, Newark, and Union City) in the south.

Four of the earliest towns in Alameda County were located within Washington Township. These were Alvarado, Centreville (later Centerville), Mission San Jose, and Washington Corners (later Irvington). One of the earliest roads in the township joined these four towns together (today this route is marked by Alvarado, Fremont, and Washington Boulevards). The city of Alvarado was Alameda County's first county seat in 1853. In 1856, the seat moved to San Leandro, then to Oakland in 1873. In 1869, the Western Pacific Railroad opened lines from Niles to Stockton and from Niles to San Jose. The latter passed through Washington Corners just west of the project area (McCann & Hinkel 1933). With the arrival of the rail lines, four additional towns sprang up in the township around the new train stations: Vallejo Mills (later Niles), Newark, Decoto, and Warm Springs (originally Harrisburg Station). The roads that linked the eight towns of



Map of Washington Corners circa 1877
in relation to Project Area

Washington Township in the 1870s compose the primary system of traffic arteries still in use today in the Fremont/Union City area.

Between 1860 and 1890, wheat was by far California's most important grain crop (Hilkert & Lewis 1984). Since California wheat did not have to be bound and cured like Midwest wheat, it could be shipped longer distances after it was harvested. Owners of the large ranchos in Alameda County leased or sold their land to farmers who grew wheat. In 1876, William Halley (1876) noted "there are some considerable grain growers in Washington Township." In the mid-1870s, the Vallejo flourmill was modernized (at considerable expense) with a water turbine wheel to increase its production. Wheat farming eventually declined in California by the 1890s due to reduced yields from soil depletion and the development of competing wheat growing areas like Australia and Argentina (Hilkert and Lewis 1984:2). The development of irrigation and new transportation systems in California also led to the replacement of wheat by more lucrative crops, like fruit and vegetables.

House in Washington Corners ca. 1877

After 1869 and the arrival of the railroad, the agricultural economy in the Washington Township area began its conversion from grain to fruit production. The primary fruit growing lands in Alameda County were confined to a relatively narrow belt along San Francisco Bay that ran from San Leandro in the north down to the Warm Springs area (in what is now Fremont) in the south. The completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869 opened vast new markets for California's fruit. The big grain ranches were subdivided into smaller holdings in almost every area in the county that was served by adequate rail transportation. One author has noted that this "agricultural revolution" resulted in "the vine and the tree entirely engrossing the attention of farmers" (Sandoval 1985). The railroad provided a way to get fruit to market while still fresh, and improvements in refrigerated rail cars made it possible to ship fresh produce farther. The development of the canning industry also created new methods of preserving and storing produce for later consumption (Braznell 1982). The town of Niles, served by two rail lines, became the focal point for shipping fruit in Washington Township (Shinn 1889).

The Niles to Irvington area in particular became a renowned apricot growing region, which was famous for the "size, color and flavor" of its apricots (McCann & Hinkel 1937). By 1889, the orchard land along Alameda Creek, known as the Niles fruit district, had about

fifty growers and 1,000 acres of orchards (Shinn 1889). As late as 1937, 5,000 acres were still planted in apricots in the Niles area and in part of Hayward (McCann & Hinkel 1937).

During the twentieth century, Washington Township developed into a diverse agricultural community. After 1918, agriculture in Washington Township expanded to include nursery stock and hothouse flowers (Sandoval 1985). As the canning business became more lucrative, orchards were taken out in the 1920s to increase the cultivable area for vegetables (Sandoval 1985). Poultry farms also grew in importance: Kimber Poultry Farms opened near Niles in 1925 with 80,000 hens. There were also forty dairies in Washington Township by the 1920s. In 1927, Alameda County's agriculture was valued at over twenty million dollars. Like many communities with a strong agricultural economic base, Washington Township was able to withstand the Great Depression of the 1930s better than the major urban areas did.

Washington Township remained a collection of eight small rural towns until after World War II. Newark was the first of its cities to incorporate, doing so in September 1955. In January 1956, the towns of Niles, Centerville, Irvington, Mission San Jose, and Warm Springs incorporated to form the City of Fremont (Bartels 1956). Union City was established in 1959 when the cities of Decoto and Alvarado incorporated.

The Irvington District

During the Spanish colonial era, what later became the Irvington District formed part of the immense landholdings of Mission San Jose. From the mission's founding in 1797 until its closing in 1834, cattle herds ranged over the expansive grasslands of the Irvington area. This pattern of use was uninterrupted until the area merged with neighboring lands into the Rancho Ex-Mission San Jose, the last sizable remnant of original mission lands.

The first wave of American settlers into southern Alameda County arrived during the Gold Rush of 1848-1853. At that time, Mission San Jose was transformed into a lively village that provided goods and services to the throng of gold-seekers heading off to the Sierra Nevada gold fields via the Mission Pass. Pioneer farmer John Horner had settled at Mission San Jose in 1846. Horner became wealthy by growing potatoes on land leased from Jose de Jesus Vallejo in the Irvington area and then selling them in San Francisco during the Gold Rush. He shipped his potatoes from a landing on Alameda Creek that he developed, beside which grew up the settlement of Union City in 1850 (later renamed Alvarado). Union City was the second town in the Washington Township after Mission San Jose. Between these two cities, Horner also started the town of Centreville in 1850 (Hill 2000).

In 1850, at the height of the Gold Rush, Horner and his brother William acquired extensive farmlands in partnership with Elias Lyman Beard, a Mormon storekeeper who had settled in Mission San Jose in 1849. The purchase entailed large tracts of ex-mission lands located in the Irvington District. Much of this land was cultivated with wheat and potatoes. The partners invested an enormous sum of money to construct roads, fences, and farm buildings. Beard also engaged in the first commercial fruit growing and wine making in the Washington Township (Halley 1876; Thompson and West 1878; Wood 1883; Sandoval 1985). The financial panic that accompanied the end of the Gold Rush in 1853 brought this pioneering agricultural enterprise to an end (Hill 2000).

The Horner brothers and Beard subdivided and sold off most of their acreage after 1853. By the 1860s, the Irvington District contained numerous farms and ranches generally ranging in size from 40 to 400 acres (Thompson and West 1878; Sandoval 1985; Willard 1988). Miners returning from the gold fields and newly arrived immigrants began to settle in southern Alameda County in the 1850s. They sought a more secure livelihood as farmers and ranchers. The new increase in population also created a domestic market for agricultural products that had never existed before (Hill 2000).

Washington Corners and Irvington

When Alameda County was formed in 1853, the small settlement of Washington Corners (later to be renamed Irvington) already existed. The town's development over the next century and a half is best understood when viewed against the broader regional context of transportation networks and agricultural practices. Surface roads and railroads provided the major impetus to the town's growth. From its founding, it was situated at the crossroads of two historic roads, today known as Washington Boulevard and Fremont Boulevard. The older road (Washington Boulevard) dated back to the mission era and may have been the route of a former Indian trail. By the 1860s the road was called Washington Street and its western terminus was its intersection with Fremont Boulevard, the main road leading to the town of San Jose. The road to San Jose dated from the Gold Rush period. It ran southeasterly from Alvarado through Centerville to its intersection with Washington Street, where it turned south to San Jose (Hill 2000).

The area's agricultural economy remained vibrant for a century – from the Gold Rush until the intensive urbanization that began in the 1950s – and the rail line turned Irvington into an important entrepôt through which the district's agricultural products were shipped to market. Today the historic town retains one of several older residential and commercial enclaves within the modern urban environment of the City of Fremont.

