Appendix G

Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation

City of San Luis Obispo

San Luis Ranch Project

Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation

U.S.G.S. *San Luis Obispo, CA* quadrangle

Prepared for:
City of San Luis Obispo
990 Palm Street
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Prepared by:
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
1530 Monterey Street, Suite D
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Authors:
Ashlee M. Bailey, M.A., RPA
Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, M.H.P, Shannon Carmack, B.A.,
and Christopher Duran, M.A., RPA

November 2016

Keywords: San Luis Obispo, CA quadrangle; San Luis Obispo County; intensive pedestrian survey; positive; prehistoric resources; historic resources impacted

Bailey, A., S. Zamudio-Gurrola, S. Carmack, and C. Duran
2016 *Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation for the San Luis Ranch Project, San Luis Obispo County, California*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 14-01011. Report to be filed at the Central Coast Information Center, University of California, Santa Barbara.

San Luis Ranch Project

Table of Contents

Page

Figures

Tables

Photographs

Appendices

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of San Luis Obispo to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the San Luis Ranch Project (project). The project site is approximately 131-acres of land on in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, surrounded by the corporate boundary of San Luis Obispo. This study has been prepared to provide the required analysis for the project in conformance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This cultural resources study includes background environmental and cultural context of the project site, Native American scoping, background research, an intensive pedestrian survey of the project site, archaeological testing, evaluation of archaeological and built environment resources, and preparation of this report. All work was prepared in accordance with the CEQA, Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the Guidelines; and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the Statutes of CEQA (Governor's Office of Planning and Research 1998); and in accordance with regulations set forth in the city's Historic Preservation Ordinance.

The Native American Heritage Commission conducted a Sacred Lands File search with negative results on January 27, 2016. Rincon conducted Native American scoping, which did not identify any identify any specific resources important to the consulted groups within the project site. However, several contacts noted that the area is sensitive. The review of cultural resource records at the California Historical Resources Information System Central Coast Information Center identified one previously recorded cultural resource within the project site: the Dalidio Ranch/San Luis Ranch complex (P-40-041000), a complex of historic buildings.

Rincon identified and recorded three archaeological resources during the pedestrian survey: two prehistoric isolated artifacts (P-40-038327 and P-40-038328) and one prehistoric archaeological site (CA-SLO-2825). Archaeological site CA-SLO-2825 comprises a prehistoric surface artifact scatter with a shallow subsurface component and is located in the western portion of the project site near the modern alignment of Prefumo Creek. The discovery of this site prompted a Phase II archaeological investigation to determine the site boundaries and to assess if this CA-SLO-2825 is eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Site CA-SLO-2825 is recommended ineligible for listing in the CRHR and NRHP and thus requires no further management consideration under CEQA. Due to the assemblage's lack of association with specific people or discrete events and because the recovered artifacts have little potential to contribute to future research, Rincon recommends no further work for the recovered items, and we do not recommend permanent curation. In lieu of curation, Rincon recommends donation of collected artifacts to a local Native American Tribe.

Rincon recommends implementation of the following measures to reduce potential impacts to unanticipated archaeological resources: retain a qualified archaeologist to carry out all mitigation measures related to archaeological and historical resources; stop work within immediate vicinity of the find if unanticipated cultural deposits or human remains are discovered; and comply with existing regulations.

The resource record for one previously recorded built environment resource complex, the Dalidio Ranch, was updated and the ranch reevaluated as part of the project. The ranch

complex includes three single-family residences, a garage/shed, a smaller shed, a barn, a large equipment storage building, a warehouse, and the former spectator's barn (viewing stand) which was converted to farm use. The Dalidio Ranch appears eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources as a property, under Criteria 1 and 3. It also appears eligible for designation as a City of San Luis Obispo landmark property (B.2 and B.3). Residence No. 1 and the main barn also appear individually eligible for listing in the CRHR and as City of San Luis Obispo landmark properties for their construction and design (Criteria 3 and A.1).

The project would result in the relocation and adaptive reuse of two of the buildings contributing to the historic district (the main residence and former spectators' barn/ viewing stand), and the demolition or off-site relocation of the remainder of the contributing buildings and structures that comprise the Dalidio Ranch complex. Therefore, the proposed project would result in a substantial adverse change to a historical resource. Although not capable of reducing impacts to below the level of significance, three mitigation measures were identified that would reduce project impacts related to the demolition to the maximum extent practicable:

1) A relocation plan should be developed and implemented for the main Craftsman residence (residence No.1) and former spectators' barn/viewing stand. The comprehensive relocation plan should include a structural/architectural condition and feasibility assessment to provide the necessary existing conditions data required to substantiate the relocation. If relocation is found feasible, the plan should identify a suitable relocation site that is compatible with the existing setting of the property; such as the proposed project's agricultural center. The plan must also include detailed measures that demonstrate that the buildings will retain their historic significance following their relocation. Completion of this mitigation measure shall be monitored and enforced by the City of San Luis Obispo.

2) Prior to issuance of demolition permits, the lead agency shall ensure that documentation of the buildings and structures proposed for relocation and/or demolition is completed that follows the general guidelines of Historic American Building Survey (HABS) Level II documentation. The documentation shall include large-format photographic recordation, detailed historic narrative report, and compilation of historic research. The documentation shall be completed by a qualified architectural historian or historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for History and/or Architectural History (NPS 1983).

3) Impacts related to the loss of the Dalidio Ranch complex shall be reduced through the development of a retrospective interpretive display detailing the history of the project site, its significance, and its important details and features. The information can be incorporated into a publicly-accessed building on the project site or a publicly-accessed outdoor location. The display shall include images and details from the HABS documentation and any collected research pertaining to the historic property.

Implementation of these three historical mitigation measures would reduce significant direct and cumulative impacts to the historical resource planned for demolition to the maximum extent feasible. Nevertheless, the relocation, demolition and removal of the buildings and structures comprising the Dalidio Ranch complex would eliminate the historic district and would remain a significant adverse impact.

This page intentionally left blank.

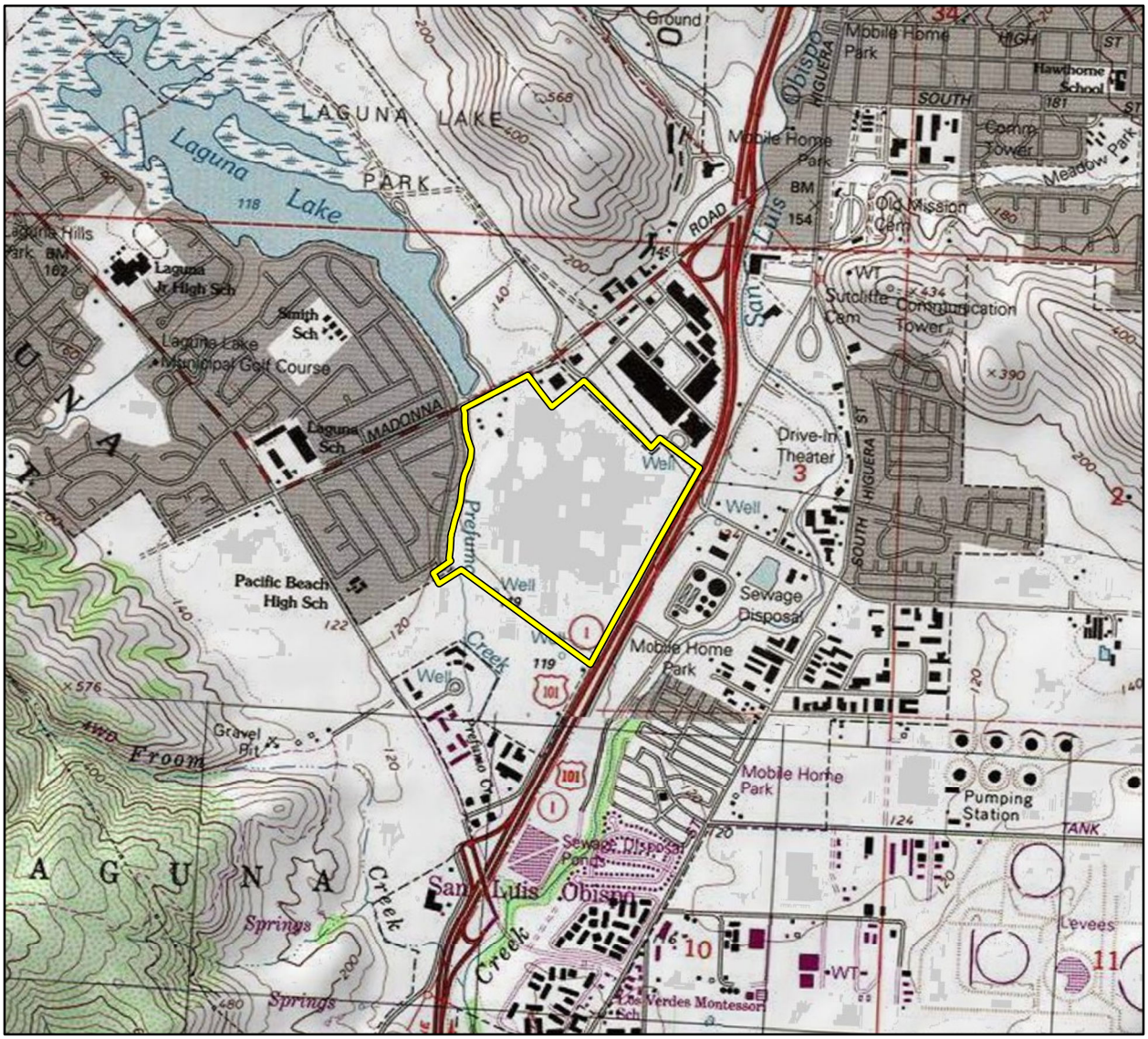
1.0 INTRODUCTION

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of San Luis Obispo to conduct a cultural resources study in support of the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the San Luis Ranch Project (project). The project consists of a Specific Plan, General Plan Amendment, and development plan for the 131-acre project site, including annexation of the site into the City of San Luis Obispo. The project includes a mixture of residential, commercial, office, and hotel uses, with a portion of the site preserved for agriculture and open space uses.

The project requires an environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and has thus been prepared in accordance with CEQA statutes and guidelines. The City of San Luis Obispo is the lead agency for CEQA review of the project. This cultural resources study includes an overview of the regulatory setting for the project, background environmental and cultural context of the project site, Native American scoping, background research, a description of the methods employed in this study, the results of the intensive pedestrian survey of the project site, a summary of Phase II archaeological testing and evaluation, a built environment evaluation, and preparation of this report.

1.1 PROJECT SITE

The site is located in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, completely surrounded by the corporate boundary of San Luis Obispo; it is also within the city's Sphere of Influence. The project site is generally bounded by residential uses and Madonna Road to the west, commercial uses and Dalidio Drive to the north, United States Highway 101 (U.S. 101) to the east and the San Luis Obispo City Farm to the south (Figures 1 and 2). Prefumo Creek is located south of the site. The site is identified by assessor's parcel number (APN) 067-121-022. The project proposes to provide or pay fair share fees for such public improvements as a widening of Madonna Road along project frontage, additions to Dalidio Drive/Prado Road, an extension of Froom Ranch Way across Prefumo Creek in the southwest corner of the site, and to contribute in fair share towards an overpass or interchange connection for Prado Road. The proposed extension of Froom Ranch Way was included as part of the current investigation.



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, ESRI and its licensors © 2016. El Cajon Quadrangle. T15S R01W S22. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

N

Project Site

0 1,000 2,000
Feet

1:24,000

Project Location Map

Figure 1

Imagery provided by Google and its licensors, 2016.

Project Site Map

Figure 2

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The San Luis Ranch Project (project) consists of a Specific Plan, General Plan Amendment, and development plan for the 131-acre project site, including annexation of the site into the City of San Luis Obispo. The project is intended to be consistent with the development parameters described in the City's Land Use and Circulation Element (adopted in December of 2014). The project includes a mixture of residential, commercial, office, and hotel uses, with a portion of the site preserved for agriculture and open space uses. The Dalidio Ranch complex, which includes a farm house and outbuildings, is located in the western portion of the property adjacent to Madonna Road. Project development would result in the adaptive reuse and relocation of the existing main residence and the former spectators' barn/viewing stand to new locations on the site within the Agricultural Heritage Center, and the demolition or off-site relocation of the remaining buildings and structures. Salvageable materials from the main barn are proposed to be reused to the greatest extent possible in the construction of a new barn in the project's Agricultural Heritage Center. The main residence and former spectators' barn/viewing stand are proposed to be restored and adaptively reused following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

The project includes a mix of 580 low-medium, medium, and high-density residences that would be located primarily on the northwestern and central portion of the project site. Housing would range from detached single-family units to attached multi-family dwellings. The neighborhoods would be connected with a local street and trail system, and would contain recreational areas.

The project includes 150,000 square feet of commercial development, 100,000 square feet of office development, and a 200 room hotel. The commercial and hotel components are proposed on the area of land fronting the extended Prado Road/Dalidio Drive and Froom Ranch Way. Commercial uses proposed for the project may include retail anchors, neighborhood retail, restaurants, offices, and a hotel.

The project would preserve approximately 52.7 acres of the site in agriculture adjacent to the San Luis Obispo City Farm. The project would also preserve approximately 7.6 acres of the site in open space. Collectively, this would comprise 46.6 percent of the net site acreage (when major roadways and right of way for the future Prado Road interchange are discounted). As part of the proposed agricultural uses, the project also includes an Agricultural Heritage Facilities & Learning Center, which would be intended as an educational center for local residents and an agricultural tourism destination. The farmland adjacent to U.S. 101 would be preserved in perpetuity for its agricultural and view shed value.

