

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

APN 036-132-210 CEDAR STREET, MONTARA



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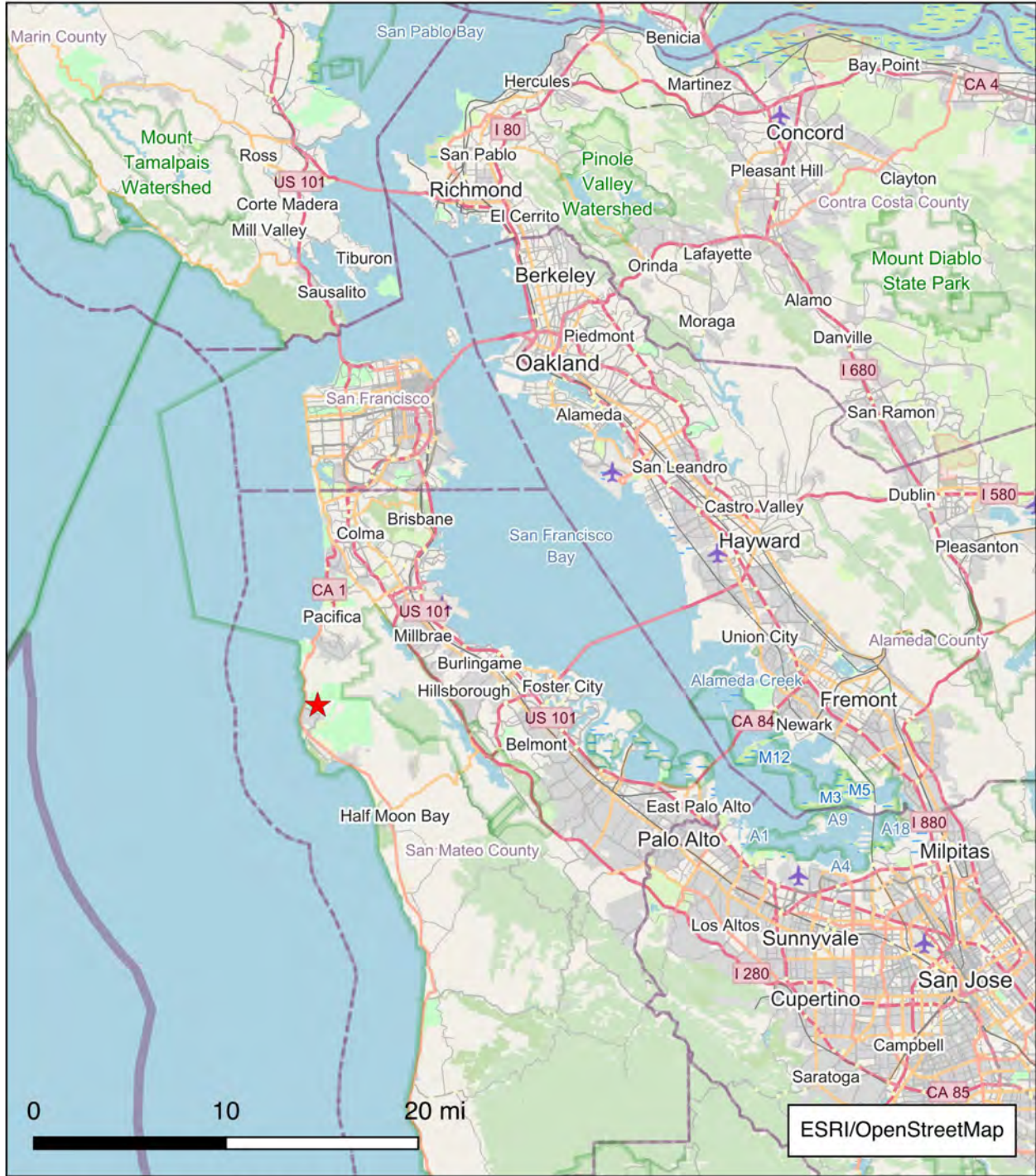
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INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The subject property (APN 036-132-210) on Cedar Street in Montara, San Mateo County, is proposed for development by the owner. A two-story, single-family home will be built on the currently undeveloped 6,975-square foot parcel.

This report presents the results of a cultural resources survey of the parcel, referred to hereafter as the “project area.” Archaeological/Historical Consultants (A/HC) of Oakland, California, completed an archaeological survey of the project area on October 3, 2022. No Native American or historic-era resources were noted on the survey, and research suggests the project area is not sensitive for buried archaeological resources.

No historical resources as defined in the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR §15064.5) appear to be present in the project area.



