

Cultural Resource Study for Newton Development, Atascadero, San Luis Obispo County, California

Philip Clarkson, Amber Long, and Anna Hoover

Prepared By



Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
811 El Capitan Way, Suite 100
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Prepared For
Newton Development
215 Santa Fe
Pismo Beach, CA 93449

August 2020

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

At the request of Newton Development, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) completed a cultural resource study at 11450 Viejo Camino, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 045-342-009 and 045-342-010, in Atascadero, California. The 4.34-acre parcel is considered the project Area of Potential Effects (project APE).

Newton Development is proposing the realignment of an unnamed tributary of Paloma Creek which requires a Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The project is therefore considered a "federal undertaking" subject to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations at 36 Code of Federal Regulations 800. It is also subject to compliance review under the California Environmental Quality Act, which mandates that government agencies consider the effects of permitted actions on important archaeological and historical resources (Public Resource Code 5020 and 21000 et. seq. and California Code of Regulations 15000 et. seq.).

Æ's cultural resource study included a records search of the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC), outreach to the Native American Heritage Commission and local Native American tribal representatives, and a pedestrian surface survey. The research results found a previous Environmental Impact Report that covered the project APE and 10 previous cultural resource studies that have been conducted within a 0.25-mile search radius. No previously recorded cultural resources or historic properties have been mapped within the project APE; however, one previously recorded resource, CA-SLO-1892H; the Dove Cemetery, is approximately 0.25-miles southeast of the project APE.

As part of this study Æ contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a search of their Sacred Lands File, sent letters to local Native American representatives, and followed up via email and phone calls. Fredrick Segobia of the Salinan Tribe of Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties requested a Native American monitor during construction. Representatives of the Xolon-Salinan Tribe and the *yak titvu titvu yak tilhini* Northern Chumash stated that they would send comments later. No further communication was received.

Æ Staff Archaeologist Philip Clarkson completed a pedestrian survey of the project APE on December 3, 2019. Clarkson examined the ground by walking linear transects spaced no more than 5-meters apart, paying special attention to rodent burrow push piles for evidence of subsurface deposits. Surface visibility varied across the project APE from approximately 75 percent in areas that had been mowed of surface vegetation, approximately 20 percent in areas that had moderately dense seasonal grasses and yellow star thistle, to 0 ground surface visibility in areas with very dense yellow star thistles. Approximately 0.30-acres in the southern-most portion of the project APE was not surveyed due to very dense yellow star thistle preventing access to the area. No cultural resources or historic properties were identified within the project APE during the survey.

As a result of the records search, Native American outreach, and field survey, no historic properties or archaeological resources were identified within the project APE. A single-family residence is in the project APE but is less than 50 years old and not part of the scope of the study. No further studies or actions are recommended. There is always the potential for encountering prehistoric or historic-era materials during ground-disturbing activities. If cultural materials are encountered during ground-disturbing work, it is recommended that all work within 50 feet of the find is halted until a qualified professional archaeologist can evaluate the finds and make further recommendations.

Research materials and information from the current investigation are on file at Æ's office in San Luis Obispo, California. A copy of the final version of this report will be submitted to the CCIC of the California Historic Resources Information System at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1	PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATION	1
1.2	PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS	1
1.3	REPORT ORGANIZATION.....	1
2	ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT	7
2.1	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	7
2.2	PREHISTORY	7
2.2.1	Paleo-Indian Period (Pre-10,000 cal B.P.).....	8
2.2.2	Early Archaic Period (10,000-5500 cal B.P.)	8
2.2.3	Early Period (5500-2600 cal B.P.).....	9
2.2.4	Middle Period (2600-950 cal B.P.)	9
2.2.5	Middle-Late Transition Period (950-700 cal B.P.)	9
2.2.6	Late Period (700 cal B.P.-Historic).....	10
2.3	ETHNOGRAPHY.....	10
2.4	HISTORY	12
3	METHODS.....	15
3.1	RECORDS SEARCH	15
3.2	NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNICATION	15
3.3	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES INSPECTION	15
4	FINDINGS.....	17
4.1	RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS	17
4.2	PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES	18
4.3	NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNICATION	18
4.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSPECTION	19
5	SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	23
5.1	STUDY RESULTS.....	23
5.2	RECOMMENDATIONS	23
5.2.1	Inadvertent Discoveries	23
5.2.2	Human Remains.....	24
6	REFERENCES.....	25

APPENDICES

- A** **Records Search**
- B** **Native American Communication**

FIGURES

1-1	Project vicinity in San Luis Obispo County, California.	3
1-2	Project Area of Potential Effects on the Atascadero 7.5-minute USGS quadangle.....	4
1-3	Aerial view of the project Area of Potential Effects.....	5
4-1	Project overview, facing south. Residence in right foreground.....	20
4-2	Area not surveyed due to dense yellow star thistle, facing south.	20
4-3	Aerial view of survey coverage.	21

TABLES

2-1	Regional Chronology of the Central Coast.....	7
4-1	Previous Cultural Resource Studies within 0.25 mile of the Project APE	17
4-2	Native American Communication Results	18

1

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Newton Development, Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) completed a cultural resource study at 11450 Viejo Camino, Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 045-342-009 and 045-342-010 in the city of Atascadero (City), San Luis Obispo County, California (Figure 1-1). The 4.34-acre parcel is between Viejo Camino to the north and El Camino Real to the south, in an unsectioned portion of the Atascadero Rancho within Township 28 South, Range 12 East, as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Atascadero 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figures 1-2).

1.1 PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATION

Newton Development proposes to realign a portion of an unnamed tributary of Paloma Creek in support of potential future development of the parcel. The tributary is an ephemeral blue-line creek which meets Paloma Creek to the northeast and drains into the Salinas River. The tributary is considered a jurisdictional "waters of the United States" and the proposed realignment of the creek requires a Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Due to the requirement for Federal permits, the project is considered a "federal undertaking" and is subject to the requirement of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and its implementing regulations at 36 Code of Federal Regulations 800. The project will also require permits from the City for any future proposed development and is therefore also subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). A single-family residence shaped like a geodesic dome is on the parcel but is less than 50 years old and not in the scope of the current study. Although no development is proposed at this time, Æ surveyed the full 4.34-acre parcel to determine whether historic properties and archaeological resources exist within the parcel. The entire parcel is considered the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) (Figure 1-3).

1.2 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

Æ Principal Archaeologist Erin Enright (M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist [RPA] 16575) served as principal investigator and provided technical review of this document. Æ Senior Architectural Historian Amber Long (M.A.) served as project manager. Æ Senior Archaeologist Anna Hoover (M.S., RPA 28576661) reviewed and contributed to this report. Æ Staff Archaeologist Philip Clarkson (B.A.) conducted the archaeological field survey, performed a records search at the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), communicated with Native American representatives, and authored the report.

1.3 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report was prepared in accordance with *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format* published by the California Office of Historic Preservation (Office of Historic Preservation 1990). This document consists of six chapters. Following this

introduction, Chapter 2 describes the environmental and cultural setting of the project APE. Chapter 3 presents Æ's methods for the study, including background research and field investigations. Results of the research and archaeological investigations are discussed in Chapter 4, while Chapter 5 contains a summary and recommendations. A complete listing of references cited is provided in Chapter 6. Appendix A presents the results of the records search and Appendix B contains the documentation of communication with the Native American Heritage Commission and local tribal representatives.



Figure 1-1 Project vicinity in San Luis Obispo County, California.

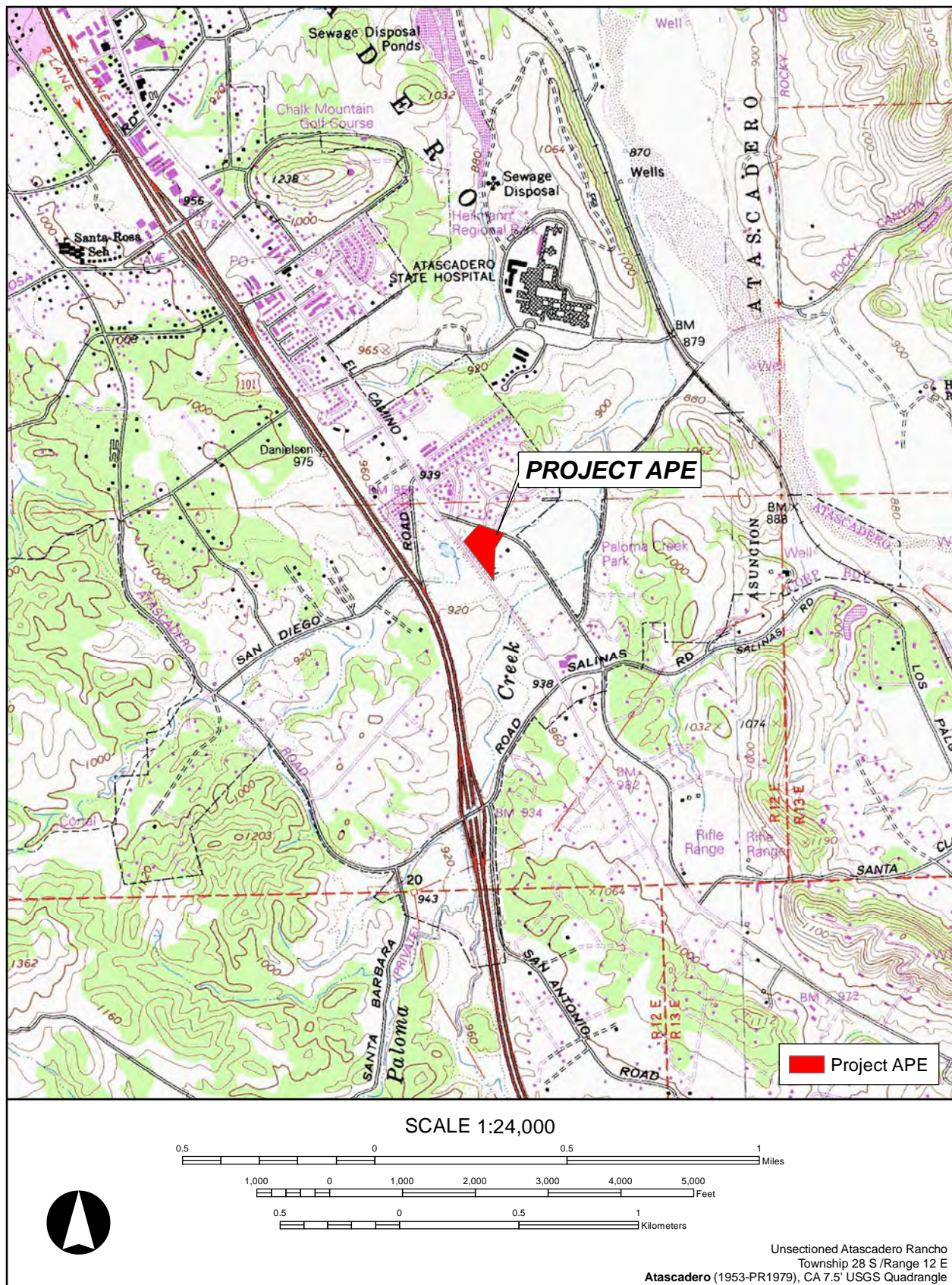


Figure 1-2 Project Area of Potential Effects on the Atascadero 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle.



Figure 1-3 Aerial view of the project Area of Potential Effects.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL CONTEXT

2.1 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The project APE lies inland in San Luis Obispo County, in the southern extent of the Coast Ranges geologic province. The Coast Ranges were formed by pressure between the North American and Pacific plates, which folded the North American Plate into a series of northwest-southeast trending ridges and valleys and raised the coastline (Pletka and Pletka 2004). Geology of the area includes Quaternary alluvium as well as lake, playa, and terrace deposits (California Geological Survey 2015). Soils in the project APE are of the Arbuckle-Positas Complex and are characterized as very deep, well drained soils, often on terraces, formed from sedimentary and metamorphic rocks. Rock fragments are predominately quartz and chert. Slopes range from 0 to 75 percent.