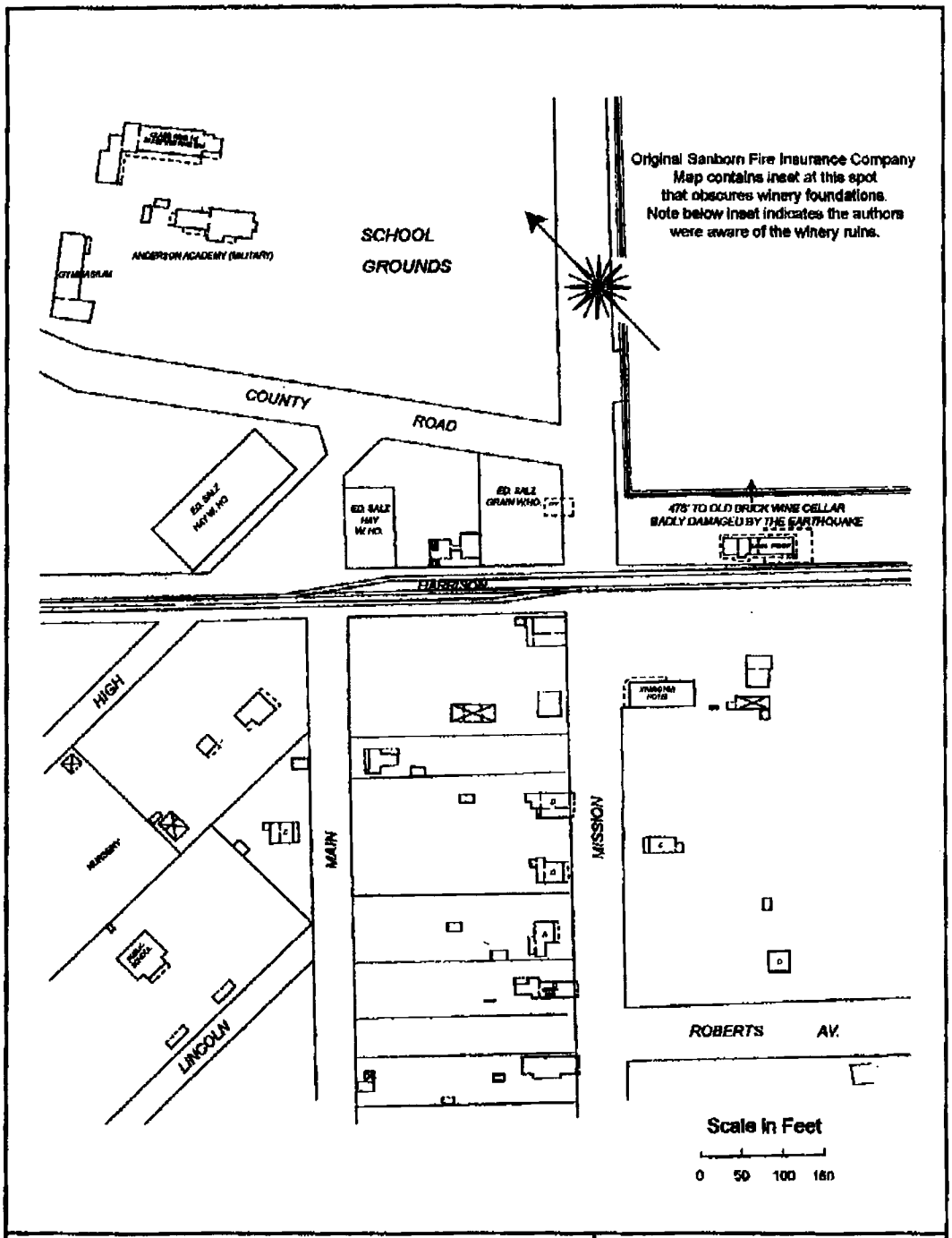
The earliest recorded habitation at the Washington Corners crossroads was a tavern and rest stop operated during the Gold Rush by two black men, whose names have not been documented. The settlement grew slowly but steadily in the decades following the Gold

Rush. Washington Corners prospered as a depot for shipping out produce and supplying goods and services to the surrounding countryside. The first general store and blacksmith shop were established in the 1850s. By 1880, the town had about 300 residents. The commercial district, centered on the crossroads, included several general stores and blacksmith shops, a hotel, several saloons, a butcher, a druggist, and a shoemaker. The town featured both a doctor and a lawyer. There was a grain-buying business and a large grain warehouse. A small private school opened in 1856, followed in 1862 by the town's first public school (the public schoolhouse was moved to Washington Corners from Centerville). The Odd Fellows lodge, organized in 1863, established a cemetery at the west edge of town in 1872. The first church, a Mormon chapel, was dedicated in 1867 (Hill 2000).

By the 1870s, several tracts had been subdivided around the crossroads, west of the train tracks. The largest of these (Walters Addition) comprised over fifty lots adjoining Bay Street on the south. In 1884 the name was changed to Irvington. This last name came about after the residents decided to rename the town "Irving" after the famous author Washington Irving (1783-1859). The Central Pacific Railroad erroneously printed material with the name of the town as Irvington, and the name stuck. 1884 was also the year that Juan Gallegos established his winery just east of town. A second large subdivision (Roberts Addition), with sixty lots, was created in 1889 south of Washington Street. No other major subdivision activity would occur in or around Irvington prior to the 1950s (Hill 2000).

Washington College circa 1877

Washington Corners became known by the 1870s as the cultural center of Washington Township. Washington College, the first institution of higher learning in southern Alameda County, opened in 1872 at the east edge of the town (on the opposite side of Washington Boulevard from the project area). In 1896 the college became Curtner's Seminary, a teaching college for women, and then later it was the Anderson Military Academy (which appears on a 1908 Sanborn Fire Insurance map of the area) (Figure 5). It was closed in 1914; the buildings were demolished in 1975 after being destroyed by fire (Hurley 1999). The township's first newspaper, *The Independent*, began publication in 1875 (Hill 2000). Literary and dramatic societies flourished.



1908 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map
Irvington, CA

Figure 5
Fremont Grade Separation Project
Fremont, CA

In 1887, three years after the town was renamed Irvington, the business district was damaged by fire. By 1897, the rebuilt commercial district consisted of twenty or so buildings clustered around the crossroads, including two general stores, two blacksmith shops, and a public hall. Most were one-story and two-story wood-frame structures. Two buildings – the Odd Fellows Lodge (1890) and the W.W. Hirsch Building (1889), also known as Clark's Hall – were two-story brick structures. A hotel and a saloon fronted on Washington Street near the train station (Hill 2000).

Irvington continued to serve the rural farming population throughout the first half of the twentieth century. Irvington grew slowly but steadily from the turn of the century up to the beginning of World War II. Between 1900 and 1930 its population doubled from about 500 to approximately 1,000 residents. By 1950, its population stood at 2,500 residents (Hill 2000). Irvington remained a shipment center for agricultural products; a supply center for farm equipment, feed, household goods, and building materials; and as a place to congregate. Farm families came to town to sell their products, shop, attend church, and participate in the activities of various clubs and organizations. Their children attended the town's grammar school.

Prior to World War II, the commercial district grew slightly and contained several dozen buildings by the 1930s. The town's first bank opened at one of the crossroads' corners in 1910, the first movie theater (Leal Theatre) opened in the early 1920s, and several automobile repair garages were in operation by the 1930s (Hill 2000). The two long blocks between the crossroads and the train tracks became more commercial in character.

