

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY SURVEY
FOR A MIXED USE PROJECT AT 3925 BUENA VISTA
DRIVE, PASO ROBLES, SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA**

Portion of APN: 025-390-038

Prepared for:

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Paso Robles Quadrangle

CRMS



CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

CRMS Project: 58-2056

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. John King., Cultural Resource Management Services (CRMS) conducted an archaeological inventory of approximately twenty acres of a \pm 91 acre parcel north of Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California. The project area is a portion of (APN: 025-390-038). In accordance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (sec.21083.2) and the City of Paso Robles, Planning Division, a literature and records search and an intensive field reconnaissance of the proposed project area was conducted. The purpose of the investigation was to identify and evaluate any prehistoric or historic archaeological resources that would be impacted by the proposed construction.. A Sacred Lands Search was conducted at the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Concurrent with that search, Native Americans and Native American groups cited by the NAHC were contacted. There have been no responses to the letters written. These are noted specifically in Exhibit B attached to this report.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The survey project area consists of a parcel identified as a proposed mixed use development location. The property is located on a three small knolls east of the Salinas River and at the very north boundary of the City of El Paso de Robles, California (Figure 1, and 2, and 3). The altitude is about 800 ft ASL. The surrounding area is in agricultural production, primarily row crops, vineyards or grains. This parcel is now planted entirely in wine grapes. There is one storage building and one residence within the survey area.

Climate

The weather pattern is characterized by hot, dry summers and cool, moist winters. Every several years, extreme frosts occur during the winter months, but generally the area experiences 300 to 325 frost-free days per year.

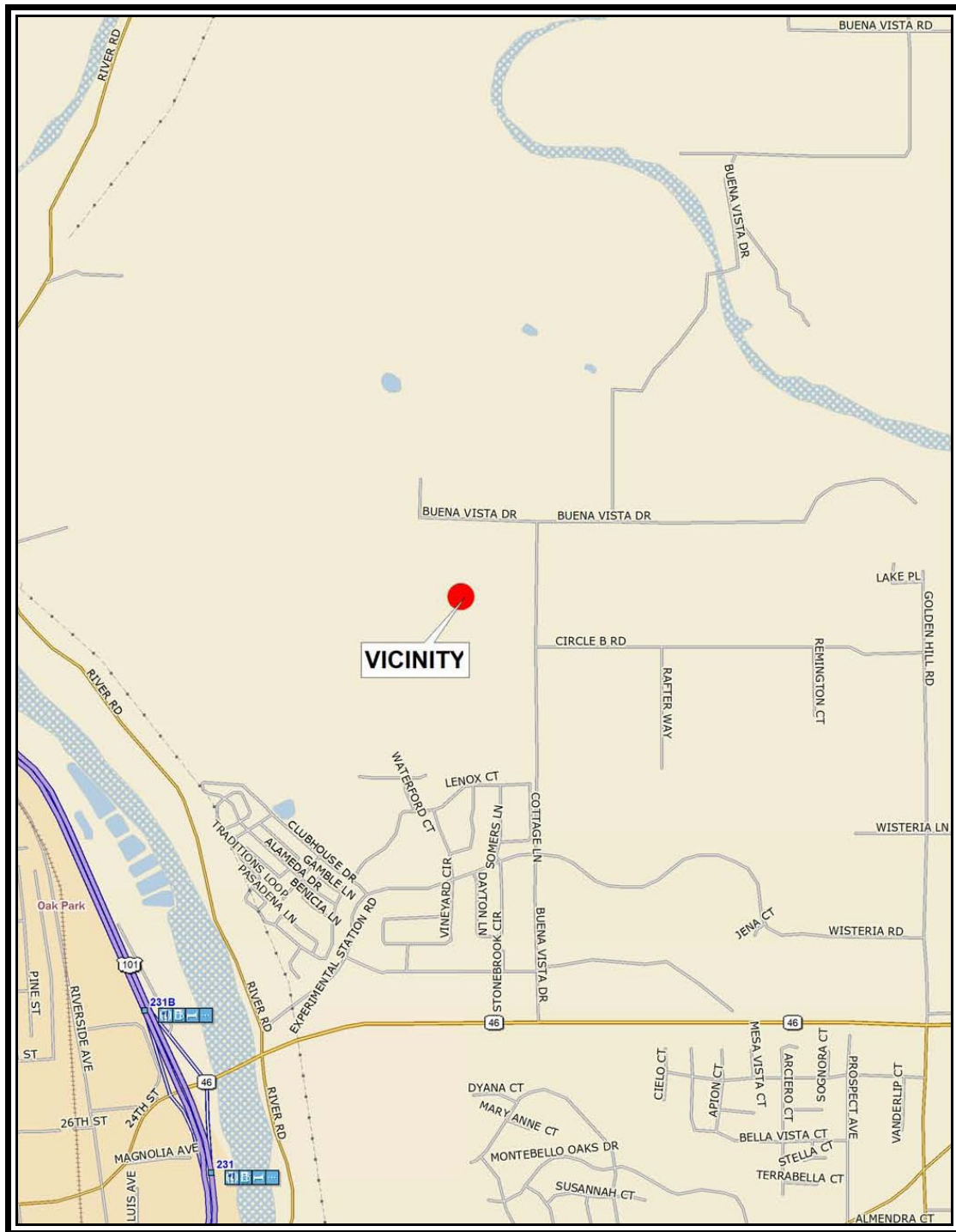


Figure 1: Vicinity Map (No Scale)