The Specific Plan includes a transit center that would provide direct transit access between the project site and downtown San Luis Obispo. The location of the proposed transit center would be coordinated with SLO Transit and the Regional Transit Authority upon submittal of individual project plans.

The project site is relatively level, with a gentle slope to the south and southwest. The medium and high density residential areas would be graded using standard methods. Through the placement of fill, the proposed single-family and commercial areas would be graded such that,

at a minimum, all structures would be removed from the flood plain. Grading in the Agricultural Heritage Facilities & Learning Center area would include the placement of fill to protect the proposed structures from flooding. Grading of agricultural areas would include the preservation of high quality topsoil through stockpiling and redistribution in order to enhance agricultural viability.

The project would be constructed in six phases. Phases 1, 2, and 3 would consist of residential buildout and construction are planned to begin in 2017 and be completed in 2020. Phases 4 and 5 would consist of office and hotel buildout. Construction is expected to begin in 2017 and be completed in 2023. Phase 6 would consist of commercial buildout and is planned to begin in 2018 and be completed in 2023.

1.3 PERSONNEL

Cultural Resources Principal Investigator Christopher Duran, M.A., RPA, managed this cultural resources study and served as the archaeological principal investigator for the study. Mr. Duran meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology (NPS 1983). Rincon Senior Architectural Historian Shannon Carmack served as the architectural historian principal investigator for this study. Ms. Carmack meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for history and architectural history (NPS 1983). Rincon Archaeologist Ashlee Bailey, M.A. served as the primary author of this report, assisted with Native American consultation, conducted the pedestrian survey, led archaeological testing, and catalogued and evaluated the artifacts recovered from the testing phase. Rincon Architectural Historian Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, M.H.P., conducted the architectural history survey for the project and prepared the historic resources analysis. Rincon Cultural Resources Program GIS Analysts Allysen Valencia and Jon Montgomery prepared the figures in this report. Rincon Principal Joe Power, M.A., AICP CEP, reviewed this report for quality control.

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

This section discusses the laws, ordinances, and codes governing cultural resources, which must be adhered to before and during implementation of the proposed project. The project is subject to state and local laws, ordinances, and codes, including CEQA, the Historic Preservation Ordinance of the City of San Luis Obispo, and the San Luis Obispo Municipal Code. The project does not have a federal nexus and, therefore, compliance with reference to the NHPA and other federal laws is provided here for informational purposes only.

2.1 FEDERAL

Projects that involve federal funding or permitting (i.e., have a federal nexus) must comply with the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended (16 United States Code [U.S.C.] 470f). Cultural resources are considered during federal undertakings chiefly under Section 106 of the NHPA through one of its implementing regulations, 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), as well as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to Native Americans are considered under Section 101(d)(6)(A) of the NHPA. Other relevant federal laws include the Archaeological Data Preservation Act of 1974, American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1989.

2.1.1 National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) was established by the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 as "an authoritative guide to be used by Federal, State, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation's cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment" (CFR 36 CFR 60.2). The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property is eligible for the NRHP if it is significant under one or more of the following criteria:

Criterion A: It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

Criterion B: It is associated with the lives of persons who are significant in our past;

Criterion C: It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; and/or

Criterion D: It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

2.2 STATE

A public agency must comply with CEQA when it undertakes an activity defined by CEQA as a "project." A project is an activity that, when undertaken by a public agency or private party, must receive discretionary approval. The project requires discretionary local and county permits, obtained from public agencies. Therefore, the undertaking is considered a project and is subject to CEQA.

2.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1). A *historical resource* is a resource listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); a resource included in a local register of historical resources; or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]).

A resource shall be considered historically significant if it:

1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition, if a project can be demonstrated to cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC, Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

PRC, Section 21083.2(g) defines a *unique archaeological resource* as an artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

50 Year Threshold for the CRHR

According to CEQA, all buildings constructed over 50 years ago and that possess architectural or historical significance may be considered potential historic resources. Most resources must meet the 50-year threshold for historic significance; however, resources less than 50 years in age

may be eligible for listing on the CRHR if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand their historical importance.

2.3 CITY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO

The project is also subject to local measures, including the Historic Preservation Ordinance of the City of San Luis Obispo and the San Luis Obispo Municipal Code. These regulations are discussed below.

2.3.1 Historic Preservation Ordinance

In 2010, the City of San Luis Obispo passed a Historic Preservation Ordinance to identify and protect important historic resources within the city (City of San Luis Obispo 2010). When determining if a property should be designated as a listed Historic or Cultural Resource, the Cultural Heritage Commission and City Council are to consider this ordinance and SHPO standards. To be eligible for designation, the resource shall exhibit a high level of historic integrity, be at least 50 years old (less than 50 if it can be demonstrated that enough time has passed to understand its historical importance) and satisfy at least one of the following criteria:

A. Architectural Criteria: Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.

(1) Style: Describes the form of a building, such as size, structural shape and details within that form (e.g. arrangement of windows and doors, ornamentation, etc.). Building style will be evaluated as a measure of:

a. The relative purity of a traditional style;
b. Rarity of existence at any time in the locale; and/or current rarity although the structure reflects a once popular style;
c. Traditional, vernacular and/or eclectic influences that represent a particular social milieu and period of the community; and/or the uniqueness of hybrid styles and how these styles are put together.

(2) Design: Describes the architectural concept of a structure and the quality of artistic merit and craftsmanship of the individual parts. Reflects how well a particular style or combination of styles are expressed through compatibility and detailing of elements. Also, suggests degree to which the designer (e.g., carpenter-builder) accurately interpreted and conveyed the style(s). Building design will be evaluated as a measure of:

a. Notable attractiveness with aesthetic appeal because of its artistic merit, details and craftsmanship (even if not necessarily unique);
b. An expression of interesting details and eclecticism among carpenter-builders, although the craftsmanship and artistic quality may not be superior.

(3) Architect: Describes the professional (an individual or firm) directly responsible for the building design and plans of the structure. The architect will be evaluated as a reference to:

a. A notable architect (e.g., Wright, Morgan), including architects who made significant contributions to the state or region, or an architect whose work influenced development of the city, state or nation.
b. An architect who, in terms of craftsmanship, made significant contributions to San Luis Obispo (e.g., Abrahams who, according to local sources, designed the house at 810 Osos - Frank Avila's father's home - built between 1927 – 30).

B. Historic Criteria:
(1) History – Person: Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history. Historic person will be evaluated as a measure of the degree to which a person or group was:
a. Significant to the community as a public leader (e.g., mayor, congress member, etc.) or for his or her fame and outstanding recognition - locally, regionally, or nationally.
b. Significant to the community as a public servant or person who made early, unique, or outstanding contributions to the community, important local affairs or institutions (e.g., council members, educators, medical professionals, clergymen, railroad officials).

(2) History – Event: Associated 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. Historic event will be evaluated as a measure of:
a. A landmark, famous, or first-of-its-kind event for the city - regardless of whether the impact of the event spread beyond the city.
b. A relatively unique, important or interesting contribution to the city (e.g., the Ah Louis Store as the center for Chinese-American cultural activities in early San Luis Obispo history).

(3) History-Context: Associated with and also a prime illustration of predominant patterns of political, social, economic, cultural, medical, educational, governmental, military, industrial, or religious history. Historic context will be evaluated as a measure of the degree to which it reflects:
a. Early, first, or major patterns of local history, regardless of whether the historic effects go beyond the city level, that are intimately connected with the building (e.g., County Museum).
b. Secondary patterns of local history, but closely associated with the building (e.g., Park Hotel).

C. Integrity: Authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance. Integrity will be evaluated by a measure of:
(1) Whether or not a structure occupies its original site and/or whether or not the original foundation has been changed, if known.

(2) The degree to which the structure has maintained enough of its historic character or appearance to be recognizable as an historic resource and to convey the reason(s) for its significance.

(3) The degree to which the resource has retained its design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

2.3.2 Municipal Code

In addition to the City of San Luis Obispo's requirements to designate a Historic or Cultural Resource, the city's municipal code contains specific requirements for the demolition and relocation of structures listed in the inventory of historic resources. These requirements are stated in Municipal Code sections 14.01.100 and 14.01.110. Although the project site is not currently listed by the city as a historic resource, the project applicant seeks annexation by the city; thus, the project would be subject to these requirements in the future.

The City of San Luis Obispo municipal code states that the Cultural Heritage Committee (CHC) shall review and make recommendations to the City Council regarding demolition applications for structures listed in the inventory of historic resources. An application for demolition of a listed historic resource shall be approved only if the proposed demolition is found consistent with the general plan and 1) the historic resource is a hazard to public health of safety, and repair or stabilization is not structurally feasible; or 2) denial of the application will constitute an economic hardship as described in section 14.01.100(J)(1-3) of the municipal code. Additional procedures regarding the timing of the demolition, documentation and acknowledgment of the historic resource are also delineated.

Likewise, the relocation of a structure listed on the inventory of historic resources is subject to review by the CHC and Architectural Review Commission (ARC). Relocation shall be permitted only when relocation is consistent with the goals and policies of the general plan, any applicable area or specific plans, and the Historic Preservation Program Guidelines, as well as additional criteria defined in Municipal Code Section 14.01.110(B)(1-6). The timing, plan, procedures and documentation are also delineated.

3.0 SETTING

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is located in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, completely surrounded by the corporate boundary of San Luis Obispo at an approximate elevation of 36-42 meters (118-138 feet) above mean sea level. The project site is within San Luis Valley northeast of the Irish Hills and southwest of the southern extent of the Santa Lucia Mountain Range. The project site is currently used for agricultural purposes, primarily as cultivated row crops and has been farmed for approximately 100 years (Martin 2015; Bertrando 1999a). Dry and partially irrigated field crops, including garbanzo beans, dry beans, cabbage and lettuce, have been produced on the property. A single broad swale bisects the western portion of the property. This system drains toward Prefumo Creek at the project site's southern edge. Prefumo Creek is lined with multiple rows of mature blue gum Eucalyptus trees and other vegetation, including arroyo willow, red willow, sycamore, and cottonwood trees; mulefat, poison oak, and toyon; and wild oats, foxtail chess, and fescue.

3.2 PREHISTORY

The project site lies in what is generally described as the Central Coast archaeological region, one of eight organizational divisions of the state (Jones and Klar 2007, Moratto 1984:Fig. 1). The Central Coast archaeological region extends from Monterey Bay to Morro Bay, and includes the County of San Luis Obispo. Following Jones and Klar (2007:137), the prehistoric cultural chronology for the Central Coast can be generally divided into six periods: Paleo-Indian (ca. 10,000–6,000 B.C.), Milling Stone (6,000-3,000 B.C.), Early and Early-Middle Transition (3,000-600 B.C.), Middle (600 B.C.- A.D. 1000), Middle-Late Transition (A.D. 1000-A.D. 1250), and Late (A.D. 1250-historic contact [ca. A.D. 1769]).

Several chronological sequences have been devised to understand cultural changes along the Central Coast from the Millingstone Period to contact. Jones (1993) and Jones and Waugh (1995) presented a Central Coast sequence that integrated data from archaeological studies conducted since the 1980s. Three periods, including the Early, Middle, and Late periods, are presented in their prehistoric sequence subsequent to the Millingstone Period. More recently, Jones and Ferneau (2002:213) updated the sequence following the Millingstone Period as follows: Early, Early-Middle Transition, Middle, Middle-Late Transition, and Late periods. The archaeology of the Central Coast subsequent to the Millingstone Period is distinct from that of the Bay Area and Central Valley. The region has more in common with the Santa Barbara Channel area during the Middle and Middle-Late Transition periods, but few similarities during the Late period (Jones & Ferneau 2002:213).

3.2.1 Paleo-Indian Period (ca. 10,000 – 6000 B.C.)

When Wallace (1955, 1978) developed the Early Man horizon in the 1950s (referred to herein as the Paleo-Indian Period), little evidence of human presence was known for the southern California coast prior to 6000 B.C. Archaeological work in the intervening years has identified a number of older sites, including coastal and Channel Islands sites (e.g., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Moratto 1984).

The earliest accepted dates for human occupation along the Central Coast were recovered from archaeological sites on two of the Northern Channel Islands, located off the southern coast of Santa Barbara County. On San Miguel Island, archaeological evidence from the Daisy Cave site establishes the presence of people in this area approximately 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1991:105). On Santa Rosa Island, human remains have been dated from the Arlington Springs site to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002). In San Luis Obispo County, archaeological sites CA-SLO-1764 (Lebow et al. 2001), Cross Creek (CA-SLO-1797; Fitzgerald 2000), and CA-SLO-832 (Jones et al. 2001) yielded radiocarbon dates from approximately 9,000 years ago (Jones and Ferneau 2002).

Recent data from Paleo-Indian sites in southern California indicate that the economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas (e.g., Jones and Ferneau 2002). Although few Clovis-like or Folsom-like fluted projectile points have been found in southern California (e.g., Erlandson et al. 1987), the emphasis on hunting may have been greater during the Paleo-Indian period than during later periods. A fluted projectile point fragment was recovered from site CA-SBA-1951 on the Santa Barbara Channel coastal plain (Erlandson 1994:44; Erlandson et al. 1987). Another fluted projectile point was reportedly found on the surface in Nipomo, San Luis Obispo County (Mills et al. 2005; Jones and Klar 2007).

