

CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

2450 Purisima Creek Road
San Mateo County, California



Prepared by
Daniel Shoup, RPA, Paul Hoornbeek, and Jennifer Ho
Archaeological/Historical Consultants
609 Aileen Street
Oakland, CA 94609

Prepared for
Burke Land Use
332 Princeton Avenue
Half Moon Bay, CA 94019

May, 2021

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION 1

PREVIOUS STUDIES AND ARCHIVAL RESEARCH.....5

BACKGROUND5

 Environment, Setting, and Geology5

 Prehistory and Ethnography.....5

 History of the Project Area7

FIELD METHODS AND FINDINGS.....8

 Field Methods and Surveyor’s Qualifications8

 Survey Results.....8

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS..... 12

BIBLIOGRAPHY 13

Appendix A: Northwest Information Center Record Search

Cultural Resources Survey Report
2450 Purisima Creek Road, San Gregorio

INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This report presents the results of a cultural resources survey at 2450 Purisima Road, Half Moon Bay (APN 066-230-050). The property is 20.26 acres and is zoned for agriculture. An existing house and horse barn on the property will be demolished and replaced with a new 7,550 square-foot single-family residence, a 5,205 square-foot two-story barn, a 1,920 square-foot horse barn, and one 706 square-foot affordable housing unit. In addition, grading for an access road will require 3,200 cubic yards of cut and fill.

The San Mateo County Project Development Unit has requested a CEQA cultural resources study to demonstrate that the proposed project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical or archaeological resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines §15064.5.

Archaeological/Historical Consultants (A/HC) of Oakland, California completed an archaeological and built environment survey of the project APE on May 10, 2021. No archaeological resources were noted on the survey. The existing house and barn on site are 40 years old. Neither structure appears eligible to the California Register of Historic Resources. As a result, the project area does not appear to contain historical resources as defined in CEQA Guidelines §15064.5.

Please see Figures 1 and 2 for project location and vicinity maps, and Figure 3 for a map of the areas surveyed.