Industry developed in Irvington as a consequence of the transportation infrastructure and agricultural economy. As the railroad carried agricultural products out of the area, it also brought in the goods and materials necessary to support the local economy. Farmers and ranchers utilized the roads to bring their products to town for processing, storage, or shipment, and returned home on these roads with goods purchased in town. The earliest industrial uses, dating back to the first decades of settlement, were warehouses for grain and hay, initially served by wagons and later directly by the railroad. The immense building of the Gallegos (officially known as the Palmdale) Winery stood near the railroad tracks from the 1880s until its destruction in the 1906 earthquake. By the 1920s, Irvington's industrial district near the railroad tracks included, in addition to several warehouses (Ed. Salz Inc.), a fruit-packing plant, an oil storage depot, a lumberyard (Tilden Lumber & Mill Co.), and a factory for hospital supplies (Reid Bros. Inc.). A remnant of this district, including the factory, survives (Thompson and West 1878; McCann and Hinkel 1937; Country Club 1950; Sandoval 1985; Hill 2000).

When the City of Fremont was incorporated in January 1956, with an estimated population of 22,400, its boundaries encompassed much of Washington Township

including the Irvington District. The opening of the Nimitz Freeway (originally Highway 17 and now Interstate Route 880) south to Fremont in 1957 spurred rapid population growth as farmland was supplanted by residential subdivisions and shopping malls. By 1960, Fremont's population had nearly doubled. The number of residents topped 100,000 in 1970, increasing to 150,000 by 1985 (Hill 2000). The city's population in 2002 was 208,680, the fourth highest in the Bay Area (City of Fremont 2003).

The Irvington District reflects these overall patterns of urban growth. The first large subdivisions appeared on the outskirts of the town in the 1950s. Today most of the surrounding area is solidly built up with single-family houses and multi-unit dwellings. The historic downtown district has been transformed since the 1950s by the construction of shopping malls and a large number of modern commercial buildings on the sites of historic structures. The town's older residential streets retain a fairly high degree of integrity (Greger 1966ff; Sandoval 1985; Holmes 1997; Hill 2000).

Major new commercial developments accompanied the development of the new residential subdivisions during the 1960s. The first regional shopping center in Fremont, the Fremont Hub, opened its doors in 1962. In 1964, the General Motors auto assembly plant began operation in Fremont, creating an enormous upsurge in the demand for housing in the immediate area. When BART was launched in the early 1970s, it became easier for people to live in Fremont and commute to San Francisco. This resulted in Fremont becoming one of the fastest growing cities in California in the 1970s and 1980s (Nolte 1987). The 1980s boom in new high technology industrial plant construction was accompanied by much new residential construction. Today Fremont is completely urbanized.

The Gallegos Winery

Don Juan Gallegos emigrated from Costa Rica to the United States in 1872, bringing both his and his wife's family with him. He was married to Donna Julia Montealegre, the daughter of Dr. Jose Maria Montealegre, who was the third president of Costa Rica. Juan and Julia had seven children: Adele, Jack, Robert, Teresa, Julia, Anita, and Sophy. The family held large parties and dances at their house and on the grounds. In 1897, for example, the family hosted the centennial celebration of Mission San Jose attended by an estimated 10,000 people (Holmes 1997).

In 1881, Gallegos purchased Elias Lyman Beard's ranch (Holmes 1997). That same year he began planting a 600-acre vineyard that eventually extended from Mission San Jose to Irvington (Berge & Freitas 1976). He remodeled the Beard house, planted more palm trees, and produced a garden he called Palmdale.

In May 1884, Gallegos began construction of a 47,000-ft^3 reservoir at Mission San Jose as a water supply for his winery. Soon thereafter the building of the Gallegos Winery got underway. Once erected, the winery stood over three stories high, 240 feet wide and 110 feet deep (Figure 6, Photo 1). Gallegos intentionally set his winery into a hillside so that wagons would be able to drive up to the third story and deliver the harvested grapes directly to the washing and processing stations. The winery also incorporated a spur of the SPRR tracks for direct access to the railroad (Figure 6, Photo 2). The winery was designed with an impressive landscape that included a large reflecting pool bordered by palm trees. The pool augmented the impressive winery facade (Figure 7, Photo 3). The winery was reported to be extremely profitable for at least four years, with sales totaling $1,000,000 per year.

When Gallegos died in 1905, the winery was defunct and the family no longer owned the vineyard lands. In the early 1900s prices for wine had fallen dramatically, and the entire vineyard had become infected with phylloxera, a type of plant lice that killed the vines. Gallegos moved his house, and sold all of his lands to local ranchers. Henry Lachman of the California Wine Association purchased the winery and garden estate in 1905 (Holmes 1997). In 1906, the great earthquake destroyed the winery (Figure 7, Photo 4).

RESULTS OF THE RECORDS AND LITERATURE SEARCH

Staff personnel at the California Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University, California, conducted two separate record searches in connection with the Fremont Grade Separation Project. In August 1999 a record search (File number 99-488) was conducted on behalf of the City of Fremont; and a second record search (File number 00-322) was conducted in April 2000 on behalf of WSA to identify the location of known cultural resource sites and previous archaeological surveys undertaken within a quarter-mile of the project area.

In addition to the NWIC record searches, WSA consulted other sources for information on potential cultural resources in the project area. These sources included the *City of Fremont Primary Historic Resources List* and *Secondary Historic Resources List*; *Historic Property Data File for Alameda County* (January, 2000); *National Register of Historic Places* (United States Department of Interior, 1991, and California Office of Historic Preservation updates to January, 2000), *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (CAL/OHP 1976), *California Historical Landmarks* (CAL/OHP 1990) and *California Points of Historical Interest* (1992). Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Irvington, California, (dated 1908 and 1926) were also examined.

Photo 1 Gallegos Winery circa late 1880s
(Durham 1906, Courtesy of Fremont Museum of Local History)

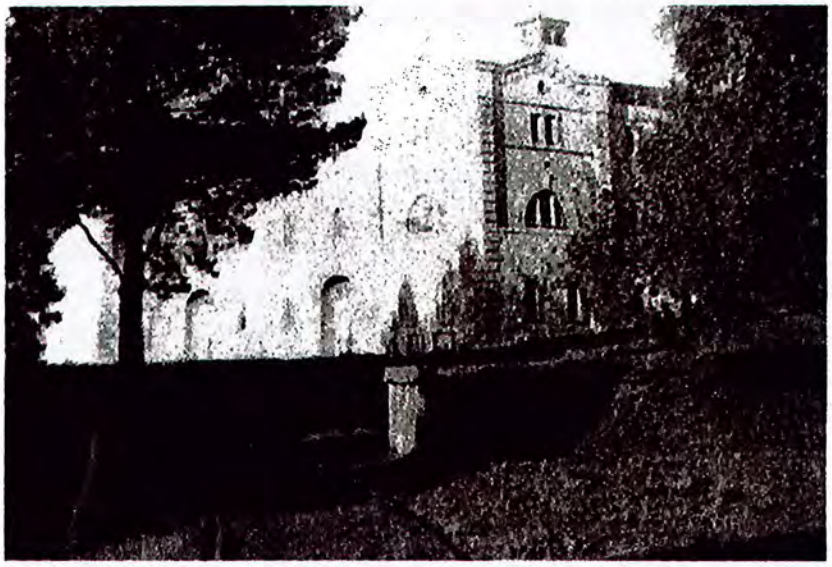


Photo 2 Southern Pacific spur running to winery
(Durham 1906, Courtesy of Fremont Museum of Local History)

