

CULTURAL RESOURCE REPORT AND IMPACTS ASSESSMENT FOR THE SUNNYVALE HERITAGE PARK MUSEUM EXPANSION PROJECT, SUNNYVALE, SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The Sunnyvale Historical Society and Museum Association proposes to expand the exhibition space at the Sunnyvale Heritage Park Museum by approximately 1,600 square feet within the Orchard Heritage Park at 570 East Remington Drive, Sunnyvale, California (Project). Three possible locations on the property were identified for the new exhibition space, with the preferred location being on the rear (southwest side) of the museum building. The expansion at this preferred location, as proposed, would require the removal of three to four apricot trees and has the potential to affect up to 10 apricot trees. It is unlikely that direct removal of the balance (six to seven) trees would be needed, but it is likely that some trimming would occur. It is also possible that the placement of the addition may affect the productivity of the adjacent trees.

The Sunnyvale Historical Society and Museum Association designated the Heritage Orchard Park in 1997; however, the property is not listed in the City of Sunnyvale Heritage Resources Inventory as a Heritage Resource, Heritage Tree, or as a Local Landmark (City of Sunnyvale 2020). This cultural resource report provides background research, recordation, and evaluation of the orchard to determine if it meets the criteria as a historical resource under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and provides an impacts assessment if the proposed Project would result in a substantial adverse change to historical resources.

PaleoWest was contracted by Kimley-Horn & Associates, Inc., to complete a cultural resource report and impacts assessment for the Project in compliance with CEQA. The City of Sunnyvale is the CEQA lead agency.

A literature review and records search were conducted at the Northwest Information Center. The results from the information center indicated that one cultural resource investigation was conducted within the Project area, but no previously recorded cultural resources were in the Project area. Within the 0.25-mile search radius, four cultural resource investigations were previously conducted, and three historic-age properties were within the study area. The Northwest Information Center search did not identify any archaeological sites or historical built environment resources within the Project area.

An intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area was conducted by PaleoWest on February 5, 2021. During the field survey, the Orchard Heritage Park and buildings and structures exteriors were photographed and recorded on a Department of Parks and Recreation 523 series forms. Orchard Heritage Park at 570 East Remington Drive, Sunnyvale, was evaluated for historical significance by applying the criteria of the California Register of Historical Resources and the City of Sunnyvale Heritage Resource Evaluation criteria using the pedestrian survey and information acquired through background research.

PaleoWest recommends Orchard Heritage Park not eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources because it lacks sufficient historic integrity; however, the Orchard Heritage Park is recommended eligible as a City of Sunnyvale Heritage Resource under Criteria a, b, and j. Therefore, Orchard Heritage Park is considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. The proposed Project to construct a 1,600-square-foot addition on the southwest side of the Sunnyvale Heritage Park Museum that would require the removal of three to four trees, potentially removing up to six or seven trees, and could affect up to 10 apricot trees (e.g., by trimming); the proposed Project would not result in a *substantial adverse change* to the historical resource.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Sunnyvale Historical Society and Museum Association proposes to expand the exhibition space at the Sunnyvale Heritage Park Museum by approximately 1,600 square feet within the Orchard Heritage Park at 570 East Remington Drive, Sunnyvale, California (Project). PaleoWest was contracted by Kimley-Horn & Associates, Inc., to complete a cultural resource report and impacts assessment for the Project in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Sunnyvale (City) is the CEQA lead agency.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Project is within the city of Sunnyvale, Santa Clara County, California (Figure 1-1). The Project area encompasses approximately 13 acres on the southern half of Assessor Parcel Number 211-24-042 within the Cupertino, California, 1980, 7.5-minute, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle, Township 7 South, Range 2 West, Section 1, Mount Diablo Base Meridian (Figure 1-2). The project area is within the larger 33-acre city-owned Sunnyvale Community Center property with buildings and grounds are to the north of the driveway that defines the project area. The project area is bound by Manet Drive to the west, Crescent Avenue to the south, Michelangelo Drive to the east, and by a long two-lane paved driveway to the north, connecting Manet and Michelangelo Drives (Figure 1-3). The 13-acre project area is comprised of an approximately 10-acre apricot orchard, a relocated circa 1918 barn, a 2008 reconstructed circa 1851 house used as a museum, a 2001 outdoor interpretive exhibit structure with a concrete amphitheater, and temporary canopy structures (Figure 1-4).

The Project involves removal of three to four apricot trees, with the potential to remove up to six or seven trees. The Project has the potential to affect up to 10 apricot trees for a proposed 1,600-square-foot addition to the south side of the museum building within the Orchard Heritage Park.



Figure 1-1. Project vicinity map.