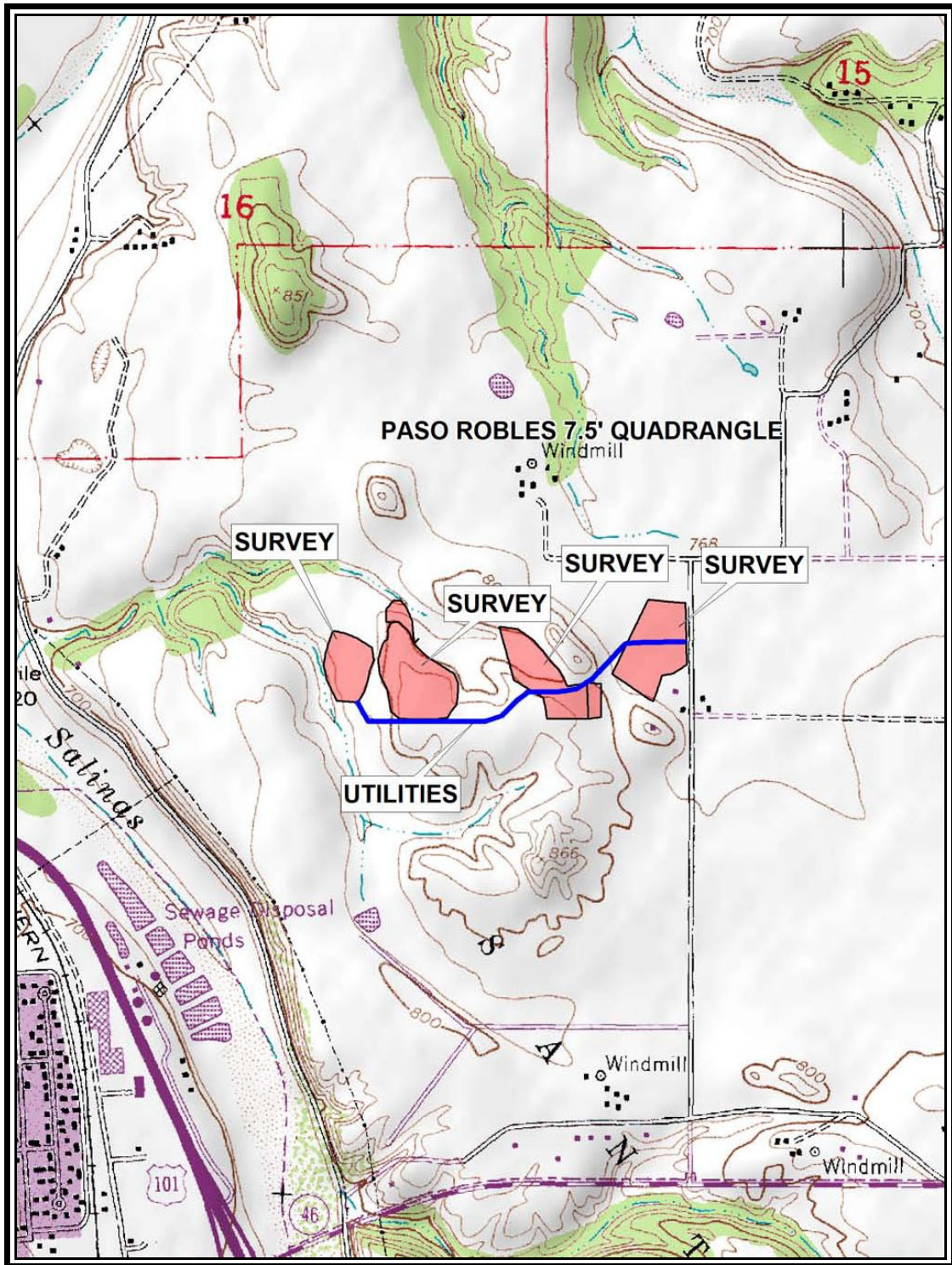


Figure 2: USGS 7.5' Quadrangle, Paso Robles, CA



Water Sources

Annual rainfall ranges from 245 mm to 515 mm (6 to 20 inches). Today, the Salinas River, immediately to the west, flows at the surface only during seasons of heavy rainfall, but the river flow was more abundant and regular during the time of prehistoric human occupation of the area. The surface flow has been reduced to a minimum in recent years by the many municipal and private wells which draw water from the river for residential and agricultural use, as well as the construction of the Santa Margarita Dam in the early 1940s.