Historic Pictures of the Gallegos Winery	Figure 6 Fremont Grade Separation Project Femont, CA

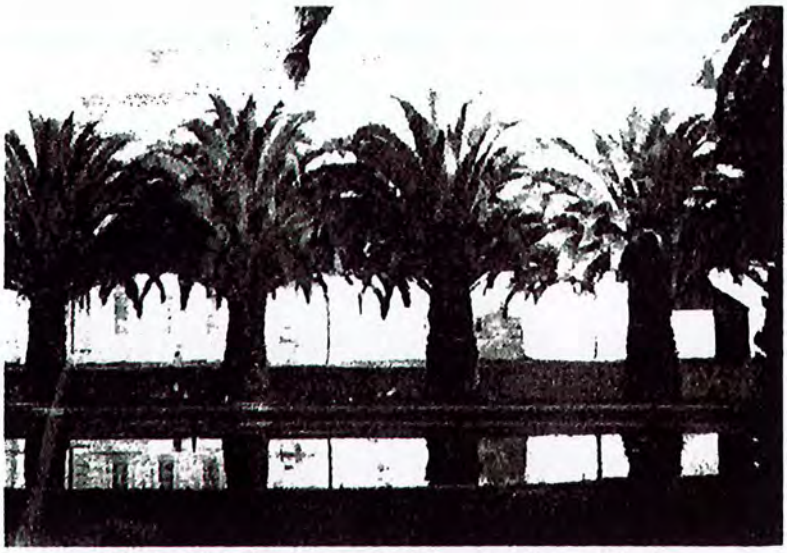


Photo 3 Reflecting pool with palms in semicircle
(Durham 1906, Courtesy of the Fremont Museum of Local History)

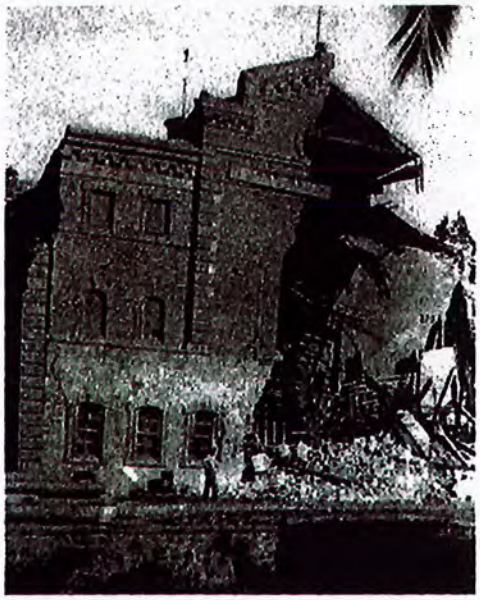


Photo 4 Winery in Ruins after 1906 Earthquake
(Durham 1906, Courtesy of the Fremont Museum of Local History)

Historic Photographs of the Gallegos Winery	Figure 7 Fremont Grade Separation Project Fremont, CA

The City of Fremont Development and Environmental Services Department provided *Metroscan* data on the buildings in the project's area of potential effect. The *Metroscan* date provides construction dates and other building and parcel information based on Alameda County Assessor Records.

Dr. Marjorie Dobkin (Ph.D. in Historical Geography, UC Berkeley) conducted archival research during November 2000 on the pre-1952 properties in the project area. Additional research focused on the history of the City of Fremont, particularly the Irvington District, for the historical overview.

WSA also consulted the following archives and libraries: Earth Science and Map Library, U.C. Berkeley; Fremont Museum of Local History; Local History Room of the Fremont Main Library; City of Fremont; and Alameda County Assessor's Office. Local Historian Phil Holmes and the Fremont Museum of Local History provided valuable assistance in the investigation of the historic background of individual properties in the project area. A number of current and past property owners and tenants were also interviewed regarding their knowledge of the history of these properties.

Previous Cultural Resource Surveys

A review of the records and literature on file at NWIC indicated that no prehistoric (Ohlone) or historic cultural resources sites had been recorded in the proposed project area. Five archaeological investigations have addressed a total of approximately thirty percent of the project area (Chavez and Hupman 1990; Chavez, Hupman and Woodbridge 1991; Chavez, Woodbridge, and Hupman 1988; Melandry 1981; Melandry and Bliss 1980). The Office of Historic Preservation's Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for Alameda County does not list any properties in the project area.

In addition to these surveys, WSA directed two additional surveys in the project area. In April 2000 WSA Senior Archaeologist Carrie D. Wills conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the entire project area to evaluate potential project impacts on cultural resources (WSA 2002). She inspected the project area for prehistoric sites, looking for such indicators as obsidian or chert flakes; ground stone implements; and patches of dark, friable (midden) soils containing charcoal, shell fragments, and bone. She also assessed the project area for the occurrence of historic sites, which could be represented by standing brick and wooden structures, old foundations, and debris such as scattered historic glass, metal, ceramics, and wood.

On October 25 and November 7, 2000, architectural historian Ward Hill (2000) completed a detailed architectural history survey of the structures in the project area for

WSA. The architectural survey resulted in additional archival research into the historic background of the project area.

Known Cultural Resources within the Project Area

Gallegos Winery Ruins in May 2003

No prehistoric cultural resources have been observed in any of the surveys conducted in the project area. One historic site, locally known as the Gallegos Winery, was noted during the 2000 WSA survey of the project area. The remains of the winery stand on BART-owned property at the southeast corner of the intersection of Washington Boulevard and Osgood Road (Refer to Figure 3). The winery site features historic debris, a historic landscape, and remnants of the winery walls and foundations. The principal ruins are currently surrounded by a chain link fence, although portions of the site are outside the fencing. The latter include a western foundation or retaining wall and six palm trees arranged in a semicircle that were part of the original landscaping of the winery.

Six Historic Winery Palm Trees

Thirteen other historic properties were subsequently identified in the project area for the Irvington Grade Separation Project. Hill (2000) recorded six pre-1952 buildings in the project area respectively located at 3390, 3623, 3630, 3672, 3734, and 3769 Washington Boulevard. The six Pre-1952 properties included five buildings and the landscaping at the northeast corner of Driscoll Road and Washington Boulevard. The properties in the project area were evaluated under the criteria of the California Register of Historical Resources. DPR 523 forms (Primary and Building, Structure & Objects forms) were completed for the six pre-1952 properties in the project area. 3734 Washington Boulevard, an early blacksmith shop, was considered to possibly be eligible for the California Register because of its significant association with the history of agriculture in Fremont. The other five pre-1952 properties did not appear to meet criteria for eligibility for the California Register. 3769 Washington Boulevard is included in the

City of Fremont list of Secondary Historic Resources. The seven post-1952 buildings in the project area – all modern office, retail or auto related uses – do not appear to be eligible for the California Register.