Project Location Map

APN 036-132-210
Cedar Street, Montara

1:500,000


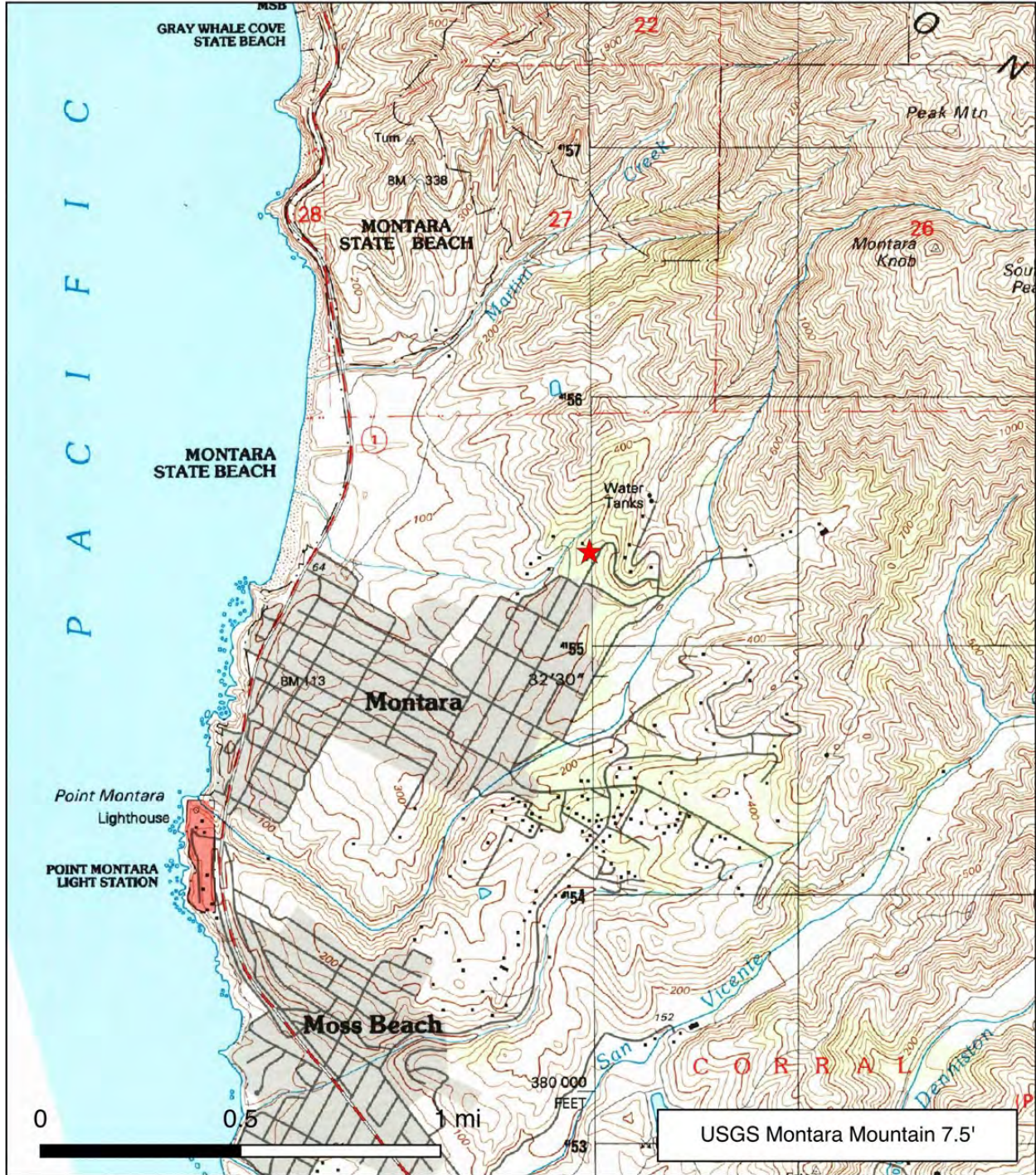
Legend	
	Project Area

Figure 1: Project Location Map



Project Vicinity Map

APN 036-132-210
Cedar Street, Montara

1:24,000

Legend
★ Project Area

Figure 2: Project Vicinity Map



Project Area Limits

APN 036-132-210
Cedar Street, Montara



Legend

 Project Area

Figure 3: Project Area Limits

PREVIOUS STUDIES AND ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

A record search for the property and a ¼-mile radius around it was completed at the Northwest Information Center on September 21, 2022 (NWIC File No.: 22-0447). No resources have been previously recorded within the project area, but there is one archaeological resource (**P-41-0514**) within the ¼-mile radius. Two previous studies have included the project area (**S-03082** and **S-05819**), and eight studies have covered land within ¼-mile of the project area (**S-15402**, **S-22148**, **S-24929**, **S-25616**, **S-26104**, **S-28217**, **S-31887**, **S-46397**).

P-41-0514 was recorded by Mark Hylkema in 1994 as part of the search for additional sites in the vicinity of CA-SMA-134. According to the Primary Record, the site was never surveyed by archaeologists, but the landowner collected eleven projectile points and one handstone from a location the property manager, Kenny Miller, described as “characterized by dark ashy soil and volumes of fragmented marine shells” (Hylkema 1994). The site is located 0.2 miles southeast of the project area in a canyon, according to the location information provided by Mr. Miller to Hylkema. Obsidian hydration results from the projectile points at this site gave a date between 0-1000 CE (Hylkema 1994).

In 1970, Stephen A. Dietz and Thomas L. Jackson directed a 60-square-mile historical and archaeological survey along a portion of the San Mateo Coast (Dietz and Jackson 1970). The investigation was focused on the area between the San Pedro Valley in the north to the Purissima Creek in the south and from the Pacific Ocean to the west to the Santa Cruz Mountains in the east. They relocated six previous prehistoric sites originally recorded by Nels Nelson in 1907-1908 and recorded 18 additional sites. Additionally, they recorded 32 historic buildings and seven historic sites. While the project area is included within the scope of the survey, none of the prehistoric or historic resources they encountered were on or within ¼-mile of the project area (**S-03082**).

In 1983, archaeologists from Caltrans District 4 undertook a 1.4 square mile survey for a proposed bypass of Route 1 from the San Pedro Valley to Half Moon Bay in San Mateo County, which included the project area (Mayfield 1983). The survey encountered six prehistoric resources, one of which also had a historic component. None of the resources were on or within ¼-mile of the project area (**S-05819**).

Two additional overview reports came within ¼-mile of the project area. The first in 2005 by Colin Busby of Basin Research Associates was an archaeological assessment for the Montara Water and Sanitary District EIR encompassing the vicinity of Montara, Moss Beach, and the Half Moon Bay Airport, which reported no resources (**S-031887**, Busby 2005). The second by Tim Spillane of BayArcheo in 2014 was an overview and assessment of the Indigenous Sites of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, which included 54 resources, none of which were within ¼-mile of the project area (**S-046397**, Spillane 2014).

Five site-specific reports have included land within ¼-mile of the project area (S-015402, S-022148, S-025616, S-026104, S-028217). They were all performed by Matthew R. Clark of MRC Consulting

between 1993-2004, and none encountered any resources (Clark 1993, 1999, 2002a, 2002b, 2004). They include:

- In 1993, a 1.3-acre archaeological survey at 1053 Vallecitos Road, Montara (**S-015402**).
- In 1999, a 1-acre archaeological survey at 799 Drake Street, Montara (**S-22148**).
- In 2002, a 1-acre archaeological survey of two parcels (APNs 036-152-320 and 036-052-330) on Date Street in Montara (**S-26104**).
- In 2002, a 1.5-acre archaeological survey of a property (APN 036-172-030) at Drake Street and Elm Street in Montara (**S-025616**).
- In 2004, a 1.3-acre archaeological survey of two properties (APNs 036-171-080 and 037-171-110) at Drake Street and Alta Vista Road in Montara (**S-028217**).

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

A Sacred Lands File search request was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the project area. Cody Campagne of NAHC responded that the results were positive and that the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista and The Ohlone Indian Tribe should be contacted. Furthermore, he provided a list of tribal contacts and suggested contacting all the tribes listed about potential cultural resources in the project area. Please see Appendix 2 for the Sacred Lands File search results and tribal consultation list.

BACKGROUND

ENVIRONMENT

The property at Cedar Street, Montara, is in coastal San Mateo County, about three-quarters of a mile east of the Pacific Ocean. The property, which is about 0.3 acres, is located between 225-330 feet from two minor unnamed streams that drain the mountain slope on which the project area is located. These seasonal streams join other minor watercourses farther down the hill creating larger creeks until they reach the ocean. The project area is sloped, changing from approximately 330 feet above sea level upslope along the rear property line to 260 feet above sea level at Cedar Street. The predominant vegetation includes Coast Live Oaks, eucalyptus, and Monterey Cypress, which can be seen both on the property and in the adjacent undeveloped areas. The nearby watercourses would have once also included willow thickets, and coastal chaparral would have been present on the steeper slopes and coastal shrubland in the flatter areas.

PREHISTORY

Early archaeological research in the San Francisco Bay Area focused on the largest and most visible remnants of prehistoric settlements, the hundreds of shellmounds ringing San Francisco Bay (Nelson 1909). The San Mateo Coast has been less archaeologically explored, although major excavations have taken place of shellmounds in El Granada, Half Moon Bay, and Pescadero. Based on evidence from mortuary practices in the Sacramento Delta and San Francisco Bay areas, the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS) was developed, which organized Bay Area prehistory into Early, Middle, and Late periods. Here we present a summary of Hylkema's (2002) and Milliken et al.'s (2007) adaptations of the Early-Middle-Late system for the Bay Area and Central Coast.

Little evidence of Upper and Lower Archaic (pre-6,000 years before present [BP]) settlement is known from the San Mateo coast, since early coastal habitation sites were likely drowned by rising sea levels. In other parts of California this period is characterized by mobile foragers using wide-stemmed and leaf-shaped projectile points and large milling slabs (Milliken et al. 2007:112). For the Upper Archaic period, deep deposits from the Coyote Narrows (CA-SCL-178) in Morgan Hill have yielded radiocarbon dates of 10,000-8,500 years BP associated with flaked tools of local Franciscan chert (Jones et al. 2007:130).

The Early Period (or Windmill Pattern) (4,000-2,500 BP) is characterized by large stemmed and concave-base obsidian projectile points, rectangular *Olivella* beads, charmstones, extended burials facing toward the west, and the replacement of milling slabs with mortars and pestles. Semi-sedentary land use, shell mound development, and evidence of regional trade are typical in some areas of the Peninsula. This cultural pattern appears earlier in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, suggesting an influx of traditions or people from those areas into the Bay Area at some point during the period.

Within the Middle Period (or Berkeley Pattern, 2,500-1,300 BP), upper and lower sub-phases can be distinguished. The Lower Middle Period (2,500-1,700 BP) is marked by major cultural disruptions, such as the disappearance of the square *Olivella* bead tradition and the introduction of new bead types, much lower frequency of projectile points, introduction of flexed burials, and introduction of decorative objects that may represent religious or cosmological beliefs. In the Upper Middle Period

(1,700-1,300 BP), another major cultural shift seems to have taken place, with the collapse of trade networks, site abandonment, and the introduction of new bead forms. In the Peninsula and South Bay, a distinct local tradition known as the Meganos culture emerged during the Middle Period, possibly marking a population movement from the San Joaquin Valley.