The project APE is in Atascadero in northern San Luis Obispo County, and includes one residential lot and one vacant lot with a documented wetland. Local vegetation traditionally consists of riparian vegetation and oak woodlands. The local Mediterranean climate is typically warm and dry in the summer, and cool and wet in the winter. Most of the area's rivers, creeks, and streams remain dry during the summer months. Average inland temperatures range from 37 to 88 degrees Fahrenheit with July and August averaging the warmest months and December the coldest. Winter rain, occurring between November and March, is the largest contributor to the regions water table. February is usually the wettest month. Mean annual precipitation near the project APE is 19 inches (BestPlaces 2019).

2.2 PREHISTORY

Early attempts at regional cultural chronology by Rogers (1929) and Olson (1930) divided prehistory into three periods. However, extensive archaeological studies since then and development of more precise dating methods have allowed many refinements to the San Luis Obispo cultural sequences. Currently, the most common chronological system—based on work by Erlandson and Colten (1991), Jones and Ferneau (2002), Jones et al. (2007), King (1990), and Jones et al. (2015)—divides Central Coast prehistory into six periods (Table 2-1).

Table 2-1
Regional Chronology of the Central Coast

Period	Years B.C./A.D.	Calibrated Years B.P.
Paleo-Indian	pre-8000 B.C.	pre-10,000
Early Archaic	8000–3500 B.C.	10,000–5500 B.P.
Early	3500–600 B.C.	5500–2600 B.P.
Middle	600 B.C.–A.D. 1000	2600–950 B.P.
Middle-Late Transition	A.D. 1000–1250	950–700 B.P.
Late	A.D. 1250–1769	700 B.P.–Historic

2.2.1 Paleo-Indian Period (Pre-10,000 cal B.P.)

The Paleo-Indian Period represents the earliest human occupations in the region, which began prior to 10,000 years ago. Paleo-Indian sites throughout North America are known by the representative fluted projectile points, crescents, and large bifaces used as tools as well as flake cores and a distinctive assemblage of small flake tools. Only three fluted points have been reported from Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties, and all are isolated occurrences unassociated with larger assemblages of tools or debris (Erlandson et al. 1987; Gibson 1996; Mills et al. 2005). More evidence of Paleo-Indian sites on the mainland is slowly being discovered, however, and recent work on Vandenberg Air Force Base (AFB) uncovered a late Paleo-Indian site (CA-SBA-1547) with a robust artifact assemblage (Lebow et al. 2015). Data recovery work at this location has documented a dense single-component shell midden dating to approximately 10,725 calibrated years before present (cal B.P.). Data from this site, also known as the Sudden Flats Site, point to an early culture that utilized a unique tool assemblage exhibiting traits derived from Alaska/Beringia (Lebow et al. 2015).

Interestingly, early sites on San Miguel and Santa Rosa islands have yielded numerous radiocarbon dates of older Paleo-Indian age than the Sudden Flats Site. Additionally, these sites do not contain fluted points or other notable artifacts typically associated with Paleo-Indian adaptations (Agenbroad et al. 2005; Erlandson et al. 1996). Nonetheless, both offshore and mainland sites provide clear evidence of watercraft use by California's earliest colonizers, offering tantalizing evidence of pre-Clovis occupations. Overall, inhabitants of the Central Coast during the Paleo-Indian Period are thought to have lived in small groups with a relatively egalitarian social organization and a forager-type land-use strategy (Erlandson 1994; Glassow 1996; Greenwood 1972; Moratto 1984).

2.2.2 Early Archaic Period (10,000-5500 cal B.P.)

Additional evidence of human occupation has been found at sites dating to the Early Archaic. A growing number of Early Archaic, components have been identified, most located in coastal or pericoastal settings. Two such components, at CA-SLO-2 (Diablo Canyon) and CA-SLO-1797 (the Cross Creek Site), are radiocarbon dated between 10,300 and 8500 cal B.P., providing the earliest evidence for the widespread California Milling Stone adaptive pattern (Greenwood 1972; Jones et al. 2008). The most common artifacts in these assemblages are the eponymous milling slabs and handstones used to grind hard seeds and process other foodstuffs. Choppers, core tools, and large bifaces also are common, while side-notched dart points, pitted stones, simple bone awls, bipointed bone gorges, and possible eccentric crescents occur in lesser frequencies. Population density likely remained low, although settlements may have been semipermanent. Subsistence activities appeared to be aimed broadly at a diverse spectrum of terrestrial and marine resources.

During this time, people appear to have subsisted largely on plants, shellfish, and some vertebrate species using a seemingly simple and limited tool technology. Sites of this age are notable for the prevalence of handstones and milling slabs and less abundant flaked tools and projectile points (Jones et al. 2007). Archaeological components from central California show substantial regional variability. Differences in site location, artifact assemblages, and faunal remains suggest that populations were beginning to establish settlements tethered to the unique

characteristics of the local environment and adopt subsistence practices responsive to local conditions. Obsidian from several of these components originated on the east side of the Sierra Nevada, suggesting that long-distance trade networks were also established during this era. Glassow (1990, 1996) infers that occupants of sites in the Vandenberg area during this time were sedentary and had begun using a collector-type (i.e., logistically mobile) land-use strategy; however, others have argued for a broader and less permanent subsistence base as overexploitation of coastal resources pushed human residents towards the interior (Jones and Richman 1995).

2.2.3 Early Period (5500-2600 cal B.P.)

An important adaptive transition occurred along the Central Coast around 5500 cal B.P. (Jones et al. 2007; Price et al. 2012). Technological changes marking the transition into the Early Period include an abundance of contracting-stemmed, Rossi square-stemmed, large side-notched, and other large projectile points (Jones et al. 2007:138). Mortars and pestles were introduced and gradually replaced manos and milling slabs as the primary plant processing tools, indicating expansion of the subsistence base to include acorns (Glassow and Wilcoxon 1988). Shell beads and obsidian materials indicate that trade between regions expanded (Jones et al. 1994). Site occupants appear more settled with more limited mobility, and they increasingly used sites for resource procurement activities such as hunting, fishing, and plant material processing (Jones et al. 1994:62; Jones and Waugh 1995:132). Farquhar et al. (2011:14) argue that cultural changes during this period are the result of population circumscription and economic intensification. Echoing Rogers (1929), Price et al. (2012:36–37) suggest such constraints might have been prompted by the arrival of new populations or adoption of new social norms in the region.

2.2.4 Middle Period (2600-950 cal B.P.)

The Middle Period is defined by continued specialization in resource exploitation and increased technological complexity. Contracting-stemmed points still existed, while square-stemmed and large side-notched variants disappeared (Rogers 1929). The use of mortars and pestles also increased. Additionally, expansion of trade is evident in the increased quantity of obsidian, beads, and sea otter bones (Farquhar et al. 2011:15). Circular shell fishhooks, which facilitated an increase in exploitation of fishes, appeared for the first time (Glassow and Wilcoxon 1988). The appearance of small leaf-shaped projectile points toward the end of the period is evidence for the arrival of bow and arrow technology (Jones et al. 2007:139).

2.2.5 Middle-Late Transition Period (950-700 cal B.P.)

The Middle-Late Transitional Period represents a rapid change in artifact assemblages as large numbers of arrow points appeared and most stemmed points disappeared (Jones et al. 2007:139). Hopper mortars also made their first entry in the archaeological record (Farquhar et al. 2011:16). At the same time, some evidence points to population decline and interregional trade collapse. Obsidian is not found in sites dating to this period (Jones et al. 1994). Settlement shifted away from the coast and people relocated to more interior settings (Jones 1995:215). Marine resources appear to have been largely dropped from the diet, and instead people relied more on terrestrial resources such as small mammals and acorns (Farquhar et al. 2011:16). These changes may have been caused by an environmental shift that increased sea and air temperatures, resulting in

decreased precipitation and overexploitation of resources (Arnold 1992; Graumlich 1993; Kennett et al. 1997; Pisias 1978; Stine 1990).

At the same time, it appears that social complexity became more noticeable during the transition between the Middle and Late periods. It is during this time that craft specialization and social ranking developed (Arnold 1992). The *tomol* (plank canoe), which was utilized by the Chumash south of Point Conception where ocean conditions were more favorable, allowed for a greater reliance on marine resources, particularly fish, for food. However, these changes are again more noticeable south of Point Conception, and may have been due, in part, to environmental changes occurring at that time.

2.2.6 Late Period (700 cal B.P.-Historic)

Populations on the Central Coast expanded in the Late Period (Farquhar et al. 2011:17; Glassow 1996). More sites were occupied during this period than ever before (Jones et al. 2007:143). It appears that the inhabitants of the Central Coast used a range of subsistence strategies depending on the available local ecology. Some studies have found that Late Period residents did not increase maritime subsistence activities but instead continued to demonstrate a terrestrial focus with occasional forays to the coastal zone to procure marine products (Farquhar et al. 2011:17; Jones et al. 2007:140; Price 2005; Price et al. 1997:4.13–14.14). However, archaeological investigations at Late Period coastal sites along the Central Coast show evidence of intensification of marine resource use and overall expansion of the subsistence base (Coddling et al. 2013; Enright 2010; Joslin 2010; Moratto et al. 2009). Analysis of assemblages from two Late Period sites on the San Simeon Reef (Joslin 2010) and excavations at Tom's Pond (CA-SLO-1366/H) on the Pecho Coast (Coddling et al. 2013) demonstrate that some human populations responded to climate shifts and associated impacts to terrestrial faunal communities with an increased use of the marine subsistence base. This same trend is visible to the south, along the Vandenberg AFB coast where analysis of faunal assemblages from CA-SBA-694 and -695 found that Late Period inhabitants used coastal sites as camps for exploitation of marine resources, especially shellfish and fish (Enright 2010; Moratto et al. 2009).

Artifact assemblages from the Late Period within San Luis Obispo County contain an abundance of arrow points, small bead drills, bedrock mortars, hopper mortars, and a variety of bead types (Price 2005). More shell and stone beads appeared in the Late Period and became a more standardized and common form of exchange (Jones et al. 2007:140, 145). The use of handstones and milling slabs continued during this period, but pestles and mortars occurred in greater proportions (Jones and Waugh 1995:121). There are few records of Spanish encounters with the Chumash north of Point Conception (Glassow 1990). However, in San Luis Obispo County it appears that the absence of the *tomol* and a lower population density contributed to a different social and political organization than their neighbors to the south. Moreover, the absence of imported obsidian after 900 cal B.P. suggests a change in trade relationships that is likely associated with the shift in settlement patterns (Jones et al. 1994).

2.3 ETHNOGRAPHY

The project APE is within the traditional territorial ranges of both the Salinan and Chumash people (Hester 1978; Jones et al. 2007). A hunting and gathering people, the Salinans were

separated into northern and southern groups. Northern Salinans, or Antoniaños, were associated with the populations around Mission San Antonio de Padua. The southern group, or Migueleños, were associated with the populations around Mission San Miguel Archángel. The territories of both Salinan groups extended east into the interior of the Coast Range, where they met Chumash and Yokuts territory. The Salinan language is a classificatory isolate of the Hokan linguistic group (Golla 2011:114).

The Northern Chumash occupied land along the Pacific coast from the Santa Maria River north to approximately Point Estero and east to the edge of the San Joaquin Valley. The Chumash people lived in large villages along the Santa Barbara Channel coast, with less dense populations in the interior regions, on the Channel Islands, and in coastal areas north of Point Conception. Both Salinan and Northern Chumash subsistence was focused on fishing, hunting, and gathering native plants, particularly acorns, although many animals and dozens of plants were used for food (Hester 1978:501). Marine shellfish was an important source of nourishment, and both men and women shared in the task of gathering (Greengo 1952). Fishing also had a division of labor along gender lines. Men would weave the fishing nets and catch the fish, while women would process the catch. A variety of mammals were hunted, including bear, rabbit, and deer. The meat was roasted, baked, boiled, or dried. Cooking baskets and earth ovens were used in food preparation.