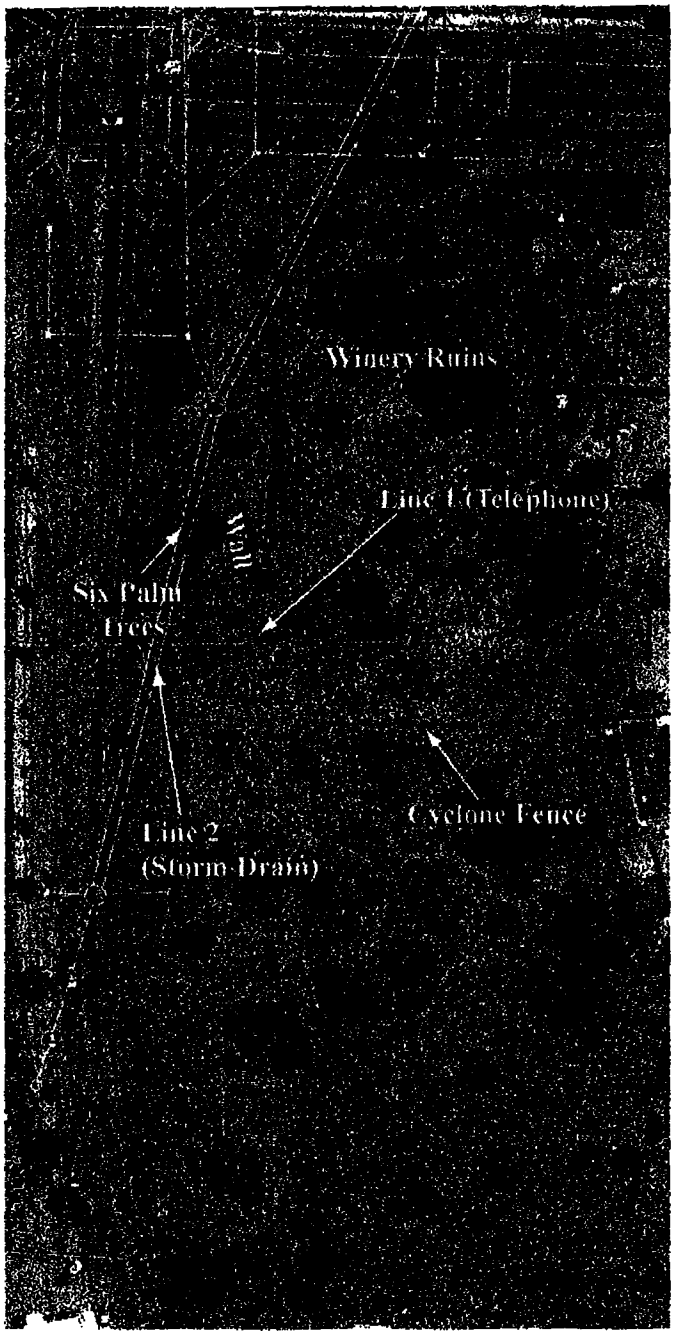
MAGNETIC INVESTIGATION AT THE GALLEGOS WINERY SITE

J R Associates of San Jose, California, completed a geophysical investigation of the Gallegos Winery site on May 5, 2003. Due to the nature of the site, a magnetic investigation was considered to offer the best technique for detecting subsurface features and objects. A Geometrics proton precession magnetometer was used to collect magnetic data at the site; the data were then downloaded to a computer and contoured. The data were collected along ten-foot intervals within the northwest portion of the project, where the maximum extent of subsurface impact was to occur.

Although a large number of magnetic anomalies were detected by the survey, all of them appeared to be the result of surface metal and buried utilities. The surface metal included a cyclone fence, power poles, electric boxes, and water valves. The buried utilities were located along the eastern edge of Osgood Road. The survey detected no magnetic indications of a building foundation with rebar or wire reinforcement. The survey could not determine if a non-reinforced foundation was present or not. The full report of the magnetic investigation is presented in Appendix A of this report.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AT THE GALLEGOS WINERY SITE

WSA conducted a subsurface test excavation program at the Gallegos Winery site to determine the presence, extent, and importance of buried cultural deposits within the area of impact. The area of potential impact consists of two separate utility lines that will be trenched through the winery location during project construction (Figure 8). Line 1 (orange) represents a proposed underground telephone line; while line 2 (yellow) shows the location of a proposed storm drain line. Testing consisted of both manual (shovel probe) and mechanical (augering) excavation techniques meant to recover evidence of land uses and activities (e.g., foundations, privies, trash deposits, structural features, etc.) associated with the Gallegos Winery, and to investigate the possibility that prehistoric materials are present. The shovel probes were limited to line 1, and all augering was conducted in line 2. The information gathered from the testing program was sufficient to characterize adequately any existing cultural deposits. The methods and results of the testing program are described below.



Aerial Photograph
with Project Utilities Superimposed

Figure 8
Fremont Grade Separation Project
Fremont, CA

Field Methods

Shovel Probes

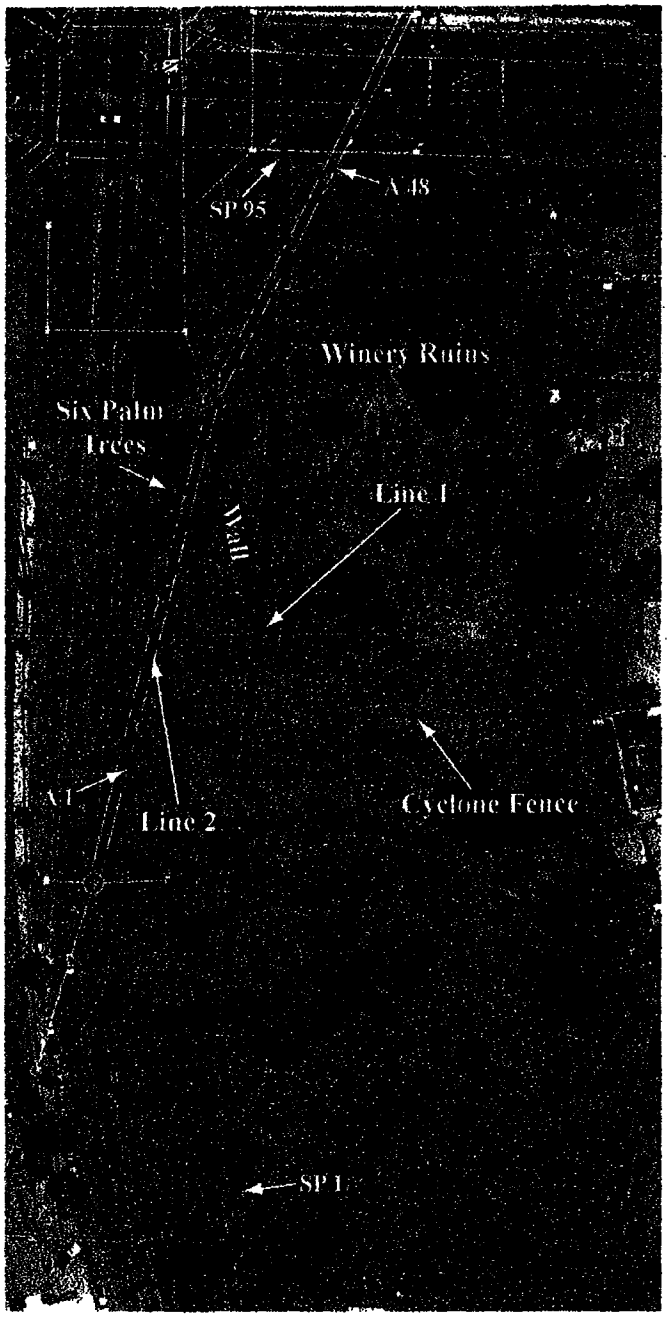
A crew of four WSA archaeologists excavated shovel probes (SP) from May 5-12, 2003, to test for cultural materials or features along the proposed telephone line. The WSA crew included Allen Estes, David Jung, Robin Stephenson, and Adam Marlow. GPS coordinates for each SP location were generated by WSA archaeologist Kyle Kearney using a handheld Trimble$_{TM}$ GeoXT GPS receiver.