Large side-notched projectile points of the Central Coast Stemmed series in this area date to as early as 8,000 years ago (Justice 2002). Points of this type have been recovered along the Central Coast from sites such as Diablo Canyon (CA-SLO-2; Greenwood 1972), Cross Creek (CA-SLO-1797; Fitzgerald 2000), Little Pico Creek (CA-SLO-175; Jones and Waugh 1995), and the Honda Beach site (CA-SBA-530; Glassow 1997), among others. The Metcalf site (CA-SCL-178; Hildebrandt 1983), in southern Santa Clara Valley, yielded two large side-notched projectile points associated with charcoal dates ranging from 9,960 – 8,500 years ago.

3.2.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000 – 3000 B.C.)

The Milling Stone Horizon, as described by Wallace (1955, 1978), is characterized by an ecological adaptation to collecting plant resources, such as seeds and nuts, suggested by the appearance and abundance of well-made milling (ground stone) implements. The dominance of milling implements is generally associated with the horizontal motion of grinding small seeds and nuts and lends to the name Milling Stone Horizon.

Rogers (1929) originally identified the Milling Stone Horizon along the Santa Barbara Channel in 1929. Excavations at the Tank Site (CA-LAN-1) in Topanga Canyon from 1947 to 1948 (Treganza and Bierman 1958) confirmed the presence of a significant number of milling implements that correspond with the Milling Stone Horizon identified by Rogers in 1929. Wallace (1955, 1978) further defined the Horizon, which was recognized on the Central Coast by Greenwood (1972). The Cross Creek site (CA-SLO-1797) is a Milling Stone occupation site in San Luis Obispo County that returned radiocarbon dates ranging between 9,500 – 4,700 years ago. This site represents one of the oldest expressions of the pattern (Jones et al. 2007; Fitzgerald 2000:58).

Wallace (1955, 1978) and Warren (1968) identify ground stone implements including milling stones (e.g., metates, milling slabs, or mortars) and hand stones (e.g., manos, mullers, or

pestles). Milling stones occur in high frequencies for the first time in the archaeological record of the Central Coast region, and become even more prevalent near the end of the Milling Stone Horizon. Flaked stone assemblages, which include crude core and cobble-core tools, flake tools, large side-notched projectile points, and pitted stones (Jones et al. 2007), and shell middens in coastal sites suggest that people during this period practiced a mixed food procurement strategy. Faunal remains identified at Milling Stone sites point to broad-spectrum hunting and gathering of shellfish, fish, birds, and mammals, though large faunal assemblages are uncommon. This mixed food procurement strategy demonstrates adaptation to regional and local environments.

Along the Central Coast, Milling Stone Horizon sites are most common on terraces and knolls, typically set back from the current coastline (Erlandson 1994:46). However, 42 sites have been identified in various settings, including rocky coasts, estuaries, and nearshore interior valleys (Jones and Klar 2007). The larger sites usually contain extensive midden deposits, possible subterranean house pits, and cemeteries. Most of these sites probably reflect intermittent use over many years of local cultural habitation and resource exploitation.

3.2.3 Early Period and Early-Middle Transition Period (3000 B.C. – 600 B.C.)

Although Jones and Ferneau (2002:213) have distinguished an Early-Middle Transition period, it is not well defined and is difficult to observe. Thus, the transition phase is included in the following discussion of the sites and characteristics recognized for the Early Period in the Central Coast region.

A high frequency of shoreline midden deposits has been identified in the Central Coast region dating to the Early Period. This suggests that population numbers increased from the Milling Stone Horizon to the Early Period along the Central Coast (Jones 1995; Jones and Waugh 1995, 1997). Archaeological sites dating to the Early Period include CA-SLO-165 in Estero Bay, and CA-MNT-73, CA-MNT-108, and CA-MNT-1228 in Monterey Bay.

The material culture recovered from Early Period sites within the Central Coast region provides evidence for continued exploitation of inland plant and coastal marine resources. Artifacts include milling slabs and handstones, as well as mortars and pestles, which were used for processing a variety of plant resources. Bipointed bone gorge hooks were used for fishing. Assemblages also include a suite of *Olivella* beads, bone tools, and pendants made from talc schist. Square abalone shell (*Haliotis* spp.) beads have been found in Monterey Bay (Jones and Waugh 1997:122).

Shell beads and obsidian are hallmarks of the trade and exchange networks of the central and southern California coasts. The archaeological record indicates that there was a substantial increase in the abundance of obsidian at Early Period sites in the Monterey Bay and San Luis Obispo areas (Jones and Waugh 1997:124–126). Obsidian trade continued to increase during the following Middle period. Flaked stone artifact assemblages from Early Period sites include Central Coast Stemmed Series and side-notched projectile points. Square-stemmed and side-notched points were recovered from deposits at Willow Creek (CA-MNT-282) in Big Sur and Little Pico II (CA-SLO-175) on the San Luis Obispo coast (Jones and Ferneau 2002). This projectile point style trend, first identified by David Banks Rogers in 1929, was confirmed by Greenwood (1972) at Diablo Canyon. The projectile point trend has become apparent at

numerous sites throughout the Central Coast. In many cases, manifestations of this trend are associated with the establishment of new settlements (Jones et al. 2007).

3.2.4 Middle Period (600 B.C. – A.D. 1000)

A pronounced trend toward greater adaptation to regional or local resources occurred during the Middle period. The remains of fish, land mammals, and sea mammals are increasingly abundant and diverse in archaeological deposits along the coast. Flaked stone tools used for hunting and processing—such as large side-notched, stemmed, lanceolate or leaf-shaped projectile points, large knives, edge modified flakes, and drill-like implements—occurred in archaeological deposits in higher frequencies and are more morphologically diversified during the Middle Period. Bone tools, including awls, are more numerous than in the preceding period, and the use of asphaltum adhesive became common. Shell fishhooks also became part of the toolkit during this period.

Complex maritime technology, such as circular fish hooks, compound bone fish hooks, and the tule reed or balsa raft, also proliferated during this period. Notable technological introductions include circular shell fishhooks that date from between 1000 and 500 B.C. (Jones and Klar 2005:466). Compound bone fishhooks appear in deposits dating between A.D. 300 and 900 (Arnold 1995; Jones and Klar 2005:466; Kennett 1998:357; King 1990:87–88). Populations continued to follow a seasonal settlement pattern until the end of the Middle Period. Large, permanently occupied settlements, particularly in coastal areas, appear to have been the norm by the end of the Middle Period (Kennett 1998).

3.2.5 Middle-Late Transition Period (A.D. 1000 - 1250)

The Middle-Late Transition period is marked by relative instability and change, with major changes in diet, settlement patterns, and interregional exchange. The relatively ubiquitous Middle period shell midden sites found along the Central Coast were abandoned by the end of the Middle-Late Transition period, so most Transition period and Late period sites were first occupied during those periods (Jones and Ferneau 2002:213, 219). Site CA-SLO-239 has been tentatively dated to the Middle-Late Transition Period, and contains the only residential feature, a circular house floor, dating to this time period (Jones et al. 2007; Mikkelsen et al. 2000).

During the Middle to Late Transition period, projectile points diagnostic of both the Middle and Late periods are found within the Central Coast region (Jones and Ferneau 2002:217). These projectile points include large, contracting-stemmed types typical of the Middle Period, as well as small, leaf-shaped Late Period projectile points, which likely reflect the introduction of the bow and arrow.

3.2.6 Late Period (A.D. 1250 – Historic Contact)

Late Period sites are distinguished by small, finely-worked projectile points and temporally diagnostic shell beads. Although shell beads were typical of coastal sites, trade brought many of these maritime artifacts to inland locations, especially during the latter part of the Late Period. Small, finely-worked projectile points are typically associated with bow and arrow technology, which is believed to have been introduced to the area by the Takic migration from the deserts into southern California.

Common artifacts identified at Late Period sites include bifacial bead drills, bedrock mortars, hopper mortars, lipped and cupped Olivella shell beads, and steatite disk beads. The presence of beads and bead drills suggest that low-level bead production was widespread throughout the Central Coast region (Jones and Klar 2007).

Unlike the large Middle period shell middens, Late Period sites are more frequently single-component deposits. There are also more inland sites, with fewer and less visible sites along the Pacific shore during the Late Period. The settlement pattern and dietary reconstructions indicate a lesser reliance on marine resources than observed for the Middle and Middle-Late Transition periods, as well as an increased preference for deer and rabbit (Jones 1995). An increase in the number of sites with bedrock mortar features that date to the Late Period suggests that nuts and seeds began to take on a more significant dietary role in Late Period populations.

3.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

The project site was historically occupied by the Obispeño Chumash, so called after their historic period association with Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa (Gibson 1983; Kroeber 1925). The precise location of the boundary between the Chumashan-speaking Obispeño Chumash and their northern neighbors, the Hokan-speaking Salinan, is debatable (Milliken and Johnson 2005); however, Jones and Waugh (1995:8) note that "those boundaries may well have fluctuated through time in response to possible shifts in economic strategies and population movement."

The Chumash spoke six closely related Chumashan languages, which have been divided into two broad groups—Northern Chumash (consisting only of Obispeño) and Southern Chumash (Purisimeño, Ineseño, Barbareño, Ventureño, and Island Chumash) (Mithun 2004:389). One Spanish manuscript containing known text of the Obispeño dialect is housed within the special collections archives at the Bancroft Library (Allen et al. 1954). The Chumashan language currently is considered an isolate stock with a long history in the Santa Barbara region (Mithun 2004:304). Groups neighboring the Chumash included the Salinan to the north, the Southern Valley Yokuts and Tataviam to the east, and the Gabrielino (Tongva) to the south. Chumash place names in the project vicinity include Pismu (Pismo Beach), Tematatimi (along Los Berros Creek), and Tilhini (near San Luis Obispo) (Greenwood 1978:520).

Only a general outline of the lifeways of the Obispeño Chumash is known based on the little ethnographic information available (Greenwood 1978). Although their language was closer to Southern Chumash groups, the material culture and lifeways of the Northern Chumash appear to have been more similar to their northern neighbors, the Salinan. Accordingly, their populations in this area are thought to have been substantially lower than in the Santa Barbara Channel area, their villages smaller, and their livelihood less based on intensive use of marine fisheries (Glassow et al. 1988; Greenwood 1978).

Permanent Chumash villages included hemispherical dwellings arranged in close groups, with the chief having the largest for social obligations (Crespi 2001). Each Chumash village had a formal cemetery marked by tall painted poles and often with a defined entrance area (Gamble

et al. 2001:191). Archaeological studies have identified separate sections for elite and commoner families within the cemetery grounds (King 1969).

The acorn was a dietary staple for the mainland Chumash, though its dominance varied by coastal or inland location. Chumash diet also included cattail roots, fruits and pads from cactus, and bulbs and tubers of plants such as amole (Miller 1988:89). On the coast, the wooden plank canoe (*tomol*) was employed in the pursuit of marine mammals and fish. The *tomol* not only facilitated marine resource procurement but also facilitated an active trade network maintained by frequent crossings between the mainland and the Channel Islands.

Chumash populations were decimated by the effects of European colonization and missionization (Johnson 1987). Traditional lifeways largely gave way to laborer jobs on ranches and farms in the Mexican and early American periods. Today, the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians is the only federally recognized Chumash tribe, though many people of Chumash descent continue to live throughout their traditional territory.

3.4 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Post-European contact history for California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish Period (1769–1822), the Mexican Period (1822–1848), and the American Period (1848–present). The Spanish Period brought the establishment of the California mission system, while the Mexican Period is largely known for the division of the land of California into private land holdings. Following the Mexican-American war, the United States purchased California from Mexico; population of the state subsequently increased, particularly during the Gold Rush.

3.4.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)

Initial European entry into the San Luis Obispo region began with the Juan Rodrigues Cabrillo Expedition in 1542. Cabrillo sailed along the coast, possibly landing in Morro Bay, and then continued as far north as San Francisco Bay (Chesnut 1993). In 1587, Pedro de Unamuno landed in what was most likely Morro Bay, but suffered casualties during an attack by Native Americans and left (Bean 1968). Sebastian Rodriguez Cermeño entered the San Luis Obispo region in 1595 as part of his exploration of the Alta California coast (Jones et al. 1994). The earliest detailed descriptions of the area come from members of Gaspar de Portolá's land expedition, which passed through the region in 1769 (Squibb 1984). Early travelers in the Central Coast region reported seeing no large Native American villages like those noted in the Santa Barbara Channel area.

Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junípero Serra established the first Spanish settlement in Alta California at Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823. Portolá continued north, passing through the project vicinity and reaching San Francisco Bay in 1769. Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa was founded in 1772, the fifth of 21 missions established by the Spanish in Alta California (Rolle 2003).

3.4.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican Revolution (1810-1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period saw the federalization of mission lands in California with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This Act enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute former mission lands to individuals in the form of land grants. Successive Mexican governors made more than 700 land grants between 1833 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Shumway 2007).

The land around Laguna Lake was originally part of a rancho associated with the Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa. In 1844 Governor Manuel Micheltorena granted the Church one square league or approximately 4,157 acres of land in the place called Laguna (Engelhardt 1915). In 1845 Governor Pio Pico sold the remaining mission lands and buildings to Captain John Wilson and his partners Scott and McKinley $500 (Angel 1883 and Mission San Luis Obispo, n.d.).