Vegetal foods, especially acorns, provided the bulk of the diet. Acorns were stored in large willow-twigg granaries until needed, then ground with a stone mortar and pestle. The tannic acid in the acorn meal was leached out with water, and the result was cooked into a gruel. Other important plant foods included wild grass and sage seeds, berries, mescal, and wild fruits and berries. Animals and birds were captured with snares, traps, spears, and the bow and arrow.

Stone, bone, wood, and shell provided materials for tool production (Hester 1978:501). Stone tools were manufactured from locally available chert as well as imported obsidian, and debris from their manufacture and maintenance are most likely to be seen in an archaeological context. Pecked and ground stone objects include bowl mortars, pestles, metates, basket mortars, stone bowls, notched pebble net sinkers, and steatite arrow shaft straighteners. Ornaments are made of steatite and serpentine. Bone and shell tools were also manufactured, especially bone awls and C-shaped fishhooks. Shell beads of olive snail, mussel, abalone, and other species were the basis of the native “currency,” with value being assigned based on the color of the shell and other factors (Hester 1978:502).

The Salinan and Chumash people were on good terms with the Yokuts to the east, especially those residing on the shore of Tulare Lake. They would regularly travel inland to fish and hunt fowl, and the Yokuts, in kind, would venture westward to obtain littoral resources. Trade was extensive; the Yokuts received shell beads, unworked shells, and other marine resources, while the Chumash and Salinans received saltgrass salt, obsidian, seeds, lake fish, and tanned antelope and deer skins (Baldwin 1971). The Salinans obtained univalve shell ornaments, wooden dishes, and steatite vessels from the Chumash (Hester 1978:500).

2.4 HISTORY

The first Europeans the Chumash encountered were Spanish explorers in the sixteenth century. In 1587, Pedro de Unamuno landed his ship in Morro Bay and explored inland to San Luis Obispo. The Gaspar de Portolá expedition likely passed through Oceano in 1769, and Juan Bautista de Anza followed practically the same route as Portolá in 1774 and 1776 (Hoover et al. 1990:359).

Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa was founded in 1772 by Padre Junipero Serra. The site was selected for its level lands and “two little arroyos which contained water with sufficient lands that with little trouble . . . could be irrigated from them” (Palóu 1926). Father Joseph Caveller quickly constructed a small wooden chapel that also served as a shelter. In 1774, a more permanent church with adobe foundations and a superstructure of shaved limbs and tules was erected. In 1776, Northern Chumash damaged the mission buildings by shooting burning arrows into the roofs thatched with tule (Hoover et al. 1990:360). An adobe church replaced the original chapel in 1794. The native population declined rapidly. In 1803 there was a peak of 919 Native Americans residing at the mission, but by 1838 the population had declined to 170. According to the Roll of 1928 compiled by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, only four Native Americans living at the time claimed to be survivors of San Luis Obispo Mission Indians (Greenwood 1978:521).

Mission San Antonio de Padua was founded in 1771, Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa in 1772, and Mission San Miguel Archangel in 1797. In the 1790s, an auxiliary rancho with more than 17,000 acres of prime farm land was established at Santa Margarita (Krieger 1988). Mission San Miguel was founded by Father Fermin Francisco de Lasuen. Mission lands extended north near San Ardo, east to Corcoran, south to Atascadero, and west to the coast (Ohles 1997). Together the missions produced an impressive quantity and variety of goods. In 1805, 19 missions held a quarter-million head of livestock, including 130,000 sheep, 95,000 cattle, 21,000 horses, 1,000 mules, 800 pigs, and 120 goats (Hackel 1998:116). Productivity increased into the late 1810s and 1820s when the numbers reached their peak levels for most missions (Engelhardt 1915:531). The most important commercial commodity was cattle. Hides and tallow were exported to merchant ships that came to call along the California coast during the first part of the 1800s. Along with livestock, the missions produced over 4 million bushels of wheat, corn, barley, beans, peas, lentils, and chick-peas in the period between 1783–1832 (Engelhardt 1915:535).

California became a Mexican territory in 1822. Unlike their Spanish predecessors, the Mexican authorities opened California to foreign trade and immigration. The beneficiaries of this policy were predominantly the missions, which could legally expand their hide and tallow trade to foreign merchants (Hackel 1998). The Colonization Act of 1824 and the Supplemental Regulations of 1828 afforded private individuals—both Mexican nationals and immigrants—the right to obtain title to land, although at that time mission lands were not available. Such immigrant-friendly laws directly contributed to the migration and eventual permanent presence of Anglo-Americans in California. The Secularization Act of 1833 officially ended the church’s monopoly on prime California lands and redistributed the mission estates to private individuals in the form of land grants. During the early and mid-1840s, the former mission lands of the county were carved up into large ranchos, each totaling several thousand acres (Krieger 1988:41-43). Some of the recipients of these Mexican land grants were Yankee sea captains, including

William Dana and John Wilson, who had established themselves in the San Luis Obispo area in the previous decades.

After the missions was secularized in 1835, mission lands were divided into land grants and influential families were given the largest grants (Morrison and Haydon 1917:35). The Bear Flag Revolt, which occurred in 1846, resulted in California's independence from Mexico and control of the territory soon fell into the hands of the United States (Krieger 1988). Rancho owners soon discovered the need to defend their title in U.S. courts, a process that would last over a decade for some petitioners, pushing many into financial hardship.

When California achieved statehood in 1850, immigrants were mainly interested in the riches to be found in the gold fields of the Sierra Nevada. Newcomers were able to find some semblance of the culture they left behind in the northern part of the state and the San Francisco Bay area, but Southern California was seen as a wild, untamed country full of lawlessness. As a result, the population of newly formed San Luis Obispo County grew slowly. The 1850 census listed 336 residents, but ethnicity was not recorded. However, over 230 were born in California, suggesting Native American and/or Mexican heritage. Of the remainder, 55 were born in Mexico, 20 were born in America, and 26 were European immigrants. The population of the County would remain relatively unchanged throughout the 1850s when Henry Miller observed 150 houses in the area inhabited primarily by Native Americans and Mexicans (Miller 1985).

The project APE is within a portion of the 39,225-acre Rancho Asuncion, which was associated with Mission San Miguel and was granted to Pedro Estrada in 1845 by Mexican Governor Pio Pico (Hoover et al. 1990). In 1851 the area was settled by Juan Araujo who founded the town of Dove. The town consisted of a train stop, general store, telephone store, schoolhouse, post office and cemetery. The area of Dove was included in the Atascadero Rancho that was purchased by E.G. Lewis in 1913 and eventually faded away as the city of Atascadero was developed (Allan 2019).

E.G. Lewis envisioned a utopian society called the Atascadero Colony. As part of his vision he laid out vast orchards, established irrigation systems, subdivided large residential parcels and built Highway 41 West. Atascadero became the seventh incorporated city in San Luis Obispo County in 1979, when it was the second largest community in the county (Atascadero Historical Society 2019). Today Atascadero is the third largest city in the county with approximately 28,000 residents (City of Atascadero 2011).

3 METHODS

Æ carried out several tasks to complete this study including a records search, a search of the NAHC's SLF, and an archaeological pedestrian survey of the project APE. Methods for each task is described below.

3.1 RECORDS SEARCH

On December 11, 2019, a records search was conducted by the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), housed at the University of California, Santa Barbara. Through an examination of maps, site records, and archaeological reports, the records search identified previous archaeological surveys conducted and cultural resources recorded within a 0.25-mile search radius of the project APE. The State Historic Property Data Files, National Register of Historic Places, National Register of Determined Eligible Properties, California Points of Historic Interest, California Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and Æ's in-house files were reviewed (Appendix A).

3.2 NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNICATION

Æ contacted the NAHC to determine whether any sites recorded in their SLF were in or near the project APE. On December 5, 2019, the NAHC supplied a list of Native American individuals and/or groups who have expressed interest in and knowledge about the area (Appendix B). Those included on the list were contacted by letter and telephone to request comments or information about the project APE (see Section 4.3).

3.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES INSPECTION

Æ Staff Archaeologist Philip Clarkson completed a pedestrian survey of the project APE on December 3, 2019. Clarkson examined the ground by walking linear transects spaced no more than 5-meters apart, paying special attention to rodent burrow push piles for evidence of subsurface deposits. Disturbances were documented in the field with a survey area sketch, and digital photographs were taken with an iPhone 8, 12-megapixel camera.

4 FINDINGS

4.1 RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

The CCIC records search found one previous Environmental Impact Report (EIR: Quad Knopf 1999) that included the project APE; however, no cultural resource studies were completed as part of the EIR. One previous cultural resource study (Gibson 2000) included the southwestern boundary of the project APE. No previously recorded resources are within the project APE. Ten previous cultural resource studies and 1 resource are recorded within the 0.25-mile search radius of the project APE (Appendix A). The studies and EIR are listed in Table 4-1, and in Appendix A.

**Table 4-1
Records Search Results within 0.25 mile of the Project APE**

Report No.	Date	Author(s)	Title
SL-00133	1977	Dills, C.	<i>Archaeological Potential of Proposed Property on San Diego Road, Atascadero</i>
SL-00626	1985	Singer, C.	<i>Letter Report, Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Bordeaux House Property in Atascadero, San Luis Obispo County, California</i>
SL-01523	1989	Dills, C.	<i>Archaeological Potential of La Paloma Estates, Atascadero</i>
SL-03464	1998	Singer, C.	<i>Cultural Resources Survey of a 69-acre Property Adjacent to Paloma Creek Near the City of Atascadero, San Luis Obispo, California</i>
SL-03645	1999	Quad Knopf Inc.	<i>Environmental Impact Report for a Proposed Atascadero, Redevelopment Plan</i>
SL-04374	2000	Gibson, R.	<i>Results of Phase One Archaeological Surface Survey for the El Camino Bike Lanes Project, Phase 1 and 3, Atascadero, California</i>
SL-04598	2002	Wilson, K.	<i>Cultural Resources Review, Side Gutter Installation Project on State Route 101</i>
SL-06295	2008	Sewell, K. and Stanton, P.	<i>The Excavation and Interpretation of Dove Cemetery, CA-SLO-1892H, San Luis Obispo County, California</i>
SL-06509	2009	Kiaha, K. and MacDonald, C.	<i>Historic Property Survey Report-Atascadero Highway 101 Rehabilitation Project and attachments</i>
SL-06892	2014	Hudlow, S.	<i>A Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey for Atascadero Family Apartments, City of Atascadero, California</i>
SL-07064	2014	Laurie, L.	<i>Results of the Supplemental Phase 1 Archaeological Survey for Six Additional Parcels at the Conscious Building Groves at Atascadero Development in Atascadero, San Luis Obispo County, California (SWCA #30137)</i>

Quad Knopf Inc. (1999) prepared an EIR in support of a redevelopment plan for the City that included the entire project APE; however, the EIR did not include a cultural resource study. Gibson (2000) conducted a Phase 1 survey for a proposed bike lane on El Camino Real, that included the southwest boundary of the project APE. The following studies covered areas immediately adjacent to the project APE. Singer (1985) conducted a Phase 1 survey at the Bordeaux House property across Viejo Camino to the north. Dills (1989) conducted a Phase 1

survey of La Paloma Estates, northeast and immediately adjacent to Singer’s survey. Singer (1998) conducted a Phase 1 survey of 69-acres adjacent to Paloma Creek, across El Camino Real, southwest of the project APE. Sewell and Stanton (2008) conducted excavations at CA-SLO-1892H, Dove Cemetery, 0.25-miles southeast of the project APE.

4.2 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES

There are no previously recorded cultural sites or historic properties within the project APE; however, one previously recorded site, CA-SLO-1892H, is 0.25-mile southeast of the project APE. CA-SLO-1892H is a small cemetery associated with the historic community of Dove that predates the founding of the Atascadero Colony. The site includes two broken headstones (Singer 1998).