The last millennium before contact with the Spanish is characterized by the Augustine Pattern of material culture (1,300-250 BP), which is divided by Hylkema (2002) into three subphases: the Middle/Late Transition period and Late Period Phases 1 and 2. The Middle/Late transition saw the emergence of a wider range of social stratification, and burials showed a greater intensity of grave goods and the increasing significance of *Olivella* beads and *Haliotis* pendants (Hylkema 2002). In the Late periods, significant social transformations seem to have occurred, with an increase in social complexity, increased sedentism, and the unification of ceremonial systems around the Bay Area. The introduction of the bow and arrow led to the production of new types of arrow-sized projectile points, cremation of high-status individuals reappeared, and new forms of ornamentation such as the *Haliotis* ‘banjo’ effigy ornaments became more popular. The last two centuries before Spanish contact saw a series of changes in shell bead types, mortuary wealth distribution, and the introduction of new technology types such as the hopper mortar in parts of the Bay Area, although some of these innovations were slow to arrive in the Peninsula (Milliken et al. 2007:117).

ETHNOGRAPHY

At the time of contact with the Spanish, the people of the San Francisco Peninsula spoke the ‘Ramaytush’ dialect of the Ohlone/Costanoan language. Closely related to the Miwok languages, Ohlone/Costanoan is a branch of the Yok-Utian subfamily of the Penutian languages, which were spoken in Central California and along the Pacific Coast as far as southeast Alaska. Penutian speakers seem to have entered central California from the northern Great Basin around 4000-4500 years ago and arrived in the San Francisco Bay Area about 1500 years ago, displacing speakers of Hokan languages (Golla 2007:74). This movement may be correlated with the spread of the Windmill pattern of material culture in the Late Period into the Coast Ranges and San Francisco Bay area (Moratto 1984:553; Levy 1978:486).

Ohlone society was organized in independent local tribes of 150-400 people, living in several semi-permanent villages, that controlled fixed territories averaging 10 to 12 miles in diameter (Milliken et al. 2009). Shoup and Milliken (1999:8) note that local tribes “were clusters of unrelated family groups that formed cooperative communities for ceremonial festivals, for group harvesting efforts, and – most importantly – for interfamily conflict resolution.” Hereditary village leaders, who could be male or female, played an important role in conflict resolution, receiving guests, directing ceremonies, organizing food-gathering expeditions, and leading war parties but did not otherwise exercise direct authority (Levy 1978:487). Despite their autonomy, intermarriage between Ohlone local tribes appears to have been frequent (Milliken 1995:22-24).

Ohlone residences were typically round, domed, or conical thatch homes on a frame of poles or branches, with a hearth in center of the floor and corresponding smoke hole in the roof (Kroeber 1925:219). Sweathouses, dance enclosures, and assembly houses are also attested. Material culture included complex decorative and utilitarian basketry, shell ornaments, tule boats, feather nets, hair decorations and jackets, and a full suite of bone and stone tools. Tattooing of face, hands, and neck is

attested in early ethnographic accounts (Levy 1978:493-493). Ohlone peoples made full use of local food resources and consumed a varied diet. Acorns from a range of oak species (Coast Live, black, tanbark) were a staple, with buckeye, laurel, and hazelnuts playing a secondary role. Seeds including chia, pine nuts, and a range of grass seeds were harvested: soldiers on the 1776 Anza expedition were fed a kind of 'tamale' made of seeds at several Ohlone villages in the Peninsula (Milliken 1995:33-34). Berries such as blackberries, strawberries, madrone, grapes, and toyon were also eaten, as were a range of roots (Levy 1978:491). For animal resources people looked both to the Bay for fish, shellfish, waterfowl, and sea mammals, and to the plains and foothills for larger animals such as deer and elk.

Peninsula coastal villages tended to be small and spaced far apart; population estimates suggest a density of 2 or less persons per square mile. The project area was within the territory of the Chiguan local tribe, which lived along the coastal Peninsula around Half Moon Bay. Estimates put the total pre-Mission Chiguan population at around 51 total, in at least two villages named Ssatumnumo and Chagúnte that may have been used seasonally (Milliken et al. 2009:65, 293).

HISTORIC ERA

EUROPEAN CONTACT AND THE MISSION PERIOD

The first Spanish land expedition to the San Francisco Bay Area, led by Gaspar de Portolà, entered Chiguan territory in October 1769. The Chiguan moved their village to where the Spanish had camped near the present site of the town of Half Moon Bay and fed the strangers. The 1774 Rivera expedition camped near a hamlet in Chiguan territory, however the Spanish were told that this group was from another village in the Santa Cruz Mountains and only passing through Chiguan territory (Milliken et al. 2009:90,92).

More Spanish expeditions reached the San Francisco Bay Area by 1776, culminating in the foundation of missions at San Francisco (Mission Dolores) and Santa Clara, the Pueblo of San José, and the Presidio of San Francisco in 1776-1777. The establishment of a mission system by Franciscan priests in Alta California was part of a strategic effort to extend Spanish power north into Alta California against an ongoing Russian advance down the Pacific Coast. The missions, supported with small military detachments, were to convert local Native Americans and establish agricultural plantations using their forced labor (Shoup and Milliken 1999:17). Native people came into the missions through a mixture of choice, persuasion, and force. Missionized Ohlone received instruction in Christianity and were compelled to work at agricultural tasks that must have appeared strange to them; more difficult was the loss of personal freedoms, brutal treatment by soldiers and priests, and forcible imposition of Catholic beliefs (Milliken 1995:88, 274).

Most of the Chiguans were baptized at Mission San Dolores between 1783 and 1787; Camsegmne, head man of the Chiguans at the time, joined the Mission in 1784 (Milliken et al. 2009:100). After the foundation of Mission Santa Cruz in 1797, the southern San Mateo coast was a peripheral area, used for grazing herds of cows, sheep, and horses.

During the Mission Era, European diseases ran rampant, with death tolls reaching 8% per year (higher among women and children); Mission livestock grazing began to degrade the local environment, impacting the availability of traditional food resources for those Native Americans who remained

outside the Mission system. By 1810, traditional cultures were collapsing throughout coastal and central California (Milliken 1995:221). Disease, dietary deficiency, declining birth rate, and violence resulted in an almost 80% population decline by 1832. This population loss, the mingling of ethnic groups at the missions, and the discouragement of traditional social practices resulted in a widespread disintegration of traditional lifeways by the beginning of the Mexican period.

After independence from Spain in 1821, the Mission system went into terminal decline. In a climate of increasing immigration from Mexico and a growing population of Mexican Californios, the Franciscan missions were secularized and much of their land confiscated (Shoup and Milliken 1999:109). In turn, large land grants were distributed to prominent Mexican citizens. The era of the Californios, however, was to be short-lived: after the U.S. conquest of California in 1847, a vast new wave of settlers came to California. In the wake of Gold Rush, returning miners settled throughout northern California and began farming; many either purchased land from Mexican patentees, squatted, or claimed un-granted land.

RANCHO CORRAL DE TIERRA (GUERRERO Y PALOMARES)

Rancho Corral de Tierra was an 1839 Mexican land grant that was split into two parts. Francisco Guerrero y Palomares received the northern portion of the grant (7,766.35 acres), which included the project area and the present-day town of Montara and is known as Rancho Corral de Tierra (Guerrero y Palomares). Guerrero came to Alta California in 1834 and, within just a few years, became the owner of several properties in San Francisco (then called Yerba Buena) and was named justice of the peace for the lands around San Francisco. He went on to serve as a customs administrator, alcalde, and sub-prefect for the Mexican government (Postel 2010:115-116).