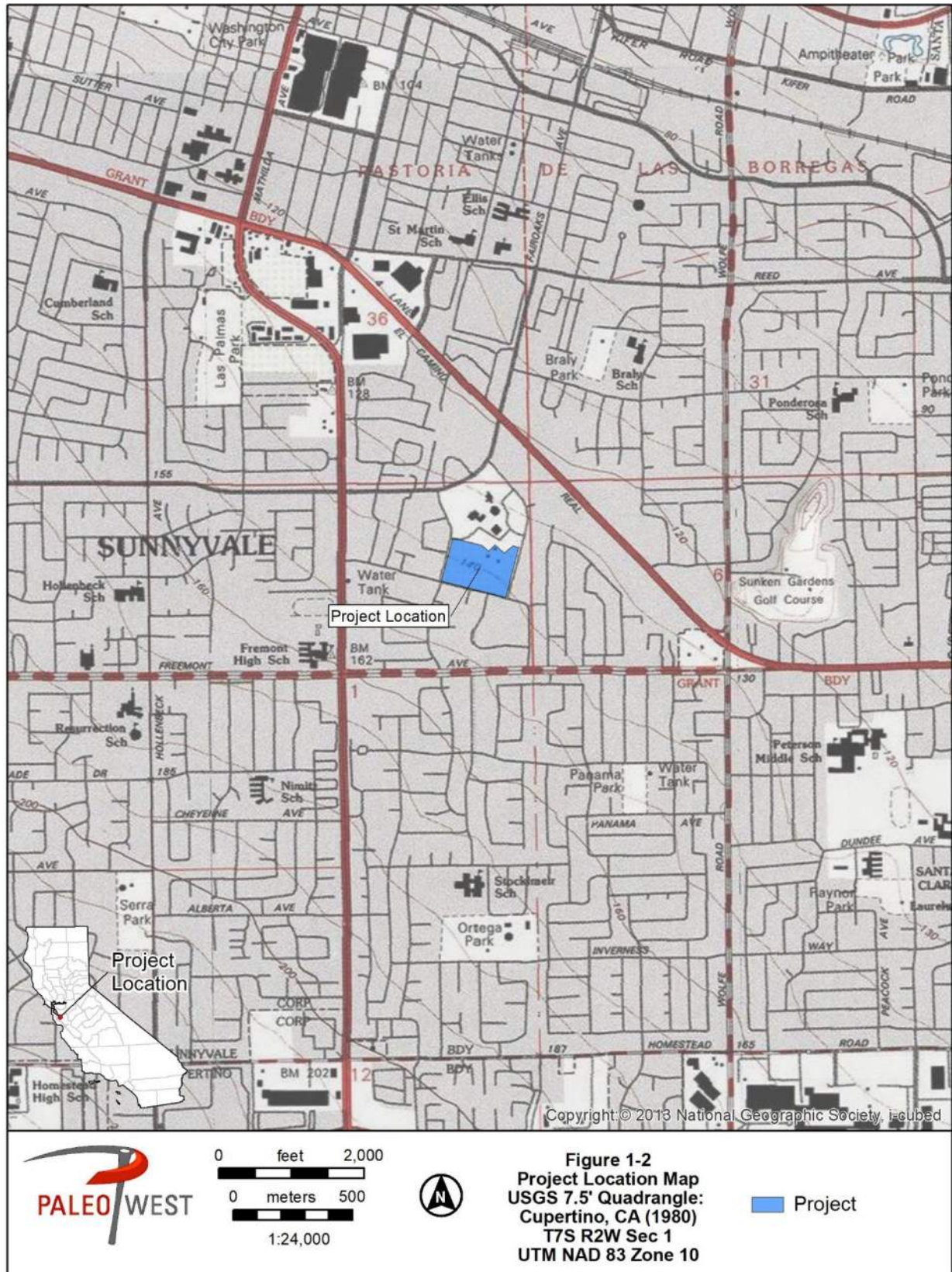


Figure 1-2. Project location map.



Figure 1-3. Project area map.

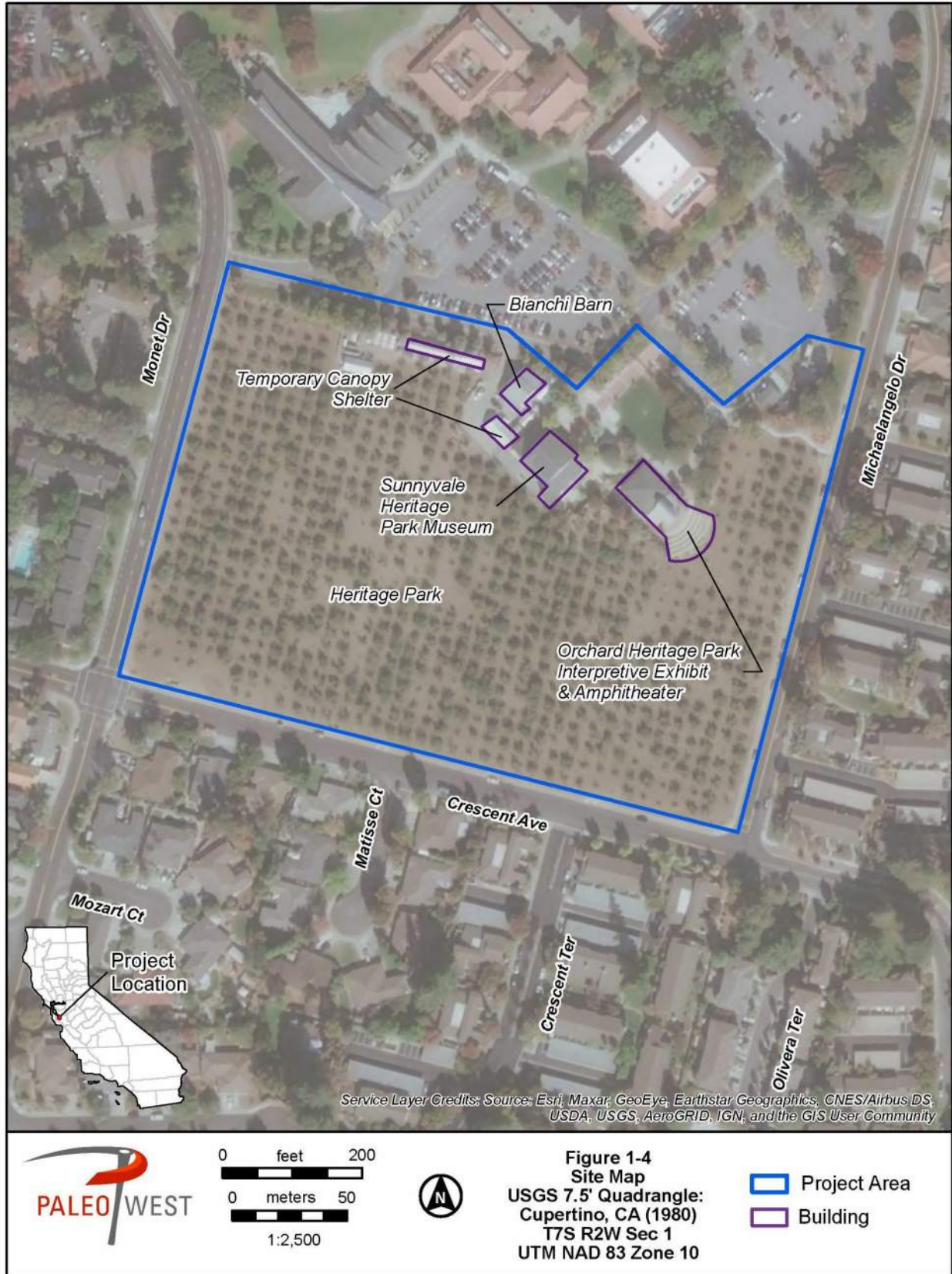


Figure 1-4. Site map.

