

Historical and Cultural Resource Survey

East Alameda County

Prepared for

Lisa Asche, Planner
Alameda County Community Development Agency
224 West Winton Avenue #110
Hayward, California 94544

Prepared by

Michael R. Corbett
2054 University Avenue #505
Berkeley, California 94704
(510) 548-4123

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HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The East Alameda County Survey area is located in that part of Alameda County generally east of the northwest-southeast trending hills defined by the San Leandro Hills and Walpert Ridge. Historically, the survey area is almost coterminous with the nineteenth-century boundaries of Murray Township, later subdivided into Murray Township on the east and Pleasanton Township on the west. In addition, a small part of the survey area, a sparsely developed area in the hills, lies in Eden and Washington Townships.

The most intensely developed parts of the survey area are in three linked valleys — Sunol Valley, Amador Valley, and Livermore Valley. These valleys are almost surrounded by a larger area of hills. In addition, a small edge of California's great Central Valley lies east of the hills sometimes referred to as the Altamont Hills.

In this overview, the survey area as a whole will be referred to as Murray Township. The history of the area that is most relevant to the survey of cultural resources is primarily the history of farming and ranching in the three valleys. In addition, there are other important aspects of the area's history, especially associated with linear developments for railroads, roads, aqueducts, and electrical power that extend beyond the valleys. Mining and industry have also been important in the hills, but because little or nothing of those activities has been identified in this survey, they are barely addressed here.

Because this is a survey of unincorporated parts of Alameda County, it omits coverage of the incorporated cities — Livermore, Pleasanton, and Dublin. Until the 1950s and later, these were small agricultural towns whose history and economy were integrated with those of the agricultural areas around them. Since that time the cities have grown, or rather, sprawled across former agricultural land. Whereas before the 1950s, agricultural society and economy dominated Murray Township, since the time the roles have reversed so that the urban and suburban worlds dominate the area.

MISSION AND MEXICAN PERIODS

Murray Township lies within an area that was long occupied by Costanoan people. Because of the size of the Costanoan population, Mission San Jose was established across the hills in the western portion of what is now Alameda County in 1797. Following 1822, when Mexico succeeded Spain in having jurisdiction over Alta California, the former Mission lands were secularized and broken up into large ranchos. Beginning in 1839, Rancho Valle de San Jose, Rancho San Ramon, Rancho Santa Rita, and Rancho de las Positas were established as the result of grants to citizens by Mexico. The Rancho Valle de San Jose shortly came into the control of the Bernal family, and Rancho de las Positas came into the control of Robert Livermore.

These ranches, like virtually all of Mexican-era California, were vast, unfenced areas where large herds of cattle grazed on wild oats and other native grasses. These cattle were raised for their hides and tallow and very little for meat. The tallow for soap, and the hides for leather, were virtually the only export product of the period, and were shipped primarily to the eastern United States and Europe. Following the example of the Missions, Robert Livermore planted

vineyards and orchards of pears and olives (Hoover, Rensch, and Rensch 1966:14), but in the context of the local economy these practices had little impact for many decades, unless it was to demonstrate that it could be done.

Other early settlers cultivated grains, corn, and watermelon. In addition, there was plentiful game such as bears and deer, and the marshlands were filled with geese, ducks, and a variety of other wildlife, especially northeast of the later city of Pleasanton.

SETTLEMENT FROM THE UNITED STATES

California became part of the United States as a consequence of the Mexican War of 1846-1847. The territory was formally ceded in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 and was admitted as a state in 1850. A major factor leading to the disintegration of Mexican control of California was pressure from the United States. Settlement by United States citizens began in 1841 and greatly increased after discovery of gold in 1848; in the area that became Murray Township, especially in the Livermore Valley, settlement increased and the big ranchos began to be broken up after 1850. There was widespread uncertainty about the ownership of the ranchos: Robert Livermore's Rancho Las Positas was confirmed in 1854 and 1872 by the United States Courts; ownership of Rancho Valle de San Jose was confirmed in 1856 and 1865.

The area that became Murray Township was first included in Contra Costa County, one of the original counties of California. Early in 1853, Alameda County was separated from Contra Costa County, and in June of that year, the eastern part of the County, including all of the project area, was established and named Murray Township for an early settler, Michael Murray. Americans moved into the township and established many ranches where only a few ranchos had been.

As the area grew, trails that connected the ranchos were expanded into roads capable of carrying freight wagons, carriages, and horse and buggy traffic. In addition, new roads were constructed during this period. In 1853, the county built a wagon road through Niles Canyon (Ananian 1993: 8). By 1857, primitive roads linked the sites of future towns in the valleys. They also lead westward through Hayward Pass and Mission Pass to the flatlands along the bay, northward to the San Ramon Valley and Contra Costa County, and eastward through Livermore Pass, Patterson Pass, and Corral Hollow Pass to the Central Valley (Higley 1857). The network of roads was not engineered but followed the topography. Similarly, property lines for farmsteads were formed by former rancho boundaries, roads, and natural features, and were highly irregular.

RAILROADS, ROADS, AND TOWNS

The Livermore Valley has long been on important transportation routes. The Central Pacific Railroad, the first transcontinental railroad, was completed through here in 1869, resulting in the establishment of the towns of Livermore and what became Pleasanton (originally Alisal). In 1879, the main line of the railroad was moved to a new route across the Carquinez Strait, but this line remained as an important branch, and the principal connection of the area to market for its products. In 1909, the route of the Central Pacific Railroad (by this time known as the Southern Pacific Railroad), was joined by a parallel line, the Western Pacific Railroad.

The 1874, Vallecitos Road was in existence, and was part of a well-traveled route between Central Valley cities like Tracy and Stockton, and San Jose (via Mission San Jose). With the opening in 1913 through the area (approximately along the route of I-580) of the Lincoln Highway, the first transcontinental automobile road, the importance of the railroad to the area began to diminish and there was easier access by highway to many more places for local produce. In 1925, the section of the Lincoln Highway through this area (by 1874 known as the Dublin Road) was incorporated into the U.S. Highway system as U.S. Highway 50. In 1928, it was also designated State Highway 84. By 1953, U.S. Highway 50 had become a divided four-lane road; I-680 was completed in 1967. By 1973, U.S. Highway 50 had become I-580.

By the time of the publication of the Thompson & West atlas in 1878, Murray Township had been surveyed in the U.S. grid system of townships and ranges. In the hills, the typical parcel ranged from a quarter section (160 acres) to a section (640 acres) of land, with several over 1,000 acres. In the valleys, the typical farm was 80 to 160 acres, with many larger holdings as well, ranging up to several thousand acres held by Joseph F. Black, J.W. Dougherty, and Abijah Baker. While the majority of valley farms were shown with buildings, few of the hill parcels had been improved.

The small 19th-century towns of Livermore and Pleasanton served the agricultural areas around them. The farms and ranches of Murray Township depended on the towns for supplies. The railroad provided access to markets.

SOCIETY

A table of prominent landowners in the 1878 Thompson & West atlas showed the majority to have been born in other states of the United States. Natives of Germany, Denmark, and Ireland were also significantly represented. In addition, there were native Californians, Mexicans, Chinese, and others who did not own land but were hired as labor.

A majority of the residents of the area, including immigrants, lived in family groups. In situations where single men lived together in a boarding house, most were from the same ethnic group. Although ethnicities were mixed throughout the area, they often chose to settle near their countrymen.

Portuguese

According to a recent study by Donald Warrin (p. 94)

Portuguese immigration to the United States has traditionally concentrated in three geographic regions: New England, California, and Hawaii. Initial immigration by Portuguese to each of these areas was the result of their participation in the American whaling industry of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. During this period the Portuguese Atlantic islands — the western Azores in particular — were a favorite stopping point for American whalers to replenish supplies and fill out their crews . . . These islanders were able to move early to California, especially after 1848, as whaling crews headed for the Gold Rush.

Portuguese participated heavily in the early placer mining in the Sierra Nevada and Siskiyou ranges, and later many continued north and east inland in search of precious metals. Industrious and parsimonious in the extreme, they were often able to leave the mines with nest eggs, which they then invested in other enterprises, such as stores, farms, or livestock.

Others, arriving after the surface minerals had been substantially worked out, had to find another source for capital accumulation.

In the 20th century the Portuguese have been best known for their work in the dairy and tuna fishing industries. In addition, they were involved with “another industry of major importance to the economy of California and to the island immigrants from Portugal — the production of sheep.” The traditional way of raising sheep was largely obsolete by the 20th century, especially in the more densely settled regions, such as Alameda County (p. 100):

Sheepmen in the West came to practice what is known as “transhumance,” a system, popular on the Iberian Peninsula, in which the sheep are driven into the mountains in the summer and returned to the warmer valleys with the approach of winter. Thus, sheep were almost always migratory, spending little time in one locale (no more than two days was a rule of thumb) unless they were being fed at the home ranch. As California became more settled and fences began to go up in the late nineteenth century, the life of the sheepman became more complex.

Portuguese in California cities, especially in the East Bay formed religious, fraternal, community organizations beginning in the 1860s. Still, the Portuguese were a relatively small part of the population until the first decade of the 20th century when much larger numbers arrived, many via the Azores. Whole districts of Alameda County were largely populated by Portuguese in this period.

INFRASTRUCTURE OF WATER, POWER, AND COMMUNICATIONS

Because of its location and geography, Murray Township has been a crossroads of major infrastructure developments of the industrial era. Located between San Francisco on the west, and sources of water and power on the eastern side of California, as well as markets in the eastern United States, Murray Township has been crossed by several important linear systems because of favorable passes through the mountains that isolate the area around San Francisco Bay. Those systems have been significant not only to Murray Township but also to California. Some have been significant to the United States. In addition to the first transcontinental railroad and highway, the first transcontinental telegraph line was built across the township (in association with the railroad). Later, aqueducts, hydroelectric power lines and telephone lines have been built, many of them in the same alignments as the railroad and highways.

In 1877, a wooden aqueduct was built to carry water for San Francisco. The Spring Valley Water Company, which owns substantial amounts of land in the Sunol area, built an improved system, symbolized by its Sunol Water Temple, in 1910.

The development of water resources is a particularly important aspect of the general development of this area. Water has never been abundant, and until the mid-20th century has come largely from wells drilled by individual property holders. On farms and in towns, a characteristic feature of the 19th and early 20th century landscape has been the tank house. By the 1930s, municipal water systems in small towns operated by the same principal, with larger tanks. When the Veterans Administration Hospital was established in the 1920s near Livermore, it secured its water supply by the old method — from a private supply. With the arrival of reservoir water from public supplies, in recent years, most of these private systems have ceased to operate.

In the early 1920s, early electric power lines were built across the valley and in the 1930s the main line of the Hetch Hetchy system bringing power to San Francisco was built. In the 1950s, the Delta-Mendota Canal was built as part of the Central Valley Project. In the 1960s, the California Aqueduct was built.

HEALTH AND RECREATION

Murray Township began to develop a recreation industry as early as 1870s when rail stops in Niles Canyon were used by picnickers. In the 1880s, wealthy visitors were brought in highly publicized trips to local wineries. Later, others came to places like “The Pines” and “The Buckeye Club” for hunting and fishing. Wagons took visitors directly from the railroad depot in Livermore to Mendenhall Springs on Mines Road in the latter 19th century.

At the other end of the socioeconomic spectrum, teamsters and other travelers on the road from Tracy to Mission San Jose could stop and stay overnight at two road houses, one where Vallecitos Road and East Vineyard Avenue intersect, and one in Sunol. These were simple places without many amenities. The place at Vallecitos Road and East Vineyard Avenue (called Kamp Komfort by 1930), which survived into the automobile era, had a few cabins, a dance floor, and prostitutes.

A somewhat different kind of place had its beginnings in the automobile era. These were auto camps and auto courts such as developed along the Lincoln Highway after 1913. These in turn were succeeded by motels as the highway system was improved in the 1930s – 1950s.

For the same reasons that the area was attractive for recreation — climate, proximity to urban populations, and good transportation — health facilities were also developed in Murray Township. In 1923-1924, the Veterans Administration Hospital was established south of Livermore. Subsequently, the Del Valle sanitarium was built, also south of Livermore.

WORLD WAR II AND AFTER

Until World War II, the character of the area remained basically rural and its economy remained almost wholly agricultural and agricultural service or processing. (Scattered about the Valley were a few industries: gravel mining along Arroyo Mocho and Arroyo Valle; and hop kilns and the Remillard brickyard near Pleasanton.)

During World War II, the U.S. Naval Auxiliary Air Field was established northwest of Livermore and Parks Air Force Base was located near Pleasanton. By 1953, Parks Air Force Base had become Camp Parks, part of which was the Santa Rita Rehabilitation Center; the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory was established east of Livermore; and the Vallecitos Atomic Laboratory was established in Vallecitos Valley. I-680 was completed in 1967. By 1973, U.S. 50 had become I-580 and the old Naval Auxiliary Air Field and old farms, especially around the cities of Livermore and Pleasanton were redeveloped as housing subdivisions. Since 1973, with new housing subdivisions, shopping centers, office and industrial parks, much of the Livermore Valley has been assimilated into a larger urbanized area that stretches from east of Livermore to west of Pleasanton, north through the San Ramon Valley into Contra Costa County, and over the hills into the cities around the Bay.

With non-farm development in the area after World War II, land prices, taxes, and labor costs rose and many farm families sold their land, or stayed on it but commuted to non-farm jobs and leased farming operations to large-scale tenant farmers.

SUBURBANIZATION

With growing use of the automobile and a growing population, a long process of suburbanization of California began in the early part of the 20th century. In the 1910s to 1920s, farms on good roads near towns and cities were subdivided into parcels where people could live on relatively cheap land and raise fruit, vegetables, or a few animals and still commute to a primary job by car. With improved country roads and state highways beginning in the mid 1920s, this process increased. Early suburbanites appear to have been from a variety of socio-economic levels, ranging from those who were struggling to relatively prosperous business owners. Either way, suburbanites before World War II acted as individuals in moving to the outskirts of developed areas.

After World War II, Murray Township and other suburban parts of the San Francisco Bay Area developed rapidly. There was a tremendous need for housing after more than 15 years of Depression and War when little housing had been built. Unlike the period before World War I and to a lesser extent the 1920s, when Bay Area housing was built in cities along streetcar lines, widespread use of automobiles after World War II opened up new areas for development.

The most important and by far the most common form of post-World War II suburban development was in planned subdivisions. Whereas before World War II, most developers built at most a few houses at a time or sold subdivision lots to individuals who built their own houses, after the war new subdivisions were commonly built with 100 or more houses. Developers like Bohannon, Eichler, and Braddock & Logan built housing for the huge population boom in Alameda County in the decade after the war. Small towns like Livermore and Pleasanton grew tremendously.

AGRICULTURE

Early Farming and Ranching

In the 1840s and 1850s Murray Township was first developed for economic purposes. Mexican and American ranchers grazed large herds of cattle on wild grasses on unfenced land. The cattle were slaughtered for tallow and hides which were the major export commodities of California until the Gold Rush. As the Mexican ranches were subdivided, Americans maintained the same practices on smaller units of ownership. Then, in 1860 several landowners in the Livermore area experimented with the growing of wheat. By 1862, expanding wheat crops were fenced and the period of free-roaming cattle came to an end. By 1865-1870 there were several farmers with wheat crops of over 1,000 acres each, some with portions of their crop on more than one parcel.