Guerrero married Josefa de Haro, who was the daughter of the alcalde of San Francisco (Yerba Buena) and with whom he had two surviving sons, Augustin and Victoriano. The family lived in San Francisco, not on the rancho, which was used for livestock grazing. However, they did build an adobe near Denniston Creek where they stayed during celebrations at the rancho (Postel 2010:116-119). Guerrero was murdered in San Francisco in 1851; two years later Josefa married American James Denniston. Prior to his death, Guerrero had a filed a claim with the U.S. Public Land Commission for Rancho Corral de Tierra (Guerrero y Palomares), which was finally patented to Josefa in 1866 (Postel 2010:123-126). The rancho was then divided amongst Josefa and her two sons with Guerrero, Augustin and Victoriano (Postel 2010:131).

MONTARA

During the latter half of the 19th century, settlements such as Half Moon Bay, San Gregorio, La Purissima, and Pescadero sprang up along the San Mateo County coast. However, the area around present-day Montara remained undeveloped, largely due to its inaccessibility. Between Montara and Pacifica was an almost unpassable section of cliffs known as Devil's Slide, which ensured that most travel to the coast passed through the mountains further south or came by sea. The Half Moon Bay-Colma Road along the coast opened in 1879, but was described as a rutted trail and, in a petition to the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors, as "in a most deplorable and dangerous condition...an abomination and merely an apology for a road" (VanderWerf 1994:125).

In 1905, a group of wealthy San Francisco speculators formed the Ocean Shore Railway Company with the aim of building an electric railway along the coast from San Francisco to Santa Cruz and selling coastal real estate near the train line. Ocean Shore's slogan was "It reaches the beaches." Construction on the line began at both ends, and by 1908 trains were running from San Francisco to Half Moon Bay. Between the Tobin and Montara stations, construction teams blasted a 354-foot tunnel, embedded steel pilings, and blew off the top of a small mountain to traverse Pedro Point, Devil's Slide, and Saddle Cut. However, the 1906 earthquake, growing popularity of the automobile, financial woes, and labor disputes ensured that the Ocean Shore Railway went out of business by 1920 without ever having completed the line from San Francisco to Santa Cruz (Stanger 1963:142; Hynding 1982:147-8; VanderWerf 1994:131).



Figure 4: The Ocean Shore Railway Montara Station

As the Ocean Shore railway was built in 1905-1906, real estate speculators laid out two subdivisions, Farallone City and Montara, both of which make up the present-day town of Montara. Harr Wagner, a San Francisco publisher and educator, and members of his family—M.B. Johnson and Jenny and George Havice—bought the land that became the Montara subdivision from Charles B. Smith in 1905. The subdivision included the northern and eastern parts of the current town. Wagner, as president of the Montara Realty company, tirelessly promoted the subdivision as a refuge for victims of the 1906 earthquake and later as an artists' colony. He published *The Montara News* to advertise the area; held a tree planting ceremony featuring his friend, Joaquin Miller; opened the Montara Hotel and restaurant; built a water reservoir, new grammar school, and arts and crafts college; and organized sports leagues and civic and social clubs. By 1915, Wagner's advertisements boasted of the following improvements at Montara:



Figure 5: Harr Wagner

- Granite Railroad Station
- An Extensive Water System
- 14 Miles of Cement Sidewalks
- 20 Miles of Graded Streets
- Two Main Sewers
- A Fine Inn, Mission Style Open for Guests
- Town Hall
- A Fine Four Room School House
- Stone Building
- Grocery Store
- Meat Market
- Bakery
- Church
- U.S. Post Office

- Livery Stable
- Blacksmith Shop
- Many Attractive Homes

Wagner's promotions benefitted the Farallone City subdivision as well. Farallone City was on the seaward side of town, and was mostly made up of bungalows and cottages for summer rentals. It also had a post office, road house, stores, a church, and a hotel (Smookler 2004).

However, Wagner's dreams of Montara as a modern suburban city never materialized. Although lots were sold, not enough were developed, and the failure of the Ocean Shore Railway was a severe blow to the nascent town. Many families that remained, such as the Havices, turned to agriculture, especially artichoke cultivation, which was an extremely popular coastside crop in the early 20th century. The coastal agricultural boom drew large number of Italian immigrants to work the fields; already established immigrant groups in the region included Japanese and Portuguese who worked in agriculture and fishing (Smookler 2004; Postel 2010: 134-139, 152-153, 170).

Increasing automobile ownership led to construction of the Coastside Boulevard in 1915, with an advertised driving time of 35 minutes between downtown San Francisco and Montara. The boulevard was 80 miles long and had 250 curves; it was a difficult drive and the road suffered from poor drainage, overloaded artichoke trucks, and other challenges. The Coastside Boulevard was replaced with Highway 1 in 1937, finally making Montara easily accessible from San Francisco (VanderWerf 1994:145-162). However, the population of Montara remained below 300 until the 1970s when it began to be a popular alternative to city living (Smookler 2004:162). As of 2020, the unincorporated town had a population of 2,800.



Figure 6: Montara in 1964

HISTORY OF THE PROJECT AREA

The project area was originally part of Rancho Corral de Tierra (Guerrero y Palomares). When the rancho was divided between Josefa Denniston and her sons, Victoriano and Augustin Guerrero, the project area became part of a 3,639-acre parcel belonging to Victoriano (Cloud 1977). By 1894, the project area was part of an 11.71-acre parcel owned by Needham (Bromfield 1894). This is most likely Ambrose (1850-1918) and Annie H. (1852-?) Needham of San Francisco. The couple were both immigrants: Ambrose was born in Australia and Annie in Ireland, and Ambrose worked as a blacksmith. They never lived in Montara, instead they lived in the Sunset District of San Francisco (U.S. Census 1900, 1910; *San Francisco Examiner* 1918; Kneese 1927).

The project area was part of a later addition to the Montara subdivision known as the Hotel Addition. The hotel was the Montara Inn, opened in 1909 at the north end of Cedar Street, close to the project area. The inn was larger than the Montara Hotel and offered ocean views for \$8 a week; unfortunately, the inn burned down in 1916 and was never rebuilt (Smookler 2004:78). The project area is made up of a portion of Lots 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 of the Hotel Addition. There is some evidence that the project area may have been part of a larger area used as a nursery. The Needham parcel, reduced to 9.21 acres west of the Hotel Addition, was occupied by a business called Rudi's Nursery in 1915 (Smookler 2004:72), and several of the Hotel Addition lots were owned by Coast Wholesale Florists, a successful, long-lived business founded in 1928 by George M. Havice, son of two of the original Montara subdivision partners (Smookler 2004:116).

The lots comprising the project area had numerous owners from the creation of the Hotel Addition to the early 1970s, including Coast Wholesale Florists, Ross L. Griffith, Thurman H. and Ruth B. Sowle, James R. and Rose Marie Forbes, among others. From the mid-1950s to mid 1960s most of the lots comprising the project area were owned by Ross L. Griffith (1899-1983), a real estate broker living in Montara (U.S. Census 1950; State of California 1940-1997). Portions of the various lots were combined to create the current parcel in 1972; Charles J. McBride purchased the project area that year and it remained in the McBride family until 2007 (North American Company 2010). There is no evidence that the project area has ever been developed.



Figure 7: The Montara Inn



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Dr. Molly Fierer-Donaldson of Archaeological/Historical Consultants completed an archaeological survey of the Project Area on October 3, 2022. Dr. Fierer-Donaldson is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with over five years of experience in California archaeology. The Project Area is an undeveloped 0.3-acre triangle-shaped property, which slopes up from Cedar St. to the back of the property. Down the hill to the southeast is a street of single-family homes, but directly across and to the north is undeveloped land. Previously, the property had been covered in eucalyptus and Monterey cypress trees, but most of the eucalyptus had been recently cut down. Eucalyptus stumps, leaves, and gumnuts remained covering the ground in many areas.