The distribution of lands following secularization of the missions resulted in the granting of 40 ranchos in what is today San Luis Obispo County (San Luis Obispo County Genealogical Society, n.d.). The Mexican ranchos were primarily utilized to raise cattle herds and for farming (HRG 2013).

3.4.3 American Period (1848–Present)

The American Period began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which marked the end of the United States' war with Mexico. The United States agreed to pay Mexico $15 million for the conquered territory, including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. The existing Mexican land grants were expected to be recognized, but over time, as settlement increased throughout the state, disputes arose between rancheros and settlers. Rancho owners expended much money and effort attempting to defend their land holdings. The California territory officially became a state in 1850 and the County of San Luis Obispo was established as one of the state's original 27 counties. That same year, William Hutton was authorized to survey and lay out the town of San Luis Obispo (Angel 1883). The region suffered a severe drought between the years of 1862 and 1864 which decimated the cattle herds (HRG 2013). Rancheros struggled with this loss of income, debt, and costs incurred from legally defending their land under the new American law. As a result, many of the rancho lands were sold or lost. Most were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns.

Bishop Joseph Alemany petitioned the U.S. government to return a portion of the mission lands back to the Church. In the mid-1850s approximately 53 acres of the former mission lands were returned to the Church as well as the 4,157 acre Laguna Rancho (Mission San Luis Obispo, n.d.; California Office of Surveyor-General 1886; Morrison, et al 1917). Bishop Alemany sold the Laguna property to Captain John Wilson in late 1859 (Kocher 1972). In the early 1860s, W.W. Stow, an attorney and politician from San Francisco, purchased the Laguna Rancho from Wilson (The San Francisco Call 1895). The rancho was subdivided in 1868 when it was surveyed by James Stratton along with Rancho Cañada de los Osos (Bertrando 1999a).

By April 1887, an estimated 3,000 to 4,000 people inhabited the region, and land prices increased dramatically. In 1894, the Southern Pacific Railroad completed a line from San Jose to San Luis Obispo encouraging trade and further settlement of the region. As the population increased in the town, Laguna Lake became a popular area for duck hunting and black bass were stocked in the lake. By 1896 farmers around the lake, growing mostly barley at that time, posted "No Hunting Allowed" signs throughout the area, as the popularity of the lake became troublesome to the surrounding landowners (Tognazzini 1996).

In the early twentieth century Port Harford was renamed Port San Luis, and oil from the Santa Maria and Taft-Coalinga fields was shipped beginning in 1907 and 1913, respectively. The California Polytechnic School was established in 1901 as a high school and eventually became California Polytechnic State University (Cal Poly). The county's agriculture and ranching production supplied U.S troops during World War I and helped its residents weather the Great Depression of the 1930s. At the start of World War II, the U.S. War Department transferred nearly 100,000 military personnel to bases at Morro Bay, Camp San Luis Obispo, Camp Roberts, and Cambria.

3.4.4 Dalidio Ranch Complex

The subject property is comprised of several lots that were subdivided in 1875, when the Laguna Rancho was sold off into plots for small family farms. These lots were designated as 64, 65 and K, L, M and N (Bertrando 1999a). Lucian Garcia and Domingo Machado collectively owned 55 acres on the eastern end of lots 64 and 65. Each property consisted of a farm complex with a home. In 1887, H.M. Warden acquired Machado's land. Warden deeded part of the property to George Steele in August of 1897 (Bertrando 1999a).

A portion of the subject property was transferred to W. F. Wood from Samuel Look in 1894, and another portion was deeded to Wood by George Steele in 1900 (Bertrando 1999a). A horse race track existed below the Wood ranch, along with stables and a structure that provided seating for town people to watch the races. The track was located in what today is the agricultural field south of the ranch complex (Martin 2015; Froom in Bertrando 1999a). The building that held the spectators has been referred to as a "spectator's barn", "viewing stand" or "grand stand." A local newspaper reported in November of 1900 that William Wood had purchased the race track property and was converting the grandstand into a residence. The article stated that the race track would probably be a thing of the past since Wood was a farmer and was considering destroying the track to make a grain field (*SLO Semi Weekly Breeze* 1900).

In 1910 part of the ranch was deeded to Forest W. Wood as a wedding gift from his parents (Bertrando 1999a; Martin 2015). Forest's father, William F. Wood, had moved part of the family to Glendale in late 1909 in order to be closer to two of their children attending a university there. Forest Wood remained in San Luis Obispo to continue farming (*Oxnard Courier* 1909).

Forest reportedly moved the spectator barn/viewing stand, on rollers, to its current location on the ranch property. A small house that exists on the property was originally connected to the spectator barn. Forest removed this portion of the building, moved it to its present location and constructed a side wall on the building. It became part of Forest's and his wife Ann's original home before their new ranch house was constructed. Forest and Ann raised five children while operating a farm and small dairy (Martin 2015; Bertrando 1999a). The stables that had been

associated with the race track may have been moved to the Pacific Beach School area (near present-day Los Osos Valley Road and Froom Ranch Way) and later torn down when the school was started (Froom in Bertrando 1999a). The spectator's barn/viewing stand was further altered by the addition of a dairy, stables and conversion of the spectator seating area to hay storage.

Florino and Katie Dalidio purchased the 150-acre property from the Wood family and farmed crops such as onions, artichokes, and garbanzo beans, as well as flowers for seed in 1921 (Bertrando 1999a; Stewart 1999). Florino Dalidio had immigrated to the United States from Switzerland in 1888 (Ancestry 2004) and after had married Katie Filipponi in 1907. They settled in Cayucos and had three children: Ernest, Melvin and Thelma. In 1917, Florino and Katie purchased 776 acres on Toro Creek, between Morro Bay and Cayucos, to the northwest of San Luis Obispo where they farmed, raised dairy cattle, and operated dairies along the coast. Following the purchase of the Wood family property they switched to row crop farming (Bertrando 1999a; Stewart 1999).

Florino and Katie's son Ernest eventually took over the family business. The Dalidio's acquired additional land in the area either by purchase or leasing, including property in Harmony Valley (Bertrando 1999a; Stewart 1999). Ernest married Rose Navoni and they had one son: Ernest Jr. or Ernie. Ernie was raised in the secondary residence on the property (981 Madonna Road). After graduating from Cal Poly San Luis Obispo, he also went into the family business, dividing his time between the various family properties for many years. The Dalidio's agricultural business was known as Zapata Farms starting in the early 1980s (Bertrando 1999a; Stewart 1999). Ernie sold the property in 2014 and the property has been renamed San Luis Ranch.

3.4.5 Agriculture in San Luis Obispo

The Laguna area developed into farms, dairies and ranches (Bertrando 1999a). Wool, flour, and dairy were important income generating products in the area. Some of the most significant agricultural crops in the late 1800s were wheat, barley and beans. Grain from area ranchos was processed at local mills. Since San Luis Obispo was the major settlement in the area, some ranchers would travel from up to forty miles away to bring their grains into the city to be milled. Production increased when steam-powered mills were constructed starting in the 1870s. Ranching and agriculture were the region's main commercial enterprises at one time and thus had an impact on the development of the city (HRG 2013).

Roads were also constructed throughout the county in the 1870s, primarily by Chinese laborers, leading to increased mobility throughout the county. In 1872, Captain John Harford began construction on the Pacific Coast Railway which ran just to the east of the subject property. The railway improved shipping methods of local crops and products, advancing the economy (HRG 2013). In 1882, a project was undertaken to reclaim part of the Laguna Lake to allow for cultivation of the land. A ditch was dug from the lake's outlet to Foreman Creek and tules were cut down to eliminate the black birds who resided in them because the birds destroyed the grain crop. Chinese laborers were utilized on the project (*Tribune* 1882; Bertrando 1999a).

A dairy industry began developing in San Luis Obispo County in the late 1860s after the drought years of 1862-64. A well-known and sizeable dairy operation was George and Edgar Steele's 45,000 acre property in Edna Valley stocked with more than 600 milking cows. The

Steeles employed more than 100 men to build fences, milking sheds and maintain the hay fields. Their success started the dairy boom between Point Sal to the south of San Luis Obispo and Point Piedras Blancas to the north (Krieger 2012; Krieger 2014).

Immigrants of Portuguese and Italian Swiss descent made a significant contribution to the development of the dairy industry in the region (Krieger 2012; Krieger 2014). The Italian wars of independence (the third war taking place in 1866) had disrupted the traditional routes of commerce and young men from dairying families began immigrating to the United States. Historian Glenn S. Dumke (1944) described San Luis Obispo County during the California land boom of the 1880s as "the great butter and cheese belt of southern California," initially with land affordably priced between $18 and $25 per acre. Several prominent creameries and cheese factories were established in San Luis Obispo, many of which continued to flourish throughout the early 1900s (HRG 2013).

During the 1880s beans were the primary crop grown south of the city of San Luis Obispo and continued into the early years of the 20th century (Bertrando 1999b). Other significant agricultural crops in the area in the early 20th century included winter peas, celery and flower seed. Japanese farmers in particular were successful with these crops through the 1930s. During World War I the demand for agricultural products increased, benefiting California farmers. Many area farmers began growing navy beans since this product was subsidized by the War Relief Administration (HRG 2013).

3.4.6 Horse Racing in San Luis Obispo

Horse racing was documented to be a popular sport in the region since the time of the Mexican ranchos in the first half of the 19th century. In his history of San Luis Obispo County, Myron Angel described the California rancheros – descendants of the Mexican colonists – as being excellent horsemen. Horse-racing was one of the main sources of entertainment at the time, along with bull fighting and dancing (Angel 1883:56).

A number of newspaper articles discuss horse racing tracks in the area, including a track that was prepared by a Mr. Gerhard Leff in 1874. Described as a permanent half-mile track approximately 2 to 3 miles south of town, it was something that had never before existed in the county (*Tribune* 1874a; *Tribune* 1874b). A mile long track was reportedly put in by a Mr. N.A. Cook on the Harford property in late 1875, and in 1885 Charley Woods established a training school and a half-mile track (*Tribune Weekly* 1875; *SLO Tribune* 1885). In 1887 the property of a Mr. McCoppin was being assessed to locate a site for a race track. McCoppin was willing to sell any amount of land to the Fair Association for $250.00 an acre. His property appears to have been in the vicinity of Lots 17 and 26 of the Foreman Survey, as that was the location that he reportedly would give the right-of-way (*SLO Tribune* 1887). It is unknown if the Fair Association ultimately developed a race track on McCoppin's property.

Over the summer and fall months of 1887 newspaper articles mention the Fair Association, the SLO County Agricultural Association and the SLO Park Association as being involved in establishing the race track for the local fair. It seems that it was the SLO Park Association which ultimately purchased 100 acres of land approximately 1 ¼ mile southwest of the city. A one-mile long race track, a grand stand, judges' stand and stalls were completed in October of 1887 (*SLO Tribune* 1887; *Tribune Weekly* 1887).

Bill Froom, a long-time resident of the area, was quoted as saying that he recalled hearing about another half-mile race track in the vicinity of Madonna Plaza, which would be slightly to the northeast of the Wood/Dalidio property (Bertrando 1999a). Horse races were still taking place in the area during the county fair in the fall of 1900, as mentioned in the local newspaper. The location of the fair's track, however, was not specified at the time (*Semi Weekly Breeze* 1900a).

In November of 1900 the local newspaper reported that William Wood had purchased "the race track property" and was converting the grand stand building into a residence. The article speculated that the race track would "probably be a thing of the past" since Wood was a farmer and was considering making the area of the track into a grain field (*Semi Weekly Breeze*, 1900b). In an oral interview, local Bill Froom stated that when the viewing stand was moved into the Wood farm complex the track was shortened by a half mile (Froom in Bertrando, 1998).

It is not known for certain whether the race track established for the SLO Park Association in 1887 for use during that year's fair is the same race track that existed on the Wood/Dalidio ranch property. However, the description of the race track being located 1 ¼ miles southwest of the city and having a grand stand and stables suggest it could be the same since the race track on the Wood/Dalidio property had those amenities.

Besides being a popular sport which involved horse owners, trainers, riders and undoubtedly wagering spectators, the races also functioned as a social event. As described by Bill Froom, crowds of people would park under the trees and have picnics before the races started (Froom in Bertrando, 1999a). Horse races were also held in conjunction with the local fair.

A horse racing facility could typically include the race track, stables, a judge's stand, and a viewing stand for spectators. The former viewing stand on the Dalidio Ranch property was likely similar to a known existing late 19th century grandstand located on the Deerfield Valley Agricultural Society Fairgrounds in Charlemont, Massachusetts (Figure 3). The two structures, both built in the same time period, are similar in size, design, and plan. The diagonally slanted window openings on the Dalidio Ranch structure can be explained by the open seating/ viewing area seen on the intact Charlemont grandstand. The viewing stand at the Dalidio Ranch no longer has this open seating/viewing area. It appears to have been enclosed as the structure was repurposed into a dairy, stable, and hay barn.

With the increased popularity of the automobile, horse racing eventually died out in San Luis Obispo. By the 1920s automobile races were held locally on a large track located off of South Street (Bertrando, 1999a).

Figure 3. Grandstand at Deerfield Valley Agricultural Society Fairgrounds, Charlemont, MA. Source: Magicpiano, "National Register of Historic Places listings in Franklin County, MA", Wikipedia.

4.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Background research for the current study encompassed both the project site and a half-mile radius surrounding the project site. Background research was conducted to determine if cultural resources are present within the project area. The background research conducted for this study includes Native American scoping, a review of cultural resource records at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Central Coast Information Center (CCIC), and archival research.