Cultural Resources Survey Report
2450 Purisima Creek Road, San Gregorio

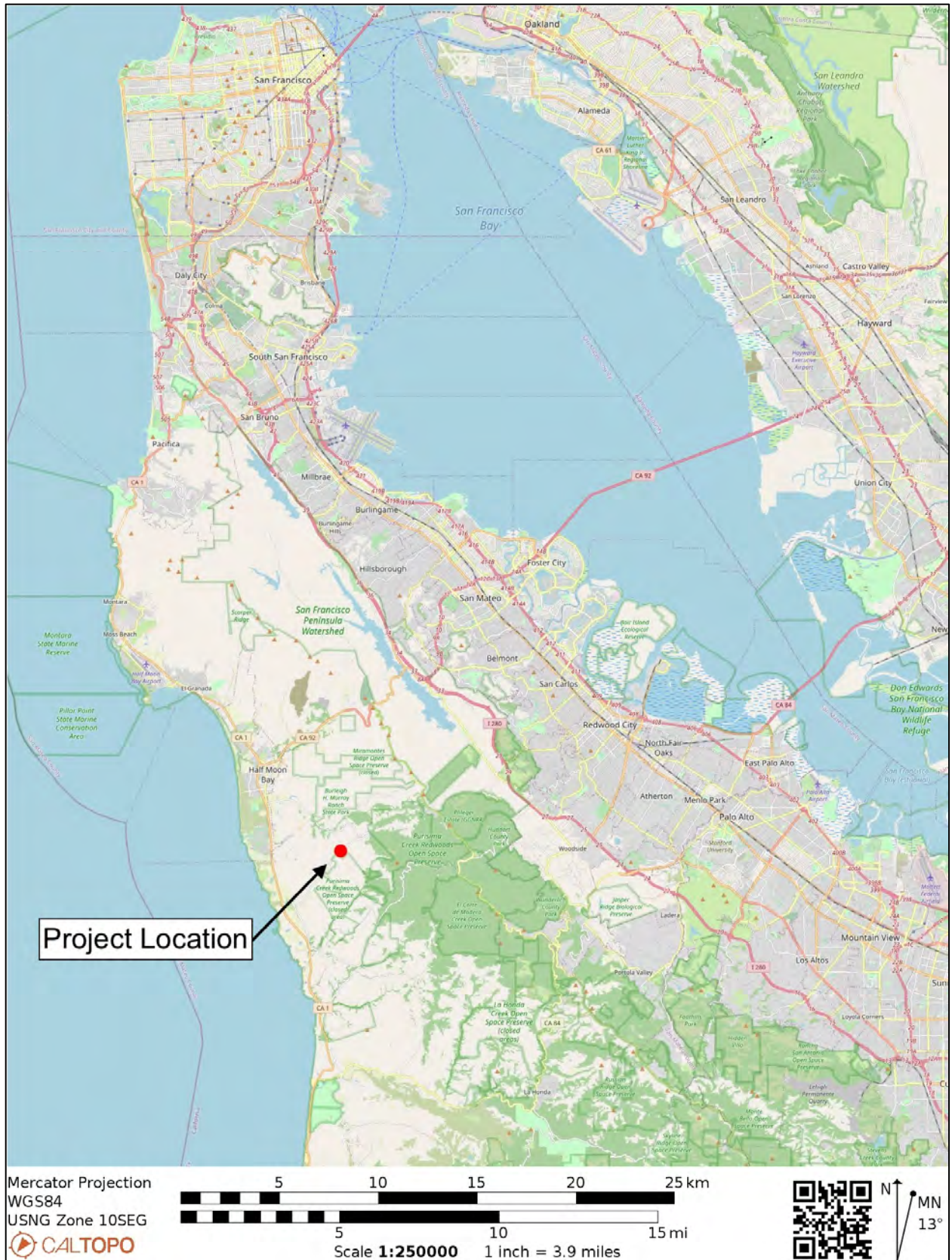


Figure 1: Project Location

OpenStreetMap

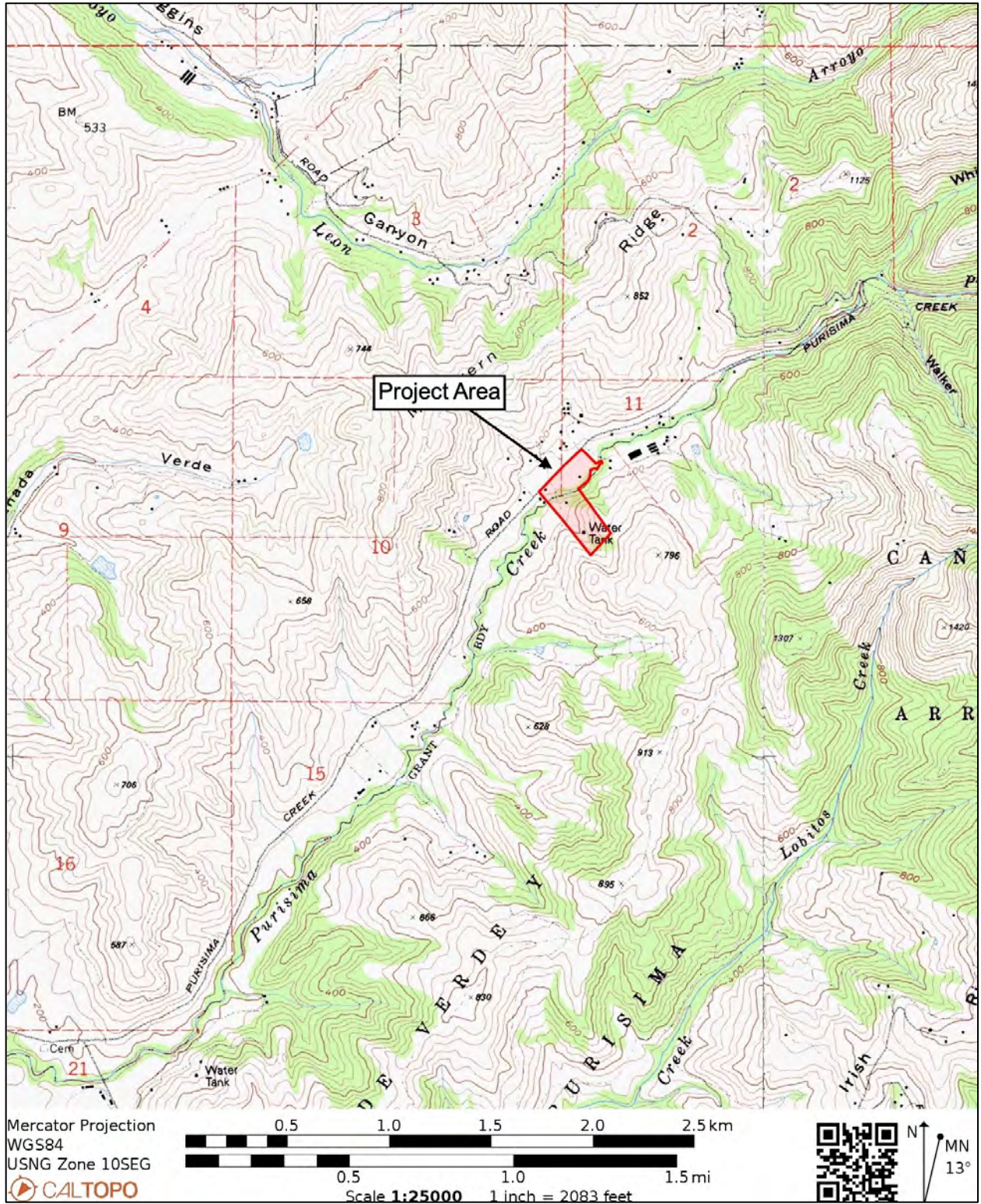


Figure 2: Project Vicinity

USGS La Honda 7.5' Quadrangle



Figure 3: Survey Area, Showing Proposed Improvements

PREVIOUS STUDIES AND ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

In May, 2020, a record search for previously recorded cultural resources in the proposed project area and within a 1/4-mile radius was conducted at the Northwest Information Center, California Historical Resources Information System (NWIC File #20-2282). No cultural resources were reported within the project area or within the 1/4-mile search radius, and the project area has not been previously studied. Please see Appendix 1 for full record search results.

Archival sources were consulted at the Stanford University Library, Earth Sciences and Map Library, UC Berkeley, and in A/HC's professional library. A/HC staff also reviewed the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historic Resources, California Historical Landmarks, and the California Inventory of Historical Resources to determine whether any previously recorded cultural resources exist within the project area. In the scope of that review, no additional resources were found. For a full list of sources consulted, see the attached bibliography.

BACKGROUND

Environment, Setting, and Geology

The setting for the new residence and outbuildings is 2450 Purisima Creek Road, Half Moon Bay, on the western slope of the northern Santa Cruz mountains, in the Midpeninsula region of the San Francisco Bay Area. The APE is located on the north side of Purisima Creek, west of the Purisima Creek Redwoods Open Space Preserve. The site is at approximately 350 AMSL, in a wide valley along Purisima Creek, downstream of the confluence of Whittimore Gulch and Walker Gulch. The creek empties into Half Moon Bay about 3 miles to the west.