Geology and Pedology

The Paso Robles area presents a complex geologic picture, underlain by the 4.3 million year old Paso Robles Formation. Sandstones, siltstone, diatomite and conglomerates are characteristic rocks. Beds of fossil pecten and oyster shells from the 5-7 million year old Santa Margarita Formation are also present in some locations (Chipping 1987:VIII-7). The greyish brown soil of the majority of the project area is of the Nacimiento- Ayar complex, well-drained soil that formed in material weathered from calcareous sandstone and shale and is found on hills (Lindsey 1983: 55). Arbuckle fine sandy loam and and Arbuckle-San Ysidro complex soils, formed in alluvium derived from mixed rocks (Lindsey 1983: 15, 19) make up the remainder of parcel soils. Varying amounts of angular shale clasts, smooth gravels, and a few chert cobbles are present.

Vegetation

The project area is now covered by an extensive vineyard; prior to that it was farmed to barley and other grains. Regional vegetation is a mosaic of chaparral, grassland and oak savannah, dominated by: Blue Oak (*Quercus douglasii*); Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*); chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), willow (*Salix spp.*); cottonwood (*Populus Fremontii*); Grey Pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), and Poison Oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*). Vegetation on the surveyed area not under cultivation consists primarily of native and introduced grasses and forbs: dove weed (*Eremocarpus setigerus*), vinegar weed (*Trichostema lanceolatum*), filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), wild oats (*Avena sp.*), pigweed (*Amaranthus spp.*) and mustard (*Brassica sp.*).

Wildlife

Birds that inhabit the region include: magpie (*Pica pica*); turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*); turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*); common pigeon (*Colomba sp.*); western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*); mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*); red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*); California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*); acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*); California quail (*Lophortyx californicus*); and roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*).

Animals common in the area are: cotton-tail rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*); ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*); and desert horned lizard (*Phrynosoma platyrhinos*); coyote (*Canis latrans*); mountain lion (*Felis concolor*); bobcat (*Lynx rufus*); black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*); and western diamondback rattlesnake (*Crotalus atrox*).

CULTURAL CONTEXT

Archaeological Overview

Archaeological evidence indicates that San Luis Obispo County was occupied as early as 9000-10,000 years ago (Fitzgerald 2004), the cultural history of this region has until quite recently been placed within the sequence that has been defined for the Santa Barbara region, where far more investigations had taken place. The first chronology, proposed by David B. Rogers (1929), was based on his excavation of coastal sites along the Santa Barbara coast. This three-part sequence of Early Oak Grove or Millingstone Culture, Intermediate or Hunting People, and a late Canaliño Culture is still considered generally valid in terms of broad cultural patterns (Fitzgerald & Jones 1998). Researchers on the Central Coast have continued to refine the chronological framework and several alternative schemes have been proposed, (*cf.* Moratto 1984: 125; King 1990; Jones *et al.* 2007). The following chronology for the San Luis Obispo region has recently been devised using information from the extensive investigations carried out for the Los Osos Wastewater project (Jones *et al.* 2015) and work on the Pacheco Coast near Diablo Canyon (Jones and Coddington 2019):

Paleoindian	10,000 BCE - 8350 BCE
Millingstone/ Lower Archaic	8350 BCE - 3500 BCE
Early	3500 BCE - 600 BCE
Middle	600 BCE - 1000 CE
Middle/Late Transition	1000 CE - 1230 CE
Late	1230 CE - 1769 CE
Mission Period	1769 CE - 1830 CE

These periods are based upon shifts in technology that relate to the type and variety of foods consumed, methods of procurement, and social structure. The earliest periods were a time of hunting and gathering, with an emphasis on seed collecting and processing. The tool kit for these periods shows an emphasis on milling equipment, crude cores yielding flaked stone tools. An increased reliance on fishing (evidenced by fishhooks), and on acorns as a dietary staple (mortars and pestles), was indicated later by the addition of new tools.

Paleoindian (10,000 BCE - 8350 BCE)

Excavations on the northern Channel Islands have yielded radiocarbon dates as early as 12,500 years ago (Erlandson and Braje 2011). There is still very limited information regarding the Paleoindian period in the Central Coast mainland region.

Millingstone Period (8350 BCE - 3500 BCE)

There is very limited information for the Paleoindian period in the San Luis Obispo region. More substantive archaeological evidence exists for the Millingstone Period, as evidenced by radiocarbon dates from excavations conducted at Diablo Canyon (Greenwood 1972), Cambria (Gibson 1979), Edna Valley (Fitzgerald and Jones 1998) and Paso Robles (Stevens *et al.* 2004). During this period permanent settlements with associated cemeteries were established. Shellfish and vertebrate fish remains indicate that the Morro Bay estuary was in place in some form by at least 6000 BCE. It appears that people visited the area on a short-term basis, focusing on estuary resources and nearby terrestrial foods. This basic adaptation persisted until about 3500 BCE and was characterized by milling slabs, manos (handstones), rather crude cobble tools and a high

density of marine shellfish remains. Collection of seeds and shellfish appears to have been more important in the diet.