4.3 NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNICATION

The NAHC responded to Æ’s information request on December 5, 2019 noting that its search of the SLF for resources with proximity of the project APE was positive. The NAHC provided a contact list of interested Native American individuals and groups and suggested Æ contact them for additional information. Specifically, the NAHC indicated that the *yak titʷu titʷu yak tilhini* (YTT), Northern Chumash, may have specific information about cultural resources in the area. Æ sent notification letters on December 5, 2019 to individuals on the NAHC list informing them of the nature and intent of the project and soliciting comments or concerns (Appendix B).

Follow-up phone calls were initiated on December 18, 2019. Follow-up emails were sent when phone numbers were not provided. Table 4-2 identifies each individual or group contacted and provides responses to the request for information (Appendix B).

Table 4-2
Native American Communication Results

Name	Tribe/Group	Comments
Raudel Banuelos	Barbareno/Ventureto Band of Mission Indians	Notification letter sent December 5, 2019. Voice message left December 18, 2019.
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie	Barbareno/Ventureto Band of Mission Indians	Notification letter sent December 5, 2019. Voice message left December 18, 2019.
Patrick Tumamait	Barbareno/Ventureto Band of Mission Indians	Notification letter sent December 5, 2019. Deferred to Mona Tucker via voice message December 9, 2019.
Eleanor Arrellanes	Barbareno/Ventureto Band of Mission Indians	Notification letter sent December 5, 2019. Deferred to Mona Tucker during phone conversation December 18, 2019.
Julio Quair	Chumash Council of Bakersfield	Notification letter sent December 5, 2019. Email sent December 18, 2019.
Gino Altamirano	Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation	Notification letter sent December 5, 2019. Email sent December 18, 2019.
Fred Collins	Northern Chumash Tribal Council	Notification letter sent December 5, 2019. Voice mail left December 18, 2019.

Table 4-2 (continued)
Native American Communication Results

Name	Tribe/Group	Comments
Fredrick Segobia	Salinan Tribe of Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties	Notification letter sent December 5, 2019. Requested construction monitoring during phone conversation December 16, 2019.
Mark Vigil	San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council	Notification letter sent December 5, 2019. Called December 18, 2019, phone disconnected. No email address was provided.
Kenneth Kahn	Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians	Notification letter sent December 5, 2019. Voice message left December 18, 2019. Email requesting no further consultation at this time received December 27, 2019.
Karen White	Xolon-Salinan Tribe	Notification letter sent December 5, 2019. Phone conversation December 16, 2019. White had not had time to review and would respond later. No further comment was received.
Donna Haro	Xolon-Salinan Tribe	Notification letter sent December 5, 2019. No concerns were stated during phone conversation December 18, 2019.
Mona Tucker	<i>yak tivu tivu yak tilhini</i> , Northern Chumash	Notification letter sent December 5, 2019. Lorie Laguna, on Ms. Tuckers behalf December 12, 2019, requested more information and indicated a response later. No further comment was received.

As a result of the Native American outreach process, Fredrick Segobia of the Salinan Tribe of Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties requested a Native American monitor during construction. Karen White of the Xolon-Salinan Tribe and Lorie Laguna, on behalf of Mona Tucker from the YTT, stated they would send comments later. No additional comments were received.

4.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSPECTION

On December 3, 2019, Æ Staff Archaeologist Philip Clarkson conducted a pedestrian survey of the 4.34-acre project APE (Figure 4-1). Topographically, the northern portion of the parcel contains a slight rise, gently sloping southward to the tributary, dry at the time of survey, and an alluvial plain. Surface visibility varied across the project APE from approximately 75 percent in areas that had been mowed of surface vegetation, approximately 20 percent in areas that had moderately dense seasonal grasses and yellow star thistle, to 0 ground surface visibility in areas with very dense yellow star thistles (Figure 4-2). Approximately 0.30-acres in the southern-most portion of the project APE was not surveyed due to very dense yellow star thistle preventing access to the area (Figure 4-3). The single-family residence was observed in the field but assessment of the residence was not within the scope of the study. No cultural resources or historic properties were identified within the project APE during the survey.



Figure 4-1 Project overview, facing south. Residence in right foreground.



Figure 4-2 Area not surveyed due to dense yellow star thistle, facing south.



5 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Æ completed a cultural resource study at 1145 Viejo Camino (APNs 045-342-009 and 045-342-010) in the city of Atascadero, California. Newton Development is proposing realignment of an unnamed tributary of Paloma Creek that requires a Section 404 permit from the USACE and CEQA approvals from the City for future development. No specific development has been identified at this time.

5.1 STUDY RESULTS

Æ's study included defining the project APE, a records search of the CCIC and the SLF of the NAHC, outreach to local Native American tribal representatives, and a pedestrian surface survey of the project APE. Record search results indicate that an EIR was prepared that included the entirety of project APE; however, no cultural resource study was completed as part of the EIR. One previous cultural resource study included the southwest boundary of the project APE. No previously recorded cultural resources or historic properties are mapped within the project APE; however, one previously recorded resource, CA-SLO-1892H; the Dove Cemetery, is approximately 0.25-miles south of the project APE. Ten cultural resource studies were previously conducted within the 0.25-mile search radius.

Tribal representatives listed on the NAHC contact list were sent letters and contacted separately via telephone or email. Fredrick Segobia of the Salinan Tribe of Monterey, San Luis Obispo Counties requested a Native American monitor during construction. Representatives of the Xolon-Salinan Tribe and the YTT stated they would send comments later, but no further comments were received.

Æ conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of all accessible areas of the 4.34-acre project APE. Surface visibility varied across the project APE from 75 percent in areas that had been recently mowed to 0 percent visibility in areas with very dense yellow star thistle which prevented access to approximately 0.30-acres. No cultural resources or historic properties were observed or recorded during the pedestrian survey.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the records search, document review, Native American outreach, and field survey, no historic properties or archaeological resources were identified within the project APE. No further cultural resource studies or actions are recommended at this time.

5.2.1 Inadvertent Discoveries

Due to limited ground visibility in some portions of the parcel, there is potential for encountering prehistoric or historic-era materials not identified during the current study. Prehistoric materials may include but are not limited to chert flaked stone tools (e.g., projectile points, knives, scrapers) or toolmaking debris; culturally darkened soil (midden) containing fire-altered rocks, artifacts, or shellfish remains; and stone milling equipment (e.g., mortars, pestles, handstones).

Historic-era materials might include stone, concrete, wood or adobe building foundations, corrals, and walls; filled wells or privies; mining features; and deposits of metal, glass, and/or ceramic refuse. If any of these materials are found during construction, ground-disturbing activities should be halted within 50 feet of the find, and a qualified archaeologist should be contacted to determine if the materials are isolated finds or part of a larger archaeological deposit. If a cultural resource or historic property is identified, then the resource should be evaluated for significance under the NHPA and CEQA and further treatment measures may be required.

5.2.2 Human Remains

If human remains are discovered during project construction, work must stop at the discovery location and any nearby area suspected to contain human remains (PRC 7050.5). The San Luis Obispo Coroner must be contacted to determine whether the cause of death should be investigated. If the coroner determines that the remains are of Native American origin, it is necessary to comply with state laws relating to the disposition of Native American burials, which fall within the jurisdiction of the NAHC (PRC 5097). The coroner will contact the NAHC. The NAHC will contact the most likely descendant(s) who will be afforded the opportunity to recommend means for treatment of the human remains following protocols in PRC 5097.98.

6 REFERENCES

- Agenbroad, Larry D., John R. Johnson, Don Morris, and Thomas W. Stafford, Jr.
2005 Mammoths and Humans as Late Pleistocene Contemporaries on Santa Rosa Island. *Proceedings of the Sixth California Islands Symposium*:3–7. Institute for Wildlife Studies.
- Allan, Lon
2019 *Dove Predates the Community of Atascadero*, Santa Margarita Historic Society. <https://santamargaritahistoricalsociety.org/dove>, accessed December 17, 2019.
- Arnold, Jeanne E.
1992 Complex Hunter-Gatherer-Fishers of Prehistoric California: Chiefs, Specialists, and Maritime Adaptations of the Channel Islands. *American Antiquity* 57:60–84.
- Atascadero Historical Society
2019 History of Atascadero <http://www.atascaderohistoricalsociety.org/history.php>, accessed December 21, 2019.
- Baldwin, Mary A.
1971 Culture Continuity from Chumash to Salinan Indians in California Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University, California.
- BestPlaces
2019 Climate in Atascadero, California <https://www.bestplaces.net/climate/city/california/atascadero>, accessed, December 4, 2019.
- California Geological Survey
2015 *Geological Map of California*, <http://www.quake.ca.gov/gmaps/GMC/stategeologicmap.html>, accessed July 10, 2018. State of California Department of Conservation.
- City of Atascadero
2011 History. http://www.atascadero.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=30&Itemid=705, accessed August 10, 2020.
- Codding, Brian F., Terry L. Jones, Roshanne S. Bakhtiary, Samantha Law, Judith F. Porcasi, and Ken Gobalet
2013 *Archaeological Investigations at Tom's Pond (CA-SLO-1366/H), Diablo Canyon Lands, San Luis Obispo County, California: Final Report of the 2011 Cal Poly Field School and Mitigation Program*. Submitted to California Polytechnic State University Corporation, San Luis Obispo, California.

Dills, Charles E.

- 1989 *Archaeological Potential of La Paloma Estates, Atascadero*. On file, California Historical Resources Information System, Central Coast Information Center, University of California, Santa Barbara.

Engelhardt, Zephyrin

- 1915 General History. In *The Missions and Missionaries of California*. Upper California, Vol. IV, Part 3. James H. Barry, San Francisco, California.

Enright, Erin A.

- 2010 Prehistoric Coastal Adaptations at CA-SBA-694, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California. Paper presented at the 44th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Riverside.

Erlandson, Jon M.

- 1994 *Early Hunter-Gatherers of the California Coast*. Plenum Press, New York.

Erlandson, Jon M., and Roger H. Colten (editors)

- 1991 *Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California*. Perspectives in California Archaeology. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Erlandson, Jon M., Theodore G. Cooley, and Richard Carrico

- 1987 A Fluted Projectile Point Fragment from the Southern California Coast: Chronology and Context at CA-SBA-1951. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 9:120–128.

Erlandson, Jon M., Douglas J. Kennett, Lynn Ingram, Daniel A. Guthrie, Don P. Morris, Mark A. Tveskov, G. James West, and Phillip L. Walker

- 1996 An Archaeological and Paleontological Chronology for Daisy Cave (CA-SMI-261), San Miguel Island, California. *Radiocarbon* 38(2):355–373.

Farquhar, Jennifer, Ryan Brady, Tom Garlinghouse, and John Ellison

- 2011 *Archaeological Investigations for the Nacimiento Water Project, San Luis Obispo County, California*. Submitted to Albion Environmental Inc., Santa Cruz, California.

Gibson, Robert O.

- 1996 *Results of Archaeological Monitoring for Unocal Soil Testing Program along Pipelines near Santa Margarita, San Luis Obispo County, California*. Submitted to Gibson's Archaeological Consulting, Paso Robles, California.

- 2000 *Results of Phase One Archaeological Surface Survey for the El Camino Bike Lanes Project, Phase 1 and 3, Atascadero, California*. Submitted to Gibson's Archaeological Consulting.

Glassow, Michael A.

- 1990 *Archaeological Investigations on Vandenberg Air Force Base in Connection with the Development of Space Transportation System Facilities*. Submitted to Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara.