The width of the trench for the proposed telephone line is 36 inches, and the depth is 30 inches. The line will be trenched across the entire length of the property in a north-south direction. WSA archaeologists used an aerial photograph with the location of the telephone line superimposed on it in orange to plot the line on the ground. It was staked along its estimated center line, with a stake placed at 15-foot intervals. Two shovel probes were excavated within each 15-foot interval (i.e., between every two stakes) along the center line. Each shovel probe was approximately 20 inches^2 (50 cm^2) and was dug to a depth of 30 inches (76 cm) or to a clear cultural layer. All soils and sediments were screened through one-quarter-inch wire mesh. All cultural materials were noted, and only diagnostic artifacts were kept for analysis. The shovel probes were started at the southern limit of the property at the location of SP 1 and continued until the northern limit of the line was reached (i.e., at Washington Boulevard). All SPs were numbered in sequential order from south to north. A total of 95 shovel probes were completed (Figure 9).

Auger Bores

A crew of four WSA archaeologists conducted auger bores (A) from May 13-16, 2003, to test the presence of cultural materials and features along the proposed storm drain line. The WSA crew included Allen Estes, David Jung, Robin Stephenson, and Adam Marlow. GPS coordinates for each auger location were generated by WSA archaeologist Kyle Kearney using a handheld Trimble$_{TM}$ GeoXT GPS receiver.

The width of the proposed storm drain trench is ten feet, and the depth is eight feet. The proposed trench line diagonally crosses the northwest quadrant of the winery location. WSA archaeologists used an aerial photograph with the location of the storm drain line superimposed on it in yellow to plot the line on the ground. The line was then staked along its estimated center line, with a stake placed at 15-foot intervals. Auger bore positions were placed in a zigzag pattern along the staked center line. Auger 1 was placed approximately 1 m to the right of the first stake; Auger 2 was placed half way between the first two stakes; Auger 3 was place approximately 1 m to left of the second stake; Auger 4 was placed half way between stake 2 and 3; and Auger 5 was



Aerial Photograph with Superimposed Auger Bore and Shovel Probe Locations

Figure 9
Fremont Grade Separation Project
Fremont, CA

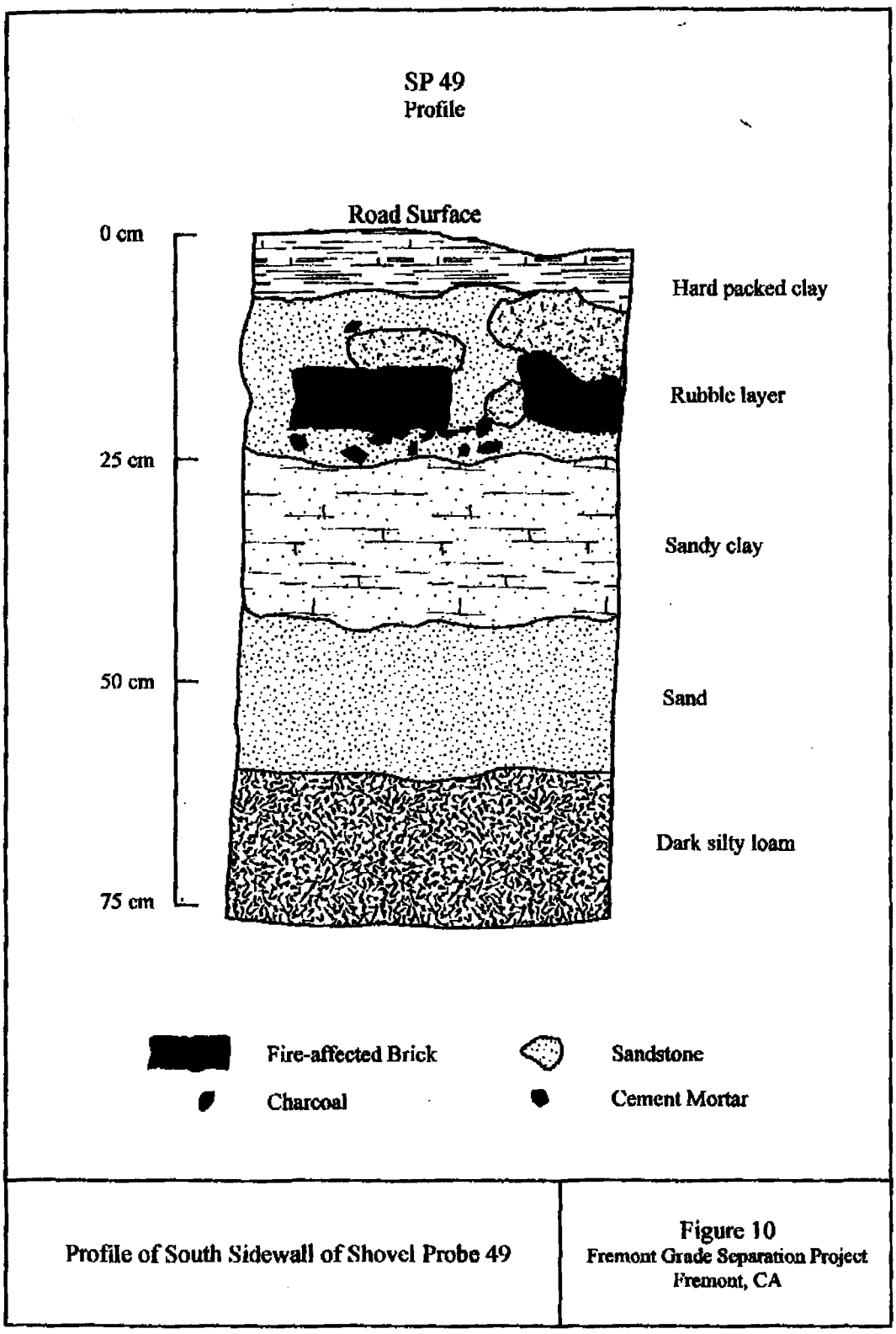
placed approximately 1 m to the right of stake 3. This pattern was continued along the entire length of the staked center line, except where obstacles (e.g., cyclone fence, trees, etc.) had to be avoided. Each auger bore was drilled with a six-inch diameter auger bit (powered by a gas engine) to a depth of 120 cm (approximately four feet). Auger bores were drilled in 30-cm levels. At the bottom of each level, the bore hole was cleaned and all sediments were screened through one-quarter-inch wire mesh before drilling the next level. All cultural materials were noted, and only diagnostic artifacts were kept for analysis. The crew originally marked a total of 48 auger bore positions (starting with A1 at the point where Line 2 entered the project area from Osgood Road and ending where the line entered Washington Boulevard) (Refer to Figure 9). Of this total, only 17 auger bores could be completed. Most of the auger bore locations were inaccessible to the auger rig due to the steepness of the terrain.