The entire project area was surveyed on foot in 5-meter transects. Soil visibility was moderate as the leaf litter was thick across most of the property. Trowel probes were undertaken in five locations across the property, and the drainage ditch along Cedar Street was carefully examined. Every effort was made to identify and inspect all open areas for historic-era artifacts, structural elements, or features, and indicators of prehistoric archaeological deposits like midden soil, flaked lithics, groundstone, and shell. Below the ground cover, observed soils were a compacted greyish brown (10YR 5/2) clay loam. No cultural materials were observed during the survey.



Figure 8: Overview of the project area looking up from the road facing east



Figure 9: Overview of the project area looking down toward Cedar Street, facing west



Figure 10: View of the northern point of the triangle, facing northwest



Figure 11: View along the back fence, facing north



Figure 12: Drainage ditch running along Cedar Street (left); sidewall of the drainage ditch (right)



Figure 13: Trowel probes at two different spots on the property. Soil is greyish brown (10YR 5/2) clay loam.

GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY REVIEW

Archaeological sites are most often found in flat locations with access to a perennial source of fresh water. Soils deposited during the Holocene era (since 11,700 years ago), especially young alluvium from the last 2,000-3,000 years, are more likely to contain buried archaeological deposits. Native American sites are most often found within ½ mile of major watercourses and ¼-mile of minor watercourses.

The project area is about 0.3 acres and changes from 260 to 330 feet above sea level. All of the parcel is located on the second oldest of four Pleistocene marine terrace deposits in the area, which the USDA Soil Survey classifies as Scarper-Miramar Complex. The Scarper-Miramar Complex is found on steep mountain slopes, and consists of sandy loam, loam, and clay loam derived from residuum weathered from quartz-diorite (Witter et al. 2006, USDA 2022). There were two minor unnamed streams between 225-330 feet from the project area, which drained the mountain slopes and ran west to the Pacific Ocean, which is 0.75 miles downhill and to the west (SFEI ASC 2017).

The old age of the soil, the steep slopes on which the project area is located, and the lack of perennial fresh water nearby suggest the project area has a low sensitivity for prehistoric archeological resources. Since the project area has never been developed, it also has low sensitivity for historic-era archaeological resources.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As noted above, no Native American or historic-era resources were identified in this study. The archaeological sensitivity assessment suggests that the project area has **low sensitivity** for buried Native American and historic-era archaeological resources. However, since the NAHC Sacred lands File search was positive, we recommend that the County of San Mateo contact the Native American tribes listed in Appendix 2 to determine whether they have further information.

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APPENDIX 1:
NORTHWEST INFORMATION CENTER RECORD SEARCH

CALIFORNIA
HISTORICAL
RESOURCES
INFORMATION
SYSTEM



ALAMEDA HUMBOLDT SAN FRANCISCO
COLUSA LAKE SAN MATEO
CONTRA COSTA MARIN SANTA CLARA
DEL NORTE MENDOCINO SANTA CRUZ
MONTEREY SOLANO
NAPA SONOMA
SAN BENITO YOLO

Northwest Information Center
Sonoma State University
1400 Valley House Drive, Suite 210
Rohnert Park, California 94928-3609
Tel: 707.588.8455
nwic@sonoma.edu
<http://nwic.sonoma.edu>

9/21/2022

NWIC File No.: 22-0447

Molly Fierer-Donaldson
Archaeological/Historical Consultants
609 Aileen Street
Oakland, CA 94609

Re: 22-53 Cedar Street Montara

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Montara Mtn USGS 7.5' quad(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a ¼ mi. radius:

Resources within project area:	None listed
Resources within ¼ mi. radius:	P-41-000514
Reports within project area:	S-3082, 5819
Reports within ¼ mi. radius:	S-15402, 22148, 24929, 25616, 26104, 28217, 31887, 46397

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

Archaeological Resource Record Copies:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Report Copies:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

OHP Built Environment Resources Directory:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):

enclosed not requested nothing listed

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Historical Maps:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Local Inventories:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Caltrans Bridge Survey:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Ethnographic Information:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Historical Literature:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

Shipwreck Inventory:

enclosed not requested nothing listed

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 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.

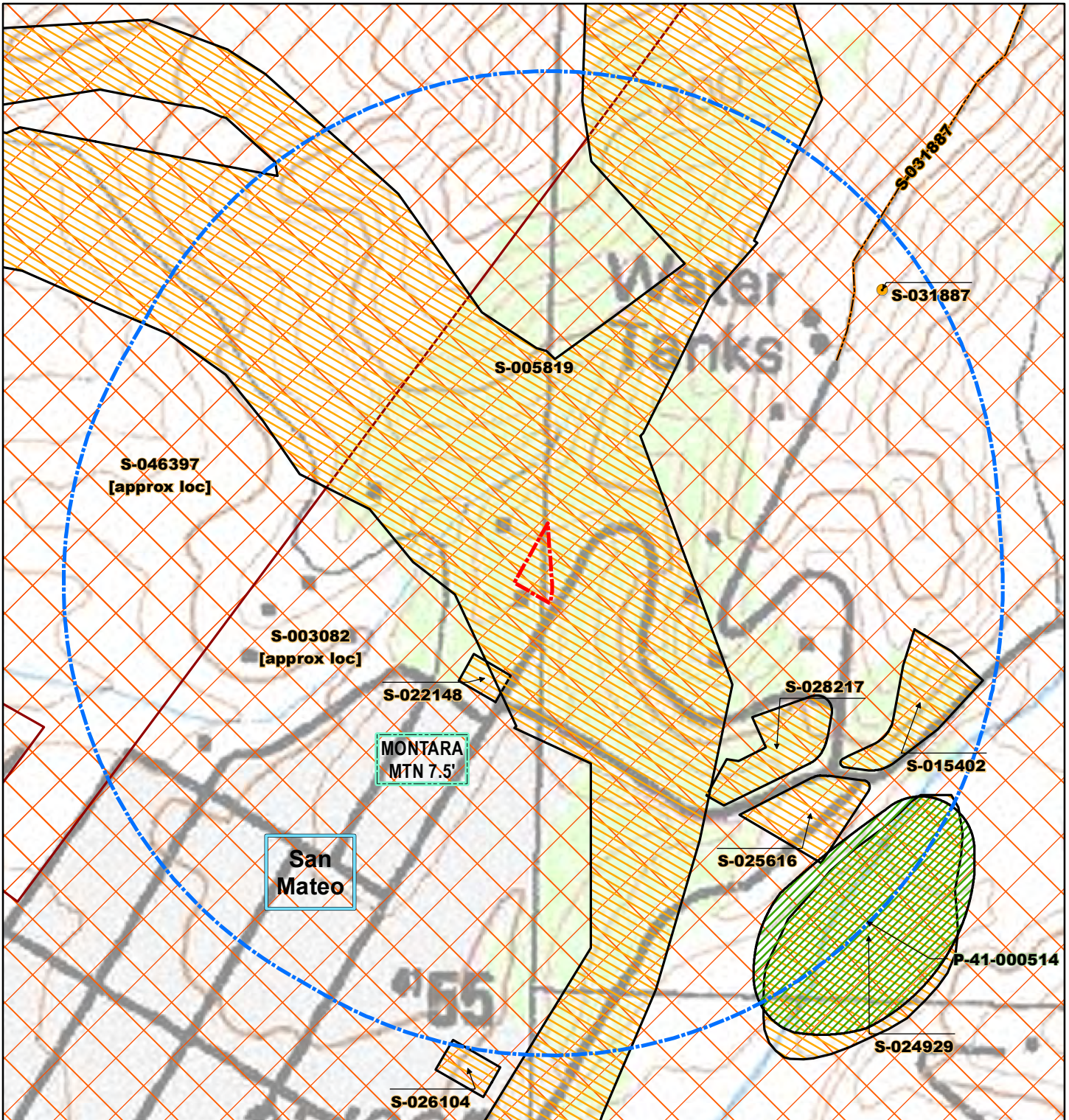
Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,

Annette Neal

Researcher

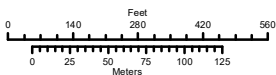
22-53 Cedar Street, Montara
Results Map



Northwest Information Center

21 September 2022 A. Neal

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
Do not distribute.



- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|--------------------|
|  | 22-0447_1/4 mi. Buffer |  | Reports (polygons) |
|  | 22-0447_22-53 Cedar St. |  | Reports approx loc |
|  | Resources (polygons) |  | Quad outlines |
|  | Reports (points) |  | County outlines |
|  | Reports (lines) | | |

Report Detail: S-003082

Identifiers

Report No.: S-003082

Other IDs: Type Name
Voided E-81 SMA

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Stephen A. Dietz and Thomas L. Jackson

Year: 1970 (Jun)

Title: An Archaeological and Historical Reconnaissance of a Portion of the San Mateo County Coastside

Affiliation: Adan E. Treganza Anthropology Museum, San Francisco State College

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study, Other research

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

32 historic buildings and 7 historic sites are also within the project area. Many of them have not been recorded. There are no project location maps in the report that show the areas that were surveyed.

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-41-000027	CA-SMA-000022	Half Moon Bay
P-41-000073	CA-SMA-000070H	Voided; see P-41-000074
P-41-000074	CA-SMA-000071	Sanchez Adobe Shell Midden
P-41-000076	CA-SMA-000073	Moss Beach site
P-41-000082	CA-SMA-000079	Sma-79
P-41-000084	CA-SMA-000081	[none]
P-41-000112	CA-SMA-000110	[none]
P-41-000117	CA-SMA-000115	Montara Beach Site
P-41-000129	CA-SMA-000127H	Historic Johnston House; James
P-41-000130	CA-SMA-000128H	Settlement of Old Purisima
P-41-000131	CA-SMA-000129	Nelson #402
P-41-000132	CA-SMA-000130	[none]
P-41-000133	CA-SMA-000131	[none]
P-41-000134	CA-SMA-000132	Possibly Nelson #403 or 404
P-41-000135	CA-SMA-000133	4-SMA-133
P-41-000136	CA-SMA-000134	Probably Nelson #406
P-41-000137	CA-SMA-000135	Pillar Point Bluff #1
P-41-000138	CA-SMA-000136	Nelson #409
P-41-000139	CA-SMA-000137	Nelson #408
P-41-000140	CA-SMA-000138	[none]
P-41-000141	CA-SMA-000139	[none]
P-41-000142	CA-SMA-000140	Nelson #415
P-41-000143	CA-SMA-000141	[none]
P-41-000144	CA-SMA-000142	[none]
P-41-000145	CA-SMA-000143	[none]
P-41-000146	CA-SMA-000144/H	[none]
P-41-000147	CA-SMA-000145	[none]
P-41-000148	CA-SMA-000146	4-Sma-146
P-41-000171	CA-SMA-000171H	Point Montara Light Station
P-41-000188	CA-SMA-000188H	Montara Grammar School
P-41-000189	CA-SMA-000189H	The House of Doors; 11880 San
P-41-000190	CA-SMA-000190H	Odd Fellows Cemetery
P-41-000191	CA-SMA-000191H	Pablo Vasquez House & Livery
P-41-000192	CA-SMA-000192H	H-11 (Dietz); Montara Railroad S

Report Detail: S-003082

P-41-000194	CA-SMA-000194H	Granada Station
P-41-000195	CA-SMA-000195H	Tobin Station
P-41-000196	CA-SMA-000196	CR-2
P-41-000206	CA-SMA-000208H	Methodist Episcopal Church at H
P-41-000564		Ben Cunha House, Alves House
P-41-000595		Voided see P-41-001829
P-41-000599	CA-SMA-000193H	Ocean Shore Railroad Company
P-41-000606		Pilarcitos Cemetery
P-41-001487		Sanchez Adobe
P-41-001498		Voided, see P-41-000129
P-41-001829		Bridge #35C-25 / Half Moon Bay

No. resources: 45

Has informals: Yes

Location information

County(ies): San Mateo

USGS quad(s): Half Moon Bay, Montara Mtn, Woodside

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i>	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
<i>Last modified:</i>	4/5/2018	raelync	
<i>IC actions:</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
	8/31/2017	raelync	Report verified; awaiting verification of 17 resources.
<i>Record status:</i>	Verified		

Report Detail: S-005819

Identifiers

Report No.: S-005819

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Caltrans	04210-120771
	Caltrans	0421-112370
	Voided	S-6606
	Voided	S-6933
	Caltrans	EA 112371
	OHP PRN	FHWA830912A
	Voided	S-6140
	Voided	S-29219

Cross-refs: See also S-006140
See also S-006606
See also S-006933
See also S-029219

Citation information

Author(s): David W. Mayfield

Year: 1983 (Jan)

Title: Archaeological Survey Report for a Proposed Bypass of Route 1 from the San Pedro Valley to Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County, 04-SM-1-34.0/41.0

Affiliation: California Department of Transportation, District 4

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Sub-desig.: a

Author(s): Robert L. Gross

Year: 1984 (Apr)

Title: Addendum Two: Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Bypass of Route 1 from the San Pedro Valley to Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County 4-SM-1 34.0/41.0

Affiliation: California Department of Transportation

Report type(s): Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 22-31

Sub-desig.: b

Author(s): Lawrence E. Weigel

Year: 1984 (Oct)

Title: Archaeological Survey Report, Third Addendum to the Devil's Slide Bypass, 04-SM-1 P.M. 34.0/41.0

Affiliation: California Department of Transportation

Report type(s): Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 32-35

Report Detail: S-005819

Sub-desig.: c

Author(s): Eric Montizambert

Year: 1983 (Jul)

Title: Addendum Archaeological Survey Report for the Marine Disposal Alternative of the Proposed Bypass of Route 1 from the San Pedro Valley to Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County, 04-SM-1-38.8/39.3, 04210-120771

Affiliation: California Department of Transportation

Report type(s): Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 36-41

Sub-desig.: d

Author(s): Mara Melandry

Year: 1983 (Jul)

Title: Evaluation of Ocean Shore Railroad along San Mateo County Coast, 04-SM-1, 34/0/41.0, 04210-120771, Devil's Slide

Affiliation: California Department of Transportation

Report type(s): Architectural/historical, Management/planning

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 42-46

Sub-desig.: e

Author(s): Knox Mellon, Marion Mitchell-Wilson, Kathryn Gualtieri, Robert Fink, D. L. Eyres, and Richard T. Fitzgerald

Year: 1985 (Dec)

Title: FHWA830912A; Proposed Devil's Slide Bypass Project 04-SM-1-34.0/41.0

Affiliation: California Office of Historic Preservation, California Department of Transportation

Report type(s): OHP Correspondence

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Unrestricted

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 47-60

Sub-desig.: f

Author(s): Mark G. Hylkema

Year: 1998 (Jun)

Title: Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Tunnel Alternative, Devil's Slide Improvement Project, 4-SMA-1 PM 34.0/41.0(KP 54.7/66.0), San Mateo County, California

Affiliation: California Department of Transportation

Report type(s): Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 61-77

Report Detail: S-005819

Sub-desig.: g

Author(s): Mark G. Hylkema and Richard T. Fitzgerald

Year: 2000 (Nov)

Title: Supplemental Historic Properties Survey Report, Devil's Slide Improvement Project in San Mateo County, State Route 1, KP 54.7/66.0 (PM 34.0/41.0) 04-210-112371

Affiliation: California Department of Transportation

Report type(s): Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Management/planning

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 78-92

Sub-desig.: h

Author(s): Elizabeth Krase

Year: 2000 (Nov)

Title: Historic Architectural Survey Report- MOU Short Form, Supplement to HPSR Prepared in 1982 Revised 1984, Devil's Slide area of State Route 1

Affiliation: California Department of Transportation

Report type(s): Architectural/historical, Management/planning

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 93-100

Sub-desig.: j

Author(s): Richard T. Fitzgerald

Year: 2000 (Nov)

Title: Supplemental Archaeological Survey Report, For the Devil's Slide Improvement Project, 4-SMA-1 PM 34.0/41.0 (KP54.7/66.0), San Mateo County, California, EA 112371

Affiliation: California Department of Transportation

Report type(s): Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 101-121

Sub-desig.: k

Author(s): Fred Wasserman

Year: 1982 (Oct)

Title: Historic Architectural Survey Report, for the Proposed Devil's Slide Bypass Project, from Half Moon Bay Airport to Linda Mar Boulevard in Pacifica, 04-SM-1, 34.0/41.0, 04132-926000-3CULT

Affiliation: California Department of Transportation

Report type(s): Architectural/historical, Field study

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 122-195

Report Detail: S-005819

Sub-desig.: I

Author(s):

Year: 1982 (Nov)

Title: Historic Properties Survey Report, Proposed Devil's Slide Bypass Project from Half Moon Bay Airport to Linda Mar Boulevard in Pacifica, San Mateo County, 04-SM-1, 34.0/41.0, 04132-926000-3CULT

Affiliation: California Department of Transportation

Report type(s): Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Management/planning

Inventory size:

No. pages:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

PDF Pages: 196-200

General notes

One unrecorded isolate was found (a pestle).