By the mid 1870s, the single-product operations of the preceding decades where a single rancher was engaged in one activity (cattle or wheat) on a large parcel, had been superseded by smaller, more diversified farms. Earlier products were largely exported in bulk in ships from San Francisco, Now with the population of California growing, the products were more locally directed. The characteristic operation of this period raised hay, grain, and livestock at a scale that a single family could manage. Wheat was the principal grain, with barley and other grains also grown. These crops were harvested by horse-drawn threshing machines. Small granaries that survive in places in the area are relics of this period. Livestock included sheep, which grazed on dry hills and were raised at first primarily for meat and later for wool as well; cattle, which were raised in this period primarily for meat; and horses, needed as work animals on the farms, and also raised for work and transportation in San Francisco and elsewhere. Hay was raised to feed farm animals and also for export to San Francisco.

While Robert Livermore, following the example of the missions, had planted a few vines and fruit trees, these crops were largely restricted to the house yards of Livermore Valley ranches and were not developed as commercial crops in the 1870s. In the 1880s many local ranches planted vineyards and fruit trees. Only a few operations made specialties of these crops; however, most farms and ranches became more diversified while continuing their production of hay, grain, and livestock. Some of those which did specialize in grapes also built wineries.

Smaller-scaled Farming

From the 1880s to 1910s a number of economic, technological, and social changes affected the operation of farms and ranches in Murray Township. Improvements in refrigerating technology, including refrigerated rail cars, for example, made the preservation and marketing of fruit over long distances feasible and encouraged fruit production. Irrigation from private wells and a couple of cooperative projects, such as the Bolsa Canal in 1888-89, aided fruit production. In the same period, with the soil depleted, grain production here declined; cattle raising for meat production became part of a large national system based in the Midwest and regional production, such as that here, declined; the demand for horses and hay declined dramatically with the introduction of automobiles on a large scale; and the growth of population in the Bay Area increased the demand for local vegetables, poultry, and dairy products. The growth of the canning and food processing industries in the Bay Area after 1900 further stimulated the market for fruits and vegetables. Fruit and vegetable production generally required seasonal labor

beyond what a family could provide, and led to an increase in hired workers and a decrease in family farms. The use of trucks affected the distribution of farm products.

The Federal government began in 1914 to furnish farm advisors. It was the farm advisor's job to study soil conditions, proper times to plant various crops, irrigation, cultivation, and pest control, and to disseminate his findings. The county government paid a lot of attention to agriculture at that time and had its own officer concerned with the education and welfare of the farmer in its Agriculture Commissioner.

It was typical of small farmers to work outside the farm for wages, especially during the harvest season when there was a tremendous local need for labor. Children worked and small farmers grew their own food as well as commercial crops. Others earned primary incomes from outside jobs and derived secondary income from small agricultural operations such as fruit and poultry.

With non-farm development in the area after World War II, land prices, taxes, and labor costs rose and many farm families sold their land, or stayed on it but commuted to non-farm jobs and leased farming operations to large-scale tenant farmers.

Poultry

The raising of chickens as a specialized industry dates back to the 1880s, with the development of the first commercial chicken hatcheries in Petaluma, California. In the same period, the first small chicken operations were started in the Livermore area. The motivation for development of hatcheries was the desire to increase the production of egg-laying birds. Hens, with a peak period of egg production of just over two years, were, before the advent of hatcheries, taken out of production for three or four months a year — the time required for a hen to lay a clutch of eggs, set on them, hatch and raise the chicks.

The first chicken hatcheries relied on primitive incubators, capable of hatching ten eggs at a time. A Petaluma factory for the manufacture of incubators produced "simple gas-burning apparatuses in which the eggs had to be turned three times a day by hand to simulate the hen's turning of her eggs with her beak, but they were soon in great demand. They won prize after prize when pitted against rival incubators and were soon being shipped to the East Indies, to Alaska, and to Germany," as well as throughout California (Smith & Daniel 1975: 235). Based on this early technology, six hatcheries were established in Petaluma in the 1890s. Hatchery chicks were at first sold only to chicken ranchers in the local area, but because newborn chicks are naturally hardy and do not need food or water for about forty-eight hours after they are born, hatchery chicks were soon transported by rail within a two-day radius of chicken hatcheries, and then as far as three or four hundred miles by rail express (Ibid.: 236).

A parallel development that encouraged commercial chicken hatcheries was the specialized breeding of champion egg-laying chickens, with the white Leghorn emerging as the most successful egg-laying breed in California (Ibid.: 236). Whereas in earlier periods, production of eggs and chicken meat had been part of a diversified farm production, now it was possible to make a living raising nothing but chickens. "It was soon clear that this was a far more efficient method of production. Feed was cheap. Little land was needed (an acre or two would take care of a thousand chickens) and hardly any capital was required to set up business; a man handy with

tools could readily build a simple chicken house. In California, the chickens stayed out of doors in all but the most inclement weather. Moreover, once the hen house was established, there was much less work to do than on the average farm.” (Ibid.: 237).

Rising feed prices and falling prices for eggs persuaded some poultry farmers to turn from egg production to the production of baby chicks. The hatchery business was considered more reliable than other phases of the poultry business because the price of chicks was much less subject to fluctuations of the market than was the price of eggs. Hatchery customers included not only those ranchers just starting out in business but also established ranchers who relied on hatcheries as a convenience. The largest hatchery in Petaluma in the 1910s was 160 feet long and produced a hatch of more than 150,000 birds every three weeks (Ibid.: 246). Newborn chicks were placed under “brooders” to keep warm and to dry. When dry, they were placed in boxes holding a hundred chicks.

The new science of poultry management that emerged by the 1910s laid the foundation for sweeping changes in chicken raising and ultimately to enormous growth in the production of chickens and eggs. While Petaluma was the self-proclaimed “Egg Basket of the World”, other California counties, including Santa Cruz, Sacramento, Alameda, Los Angeles, Stanislaus and Riverside counties were important producers as well, and egg production was carried on just as intensively in the eastern United States (Ibid.: 241).

The poultry industry in Alameda County had its beginnings before 1870. In 1880, the periodical *Poultry News* was published in San Leandro. For several reasons, small farmers successfully raised chickens and other poultry in the area. The mild climate, access to markets, availability of cheap land, cheap labor, and plentiful supplies of grain for feed were all conducive to poultry raising. While the primary poultry area in Alameda County was Eden Township, Murray Township was also a poultry area. One writer described “A California General Purpose Poultry Ranch” as a common type of small operation where fruit, poultry, and bees could be efficiently raised together (Swaysgood 1915: 20).

Advances in poultry management were brought to local farmers by the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of California (est. 1914), and by the Alameda County Farm Bureau.

During the 1930s the chicken industry experienced another technological revolution: the introduction of artificial light around the clock to stimulate egg production (Smith and Daniel 1975: 264-69). Since successful poultry production depended on achieving the highest possible ratio of eggs to chicken feed, poultry farmers were usually quick to adapt to technical innovations, including vaccinations of chicks, in hopes of reducing costs per bird.

In the 1930s, eggs were shipped by rail to the east and were sold locally. In 1938, Alameda County produced 45 million eggs from 375,000 hens, worth \$5,000,000.

The small chicken farm remained a viable option for those seeking economic independence throughout the 1940s and during the post-war period (Ibid.: 273). A new chicken rancher could rely on help from a county agricultural agent, and a favorable climate for bank loans as well as an array of eager suppliers of feed and equipment. In the immediate post-war period, a flock of a thousand chickens could be counted on to produce, in a good year, four thousand dollars in

profits — a comfortable income in the late 1940s and early 1950s (Ibid., 274). At that time, “California was producing less eggs than it consumed” (Biddle 1989: 370).

In the 1950s, big changes in the county and in chicken farming led to a decline in the local chicken business. The growing population reduced the amount of open land and brought in new residents who complained about noises, smells, and flies. Larger and more efficient operations moved to the central valley. The small operators could no longer compete. An index of the change was the decline in local shippers of eggs from 2500 in 1954, to 1169 in 1959, to 363 in 1963 (Hall 1997: 200). While the poultry business declined locally in the 1960s, “California produced a surplus of eggs” (Biddle 1989: 371). The industry had changed so that the small operator could no longer make it.

Viticulture/Wineries

The large-scale raising of grapes and the production of wine began in the late 1870s and emerged in the 1880s as an important specialized aspect of agriculture in the Livermore Valley. Previously, wine had been produced by the missions and by Robert Livermore on Rancho las Positas in small quantities. From illustrations in Thompson and West (1878) we know that many farm houses were surrounded by vines and fruit trees in the mid 1870s. In the 1880s, however, grapes and wine production were actively promoted and winemaking developed as an important industry. Many farmers planted vineyards for the production of raisins, table grapes, and wine grapes. In 1887, most vineyards were 20 to 25 acres and there were 90 vineyards in the county. In 1893, there were 156 vineyards, A few also established wineries. Due both to the quality of its products and the efforts of local boosters, Livermore Valley wine was widely recognized as an important vine growing region.

In the late 1890s, phylloxera killed many vines and reduced production. In 1920, Prohibition ended virtually all wine production until 1933 when Repeal of Prohibition revived production. Since that time, wine production has been revived.

ARCHITECTURE AND LANDSCAPES

LANDSCAPES

The development of agriculture in Murray Township is integrally associated with the development of characteristic cultural landscape features, building types, and architecture.

In the Mexican period, the rancho was a vast, unfenced area of natural grassland grazed by herds of cattle. Typically, each rancho had an adobe building that was the residence of the owner and his family, the headquarters of the ranch, and probably the residence of the workers as well.

In the American period, by the mid 1870s when Thompson and West illustrated numerous farms and ranches, the old ranches of Murray Township had been broken up so that large and irregular shaped parcels remained in mountainous areas, while the valleys were in smaller parcels. Several individuals, many of them heirs of the land grantees, owned more than one parcel, however, so that although there were many more parcels than before, the land was still in the hands of a

relative few. Some of these landowners occupied one parcel as a headquarters ranch or lived in Livermore or Pleasanton and were investors or developers as well as farmers and ranchers.

The typical ranch of the 1870s had a group of buildings located in a corner of the parcel, often near the ranch buildings of the adjacent parcels. The group consisted of a simply decorated or undecorated house of one of several common vernacular forms surrounded by a fenced garden (the house yard) consisting of both ornamental plantings, and fruit trees and vines. The house was near the road or visible from the road, and behind it or beside it were farm buildings and fences, sometimes grouped around an informal farm yard. The farm buildings might include one or more barns, a granary, small sheds for various purposes and a tankhouse.

The major buildings on most Murray Township farms in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries were a main house and a main barn. In addition to these, additional barns, tankhouses, small dwellings and bunkhouses, and a variety of sheds and specialized buildings were built according to particular needs and circumstances. These complexes of buildings were arranged hierarchically, with the main house at the front facing the road at right angles, and other buildings behind it.

With technological, economic, and social changes these farm group were modified. In the 1890s and 1900s many new, more stylish farmhouses were built and the old farmhouses torn down, and old farm buildings were modified and new ones added. The houses of this period appear to have been generally of the central hall, Georgian plan type, with Queen Anne or Colonial Revival stylistic features.

At an unknown date after the 1870s, perhaps to protect new crops of grapes and fruit in the 1880s, some properties were planted with windbreaks. By the 1850s, windbreaks of trees were common features of the American rural landscape (Stilgoe 1982:201). In California windbreaks were advocated as early as the 1870s in the agricultural periodical *Pacific Rural Press* (July 29, 1876:75 and passim). While much of the value of windbreaks was explained in practical terms, as protecting orchards and other crops from wind and cold, and inhibiting the rapid evaporation of irrigation water, the *Pacific Rural Handbook* (Shinn 1879:27-29) presented a more complicated argument that combined practicality with aesthetics:

“The judicious planting of tall and well foliated trees has always been productive of good, and cannot be too strongly insisted upon. A shelter of trees around the house breaks the winds, ameliorates the climate, saves fuel, and adds beauty to the landscape of summer and winter. Trees around the stables make them warmer, and so indirectly save a percentage of food. Trees around the orchard and garden enable a man to raise more, better, and earlier fruits and vegetables.”

“We love wild places, where the mossy trees bend over the child-like waters and the sunlight trembles through the swaying leaves to kiss the rosy Trilliums; we believe in bits of woodland, and belts of forest, and wind-breaks that wind along the horizon.”

In other words, windbreaks enhanced agricultural production in a variety of ways, and added “charm to the landscape.” To both ends, the *Pacific Rural Handbook* advocated the planting of a variety of types of trees including evergreen and deciduous trees. Eucalyptus trees were the most common, because they were both tall and fast growing. Some Windbreaks were planted around houses and barns. Others were planted along property lines.

Properties that included wineries probably included all the features of the typical area farm, because most were either transformed hay, grain, and livestock operations, or they required hay and livestock as part of their own operations.

After about 1910, vehicle sheds were added to many farm complexes and some barns were converted for use by vehicles. In the 1920s, some groups got a new house (a bungalow) with a garage.

After World War II, many neglected and deteriorating farm buildings were removed; some are simply vacant. In a few cases there are new, prefabricated houses for new, non-farm workers.

CONSTRUCTION AND TECHNOLOGY

Many bay area houses of the 1850s and 1860s may have been of brace-frame construction. Most of these houses were of balloon frame or platform frame construction — their basic structure consisted of 2x4 studs clad with exterior and interior siding. They were assembled with square cut nails until after 1900 when cheaper round wire nails were available.

The basic components of small farms — house, tankhouse, and barn — were standardized over many regions and for many groups. For farmers to operate competitively, various technologies were essential. The *Pacific Rural Press*, the principal statewide agricultural periodical of the time, included advertisements directed at farmers in every issue. Among the most common products advertised in 1903–1905, for example, were telephones, water tanks, wire fences of various designs, pumps, gasoline engines, windmills, barn door hangers, wagons, plows, hoisting apparatus for barn lofts, and portable buildings.

Farmers at this time were not the self-sufficient pioneers of legend, who created everything from their own land. Rather, they were consumers who bought various products from a diversity of sources. They bought manufactured products from widely circulated periodicals like *Pacific Rural Press*. Other needs were better satisfied locally.

FARM HOUSES

Many 19th-century rural houses for small farmers and property owners in Murray Township were built not by architects but by builders whose ideas about building and design came from their own experience, perhaps from their fathers. Few of these survive, and among those which do, the prevalent type consists of two parts, a square or rectangular front section with a hip or gable roof and a porch, and a narrower, rectangular rear which contained a kitchen. The exterior massing and composition, and the interior plan of these houses was symmetrical.

Until the late 1880s, the most common floor plan for farmhouses, among those that have been documented, was a central hall plan, with two rooms on each side of the hall, repeated upstairs in two-story houses.

One of the most common house types in towns and rural areas of California, in the 1890s to 1910s was a small, one-story house with a generally square plan. These houses looked square from the front, but they were often rectangular or had projecting features such as porches, half porches, and bay windows. Roof forms were important elements in the appearance of these buildings. The main part of the house most often but not always, had a hip roof. Porches might be covered in hip or gable roofs as projections of the house, or may be inset within the main square volume of the house. Rear extensions were usually covered by a shed roof. Because steep roofs were not necessary to shed precipitation — it didn't snow and rain was shed more readily after about 1900 in many buildings where building paper was used — the presence of a steep roof usually was intended to provide living space in the attic. A lower roof was cheaper to build.