2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

2.1 STATE - CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

The proposed Project is subject to compliance with the CEQA, as amended. Compliance with CEQA statutes and guidelines requires both public and private projects with financing or approval from a public agency to assess the Project's impact on cultural resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2 and 21084 and California Code of Regulations 10564.5). The first step in the process is to identify cultural resources that may be impacted by the Project and then determine whether the resources are "historically significant" resources.

CEQA defines historically significant resources as "resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources [CRHR]" (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1). Eligibility for listing buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts (i.e., resources) in the CRHR rests on twin factors of historic significance and integrity. A resource must have both significance and integrity to be considered eligible. Loss of integrity, if sufficiently great, will overwhelm the historic significance a resource may possess and render it ineligible. Likewise, a resource can have complete integrity, but if it lacks significance, it must also be considered ineligible. Historic significance is judged by applying the CRHR criteria, identified as Criteria 1 through 4. The CRHR criteria are as follows:

Criterion 1: associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history of the cultural heritage of California or the United States

Criterion 2: associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history;

Criterion 3: embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values;

Criterion 4: has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

The CRHR guidelines state that historical resources eligible for listing on the CRHR must meet one of the criteria of significance and retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance, but historical resources that have been rehabilitated or restored may be evaluated for listing. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a resource is proposed for eligibility. Alterations over time to a resource or historic changes in its use may themselves have historical, cultural, or architectural significance. It is possible that historical resources may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), but they may still be eligible for listing on the CRHR. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the CRHR if it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

2.1.1 California Environmental Quality Act Impacts Criteria

15064.5. Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archeological and Historical Resources

- a) For purposes of this section, the term "historical resources" shall include the following:
 - 1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations, Section 4850 et seq.).
 - 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
 - 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. 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 Historical Resources (Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations, 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 important 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 in prehistory or history.
 - 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

- b) A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.
 - 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
 - 2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - A. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
 - B. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
 - C. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

2.2 LOCAL – CITY OF SUNNYVALE HERITAGE PRESERVATION

The City has its own local evaluation criteria for identification of potentially historically significant cultural resources. The criteria are discussed below.

2.2.1 19.96.050. Criteria for Evaluation and Nomination of Heritage Resources

Any improvement, building, portion of buildings, structures, signs, features, sites, scenic areas, views, vistas, places, areas, landscapes, trees, or other natural objects or objects of scientific, aesthetic, educational, political, social, cultural, architectural, or historical significance can be designated a heritage resource by the city council and any area within the city may be designated a heritage resource district by the city council pursuant to provisions of this chapter if it meets the Criteria of the National Register of Historic Places, or one or more of the following:

- a) It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic engineering, architectural, or natural history;
- b) It is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history;

- c) It embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
- d) It is representative of the work of a notable builder, designer, or architect;
- e) It contributes to the significance of an historic area, being a geographically definable area possessing a concentration of historic or scenic properties or thematically related grouping of properties which contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically or by plan or physical development;
- f) It has a unique location or singular physical characteristic or is a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the city of Sunnyvale;
- g) It embodies elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship that represents a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation;
- h) It is similar to other distinctive properties, sites, areas, or objects based on a historic, cultural, or architectural motif;
- i) It reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, particular transportation modes, or distinctive examples of park or community planning;
- j) It is one of the few remaining examples in the city, region, state, or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historic type or specimen;
- k) With respect to a local landmark, it is significant in that the resource materially benefits the historical character of a neighborhood or area, or the resource in its location represents an established and familiar visual feature of the community or city;
- l) With respect to a local landmark district, a collective high integrity of the district is essential to the sustained value of the separate individual resources;
- m) With respect to a designated landmark and designated landmark district, the heritage resource shall meet Criteria of the National Register of Historical Places, which are incorporated by reference into this chapter (City 2021).

3 RESEARCH METHODS

The following is a summary of the records search, archival research, and additional sources of information reviewed for the project.

3.1 NORTHWEST INFORMATION CENTER RECORDS SEARCH

On behalf of PaleoWest, the staff of the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University conducted a records search (File No. 20-1245) of the California Historical Resources Information System and provided the results on February 1, 2021. This records search included the Project area and a 0.25-mile radius around the Project area, collectively termed the study

area. The objective of this records search was to identify prehistoric or historic-age cultural resources that have been recorded within the study area during prior cultural resource investigations.

The Northwest Information Center search included a review of all recorded sites and cultural resource reports on file for the specified area. The results from the Northwest Information Center indicated that one cultural resource investigation was conducted within the Project area, but no previously recorded cultural resources were within the Project area. Within the 0.25-mile search radius, four cultural resource investigations were previously conducted, and three historic-age properties were identified within the study area. The Northwest Information Center search did not identify any archaeological sites or historical built environment resources within the Project area. See Table 3-1 and Table 3-2 for summary of previous investigations and recorded cultural resources. A copy of the records search results confirmation is included in Appendix A.