4.1 NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING

Rincon conducted Native American scoping for the San Luis Ranch Project to identify potential concerns or issues associated with Native American cultural resources within the project vicinity. Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) on January 6, 2016. The NAHC responded by email on January 27, 2016 stating that the search of the sacred land files has "failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area." The NAHC also provided a list of Native American groups and individuals who may have knowledge of cultural resources within the project site. Rincon prepared and mailed letters to each of these contacts requesting any information they may have regarding Native American cultural resources within the project site on February 8, 2016. On March 3, 2016, Rincon Archaeologist Breana Campbell conducted follow-up consultation by telephone. Voicemail messages were left for each of the consultants who did not answer. The NAHC correspondence and Native American communication is documented in Appendix A. The following responses were received as a result of the Native American scoping process.

Ms. Julie Lynn Tumamait-Stenslie, Chair of the Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians, requested that extended Phase I testing of the project site with trenching up to a depth of four to five feet be conducted by a qualified archaeologist with a qualified Native American monitor present, due to the proximity of Native American sites and the proximity of Prefumo Creek to the project site. If no testing occurs prior to the project initiation, Ms. Tumamait-Stenslie recommended that an archaeologist be present for any ground disturbing activities.

Mr. Raudel Joe Banuelos, Jr. of the Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians requested to be contacted following the intensive pedestrian survey and informed of the results.

Ms. Mona Olivas Tucker, Chairwoman of the yak tityu tityu – Northern Chumash Tribe, responded via email and inquired about the background records search results, following a discussion with Rincon staff, Ms. Tucker noted that encountering cultural resources within the project boundaries is likely.

As of October 2016, no additional responses have been received.

4.2 CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

Rincon requested a search of the cultural resource records housed at the CHRIS CCIC located at the University of California, Santa Barbara on January 25, 2016. The search was conducted to identify previous cultural resources work and previously recorded cultural resources within the project site as well as within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. The CHRIS search included a review of the NRHP, the CRHR, the California State Historical Landmarks list, the California Points of Historical Interest list, historic building surveys, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California Inventory of Historical Resources list. It provided information about archaeological resources, historic resources, and reports within the project site as well as within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. Rincon received the cultural resource record search results from the CCIC on February 2, 2016.

The cultural resource records search of the CCIC inventory identifies 51 reports from projects previously conducted within the project site as well as within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. No archaeological or historic resources were identified within the project area, but two historic resources, four archaeological sites, and two isolated cultural resources have been identified within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. The CCIC does not list any historic addresses within the search radius, nor does the CCIC possess any historical maps depicting the project site. The cultural resource records search conducted at the CCIC yield no additional information.

4.2.1 Previous Studies

The CCIC records search identified 51 reports for studies previously conducted within the project site as well as within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. Of these, eight previous studies overlap with or were located within the project site area (Table 1). The remaining 43 studies were conducted outside the project site (Table 2). The National Archaeological Database listing summary for these studies is presented in Appendix B.

Table 1. Previous Studies Within the Project Site.

Study No.	Author	Year	Title
SL-00052	Hoover, R. L.	1977	Cultural Resources Evaluation City of San Luis Obispo Sewage Treatment Project
SL-00437	Smith, C.	1981	Archaeological Survey Along Highway 101, from Marsh Road South to approximately .5 miles South of Madonna Road
SL-01245	Singer, C. and J. Atwood	1988	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the Dalidio, Madonna, and McBride Properties near the City of San Luis Obispo, SLO County, CA
SL-02386	Levulett, V.	1991	Caltrans Archaeological Survey Report, Project SLO-101 26.0/26.9 Fence Installation
SL-02391	Anastasio, R.	1993	Re: Archaeological Monitoring of Subsurface Construction at 293 El Portal, Lot 13, Block 7, Tract 57, El Pismo Manor #1 (APN 010-184-002)

Table 1. Previous Studies Within the Project Site.

Study No.	Author	Year	Title
SL-03711	Bertrando, B.	1999	Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation for the San Luis Marketplace Annexation: The Dalidio Property, San Luis Obispo, California
SL-03804	Bertrando, B.	1999	Historical Evaluation for the Existing Structures on the Proposed San Luis Obispo Marketplace Annexation
SL-05350	Singer, C.	2004	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for a +/- acre Property in the City of San Luis Obispo County, California

Source: Central Coast Information Center, February 2016.

Table 2. Previous Studies Within 0.5 Miles of the Project Site.

Study No.	Author	Year	Title
SL-00138	Dills, C.	1975	Information to Aid in Interpretive Planning Map for San Luis Obispo and Environs
SL-00311	Dills, C.	1975	Proposed Expansion of SLO Wastewater Treatment Plant and Repair of Arroyo Grande-Grover City-Oceano Wastewater Facility – Archaeological Impact
SL-00135	Dills, C.	1976	Archaeological Potential of Fire Station and Swimming Pool Areas, Proposed for San Luis Obispo
SL-00091	Dills, C.	1977	San Luis Mall, Archaeological Potential
SL-00095	Dills, C.	1978	Archaeological Potential at Elks Lane Bridge Project
SL-00086	Dills, C.	1980	Unidentified Trailer Park on Higuera between Creekside Park and Los Verdes Estates, an Archaeological Estimate
SL-00339	Gibson, R.	1981	Archaeological Element of Environmental Impact Report for the San Luis Obispo Creek Modification Study
SL-00349	Osland, K.	1981	Proposed Project- An Extension of Los Osos Road, From Its Intersection with Highway 101 to an Existing Portion of Los Osos Road
SL-00352	Osland, K.	1981	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Los Osos Valley Road Extension Project near San Luis Obispo 05-SLO-101-25.6/26.0
SL-00719	Brock, J. and R. Wall	1986	A Cultural Resources Assessment of Selected Study Areas within the City of San Luis Obispo
SL-00590	Gibson, R.	1987	Results of Archaeological Surface Survey for the Los Osos Valley Road Business Park, San Luis Obispo County, CA
SL-01643	Engineering-Science, Inc.	1988	Draft Hazardous Waste Management Plan, Environmental Impact Report
SL-01305	Singer, C. and J. Atwood	1989	Cultural resources survey and impact assessment for the City of San Luis Obispo wastewater plant, San Luis Obispo County, California.
SL-01686	Dills, C.	1990	Archaeological Potential of Parcel at Prado Road and Higuera Street, San Luis Obispo
SL-02320	Parker, J.	1991	Archaeological Investigation of APN 053-041-034, San Luis Obispo, CA
SL-02363	Gibson, R.	1993	Inventory of Cultural Resources for the Water Reclamation Project, City of San Luis Obispo, CA

Table 2. Previous Studies Within 0.5 Miles of the Project Site.

Study No.	Author	Year	Title
SL-02723	Gibson, R.	1993	Results of Phase One Archaeological Surface Survey of the Froom Ranch Property, Los Osos Valley Road, San Luis Obispo County, CA
SL-02529	Singer, C., J. Atwood, and J. Frierman	1993	It Came From Beneath the Streets: An Archaeological Report on the Expansion of the City of San Luis Obispo Wastewater Treatment System
SL-02917	Orlins, R., E. Barter, B. Rivers, and R. Gibson	1994	Coastal Branch, Phase II State Water Project Cultural Resources Survey Reach 3 San Luis Obispo County, California 94296-0001
SL-03333	Conway, T.	1997	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Spice Hunter Property, Tank Farm Road, San Luis Obispo
SL-04378	Gibson R.	1997	Results of Phase One Archaeological Surface Survey of the Devaul Ranch Property, Los Osos Valley Road, San Luis Obispo, CA
SL-03708	Bertrando, B.	1998	Historical Evaluation for the Froom Ranch Building Complex APN 67-241-019 San Luis Obispo County, CA (P-40-040991)
SL-03662	Parker, J.	1998	Cultural Resource Investigation of the San Simeon Creek Road Storm Damage Repair Project, P12K136
SL-03934	Avina, M.	1999	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Fiber Optic Cable Installation Project, San Luis Obispo to Bakersfield Volume I
SL-03899	Cuevas, K.	1999	Cultural Resource Inventory Report, Calf Canyon Prescribed Fire
SL-03922	McGowan, D.	1999	Cultural Resource Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, San Luis Obispo to Los Osos Loop
SL-04136	Singer, C. A.	2000	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for a Commercial Property on South Higuera Street in the City of San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo County, California
SL-04031	Wilson, K.	2000	Cultural Resources Study, State Route 101 Fence Replacement
SL-04053	Nettles, W.	2000	Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Prado Road/Highway 101 Interchange, San Luis Obispo County, CA
SL-04110	Gibson, R.	2000	Results of Phase One Archaeological Surface Survey and Records Search for the McBride Parcels, San Luis Obispo Auto Park Plaza Project along Highway 101, City of San Luis Obispo, CA
SL-04299	Parker, J.	2001	Archaeological Monitoring of the Trash Pile Removal at the Long/Bonetti Ranch, 3897 Higuera Street, San Luis Obispo
SL-04663	Conway, T.	2002	Cultural Resources Survey for the Costco/Froom Ranch EIR, San Luis Obispo, CA
SL-04706	Conway, T.	2002	Archaeological Background for the Los Osos Valley Road/Highway 101 Interchange PEAR Phase I Cultural Resources Survey, San Luis Obispo, CA
SL-04818	Parker, J.	2002	South Higuera Street, Proposed Peoples Self Help Housing Project, Cultural Resource Investigation APN 053-034-002 and -003
SL-05043	Martinez, A.	2002	Project Design Change for Sprint Facility SN45XC088F, “Elks Lodge,” San Luis Obispo
SL-05699	Ogden, A. and T. Joslin	2002	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for the Changeable Message Signs Project

Table 2. Previous Studies Within 0.5 Miles of the Project Site.

Study No.	Author	Year	Title
SL-05066	Maki, M.	2003	Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis for the Templeton-Atascadero Bikeway Project, San Luis Obispo County, California
SL-05125	Baloian, R.	2004	Cultural Resources Studies for the City of San Luis Obispo Waste Water Treatment Plant Bypass Silt Removal Project near San Luis Obispo Creek
SL-05332	Conway, T.	2004	An Archaeological Surface Survey for the Ocean Park Hotels Project, 1625 Calle Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo County, California
SL-05589	Conway, T.	2005	An Archaeological Survey of the Long-Bonetti Ranch Commercial Project, Tank Farm Road, San Luis Obispo County, California
SL-05729	Gibson, R.O.	2005	Archaeological Survey Report for the Bob Jones City to the Sea Bike Trail Segment 3 Project in the City of San Luis Obispo Area, San Luis Obispo County, CA
SL-06133	Conway, T.	2007	Archaeological Surface Survey for the Prefumo Creek Commons Project, Los Osos Valley Road and Froom Ranch Way, San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo County, California
SL-00139	Dills, C.	Unknown	Dutch Barn

Source: Central Coast Information Center, February 2016.

4.2.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The CCIC records search identified nine previously recorded resources located within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site (Table 3). Of these, one is located within the project site: Dalidio Ranch/San Luis Ranch complex (P-40-041000), a complex of historic buildings; this resource is discussed in more detail below. The remaining eight resources are located outside of the project site and consist of three prehistoric archaeological sites (P-40-000124, P-40-000400, P-40-001406), one historic archaeological site (P-40-001449), two historic built environment resources (P-40-040139, P-40-040991), and two prehistoric isolated artifacts (P-40-038206, P-40-038212).

Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 Miles of the Project Site.

Resource Designation	Description	CRHR/NRHP Eligibility Status	Recorder	Year
P-40-000124	Prehistoric midden	Insufficient information	C. N. G.	1952
P-40-000400	Prehistoric bedrock milling site	Insufficient information	Robert O. Gibson	1987
P-40-001406	Prehistoric midden	Insufficient information	G. Fleshman	1987
P-40-001449	Historic San Luis Obispo City Dump	Insufficient information	Clay A. Singer	1992
P-40-040139	Historic Madonna Inn	Locally significant	Historic Res. Survey Staff	1983
P-40-040991	Historic Froom Ranch	Locally significant	Betsy Bertrando	1998
P-40-038206	Prehistoric projectile point	Ineligible	Josh O. Gibson and Robert O. Gibson	1997
P-40-038212	Prehistoric assayed cobble	Ineligible	Wendy Nettles	2000

P-40-041000
This resource, formerly known as Dalidio Ranch, is now known as the San Luis Ranch complex. Singer and Atwood (1988) conducted a cultural resources survey of the project site in 1988, and identified "two wood frame structures, a large, two-story house and a barn" as having potential historical significance. Betsy Bertrando recorded and evaluated the complex in 1999 for the Dalidio Marketplace project concept (see 1.2 Project Background). The complex, as recorded by Bertrando (1999b), comprises eight historic built environment resources: the Dalidio Home, a bungalow, a small shed/bunkhouse, a garage, a water tower, a barn, a large equipment storage building, and the former race track spectators' barn/viewing stand. The resources are located at the northwest end of the property.

4.3 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Rincon reviewed historic aerial photographs, topographic maps, and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) General Land Office (GLO) Records from internet sources to better understand the land use history of the project site; 31 historic maps were available for review. The earliest available historic aerial photograph that depicts the project site is from 1960, but the resolution is too low to better understand the land use history of the project site (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC 2016, USGS 2016). 31 historic topographic maps were available for review.