The arrangement of the interior in the largest of these houses might include a central corridor with rooms on either side — typically four rooms under the main roof, one in each corner, with the kitchen in a shed-roofed extension at the rear. Other houses had four main rooms, one in each corner, but no corridor. In the latest examples of these houses, plans were arranged like bungalows, with less formal interiors. In these houses the living room and dining room may be in a continuous space, with the boundary between them marked only by an arch, columns, or other ornamental device.

The combination of plan, extension, and roof shape variations made possible a great variety of possible house configurations and appearances — all readily identifiable as variations on a type.

In addition to their basic plans and forms, these houses could be decorated and shaped to convey different stylistic images. In the 1890s, most were provided with details associated with the Queen Anne style. In California, this meant contrasting wall textures — for example, rustic siding and shingled gables, decorative woodwork made by lathes and jigsaws, references in the decoration to classical architecture (most commonly columns, dentils, and moldings with or without complete elements of an order). The most elaborate examples included a profusion of decoration, especially around porches, bay windows, and front facing gables and might include a corner tower. Most examples included only a few decorative details to refer to the style. In addition to its details, a Queen Anne style house was asymmetrical. A common example of a Queen Anne cottage had a hip roof with a projecting wing and a half porch.

Around 1900, a movement toward simplicity of forms resulted in stylistic references to the Colonial Revival. These houses had a symmetrical character and were more simply ornamented. Typically they were clad in two-lap or three-lap siding and the only historical references in their decoration was classical by means of devices like columns and eaves with paneled soffits. After 1900, many of these houses were designed with stylistic references to bungalows.

The origins of these houses probably lie in a variety of sources, perhaps in folk traditions of different cultures. However, by the time this house was built there were many standard models in pattern books and popular magazines and newspapers. In 1884, the Newsom Brothers pattern book, *Picturesque California Homes*, illustrated many house plans, including one-story and two-

story examples with central halls, side halls, and no hall other than an entrance vestibule. These were more elaborately decorated and included more projections from the main volume of the house than most farm houses, but they were similar to the Penke house of 1897, especially in plans 9, 12, 19, 24, and 26.

Generally built by professional builders, these houses followed standardized means of construction using a limited range of materials. The earliest examples were built on foundations of brick piers, and the cheapest examples were built on mud sills. Virtually every house was a wood frame structure of 2 by 4 inch studs. These were clad on the outside in horizontal boards of several styles: rustic, V-groove, 2-lap or 3-lap, or in shingles. Although most carpenter's handbooks recommended a sheathing of the studs on the exterior by boards (preferably laid diagonally), before the siding was applied, in many if not most cases, no sheathing was used. Sheathing cost more money, and involved more labor, so it was often not used — except for shingled buildings which required sheathing as a nailing surface.

By the 1900s virtually everyone had indoor plumbing. Electricity was available in rural areas like Mount Eden at different times. Lighting was by gas lamps. In the majority of cases, heat was provided only by a wood or coal burning kitchen stove and possibly also by a fireplace.

Most of these small square cottages were not designed by architects, but were adapted from pattern books or were based on familiar local examples and built by individual carpenters or contractors, some of them associated with large lumber yards. The variations in individual examples represent the relative attractiveness to owners and builders of familiar images and arrangements on the one hand and of the willingness to try new things on the other. Most examples reflect a complex mix of old and new patterns and imagery. A square cottage with a hip roof, a projecting gabled wing, a half porch with spindle decoration, and a central door leading to a central corridor represents a traditional version of the type, regardless of when it was built. Another house, identical in plan, might have a hip roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters — referring to the Craftsman style. Yet another might be a square cottage with a projecting wing and an interior plan like a bungalow. Few of these houses completely belong to the standard categories assigned to them. Most lie somewhere along a spectrum of possibilities within which it would be arbitrary to draw lines and make distinctions of style or type.

By the mid-1930s, few new houses were built in rural areas because of depressed economic conditions. When building resumed in the 1960s, many were for commuters or others who had a different relationship to the land from the builders of other periods.

BARNNS

Most barns were in three parts, either enclosed by a large gable roof in one plane on each slope, or by a gable roof over the central bay with shed roofs of the same or different slopes over the side bays. Most of these barns were hay and livestock barns with hay storage in the central bay and animal stalls in the side bays. Before baling became common, loose hay was raised from wagons outside the barn on a hoisting beam, brought inside by pulleys, and stored in a loft. The earliest type of barn was of braced-frame construction with notched and mortised members specifically designed for particular positions in the structure. Later types were of nailed timber-

frame construction and stud-wall construction. All types were generally clad in vertical plank siding, sometimes with battens.

TANKHOUSES

Tankhouses were built to provide water for domestic purposes and for animals and crops. Good underground water was plentiful in western Alameda County, much of it available from artesian wells. Tankhouses raised a water tank off the ground, thereby providing gravity for plumbing. They could be of different heights, depending on the water pressure that was needed. They were of heavy timber, brace-frame construction in order to carry the very heavy loads of the water tanks. Unlike barns which came to be built as lightly and economically as possible, tankhouses were always heavy, sturdy structures. Many tankhouses were built in this area, with a ground floor space, one or more upper floors, and a platform for the water tank above. Most water tanks have been taken down.

Tankhouses were first developed for private houses and farms in California about 1865, following the example of the many elevated water tanks first built about that time by the railroads. They were common from the 1870s to 1940s. They appear to have been built for a wide range of economic classes. By the late 1870s when illustrated county histories were published for many counties, including Alameda (Thompson & West), tankhouses were common in association with both suburban houses and farm houses. The structures that supported the tanks were not necessarily enclosed, but enclosing them with siding served two purposes — it looked more finished and it provided useable space. Tankhouses were primarily intended to supply water for houses and the yards around them, and because of this they were usually located near the farm house. They were not generally intended to provide water for barns or fields — irrigation was more effective when the water came from streams.

Tankhouses were promoted in illustrations accompanying windmill advertisements, such as those for the Pacific Manufacturing Company of San Francisco. According to the authority on California tankhouses, Leon Pitman, tankhouses were usually built by professional builders. A few years after this property was developed, in July 1905, there were advertisements in every issue of *Pacific Rural Press* for “Our Excelsior Adjustable Round-Hoop Tank” manufactured by the Excelsior Redwood Company of San Francisco. According to these ads, the tank, “Costs no more, is easier to set up and is far superior to the old style flat hoop tanks for any purpose. They need no water channels or perishable devices for keeping the staves wet. They are always tight. The hoops are of steal and tighten with a monkey wrench. They have an upset thread end 6 inches long. Each hoop has from 2 to 6 lugs or shoes, according to size of tank . . .”

In addition, there were numerous ads for windmills and pumps, the other two manufactured components of a tankhouse. Gasoline engines were also advertised — these might have provided back-up power for the pumps, or power for areas without enough wind.

Pitman identified six general types of tankhouses by their exterior shape. The various shaped tankhouses were distributed differently in different regions of California. Along the Pacific coast and around San Francisco Bay, the most common tankhouse types were those he called “open platform taper towers”. These consisted of enclosed tapered towers that supported a flat platform on which was placed the water tank. Inward tapering towers provided greater strength than

vertically walled towers — although this strength was probably rarely necessary for domestic tankhouses. The wall materials usually matched those of the nearby house.

WINERIES

The first winery buildings in the area were typically two-story buildings on sloping sites which utilized gravity in the production process and could be entered on two levels (grapes were brought in at the upper level and wine was taken out at the lower level). In addition, they utilized both the earth and building materials to insulate interior spaces against heat and fluctuating temperatures.

EUCALYPTUS AND WIND BREAKS

Eucalyptus trees, native to Australia, have been a characteristic feature of the California landscape since the 1870s. A fast-growing tree, eucalyptus have been planted for their lumber, for medicinal extracts, for furniture, for firewood, for beautification, as borders around explosives plants, and as windbreaks.

They were first planted experimentally in San Francisco and around San Francisco Bay in the 1850s. The first efforts to plant eucalyptus trees in the 19th century were limited. According to Robert Santos, author of *The Eucalyptus of California*, in the 1870s, “the East Bay became the leader in the eucalyptus movement because of the availability of good land and agreeable climate ... Involved in the early dissemination of eucalyptus were Bishop William Taylor, his wife Annie, and James T. Stratton, who was California’s Surveyor General” (Santos, p. 18-19).

While engaged in missionary work in Australia, Bishop Taylor sent eucalyptus seeds to his wife. “General Stratton got seeds from Annie Taylor and was the first to plant blue gum on a large scale.” His first large-scale eucalyptus plantation, begun in 1869, was a 45-acre site in Castro Valley on the east side of Crow Canyon Road. Official County maps of 1874 and 1878 label this site, expanded to 180 acres, as J.T. Stratton’s Gum Forest. Additionally, in those years he had a second, 200-acre site northeast of the intersection of what is now Castro Valley Boulevard and Redwood Road.

A local historian, John Sandoval, has also written about Stratton’s Gum Forest. Quoting the *Weekly Journal*, he wrote, “The first piece of land of any extent planted in California to Blue Gums and entitled by its size to be called a forest was set out by J.T. Stratton, esquire, in Castro Valley during the winter of 1870. Stratton was a nurseryman from East Oakland and his forest (at the junction of Crow Canyon Creek and San Lorenzo Creek) contained 45 acres. The number of trees planted per acre were 680 and they were set in groups of four, 8x8 feet apart.” Remnants of Stratton’s forest may still exist along Crow Canyon Creek (Sandoval 1991: 126).

The trees represent an early effort at economic development. In 1877, ten acres of the trees produced 600 telegraph poles for the Central Pacific Railroad and 149 cords of firewood. The sale of telegraph poles was far more lucrative than agriculture on the same amount of land. Eucalyptus wood in the area was taken at one time to a factory in San Lorenzo where “eucalyptus oils and salves for medicinal purposes” were extracted (Sandoval, p. 125).

According to Santos, “the biggest producers and distributors of eucalyptus” in California in the 1870s were J.T. Stratton, described as the owner of the Gum Tree Nurseries in Hayward, W.A.T. Stratton in Petaluma, and Major Locke in Pasadena.

CHICKEN HOUSES

Although one hears of “chicken houses” as if there were one uncomplicated way to build structures to meet all needs of the chicken industry, late nineteenth and early twentieth century buildings for the chicken industry in California were built in a great variety of ways. This was because chickens could be raised for different purposes — for personal use, as part of a general farming operation, or as a commercial business. When raised commercially, there were separate steps, each with different requirements for buildings. The industry was changing rapidly in this period and the needs for buildings changed with it. At a time when there were many individuals operating small businesses, there were many different ideas about the best ways to build for the chicken business (Hopkins 1913: 180).

The chicken industry in this period was served by a great many handbooks on chicken raising, plan books for chicken buildings, journals, and government documents, all of which provided illustrations and instructions for chicken buildings.

To make sense of this variety of building types, it is helpful to look at the relationship between the design of the buildings and the specific purposes for which they were built, as these designs and purposes changed over time.

An early handbook addressing the needs of the commercial chicken farmer illustrated a single long, rectangular structure with four rooms: A hatching room, kitchen, store room, and egg room (Wright 1969: 230). In such a building, a whole range of functions could be accommodated, including laying eggs, hatching chicks, preparation of feed and storage of feed and supplies. Chickens were also raised in the yard around the building.

Most small-scale chicken farms in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries raised chickens for eggs and for slaughter either in colony houses or “chicken houses”. In either type of house, small groups of chickens were kept together in a shelter attached to a fenced yard. Feed and water had to be taken to the chickens. In both types, chickens mated, laid eggs, brooded, hatched eggs, and raised chicks all in one enclosed, sometimes unlit and unheated area, and roamed freely in the chicken house or in the yard. Colony houses were small, single-room structures scattered around an open area.. Several colony houses may have been built in fixed locations or, more often, on skids so they could be easily moved a few feet when the soil beneath them was fouled. Chicken houses were like rowhouses with attached yards for chickens. These took many forms, including six described for the Petaluma area; the Lyding House, Semi-Monitor House, Closed House, Gable-Roof House, Modified Open House, and Open Shed Cage House (Passarello 1964: 70).

With the intensive development of the chicken industry, separate functions were housed in separate buildings and often on separate farms. Separate buildings were designated, each with their own special requirements, for laying eggs, brooding or incubating and hatching eggs, and raising chicks. Running water, electric light, heat from electricity or some other source, and

mechanical incubators and brooders were essential. While there were other ways to arrange things, some farms produced eggs only for consumption and sale to hatcheries. Using their own eggs or purchased eggs, hatcheries incubated and hatched eggs and sold very young chickens for egg laying and for slaughter. As the periodicals and handbooks stressed, poultry buildings should be built as cheaply as possible. Only occasionally were they embellished or built in materials or by methods that were not ordinary.

In 1913, Hopkins described chicken house design as controversial: “Every chicken man has decided notions of his own as to what is necessary for the successful chicken house, and no two men seem to agree as to what types of structure will best assist or persuade the hen to lay” (Hopkins 1913: 180). Most writers have agreed with Halsted in 1880 about the basics: “The essential requisites are a warm, dry, well-lighted and ventilated shelter, that will ensure comfort in winter, with convenient arrangements for roosts, feeding space, and nest boxes” (Hopkins 1913: 86).

Among the most commonly illustrated types of chicken houses is a long, shed roofed structure (called a Lyding House in Petaluma). This structure is about 8 feet high at the top. It faces south with large window openings to warm the chickens and dry out the interior. It is divided by a partition every few feet in order to keep individual colonies of chickens together. Open doorways allow the chickens to run outside into fenced ranges. Each interior section includes roosts, nests and egg-collecting equipment. The same structure can be outfitted in part for brooding chicks with other types of equipment. A design of this type was published by the University of California Agricultural Extension Service in 1921. According to Pasarello, this was not common around Petaluma, but “it caught on in the rest of the state.” (Pasarello 1964: 72). Structures of this sort were also described and illustrated in 1923 by Easson (Easson 1923: opposite pages 33, 97, 128 and 160).

Another chicken house type, the semi-monitor house was introduced in 1917. “It consisted essentially of two Lyding houses, one shorter than the other, placed face to face.” Pasarello illustrated an example in Petaluma with a screened wall and possibly a louvered clerestory for ventilation. (Pasarello 1964: 70, 72). The semi-monitor house at 278 Hampton Road had a south-facing glazed clerestory, which would heat the interior, and windowless walls. Rather than a chicken house for raising chickens and laying eggs, this may have been a hatchery-brooder house for raising young chicks — both of which required warm environments.