Results of the Archaeological Testing

Shovel Probes

Shovel probes 1-48 were located along the southern half of the proposed telephone line. Results from these SPs showed that this portion of the area was covered by a layer of modern debris probably deposited after the roadway (Osgood Road) was repaved. Although the date of the repaving is unknown, it probably occurred within the last two decades. The debris layer varied in depth from 40 to 55 cm. It contained a large quantity of discarded road material, mainly broken chunks of asphalt (6-7 cm thick) and road base gravels. A large quantity of assorted modern trash was also observed on the ground surface and throughout this layer. Small quantities of historic debris (e.g., brick, square-cut nails, and a few bottle fragments) were also observed. Below this layer, down to 76 cm, was a dark brown, silty clay loam, which represents the ground surface and topsoil at the time the road debris was deposited. This layer contained very little cultural material, primarily building material consisting of small fragments of brick, mortar, and sandstone. A comparison of these building materials with materials still observable in the winery ruins showed that they were used in the construction of the Gallegos Winery, and were likely deposited in the area after its destruction.

Shovel probes 49 and 50 were placed in the middle of a dirt roadway that crosses the project area. The roadway cuts through the area and is at a lower elevation. In both shovel probes, a brick-and-sandstone rubble layer was encountered 9-25 cm below the compacted road surface (Figure 10). This layer contains building materials associated with the Gallegos Winery structure and may have been deposited at or shortly after the time of its destruction. Below this layer were sterile layers of clay and sand. These were the only two SPs where a cultural layer specifically associated with the winery's destruction was encountered.



Profile of South Sidewall of Shovel Probe 49

Figure 10
Fremont Grade Separation Project
Fremont, CA

Shovel probes 51-95 were located in the northern half of the project area. Of these shovel probes, 55-88 were located inside the Gallegos Winery structural footprint. Cultural materials were encountered primarily in the upper 40 cm of the shovel probes. These materials consisted mainly of brick, mortar, and sandstone debris, with an assortment of other modern and historic materials intermixed (e.g., glass, ceramic, iron, plastic, and paper). Below this level, only sterile sediments were encountered.

Results of the shovel probe tests indicate that the proposed trenching of the telephone line would not impact any intact cultural levels or any buried historic features.

Auger Bores

Auger bores 1-11 were located along the western edge of the project area, almost parallel to Osgood Rd. They were in an area of significant disturbance due to road and utility line construction. Modern debris was found down to 90 cm (A6, A8, and A11). Some historic materials appeared to be intermixed, as fragments of building materials associated with the winery (brick, sandstone, and mortar) were found in all of the levels down to 90 cm. Although the lowest level (91-120 cm) appeared to be sterile, a small quantity of cultural material was found below 90 cm, primarily small fragments of brick, sandstone, and glass (n=3). It is difficult to know if these items occurred in the deepest level because they fell from the side of the auger hole or were carried down to the lower level through a process of bioturbation (i.e., rodent burrowing or worm sorting).

Auger bores 17-19 were located just south of a semicircular arrangement of six palm trees that once formed the border of a reflecting pool associated with the winery. The results of the auger bores show that this area has also been highly disturbed, with modern debris observed in level 4 (91-120 cm) of A18. Modern and historic materials (primarily fragments of building materials) were intermixed throughout the auger bore levels.

Auger bores 34-36 (A34-36) were located just northeast of the same six historic palm trees. This area lies at a higher grade just inside the winery footprint. Materials observed in the auger bore back dirt were exclusively historic (with the possible exception of one piece of clear glass), and all of them were fragments of building material associated with the winery. This area appeared to be less impacted by road construction. Sediments below 60 cm also appeared to be sterile.

Results of the auger bore tests indicate that trenching along the proposed sewer line will likely not impact any intact cultural levels, with the possible exception of the area immediately around the six palm trees that bordered the winery's reflecting pool. However, no evidence of the pool was encountered in the auger bore testing.

Artifact Analysis

Twenty-three diagnostic historic artifacts were recovered during shovel probe excavations. Five of these were iron, square-cut nails and fifteen were iron, chisel-pointed "boat" spikes. The chronological range for square-cut nails spans 1830 to 1890, and this type of "boat" spike was in use from 1850 to the early 1900s (Berge 1980).

In addition to the iron artifacts, fragments of a Pepsi-Cola bottle, a Vaseline jar, and a complete Bayer Aspirin bottle were found. Two fragments of a clear Pepsi-Cola bottle have sections of a distinctive red and white painted label. This type of painted color label became popular between 1932 and 1934 (Pollard 1993; Berge 1980), which dates the bottle to some time after 1932. Three fragments of an embossed, amber Vaseline jar were found in SP3. The embossment reads, "VASEL[INE]/[...]ESEBR[...]." The bottle has a screw finish that dates it to post-1908, at which time the manufacturer replaced the cork finish with a threaded cap (Fike 1987). The small, clear, flask-shaped aspirin bottle was found on the surface. It is embossed on both sides of the bottle: the left side reads, "THE BAYER"; and the right, "COMPANY DIV." On the base of the bottle is an Owens Illinois Glass mark with "12" embossed to the left of the mark, "7" to the right, and "4" below it. Owens began using this mark in 1929 (Toulouse 1971), dating the bottle to after that year.

Only the iron artifacts can be dated to the time that the Gallegos Winery was in operation. The glass artifacts all post-date the winery's destruction in 1906.

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATION

According to historical documents, the land on which the Gallegos Winery was built was used primarily for grazing prior to the winery's construction in 1885. After the winery's destruction in 1906, the land remained undeveloped (as the standing ruins of the winery attest) in spite of the intense urbanization of the area. Although BART has proposed a station at the winery location, there are no immediate plans for its construction. Only the roadways and residential area that immediately adjoin the winery land have in any way kept up with the urbanization of the Irvington District. If cultural material dating to before 1885 had been found below the winery remains, that would be evidence of land use not otherwise attested to in the historical documents; any material found that dates to after 1906 represents discard (e.g., primarily roadside trash) or debris from the collapsed structure of the winery.

A reasonable interpretation of the on-site cultural deposits can be made from the data recovered during the manual (shovel probes) and mechanical (auger) testing conducted at the Gallegos Winery in May 2003. The shovel probes indicate that the southern half of the project area is covered by a relatively thick layer (40-55 cm) of redeposited road

material and modern debris. Below this is the layer of topsoil that was buried at the time the road material was piled here. Very little cultural material was observed in the lower layer, which consisted primarily of small fragments of building material associated with the winery (i.e., brick, sandstone, and mortar fragments). Nothing that might date to earlier than the winery was observed. The northern half of the project area was covered by a layer of dark loamy soil (about 40 cm thick), which contained only fragments of historic building material from the winery. The levels below this appeared to be culturally sterile. The results of the 95 shovel probes indicate that project construction should not impact any subsurface cultural materials or historic features (e.g., building foundations). The absence of the large quantity of brick rubble that the demolition of the winery buildings would have produced indicates that at some point the site was cleared of rubble. It may have been quarried over the years for its building material.

The results of the auger bores also proved to be negative. They showed that along the northwestern portion of the project area there are no significant intact subsurface cultural levels. At 90 cm the auger bores reached culturally sterile sediments; above this layer, fragments of modern and historic materials were intermixed, indicating that this area is highly disturbed with Osgood Road construction materials and underground utilities buried along the eastern edge of the road. Although the immediate vicinity of the historic palm trees along Osgood Road was not accessible to the auger rig (the auger bores could not get closer than ten feet to the locations of the trees), it appears that no significant remains of the reflecting pool except the trees themselves exist. Since no pool remains were observed, they may have been removed during road or utility work along Osgood Road or they may simply be buried. However, archaeological monitoring during the construction of the storm drain is recommended as a mitigation measure because of the possibility that portions of the pool or other features remain buried beneath the modern surface. The excavation of the storm drain trench will remove a considerable quantity of dirt, and a qualified archaeologist shall be present to redirect construction activities and document any pool remains or other features that might be uncovered.