Table 3-1. Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

| Report No. | Author(s) | Year | Title | Company/Agency | Fieldwork |
|--|--|------|---|------------------------------------|-----------|
| In Project Area | | | | | |
| S-004239 | Joseph C. Winter and Robert J. Jackson | 1974 | Archaeological Resources of the Proposed Community Center Park Addition - Sunnyvale | — | Yes |
| In 0.25-mile Study Area (0.25-mile radius) | | | | | |
| S-023631 | Melinda Peak and Ann Peak | 2000 | Cultural Resource Overview for the AT&T San Jose Build, Cities of Redwood City and San Jose, San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties | Peak & Associates, Inc. | Yes |
| S-023651 | April Halberstadt, Franklin Maggi, and Leslie A. G. Dill | 2000 | Historical and Architectural Evaluation for an Existing Single Family Residential Building, Located at 428 Crescent Avenue, Sunnyvale, California | Dill Design Group | Yes |
| S-024243 | Robert R. Cartier | 2001 | Historical Evaluation of the Structure at 1311 Dunnock Way in the City of Sunnyvale | Archaeological Resource Management | Yes |
| S-024251 | Amber Engle | 2001 | Historical and Architectural Evaluation for an Existing Single Family Residential Building Located at 448 Crescent Avenue, Sunnyvale, California | Dill Design Group | Yes |

3.1.1 Previously Identified Cultural Resources

The three cultural resources within the 0.25-mile buffer study area are historic-age residential properties (Table 3-2).

Table 3-2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources in Study Area (0.25-mile radius)

| Primary No./ Trinomial | Resource Name/ Description | Age | Date (Recorder, Organization) |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|---|
| P-43-001231 | 428 Crescent Avenue | Historic | 2000 (A. Halberstadt, F. Maggi, Dill Design Group) |
| P-43-001263 | 1311 Dunnock Way (no longer extant) | Historic | 2001 (Robert Cartier, Archaeological Resource Management) |
| P-43-002763 | 448 Crescent Avenue | Historic | 2001 (Amber Engle, Dill Design Group) |

P-43-001231 is a single-story wood-frame Craftsman-style residence at 428 Crescent Avenue. The residence was originally constructed in the 1930s in the Easter Gables subdivision, which was marketed as a poultry-farming community. A large garage is near the rear of the residence. Dill Design Group recorded and evaluated the resource in 2000 as not eligible for listing on the NRHP for lack of historic significance.

P-43-002763 is a single-story wood-frame 1930 Bungalow-style residence at 448 Crescent Avenue. The residence was originally constructed in 1930 as part of the Easter Gables subdivision; A detached garage is at the rear of the lot. Dill Design Group recorded the property in 2001 and it was evaluated as not eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR for lack of historic significance.

P-43-001263 is a two-story Craftsman residence at 1511 Dunnock Way. The residence was originally constructed in 1906, but had undergone extensive exterior alterations when it was surveyed in 2001 by Archaeological Resources Management. The residence was not evaluated in 2001; however, based on review of aerial photography the residence no longer exists has been replaced with residences addressed 1305 and 1309 Dunnock Way, both built in 2002.

3.2 ADDITIONAL SOURCES

In addition to the records search, general contextual and site-specific research was conducted for the subject property and the surrounding area. Additional sources consulted include the NRHP, CRHR, and the Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resource Directory for Santa Clara County. No previously evaluated built environment resources in the Project area were identified on any of these federal or state lists. Other sources reviewed include historical newspaper databases, the City of Sunnyvale Heritage Resource Inventory, reports prepared for and by the City, historical maps and arials, census data, Santa Clara County Assessor database, online materials from the Sunnyvale Heritage Park Museum, and other relevant sources of information.

4 SETTING

This section summarizes information regarding the environmental setting and historical context of the Project area in Sunnyvale.

4.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The following prehistory of Sunnyvale has been excepted from the *City of Sunnyvale Historical Context Statement* (City 2012:1–2).

Sunnyvale possesses some of the most fertile land in California, a product of centuries of geologic action and alluvial settlement. Stevens Creek and other streams running out of the Santa Cruz mountains deposited heavy loam sediments top a coarse gravel base, forming rich soil with excellent drainage. The same geologic forces created a belt of Artesian wells, which would provide economical irrigation with the introduction of agriculture in the nineteenth century. Finally, a moderate climate generally free of coastal fogs historically associated with the San Francisco Peninsula contributed greatly to the region's natural abundance.

Human habitation may have begun in the area as much as 20,000 years ago, while earliest permanent occupation of the Central Coast appears to have been about 10,000 years ago. Archaeological and historical research established the Ohlone people as the descendants of the earliest inhabitants. The Spanish called them *Constenos*, or People of the Coast. Before the Spanish arrival in the eighteenth century, as many as 10,000 of these hunters and gatherers lived in the coastal area between San Francisco Bay and Point Sur, south of Monterey. Demographically they were broken into about 40 different groups speaking 12 to 14 distinct but related languages, with average groups or villages comprising approximately 250 people.

The Ohlones maintained villages along the San Francisco Bay shore, in close proximity to fresh water sources. Their conical hut dwellings were made by lashing bundles of tule rush to a framework of arched willow poles. Acorns gathered from the vast oak forests of the Santa Clara Valley were their principal staple, but the Ohlones were also expert hunters and fishers. They practiced land management by using fire to keep brush from taking over meadowlands, and this provided grazing habitat for game and fostered certain grass and flower types for the dietary chain. In short, they maintained a balanced rather than exploitive relationship with nature, and balance seems to have been the key to their culture as well.

Unfortunately, the Spanish did not see a native civilization that had achieved a balanced way of life "capable of perpetuating itself for a century without people destroying each other or their natural environment." They did not recognize that the park-like beauty of the pre-European peninsula was a product of the Ohlone's superb range management. Rather they saw an "idle, improvident, and brutish" society, the ideal raw material for "an abundant harvest of souls."

4.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The following is a general historical context of the development of Sunnyvale, the agricultural development of the area, and the transition of the area during the twentieth century toward residential and industrial development that resulted in the loss of the once plentiful fruit orchards in the region.

4.2.1 Early Sunnyvale and Agricultural Development

Modern-day Sunnyvale was originally part of nearly 8,800-acre *Rancho Pastoria de Las Borregas*, granted by the Mexican government to Francisco Estrada in 1842. The property reverted to Estrada's father-in-law Mariano Castro after Francisco and his wife Inez's death. Castro sold half of the rancho to Irish immigrant Martin Murphy Jr. in 1850. Murphy and his family crossed the Sierras in 1845, and settled in the Sacramento area, raising cattle and cultivating grain. Murphy purchased half of the rancho from Castro and was responsible for the initial development of the area as a wheat-producing region (Ignoffo 1991:16–19).