A third type of chicken house was called the Stratton house or cage house. This type was introduced in Sonoma County in 1950 by the Agricultural Extension Service. It spread quickly and by 1964 was “the most popular style in California.” The cage house is “a long shed ranging from 10 to 16 feet wide and 100 to 230 feet long. The roof is often slanted . . . and the sides are covered with removable slatted windbreaks . . . Inside the house the chickens are kept in stretch wire cages consisting of the individual or the colony type. An individual cage is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a foot square and was introduced first. Colony cages, coming in several years later, were three feet wide by four feet long and hold 16 to 20 birds.” Cage houses were an adaptation to California’s mild climate, admitting ample sunlight and air. Tightly closed chicken houses, where disease was far more common, were often built by newcomers from the Midwest or other places with winter freezes. (Pasarello 1964: 72, 73).

Each of these types appeared in many variations according to their geographic location, particular purposes, and preferences of the owners. They were simple and cheap to build and often built by their owners.

HATCHERIES

Chicken hatcheries are specialized operations that produce hatched chicks in large numbers for very rapid sale. By definition, a hatchery involves artificial incubation of eggs and care of newly-hatched chicks. In the traditional chicken house, the warmth of the hen protected eggs and chicks even in cold weather. In the commercial hatchery, the mother hen is replaced by machines kept in a warm room. As opposed to commercial laying houses and other types of commercial poultry buildings, special care was taken in the design of hatchery buildings in the 1910s-1920s to ensure proper heat and ventilation. Whereas other poultry buildings were usually open to light and air by doors, windows, and screens (they may have also had simple ventilation systems), hatcheries were closed, relatively dark buildings with tight interior siding on walls and ceilings for insulation. From several photographs in the poultry literature, a typical hatchery appears to have been a column-free interior space large enough to accommodate rows of table- and cabinet-like incubators full of eggs, and metal umbrella-like brooders hanging just above the floor to shelter new chicks. Ventilation requirements could be met in different ways, some more sophisticated than others. One recommended system was actually a dual system that provided ventilation in different seasons of the year (few hatcheries of the period appear to have had forced ventilation systems), with the pipes under a concrete floor carrying foul air from the lower part of the room up to the ridgeline vents in one system, and fresh air from the top of the wall moving into the room near the floor and vented through ceiling flues in another system.

Most hatcheries were rectangular stud-frame buildings with gable roofs carried on trusses to keep the ground floor space free of columns. The poultry literature suggested using the spaces between studs as parts of the ventilation system. Ventilating flues and monitors on the ridgeline are typically visible on the roof. Because hatchery owners were small businesspeople who not only produced chicks, but had to sell them, hatchery buildings were commonly used as part of a public relations or marketing effort, with ridgeline signs or false fronts suitable for signs or other decoration. Of all the poultry industry buildings of the 1910s-1920s, hatcheries were the most expensive.

While a few hatcheries were quite large (over 150 feet long), many were under 100 feet in length. Many were expanded in length, and were intended to be expandable.

After the 1920s, small hatcheries continued to be built as before, with improved incubator and brooder technology. After World War II, the hatchery business was dominated by large technologically modern companies.

POULTRY LANDSCAPES

Poultry farms in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in California, whether primarily egg producers, chicken raisers, or hatcheries, always consisted of a group of buildings. Many of these were outfitted and perhaps designed and built by professional "Poultry Suppliers" which contributed to the consistent appearance of the poultry landscape. Photographs in poultry

industry journals and handbooks in the 1900s – 1920s show a pattern of poultry farms consisting of a bungalow facing the road, a principle building or buildings (hatchery, egg laying house, or chicken house) near the front of the lot, a tankhouse, and numerous colony houses and yards fenced in iron-mesh fencing at the rear to keep out predators.

Poultry farm landscapes underwent continual changes under the influence of farm advisors, periodicals, and other farmers. The large poultry operation of C. B. Carrington near Hayward in 1904 included chicken houses with fenced outdoor ranges. These ranges extended into orchard land. By the 1920s, ranges were much smaller, confining outdoor areas to the proximity of the chicken house.

A typical chicken farm in the period 1934 to 1951 had 200 to 500 chickens in chicken houses (presumably with limited ranges), and land for growing kale and other feed supplements.

BUNGALOWS

The first California houses that were ordinarily called bungalows were built between 1900 and 1905. Bungalows are usually described as low, one-story structures with informal floor plans, imagery and materials associated with simplicity and nature, and porches that made outdoor living possible. Much that has been written about bungalows has been about large houses for wealthy clients. Architects like Greene and Greene designed expensive bungalows whose details conveyed a high degree of craftsmanship and a high value placed on the labor of craftsmen in wood, stone, brick, and tile. In contrast to these very expensive homes, most bungalows in the Bay Area were inexpensive houses built for middle and working class clients. In relation to late 19th century middle class houses of the same size, with hierarchical formal plans (e.g., rooms that could be closed off of either side of a central corridor), bungalows had open plans. In a bungalow, the front door may open directly into the living room which is separated from the dining room only by an open archway that cannot be closed off. Unlike the high-end houses of Greene & Greene, most bungalows are simpler and cheaper to build than late 19th century houses for comparable clients. A low gabled bungalow roof, even with a dormer, requires a less skilled carpenter than a “Queen Anne cottage” with an irregular roof plan. And the decoration of bungalows is generally simpler than that of earlier houses. While wood-clad bungalows were most common at first, stucco-clad bungalows were also built in substantial numbers before 1910.

Hodgson described a bungalow in a way that could apply to many in the Bay Area:

It is not too much to say that these bungalows are on the whole the best type of cheap frame house which has been erected in large numbers in this country since the old New England farmhouse went out of fashion. It is, as a rule, a long, low, one or two-story building, with a conspicuous roof, over-hanging eaves and an inclosed porch. It fits snugly on the ground, it is generally well sealed with the surrounding shrubbery and trees, and its lines and the distribution of its openings are for the most part agreeable to the eye. The outer shell is usually covered either with shingles . . . or with the larger shingles which Californians call “shakes” . . . There is nothing either affected or insincere about these little houses.

After their introduction at the beginning of the 20th century, bungalows remained popular for several decades. The name “bungalow” was used widely through the 1920s and was still common in the 1930s. While the name was rarely used after World War II, small, cheap houses were still built in the 1940s and 1950s, especially in remote or poor areas, that had all the features of bungalows.

In plan, bungalows of the later decades were similar to the earliest bungalows — they were informal, with living and dining areas that flowed together, and with minimal circulation spaces.

In appearance, later bungalows were more often stucco and less often embellished with imagery suggesting harmony with nature. Instead, they adopted historical references, such as Spanish or Colonial.

Like other house types of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, bungalow plans and even whole kits of parts could be bought from lumberyards, architects, or builders who published compilations of plans, illustrations, and specifications in pattern books called “Bungalow books.” This process is hard to document and it is not known how many Bay Area bungalows were realized in this way. At the end of Wilson’s *Bungalow Book* of 1908, among others from around the country, a letter from C.W. Spencer of Palo Alto stated that he was pleased to have received plans for his house. Spencer was a roofing contractor and perhaps had the skills to build the house himself. Many were also built like other houses, by architects and contractors.

SUBURBAN HOUSES

From the 1910s to the 1940s, many houses in suburban Alameda County were designed in styles referred to as the Period Revivals. In structure and plan these were similar to common bungalows. They were wood frame structures clad in standard wood siding or stucco and they had open plans for public rooms with living and dining areas flowing together. Rather than the imagery associated with the natural setting of a place, designers of these houses adopted imagery associated with the architecture of various times and places. Like bungalows, they reflect the traditions of good craftsmanship associated with the vernacular architecture of earlier times.

These houses reflect the influence of Hollywood and are somewhat like stage sets. Some of these houses were dressed variously with details like stucco walls and red tile roofs associated with California during the Spanish and Mexican periods. Some had steeply pitched roofs and half-timbering as in medieval England. Some had columns and classical details associated with Colonial America.

From the late 1930s to the 1950s many houses were built following the guidelines of a Federal Housing Program — the Federal Housing Authority. The FHA program was designed to encourage small, inexpensive houses with modern amenities. These houses came in a great variety of shapes but were descendants of the bungalow. They were modestly decorated with various stylistic details — most commonly Period Revival, Colonial, or Modern.

MEDITERRANEAN REVIVAL STYLE

David Gebhard defined the Mediterranean Revival Style as follows (p. 573):

California architects and their clients were never overly precise as to what made a dwelling Mediterranean rather than Spanish, though there indeed was a difference. That which was labeled Mediterranean during the teens and twenties should perhaps have been called Italian, or even more pointedly, the Tuscan rural style. The source in this instance was the numerous publications which, between 1900 and 1930, illustrated rural Italian villas and their gardens. Generally, the predilection of the 20th century revivalist was to Italian villas of the 16th rather than the 15th century, for these tended to be more classical and formal. In California the Mediterranean villa appealed to those who wished to continue the Classical tradition, and at the same time to suggest a form which was picturesque and regional. The California examples generally employ symmetrical composition for the street elevation (or at least a portion of the facade is symmetrical), and the basic form of the building is that of a single rectangular volume. The walls are of smooth stucco, shutters are often used; and the roofs have pronounced overhangs. The form is low pitched and hipped. Details when used (generally in cast stone), are restrained in their Classical references. Gardens, large and small, are axial, and directly related to the symmetry of the building, its plan and interior spaces.

In addition, like the Mission Revival Style and the Spanish Colonial Revival before it, the Mediterranean Revival represented an attempt to associate life in California with romantic notions about idyllic times around the Mediterranean and in early California when civilized people lived in harmony with agriculture and nature.

FHA HOUSES

To meet the need for housing during the Great Depression of the 1930s, the United States government established several assistance programs. The Federal Housing Act (FHA) of 1934 had the most effect, with government insured loans for new housing construction. Houses built under this program had to meet certain standards and tended to have a similar, recognizable character. Many houses built in Murray Township during the 1930s appear to be FHA houses. These were small, one story stucco clad houses with attached garages. They were not ornately decorated but they drew on a range of recognizable styles including colonial, Spanish, and period revival

MODERN RANCH

Throughout the 20th century, California was the site of innovations in the design of middle-class and upper middle-class single family houses. Many of these innovations were associated with the effort to find appropriate designs for California. After the turn of the century, the “California Bungalow” proliferated, with open floor plans and imagery and materials that reflected the natural setting. In the 1900s to 1910s, Mission Revival style houses shared features of Bungalows with an attempt to recall aspects of the early history of the state. In the 1910s to 1930s, Spanish Colonial Revival style houses developed more sophisticated responses to the benign climate, with wings of houses laid out around patios and gardens. In these houses, street facades were often windowless and unadorned except for rich decoration around the main door.

In the traditions established by these efforts, in the 1930s another approach was developed which came to be called the Modern Ranch House. These houses were built and written about in architectural journals throughout the 1930s and 1940s, but were defined in two books by Sunset Magazine — *Western Ranch Houses* of 1946 and *Western Ranch Houses by Cliff May* of 1958. Cliff May was a Los Angeles architect who referred to his designs as Early California ranch houses, recalling the Mexican period in California and their romantic depictions in the novel, *Ramona*, and other popular art and literature.

The modern ranch houses of the 1930s to the 1950s were characterized by the following features. They were one-story buildings with wings that embraced a patio. They were oriented to the site — they had no front or back and did not necessarily present a formal front to the street. They were oriented to the outdoors — to the patio, garden, and the corridor, a long porch covered by the roof of the house. Their siting takes advantage of views. Horses are often accommodated in outbuildings connected by roofs and incorporated in the design of the houses. Their plans are open with spaces designated for multiple purposes. They are built with natural materials — “adobe, stone, quarry tile, rough-sawn lumber, hand-split shakes and battens.” (Sunset 1958: 16). They are undecorated and are attractive and expressive by virtue of their simple use of materials. Finally, they are usually large houses on large sites.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This survey of historical and cultural resources in unincorporated areas of eastern Alameda County is a first step in identifying a changing and rapidly disappearing landscape. Historically an area of farms and ranches crossed by big infrastructural systems of transportation, water, and power, today the cultural landscape is being largely superceded by a suburban landscape. Farm and ranch land is being developed for housing, office parks, and shopping centers. Even much of the historic infrastructure has been altered or removed.

While the loss of individual farm houses, barns, tankhouses, and groups of these buildings may seem minor, their cumulative loss is substantial. For the most part, the history of this area is a history of ordinary people and daily life rather than of famous or powerful people and great events. The nature of this history makes it harder to recognize and protect.

A principal purpose of this survey was to facilitate compliance with CEQA. If the CEQA process is adhered to, it can help in the protection of these resources. Through the process, resources that cannot be preserved can at least be documented before they are lost.

However, it is also important that the county take the next step and conduct more detailed research on the resources identified here. Additional research and the preparation of Historic Resources Inventory forms would not only add to the knowledge of specific sites, but would make it possible to identify the most important remaining resources and to establish priorities for protecting them. By the time that is done, the historic preservation ordinance now being developed should be adopted.

As shown in the attached table, 35 resources have been rated “K,” meaning that they appear eligible for the California Register on the basis of their visual qualities alone. The most efficient

use of county resources would be to prepare DPR forms on the 148 “Q”-rated properties. These require research before they can be said to be significant. With research, many will be significant and others will drop off the list. Thus, research on these properties will serve a dual purpose of furthering preservation and eliminating some properties from further consideration in fairness to property owners.

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A: KEY TO SURVEY MAPS AND TABLES

Key to Maps and Tables East Alameda County Historical and Cultural Resource Survey

Introduction and Methods

The East Alameda County Cultural Resource Survey was conducted in 2004 for the Alameda County Planning Department, Lisa Asche Project Manager. The county provided GIS maps for the survey area, which consisted generally of those unincorporated parts of Alameda County East of the Oakland–San Leandro hills, including Niles Canyon, which penetrates those hills. The maps were organized roughly according to geographic subareas described in the *East County Plan*. Because of overlapping coverage of the maps, the survey was recorded on fewer maps in fewer subareas than were provided. The survey was conducted by Michael R. Corbett and Woodruff Minor, architectural historians, and Tamar Ragir, research assistant.

The field survey involved two simultaneous tasks. The surveyors checked and updated information collected in the 1993 *Preliminary Inventory of Historical Resources: Eastern Alameda County*, prepared by Chris Bazar for the Alameda County Planning Department. The surveyors also incorporated new resources in the survey according to the criteria of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) including resources that have become forty-five years of age since 1993.

After Corbett and Minor surveyed the Sunol subarea, Minor and Ragir conducted the rest of the field survey, and Corbett and Ragir returned to the field to take photographs. In addition, Corbett conducted historical research on the survey area to provide guidance for the field survey. The results of this research are presented in the historical overview.

Maps

Maps provided by the Alameda County Planning Department for the field survey are listed below with the name and abbreviation for each map. Each mapped area is covered by two sheets with different types of information. The top sheets show streets with street names and parcel boundary lines with a key number in each parcel for cross-referencing between the map and survey table. The bottom sheets are aerial photographs with an overlay of parcel boundary lines and Assessors Parcel Numbers. The top sheets were marked in the field with codes identifying potentially significant resources.

The maps were provided at two different sizes. Oversized maps (36 X 48 inches) were used for the South Livermore Valley and South Ridglands subareas. Smaller maps (24 X 36 inches) were used for six other subareas.

Several maps had no resources, and the resources in two subareas are marked on maps for adjacent subareas with overlapping coverage.