- 1996 *Purisimeño Chumash Prehistory: Maritime Adaptations along the Southern California Coast*. Case Studies in Archaeology. Harcourt Brace College Publishers, Fort Worth, Texas.
- Glassow, Michael A., and Larry R. Wilcoxon
 1988 Coastal Adaptations near Point Conception, California, with Particular Regard to Shellfish Exploitation. *American Antiquity* 53:36–51.
- Golla, Victor
 2011 *California Indian Languages*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.
- Graumlich, Lisa J.
 1993 A 1000-Year Record of Temperature and Precipitation in the Sierra Nevada. *Quaternary Research* 39(2):249-255.
- Greengo, Robert E.
 1952 Shellfish Foods of the California Indians. In *Kroeber Anthropological Society Paper*, pp. 63–114. Vol. No. 7, Berkeley, California.
- Greenwood, Roberta S.
 1972 9000 Years of Prehistory at Diablo Canyon, San Luis Obispo County, California. In *San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society Occasional Paper*. Vol. No. 7, San Luis Obispo, California.
 1978 Obispeño and Purisimeño Chumash. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 520–523. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Hackel, Steven W.
 1998 Land, Labor, and Production: The Colonial Economy of Spanish and Mexican California. In *Contested Eden: California before the Gold Rush*, edited by Ramón A. Gutiérrez, and Richard J. Orsi, pp. 111–146. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Hester, Thomas R.
 1978 Salinan. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 499–504. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Hoover, Mildred Brooke, Hero Eugene Rensch, Ethel Grace Rensch, and William N. Abeloe
 1990 *Historic Spots in California*. 4th ed. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California. Originally published Revised by Douglas E. Kyle.
- Jones, Deborah, Terry Jones, William Hildebrandt, Patricia Mikkelsen, and Kacey Hadick
 2015 *Archaeological Investigations for the Los Osos Wastewater Project, San Luis Obispo County, California*. Submitted to Far Western Archaeological Research Group, Inc., Davis, California.

Jones, Terry L.

- 1995 Transitions in Prehistoric Diet, Mobility, Exchange, and Social Organization along California's Big Sur Coast. Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Davis (UMI Publication No. AAT 9543922).

Jones, Terry L., Kathleen Davis, Glenn Farris, Steven D. Grantham, Teresa W. Fung, and Betty Rivers

- 1994 *Toward a Prehistory of Morro Bay: Phase II Archaeological Investigations for the Highway 41 Widening Project, San Luis Obispo County, California*. Submitted to California Department of Transportation, Environmental Branch, San Luis Obispo.

Jones, Terry L., and Jennifer A. Ferneau

- 2002 Deintensification along the Central Coast. In *Catalysts to Complexity: Late Holocene Societies of the California Coast*, edited by Jon M. Erlandson, and Terry L. Jones, pp. 205–232. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Vol. 6. Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Jones, Terry L., Richard T. Fitzgerald, and Judith F. Porcasi

- 2008 The Cross Creek-Diablo Canyon Complex of South Central California: Mid-latitude Foragers at the Pleistocene-Holocene Boundary. *North Pacific Prehistory* 2:169–202.

Jones, Terry L., and Jennifer R. Richman

- 1995 On Mussels: *Mytilus Californianus* as a Prehistoric Resource. *North American Archaeologist* 16:33–58.

Jones, Terry L., Nathan E. Stevens, Deborah A. Jones, Richard T. Fitzgerald, and Mark G. Hylkema

- 2007 The Central Coast: A Midlatitude Milieu. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones, and Kathryn A. Klar, pp. 125–146. AltaMira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

Jones, Terry L., and Georgie Waugh (editors)

- 1995 *Central California Coastal Prehistory: A View from Little Pico Creek*. Perspectives in California Archaeology. Vol 3. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Joslin, Terry, L.

- 2010 Middle and Late Holocene Hunter-Gatherer Adaptations to Coastal Ecosystems along the Southern San Simeon Reef, California. Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Santa Barbara.

Kennett, Douglas J., B. Lynn Ingram, Jon M. Erlandson, and Phillip Walker

- 1997 Evidence for Temporal Fluctuations in Marine Radiocarbon Reservoir Ages in the Santa Barbara Channel, Southern California. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 24(11):1051–1059.

King, Chester D.

- 1990 *Evolution of Chumash Society: A Comparative Study of Artifacts Used for Social System Maintenance in the Santa Barbara Channel Region before A.D. 1804*. Garland, New York.

Krieger, Daniel E.

- 1988 *Looking Backward into the Middle Kingdom: San Luis Obispo County*. 1st ed. Windsor Publications, Northridge, California.

Lebow, Clayton G., Douglas R. Harro, Rebecca L. McKim, Charles M. Hodges, Ann M. Munns, Erin A. Enright, and Leeann G. Haslouer

- 2015 The Sudden Flats Site: A Pleistocene/Holocene Transition Shell Midden on Alta California's Central Coast. *California Archaeology* 7:265–294.

Miller, Henry

- 1985 Account of a Tour of the California Missions, 1856. In *Mission in the Valley of the Bears*, edited by Francis J. Weber, pp. 40–41. Libra Press, Hong Kong.

Mills, William, Michael Rondeau, and Terry L. Jones

- 2005 A Fluted Projectile Point from Nipomo, San Luis Obispo County, California. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 25:68–74.

Moratto, Michael J.

- 1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.

Moratto, Michael J., Clayton G. Lebow, Erin A. Enright, Robert R. Peterson, Jr., Leeann G. Haslouer, Douglas R. Harro, and Ann M. Munns

- 2009 *Prehistoric Coastal Adaptation at CA-SBA-694 and CA-SBA-695 near Purisima Point, Vandenberg Air Force Base, Santa Barbara County, California*. Submitted to 30th Civil Engineer Squadron, Environmental Flight Cultural Resources Section (30 CES/CEVNC), Vandenberg Air Force Base, California. Copies available from Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Lompoc, California.

Morrison, Annie L., and John H. Haydon

- 1917 *History of San Luis Obispo County and Environs, California: with Biographical Sketches of the Leading Men and Women of the County and Environs Who Have Been Identified with the Growth and Development of the Section from the Early Days to the Present*. Historic Record Company, Los Angeles, California.

Office of Historic Preservation

- 1990 *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format*. Submitted to California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento.

Ohles, Wallace V.

- 1997 *The Lands of Mission San Miguel*. Word Dancer Press, Fresno, California.

Olson, Ronald L.

- 1930 Chumash Prehistory. In *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology*, pp. 1–22. Vol. 28. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Palóu, Francisco

- 1926 *Historical Memoirs of New California, by Fray Francisco Palóu, O.F.M.* Herbert E. Bolton. Translated by Archives of Mexico. 4 vols. University of California Press, Berkeley.

Pisias, Nicklas G.

- 1978 Paleooceanography of the Santa Barbara Basin during the Last 8000 Years. *Quaternary Research* 10(3):366–384.

Pletka, Scott, and Nicole Pletka

- 2004 *Proposal for CRHP Extended Phase I Survey and Phase II Test Excavations, Willow Road Extension Project, Community of Nipomo, County of San Luis Obispo, California.* Submitted to LSA Associates, San Luis Obispo, California.

Price, Barry A.

- 2005 Fashionably Late: Chronological and Cultural Definitions of the Late Period on the Central California Coast. Paper presented at the 39th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Sacramento.

Price, Barry A., Sandra S. Flint, and Kham N. Slater

- 1997 *Cultural Resource Monitoring and Emergency Archaeological Excavations for Segment 2 of the Chorro Valley Water Transmission Pipeline Project. Submitted to Prepared for the County of San Luis Obispo.* Submitted to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District. Copies available from Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Fresno, California.

Price, Barry A., Ann M. Munns, Georgeanna Hawley, Terry L. Joslin, Douglas R. Harro, and Rebecca L. McKim

- 2012 *A Slice of Time at Diablo Canyon: Archaeological Sampling at CA-SLO-61, San Luis Obispo County, California.* Submitted to Prepared for Terra Verde Environmental Consulting. Submitted to Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Copies available from Applied EarthWorks, Inc., San Luis Obispo, California.

Quad Knopf, Inc.

- 1999 *Environmental Impact Report for Proposed Atascadero Redevelopment Plan.* On file, California Historical Resources Information System, Central Coast Information Center, University of California, Santa Barbara.

Rogers, David Banks

- 1929 Prehistoric Man of the Santa Barbara Coast, California. In *Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History Special Publications*. Vol. No. 1., Santa Barbara, California.

Sewell, Kristen Sewell, and Patrick Stanton

- 2008 *The Excavation and Interpretation of Dove Cemetery, CA-SLO-1892H, San Luis Obispo County, California*. Submitted to Statistical Research, Inc.

Singer, Clay

- 1985 *Letter Report, Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Bordeaux House Property in Atascadero, San Luis Obispo County, California*.
- 1998 *Cultural Resources Survey of a 69-acre Property Adjacent to Paloma Creek Near the City of Atascadero, San Luis Obispo, California*.

Stine, Scott

- 1990 Late Holocene Fluctuations of Mono Lake, Eastern California. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* 78:333–381.

APPENDIX A

Cultural Resources Records Search



Central Coast Information Center

Department of Anthropology
University of California
Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3210
PHONE (805)-893-2474
FAX (805)-893-8707
EMAIL ccic@anth.ucsb.edu

12/11/2019

Amber Long
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
811 El Capitan Way, Suite 100
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Re: Dove Creek Storage Cultural Resource Study

The Central Coast Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Atascadero USGS 7.5' quad(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a quarter mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of reports and resources are provided in the following format: ☒ custom GIS maps ☐ shapefiles ☐ hand-drawn maps ☐ none

Resources within project area:	No resources were located within the project area
Resources within ¼ mi. radius:	P-40-001892
Reports within project area:	SL-03645 and SL-04374
Reports within ¼ mi. radius:	See report list

Resource Database Printout (list):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Database Printout (details):

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Digital Database Records:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (list):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (details):

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Digital Database Records:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Record Copies:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Copies:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

OHP Historic Properties Directory:

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

The following sources of information are available at http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=28065. Some of these resources used to be available through the CHRIS but because they are now online, they can be accessed directly. The Office of Historic Preservation makes no guarantees about the availability, completeness, or accuracy of the information provided through the sources listed below.

<i>California State Lands Commission Shipwreck Database</i>	<i>Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory</i>
<i>U.S. Geological Survey Historic Topographic Maps</i>	<i>Rancho Plat Maps</i>
<i>National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Nominations</i>	<i>Natural Resource Conservation Service Soil Survey Maps</i>
<i>US Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records</i>	<i>California Historical Landmarks Listing (by county)</i>
<i>Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California (1988)</i>	<i>Historical Soil Survey Maps</i>

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the CHRIS.

Sincerely,



Brian Barbier
Coordinator

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SL-00133		1977	Dills, Charles	Archaeological Potential of Proposed Property on San Diego Road, Atascadero	none given	
SL-00626		1985	Singer, C.	Letter Report, Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Bordeaux House Property in Atascadero, San Luis Obispo County, CA	None given	
SL-01523		1989	Dills, C.	Archaeological potential of La Paloma Estates, Atascadero	Charles E. Dills	
SL-03464		1998	Singer, Clay	Cultural resources survey of a 69 Acre property adjacent to Paloma Creek near the City of Atascadero, San Luis Obispo, California	C.A. Singer & Associates	
SL-03645		1999	Quad Knopf	Environmental Impact Report for a Proposed Atascadero Redevelopment Plan	Quad Knopf	
SL-04374		2000	Gibson, Robert O.	Results of Phase One Archaeological Surface Survey for the El Camino Bike Lanes Project, Phases 1 and 3, Atascadero, CA	Gibson's Archaeological Consulting	
SL-04598		2002	Wilson, Kelda	Cultural Resources Review, Side Gutter Installation Project on State Route 101	Department of Transportation	
SL-06295		2008	Sewell, Kristin J. and Stanton, Patrick B.	The Excavation and Interpretation of Dove Cemetery, CA-SLO-1892H, San Luis Obispo County, California	Statistical Research, Inc.	40-001892
SL-06509		2009	Kiaha, Krista and MacDonald, Christina	Historic Property Survey Report- Atascadero Highway 101 Rehabilitation Project	California Department of Transportation	
SL-06509A		2009	Christina MacDonald	Archaeological Survey Report for the Atascadero Highway 101 Rehabilitation Project, San Luis Obispo County, California	California Department of Transportation	
SL-06509B		2009	Various	Attachment B: California Historic Bridge Inventory Sheet, Attachment C: Native American Correspondence, Attachment D: Historical Society Correspondence, Attachment E: ESA Action Plan	Various	
SL-06892		2014	Hudlow, Scott M.	A Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey For Atascadero Family Apartments, City of Atascadero, California	Hudlow Cultural Resource Associates	40-041259