Early Period (3500 BCE – 600 BCE)

Investigations at coastal sites reveal that people fished with nets and bone gorges; used tule reed boats or rafts; ate deer, small land mammals and sea mammals. Large projectile points and stone knives are indicative of hunting activity. Milling implements consisting of manos and metates are evidence of the processing of seeds, vegetable foods, dried meats, and fish. The end of this period is marked by changes in technology with the decrease of manos and metates, a shift in the settlement pattern, and alterations in ornamental style. Along the coast and in interior areas, the Early period is marked by the appearance of mortars and pestles and contracting-stemmed projectile points (Olsen and Payen 1969; Jones 1993). Other artifacts found with Early period occupations are also found in Millingstone period sites including *Olivella* class L beads, large side-notched projectile points, and milling slabs and handstones (Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987).

Middle Period (600 BCE – 1000 CE)

Mortars and pestles become larger and more common during this period. Exotic products are adopted and small seeds become less important as a staple. This period heralds the advent of social and political alliances and economic networks to regulate food supplies and their distribution in order to alleviate conditions resulting from regional fluctuations in the harvest. Some villages grew larger and less defensive in nature as populations were integrated into larger political units. The end of this period is marked by dramatic changes in economic, social, and political conditions; evidenced by the creation of new habitation sites and larger coastal fishing communities.

The Middle period is well represented at sites along the central coast and increasingly in interior regions as well. The types of artifacts found in Middle period occupations are similar to those from the Early period although a larger number of bone implements and bead types are known (Olsen and Payen 1969; Jones and Waugh 1995). Projectile points tend to be contracting-stemmed types with large side-notched and square-stemmed points apparently no longer used. Excavations at Fort Hunter-Liggett

have shown that Middle period occupations in that area resemble those found along the coast (Jones and Haney 1997).

Middle/Late Transition Period (1000 CE - 1230 CE)

This period is one of climatic instability and adaptive responses involving technology and social complexity. The bow and arrow was introduced. Characteristic artifacts include curved shell fishhooks, mortars with attached basket hopper, contracting-stemmed and double side-notched projectile points.

Late Period (1230 CE - 1769 CE)

This period is marked by a more mobile, dispersed settlement pattern than earlier periods (Jones *et al.* 2015: 15), an increasing dependence on acorns and other storable commodities, and a general diversification of the foods consumed. The tool assemblage for this period is distinguished by Desert Side-notched and Cottonwood projectile points, bedrock mortars, hopper mortars, steatite disk beads and bifacial bead drills. The period is also marked by the development of an economic system involving the introduction of new forms of beads and ornaments as forms of money. Late period assemblages from the interior south coast ranges are distinguished by a suite of new bead types, small side-notched and triangular arrow points, and hopper mortars as well as many artifact types found in earlier periods (Olsen and Payen 1969). At Fort Hunter Liggett, Late period occupations also included small arrow points, new bead types, as well as bedrock mortars and unshaped pestles (Jones 2000; Haney *et al.* 2002). On the whole, the Late Period assemblages from a wide area of the central coast and interior regions appear superficially similar, but this was probably a time of continued cultural differentiation due to higher population densities.

Mission Period (1769 CE - 1830 CE)

Glass trade beads begin to appear in the archaeological matrix (Meighan 1979), as well as the use of other imported materials.

Ethnographic Overview

At the time of European contact, the Paso Robles region was occupied by a branch of the northern-most Chumash, the Obispeño, of the Hokan linguistic group (Gibson 1983). This group inhabited coastal and inland areas between Malibu and the vicinity of San Simeon (Kroeber 1925). Also present in the region were the Migueleño Salinan (Greenwood 1978, Mason 1912), bordered by the Esselen and Costanoan to the north, Yokuts to the east and the Chumash to the south. Examination of mission records reveals that members of the Salinan Nation inter-married into the northern portion of San Luis Obispo County, including the Paso Robles area. The exact historical boundary of these two groups has not been well established and is the subject of continuing research on the part of ethno-historians, archaeologists, and some Salinan and Chumash descendants.

The economies of the Salinan and the Chumash, observed at the time of European contact, was based upon an annual cycle of gathering and hunting. Vegetal foods, especially acorns, provided the bulk of the diet. Acorns were stored in large willow-twigg granaries until needed, then ground in a stone mortar. The tannic acid present 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 other hard seeds, roots and corms, and various fruits and berries. Major animal foods included a diverse assortment of terrestrial mammals, marine and freshwater fish, shellfish, birds, as well as reptiles and insects. It is unclear to what extent people living inland ventured to the coast and vice versa, but it is likely that people were mobile enough to take advantage of plant and animal foods when and where they occurred. Diets varied from season to season, and from year to year, depending on availability.

