

- Action 26.b** Require that public and private land owners mitigate for the destruction of habitat used by sensitive species.
- Action 26.c** Prepare and adopt an ordinance requiring wildlife surveys of open lands before they are developed, managed for fire prevention, or disturbed in any way.
- Action 26.d** Seek to fund organizations that rehabilitate injured animals and return them to the wild.
- Action 26.e** Avoid using balloons, especially Mylar balloons, at City-sponsored events because they are a safety hazard and pose a danger to wildlife.
- Action 26.f** Consult with the salt pond management and local duck hunting clubs to develop strategies that reduce the negative effects that duck hunting has on the public.

Archaeological Resources

The Ohlone tribe of Native Americans moved into the Bay Area around 500 A.D. and eventually occupied much of the central California coast as far east as the Diablo Range. Mountain View is in what were probably the Tamyen and Ramaytush sectors of the Ohlone territory. The Ohlone were a dispersed society of hunters and gatherers who divided themselves among politically autonomous groups, or tribelets, containing an average of 200 members. Spanish mission records and archaeological data show that in 1770 as many as 1,200 Ohlones lived in what was to become the Mountain View area.

The Ohlone way of life flourished in California until the Spanish mission system arrived in the mid to late 1700s. This system forced a normally scattered population into a central location, where their labor could be exploited. By 1810, the Spanish had completely transformed the Ohlone people from hunters and gatherers to agricultural laborers and artisans. Replacement of the Ohlones' native religion, language, customs, and way of life with those of the Spanish led to a low birth rate, and many children died of European diseases for which they lacked immunity. When control of the missions passed to Mexican civil authorities in 1834, the few remaining Ohlone moved to ranchos and were absorbed into multi-ethnic communities. Today, only about 200 persons of Ohlone descent live in the Bay Area.

Land ownership patterns in California changed profoundly with the shift in control of the missions. The Mexican custom of individuals owning vast land grants

replaced the Spanish system of founding presidios, missions, and towns with property held by the crown. One of these Mexican land grants, the 8,877-acre Rancho Pastoria de las Borregas, would become most of what is now Mountain View. The Rancho was granted to Francisco M. Estrada in 1842, and was transferred to his father-in-law Mariano de la Cruz Castro. Castro raised cattle for tallow and hides, the main business in the region.

Northern California's population soared when the Gold Rush began in 1848 and the transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869. New agricultural towns grew quickly on the Peninsula and in the Santa Clara Valley to feed the burgeoning cities of San Francisco and Sacramento. After 1875, the success of fruit production and expansion of markets through the railroad transformed Mountain View's economic base from cattle raising to horticulture. Mountain View eventually became known for its production of olives, cherries, prunes, apricots, and chrysanthemums.

Until the 1950s, Mountain View was a small, compact settlement set in acres of orchards and greenhouses. Farming persisted until after World War II, when large numbers of people began moving to the suburbs in search of affordable houses. Since then, Mountain View's farms have been replaced by housing, commercial centers, and industrial campuses. The Santa Clara Valley, once known as the "Valley of Heart's Delight" for its fruit production, is now called "Silicon Valley" for its electronics industry.



Identify and preserve the city's archaeological resources.

Archaeologic Sites. Six formally recorded sites and three unconfirmed shell mounds have been documented in Mountain View. The most important of the archaeological sites was located near what is now Central Expressway and San Antonio Road, and was known as the Mountain View Mound. The site was first excavated by Stanford archaeologists in 1893. The remains of more than 150 Native Americans were recovered from the mound. The mound was estimated to be 500 feet long, 300 feet wide, and 10 feet deep. Archaeologists found a circular house floor almost 20 feet in diameter, needles, barbed fish spears, arrowheads, pestles, pendants, and pipes, many of which dated from 1100 B.C. to 800 B.C. Most of the Mountain View Mound was carved up in the 1940s and marketed as "Indian Mound Top Soil." The commercial use of the mound for topsoil and fill destroyed its archaeological value and, more importantly, its spiritual value as a Native American burial ground.

Policy 27. Improve awareness of the city's archaeological resources.