Three plat maps from the BLM GLO Records were available for review. The 1867 plat map of San Luis Obispo depicts the project area as "Part of the Laguna Rancho Lot No. 37." This map also depicts a "Road to the Port of San Luis Obispo," which appears consistent with the current alignment of U.S. Route 101. The 1872 and 1875 plat maps of San Luis Obispo also depict the project site at part of the Laguna Rancho Lot No. 37. The Master Title Plat map of 1877 depicts the project site as the "Laguna Grant 332." While plots of land surrounding the project site were divided in the late nineteenth century, the project site itself remained as one large parcel.

The earliest USGS map of the area is the 1903 reprint of the 1897 *San Luis Obispo, CA* 15-minute topographic map, accessed through the online USGS US Topo and Historical Map Collection. This map depicts the historic race track located in the current project site. The Pacific Coast Railroad alignment, which is currently used as the alignment for US Route 101, is also depicted on this map. The historic race track is present on the 1931 reprint of this map, but does not appear on the 1942 *San Luis Obispo, CA* 15-minute topographic map or its 1948 reprinted edition. No other features were identified within the project site from historic topographic maps.

5.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The current study included the archaeological testing of site SLR-S-1 for CRHR/NRHP eligibility evaluation. Rincon archaeologists determined that the site could be eligible for the CRHR/NRHP under Criterion 4/D for the site's potential to provide pertinent information to local prehistory. Therefore, Rincon conducted a Phase II investigation to determine if site SLR-S-1 retains intact deposits and significant data potential. The following research questions were considered to aid in this determination.

- Are subsurface deposits present and, if so, do they retain integrity? Can discrete features or temporal episodes be identified in the vertical and/or horizontal layout of the site?
- Are any discrete concentrations of artifacts present across the site?
- When was the site occupied?
- What temporal period/cultural complex does the use of the site correspond with?
- How does the site relate to broader patterns of subsistence/settlement established for the Central Coast?
- What resources were utilized? What was the primary subsistence activity? (hunting vs. foraging; large game vs. small game; roots vs. seeds, etc.)
- What was the function of the site? Is there evidence of distinct artifact types or styles at the site?
- What types of lithic artifacts are present and what activities do the artifact types represent?
- Are there any non-local material or artifacts present at the site representing evidence of mobility and/or interregional interaction?

6.0 METHODS

Rincon conducted archival research and examined the City of San Luis Obispo's Historic Context Statement prior to completing the intensive archaeological and built environment surveys. Archival research included an examination of historic maps, aerial photographs, and written histories of the area as well as consultation with repositories, publications, and individuals who may have additional knowledge of the project site.

6.1 ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Archival research was completed between February and March 2016. Research methodology focused on the review of a variety of primary and secondary source materials relating to the history and development of the project area. Sources included, but were not limited to, historic maps, aerial photographs, and written histories of the area. The following repositories, publications, and individuals were contacted to identify known historical land uses and the locations of research materials pertinent to the project site:

- History Center of San Luis Obispo County
- Historic aerial photographs
- United States Geological Survey Maps
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps
- City of San Luis Obispo, Utilities Department
- County of San Luis Obispo Planning and Building
- County of San Luis Obispo Public Works
- Other sources as noted in the references list

6.2 CITY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT

The City of San Luis Obispo developed a Citywide Historic Context Statement in 2013 to identify and evaluate potential historic resources. Potential historic resources are examined within a series of contexts. Early 20th Century Development and Early 20th Century Agricultural & Industrial Development are examined in further detail below.

6.2.1 Context: Early 20th Century Development

Development of the project site into a farm complex began in 1900, which falls under the context of Early 20th Century Development (1900-1929). The city's development during this time was characterized by the introduction of the Southern Pacific Railroad, population growth, increased use of the automobile, and the city's expansion.

6.2.2 Theme: Early 20th Century Agricultural & Industrial Development

The Dalidio Ranch is representative of the theme of Early 20th Century Agricultural and Industrial Development. During this time period ranching and agriculture were the main commercial enterprises in the region, directly influencing the development of San Luis Obispo. The Dalidio Ranch property has been in agricultural use for over 100 years. The proposed project calls for annexation into the City of San Luis Obispo; thus, the Dalidio Ranch would be a rare, intact example of an early 20th century family farm complex with its associated buildings

and agricultural fields within the city limits. Agricultural and industrial properties are typically not associated with particular architectural styles and often contain vernacular buildings. A property's significance under this theme is frequently derived from historic association rather than aesthetic qualities.

6.2.3 Property Types & Eligibility Standards

Examples of agricultural property types from this period include farmhouses, warehouses and related outbuildings. An agricultural or industrial property from this period may be considered significant under the following criteria:

- Criterion A/1/B.2 (Event). As a rare example of a specific agricultural or industrial property type - Criterion C/3/A.1, A.2 (Design/Construction).
- As a property type that has a direct association with the railroad – Criterion C/3/A.1, A.2 (Design/Construction).

In addition, in order to be eligible for listing at the federal, state or local levels, a property must retain sufficient integrity to convey its historic significance under the Early 20th Century Agricultural and Industrial Development theme including:.

- Agricultural and industrial properties from this period eligible under Criteria A/1/B.2 (Event) should retain integrity of location, design, feeling, and association.
- Agricultural and industrial properties significant under Criterion C/3/A.1, A.2 (Design/Construction) should retain integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling.

The following eligibility standards must also be met. The property must:

- date from the period of significance;
- display most of the character-defining features of the type;
- retain the essential aspects of integrity.

6.3 CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEYS

Rincon Cultural Resources Specialist Ashlee M. Bailey, M.A., conducted the intensive pedestrian survey of the project site for archaeological resources between March 14, 2016 and March 16, 2016. Ms. Bailey examined the ground using transects spaced no greater than 15 meters apart and oriented northeast to southwest for the entire project site. Rincon Architectural Historian Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, M.H.P., conducted an intensive-level built environment survey of the project site on March 15, 2016. Ms. Zamudio-Gurrola examined, documented, photographed, and evaluated all of the built environment features for the project site.

6.3.1 Archaeological Survey

Ms. Bailey examined all exposed ground surface for artifacts (e.g. flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock [FAR]), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil

depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g. standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g. metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances, such as animal burrows and drainages, were visually inspected because these disturbances can expose subsurface deposits.

6.3.2 Built Environment Survey

The purpose of the built environment survey was to identify and photograph any built environment resources that may be impacted by the proposed project. Ms. Zamudio-Gurrola conducted a visual inspection of all built environment features of the property, including buildings, structures, and associated features to assess the overall condition and integrity, and to identify and document any potential character-defining features. Field documentation included digital photographs of the property to support field observations.

6.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING

Upon identification of SLR-S-1 within the project site, Rincon recommended a Phase II investigation to evaluate the CRHR/NRHP eligibility of the site between August 1 and 16, 2016. The Phase II investigation was meant to establish the vertical and horizontal limits of site SLR-S-1 within the project site and to determine if intact deposits are present. To complete the Phase II investigation, Rincon pin flagged the outmost surface expression (i.e., extent of surface artifacts) and excavated one test unit (TU), 21 auger tests (AUG), and two shovel test pits (STP) to appropriately determine the site boundaries and collected surface artifacts (Figure 4). Rincon placed the STPs and AUGs within the surface scatter identified during survey and extending outward in 10 to 15 m intervals in order to determine the site boundaries and the presence or absence of buried cultural material. STPs and AUGs were excavated in approximately 10- to 15-centimeter (cm) levels as measured from the ground surface. TU-01 was placed in the center of a cluster of STPs/AUGs that were positive for cultural material and was excavated in 10-cm levels as measured from an arbitrary datum set at the ground surface. Excavated soils were screened through 3-millimeter (mm) (1/8-inch) wire mesh. All data was recorded on standard archaeological forms. Artifacts and ecofacts recovered were collected and bagged with pertinent data recorded (e.g., provenience data), as appropriate. All excavations were backfilled upon completion of testing.

6.5 LABORATORY

Rincon transported all collected materials to the San Luis Obispo office laboratory for temporary storage, cataloging, and analysis. Rincon archaeologists used the following laboratory methods to process and analyze cultural materials recovered during the Phase II site evaluation to generate data that could be used to address questions posed in the Research Design and create a database for future research.

Field records and photographs were digitally saved to the project archive. Rincon archaeologists cataloged all artifacts, ecofacts, and sample materials recovered from the Phase II investigation as individual items or in lots, where appropriate (e.g., debitage of the same material class and stage of reduction from the same provenience). All collected materials were cataloged as part of site CA-SLO-2825.

Confidential information has been removed from this document.

Cataloged items were enumerated sequentially with the provenience serving as the accession number. All catalog information was stored in a Microsoft (MS) Excel spreadsheet. The spreadsheet recorded provenience information (location and depth); date collected; and descriptive information such as artifact class, artifact type, material type, condition, count, and weight. In addition, all cataloged flakes were assigned a size grade to assess the variety of flakes present, and the various potential activities that took place at the site.

6.6 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

The type and extent of analytical studies appropriate for the Phase II evaluation was determined by the nature and size of the site collection. The small prehistoric assemblage consists of flaked stone, primarily debitage, and one fragmented Pismo clam shell. Methods used during the analytical studies are summarized below. Results are presented in the Section 6.0, Results.

6.6.1 Lithic Analysis

Following cataloguing, Rincon conducted specialized analysis for flaked stone artifacts recovered from SLR-S-1. Artifacts were studied to determine their age, evidence of use wear, and other traits that may contribute to addressing the research questions. Comparisons were made to cross date the artifacts in relation to other similar regional occurrences of the artifact type.

Projectile Points
Projectile points are typically manufactured through percussion reduction. Many projectile points are bifacial and exhibit a hafting element, with the caveat that not all hafted stone tools were used as projectiles. Many points exhibit use-wear from multiple activities, including cutting and scraping (Andrefsky 2007:204). Further, some projectile points are unifacial and/or do not exhibit a hafting element, but were hafted and used as projectile points. Classification and chronological interpretation of the projectile point in the CA-SLO-2825 collection are based on comparisons with those points along the California Central Coast (Justice 2002). Metric attributes were recorded as defined by Thomas (1970, 1981). Bifacial tool fragments that might be projectile point parts, such as distal tips and medial sections, were classified as biface fragments for the current analysis.

Bifaces
The identification of bifaces in the CA-SLO-2825 collection follows Andrefsky (2007), who defines bifaces as stone artifacts exhibiting flake removals from both surfaces and which cannot be morphologically classified as another type of flaked stone artifact such as a core, projectile point, or drill. Many non-diagnostic bifacially flaked stone artifacts are likely preforms for the manufacture of projectile points or other bifacial tools such as knives. The 10 bifaces in the site collection are classified by manufacture stage to facilitate the study of flaked stone tool production and maintenance at CA-SLO-2825. Bifaces recovered from CA-SLO-2825 are classified into 10 manufacture stage categories, which include the five stage classification system as well as five general classifications. Biface manufacture stage classifications follow a five stage adaptation (Andrefsky 2007:Figure 7.33) of Callahan's (1979) more comprehensive stage classification system. Stage 1 consists of a flake blank or cobble without further modification. Stage 2 bifaces exhibit flake removals along the margins of the blank, typically

referred to as an edged biface. Additional shaping and biface thinning occur during Stage 3. Stage 4 consists of a nearly complete artifact with additional thinning flakes removed, which are often referred to as preforms. Stage 5 consists of either completed, thinned bifaces or completed, thinned projectile points. Additional categories refer to more general classifications, and include Early, early/mid, mid, mid/late, and late stages; these categories subsume bifaces that cannot be clearly defined as one stage versus another.

Edge Modified Flake

Edge modified flakes (EMFs) are reduction flakes that have been intentionally modified by percussion or pressure as well as flakes with less invasive microflake edge modifications that could have been produced directly by use. Attributes recorded specifically for the EMF include the number of modified edges, the number of faces on which modification occurs, and the primary flake scar pattern. The number of edges available for modification (intentional or unintentional) varies from flake to flake. Here, continuous modification describes modification that begins on one margin, continues along the distal end of the flake, and extends onto the opposing margin. Bimarginal modification indicates modification that occurs on both of the lateral margins of the flake. Bimarginal modification includes two sub-groups: bimarginal continuous and bimarginal clustered. Bimarginal continuous modification describes an edge modified flake that exhibits continuous modification along the lateral margins, but not along the end, of the flake. Bimarginal clustered modification describes an edge modified flake that exhibits generally small, discontinuous clusters of flake removals in one or more isolated locations along both margins of the flake. Unimarginal modification indicates modification that occurs on only one margin of the flake; unimarginal modification is also separated into continuous and clustered variants.

Cores

Cores are masses of toolstone from which useable flakes were removed by percussion or bipolar reduction. Patterned flake removal maximizes the number of flakes that can be removed from the core. Patterned flake removals typically occur on cores of rare, non-local, and/or high quality lithic material. Patterned cores include unidirectional, bifacial, or bipolar cores. Multidirectional cores exhibit non-patterned flake removals and are typically made from local or relatively local lithic materials, such as Franciscan or Monterey chert. The quality of Franciscan chert varies throughout the Franciscan Complex with cobbles that typically exhibit coarse to fine-grained texture allowing the material to fracture conchoidally. Franciscan chert exhibits a range of texture that results in low to medium-high quality flaking properties. Some nodules contain inclusions that affect the workability of the material. Many multidirectional cores, especially those made from readily available sources, are discarded prior to exhaustion, because local lithic material (e.g. basalt), though abundant, is often of lower quality for the production of useful flakes. Cores made from higher quality lithic material are often reduced into very small forms, and sometimes are exhausted. An exhausted core is a core from which no additional useful flakes can be removed. This means the nodule has been maximized to yield as many useful flakes as possible until the core can yield no more useful flakes prior to discard. The face and direction from which the flakes were removed was recorded during the analysis of the cores in the CA-SLO-2825 assemblage.