Abbrev.	No. of resources	Map Name	Comments
AH-CA	9	Altamont Hills — Central Section A	
AH-CB	8	Altamont Hills — Central Section B	
AH-N	5	Altamont Hills — Northern Section	Includes MH subarea
AH-S	5	Altamont Hills — Southern Section	
ED/DC	1	East Dublin/Doolan Canyon	Partly covered by AH and QA maps
MH	0	Mountain House	Entirely covered by AH-N
NLV	65	North Livermore Valley	Includes some of ED/DC
PR	11	Pleasanton Ridgeland	
QA	8	Quarry Area	Includes some of ED/DC
SLV	23	South Livermore Valley	Oversized maps
SLV-A	3	South Livermore Valley — Subarea A	Oversized maps
SLV-B	38	South Livermore Valley — Subarea B	Oversized maps
SLV-C	6	South Livermore Valley — Subarea C	Oversized maps
SLV-D	11	South Livermore Valley — Subarea D	Oversized maps
SP	0	South Pleasanton	Mostly covered by SNV-1
SP-A	0	South Pleasanton — Subarea A	Entirely covered by SNV-1
SP-B	0	South Pleasanton — Subarea B	Entirely covered by SNV-1
SR-NE	0	South Ridgeland — Northeast	Oversized maps
SR-NW	6	South Ridgeland — Northwest	Oversized maps
SR-SE	0	South Ridgeland — Southeast	Oversized maps
SR-SW	2	South Ridgeland — Southwest	Oversized maps
SNV-1	34	Sunol Valley — Area #1	Includes most of SP, and all of SP-A and SP-B
SNV-1A	57	Sunol Valley — Area #1 Subarea A	Oversized maps
SNV-1B	2	Sunol Valley — Area #1 Subarea B	Oversized maps
SNV-1C	59	Sunol Valley — Area #1 Subarea C	Oversized maps
SNV-2	8	Sunol Valley — Area #2	Oversized maps
SNV-3	1	Sunol Valley — Area #3	Oversized maps
WD	0	West Dublin	

Survey Table

The Survey Table is a condensed, edited and augmented version of a property printout provided by Alameda County. The columns in the table are defined below.

Map Abbreviation of field map on which the resource is marked.

Key Key number assigned by the county to each parcel for rapid cross-referencing between the map and the table.

- APN** Assessor's Parcel Number provided by the county.
- Acres** Size of the parcel, provided by the county.
- Photo** Key to photographs. Photos taken of K and Q rated resources only.
- Year** Date of construction, provided by the county. These are usually reliable for dates since the 1940's and unreliable for earlier dates.
- No.** Street number. Usually provided by the county, sometimes left blank. The survey provided street numbers in some blanks. When the survey found a street number that differed from the county's number, the survey number was provided in the comment column.
- Street** Street name provided by the county.
- Code** See Key to survey codes.
- Comment** Survey comments including references to 1993 survey number, names of resources, identification of resources, notes of alterations (alt.). Where resources are listed in the OHP Directory of Properties, they are listed here with OHP followed by the National Register code; in cases where a Federal Agency was involved in the determination, that agency's initials are included. Where resources are addressed in other documents, references are included here to the bibliography at the end of the historical overview.

Key to Survey Codes

Parts of codes

Codes are used on both the Survey Table and the marked field survey maps. Each code, assigned in the field, consists of two to four parts. The first part is an assessment of potential significance. The second part identifies the resource by type; if a building is taller than one story, a numeral following indicates the number of stories. The third part (in parenthesis) is an estimated date of construction; landscape features are not given a date. The fourth part refers to architectural style when that is relevant. Representative examples are given below:

E R (1910) B: A one-story residence built in 1910 in the style of a bungalow. The house has integrity but is not individually significant for its individual character (criterion 3). An E-rated building may still be significant for association with persons (criterion 2) or with significant patterns or events of history (criterion 1).

Q R2 (1890) QA A two-story residence built in 1890 in the Queen Anne style. Potentially significant under criterion 3. Research needed.

K C (1905) MR: A one-story commercial building built in 1905 in the Mission Revival style. Strong visual interest and integrity appears significant under criterion 3.

Part One

The initial code letter (before the date) signifies the estimated, or preliminary, level of significance. There are four code letters in this category:

- K *Keeper*. Likely to be individually significant, based on integrity and visual qualities alone.
- Q *Question*. Has visual interest, but requires research to assess individual significance in its context and/or integrity. Sometimes Q-rated buildings need research to determine whether they are historic buildings or recent reproductions.
- E *Environment*. Has integrity, but is unlikely to be individually significant; a common example of a common type. E code plus (+) sign indicates highest interest.
- Z *Zero*. Lacks integrity; not significant, possibly because of alterations.

Part Two

The second code (before the date) refers to the building type or other resource type. These codes are often used in combination with each other, indicating a property that includes more than one type of resource.

- A Non-residential agricultural buildings and structures, such as sheds, barns, fences, windmills.
- AF Agricultural fragment (e.g. fences, troughs, corrals)
- BN Barn
- C Commercial building
- CC Cattle chute
- CH Church
- CL Clubhouse
- D District
- DAM Dam
- G Government building
- GAR Garage
- GW Gateway
- GS Government building – school

HO Hotel

HOSP Hospital

IND Industrial building

L Landscape features

M Multiple buildings (preceding other codes)

MA Multiple agricultural buildings (e.g. a group of barns, sheds, fences, etc.)

MRA Multiple residential and agricultural buildings (e.g. a farm or ranch complex consisting of one or more houses, barns, sheds, etc.)

MRW Workers housing

PH Pumphouse

PL Power lines

R Residential building (e.g., single-family house, apartments)

R&D Research & development

RB Road bridge

RR Railroad-related (e.g., train station, railroad bridge)

RRB Railroad bridge

RRT Railroad track

T Trees

TP Telegraph poles

TH Tankhouse

UNK Unknown

W Winery

WF Wind farm

WH Warehouse

WV Water viaduct

Part Three

Estimated date of construction (in parenthesis). Not used for landscape features.

Part Four

The third code letter (following the date) represents architectural style. Two code letters separated by a slash (/) signify a mixture of styles (e.g., COL/CR refers to a building displaying elements of both the Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles). Buildings of no particular style do not have style codes.

- B Bungalow (typically with Craftsman elements)
- COL Colonial Revival
- CR Craftsman
- GOTH Gothic Revival
- GR Greek Revival
- I Italianate
- LOG Log (or fake log) construction.
- M Modern (postwar modernism/International Style)
- MR Mission Revival
- PR Prairie Style
- PER Period Revival
- QA Queen Anne
- R Ranch Style (1930's to 1960s suburban residential style)
- SE Stick Eastlake
- SP Spanish Colonial revival or Mediterranean

Additional Symbols

[Linear features in brackets; such features are marked once, but may extend long distances beyond the marked place – for railroad lines, roads, aqueducts, transmission lines etc.]

* Listed in 1993 inventory.

Addendum

The addendum to the survey table lists resources that cannot be identified with a single parcel. In some cases, a map key number provides a way to find the resource even if it is not entirely within that parcel.

1993 Inventory Update Summary

This table lists resources identified in the 1993 inventory and their current status. Some are outside the survey area, some have been altered, some could not be found, some appear to need additional research in the context of the larger survey that now exists, and some retain the significant qualities for which they were previously recognized.

B: SURVEY TABLE

MAP	KEY	APN	ACRES	PHOTO	YEAR	NO	STREET	CODE	COMMENT
AH-N	4	099B710000300	174		1948	16606	Kelso Rd	E R (1945) R	House
AH-N	5	099B710000404	0	2-34			Kelso Rd	Q IND (1955)	Tracy Pumping Plant & Switchyard, Central Valley Project, Western Area Power Admin.
AH-N	12	099B701000500	0	2-31			Kelso Rd	Q IND (1970)	Harvey O. Banks Delta Pumping Plant, "A Facility of the State Water Prtoject"
AH-N	15	099B717500200	171.4	2-27			Byron Bethany Rd	Q BN (1925)	Barn; Kelso Rd. opposite 17449
AH-N	18	099B703000301	0	2-33			Kelso Rd	Q IND (1950)	San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority Tracy Operations & Maintenance Center
AH-N	19	099B703000201	100	2-32		14750	Kelso Rd	Q IND (1970)	PG&E Bethany Compressor Station
AH-N	34	099B702000108	144.37	2-30		14511	Christensen Rd	Q L (1900)	Trees & palms, farmstead: bldgs. Gone
AH-N	35	099B702000500	0	2-29			Christensen Rd	Q IND (1970)	Bethany Reservoir, State Water Project
AH-N	39	099B705000312	2.65		1942	15685	Kelso Rd	E+ R (1925)	House; addr: 15559
AH-N	44	099B720000100	63.95		1940	4378	Mountain House Rd	E+ R (1915) B	Bungalow
AH-N	46	099B717500504	146.89		1944	17515	Kelso Rd	E+ MRA (1940)	Farm/ranch with house; addr. 17499
AH-N	54	099B702000408	54.15			13636	Christensen Rd	E MRA (1950)	Farm/ranch with house
AH-N	63	099B720000301	0	2-26		3950	Mountain House Rd	K GS (1923) MR*	1993 #13; Mountain House School
AH-N	86	099B750000403	68.78	2-25	1920	3250	Mountain House Rd	Q MRA (1925) B	Barns; addr. 3252.
AH-N	112	099B750000301	115	2-24	1970	2681	Mountain House Rd	Q MRA (1925)	3 houses; 2 barns
NLV	119	902 000100400	0	4-10		5993	N Livermore Ave	Q MA (1915)	Farm/ranch
NLV	135	903 000700101	92.53	4-13		7058	Morgan Territory Rd	Q BN (1915)	Barn
AH-N	142	099B760000202	15.67	2-23		16784	Mountain House Rd	Q R (1895) QA	Also, houses at 16586 W. Grantline Rd.
NLV	154	903 000700102	88.15	4-12	1916	7058	Morgan Territory Rd	Q MRA (1915) B	Farm/ranch with bungalow.
NLV	161	902 000600500	6.29	4-18		5747	N Vasco Rd	Q MRA (1925) B	Farm/ranch with bungalow.
NLV	165	903 000700212	62.22	4-11		2010	Manning Rd	Q MRA (1915) B	Farm/ranch with bungalow.
NLV	170	902 000100300	172.78	4-6		6030	Dagnino Rd	Q MRA (1920) Col	Farm/ranch with bungalow.
NLV	178	903 000200101	174.59	4-14	1910	1163	Manning Rd	K MRA (1915) B*	1993 #5; farm/ranch with bungalow
AH-N	193	099B765000704	19.15	2-22		16822	Grant Line Rd	Q C (1925)	Store, 2 houses, barn.
AH-N	206	099B765001200	0.5		1959	17781	Grant Line Rd	E R (1910) Col.	House
NLV	215	903 000700300	0.21			1882	Manning Rd	Z MRA (1925) B	Alt. farm/ranch.
NLV	219	903 000600100	547.8			1815	Manning Rd	E+ MA (1910)	Farm/ranch
NLV	220	902 000200400	159.59	4-9		5459	N Livermore Ave	K MRA (1885) I*	1993 #4; farm/ranch with house
NLV	224	902 000400100	66.86	4-5	1915	5010	Dagnino Rd	Q MRA (1925)	Farm/ranch with house.
NLV	226	902 000500200	275.8	4-3		4325	Dagnino Rd	Q MBN (1920)	Barns

MAP	KEY	APN	ACRES	PHOTO	YEAR	NO	STREET	CODE	COMMENT
NLV	231	099B490100204	86.96	4-19		4135	N Vasco Rd	Q MRA (1940)	Farm/ranch with house.
NLV	237	099B547500301	347	4-23	1966	3837	Laughlin Rd	K MA (1900) *	1993 #6; farm/ranch Laughlin
AH-N	238	099B607500300	320		1981	3200	Dyer Rd	E+ R (1920) B	Bungalow
AH-N	278	099B770000406	49.53	2-20		16163	Grant Line Rd	Q MRA (1945)	Farm/ranch with house.
NLV	282	905 000600100	222.2	3-28			Collier Canyon Rd	Q BN (1925)	Barn
AH-N	283	099B605101700	0	2-12			Altamont Pass Rd	Q MRR (1900) *	1993 #10 & #72; site of station with palm tree, water tank, ruins of turnaround, warehouse.
NLV	290	099B490100401	6.37	4-20		3865	N Vasco Rd	Q BN (1920)	Barn
NLV	291	902 000200300	71.64	4-8	1954	4871	N Livermore Ave	Q MRA (1925)	Farm/ranch with house.
NLV	296	902 000500400	39.92		1931	4413	Dagnino Rd	E+ MRA (1915)	Farm/ranch with house.
NLV	301	099B490100606	150.54	4-17			Vasco Rd	Q MA (1910)	Farm/ranch
AH-N	324	099B627500300	5.17	2-16			Altamont Pass Rd	Q MA (1900)	Ruins + trees.
AH-N	329	099B605100600	112.86	2-15		10605	Altamont Pass Rd	K CGAR (1925) *	1993 #8; Summit Garage and bungalow
NLV	338	902 000400502	3.15			4422	Dagnino Rd	E MRA (1900)	Farm/ranch with house.
AH-N	339	099B775000500	88.58	2-19	1950	15885	Altamont Pass Rd	Q R (1900)	House
NLV	359	902 000400700	21.24		1930	3726	May School Rd	Z MRA (1925) B	Alt. farm/ranch.
NLV	365	099B530000604	115.57	4-16		2486	S Vasco Rd	Q MRA (1900)	Deteriorated farm/ranch with house.
NLV	370	099B547500401	61	4-22	1929	3185	Laughlin Rd	Q MRA (1925) B	Farm/ranch with bungalow.
AH-N	372	099B605101800	0	2-14			Altamont Pass Rd	Q HO (1900)	Ruins
NLV	392	905 000301403	70.62		1946	6200	Doolan Rd	E R (1925) B	Addr. 6090; bungalow.
NLV	397	905 000700203	492.9	3-25	1907	5475	Doolan Rd	Q MRA (1900)	Two farm/ranch groups on parcel at 4895 (?) and 5475 Doolan Rd. Wiberg 1998: 52
NLV	402	903 000500100	320	3-33	1908	1264	Hartman Rd	Q R2 (1900)	House
NLV	411	902 001000600	121.43	4-7		4157	North Livermore Av	K MRA (1905) Col*	1993 #3; farm/ranch with house.
NLV	413	902 001000202	117.29	4-1			Hartford Av	Q GUNK (1945)	Addr. 3320 Lorraine St. Radio station?
NLV	415	902 001000100	115.37		1900	4010	Raymond Rd	E MRA (1925)	Farm/ranch with house
NLV	425	099B568000100	330.5	2-8			Goecken Rd	Q BN (1915)	Barn
NLV	434	902 000300117	5.48			3877	Dagnino Rd	E MRA (1945)	Farm/ranch with house
NLV	435	903 000600305	101.54		1966	4270	N Livermore Ave	E MA (1940)	Farm/ranch
NLV	436	099B601000103	473.6	2-10		9989	Altamont Pass Rd	Q MA (1910)	Farm/ranch
NLV	439	099B545001008	20.43	4-24	1896	2577	Laughlin Rd	Q MRA (1915) *	1993 #7; farm/ranch with house
NLV	467	902 000300200	20.61			5100	Raymond Rd	E MRA (1950)	Farm/ranch with house.
NLV	477	905 000301200	137.72			5658	Doolan Rd	Z BN (1925)	Alt. barn.
NLV	480	905 000700300	95.73	3-27		4760	Collier Canyon Rd	Q MBN (1925)	Two barns.
NLV	493	099B545000900	36.32	4-21		1761	Laughlin Rd	Q R (1900)	Ruins