Report List



Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SL-07064		2014	Leroy Laurie	Results of the Supplemental Phase 1 Archaeological Survey for Six Additional Parcels at the ConsciousBuild Groves at Atascadero Development in Atascadero, San Luis Obispo County, California (SWCA #30137)	SWCA	
SL-07064A SL-07418		2014	None Given	Figures	SWCA	

Dove Creek Storage Cultural Resource Study

Customer Name: Amber Long, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
Project Location: Atascadero

Reports Map 1 of 5

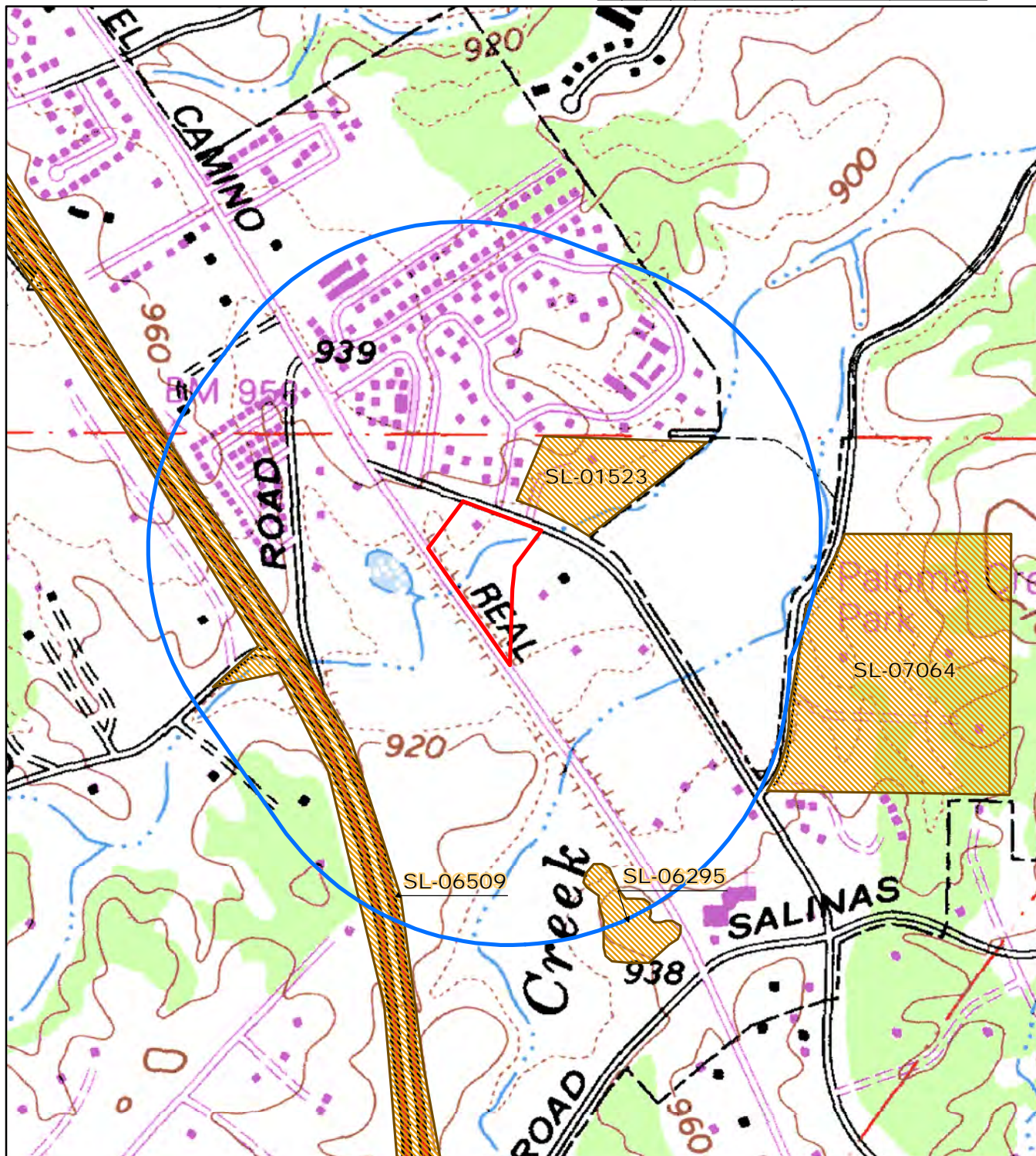
Legend

-  Project Location
-  Quarter Mile Buffer



Central Coast Information Center
Department of Anthropology
University of California
Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3210
(805) 893-2474
(805) 893-8707 FAX

0 70 140 280 420 560 Meters



Dove Creek Storage Cultural Resource Study



Customer Name: Amber Long, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
Project Location: Atascadero

Reports Map 2 of 5

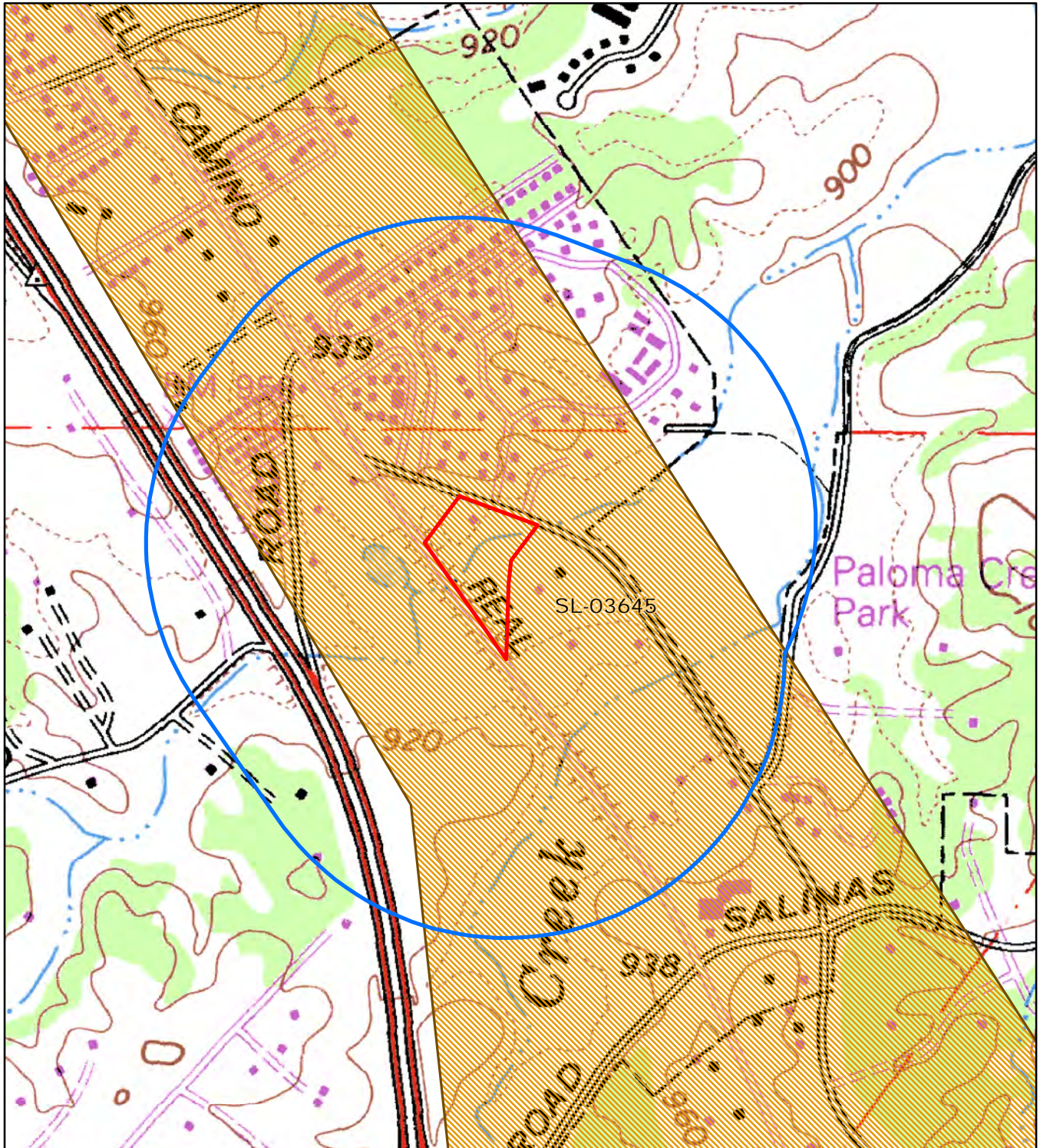


Central Coast Information Center
Department of Anthropology
University of California
Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3210
(805) 893-2474
(805) 893-8707 FAX

Legend

-  Project Location
-  Quarter Mile Buffer

0 70 140 280 420 560 Meters





Dove Creek Storage Cultural Resource Study

Customer Name: Amber Long, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
Project Location: Atascadero

Reports Map 3 of 5

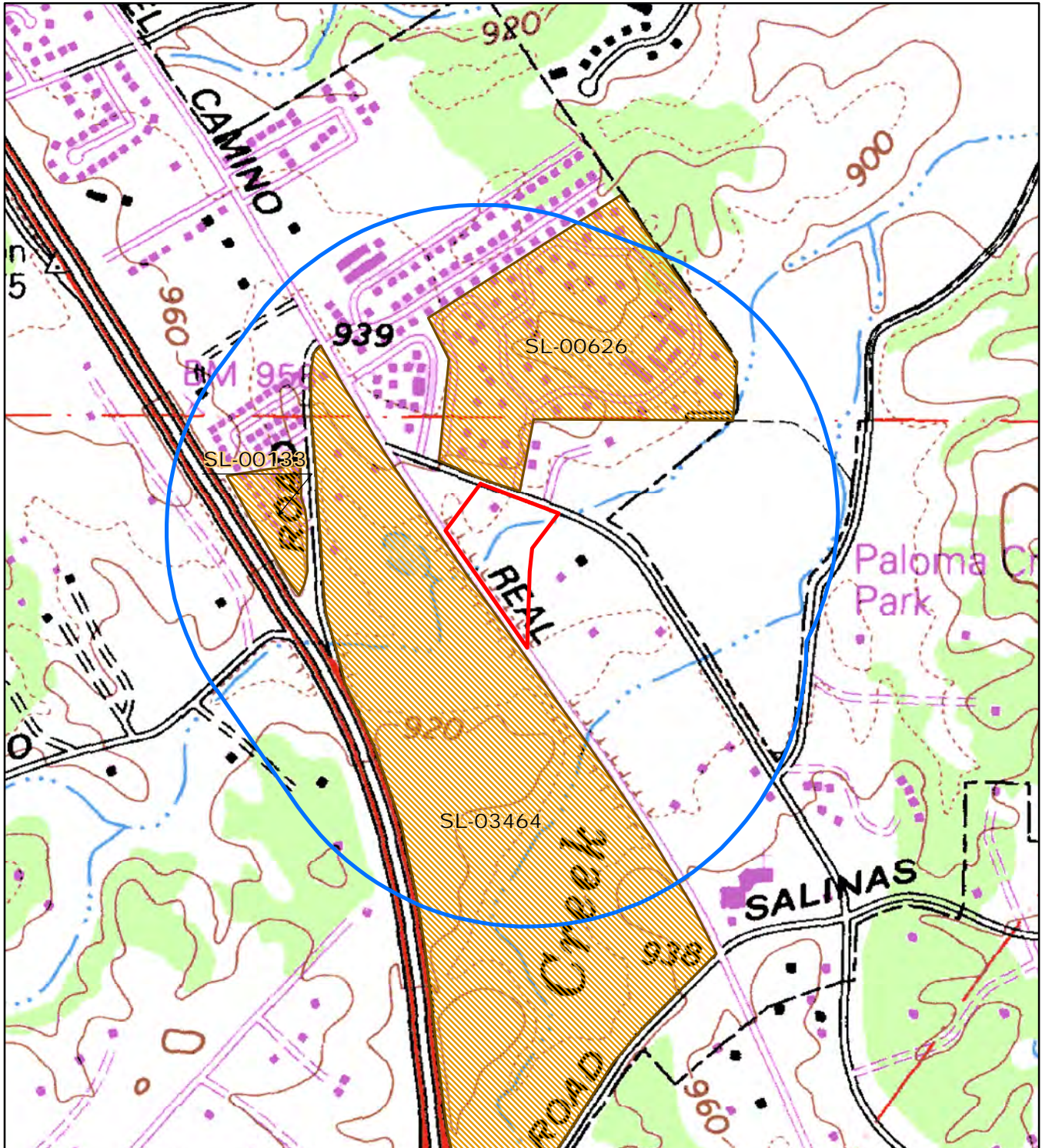
Legend

-  Project Location
-  Quarter Mile Buffer



Central Coast Information Center
Department of Anthropology
University of California
Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3210
(805) 893-2474
(805) 893-8707 FAX