Associated resources

<i>Primary No.</i>	<i>Trinomial</i>	<i>Name</i>
P-41-000117	CA-SMA-000115	Montara Beach Site
P-41-000132	CA-SMA-000130	[none]
P-41-000133	CA-SMA-000131	[none]
P-41-000163	CA-SMA-000163	DOT-04-SMA-1.1
P-41-000173	CA-SMA-000173/H	Shamrock Ranch 1
P-41-000239	CA-SMA-000241	SM-01-DS-01

No. resources: 6

Has informals: Yes

Location information

County(ies): San Mateo

USGS quad(s): Montara Mtn

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
<i>Entered:</i> 4/7/2005	nwic-main	
<i>Last modified:</i> 7/31/2022	rinerg	
<i>IC actions:</i> Date	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
5/30/2019	moored	Added additional citations 'a' (Gross, 1984) and 'b' (Weigel, 1984)
6/3/2019	neala	corrected pdg counts for addtl cit.'a&b'
1/14/2021	vickeryn	Added additional citation 'c','d', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', and 'j'. No addl cit i. Additional citation c was once S-6140, which has been voided. Addl cites 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h' and 'j' were once S-29219 and its addl citations (a, b, c, and d)
1/14/2021	vickeryn	PDF copy is complete, with the exception of addl cit 'd', which currently only exists in paper and in my possession. As a result, I have left the page letters blank for addl cit 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', and 'j'.
1/20/2021	vickeryn	Added additional citation 'k' and 'l'. No author submitted for addl cit l. Currently not scanned.
1/29/2021	YanagiG	Scanned d, k, L: added those to paper and electronic files. Citation k has 32 unprocessed resources: made electronic resource file; see 20210129_S-5819d. Moved paper file to holding area.
1/29/2021	YanagiG	Left Report Record status as Verified.
2/17/2021	vickeryn	added page #s
5/2/2022	neala	S-29219 was subsumed into S-5819 1/14/21: merged shape from S-29219 into S-5819

Record status: Verified

Report Detail: S-015402

Identifiers

Report No.: S-015402

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Submitter	MRC 08-01-93

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Matthew R. Clark

Year: 1993 (Aug)

Title: An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Rabolt Parcel at 1053 Vallecitos Road, Montara, San Mateo County, California

Affiliation: MRC Consulting

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 1.3 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): San Mateo

USGS quad(s): Montara Mtn

Address:	Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
	1053 Vallecitos Road	Montara	036-175-070	

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User
Entered: 4/7/2005	nwic-main
Last modified: 5/4/2021	hagell

IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
	5/4/2021	hagell	added address, other identifier

Record status:

Report Detail: S-022148

Identifiers

Report No.: S-022148

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Submitter	MRC 08-02-99

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Matthew R. Clark

Year: 1999 (Aug)

Title: An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Lands of Zioncheck at 799 Drake Street (APN 036-132-200) in the Community of Montara, San Mateo County, California

Affiliation: MRC Consulting

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 1 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): San Mateo

USGS quad(s): Montara Mtn

Address:	Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
	799 Drake Street	Montara	036-132-200	

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User
Entered: 4/7/2005	nwic-main
Last modified: 5/4/2021	hagell

IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
	5/4/2021	hagell	added address, other identifier

Record status:

Report Detail: S-024929

Identifiers

Report No.: S-024929

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Thomas Jackson, Robert Jackson, M. Kathleen Davis, and Tad Allred

Year: 1994 (Jul)

Title: Report of X-Ray Fluorescence Analysis and Obsidian Hydration Rim Measurement of Artifact Obsidian From the Kenny Miller Property

Affiliation: Biosystems Analysis, Inc.

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Other research

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: Yes

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-41-000513		Kenny Miller Site MS-1
P-41-000514		Kenny Miller Site MS-2

No. resources: 2

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): San Mateo

USGS quad(s): Montara Mtn

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified: 5/4/2021	hagell	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.

Record status:

Report Detail: S-025616

Identifiers

Report No.: S-025616

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Submitter	MRC 06-01-02

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Matthew Clark

Year: 2002 (Jul)

Title: An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Moore Property at Drake and Elm Streets (APN 036-172-030) in the Community of Montara, San Mateo County, California

Affiliation: MRC Consulting

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 1.5 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): San Mateo

USGS quad(s): Montara Mtn

Address:	Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
		Montara	036-172-030	

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User
Entered: 4/7/2005	nwic-main
Last modified: 5/4/2021	hagell

IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
	5/4/2021	hagell	added other identifier, APN

Record status:

Report Detail: S-026104

Identifiers

Report No.: S-026104

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Matthew R. Clark

Year: 2002 (Nov)

Title: An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Ross Properties on Date Street, (APNs 036-152-320 and 036-052-330), in the Community of Montara, San Mateo County, California.

Affiliation: MRC Consulting

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 1 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): San Mateo

USGS quad(s): Montara Mtn

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:	7/8/2015	hagell	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.

Record status:

Report Detail: S-028217

Identifiers

Report No.: S-028217

Other IDs:	Type	Name
	Submitter	MRC 03-01-04

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Matthew R. Clark

Year: 2004 (Apr)

Title: An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Kymco Property at Drake Street and Alta Vista Road, (APNs 036-171-080 and 037-171-110), in the Community of Montara, San Mateo County, California

Affiliation: MRC Consulting

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study

Inventory size: c 1.3 ac

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): San Mateo

USGS quad(s): Montara Mtn

Address: Address	City	Assessor's parcel no.	Zip code
	Montara	036-171-080	
	Montara	037-171-110	

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User
Entered: 4/7/2005	nwic-main
Last modified: 5/4/2021	hagell

IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
5/4/2021	hagell	added other identifier, APNs

Record status:

Report Detail: S-031887

Identifiers

Report No.: S-031887

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Colin I. Busby

Year: 2005 (Apr)

Title: Archaeological Assessment - Montara Water and Sanitary District EIR, Vicinity of Montara and Moss Beach and Within Half Moon Bay Airport, San Mateo County (letter report)

Affiliation: Basin Research Associates

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Architectural/historical, Field study

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

General notes

Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): San Mateo

USGS quad(s): Montara Mtn

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

	Date	User	
Entered:	9/7/2006	lisa	
Last modified:	9/15/2017	raelync	
IC actions:	Date	User	Action taken
	9/15/2017	raelync	Multiple point locations and a line segment verified in GIS.
Record status:	Verified		

Report Detail: S-046397

Identifiers

Report No.: S-046397

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

Citation information

Author(s): Tim Spillane

Year: 2014 (Jun)

Title: Archaeological Overview and Assessment: Indigenous Sites of the GGNRA, 2014

Affiliation: BayArcheo

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes: Archaeological, Field study, Other research

Inventory size:

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: Yes

General notes

Associated resources

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name
P-21-000072	CA-MRN-000042	Nelson No. 42
P-21-000073	CA-MRN-000043	Nelson No. 43
P-21-000074	CA-MRN-000044	Nelson No. 44
P-21-000075	CA-MRN-000045	Nelson No. 45
P-21-000224	CA-MRN-000199	Slide Ranch
P-21-000311	CA-MRN-000333/H	Muir Beach Archaeological Site
P-21-000312	CA-MRN-000334	Nelson's Bolinas 1st Canyon
P-21-000313	CA-MRN-000335	Nelson No. 83a
P-21-000314	CA-MRN-000336/H	Nelson's Bolinas Bay 6th Canyo
P-21-000317	CA-MRN-000339	[none]
P-21-000367	CA-MRN-000401/H	Audubon Canyon Ranch
P-21-000430	CA-MRN-000478	SPT-1
P-21-000431	CA-MRN-000479	SPT-2
P-21-000432	CA-MRN-000480	SPT-3
P-21-000460	CA-MRN-000527	Rocky Point Site - Mount Tamalp
P-21-000470	CA-MRN-000539	SPTSP-87-2
P-21-000473	CA-MRN-000542	SPTSP-87-5
P-21-000496	CA-MRN-000569	A-72 Windy Gap Site
P-21-000526	CA-MRN-000599	A-48, Big Rock Overlook Site
P-21-000611	CA-MRN-000631	Olema 1
P-21-000612	CA-MRN-000632	Olema 2
P-21-000629	CA-MRN-000204	[none]
P-21-000632	CA-MRN-000215	[none]
P-21-000638	CA-MRN-000251	[none]
P-21-002550	CA-MRN-000659/H	Five Brooks Archaeological Site
P-21-002552	CA-MRN-000660	[none]
P-21-002615	CA-MRN-000674	Pelican site
P-21-002665	CA-MRN-000685/H	Fan Site
P-21-002701	CA-MRN-000694	GOGA 2011R-01
P-21-002819	CA-MRN-000708	Red Rock Arch Site
P-38-000005	CA-SFR-000005	Nelson's 397
P-38-000006	CA-SFR-000006	Loud's Presidio Mound
P-38-000021	CA-SFR-000021/H	Sutro Bath Sites
P-38-000026	CA-SFR-000026	Void, see P-38-000006
P-38-000029	CA-SFR-000029	AC-28
P-38-000030	CA-SFR-000030	AC-29
P-38-000031	CA-SFR-000031	AC-30

Report Detail: S-046397

P-38-000097	CA-SFR-000106	[none]
P-38-000162	CA-SFR-000129	Crissy Field Site
P-38-004945	CA-SFR-000181	Ocean Beach Midden
P-38-004947	CA-SFR-000183	Oceanside Midden Terraces
P-38-004948	CA-SFR-000184	East Lake Merced Midden
P-41-000004	CA-SMA-000206	SFSU-5
P-41-000075	CA-SMA-000072	[none]
P-41-000116	CA-SMA-000114	SMA - S1
P-41-000117	CA-SMA-000115	Montara Beach Site
P-41-000128	CA-SMA-000126	Sma-126
P-41-000134	CA-SMA-000132	Possibly Nelson #403 or 404
P-41-000149	CA-SMA-000147	3 College of San Mateo
P-41-000150	CA-SMA-000148	[none]
P-41-000264	CA-SMA-000268	4-SM-1-Fassler
P-41-000272	CA-SMA-000278H	SMA-92-1
P-41-000456	CA-SMA-000339	C-144 and C-780
P-41-002352	CA-SMA-000414	Skyline Midden

No. resources: 54

Has informals: No

Location information

County(ies): Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo

USGS quad(s): Bolinas, Double Point, Farallon Islands, Half Moon Bay, Inverness, Montara Mtn, Point Arena, Point Bonita, San Benito, San Francisco North, San Francisco South, San Geronimo, San Mateo, San Rafael, Tomales, Woodside

Address:

PLSS:

Database record metadata

Date	User	
Entered: 6/5/2015	caldwellh	
Last modified: 4/19/2018	hagell	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
1/8/2016	hagell	edited title
8/23/2017	raelync	Report verified; awaiting verification of 26 resources.

Record status: Verified

Resource Detail: P-41-000514

Identifying information

Primary No.: P-41-000514

Trinomial:

Name: Kenny Miller Site MS-2

Other IDs: Type Name
Resource Name Kenny Miller Site MS-2

Cross-refs:

Attributes

Resource type: Site

Age: Prehistoric

Information base: Surface collection

Attribute codes: AP02 (Lithic scatter); AP15 (Habitation debris)

Disclosure: Not for publication

Collections: No

Accession no(s):

Facility:

General notes

Recording events

Date	Recorder(s)	Affiliation	Notes
6/1/1994	Mark Hylkema		

Associated reports

Report No.	Year	Title	Affiliation
S-024929	1994	Report of X-Ray Fluorescence Analysis and Obsidian Hydration Rim Measurement of Artifact Obsidian From the Kenny Miller Property	Biosystems Analysis, Inc.

Location information

County: San Mateo

USGS quad(s): Montara Mtn

Address:

PLSS: T R Sec. 0 MDBM

UTMs: Zone 10 544380mE 4155200mN NAD27

Zone 10 544220mE 4154280mN NAD27

Management status

Database record metadata

Date	User	Action taken
Entered: 4/1/2005	icrds	
Last modified: 7/30/2014	cabrala	
IC actions: Date	User	Action taken
10/20/2010	ballesterosr	DB filled
4/1/2005	jay	Appended records from discontinued ICRDS.
12/18/2001	AOLPJ	Primary number 41-000514 assigned.

Record status:

APPENDIX 2:
NAHC SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 12, 2022

Daniel Shoup
Archaeological/Historical Consultants

Via Email to: daniel.shoup@ahc-heritage.com

Re: 22-53 Cedar Street Montara Project, San Mateo County

Dear Mr. Shoup:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista and The Ohlone Indian Tribe on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological information center for the presence of recorded archaeological 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. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may 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 the NAHC. 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: Cody.Campagne@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cody Campagne

Cody Campagne
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
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Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
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nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Mateo County
10/12/2022**

**Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of
Mission San Juan Bautista**

Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson
3030 Soda Bay Road
Lakeport, CA, 95453
Phone: (650) 851 - 7489
Fax: (650) 332-1526
amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com
Costanoan

The Ohlone Indian Tribe

Desiree Vigil, THPO
1775 Marco Polo Way, Apt. 21
Burlingame, CA, 94010
Phone: (650) 290 - 0245
dirwin0368@yahoo.com
Bay Miwok
Ohlone
Patwin
Plains Miwok

**Costanoan Rumsen Carmel
Tribe**

Tony Cerda, Chairperson
244 E. 1st Street
Pomona, CA, 91766
Phone: (909) 629 - 6081
Fax: (909) 524-8041
rumsen@aol.com
Costanoan

**Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom
Valley Band**

Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson
1179 Rock Haven Ct.
Salinas, CA, 93906
Phone: (831) 443 - 9702
kwood8934@aol.com
Foothill Yokut
Mono

**Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of
Costanoan**

Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD
Contact
1615 Pearson Court
San Jose, CA, 95122
Phone: (408) 673 - 0626
kanyon@kanyonconsulting.com
Costanoan

**Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of
Costanoan**

Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson
P.O. Box 28
Hollister, CA, 95024
Phone: (831) 637 - 4238
ams@indiancanyons.org
Costanoan

**Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe
of the SF Bay Area**

Monica Arellano, Vice
Chairwoman
20885 Redwood Road, Suite 232
Castro Valley, CA, 94546
Phone: (408) 205 - 9714
monicavarellano@gmail.com
Costanoan

The Ohlone Indian Tribe

Andrew Galvan, Chairperson
P.O. Box 3388
Fremont, CA, 94539
Phone: (510) 882 - 0527
Fax: (510) 687-9393
chochenyo@AOL.com
Bay Miwok
Ohlone
Patwin
Plains Miwok

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 22-53 Cedar Street Montara Project, San Mateo County.