Murphy named his ranch “Bay View” and constructed the first wood-frame house circa 1851 at modern-day Sunnyvale and California Avenues, approximately two miles north of the Orchard Heritage Park. The original 30-room house, designed by Murphy and built in Maine, was shipped around Cape Horn to San Francisco and constructed on Murphy’s 4,800-acre ranch

Murphy deeded right-of-way through his ranch for construction of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company. Completed in 1864, rail transportation attracted farmers and ranchers to the region (Koning and Metz 2010:17). Grain cultivation and cattle raising were the predominant agricultural pursuits in the region and, by the 1900, had large shifted to fruit cultivation. Concurrently, by the mid-nineteenth century, large landholdings, such as Murphy’s ranch, were subdivided and sold into smaller farms (City 2012:6–8). South of Old San Francisco Road, the historic southern boundary of Murphy’s ranch, is the location of the current Orchard Heritage Park. The park was historically part of a once larger 250-acre parcel owned by William T. Wallace from at least 1878 to 1890 (Hermann Bros. 1890; Thompson & West 1878:Map 4). In the late 1870s, this area was divided into landholdings, ranging from 160 to 640 acres. By 1890, many of the larger parcels were subdivided into smaller farm lots, ranging from 10 to 40 acres; however, the 250-acre Wallace parcel remained intact (Plate 1).



Plate 1. Martin Murphy Jr.’s 4,800-acre *Rancho Pastoria de Las Borregas* bound by Old San Francisco Road along the south, location of Orchard Heritage Park circled in red, at bottom (Hermann Bros. 1890).

At the turn of the twentieth century, land developer Walter E. Crossman subdivided 200 acres into 5-acre lots for orchard cultivation. Crossman's marketing campaigns attracted U.S. easterners and multi-national immigrant families to develop orchards, as well as manufacturers and industrialists because of its proximity to San Francisco. Construction of fruit canneries and drying operations spurred growth of vineyards and fruit orchards, including cherries, prunes, peaches, and apricots. Libby, McNeil & Libby of Chicago built their first fruit cannery in 1906 in Sunnyvale, and advancements in canning technologies and construction of additional fruit processing facilities geared toward preserving local produce in subsequent decades furthered growth. Sunnyvale, incorporated in 1912, remained an agricultural-centric community through the 1930s, comprising small, family-owned orchards (City 2012:3-4, 9-10). It appears that the 250-acre Wallace parcel remained largely intact as an orchard through 1931, with the exception of the construction of El Camino Real (State Route 82) through the property (Plate 2) (University of California Santa Barbara 1931).



Plate 2. Approximate location of 13-acre Orchard Heritage Park (circled) in 1931 within former 250-acre parcel extending north to Old San Francisco Road (at top of frame), El Camino Real (State Route 82) on the diagonal. Area planted to orchards with scattered rural residential properties. Note added by PaleoWest (Source: University of California Santa Barbara 1931)

During World War II, Sunnyvale and Santa Clara County valley were declared a Critical Defense Area. With the location of nearby Moffett Field Army Air Corps Base, a number of Sunnyvale companies turned into wartime production, include canneries/fruit processing facilities. This resulted in the expansion of existing industrial and manufacturing facilities and construction of wartime housing for incoming workers (City 2012:10–11). At the beginning of World War II, Sunnyvale had 4,300 residents, by 1950 that number had more than doubled to nearly 10,000, and by 1960 had exploded to 53,000, making Sunnyvale the second largest city in the Santa Clara Valley after San Jose (California Department of Finance 2011; City 2012:10, 17, 22). Lockheed Corporation established its Missile and Space Division in Sunnyvale in 1956, resulting in a population increase of more than 22,500 in four years (City 2012:16). In 1960, the Libby, McNeil, & Libby's workforce continued to expand to nearly 3,000 employees and was the third-largest employer in the city; however, the fruit orchards were removed at a rapid rate for residential, commercial, and industrial development. In 1961, the home of Martin Murphy Jr., constructed in 1851, was razed for the construction of the Central Expressway, as new transportation corridors and street patterns were created to serve the expanding city and increasing automobile traffic (City 2012:22). By 1970, the population of Sunnyvale nearly doubled since 1960 to 96,000, and much of the original agricultural land was converted to urban use. It was during this period of rapid expansion the City acquired the property that would become the Orchard Heritage Park (California Department of Finance 2011).

4.2.2 Orchard Heritage Park Development

The approximately 13-acre Orchard Heritage Park occupies the southern half of a 33-acre parcel owned by the City. The City purchased a portion of the property from the Pavlina Family Ranch, and additional land was acquired through a land swap with the Cupertino Elementary School District (City 2002:3; Babcock 2021). Luke Pavlina, who emigrated to America in 1913 at the age of 17, managed a number of orchards until he was able to save enough money to buy his own property in 1920. His first orchard was 5-acres at the corner of El Camino Real near Mary Avenue in Sunnyvale. Over the years, three generations of the Pavlina family acquired and operated 34-acres of orchards throughout Santa Clara Valley and also expanded to plumes and prunes in Yuba County. In the post-World War II period, Luke's son Peter opened his own real estate company and began developing the family orchards into apartment complexes, shopping centers, and office buildings (Chapman 2013; Almanac News 2014). At the time of the acquisition, the 33 acres were planted to fruit trees. By 1977, the southern 13-acres on the parcel planted to apricot trees was in a state of decline, (Plate 3). In 1977, the City secured an agreement with third-generation Sunnyvale orchardist, C. J. "Charlie" Olson, to maintain the 800-tree apricot orchard, including replacement/removal of approximately 400 trees, pruning, spraying, fruit picking, and processing. In exchange, Olson sells the fruit and maintains the orchard as of 2019 (City 2002: 3; *Los Altos Town Crier* 2019). In 1992, the City named the site "Orchard Heritage Park" as a working orchard for as long as possible (City 2002: 3; Sunnyvale Heritage Park Museum 2015b). The Orchard Heritage Park is the last working orchard in Sunnyvale, and the cities of Los Altos and Saratoga are the only other cities in Santa Clara Valley with heritage orchards (*Los Altos Town Crier* 2019).