Hunting of animals and birds was accomplished with snares, traps, spears, and the bow and arrow. Stone, bone, wood and shell all provided materials for the production of tools. Stone tools and the debris from their manufacture and maintenance are the most likely to be seen in an archaeological context. Flaked stone work includes projectile points, knives, scrapers and choppers. Pecked and ground stone objects includes bowl mortars, pestles, metates, basket mortars, stone bowls, notched pebble net sinkers, and steatite arrow shaft straighteners. Bone and shell tools were also manufactured, especially

bone awls and C-shaped fishhooks. Shell beads of mussel and abalone were the basis of the Salinan "currency", with value being assigned based on the color or the shell (Hester 1978:502). Ornaments were also made of steatite and serpentine.

Historic Overview

European contact in the region may have begun as early as 1587, with the visit of Pedro de Unamuno to Morro Bay, although some scholars have questioned this, based on the ambiguity of Unamuno's descriptions (Mathes 1968). Evidence for a visit in 1595 by Sebastian Rodriguez Cermeño is more clear (Wagner 1924, 1929). The earliest well-documented descriptions of the region come from accounts by members of Gaspar de Portola's land expeditions of 1769 and 1770 (Priestly 1972; Squibb 1984). No large villages, such as those seen along the Santa Barbara channel, were reported by early travelers in the San Luis Obispo region.

Permanent Spanish settlement of the region began with the founding of Mission San Antonia de Padua (near King City) in 1771 and San Luis Obispo de Tolosa (in San Luis Obispo) in 1772. Twenty-five years later, Mission San Miguel Archangel was founded in the heart of southern Salinan territory. The mission properties were extensive and included an outlying rancho station, Las Gallinas, near present day Paso Robles (Ohles 1997). San Miguel was sited so as to be midway between the missions of San Luis Obispo de Tolosa and San Antonio de Padua (Engelhardt 1931: 6).

The goal of the missions was to bring in natives from the surrounding area to be baptized into the church, and then have the neophytes work the fields and tend the herds to support the mission economy. The Indians were instructed in farming methods, including the production of wheat, beans, and various kinds of fruit and the raising of livestock. The farming was also intended to foster independence of the missions themselves, making the import of supplies from Mexico unnecessary. This system worked well for the Franciscan priests but brought about major and devastating changes in the aboriginal society. The overall high mortality rate of the natives during this time period can be explained primarily by the inadvertent introduction of European diseases, and the pressure of overwhelming social change. By 1805, most native villages had been abandoned, and the populace had either fled or moved into the mission system (Gibson

1983). The natives who had survived the Spanish colonization period, went on to build and staff the ranchos of the Mexican and American periods which followed. By the beginning of the 20th Century, the Chumash and Salinan had been integrated into American society (Gibson 1983 and 1990; King 1984).

In 1821, Mexico attained independence of Spain and California became a Mexican territory. Californians were now allowed to trade with foreigners, who could also now hold land in the province if they had been naturalized and converted to Catholicism. The Colonization Act of 1824 and the Supplemental Regulations of 1828 gave private individuals the right to obtain title to land. The *Decree for the Secularization of the Missions of California*, passed by the Congress of the Union of the First Mexican Republic in 1833, secularized the Californian missions, transferring their ownership from the Franciscan Order of the Catholic Church to the Mexican authorities. Work toward this end began in 1834 under Governor Figueroa. Grants were made to individuals by the governor on the recommendation of the local *alcalde* of the Mission. During the years from 1840 to 1846, a series of land grants were made from the lands of Mission San Miguel by the governors of Mexican California. In 1848 at the end of the Mexican war, California was ceded to the United States, and was admitted to the Union in 1850. In 1851 the United States Congress passed "An Act to Ascertain and Settle Private Land Claims in the State of California". The Act required all holders of Spanish and Mexican land grants to present their titles for confirmation before the Board of California Land Commissioners.

The project area was a portion of the 17,774+ acre Rancho Santa Ysabel, granted on May 12, 1844 by Mexican Governor Manuel Micheltorena to Francisco Arce (Ohles 1997: 104-110). Based on the quality of the soil and general accessibility, the Board of Equalization in San Luis Obispo considered the parcel to be a Third Class Mexican Land Grant Ranchero. The U.S. Land Commission issued a patent on the parcel on May 21, 1866 (Cowan 1977: 93). Ownership had passed to W. V. Huntington by 1886.

The 26,000 acre rancho El Paso de los Robles, granted May 12, 1844 to Pedro Navarez by Mexican Governor Manuel Micheltorena was located on the western side of the Salinas River. A patent was obtained July 20, 1866 by Petronillo Rios, but prior to the

patent, the parcel was sold in two separate transactions, first to Daniel and James Blackburn on September 21, 1858. The second portion was sold July 9, 1861 to Lazarus Godchaux. They immediately began making improvements to the hot sulphur springs which had been used by local inhabitants for generations. By the 1870s, the Paso Robles Hot Springs was a well known destination for people seeking the famous curative powers of the springs.