Soil in the project area is eroded Dublin clay, a well-drained and moderately deep alluvial fan soil laid down in the Holocene. Deep colluvial deposits are present below the Dublin clay; outside the immediate floodplain of Purisima Creek the surrounding bedrock is the Purisima Formation, made up of sedimentary rock from the Pliocene and upper Miocene (USDA 2021; Barb et al. 1998).

Prehistory and Ethnography

Ethnography

Prior to 1770, the San Francisco Peninsula and the eastern and southern shores of San Francisco Bay were inhabited by people who spoke Costanoan (or Ohlone) languages, which despite significant dialectical differences (Levy 1978) were likely mutually intelligible (Milliken 1995:26). Costanoan/Ohlone, which is closely related to the Miwok languages, is a branch of the Yok-Utian subfamily of the Penutian languages, which are 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 Windmiller pattern of material culture into the Coast Ranges and San Francisco Bay area (Moratto 1984:553; Levy 1978:486).

Ohlone society was organized in independent tribelets of 200-400 people, living in several semi-permanent villages, that controlled fixed territories averaging 10 to 12 miles in diameter (Milliken

et al. 2007). Shoup and Milliken (1999:8) note that “tribelets 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 Costanoan tribelets appears to have been frequent (Milliken 1995:22-24).

The inhabitants of the San Francisco peninsula spoke the Ramaytush dialect of the Ohlone language. The project area was part of the territory of the Cotegen local tribe at Spanish contact. The Cotegen, who numbered around 65 in the pre-mission period, lived in and around the Purisima Creek watershed and nearby small creeks on the coast, with two main settlements called Ssalaima and Torose (Milliken *et al.* 2009:87, 293). Forty-two Cotegen moved to the Mission San Francisco outstation of San Pedro during the late 1780s and early 1790s (Milliken 1995:242).