In 2000, the City and the Sunnyvale Historical Society entered into an agreement to develop interpretive exhibits within the park. The Orchard Heritage Park Interpretive Exhibit and the concrete amphitheater were designed and built by the Sunnyvale Historical Society at the northeast corner of the park in 2001(City 2002:4, 8). In 2002, Ms. Clara Bianchi donated a circa

1918 redwood barn and additional funds for relocation and maintenance, on behalf of her family. Located in San Jose, the barn was dismantled and reconstructed in the Orchard Heritage Park circa 2003 to 2004. The Bianchi Barn was designated a City of Sunnyvale Heritage Resource in 2003 (City 2020; Sunnyvale Heritage Park Museum 2015). In 2002, the City partnered with the Sunnyvale Historical Society to develop a historical museum at the Orchard Heritage Park (City 2002:3). The resulting museum is a reconstruction of the Martin Murphy Jr. house that had been demolished in 1961 (City 2012:2–3; Sunnyvale Heritage Park Museum 2020).



Plate 3. Approximate location of 13-acre Orchard Heritage Park apricot orchard (circled) in 1965, when the City of Sunnyvale acquired the larger 33-acre property for a community center. Note residential and commercial development when compared to 1931 (see Plate 2). Notes added by PaleoWest (Source: University of California Santa Barbara 1965).

The orchard was reduced from 13 acres to the current 10 acres first by the City to build the Arboretum, park building and maintenance shed between the 1970s and 1980s. Other apricot trees were removed including three trees for the construction of the museum circa 2002, for the relocation of the Bianchi Barn and to cement over the workpad for the barn circa 2003–2004, and trees were also removed for tent and shade structures added to the property by C. J. “Charlie” Olson for the orchard operation (Babcock 2021).

5 FIELD INVESTIGATION

5.1 FIELD METHODS

On February 5, 2021, PaleoWest archaeologist Sarah Mace, M.A. conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area. The survey was conducted using transect intervals of not more than 15 meters (m) (50 feet). The survey areas were recorded with digital photographs for use in the report. Photographs included general views of the topography and vegetation density and other relevant images. A photograph log was maintained to include photograph number, date, orientation, description, and comments.

Field staff examined 100 percent of all exposed ground surface within the Project area for the presence of historic-era or prehistoric site indicators. Historic-era site indicators include foundations, fence lines, ditches, standing buildings, objects or structures such as sheds, or concentrations of materials at least 45 years in age, such as domestic refuse (e.g., glass bottles, ceramics, toys, buttons, and leather shoes), or refuse from other pursuits such as agriculture (e.g., metal tanks, farm machinery parts, and horse shoes) or structural materials (e.g., nails, glass window panes, corrugated metal, wood posts or planks, and metal pipes and fittings). Prehistoric site indicators include areas of darker soil with concentrations of ash, charcoal, bits of animal bone (burned or unburned), shell, flaked stone, ground stone, or human bone.

Field staff also investigated the Project area for the presence of any historic-age built environment resources. During the field survey, the orchard and exteriors of the buildings/structures within the Orchard Heritage Park were photographed and recorded on Department of Parks and Recreation 523 series forms, provided in Appendix B.

5.2 ORCHARD HERITAGE PARK SURVEY

Orchard Heritage Park is 13-acres comprised of approximately 10-acres of apricot orchard, a relocated circa 1918 barn, a 2008 reconstructed circa 1851 house used as a museum, a 2001 outdoor interpretive exhibit structure with a concrete amphitheater, and temporary canopy structures (Sunnyvale Heritage Park Museum 2015, 2017, 2020) (Figure 1-4). The Orchard Heritage Park property is bound by Manet Drive to the west, Crescent Avenue to the south, Michelangelo Drive to the east, and bound by a long two-lane paved driveway to the north, connecting Manet and Michelangelo Drives in the City of Sunnyvale. The majority of the property is planted with 800 Blenheim apricot trees with the building cluster at the north edge of the 13-acre project area (Photograph 1). On the north side of the two-lane driveway are the City-owned Sunnyvale Community Center and Park, which is part of the larger 33-acre parcel owned by the City.



Photograph 1. Overview of Orchard Heritage Park apricot trees from Manet Drive and Crescent Avenue, view facing northeast toward the building cluster, February 5, 2021.

Property access is via a driveway connecting Manet and Michelangelo Drives. Along the south side of the driveway are a series of temporary canopy structures housing orchard equipment (Photograph 2). The driveway into the property has the northwest-facing Bianchi Barn that was moved from San Jose and reconstructed at the Orchard Heritage Park in 2003 to 2004. Built circa 1918 out of redwood, the three-portal barn has centrally located sliding entry doors, a corrugated metal roof, and wide vertical wood board siding (Photograph 3). South of the barn is the two-story museum with one-story wings built in 2008 (Photograph 4). The house is a reconstruction of the circa 1851 Martin Murphy Jr. house originally built 2 miles north of the Orchard Heritage Park and demolished in 1961. The rear (southwest) side of the house abuts against the orchard, and the front (northeast) side is landscaped and faces a surface parking lot (Photograph 5).



Photograph 2. Temporary canopies along south side of driveway into property from Manet Drive, view facing southwest, February 5, 2021.



Photograph 3. Bianchi Barn (built circa 1918 in San Jose and relocated to park property circa 2003 to 2004), temporary canopy structure at far right, view facing northeast, February 5, 2021.



Photograph 4. Orchard and south/southwest sides of museum, Bianchi Barn at left, view facing northeast, February 5, 2021.



Photograph 5. Northeast side of museum, as viewed from surface parking lot, view facing west, February 5, 2021.