The West Coast Land Co. was incorporated on March 27, 1886. The immediate objective was to purchase and develop 64,000 acres of land for resale. The land was comprised of the ranchos Santa Ysabel, El Paso de Robles, Eureka, and the unsold portion of Huer Huero. The purchase was based upon the expectation that the Southern Pacific Railroad would build a coastal line between San Francisco and Los Angeles through San Luis Obispo County (Nicholson 1993). A town plan for Paso Robles, on the western side of the Salinas River, was completed by 1887. Throughout the later part of the nineteenth and most of the twentieth century, the economy of the Paso Robles region was largely agricultural. Cattle ranches, dairies, almond and other fruit orchards, and large tracts devoted to dry land grain production comprised the rural landscape. Agriculture has continued to be the mainstay of the region up to the present, with increasing emphasis on viticulture and wine-making. The proliferation of wineries in the last 30 years has led to tourism once again becoming a major component of the local economy.

MAP AND RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

Prior to the field survey, a records and literature search was conducted at the Central Coast Information Center, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, which is the State-designated regional clearinghouse for archaeological site information for San Luis Obispo County. The search also included inventories for the State Historic Property Data Files, National Register of Historic Places, National Register of Determined Eligible Properties, California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historic Interest, Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the CalTrans State and Local Bridge Surveys. Nine previous cultural

resource studies have been conducted within a one quarter-mile radius of the project area (Singer and Atwood 1987; Gibson 1988, Pruett 1996; Billat 2009; Parker 1999, 2007; Farrell 2009; Farrell and Kenner 2017; Laurie and Stevens 2018). A local historic “district” is recorded at the northeast corner of Paso Robles, consisting of a variety of vernacular residential and commercial buildings (Morehouse 1984).

This parcel as well as a neighboring parcel to the west was previously surveyed by John Parker in 1999. At that time the surveyed parcel was a farm field that had recently been harvested. No prehistoric archaeological sites have been identified during these investigations, although Parker did find isolated Monterey chert nodules, but “none of the pieces could be positively identified as the result of prehistoric stone tool manufacturing. The amount of natural chert cobbles throughout the project area, coupled with years of plowing and disking could easily have created these chipped pieces” (Parker 1999: 5).

In addition, a Sacred Files Search was conducted at the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento. Results of both investigations are shown in Exhibit A and B attached.

RESULTS OF THE FIELD INVESTIGATION

A field inspection of the project area was made on January 29 and 30, 2023, by Nancy Farrell and Ron Rose of CRMS. The survey was accomplished by walking transects across the parcel, within the vineyard rows spaced at approximately ten meter intervals. Visibility of the mineral surface on the parcels was good. Additionally, spoil piles at all rodent holes were inspected. None of the chert cobbles seen appeared to have been culturally modified. No evidence of prehistoric or historic artifacts, features, or other indications of significant cultural resources were found during the survey (Figure 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10).



Figure 4: Overview of Survey Area-View To Northwest



Figure 5: Overview of Survey Area-View To Northwest



Figure 6: Overview of Survey Area-View To Southeast



Figure 7: Overview of Survey Area-View To South



Figure 8: Overview of Survey Area-View To Southwest



Figure 9: Overview of Survey Area-View To West From Buena Vista Drive



Figure 10: Overview of Survey Area-View To West

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No evidence of significant cultural resources was located on the project parcel and attendant road access, therefore, no further archaeological investigations are recommended at this time. While it is unlikely that subsurface remains are present, the nature of surface survey does not preclude the possible existence of such remains. If prehistoric or historic cultural materials are encountered during any phase of property grading or development in the future, the work should be halted until a qualified archaeologist can make an assessment of the resources.

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1929 Spanish Voyages to the Northwest Coast of America in the Sixteenth Century. *Special Publication Number 4*, California Historical Society, San Francisco.

EXHIBIT A

Records and Literature Search
Central Coast Information Center
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History
Santa Barbara, CA



Central Coast Information Center
 Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History
 2559 Puesta del Sol
 Santa Barbara, CA 93105
 PHONE (805) 682-4711 ext. 181
 FAX (805) 682-3170
 EMAIL ccic@sbnature2.org

1/10/2024

Records Search # 23-299

Nancy Farrell
 Cultural Resource Management Services
 829 Paso Robles St.
 Paso Robles, CA, 93446

Re: Buena Vista Vinyards

The Central Coast Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Paso Robles USGS 7.5' quad(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a One Half 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:	Zero
Resources within ½ Mile radius:	One; P-40-040619
Reports within project area:	Three; SL-02028, SL-03823, SL-06081
Reports within ½ Mile radius:	6; See enclosed list

<u>Resource Database Printout (list):</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Resource Database Printout (details):</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Resource Digital Database Records:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Report Database Printout (list):</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Report Database Printout (details):</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Report Digital Database Records:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Resource Record Copies:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Report Copies:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>OHP Historic Properties Directory:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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,



Yoly Cohen
Assistant Coordinator

EXHIBIT B

Letter To Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)