0 70 140 280 420 560
Meters





Dove Creek Storage Cultural Resource Study

Customer Name: Amber Long, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
Project Location: Atascadero

Reports Map 4 of 5

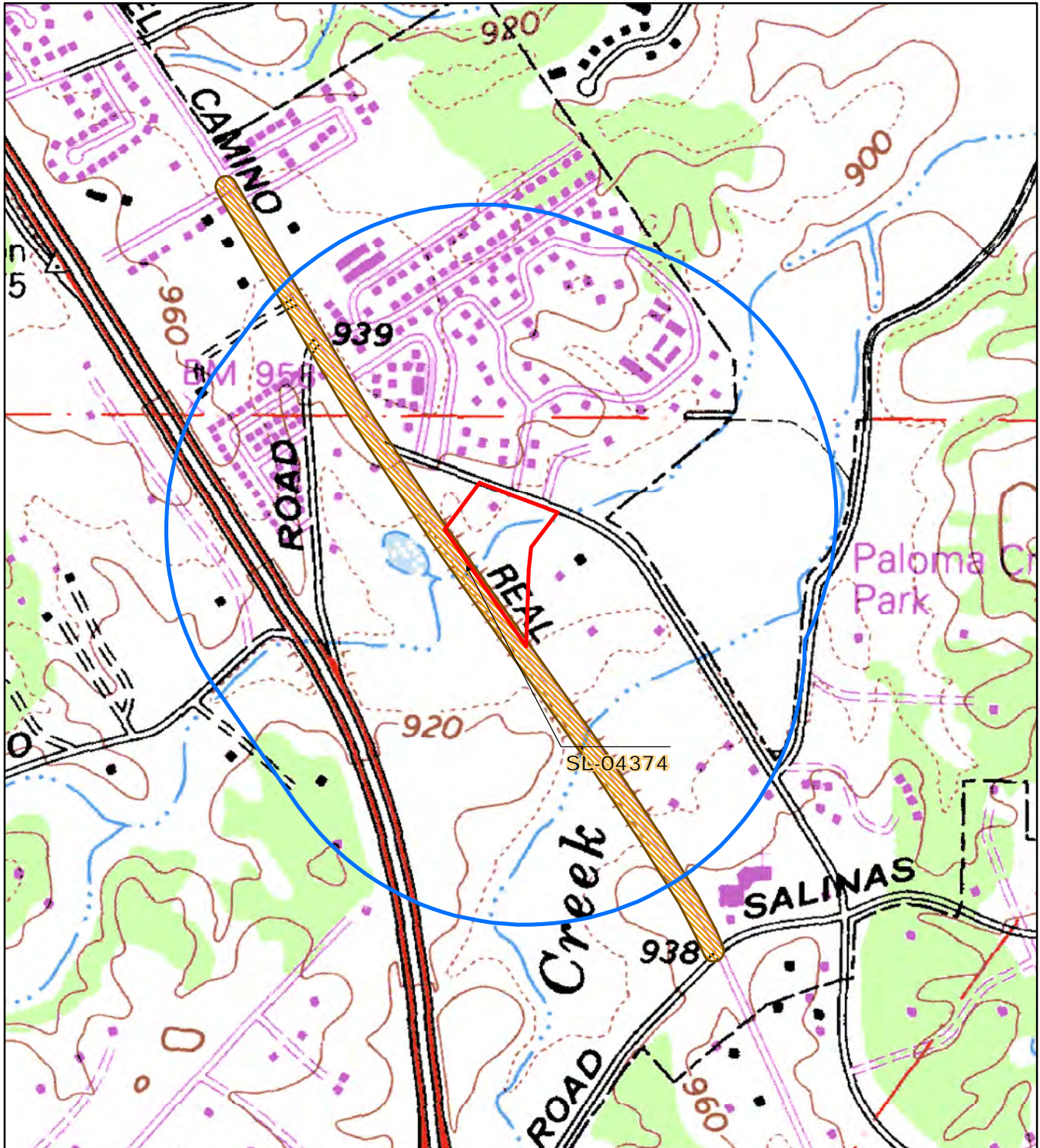
Legend

-  Project Location
-  Quarter Mile Buffer



Central Coast Information Center
Department of Anthropology
University of California
Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3210
(805) 893-2474
(805) 893-8707 FAX

0 70 140 280 420 560 Meters



Dove Creek Storage Cultural Resource Study

Customer Name: Amber Long, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
Project Location: Atascadero

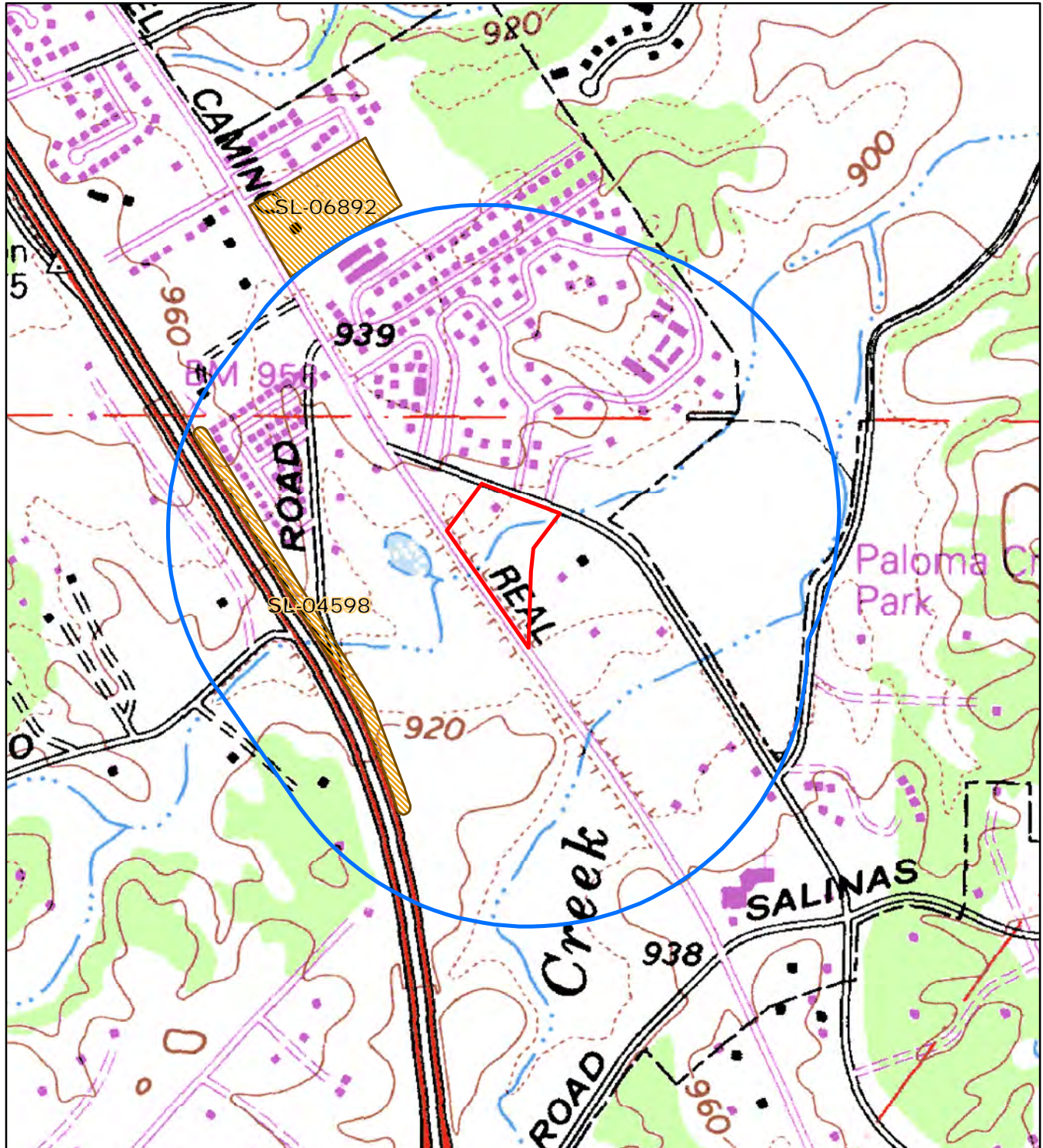
Reports Map 5 of 5

Central Coast Information Center
Department of Anthropology
University of California
Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3210
(805) 893-2474
(805) 893-8707 FAX



Legend

- Project Location
 - Quarter Mile Buffer



Resource List



Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-40-001892	CA-SLO-001892	Other - Dove Cemetery	Site	Historic	HP40	1998 (Clay Singer, C. A. Singer & Associates)	SL-06295

Dove Creek Storage Cultural Resource Study

Customer Name: Amber Long, Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
Project Location: Atascadero