MAP	KEY	APN	ACRES	PHOTO	YEAR	NO	STREET	CODE	COMMENT
NLV	498	099B568001500	207.12	2-9			Goecken Rd	Q BN (1940)	Barn
NLV	504	902 0010001100		4-15		3981	North Livermore Av	K MRA (1910) Col.	Farm/ranch with house
NLV	518	905 000300700	10.11	3-26		5033	Doolan Rd	Q BN (1920)	Barn
NLV	527	903 000600404	10			1442	Hartman Rd	E+ MRA (1915)	Farm/ranch with house.
NLV	531	903 000600401	5			1820	Hartman Rd	E MRA (1945)	Farm/ranch with house.
NLV	532	905 000200400	304.3	3-24	1912	4388	Doolan Rd	Q MRA (1915)	Addr. 4300; farm/ranch with house. Wiberg et al 1998: 51
NLV	535	905 000700400	144.37			4221	Collier Canyon Rd	E BN (1940)	Barn
NLV	543	903 000800102	100.27	3-34	1918	1248	Hartman Rd	Q MRA (1890)	Farm/ranch with house. Wiberg et al 1998: 44
AH-CA	564	099A178500107	75.76	3-6	1900		U S Hwy 50 East	Q MRA (1910)	Addr.:9996 Carroll Rd.; farm/ranch with house.
NLV	571	905 000700702	30.64	3-29	1935	4221	Collier Canyon Rd	Q MRA (1940)	Farm/ranch with house. Wiberg et al 1998: 44
AH-CA	584	099B788500900	0	3-3			Midway Rd	Q RRB (1910)	Stone railroad bridge.
NLV	598	903 000800203	119.78				North Livermore Av	E+ BN (1940)	Barn. Wiberg et al 1998: 46
NLV	604	905 000800111	79.35	3-23			Doolan Rd	Q L	Eucalyptus row.
NLV	629	902 000900107	9.32	3-32	1901	2747	N Livermore Ave	Q MRA (1905)	Farm/ranch with house. Wiberg et al 1998: 53
AH-CA	636	099B788501200	0	3-5			Patterson Pass Rd	Q IND (1950)	PG&E Tesla Substation. SW corner Patterson & Midway
AH-CA	637	099B788500600	0	3-5			Patterson Pass Rd	Q IND (1950)	PG&E Tesla Substation.
AH-CA	642	099B788500800	0.86	3-4			Midway Rd	Q MRA (1900)	Addr: 20030 Midway; farm/ranch with house. Remnant of town.
NLV	652	905 000100603				3457	Croak Rd.	E+ MRA (1930)	Farm/ranch with house.
NLV	656	905 000100404		3-20		1881	Collier Canyon Rd	Q MRA (1930)	Farm/ranch with house and big barn.
NLV	657	905 000100302	76.63	3-21		1421	Collier Canyon Rd	Q MRA (1925) *	1993 #2; tankhouse, barn, 2 houses.
NLV	666	902 000800100	122.5	7		3658	Las Colinas Rd	Q MRA (1925) B	Farm/ranch with house. Wiberg et al 1998: 49
SLV	676	099B560000206	87.15	1-3	1925	9782	Flynn Rd S	Q MRA (1925) B	Farm/ranch with bungalow.
AH-CA	678	099A176000100	235.5	3-10	1890	10366	Flynn Rd S	K MRA (1880)	Farm/ranch with house and old barn.
AH-CA	681	099A177000202	34	3-9	1890	11761	Flynn Rd N	Q R2 (1878) GR*	1993 #12; Lone Oak Farm.
NLV	682	903 000800411	80.36	3-30	1905	2284	N Livermore Ave	Q MRA (1915) B	Farm/ranch with bungalow. Wiberg et al 1998: 43
PR	697			7-32			Dublin Canyon Rd	Q BN (1925)	Barn; possibly on #729. (shown on map only)
PR	699			7-33		7901	Dublin Canyon Rd	Q MR (1900)	Two houses built 1900 & 1940.
PR	702			7-31		8875	Dublin Canyon Rd	Q BN (1925)	Barn
NLV	711	905 000100403				2061	Collier Canyon Rd	E MRA (1945)	Barn.
NLV	747	905 000100202	0	3-22		3000	Doolan Rd	Q L	Eucalyptus row.

MAP	KEY	APN	ACRES	PHOTO	YEAR	NO	STREET	CODE	COMMENT
NLV	751	902 000800904	3.95			4238	Las Positas Rd	E MRA (1925) B	Farm/ranch with bungalow.
PR	756					9331	Dublin Canyon Rd.	E BN (1950)	Barn
NLV	780	902 000801401	2.83	7-9		4221	Las Positas Rd	Q R (1900)	Addr. 4241; house.
PR	788			7-30		9635	Dublin Canyon Rd	K MRA (1895) Q A	Victorian house.
PR	793	085A640100900	24.43	7-29		9711	Dublin Canyon Rd	K MRA (1940) R	Houses, barn, quonset hut.
PR	807	941 270000300	3.5			10807	Dublin Canyon Rd	E+ R (1900)	House
PR	811	941 275000401	5.22			9929	Dublin Canyon Rd	Z MRA (1905)	Farm/ranch with house.
PR	837	941 250000300	14.54	7-27	1918	11021	Dublin Canyon Rd	Q R (1918) B	Bungalow.
SLV	838	099B560000313	48.86	1-2		9537	Flynn Rd S	Q MRA (1895)	Farm/ranch with house.
QA	865	904 000100721	3.65			770	El Charro Rd	Q A (1940)	Stable <50
QA	866	904 000100212	5.24	5-2		770	El Charro Rd	K MRA (1940) R	"Rancho Del Charro" Dude ranch? hdqtrs, house, stable, barn. Three parcels.
QA	867	904 000100726	103.45	4-34		770	El Charro Rd	K AL (1940)	Stable, eucalyptus row, round brick stable in field
SLV	869	099A165000105	55.8	1-6	1902	8433	Patterson Pass Rd	K MRA (1895) Q A*	1993 #11; farm/ranch with house and palms.
SLV	873	099A165000304	4.75	1-5	1925	9355	Patterson Pass Rd	Q MRA (1925)	Farm/ranch with house
AH-CA	881	099A182000100	158.45		1900	12020	Patterson Pass Rd	E+ BN (1930)	Barn.
SLV	910	099A165000202	9.89		1966	8626	Lupin Way	E MRA (1955)	Farm/ranch with house.
SLV	917	099A175000604	78.56	1-4	1960	9618	Lupin Way	K MRA (1885) I	Addr: 10123 Patterson Pass Rd., farm/ranch with house
SLV	932	099A165000209	2			8484	Lupin Way	E MRA (1930)	Farm/ranch with house.
SLV	939	099A165000702	78.16			2546	Greenville Rd	E+ MRA (1910)	Farm/ranch with house.
AH-CA	947	099A183000106	150.74		1935	3064	Cross Rd	E MRA (1935)	Farm/ranch with house.
AH-CA	957	099A182000302	0.01		1950	12393	Patterson Pass Rd	E+ R (1940) R	House
QA	971					3380	Mohr Ave.	E R2 (1945) Per	House
QA	972					3450	Mohr Ave.	E R2 (1945) Per	House
QA	1000	946 135000503	141.02	4-33		1645	Stanley Blvd	Q IND (1955)	Quarry
SLV-B	1044	099 125000106	1		1950	1410	Buena Vista Ave	E R (1950) R	House
SLV-B	1049	099 115000502	4.53			1479	Buena Vista Ave	E R (1940)	House
SLV-B	1050	099A150100308	22.12	1-29		5385	East Av	Q R (1900) *	1993 #26; house. Barn demo since 1993
SLV-B	1063	099 125000200	0.5			1434	Buena Vista Ave	E R (1930) BP	House
SLV	1066	099A170000203	146.96	1-12		4034	Cross Rd	Q BN (1915)	Barn
AH-CA	1076	099A185000105	99.26	3-11		3646	Cross Rd	Q BN (1925)	Barn
SLV-B	1089	099A150100307	144.25	1-23			East Av	Q MRA (1920) B	Farm/ranch with bungalow at 5600-5620 Tesla
SLV-B	1090	099 115000600	2.29		1935	1565	Buena Vista Ave	E R (1945)	House
SLV-B	1113	099 115000802	1.62			1651	Buena Vista Ave	E R (1900)	House

MAP	KEY	APN	ACRES	PHOTO	YEAR	NO	STREET	CODE	COMMENT
SLV-B	1123	099 115002201	1.96			1530	Almond Ave	E R (1940) R	House
SLV-B	1124	099 115000900	4.78			1743	Buena Vista Ave	E+ R2 (1940) PER	House with clinker brick wall.
SLV-B	1130	099 115002202	0.46			1530	Almond Ave	E R (1935) R	House
SLV-B	1133	099 115002100	3.64			1680	Almond Ave	E R (1935)	House
SLV-B	1153	099 115002900	0.93			1718	Almond Ave	E R (1935)	House with stone walls & pedestals.
SLV-B	1158	099 115001100	2.38			1817	Buena Vista Ave	E+ R (1930) Sp	House
QA	1170	946 135000909	0	5-3	1971	1544	Stanley Blvd	Q IND (1955)	Quarry
SLV-B	1205	099 125002200	2.42			2080	Buena Vista Ave	E R (1920) B	House
SLV-C	1210	099A162500900	5.05	1-8	1992	3640	Jerrold Rd	Q AW (1940)	Winery (could be new)
SLV-C	1215	099A162500210	86.52	1-9	1911	8792	Tesla Rd	K MRAW (1910) CR*	1993 #36; Tesla Vineyard (eucalyptus row, barns)
SLV-B	1219	099 125004300	1.22		1953	2086	Buena Vista Ave	E R (1930) B	Bungalow
SLV-B	1225	099 125004400	2.42		1940	2098	Buena Vista Ave	E R (1930) B	Bungalow
SLV-B	1232	099 120000802	1.21			2187	Buena Vista Ave	E R (1930)	House
SLV-B	1237	099 120000902	3			2227	Buena Vista Ave	E R1930	House
SLV-B	1240	099 125002710	1.31			2230	Buena Vista Ave	E R (1930) B	Addr: 2182; house
SLV-B	1241	099 090000404	14.04	1-32	1908	2060	S Livermore Ave	Q MRA (1915) *	1993 #18; barns & tankhouse @2084. House demo?
SLV-B	1245	099 120000901	1.79		1953	2243	Buena Vista Ave	E R (1945)	House.
SLV-B	1250	099 090000201	1.96	1-34		1890	S Livermore Ave	K MRA (1905) Col*	1993 #17; farm/ranch with house.
SLV	1253	099A160201302	20.79		1920	7986	Tesla Rd	E AW (1915) B*	1993 #23; Garre Vineyard and winery.
SLV-B	1256	099 120001000	4.93	1-28		2275	Buena Vista Ave	Q R (1910) Col.	House.
SLV-B	1257	099 085000104	4.19	2-2		1969	S Livermore Ave	Q R (1880)	House.
QA	1258	904 000600200	57.01				Stanley Bl	E BN (1950)	Metal barn.
SLV-B	1261	099 090000300	2.7	1-33		1972	S Livermore Ave	Q R2 (1910) CR	House
SLV-B	1271	099A150001900	9.75	1-24	1953	5682	Tesla Rd	Q MA (1915)	Farm/ranch.
SLV-B	1273	099A150001803	9.75	1-25	1900	2657	S Vasco Rd	Q R (1890) *	1993 #21; farm/ranch with house at 5824 Tesla
SLV-B	1275	099 125002902	1.15	1-27		2288	Buena Vista Ave	Q R (1915) CR	House.
SLV-B	1305	099 120001401	9.87		1914	2481	Buena Vista Ave	Z MRA (1914) B	Farm/ranch with house.
SLV-B	1312	099 120000200	5.74	1-31	1900	4520	Tesla Rd	K MRA (1895) Q A*	1993 #33; Dr. Gordon farm/ranch with house. Moved from Livermore 1966.
SLV	1316	099A160100607	19		1980	7000	Tesla Rd	E+ BNW (1930)	Cedar Mountain Winery.
SLV-B	1332	099 120000300	4.68	1-30		4590	Tesla Rd	K AW (1883) *	1993 #32; Concannon Vineyard. OHP: 3D.
SLV-B	1350	099A230000104	138.43	1-20	1961	4547	Tesla Rd	Q MRAW (1910) *	1993 #34; Murietta's Well winery; also 3005 Mines Rd.
SLV-B	1354	099A234000200	47.7	1-21		5143	Tesla Rd	Q AW (1890) SE *	1993 #19; Tesla Vintners (Winery)
SLV-B	1355	099A234000301	1.91	1-22		5167	Tesla Rd	Q R (1910) Col	

MAP	KEY	APN	ACRES	PHOTO	YEAR	NO	STREET	CODE	COMMENT
SLV-B	1358	099A234000401	8.24			5489	Tesla Rd	Z AW (1883) *	1993 #31; Wente Bros. Winery; addr: 5565 Tesla. No original bldgs left. OHP: ICS.
SLV-C	1367	099A190001100	19.55		1904		Tesla Rd	E+ MRA (1910)	Farm/ranch with house; address: 8437 Tesla
SLV	1370	099A161000108	21.5	1-7		7565	Tesla Rd	Q R (1930) PER*	1993 #22; house
SLV-C	1396	099A190000507	3	1-11		9051	Tesla Rd	Q MA (1925)	Barns
SLV-C	1401	099A190000515	3.78		1936	9115	Tesla Rd	E+ MRA (1925) B	Farm/ranch with bungalow.
PR	1404			7-26		3464	Old Foothill Rd.	Q MRA (1925)	Farm/ranch with house; (Mission or Span. Col Rev. style?); maybe at 3466. Can't see from road.
SLV-C	1410	099A200300600	4.65	1-10	1918	9309	Tesla Rd	Q MRA (1918) B	Farm/ranch with bungalow.
AH-CB	1421	099A211000110	147.66	3-17		11157	Reuss Rd	Q MBN (1925)	Two barns
SLV-A	1437	099 080000200	18.95	2-6	1935	2643	Wente St	Q MRA (1895)	Farm/ranch with house.
SLV-B	1440	099A234001109	114.63	1-19		3461	Mines Rd	Q MRA (1930) *	1993 #24; farm/ranch with house.
AH-CB	1505	099A211000300	160.92	3-16	1922	11286	Tesla Rd	Q BN (1925)	Barn
SLV-A	1511	099 067501008	5.12	2-5	1957	2949	Marina Ave	Q BN (1940)	Two similar barns.
SLV-A	1513	099 067500900	5.2			3237	Marina Ave	E R (1920) B	Bungalow
SLV-A	1515	099 085000505	201.7	2-4		2801	Wente St	Q MRA (1925) PER	Farm/ranch with house.
SLV	1554	099A200200805	5.15	1-13	1973	10040	Tesla Rd	Q BN (1925)	Barn
AH-CB	1573	099A211000400	78.79		1912	11140	Tesla Rd	E R (1945)	House
SLV-D	1621	099A232000104	19.4			3949	Mines Rd	E+ MRA (1930)	Farm/ranch with house.
SLV-D	1622	099A232000207	61.6	1-18	1922	4351	Mines Rd	Q MRA (1925) B	Farm/ranch with bungalow.
SLV-D	1623	099A240000102	18.42			3940	Mines Rd	E+ MRA (1930) B	Farm/ranch with bungalow.
SLV-D	1626	099A240000604	279.9	1-17	1955	5282	Mines Rd	Q BN (1935)	Barn
AH-CB	1641	099A212000101	297.6	3-15	1900	11351	Tesla Rd	Q MRA (1910)	Barn and house on separated sites within parcel.
AH-CB	1645	099A212000105	6.66	3-12		11450	Tesla Rd	K MRA (1865) Goth*	1993#40; house and tankhouse.
AH-CB	1646	099A212000209	100.52	3-14	1906	11658	Tesla Rd	Q MRA (1940)	Farm/ranch with house.
SLV	1653	099A240002100	219.41	1-26		5625	Greenville Rd	Q BNW (1900)	Del Arroyo Vineyards
SLV-D	1674	099A240000408	27.82			4570	Mines Rd	E+ MRA (1915) COL/B	Farm/ranch with bungalow.
SLV	1697	099 050000103	185.44	4-22			Arroyo Rd	K GW (1881) *	1993 #27; Olivina Winery Gateway. See also key #1974
SNV-1	1708	949 000600405	1.21			671	Sycamore Rd	E MRA (1930)	Farm/ranch with house and tankhouse.
SNV-1	1709	949 000600506	0.3			715	Sycamore Rd	E R (1945) R	House
SNV-1	1714	949 000600705	2.47			777	Sycamore Rd	E MRA (1930)	Farm/ranch with house and tankhouse.
SLV-D	1715	099A240000500	5			4948	Mines Rd	E MRA (1945)	Farm/ranch with house
SNV-1	1717	949 000600800	1.22			849	Sycamore Rd	E R (1945) R	House