East of the museum is the Outdoor Orchard Heritage Park Interpretive Exhibit and concrete amphitheater constructed in 2001 (Photograph 6).

The remainder of the property, south of the building cluster, comprises the apricot orchard (Photograph 7).



Photograph 6. Outdoor Orchard Heritage Park Interpretive Exhibit and concrete amphitheater east of museum (Source: Sunnyvale Heritage Park Museum 2017).



Photograph 7. Apricot orchard along the southwest side of museum (at far right), view facing northwest, February 5, 2021.

5.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD RESULTS

Ground visibility was above 75 percent throughout the Project area due to plowing and farming activities (Photographs 4 and 7). The soil in the Project area primarily consisted of a moist dark brown loam with less than 25 percent gravels. The soil is highly disturbed by farming activity

within the orchard with low vegetation coverage. Survey was conducted in 15 m (50 foot) transects within the Project area. No archaeological resources or site components were observed during the survey.

6 EVALUATION

The following is the evaluation of the Orchard Heritage Park property against CRHR criteria and assessment of historic integrity, and against City of Sunnyvale Heritage Resources evaluation criteria. The CRHR and the Sunnyvale Heritage Resource use similar but different criteria for eligibility and will be evaluated separately.

The evaluation is for the historic-age orchard that comprises the Orchard Heritage Park property. The Bianchi Barn within the Orchard Heritage Park property, which was constructed circa 1918 in San Jose and relocated to the park circa 2003-04, is the only historic-age building within the orchard. The barn is a City of Sunnyvale designated Heritage Resource that was listed in 2003 as an individually significant resource, therefore it has a California Historical Resource Status Code of and is an individually 5S1, recognized as historically significant by Local Government (City of Sunnyvale 2020; OHP 2020).

6.1 CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Under CRHR Criterion 1, the Orchard Heritage Park property is significant for its association with the agricultural development of Sunnyvale and the larger Santa Clara Valley as one of the many orchards that once proliferated in the region.

Under Criterion 2, the Orchard Heritage Park is significant under this criterion for its association with multi-generational orchardist families in the Sunnyvale area including the Pavlina Family and C. J. Olson of the Olson family. The orchard property was acquired from the Pavlina Family, who once cultivated 34-acres of orchards throughout the Santa Clara Valley. Luke Pavlina operated orchards for others until he was able to purchase his first orchard in 1920 (not the current Orchard Heritage Park property), which were cultivated by three generations of the Pavlina Family. When the orchard property was sold to the city for the development of a park, the apricots have been maintained by C. J. Olson since 1977, when he entered into a contract with the City to maintain the 13-acre orchard property comprising 800 apricot trees. He continues to operate and maintain the orchard to the present day; the orchard has been reduced to 10 acres.

Under CRHR Criterion 3, the Orchard Heritage Park property is not significant because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, method of construction, does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic values. The orchard is planted to a standard design with uniform planting of trees. There was no evidence of any innovative planting or irrigation techniques during field survey of the orchard. While the property is the last operating orchard in Sunnyvale and one of only three heritage orchards remaining in the Santa Clara Valley, CRHR Criterion 3 does not include rarity of a property type for eligibility criteria.

Under CRHR Criterion 4, the Orchard Heritage Park property is not a significant source (or likely source) of important information regarding history. Fruit trees, living or dead, have the potential to yield valuable information about the period in which the trees were planted or sown. Their

tree form can provide information about species, the use of the site, the knowledge and skill of the users, and their life ways. The simplicity of the apricot orchard appears to be sufficient to identify any valuable information in this regard, and therefore the property is not eligible under this criterion.

6.1.1 Historic Integrity Analysis

The Orchard Heritage Park is significant under CRHR Criterion 1 for its association with the agricultural history of Sunnyvale and Santa Clara Valley and for its association with multi-generational orchardist families in Sunnyvale; however, the orchard lacks historic integrity to physically convey its significance. The orchard was originally part of a larger 33-acre property that was planted entirely to orchards when it was acquired by the City in 1965. The north half of the property was developed into a community center in 1973 and additional development has occurred over time. Since 1965, the orchard has been reduced from 33 acres to the 13-acre Orchard Heritage Park, and development within the park has further reduced the orchard to 10 acres. The orchard has been altered through the removal of trees for various changes that have occurred on the property including the removal of trees for the construction of the Arboretum, park building and maintenance shed in the 1970s and 1980s, relocation of the circa 1918 constructed Bianchi Barn to the property circa 2003 to 2004, the removal of three trees for the construction of the reproduction Martin Murphy Jr. house as the Sunnyvale Heritage Park Museum in 2008, in addition to hardscaping/landscaping and parking lot construction, and installation of temporary canopy structures for the orchard operation. The relocation of the circa 1918 barn from San Jose to the orchard property, and the reconstruction of the circa 1851 Martin Murphy Jr., house, which was historically located 2 miles north of the Orchard Heritage Park, has created a false sense of history by adding buildings from other properties and combining features that did not exist together historically. Therefore, the original 33-acre orchard, which has since been reduced to 10 acres of planted trees by development within and adjacent to the orchard, has negatively affected the integrity of design, setting, feeling, and association of the orchard.

In conclusion, the Orchard Heritage Park lacks sufficient historic integrity for listing on the CRHR.

6.2 CITY OF SUNNYVALE HERITAGE RESOURCE

The City has local evaluation criteria for the identification of potentially historically significant cultural resources. Historic integrity is not assessed against potentially eligible resources for the local evaluation criteria.

Criterion a. The Orchard Heritage Park is significant under this criterion because it exemplifies and reflects the economic element of the city's history that once centered on agriculture, specifically fruit orchards.

Criterion b. The Orchard Heritage Park is significant under this criterion for its association with multi-generational orchardist families in the Sunnyvale area including the Pavlina Family and the Olson family. The orchard property was acquired from the Pavlina Family, who once cultivated 34-acres of orchards throughout the Santa Clara Valley. Luke Pavlina operated orchards for others until he was able to purchase his first orchard in 1920 (not the current Orchard Heritage Park property), which were cultivated

by three generations of the Pavlina Family. After the orchard property was sold to the city for the development of a park, since 1977 C. J. Olson has maintained the 13-acre orchard property under contract with the city. Olson has been previously recognized for his contribution to the local fruit industry.