Response From NAHC

Letter To Native Americans and Groups

Response From Native Americans and Groups

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: Buena Vista Vineyards

County: San Luis Obispo

USGS Quadrangle Name: Paso Robles

Township: 15 South **Range:** 12 East **Section(s):** Rancho

Company/Firm/Agency: Cultural Resource Management Services

Street Address: 829 Paso Robles Street

City: Paso Robles **Zip:** 93446

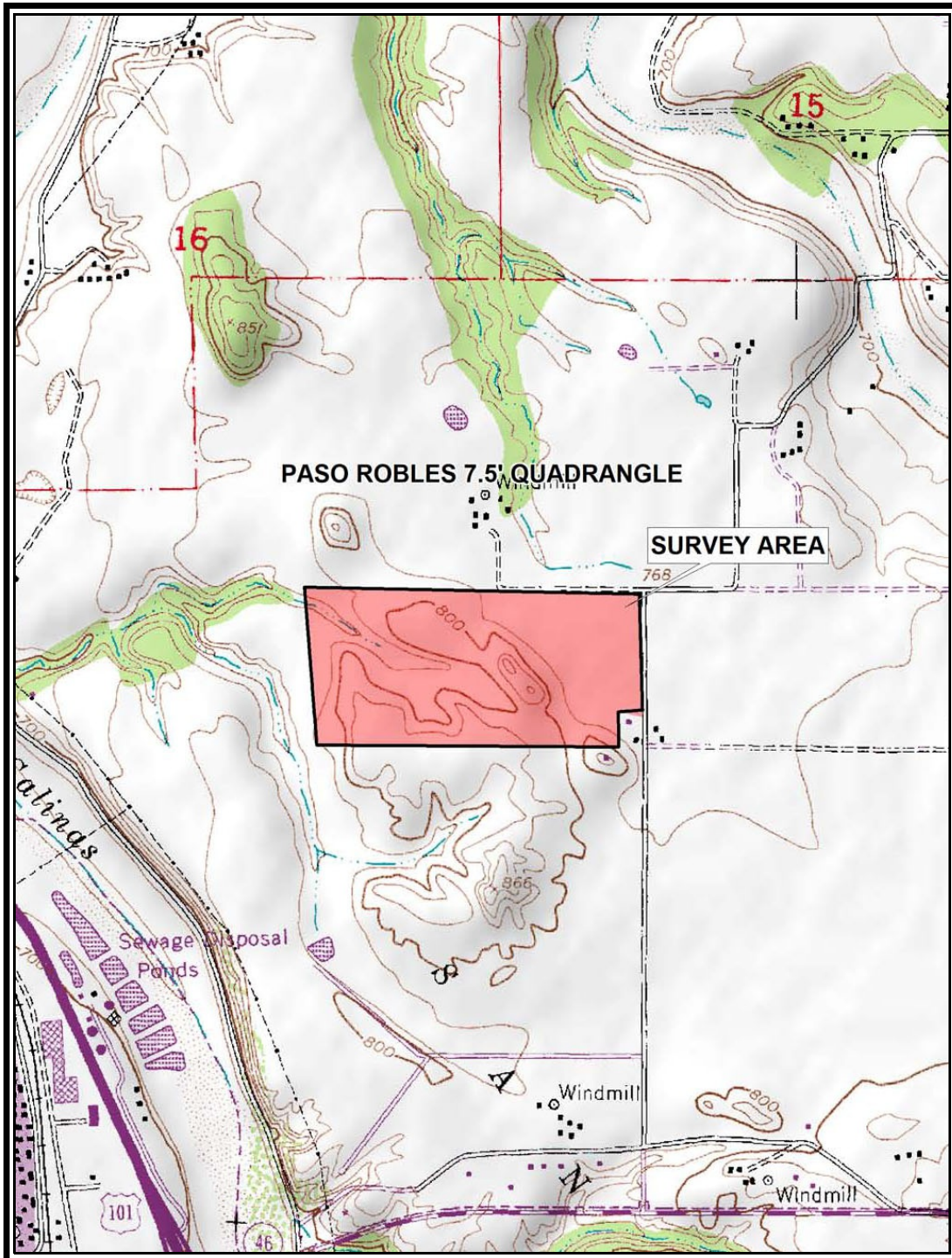
Phone: 805-237-3838

Fax: 805-237-3849

Email: Ron Rose

Project Description:

Hotel, Outbuildings, Access Roads



Portion of USGS 7.5' Quadrangle, Paso Robles, CA



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

January 24, 2024

Ron Rose
Cultural Resource Management Services

Via Email to: ronrose@crms.com

Re: Buena Vista Vineyards Project, San Luis Obispo County

To Whom It May Concern:

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 negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. 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: Cody.Campagne@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cody Campagne

Cody Campagne
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
Serrano

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Raymond C. Hitchcock
Miwok, Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Cultural Resource Management Services

829 Paso Robles Street
Paso Robles, CA 93446
Phone 805-237-3838
Fax 805-237-3849

January 24, 2024

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

RE: Phase I Archaeological Inventory Survey, Portion of APN: 025-390-038,
3925 Buena Vista, Paso Robles, CA, ±20 Acres

XXXXXXXXXXXX:

The owner of the property described above, is proposing the construction a hotel, roads, utilities, and out buildings on a portion of the existing vineyard. Cultural Resource Management Services (CRMS) has been retained, to prepare a Phase I surface survey as well as provide an early participation notice to interested Native Americans and Native American groups relative to the proposed project.