Andrefsky (2007) discusses problems with consistency in the comparison of cores, but offers a solution for the lithic analyst: the maximum linear dimension multiplied by the weight of the core provides a consistent unit of measurement for comparison. This consistent unit of

measurement for the comparison of cores depends on the hypothesis that raw material quality and availability affects the patterns of use and discard of cores, and thus these measurements were recorded and as part of the analysis of cores in the CA-SLO-2825 assemblage. If raw materials influence the reduction technology of cores, then we should expect cores of quality, non-local lithic material to be small and/or exhausted. On the other hand, cores made from locally available, and generally lower-quality, toolstone are expected to be larger in size and typically discarded prior to exhaustion.

Debitage

Debitage are the waste flakes generated during the manufacture of flaked stone tools. A technological analysis of all the debitage in the CA-SLO-2825 collection was conducted to characterize predominant flaked stone reduction patterns. Reduction technologies are reflected by the relative proportions of diagnostic flake types present within a study area. Analysis of debitage recovered form CA-SLO-2825 included classifying individual specimens following the typological definitions by Andrefsky (1998:120 and 2001:6), Bloomer (2009), and Smiley (2007). The technological classification of each flake and the total count and weight of the debitage was recorded in order to characterize the predominant flaked stone reduction patterns.

Core reduction and the initial reduction of flake blanks produce relatively high percentages of cortical and dorsally-simple interior flakes, a low frequency of edge preparation flakes, and no biface thinning or pressure flakes. Biface reduction, through the entire continuum of early (stage 2 and 3) to late stages (3 and 4) and pressure flaking (stage 5), results in a more varied flake assemblage. An assemblage entirely composed of late stage biface reduction debris will be dominated by late stage biface thinning flakes and pressure flakes, evincing only small frequencies of cortical flakes, interior flakes, edge preparation flakes, and early biface thinning flakes. The sizes of objective stage 5 bifaces also must be considered, because archaeological recovery methods (e.g., use of 1/4-inch screen) may preclude the recovery of small-size debitage produced by small bifaces and tools.

Recorded attributes for the CA-SLO-2825 debitage include material, count, and weight by provenience (unit, level, screen size). Specific methods were used for the detailed debitage analysis, as follows. The debitage was sorted into lithic material classes and analyzed by provenience. The debitage was sorted through a set of nested wire mesh screens, sized from ½ in. (12.7 mm) and ¼ in. (6.35 mm), with a tray at the bottom to catch flakes smaller than ¼ inch but no smaller than ⅛ inch, since removed soils from the field units were dry-screened through ⅛ inch mesh. This separated the debitage into four size categories: between 2 inches and 1 inch; between 1 inch and ½ inch; between ½ inch and ¼ inch; and between ¼ inch and ⅛ inch. The reduction technology evident for any given debitage assemblage is characterized by the variable proportions of diagnostic flake types. Nine flake type categories are considered technologically diagnostic for analysis in the CA-SLO-2825 collection. These are defined below, and are followed by descriptions of less diagnostic flake types.

Debitage - Diagnostic Flake Types

Cortical. A flake with cortex, generally covering over 25 percent of its dorsal surface. Other flake types with small amounts of cortex, such as biface thinning flakes, are not classified as cortical flakes.

Simple Interior. A non-cortical flake with three or fewer negative flake scars on its dorsal surface, not including platform preparation scars. Negative flake scar patterning on the dorsal surface is typically linear along the axis of the flake. Simple, single-facet platforms are typical.

Simple Interior/Complex Platform. Same as a simple interior flake but with a complex platform with multiple facets.

Complex Interior. A non-cortical flake with three or more negative flake scars on its dorsal surface, not including platform preparation scars. Negative flake scar patterning on the dorsal surface is not typically linear along the axis of the flake, but shows a complexity of scars emanating from various and opposing directions. Platforms are usually complex with multiple facets.

Complex Interior/Simple Platform. Same as a complex interior flake but the platform is simple, usually with a single facet.

Edge Preparation. A group of several distinct flake types which result from shaping an unworked edge of a flake blank. These flakes include edge preparation flakes, which are wider than they are long, with pronounced bulbs of percussion and large dorsal areas with few or no negative flake scars; bulb removal flakes, which retain a remnant of the flake blank's ventral bulb of percussion; and alternate flakes, which are wider than long, and wedge shaped, resulting from the reduction of a thick square edge.

Gull Wing. A flake that exhibits the appearance of a "gull wing" when viewed from the top of the striking platform. Gull wing flakes result from an impact that applies force directly behind the negative bulb of percussion from a previously removed flake. These flakes can be produced during platform preparation or unintentionally from the percussor impacting the objective piece more than once during a single stroke.

Early Biface Thinning. An often slightly curved flake with a simple or complex bifacial platform and a few dorsal flake scars which emanate generally from the flake's platform.

Late Biface Thinning. A curved or flat flake with a bifacial platform and multiple dorsal flake scars, which may reveal a complex pattern of previous flake removals. Typical late stage thinning flakes retain partial dorsal scars showing previous flake removals from the opposite edge of the biface.

Pressure. Typically small, thin flakes with few to multiple dorsal flake scars removed from prior pressure reduction. Platforms may be perpendicular or oblique to the longitudinal axis of the flake. Shapes vary from wide and short to long and narrow.

Notching Pressure. Notching flakes result from notching a projectile point. Notching flakes are fan shaped, short and round, with the platform set into a depression.

Rejuvenation. A flake that exhibits a complex and/or heavily abraded platform as well as multiple flake scars on the dorsal surface of the flake. Rejuvenation flakes indicate the

resharpening of an edge of a tool that has become dull from heavy use. Rejuvenation flakes are typically removed alternately from each face of the tool.

Bipolar. These flakes are a result of percussion from opposite directions at the same time, typically from placing the toolstone mass on an anvil and then down striking with a hard hammerstone from above. Flake attributes include crushing at opposite ends, with distinct cones of percussion and straight ventral and dorsal surfaces.

Debitage - Flake Types of Less Diagnostic Value

Platform Preparation/Pressure. Platform preparation flakes typically result from the light percussion of a bifacial edge to prepare a flake detachment platform. Pressure flakes are often indistinguishable from light percussion platform preparation flakes, and so this category subsumes less distinctive flakes, which may have resulted from pressure reduction.

Eraillure. Typically small, thin flakes with no flake scars on the dorsal surface, as the dorsal surface of these flakes is the ventral surface of the objective piece (parent flake). These flakes leave a negative impression on the bulb of percussion on the ventral surface of the parent flake, and result from the percussor impacting the objective piece more than once during a single stroke.

Cortical Fragment. Cortical flake fragments demonstrate a high percentage of cortex present on the dorsal surface, but cannot be definitively classified as cortical flakes, as the flake could demonstrate a differing reduction stage if complete.

Simple Fragment. Simple flake fragments demonstrate morphological attributes of secondary flakes, but are incomplete; the flake cannot be classified definitively as a secondary flake, however, due to a missing platform, flake termination, or both, and could belong to another flake category.

Complex Fragment. Complex flake fragments demonstrate morphological attributes of biface thinning or pressure flakes, such as a thin cross-section and multiple dorsal flake scars resulting from previous flake removals; the flake cannot be classified definitively, however, because the flake is incomplete.

Shatter. Shatter results from flaked stone reduction, but demonstrates no typical flake attributes and the ventral or dorsal surfaces and proximal or distal ends cannot be determined.

7.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Three archaeological resources and one historic complex of buildings were identified within the project site. Rincon Archaeologist Ashlee Bailey, M.A., RPA, identified and recorded one prehistoric archaeological site (CA-SLO-2825) and two isolated prehistoric archaeological artifacts Rincon archaeologists recorded, tested, and evaluated CA-SLO-2825 to determine the eligibility for listing in the CRHR/NRHP). Rincon Architectural Historian Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, M.H.P., recorded and evaluated the historic San Luis Ranch complex, which includes three single-family residences, a garage/shed, a smaller shed, the main barn, a large equipment storage building, a warehouse, and the former spectator's barn (viewing stand). State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Series 523 forms were prepared for all cultural resources within the project site (Appendix C). No other cultural resources were identified within the project site during the field survey.

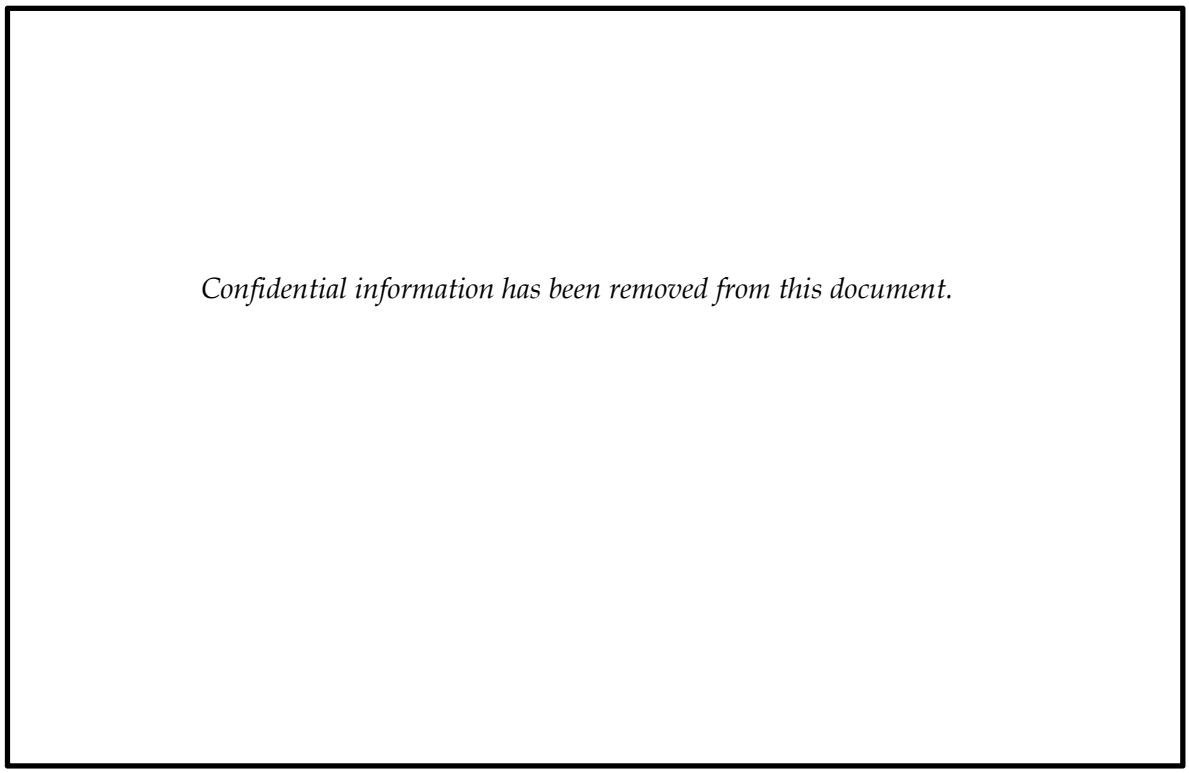
7.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Rincon recorded three newly identified prehistoric archaeological resources during the course of the intensive pedestrian survey. These include one prehistoric archaeological site (CA-SLO-2825) and two isolated prehistoric artifacts (P-40-038327 and P-40-038328), located along the western edge of the San Luis Ranch agricultural field approximately 40 m east of the modern Prefumo Creek. Soils show minimal variation in composition, consisting primarily of 10 YR 4/3 brown clay with approximately 30 percent small rounded and gravel inclusions. Ground visibility in the agricultural field was good, estimated at approximately 75 percent during the survey. While the area has little to no slope, the aspect of San Luis Valley is generally to the south. State of California DPR Series 523 forms were prepared for the archaeological resources within the project site (Appendix C). Rincon conducted archaeological testing of the site to evaluate the CRHR/NRHP eligibility of the site.

7.1.1 CA-SLO-2825

Newly identified site CA-SLO-2825 is a discrete, low-density prehistoric lithic scatter located on the western edge of the San Luis Ranch agricultural field approximately 40 m east of Prefumo Creek (Photograph 1). The site measures 55 × 100 m (180 × 330 feet), encompassing both individually point plotted surface artifacts and subsurface test units positive for cultural materials (Figures 4 and 5). A total of 407 artifacts were recovered from the site, including 385 pieces of debitage, 21 flaked stone tools, and one fragmented Pismo clam shell. Of these, 84 artifacts were collected from the site surface while the remaining 323 artifacts were recovered from test excavation units. The subsurface component of redeposited lithic debitage extends to 40 cm below surface (cmbs).

Surface Collection
Rincon archaeologists conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the site to identify its extent. A total of 84 artifacts were collected by individual point plot from the site surface. The artifacts include 64 pieces of debitage, one projectile point fragment, eight bifaces, one edge-modified flake, three assayed cobbles, four cores, two core fragments, and one fragmented Pismo clam shell. Some of the surface artifacts were identified in the unpaved road adjacent to the



Photograph 1. CA-SLO-2825 site overview with flags on artifacts, view toward west.

agricultural field on the south; these artifacts were likely dragged and redeposited during plowing or other activities associated with crop cultivation and are thus not included within the mapped site boundary.