Criterion c. The Orchard Heritage Park property is not significant under this criterion because it does not embody distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, nor is it a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship.

Criterion d. The Orchard Heritage Park property is not significant under this criterion because it is not representative of the work of a notable builder, designer, or architect.

Criterion e. The Orchard Heritage Park property is not significant under this criterion because it does not contribute to the significance of a historic area that is a geographically definable area possessing a concentration of historic or scenic properties, or thematically related grouping of properties that contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically or by plan or physical development.

Criterion f. The Orchard Heritage Park property is not significant under this criterion because it is not in a unique location, does not have singular physical characteristics, is not a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the city of Sunnyvale.

Criterion g. The Orchard Heritage Park property is not significant under this criterion because it does not embody elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship that represent a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation.

Criterion h. The Orchard Heritage Park property is not significant under this criterion because it is not similar to other distinctive properties, sites, areas, or objects based on a historic, cultural, or architectural motif.

Criterion i. The Orchard Heritage Park property is not significant under this criterion because it does not reflect significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, particular transportation modes, or distinctive examples of park or community planning.

Criterion j. The Orchard Heritage Park property is significant under this criterion as the last remaining operating apricot orchard in operation in the city of Sunnyvale and one of three heritage orchards in the Santa Clara Valley.

Criterion k. This criterion does not apply to the Orchard Heritage Park property because it is not a designated local landmark.

Criterion l. This criterion does not apply to the Orchard Heritage Park property because it is not a local landmark district.

Criterion m. This criterion does not apply to the Orchard Heritage Park because it is not a designated landmark or landmark district.

The Orchard Heritage Park orchard is eligible as a Sunnyvale Heritage Resource under Criteria a, b, and j and is recommend as a historical resource under CEQA. The character-defining

features of the resource are the apricot trees themselves as part of an operating orchard within the Orchard Heritage Park property.

7 IMPACTS ASSESSMENT

The Orchard Heritage Park property is eligible under Sunnyvale Heritage Resource under Criteria a, b, and j and is recommended as a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. A substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired. The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources. The character-defining features of the historical resource are the apricot trees within the 13-acre Orchard Heritage Park property.

The Project proposes to construct a 1,600-square-foot addition to the Sunnyvale Heritage Park Museum along the south side of the building to remove three to four, with the possibility of removing up six to seven trees and affecting up to 10 trees within the orchard at Preferred Location #1, as shown in Plate 4.



Plate 4. Preferred Location #1 at southwest side of Sunnyvale Heritage Park Museum for proposed 1,600-square-foot addition into orchard (Source: City 2019).

When the City acquired what is now the Orchard Heritage Park property in 1965, it was part of a larger 33-acre parcel that was exclusively orchards in 1965 (City 2002). This has resulted in the reduction of the city-owned apricot orchard from 33 to 10 acres between 1965 and present day. Currently, the orchard comprises approximately 752 apricot trees. Before the development of buildings and structures in 1977 the 13-acre apricot orchard had 800 trees. This reduction in trees from 800 to 752 has resulted in a net loss of approximately 6 percent of the total trees. The Project proposes to remove up to 10 trees, which would result in a total net loss of approximately 7 percent of the original tree count. The removal of up to 10 trees as part of the Project would not result in physical demolition, destruction, or alteration of the apricot orchard or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of the historical resource would be materially impaired or would no longer be able to physically convey its historic significance.

While outside of the scope of this report, incremental effects of an individual project could be considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.

8 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The Orchard Heritage Park at 570 East Remington Drive, Sunnyvale, was evaluated for historical significance by applying the CRHR and the City of Sunnyvale Heritage Resource evaluation criteria using data gathered during the pedestrian survey and information acquired through historical research. PaleoWest recommends that the Orchard Heritage Park is not eligible for listing on the CRHR because it lacks sufficient historic integrity; however, the Orchard Heritage Park is recommended eligible as a City of Sunnyvale Heritage Resource under Criteria a, b, and j. Therefore, Orchard Heritage Park is considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

The proposed Project to construct a 1,600-square-foot addition on the south side of the Sunnyvale Heritage Park Museum would require removal of three to four and potentially up to 10 apricot trees and would not result in a substantial adverse change to the historical resource.

No archaeological resources were encountered during the pedestrian survey; however, it is always possible that unexpected finds may occur during project construction. In the event that previously unidentified cultural resources are unearthed during construction activities, construction work should cease within 50 ft of the find and directed away from the discovery until a Secretary of the Interior qualified archaeologist assesses the significance of the resource. The archaeologist, in consultation with the City, should make the necessary plans for treatment of the find(s) if the resource is eligible for listing on the NRHP or the CRHR. Following the requirements of HSC 7050 and PRC Section 5097.94, if human remains are encountered (or suspected) during any project-related activity, the following steps should be followed:

- a. Stop all work within 100 feet;
- b. Immediately contact a qualified archaeologist to assess whether the find represents human remains;
- c. If remains are confirmed as human, notify the Santa Clara County Coroner;
- d. Secure location, but do not touch or remove remains and associated artifacts;

- e. Do not remove associated spoils or pick through them. Record the location and keep notes of all calls and events; and
- f. Treat the find as confidential and do not publicly disclose the location.

If the human remains are of Native American origin, the coroner must notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of such identification. The Most Likely Descendant should work with the property owner, a qualified archaeologist, and any interested agencies to develop a program for re-interment or other disposition of the human remains and any associated artifacts. No additional work should take place within the immediate vicinity of the find until the Most Likely Descendant and a qualified archaeologist give approval.

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Appendix A. Records Search Results Confirmation (Confidential)

Appendix B.

Department of Parks and Recreation

523 Series Forms