The project area is within the corporate limits of the City of Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo county, and is identified on the attached portion of the USGS Paso Robles 7.5' Quadrangle. The study area falls within,, Township 15S South and Range 12 East MDM. As this area was part of a Rancho, there are no section lines. The project location is depicted as a salmon polygon.

The Native American Heritage Commission has indicated that no Sacred Sites exist either on the property or the vicinity. If you wish to comment on this project, please do so as soon as possible. If you have any questions contact me at the phone number or address shown, or by email ronrose@crms.com. We look forward to your reply.

Best regards,



Ron Rose
Vice President

Encl: Portion of USGS 7.5' Quadrangle, Paso Robles, CA

The letter on the previous page was sent to the following Native Americans and Groups. XXXX substituted for address and salutation.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Luis Obispo County
1/24/2024**

Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians	N	Cultural Resource Committee.	P.O. Box 364 Ojai, CA, 93024	CR@bvbmi.com	Chumash
Chumash Council of Bakersfield	N	Julio Quair, Chairperson	729 Texas Street Bakersfield, CA, 93307	chumashtribe@sbcglobal.net	Chumash
Northern Chumash Tribal Council	N	Violet Walker, Chairperson	P.O. Box 6533 Los Osos, CA, 93412	violetsagewalker@gmail.com	Chumash
Salinan Tribe of Monterey, San Luis Obispo Counties	N	Robert Piatti, Cultural Protection Lead	8270 Morro Rd. Atascadero, CA, 93422	quiggyllynn@gmail.com	Salinan
Salinan Tribe of Monterey, San Luis Obispo Counties	N	Patti Dunton, Tribal Administrator	8270 Morro Rd. Atascadero, CA, 93422	info@salinantribe.com	Salinan
Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe	F	Samantha McCarty, Cultural Specialist II	P.O. Box 8 Lemoore, CA, 93245	smccarty@tachi-yokut-nsn.gov	Southern Valley Yokut

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Luis Obispo County
1/24/2024**

Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe	F	Nichole Escalon, Cultural Specialist I	P O. Box 8 Lemoore, CA, 93245	nescalone@tachi-yokut-nsn.gov	Southern Valley Yokut
Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe	F	Shana Powers, THPO	P O. Box 8 Lemoore, CA, 93245	spowers@tachi-yokut-nsn.gov	Southern Valley Yokut
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians	F	Sam Cohen, Government & Legal Affairs Director	100 Via Juana Road Santa Ynez, CA, 93460	scohen@chumash.gov	Chumash
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians	F	Nakia Zavalla, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	100 Via Juana Road Santa Ynez, CA, 93460	nzavalla@chumash.gov	Chumash
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians	F	Kelsie Shroll, Elders' Council Administrative Assistant	100 Via Juana Road Santa Ynez, CA, 93460	kshroll@chumash.gov	Chumash
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians	F	Wendy Teeter, Cultural Resources Archaeologist	100 Via Juana Road Santa Ynez, CA, 93460	wteeter@chumash.gov	Chumash

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Luis Obispo County
1/24/2024

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Northern Chumash Tribal Council	N	Violet Walker, Chairperson	P.O. Box 6533 Los Osos, CA, 93412	violetsagewalker@gmail.com	Chumash
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Salinan Tribe of Monterey, San Luis Obispo Counties	N	Patti Dunton, Tribal Administrator	8270 Morro Rd. Atascadero, CA, 93422	info@salinantribe.com	Salinan
Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe	F	Samantha McCarty, Cultural Specialist II	P.O. Box 8 Lemoore, CA, 93245	smccarty@tachi-yokut-nsn.gov	Southern Valley Yokut

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RESPONSE TO LETTERS WRITTEN

1-29-23 Email Response From Robert Piatti

Good morning Ron,

This project location has our interest, as it is not far removed from some significant locations previously identified, and in proximity to the Salinas River. At this time, we are not requesting native monitors, but are interested in the phase 1 findings to make a further determination. Quite possible that we'd request cultural monitoring for the construction ground disturbance.

Thanks for your attention to this.

Regards,
Robert Piatti
949-677-0649

1-30-23 Email Response From Patti Dunton and Reply

Greetings Ron, we have reviewed the proposed project and was wondering the results of the phase I and can we get a copy for review. We may have more comments.

Take Care, Patti

Patti

We have completed the field portion of the Phase I. This parcel is entirely planted in a grape vineyard.

Ground visibility was good. There was no evidence of any cultural material. Of course the entire parcel was extremely disturbed by deep ripping, installation of an irrigation system as well as planting the vines.

The parcel was also surveyed in 1999 by John Parker also with negative results. Parker surveyed it when it was just a harvested grain field.

Ron