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SNV-1	1718	949 000600900	0.94			871	Sycamore Rd	E R (1930) B	Bungalow
AH-CB	1748	099A213000205	290.3	3-13	1950	12366	Tesla Rd	Q MRA (1915)	Farm/ranch with house.
SNV-1	1758	949 000700208	1.04		1906	6192	Alisal St	Z MRA (1910)	Farm/ranch with house and tankhouse.
SLV-D	1782	099A240001006	4.99		1938	5556	Mines Rd	E R (1938)	House
SLV-D	1791	099A240001403	9.24	1-16	1907	5723	Mines Rd	Q R2 (1920)	House
SNV-1	1806	949 000700402	1.1	7-17		6443	Alisal St	Q TH (1925)	Tankhouse
SNV-1A	1837	096 054002802	0.29		1930	2983	Singalong Way	E R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	1838	096 054001501	0.62		1928	12058	Pleasant Way	E+ R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	1844	096 054002700	0.22			2987	Kilkare Rd	E+ R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1	1854	949 000700601	0			6615	Alisal St	E BN (1925)	Barn
SNV-1A	1862	096 054000501	0.38			2954	Kilkare Rd	E R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	1873	096 054000600	0.29			2934	Kilkare Rd	E+ R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	1884	096 054000801	0.41		1932	2918	Kilkare Rd	E+ R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	1889	096 054000900	0.11			2912	Kilkare Rd	E R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	1909	096 054200300	0.23			2864	Kilkare Rd	E R (1940) R	House
SNV-1A	1912	096 054202400	0.25			2824	Kilkare Rd	E+ R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SLV-D	1925	099A242000300	159.73	1-15	1995	6944	Mines Rd	Q BN (1925) *	1993 #39; barn: house demo since 1993.
SNV-1A	1935	096 054202300	0.17			2841	Kilkare Rd	E+ R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	1952	096 054200600	0.2			2828	Kilkare Rd	E R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	1963	096 054200700	1.27			2814	Kilkare Rd	E+ R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	1970	096 054200900	6.7	6-19	1928		Kilkare Rd	K CL (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods Club house, park; 12051 Glenora Way
SR-NW	1974	099 050000310	115				East Vallecitos Rd	Q AW	1993 #27; Ruins of Olivina Winery bldg. In Sycamore Grove Park. See also key #1697. Acquired by park, no longer accessible.
SNV-1A	2000	096 054301100	0.44			2726	Parkway	E R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2014	096 054402200	0.25			12021	Glenora Way	E R (1940) R	House
SNV-1A	2016	096 054402100	0.12			12033	Glenora Way	E R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2021	096 054402000	0.09			12039	Glenora Way	E R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2023	096 054401900	0.05			12045	Glenora Way		
SNV-1A	2031	096 054401700	0.12			12046	Glenora Way	E+ R (1925) Log	House
SNV-1A	2032	096 054402500	0.14		1959	12034	Glenora Way	E R (1930) B	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2034	096 054401600	0.08			12058	Glenora Way	E+ R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods; stone chimney
SNV-1A	2035	096 054401800	0.12			12057	Knob HI #64	E R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2036	096 054403100	0.72		1928	12000	Glenora Way	E R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2040	096 054402600	0.45			12062	Knobhill Trl	E+ R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2060	096 054300600	0.11			2635	Kilkare Rd	E+ R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods; others adjacent?

MAP	KEY	APN	ACRES	PHOTO	YEAR	NO	STREET	CODE	COMMENT
SNV-1A	2075	096 054403300	0.35			2586	Kilkare Rd	Z R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2080	096 054604700	0.1			2559	Kilkare Rd	E R2 (1950) R	House
SNV-1A	2083	096 054604800	0.08			2547	Kilkare Rd	E+ R (1950) R	House
SNV-1A	2084	096 054604900	0.07		1930	2539	Kilkare Rd	E+ R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2085	096 054605303	1.04			2489	Kilkare Rd	E+ MR (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods; stone gate bldg
SNV-1A	2086	096 054604300	0.15			2549	Kilkare Rd	E R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2091	096 054604200	0.07			53	Kilkare Rd	E R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1	2093	949 001200303	139.52	7-18	1965	7960	Pleasanton Sunol Rd	Q BN (1925)	Barn
SNV-1A	2094	096 054604100	0.09			2527	Kilkare Rd	E R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2101	096 054605800	0.31		1931	2465	Kilkare Rd	Z R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2106	096 054606000	0.67		1931	2441	Kilkare Rd	E R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2109	096 054603900	0.13			2496	Kilkare Rd	E R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2110	096 054600500	0.12				Magnolia Tr	E R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2113	096 054603800	0.14			2483	Kilkare Rd	E R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2114	096 054600700	0.15			2488	Fern Trl	E R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SLV-D	2117	099A242101102	1.72			6852	Mines Rd	E R (1945) R	House
SNV-1A	2121	096 054600900	0.12			2472	Fern Trl	E+ R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2122	096 054606201	0.18			2417	Kilkare Rd	E R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2124	096 054601000	0.18			2456	Fern Trl	E+ R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2125	096 054603500	0.2			12010	Ruth Gln	E R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2126	096 054606300	0.38			2397	Kilkare Rd	E R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2131	096 054602400	0.2		1925	2420	Fern Trl	E+ R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SLV	2133	099 050000209	0	4-32			Arroyo Rd	K GHOSP (1947) Sp*	1993 #29; VA Hospital; also 2135, 2225, 2227, 2229
SLV	2139	099 060000109	70.27	4-30			Arroyo Rd	K AW (1882) Sp*	1993 #28; Cresta Blanca Winery; also 2138,2140,and possibly others
SNV-1A	2141	096 054606400	0.3			2385	Kilkare Rd	E+ R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2146	096 054606500	0.67			2373	Kilkare Rd	E+ R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2151	096 054601600	0.11			12083	Ruth Gln	Z R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2152	096 054601700	0.17		1928	12087	Ruth Gln	E+ R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2161	096 054601900	0.17		1928	12074	Ruth Gln	Z R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2162	096 054606600	0.19			2367	Kilkare Rd	Z R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods; cabin #14, alt
SNV-1A	2173	096 054606800	0.15			2335	Kilkare Rd	E R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2182	096 054700700	0.18		1931	2323	Kilkare Rd	E R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2194	096 054701700	0.1			2315	Kilkare Rd	E+ R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2198	096 054700300	0.16		1924	2278	Kilkare Rd	E+ R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods

MAP	KEY	APN	ACRES	PHOTO	YEAR	NO	STREET	CODE	COMMENT
SNV-1A	2201	096 054700400	0.19		1931	2262	Kilkare Rd	E+ R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SNV-1A	2209	096 054701300	0.13			2221	Kilkare Rd	E+ R (1925) Log	Kilkare Woods
SLV	2227	099 050000212	10.53	4-31			Arroyo Rd	K AW (1900) *	1993 #30; Mission Revival Winery bldg. and 1910 residence: now part of Veterans Park.
SNV-1B	2244	096 053601700	0.57	6-18		2022	Kilkare Rd	Q MR (1925)	Houses
SNV-1	2257	096 032000213	456.8	7-19	1985		Pleasanton Sunol Rd	Q MA (1925)	Farm/ranch
SR-NW	2258	096 032000500	0				Pleas Sunol Rd		See Addendum
SR-NW	2259	096 032000600	0				Pleas Sunol Rd		See Addendum
SNV-1B	2263	096 053600800	0.56			2005	Kilkare Rd	E+ R (1930) Log	Sign near for Kilkare Woods Homeowner's Assn
SLV-D	2279	099A242000416	4.1	1-14		7605	Mines Rd	Q L	Eucalyptus row
SNV-1	2282	096 035000107	597	7-13		6705	Vallecitos Rd	K R&D (1960) M	Vallecitos Nuclear Ctr.
SLV	2288	099 055000109	0	4-28		5535	Arroyo Rd	K HOSP (1920)	Rem of Arroyo Del Valle Sanitarium: 1) power plt; 2) garage; 3) house; 4) barn; 5) landscaping; 6) ruins. Now Camp Arroyo.
SLV	2304	099A243500200	71.15			8615	Mines Rd	E+ MRA (1925)	Farm/ranch with house.
SR-NW	2318	096 036000302	354.7	7-10			Vallecitos Rd	Q BN (1925)	Barn
SLV	2325	099 055000400	0	4-27			Arroyo Rd	Q Dam (1955)	Lake Del Valle and dam
SLV	2342	099A243501500	16.53		1935	8615	Mines Rd	E MRA (1935)	Farm/ranch with house.
SNV-1	2364	096 036000106	552.7	7-11			Vallecitos Rd	Q UNK (1900)	School? Corbett & Davis 1990 Map No. 4
SNV-1B	2393	096 053102200	1.2	6-20		1050	Kilkare Rd	Q R2 (1940)	Can't see
SNV-1B	2394	096 053101700	0.56	6-21		1011	Kilkare Rd	K AW (1888)	"T.F.B." OHP/NPS: 1S.
SNV-1	2449	096 034500701	40.5		1912	3769	Little Valley Rd	Z MRA (1910)	Farm/ranch with house.
SNV-1C	2451	096 053001401	5.85		1927	861	Kilkare Rd	E+ R (1927) B	Setting alt; house.
AH-S	2453	099A243500702	18.84	3-18		9174	Mines Rd	Q R (1910)	House address: 9153 (?)
SNV-1	2476	096 011500301	346.4		1930	5500A	Niles Canyon Rd	E+ MRA (1910)	Farm/ranch with house
SNV-1	2476	97 011500301	346.4		1930	5500B	Niles Canyon Rd	E R (1960) R	House.
SNV-1	2476	98 011500301	346.4	5-22	1930	5550	Niles Canyon Rd	Q MIND (1950)	Niles Canyon Quarry
SNV-1C	2479	096 012500604	444	6-9		12565	Foothill Rd	K MBN	Barns
SNV-1C	2493	096 031000300	5.66			10033	Foothill Rd	E MRA (1930)	Right parcel?
SNV-1C	2497	096 021001200	6.28		1908	607	Kilkare Rd	Z R2 (1908) *	House, Alt; 1993 #53
SNV-1	2506	096 034501700	4		1906	3875	Little Valley Rd #2	Z MRA (1910)	Farm/ranch with house.
SNV-1C	2523	096 021001500	3.22	6-22	1906	587	Kilkare Rd	Q R (1906) *	1993 #52; house
SNV-1C	2534	096 031000700	3.72			10420	Foothill Rd	E R (1930) B	House
SNV-1	2535	096 036500402	99.84			7000	Vallecitos Rd	Z MRA (1945)	Farm/ranch with house. Corbett & Davis 1990, Map No. 3
SNV-1	2544	096 034500900	7.85		1912	3961	Little Valley Rd	Z R (1910)	House

MAP	KEY	APN	ACRES	PHOTO	YEAR	NO	STREET	CODE	COMMENT
SNV-1	2555	096 036500302	97.73	7-12		7010	Vallecitos Rd	Q MRA (1915) B	Farm/ranch with bungalow. Corbett & Davis 1990, Map No.2
SNV-1C	2556	096 019500600	2.37			508	Kilkare Rd	Z R2 (1915)	House
SNV-1C	2563	096 021000701	8.54	6-24		463	Kilkare Rd	K R2 (1890) *	Elliston Vineyards; 1993 #55. OHP/NPS: 1S.
SNV-1C	2565	096 019500700	7.25	6-23		488	Kilkare Rd	Q R2 (1910) Cr	House; alt.
AH-S	2571	099A248000104	173.5	3-19		10185	Mendenhall Rd	Q MRA (1925)	Farm/ranch with house.
SNV-1C	2574	096 019500800	2.53	6-16	1923	442	Kilkare Rd	Q R2 (1930) Sp	House
SNV-1C	2578	096 031001200	3.33	6-33	1928	10832	Foothill Rd	Q R (1925) B	House
SNV-1C	2579	096 019500900	5.39	6-15	1945	330	Kilkare Rd	Q MR (1845)	House; hard to see
SNV-1C	2583	096 031001300	5.49	6-32	1926	10848	Foothill Rd	E MR (1925)	Houses
SNV-1C	2585	096 021000900	0.54	6-25		341	Kilkare Rd	K R2 (1890) *	1993 #51; house.
SNV-1C	2592	096 020500100	1.24	6-26		333	Kilkare Rd	Q R2 (1895) QA	House; or recent construction?
SNV-1C	2593	096 019501000	5.22	6-14	1925	270	Kilkare Rd	Q R (1925) Col	Stone foundation, alt.
SNV-1C	2596	096 030500101	9.8	6-8	1894	11736	Foothill Rd	Q R2 (1890)	House
SNV-1C	2598	096 020500301	1.68	6-27		301	Kilkare Rd	Q R (1910) Col *	1993 #50; house
SR-NW	2611	096 037600702	0	5-6		11600	Pleasanton Sunol Rd	Q Wall *	1993 #70; ruins of stone wall or foundation; also see addendum. Visible from mp 0.14
SNV-1C	2612	096 020500501	1.24	6-28		249	Kilkare Rd	Q R (1910) Col	House
SNV-1C	2630	096 030500200	1.03			20	Railroad Ave	Z R2 (1920)	Poss RR workers
SNV-1C	2633	096 020500700	1.44	6-29	1898	211	Kilkare Rd	Q R (1898)	House
SNV-1C	2640	096 030500400	0.4	7-20		26	Railroad Ave	Q R (1900)	Poss RR workers; resident claims originally RR bunker
SNV-1	2648	096 036500104	8.84	7-14		8350	Vallecitos Rd	Q MRA (1910)	Farm/ranch with house. Corbett & Davis 1990, Map No. 1
SNV-1C	2651	096 030500300	0.65	7-23		30	Railroad Ave	Q MRA (1920)	Poss RR workers 32 Railroad Ave.
SNV-1C	2652	096 016500100	0	6-30	1910	141	Kilkare Rd	K CH (1895) SE *	1993 #54; Little Brown Church
SNV-1C	2653	096 016500700	1.62		1920	11663	Foothill Rd	E+ R2 (1940) Col	House
SNV-1C	2663	096 017500300	0.17			148	Kilkare Rd	E R (1945) R	House
SNV-1	2667	096 012500300	7.68	5-25		7016	Niles Canyon Rd	Q MRW (1930)	Rail or ag workers' houses?
SNV-1C	2683	096 016500301	0.87	6-31		83	Kilkare Rd	Q MR (1920) B *	1993 #48; house
SNV-1C	2685	096 018001101	2.22	6-10	1900	12355	Foothill Rd	Q MRA (1900)	Farm/ranch with water tank and house.
SNV-1C	2691	096 016501200	0.52	6-7		11835	Foothill Rd	Q R (1895) Q A	Victorian
SNV-1C	2695	096 017500600	1.61	6-13		86	Kilkare Rd	K R2 1890) QA*	1993 #49; house.
SNV-1C	2697	096 016501300	0.23			11847	Foothill Rd	E R (1930) B	Bungalow
SNV-1C	2704	096 016501501	0	6-6		11873	Foothill Rd	Q R (1910) Col	House
SNV-1C	2706	096 015500302	0.15			130	Bond St	E R (1900)	House