Sites Map 1 of 1

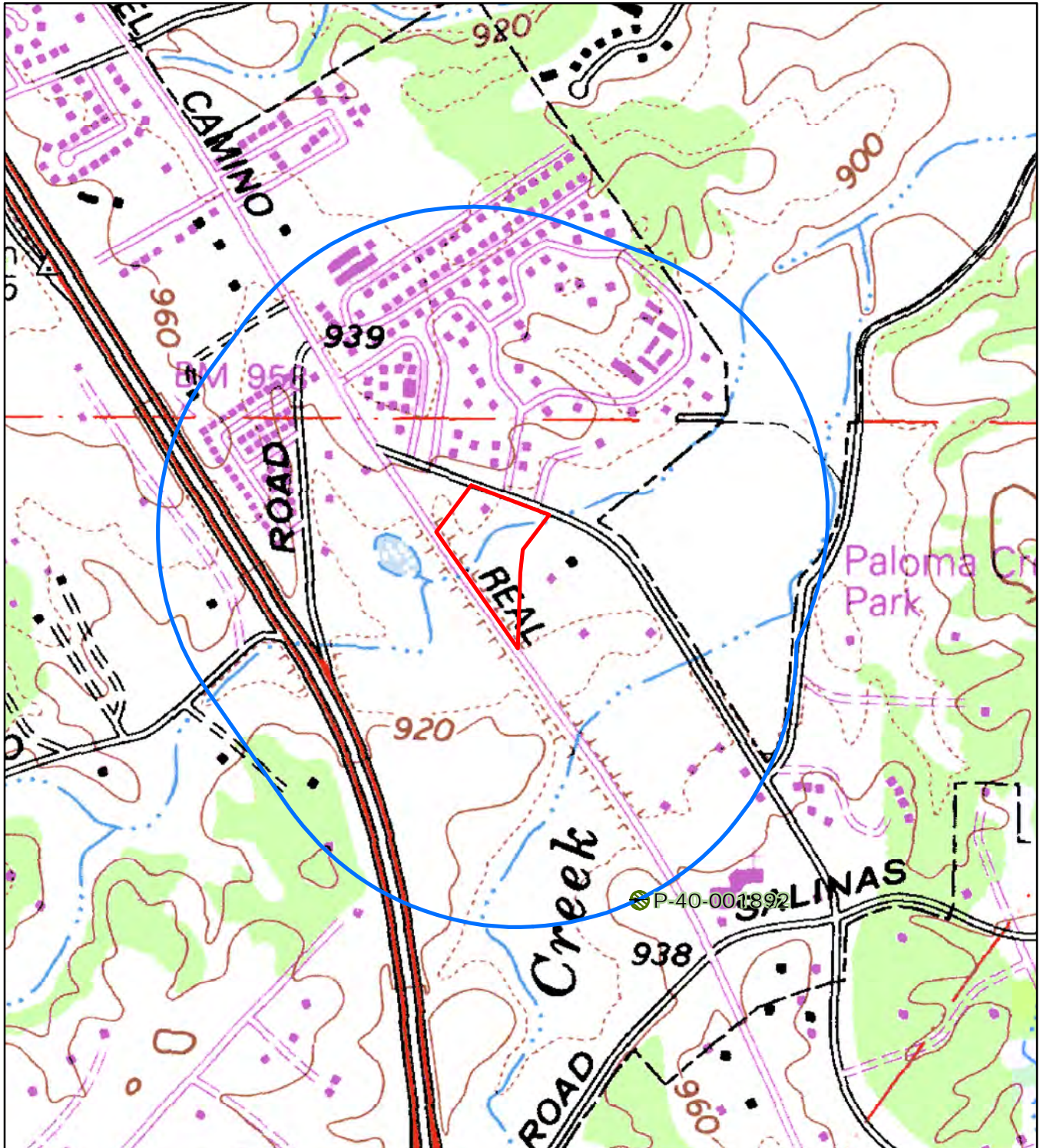
Legend

-  Project Location
-  Quarter Mile Buffer



Central Coast Information Center
Department of Anthropology
University of California
Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3210
(805) 893-2474
(805) 893-8707 FAX

0 70 140 280 420 560 Meters



APPENDIX B

Native American Communication

November 27, 2019

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691

Re: Phase 1 Cultural Resource Study for Dove Creek Self Storage in Atascadero, California.

To Whom it May Concern:

Applied EarthWorks, Inc. is conducting a cultural resource study for the development of two approximately two-acre adjoining parcels in Atascadero, California. The Project area is depicted on the attached copy of the Atascadero, CA 7.5' Quadrangle Map and is within the unsectioned Atascadero Rancho, Township 28S, Range 12E.

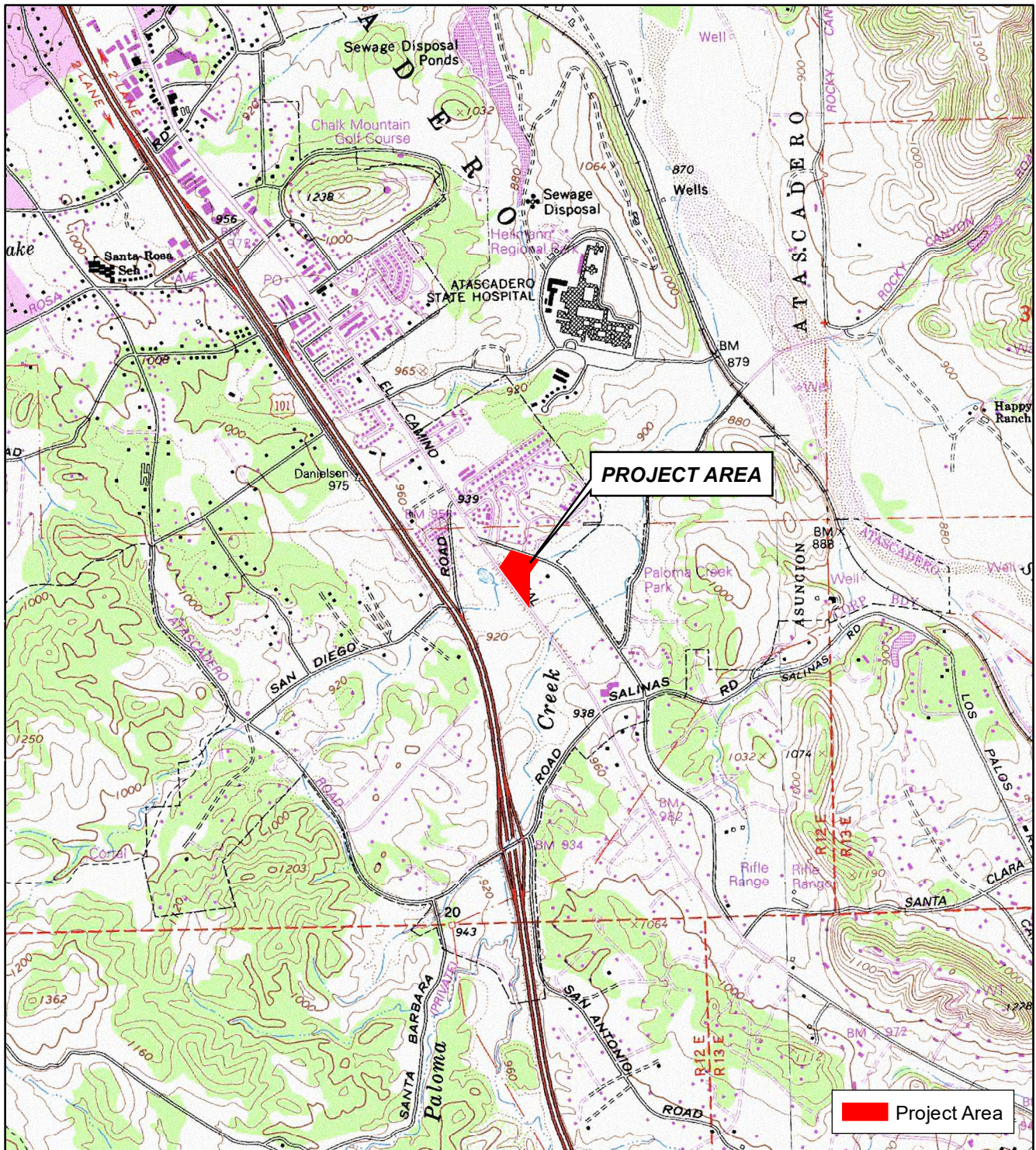
This letter is being submitted to formally request your agency to conduct a search of its *Sacred Lands Inventory File*. Your information will aid us in determining if any other cultural properties are present within the general vicinity of the proposed Project, thereby assisting us in our environmental analysis. In addition, we are requesting the names, addresses, and phone numbers of officially recognized tribal representatives in the Project area.

Please fax the results to (805) 594-1577 and do not hesitate to call me at (805) 594-1590 if you have any questions or require additional information. Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

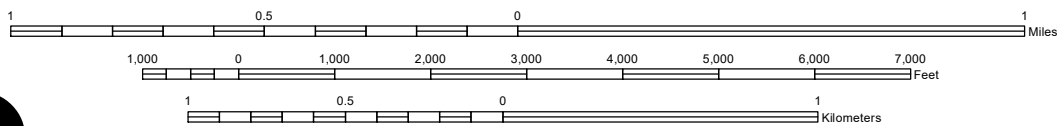
Sincerely,



Kelli Wathen,
Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.



SCALE 1:24,000



Unsectioned Atascadero Rancho
 Township 28 S /Range 12 E
 Atascadero (1950-PR2015), CA 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

Location map for the *Phase 1 Cultural Resource Study for Dove Creek Self Storage in Atascadero, California - AE4113.*

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691 Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>



December 5, 2019

Kelli Wathen
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

VIA Email to: kwathen@appliedearthworks.com

RE: Dove Creek Self Storage Project, San Luis Obispo County

Dear Ms. Wathen:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the yak tityu tityu yak tiłhini – Northern Chumash Tribe on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Andrew Green".

Andrew Green
Staff Services Analyst

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Luis Obispo County
12/5/2019**

**Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of
Mission Indians**

Raudel Banuelos,
331 Mira Flores Chumash
Camarillo, CA, 93012
Phone: (805) 427 - 0015

**Northern Chumash Tribal
Council**

Fred Collins, Spokesperson
P.O. Box 6533 Chumash
Los Osos, CA, 93412
Phone: (805) 801 - 0347
fcollins@northernchumash.org

**Barbareno/Ventureno Band of
Mission Indians**

Julie Tumamait-Stenslie,
Chairperson
365 North Poli Ave Chumash
Ojai, CA, 93023
Phone: (805) 646 - 6214
jtumamait@hotmail.com

**Salinan Tribe of Monterey, San
Luis Obispo Counties**

Fredrick Segobia, Tribal
Representative
7070 Morro Road, Suite A Salinan
Atascadero, CA, 93422
Phone: (831) 385 - 1490
info@salinantribe.com

**Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of
Mission Indians**

Patrick Tumamait,
992 El Camino Corto Chumash
Ojai, CA, 93023
Phone: (805) 216 - 1253

**San Luis Obispo County
Chumash Council**

Mark Vigil, Chief
1030 Ritchie Road Chumash
Grover Beach, CA, 93433
Phone: (805) 481 - 2461
Fax: (805) 474-4729

**Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of
Mission Indians**

Eleanor Arrellanes,
P. O. Box 5687 Chumash
Ventura, CA, 93005
Phone: (805) 701 - 3246

**Santa Ynez Band of Chumash
Indians**

Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson
P.O. Box 517 Chumash
Santa Ynez, CA, 93460
Phone: (805) 688 - 7997
Fax: (805) 686-9578
kkahn@santaynezchumash.org

**Chumash Council of
Bakersfield**

Julio Quair, Chairperson
729 Texas Street Chumash
Bakersfield, CA, 93307
Phone: (661) 322 - 0121
chumashtribe@sbcglobal.net

Xolon-Salinan Tribe

Karen White, Chairperson
P. O. Box 7045 Salinan
Spreckels, CA, 93962
Phone: (831) 238 - 1488
xolon.salinan.heritage@gmail.com

**Coastal Band of the Chumash
Nation**

Gino Altamirano, Chairperson
P. O. Box 4464 Chumash
Santa Barbara, CA, 93140
cbcn.consultation@gmail.com

Xolon-Salinan Tribe

Donna Haro, Tribal Headwoman
P. O. Box 7045 Salinan
Spreckels, CA, 93962
Phone: (925) 470 - 5019
dhxolonaakletse@gmail.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Dove Creek Self Storage Project, San Luis Obispo County.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Luis Obispo County
12/5/2019

***yak tityu tityu yak tilhini –
Northern Chumash Tribe***

Mona Tucker, Chairperson
660 Camino Del Rey
Arroyo Grande, CA, 93420
Phone: (805) 748 - 2121
olivas.mona@gmail.com

Chumash

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Dove Creek Self Storage Project, San Luis Obispo County.

December 5, 2019

Dona Haro
Xolon-Salinan Tribe,
P.O. Box 7045
Spreckels, CA, 93962

Re: Phase I Cultural Resource Study for 11450 Viejo Camino, Atascadero CA, 93422

Dear Ms. Haro:

Applied EarthWorks, Inc. is conducting a cultural resource study for the proposed development of a 4.35-acre parcel at 11450 Viejo Camino (APN 045-342-009 and 045-342-010) in Atascadero, California. The project area is depicted on the attached copy of Atascadero Rancho CA 7.5' Quadrangle Maps and is located within an unsectioned portion of Township 28S, Range 12E.

Your name and address were provided to us by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which lists you as an individual with knowledge of Native American resources in San Luis Obispo County, California. This letter is being submitted to formally request any information you may have regarding Native American cultural resources within or adjacent to the project site. If you have information regarding the study area or have interest in the project, please call or send a letter to my attention. Your comments will be included in our cultural resources study report.

Please call me at (805) 594-1590 or email me pclarkson@appliedearthworks.com if you have any questions or require additional information. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,



Phil Clarkson
Staff Archaeologist
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.