The on-site magnetic survey conducted by J P Associates basically confirmed the results of the WSA testing program. No substantial subsurface features were indicated except for utility lines along Osgood Road. All of the magnetic anomalies appear to have come from surface metal. The possibility of subsurface features appears to be unlikely.

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APPENDIX A

Archival Photographs of the Gallegos Winery

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Photo GW-1: Looking north along Osgood Road toward Washington Blvd., along the west side of the site.

Photo GW-2: A view to the north showing the winery ruins at right, from atop the south wall.

Photo GW-3: Ruined vaults at south end of site, looking to the east.

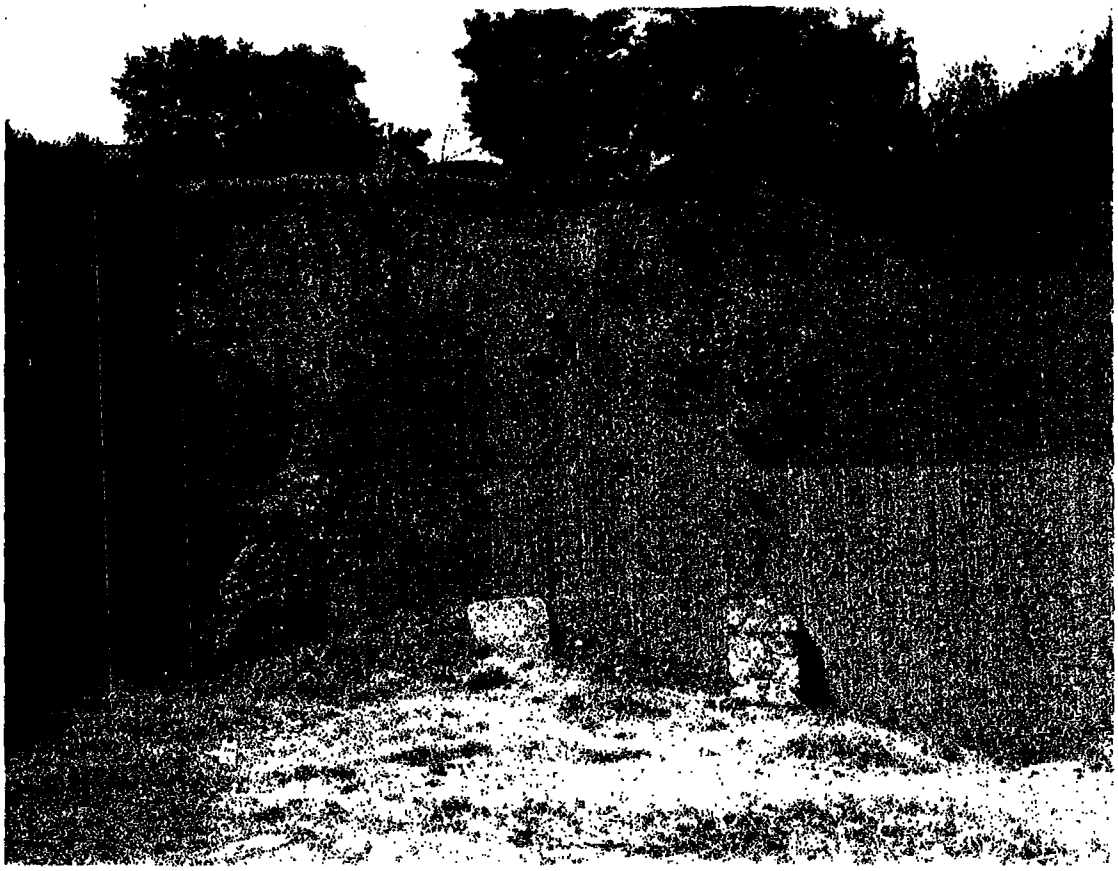
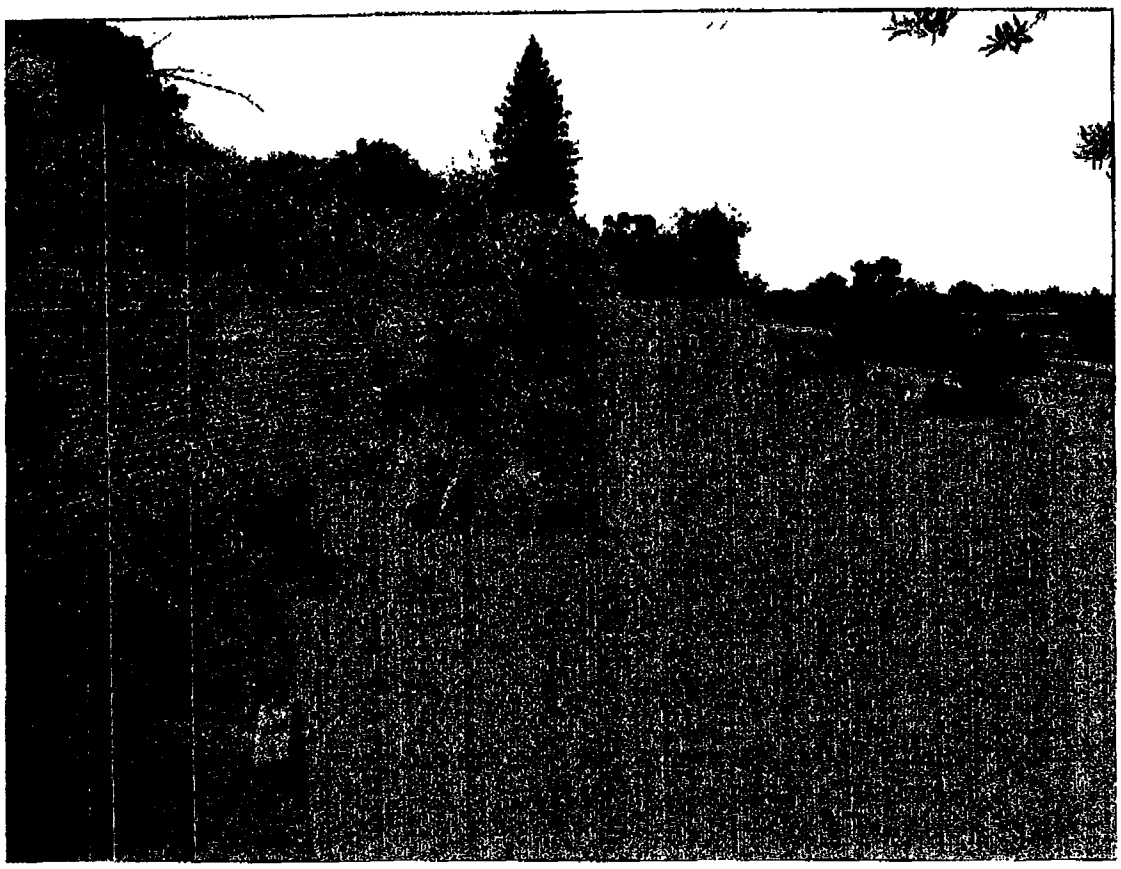


Photo GW-4: A brick arch in a vault near the center of the east wall.



GW-5: Overview to the south from atop the north wall.