MAP	KEY	APN	ACRES	PHOTO	YEAR	NO	STREET	CODE	COMMENT
SNV-1C	2709	096 017500702	1.55	6-12			Kilkare Rd	Q MA (1900)	Farm/ranch
SNV-1C	2718	096 014002200	0.55			175	Bond St	Z R (1890) Q A	Alt. Victorian
SNV-1C	2721	096 017500800	2.31	6-11	1890	46	Kilkare Rd	Q MRA (1890)	Farm/ranch with house
SNV-1C	2725	096 016500305	0.29			11989	Foothill Rd	E MR (1930)	Includes stone wall.
SNV-1C	2732	096 018000300	0.37		1920	12245	Foothill Rd	E R (1920)	House
SNV-1C	2733	096 014002000	1.17	6-4		233	Bond St	Q IND	Also houses on same parcel at 11775 and 11787 Main.
SNV-1C	2737	096 015500401	0	5-29			Bond St	K GS (1930) SP *	Sunol Glen Soh; 1993 #44
SNV-1C	2742	096 014000702	0.24	5-34		11853	Main St	Q C (1920) *	1993 # 45; commercial; front alt.
SNV-1C	2743	096 014001000	0	6-3			Main St	Q C (1920)	Cold storage (11823)
SNV-1C	2745	096 017500900	0	5-34	1900	6	Kilkare Rd	K RR (1885)	RR station
SNV-1C	2746	096 014000800	0.19		1920	247	Bond St	E R (1920) B	Bungalow
SNV-1C	2750	096 014001100	1.03			11870	Main St	E R (1920) B	Stucco front
SNV-1C	2751	096 014001200	0			11842	Main St	E BN (1920)	Converted barn
SNV-1C	2753	096 014001602	0.68	5-33		11882	Main St	K C (1920) MR*	Commercial complex including tankhouse; 1993 #46
SNV-1C	2755	096 014001300	0.35	5-32		11820	Main St	Q R (1890) Q A	Victorian
SNV-1C	2756	096 014002400	0.39		1944	11780	Main St	E R (1944)	House
SNV-1C	2757	096 014002500	0.79	5-31	1930	11768	Main St	Q R (1930) Sp	House
SNV-1C	2758	096 014001500	0	5-30			Main St	Q BN (1925)	Barn
AH-S	2825	099A263001102	151.43			15777	Mines Rd	E BN (1930)	Barn
SNV-2	2866	096 000100212	98.48	7-3		5100	Sheridan Rd	Q BN (1925)	Barn; field address 4290 Sheridan Rd.
AH-S	2887	099A260001204	232		1972	17505	Mines Rd	E R (1945)	Address: 16795; house
SNV-2	2893	096 000101600	19.28			5135	Andrade Rd	E+ MRA (1925)	Farm/ranch with house.
AH-S	2918	099A260000802	120.94			17672	Mines Rd	E+ MRA (1925)	Farm/ranch with house.
SNV-3	2927	096 010001401	0	7-24		11908	Geary Rd	QBN (1895)	Sunol Park HQ
SR-SW	3007	096 010002700	0	7-25		13550	Calaveras Rd	K DAM (1930) *	1993 #61; part of Hetch Hetchy system; includes Spanish style intake structure on dam and adjoining complex of house, barn, etc.

C: ADDENDUM TO TABLE

MAP	KEY	PHOTO	LOCATION	CODE	COMMENT
AH-N		3-2	NE corner of county	[Q WV (1951) *]	1993 #62; Delta-Mendota Canal.
AH-N		2-21	NE corner of county	[Q WV (1960) *]	1993 #63; California Aqueduct.
AH-N		2-18	NE corner of county	[Q WF (1980) *]	1993 #64; wind farm over large area.
AH-N		2-17	Altamont Pass Rd. near Sanitary Landfill	K RRB (1915)	Railroad bridge inscribed "Western Pacific 1915".
AH-N		2-28	Kelso Rd.	Q PL	Electrical transmission towers and lines: many lines over much of the area
NLV		4-4	Dagnino Rd., west side	Q L	Eucalyptus row.
NLV		2-11	Dyer Rd. near Altamont Pass Rd.	Q RRB (1915)	Railroad bridge.
NLV		3-31	N. Livermore Ave. south of Hartman Rd.	Q L *	1993 #65; row of trees on both sides.
NLV		2-7	Altamont Pass Rd. near Greenville Rd.	K RRB (1915)	Railroad bridge.
PR		7-28	Dublin Canyon Rd. east of Mountain View Dr.	K RB (1915)	Arch bridge similar to 11393 Dublin Canyon Rd. in Pleasanton.
SLV		---	Greenville Rd. between Patterson Pass Rd. and National Dr.	E RRB (1930)	Railroad bridge over Greenville Rd.
SLV		4-29	Arroyo Rd; south end near dam.	Q RB (1926)	Arroyo del Valle Bridge; George Posey, engr.
SLV-B		2-3	Livermore Ave.	Q GW (1910)	Stone gateway to Concannon Vineyards.
SR-NW	2611	5-5	Paloma Rd. west of I-680	K L *	1993 #67; tree allees on both sides. Also see table #2611.
SR-NW	2258 2259	5-7	Pleasanton-Sunol Rd. South of Verona	K L	1993 #68; sections of allees of trees. Also in 2254 and possibly others.
SNV-1		5-23	Niles Canyon along RR	[K TP (1870)]	Telegraph poles.
SNV-1		5-15	Niles Canyon	[Q RRT (1869) *]	1993 #59; rail bed and tracks. OHP / FHWA: 252
SNV-1		5-18	Niles Canyon	[Q WV (1925)]	Concrete aqueduct visible near P.M. 13.50 and 14.00.
SNV-1		5-21	Niles Canyon	Q HWY (1928)	State highway.
SNV-1		5-14	Niles Canyon Rd. near Palomares Rd.	K RRB (1906)	Farwell bridge 33-35 at P.M. 13.025. Abutments (1932)
SNV-1		5-16	Niles Canyon	Q LT	Trees near P.M. 13.60.
SNV-1		---	Niles Canyon	E RB (1947)	Bridge: Alameda Canyon BOH 33-0039.
SNV-1		5-17	Niles Canyon	K RB (1928)	Richmond Bridge at P.M. 13.33
SNV-1		5-19	Niles Canyon	Q RRTUN (1909)	Below Hwy. Bridge BOH-33-0039
SNV-1		5-20	Niles Canyon west of Brightside	K RRB (1869)	Bridge with stone abutments.
SNV-1		5-24	Niles Canyon east of Idylwood	K RRB (1910)	Railroad bridge.

MAP	KEY	PHOTO	LOCATION	CODE	COMMENT
SNV-1		5-28	Paloma Rd. west of Pleasanton-Sunol Rd.	Q RB (1939)	Arroyo de la Laguna Bridge 33-0034 at PM 17.22.
SNV-1		7-16	Verona Rd.	Q RB (1950)	Steel truss bridge.
SNV-1		7-15	Pleasanton-Sunol Rd. at Verona Rd.	Q RRB (1940)	Rail bridge.
SNV-1A		---	West side Kilkare Rd. near Ruth Glen	E RB (1925)	Concrete bridge.
SNV-1A		6-17	Kilkare Rd. vicinity	Q DR (1925) Log	District of log houses - Kilkare Woods.
SNV-1C		5-27	Niles Blvd. (PM 16.90)	Q PH (1941)	Silver Springs Underpass Pump (RT No. 33-084)
SNV-1C		5-26	Niles Blvd. (PM 16.93)	Q RB / RRB (1941)	Silver Springs Underpass (Br. No. 33-0042)
SNV-1C		6-5	Foothill Rd. east of Kilkare Rd.	Q RB (1925)	Bridge no. 33C-0145
SNV-1C		---	Bond St.	E RB (1930)	Concrete bridge.
SNV-1C	2583	6-32	South of Foothill Rd.; map key #2583?	Q LT	Eucalyptus row.
SNV-2		6-34	Calaveras Rd.; south of I-680 near map key #2650	Q L	Olive tree row.
AH-CA	446	3-7	I-580 between Grant Line & Flynn Road	K RRB (1915)	Western Pacific over Lincoln Highway

D: 1993 INVENTORY UPDATE

KEY	1993 ID #	LOCATION	CODE	COMMENT
	1	Tassajara Rd.		Out of area.
657	2	Collier Canyon Rd.	Q MRA (1925) *	Needs research
411	3	N. Livermore Rd.	K MRA (1905) Col *	
220	4	N. Livermore Rd.	K MRA (1885) I *	
178	5	Manning Rd.	K MRA (1915) B *	
237	6	Laughlin Rd.	K MA (1900) *	
439	7	Laughlin Rd.	E+ MRA (1915) *	
329	8	Altamont Pass Rd.	K CGAR (1925) *	
	9	Altamont Pass Rd.		Old library. Couldn't find - demolished?
283	10	Altamont Pass Rd.	Q MRR (1900) *	Also 1993 #73. Partly demolished since 1993.
869	11	Patterson Pass Rd.	K MRA (1895) QA *	
681	12	North Flynn Rd.	Q R2 (1878) GR *	Needs research.
63	13	Mountain House Rd.	K GS (1923) MR *	
	14	Vallecitos Rd.		Couldn't find - demolished?
	15	Vineyard Ave.		Out of area.
	16	2235 Wente St.		Couldn't find - demolished?
1250	17	S. Livermore Ave.	K MRA (1905) Col *	
1241	18	S. Livermore Ave.	Q MRA (1915) *	House demolished?
1354	19	Tesla Rd.	Q AW (1890) SE *	
1357	20	Tesla Rd.		Demolished
1273	21	Tesla Rd.	Q R (1890) *	Needs research.
1370	22	Tesla Rd.	Q R (1930) PER *	Needs research.
1253	23	Tesla Rd.	E AW (1915) B *	
1440	24	Mines Rd.	Q MRA (1930) *	Needs research.
	25	Vasco Rd.		Out of area.
1050	26	East Ave.	Q R (1900) *	Barn demolished since 1993.
1697	27	Arroyo Rd.	K GW (1881) *	Also key #1974.
2139	28	Arroyo Rd.	K AW (1882) Sp *	
2133	29	Arroyo Rd.	K GHOSP (1947) Sp *	Also key #s 2135, 2225, 2227, 2229.
2227	30	Arroyo Rd.	K AW (1900) *	
1358	31	Tesla Rd.	Z AW (1883) *	Altered since 1993.

KEY	1993 ID #	LOCATION	CODE	COMMENT
1332	32	Tesla Rd.	K AW (1883) *	
1312	33	Tesla Rd.	K MRA (1895) QA *	
1350	34	Tesla Rd.	Q MRAW (1910) *	
	35	Vineyard Ave.		Out of area.
1215	36	Tesla Rd.	K MRAW (1910) CR *	
	37	Vallecitos Rd.		Out of area.
	38	Mines Rd.		Couldn't find - demolished?
1925	39	Mines Rd.	Q BN (1925) *	House demolished since 1993.
1645	40	Tesla Rd.	K MRA (1865) Goth *	
	41	Foothill Rd.		Out of area.
	42	Foothill Rd.		Out of area.
	43	Sunol		Out of area.
2737	44	Bond St.	K GS (1930) Sp *	
2742	45	Main St.	Q C (1920) *	Front altered.
2753	46	Main St.	K C (1920) MR *	
	47	Off Bond St.		Couldn't find it.
2683	48	Kilkare Rd.	Q MR (1920) B*	Needs research.
2695	49	Kilkare Rd.	K 2R (1890) QA *	
2598	50	Kilkare Rd.	Q R (1910) Col *	Needs research.
2585	51	Kilkare Rd.	K R2 (1890) *	
2523	52	Kilkare Rd.	Q R (1906) *	Needs research.
2497	53	Kilkare Rd.	Z 2R (1908) *	House altered since 1993.
2652	54	Kilkare Rd.	K CH (1895) SE *	
2563	55	Kilkare Rd.	K R2 (1890) *	
	56	Dublin Canyon Rd.		Out of area.
	57	Dublin Canyon Rd.		Out of area.
	58	El Camino Viejo		Couldn't find it. Needs research.
	59	Niles Canyon	[Q RRT (1869) *]	Needs research. Crosses eastern county.
	60	Lincoln Highway		Couldn't find it. Needs research.
3007	61	Calaveras Rd.	K DAM (1930) *	
	62	NE County	[Q WV (1951) *]	Needs research.
	63	NE County	[Q WV (1960) *]	Needs research.
	64	NE County	[Q WF (1980) *]	Needs research.

KEY	1993 ID #	LOCATION	CODE	COMMENT
	65	N. Livermore Rd.	Q L *	Needs research.
	66	N. Livermore Rd.		Out of area.
2611	67	Paloma Rd.	K L *	
2258	68	Sunol-Pleasanton Rd.	K L *	
	69	Foothill Rd.		Out of area.
2611	70	Pleasanton-Sunol Rd.	Q Wall *	Ruins. Needs research.
	71	Greenville Rd.		Site only.
283	72	Altamont Pass Rd.		See cluster of properties; 1993 #10.
	73	Tesla Rd.		Site only.
526	74	Midway		Site only.
	75	Carnegie		Site only.