Like most California peoples, grass seeds and acorns were a dietary staple of the Cotegen. They were supplemented with other plant foods such as berries, onions and other root vegetables, and herbs. For animal resources people looked to the ocean for fish, shellfish, and sea mammals; to riparian and estuarine habitats for waterfowl and fish; and to the plains and foothills for larger animals such as deer and elk.

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. 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-6000 years BP) settlement is known from the San Mateo coast, since early 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-SCI-178) in Morgan Hill have yielded radiocarbon dates of 10000-8500 years BP associated with flaked tools of local Franciscan chert (Jones *et al.* 2007:130).

The Early Period (or Windmill Pattern) (4000-2500 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, 2500-1300 BP), upper and lower sub-phases can be distinguished. The Lower Middle Period (2500-1700 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 (1700-1300 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 (1300-250 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).

History of the Project Area

Spanish Contact and Ethnohistory

The first Spanish land expedition to the San Francisco Bay Area, led by Gaspar de Portolà, passed west of the project area in October 1769, visiting two large villages of the Oljon tribe on the lower reaches of San Gregorio Creek, a few miles south of Cotegen territory. Six 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 to 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 labor (Shoup and Milliken 1999:17). 42 Cotegen people were baptized at the Mission San Francisco outstation of San Pedro (near Pacifica), most between 1786 and 1791 (Milliken 1995: 270). After the foundation of Mission Santa Cruz in 1797, the southern San Mateo mountains were a peripheral area, used for grazing herds of cows, sheep, and horses. Indian neophytes managed the herds from San Pedro and from another outstation near the present site of Pescadero town (ESA 2004:3-4).

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).

History of Purisima and the Project Area

A portion of the project property and the town of Purisima were part of Rancho Cañada Verde y Arroyo de la Purisima, which was originally granted to José María Alviso by Governor Alvarado in 1838. Alviso transferred the grant to his brother, José Antonio, who later received a United States patent for the land, which encompassed 8,906 acres between Purisima and Tunitas creeks (Hoover *et al.* 1990: 374). American settlers began arriving along the coast in the 1850s and 60s, turning the coastal ranchos into farm, pasture, and timber lands (Hynding 1982:137). During the 1850s, farmers and loggers began to settle along Purisima Creek, just south of the established town of San Benito (later Half Moon Bay) (Hynding 1982:140). A decade or so later, the town of Purisima was flourishing, boasting a salon, hotel, repair shops, school, store, livery stable, post office, and three local mills (Hoover *et al.* 1990: 374, Hynding 1982:140). Originally settled by Americans and German and Irish immigrants who were not able to acquire land around Half Moon Bay, the town's population was later augmented by Portuguese and Italian families (Hynding 1982:140). Eventually, the town was eclipsed by Half Moon Bay and disappeared in the early part of the 20th century; now only the town cemetery remains (Hoover *et al.* 1990: 374, Hynding 1982:140, Kneese 1927, USGS 1902 and 1940).

The project area is located on Purisima Creek, about 2¼ miles upstream from the former town of Purisima. Purisima Creek Road was built by the 1870s, at which time the project area was owned by Mrs. Bowman (Cloud 1877). Later it was owned by C.S. Kelly from at least the 1890s to the 1920s (Bromfield 1894 and 1910, Kneese 1927). USGS maps show buildings at the project area as early as 1902, but no building currently extant appears to be that old. More recently, the Glynn family lived at 2450 Purisima Creek Road in the 1990s, and Serafin Lopez from 2006-2020.

FIELD METHODS AND FINDINGS

Field Methods and Surveyor's Qualifications

Mr. Paul Hoornbeek of Archaeological/Historical Consultants surveyed the project area on May 10, 2021. The project area was examined for evidence of cultural occupation, including midden soil, shell, bone, modified lithic materials, fire-cracked rock; and historic debris and features. The survey area covered the whole of the APE where terrain allowed., using 5-meter pedestrian transects where possible. Mr. Hoornbeek meets the Secretary of the Interior's standards for archaeology and has over 20 years of experience in California archaeology.

Survey Results

Archaeological Survey

The site comprises a house and outbuildings, surrounded by horse pastures and bounded to the southeast by the creek in a 15-20' deep gulch. The house area is landscaped with non-native trees and flora, and is bounded by paved and cobbled paths. Little can be seen of the original ground surface in this area. The surrounding pastures, bounded by mature growths of eucalyptus and oaks, are planted in grass, and the lush growth obscures much of the soil surface. Soils here are loamy clay, very dark grayish brown, with few rocks and little gravel. The proposed affordable housing unit, downstream to the west from the main house site, is sited on a south-facing slope below an existing barn, which will not be removed. The slope is rocky and has sparse grasses; the

rocks are fractured mudstone, gray and friable. This secondary building site is planted in large succulents on the approach road, while the creek below is lush with willows and other riparian species.

The APE occupies heavily-modified terrain, with houses, outbuildings and extensive landscaping, as well as well-used pasture land. Little of the landscape remains unmodified, and most is overgrown with non-native vegetation. The surveyor walked the APE wherever vegetation allowed, and examined the soils where exposed. Soils in the pasture areas were highly organic and compacted or affected by bioturbation; the soil appeared to be deep, rich loamy clay alluvium, dark grayish-brown (Munsell 10YR 4/2). At the secondary house site, little soil development was visible on a heavily-grazed rocky slope, Munsell 10YR 6/4 dark yellowish brown.

No cultural resources were observed during this survey. See Figures 4-7 below for survey photos.



Figure 4: Site of Proposed Affordable Housing Unit



Figure 5: Existing House and Driveway



Figure 6: Overview of Study Area, looking Southeast from Purisima Creek Road



Figure 7: Looking West Along Access Drive to Purisima Creek Road

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Under CEQA, local agencies must consider whether projects will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, which is considered to be a significant effect on the environment (Public Resources Code [PRC] §21084.1). A “historical resource” is a resource determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR), or local registers by a lead agency (14 Code of California Regulations [CCR] §15064.5), while a “substantial adverse change” can include physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings” that impairs the significance of an historical resource in such a way as to impair its eligibility for Federal, State, or local registers.

Evaluation for the CRHR uses similar criteria to the Federal process, though evaluation should primarily consider the significance of the property in State and local contexts. The CRHR also uses four criteria, namely:

- 1) association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
- 2) association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
- 3) embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or
- 4) potential to yield, information important to prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition, historic landmark designations by cities and counties are also presumptively eligible for CRHR.

The project area is a mix of pasture, riparian woodland, and artificial landscaping. No important events associated with the property were identified during research (Criterion 1). Its previous owners do not appear to have been significant in the San Mateo coast community (Criterion 2). No built environment resources over 50 years of age are within the project footprint (Criterion 3). No archaeological resources appear to be present in the study areas (Criterion 4).

Given these facts, the proposed project does not appear to have the potential to affect historical resources as defined at 14 CCR §15064.5.

Nonetheless, creek-side locations in the San Francisco Bay region have moderate sensitivity for buried archaeological resources due to their proximity to fresh water, and it is possible that previously unknown archaeological materials may be encountered during construction. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, work should stop in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

B. F. Alley, Publishers

1883 History of San Mateo County, California. San Francisco: B.F. Alley

Barb, E.E., R.W. Graymer, and D.L. Jones

1998 *Geology of the onshore part of San Mateo County, California: A digital database*. USGS Open-File Report 98-137. Washington, D.C.: US Geological Survey.

Bromfield, Davenport

1894 *Official Map of San Mateo County, California, Compiled and Drawn by Davenport Bromfield, County Surveyor*. Available at : <https://www.loc.gov/item/2012592107/> Accessed 5/20/21

1910 *Official Map of San Mateo County, California, Compiled from the County Record*. Available at <https://searchworks.stanford.edu/view/7773227> Accessed 5/20/21

Cloud, J. J.

1877 *Official map of the county of San Mateo, California: showing the new boundary line and delineating the lines of cities, towns, private claims, ranchos, water works and rail roads*. San Francisco: Britton and Rey. Available at <https://searchworks.stanford.edu/view/2983494> Accessed 5/20/21.

ESA (Environmental Science Associates)

2004 *Pescadero-Butano Watershed Assessment*. Prepared for Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Foundation. Available at: <http://www.sanmateorcd.org/pesc-butanoassess.pdf>, accessed November 2, 2018.

Golla, Victor

2007 "Linguistic Prehistory", in Terry L. Jones, and Kathryn A. Klar, eds., *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, pp. 71–82. New York: Altamira Press.

Hoover, Mildred Brooke, Hero Eugene Rensch, Ethel Grace Rensch, and William N. Abeloe.

1990 *Historic Spots in California*. 4th edition. Palo Alto: Stanford University Press.

Hylkema, Mark

2002 Tidal Marsh, Oak Woodlands, and Cultural Florescence in the Southern San Francisco Bay Region. In Jon M. Erlandson and Terry L. Jones, eds. *Catalysts to Complexity: Late Holocene Societies of the California Coast*. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Volume 6. Los Angeles: Cotsen Institute of Archaeology.

Hynding, Alan

1982 *From Frontier to Suburb: the Story of the San Mateo Peninsula*. Belmont, CA: Star Publishing Co.

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

2007 "The Central Coast: a Midlatitude Milieu." In Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, eds., *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*. New York: AltaMira Press, pp. 125-146.

Kneese, George A.

1927 *Official Map of San Mateo County, California, Compiled from Official Records and Surveys by George A. Kneese, County Surveyor*. Available at <https://maps.princeton.edu/catalog/stanford-rp384hx9834>.

Levy, Richard

1978 "Costanoan." In William C. Sturtevant, and Robert F. Heizer, eds., *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 8 (California). Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.

Milliken, Randall T

1995 *A Time of Little Choice: the Disintegration of Tribal Culture in the San Francisco Bay Area, 1769-1810*.
Novato, CA: Ballena Press.

Milliken, Randall, Richard T. Fitzgerald, Mark G. Hylkema, Randy Groza, Tom Origer, David G. Bieling, Alan Leventhal, Randy S. Wiberg, Andrew Gottsfield, Donna Gillete, Viviana Bellifemine, Eric Strother, Robert Cartier, and David A. Fredrickson

2007 "Punctuated culture change in the San Francisco Bay Area," in Terry L. Jones, and Kathryn A. Klar, eds., *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*. New York: Altamira Press, pp. 99-124.

Milliken, Randall, Laurence H. Shoup, and Beverly R. Ortiz

2009 *Ohlone/Costanoan Indians of the San Francisco Peninsula and their Neighbors, Yesterday and Today*. Prepared by Archaeological/Historical Consultants, Oakland, CA, for the National Park Service Golden Gate Recreation Area, San Francisco, CA.

Moratto, Michael

1984 *California Archaeology*. New York: Academic Press.

Neuman, J.V.

1909 *Official Map of San Mateo County, CA*. On file, Earth Sciences and Map Library, University of California, Berkeley.

Shoup, Laurence H. and Randall T. Milliken

1999 *Inigo of Rancho Posolmi: The Life and Times of a Mission Indian*. Novato, CA: Ballena Press.

USGS (United States Geological Survey)

1902 Santa Cruz 30' Quadrangle (1:125000)

1940 Half Moon Bay 15' Quadrangle (1:62500)

1955 La Honda 7.5' Quadrangle (1:24000)

1968 La Honda 7.5' Quadrangle (1:24000)

1978 La Honda 7.5' Quadrangle (1:24000)

Appendix A: Northwest Information Center Record Search

CALIFORNIA
HISTORICAL
RESOURCES
INFORMATION
SYSTEM



ALAMEDA
COLUSA
CONTRA COSTA
DEL NORTE

HUMBOLDT
LAKE
MAREN
MENDOCINO
MONTEREY
NAPA
SAN BENITO

SAN FRANCISCO
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLATA
SANTA CRUZ
SOLANO
SONOMA
YOLO

Northwest Information Center
Sonoma State University
150 Professional Center Drive, Suite E
Rohnert Park, California 94928-3609
Tel: 707.588.8455
nwic@sonoma.edu
<http://www.sonoma.edu/nwic>

5/26/2021

NWIC File No.: 20-2282

Daniel Shoup
Archaeological/Historical Consultants
609 Aileen St.
Oakland, CA 94609

Re: 21-11 2450 Purisima Creek Road

The Northwest Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Half Moon Bay 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:	None listed
Reports within project area:	S-3082
Reports within radius:	Not Requested

- Resource Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Digital Database Records:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (list):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Database Printout (details):** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Digital Database Records:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Resource Record Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Report Copies:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- OHP 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
- Historical Maps:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- Local Inventories:** enclosed not requested nothing listed
- GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:** 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

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		