Subsurface Testing
Rincon archaeologists excavated a total of 24 subsurface test units, including one 1.0 × 1.0 m test unit (TU-01), two shovel test pits (STPs), and 21 auger tests (AUGs), within and around site CA-SLO-2825 between August 1 and 16, 2016. A total of 323 artifacts, primarily debitage, were recovered from 16 of the 24 test excavation units.

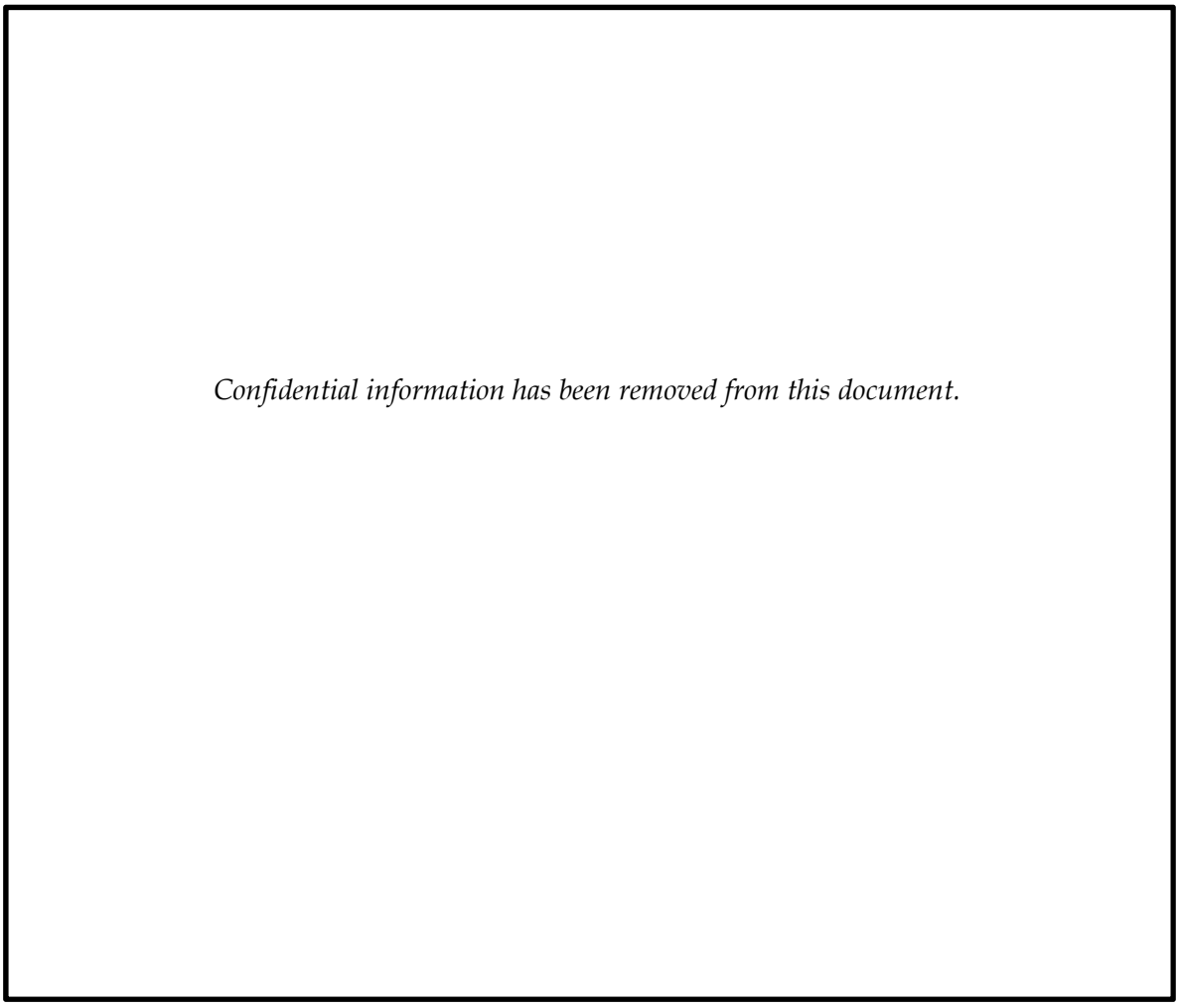
Test Unit TU-01
Size: 1.0 × 1.0 m (north–south × east–west)
Number of Levels: 05
Total Depth: 50 cmbs
Reason for Termination: Sterile sediments
Disturbances: Agricultural activities

Rincon archaeologists excavated TU-01 to a depth of 50 cmbs (Photograph 2) and recovered 91 pieces of debitage to a depth of 40 cmbs. All artifacts were pieces of flaked stone debitage; no cores or formal tools were present (Table 4).Stratigraphy consisted of approximately 30 cm of loosely compacted 10 YR 4/3 brown clay (Stratum I) and approximately 10 cm of highly compacted 10 YR 3/3 brown fine-grained plastic clay (Stratum II) over 10 cm of 10 YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay (Stratum III). Strata I and II are disturbed sediments that have been repeatedly mixed from the use of the area for agriculture over the past 100 years (Figure 6).

Confidential information has been removed from this document.

Table 4. Summary of Cultural Materials Recovered from TU-01

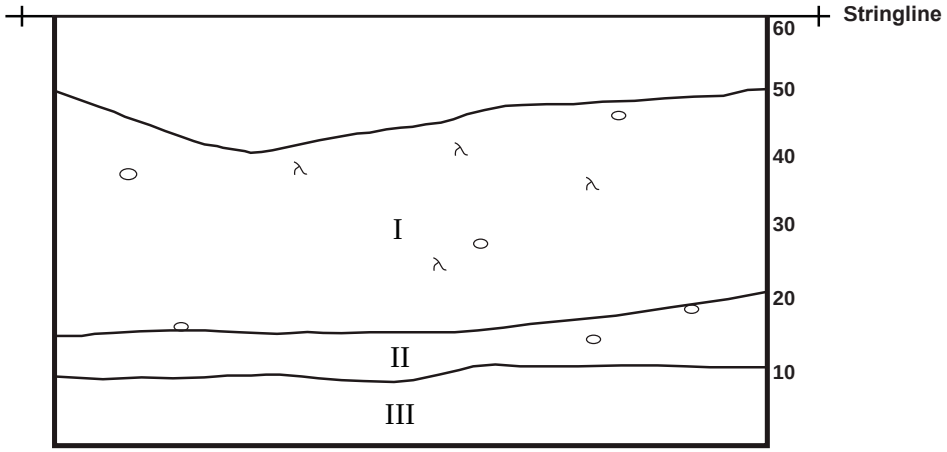
Level	Soil Type	Disturbances	Cultural Constituents
Surface	Clay	Agricultural activities	Lithic debitage (n=20)
1 (0-10cm)	Clay	Agricultural activities	Lithic debitage (n=37)
2 (10-20cm)	Clay	Agricultural activities	Lithic debitage (n=17)
3 (20-30cm)	Clay	Agricultural activities	Lithic debitage (n=9)
4 (30-40cm)	Clay	Agricultural activities	Lithic debitage (n=8)
5 (40-50cm)	Clay, Sandy Clay	Agricultural activities	None



Photograph 2. Overview of TU-01, view toward north.

Shovel Test Pits and Auger Test Units

Rincon excavated two STPs (STPs 1 and 2) and 21 auger test units (AUGs 1 – 21). Of these, 17 were positive for cultural materials (Table 5). STP 1 yielded and contained a total of 91 and 53 pieces of lithic debitage, respectively. No other artifact types were identified within the STPs. All artifacts were recovered from less than 45 cmbs. Rincon also excavated 21 hand-excavated augers (AUG 1-21). Of these, 16 (AUG 1-7, 10-13, 16-17, and 19-21) were positive for cultural materials and the remaining five (AUG 8, 9, 14, 15, and 18) were negative for cultural materials. Rincon recovered a total of 98 pieces of lithic debitage and a small amount of yellow and red ochre. All artifacts were recovered from above 40 cmbs. Soils within each of the augers were consistent with those present in TU-01.



I Loose 10YR 4/3 brown clay with compact clay peds
II Compact 10YR 4/3 brown clay
III Very Compact 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clay

Root
Pebble
Stringline height at 10 cm above present ground surface

0 10
1 cm = 10 cm

SLR-S-1 TU-01 North Wall Profile

Figure 6

Table 5. Summary of Materials Recovered from STPs and AUGs

STP/AUG	Max Depth	Soil Type	Disturbances	Cultural Constituents
STP 1	43cm	Clay	Agricultural activities	Lithic debitage (n=91)
STP 2	42cm	Clay	Agricultural activities	Lithic debitage (n=53)
AUG 1	45cm	Clay, Sandy Clay	Agricultural activities	Lithic debitage (n=1); red ochre
AUG 2	50cm	Clay	Agricultural activities	Lithic debitage (n=3)
AUG 3	75cm	Clay	Agricultural activities	Lithic debitage (n=6)
AUG 4	69cm	Clay, Sandy Clay	Agricultural activities	Lithic debitage (n=1)
AUG 5	45cm	Clay	Agricultural activities	Yellow ochre
AUG 6	75cm	Clay	Agricultural activities	Lithic debitage (n=6)
AUG7	45cm	Clay, Sandy Clay	Agricultural activities	Lithic debitage (n=6)
AUG 8	45cm	Clay	Agricultural activities	None
AUG 9	45cm	Clay	Agricultural activities	None
AUG 10	45cm	Clay	Agricultural activities	Lithic debitage (n=5)
AUG 11	45cm	Clay	Agricultural activities	None
AUG 12	45cm	Clay	Agricultural activities	Lithic debitage (n=2)
AUG 13	60cm	Clay	Agricultural activities	Lithic debitage (n=3)
AUG 14	45cm	Clay	Agricultural activities	None
AUG 15	45cm	Clay	Agricultural activities	None
AUG 16	45cm	Clay	Agricultural activities	Red ochre
AUG 17	60cm	Clay	Agricultural activities	Lithic debitage (n=1)
AUG 18	45cm	Clay	Agricultural activities	None
AUG 19	40cm	Clay	Agricultural activities	Lithic debitage (n=20)
AUG 20	40cm	Clay	Agricultural activities	Lithic debitage (n=16)
AUG 21	40cm	Clay	Agricultural activities	Lithic debitage (n=28)

Summary

With the exception of one shell fragment identified on the surface and a small amount of red and yellow ochre, the artifact assemblage of CA-SLO-2825 consists entirely of flaked stone tools and debitage. All subsurface artifacts were recovered from the upper 40 cm of the deposit, within disturbed sediments in the plow zone.

CA-SLO-2825 Flaked Stone Analysis

The flaked stone assemblage comprises 406 artifacts, of which 95 percent is debitage (n=385). Flaked stone tools (n=21) include one projectile point fragment, ten bifaces, one edge modified flake, and nine cores. The tools and debitage recovered during the current investigation are discussed in further detail below.

Projectile Point

The projectile point collected from CA-SLO-2825 consists of a reddish brown Franciscan cryptocrystalline silicate proximal/medial fragment. The tool was manufactured using non-patterned percussion reduction and exhibits a plano-convex cross section, convex margins, and a contracting stem. A snapping break removed the distal end of the point. Previous studies (cf. Bettinger and Eerkens 1999) suggest that projectile points heavier than three grams tend to be dart points, whereas points lighter than three grams are probably arrow points. The weight exceeding 3.0 g and its remnant neck width of 16.1 mm (which is >10 mm) are both measures that often have been used as thresholds for distinguishing arrow from dart points in the Great Basin (Bettinger and Eerkens 1999). Although the Bettinger and Eerkens (1999) study was based on western Great Basin projectile points, physical requirements and limitations of dart versus arrow points logically apply to all geographic areas. The application of these measures on the California coast cannot be considered definitive, but there are relationships between weight and

neck width in distinguishing arrow from dart points. The point is morphologically most similar to the Houx Contracting Stem point type in the Coastal Contracting Stem Cluster (Justice 2002:265-269) or the Gypsum point type in the Gypsum Cluster (Justice 2002:290-298). Neither of these categories ideally fits the projectile point recovered from SLR-S-1. The point does not exhibit pressure flaking, which is a common attribute of both Houx and Gypsum points, and Justice (2002) does not provide metric attributes with which to compare the specimen.

Bifaces

The artifact assemblage includes ten bifaces recovered from the site surface and excavation units. By provenience, they consist of eight bifaces from the site surface (00-00-06, 00-00-07, 00-00-11, 00-00-26, 00-00-27, 00-00-33, 00-00-57, and 00-00-60) and two from STP 1 (30-02-06 and 30-02-07). All of the bifaces were manufactured through percussion reduction from opaque CCS. The majority exhibit non-patterned flake scars and plano-convex cross-section shapes, while two exhibit a chevron flake scar pattern and flat cross-section shapes. Six of the bifaces are manufactured from Franciscan chert, while four are made from indeterminate CCS toolstone. The bifaces are evenly distributed along the reduction continuum. None exhibit pressure flaking, and the majority (n=7) are fragmented. Five of the fragmented bifaces exhibit perverse breaks, one exhibits both one perverse break and one bending break, and one exhibits only a bending break. Perverse fractures are most common during stone tool manufacture so that their combined relative frequency of 86 percent should be considered a significant indicator of on-site biface manufacture (Figure 7). Eight of these bifaces were manufactured on flake blanks, while one was manufactured from a core, and one is indeterminate.

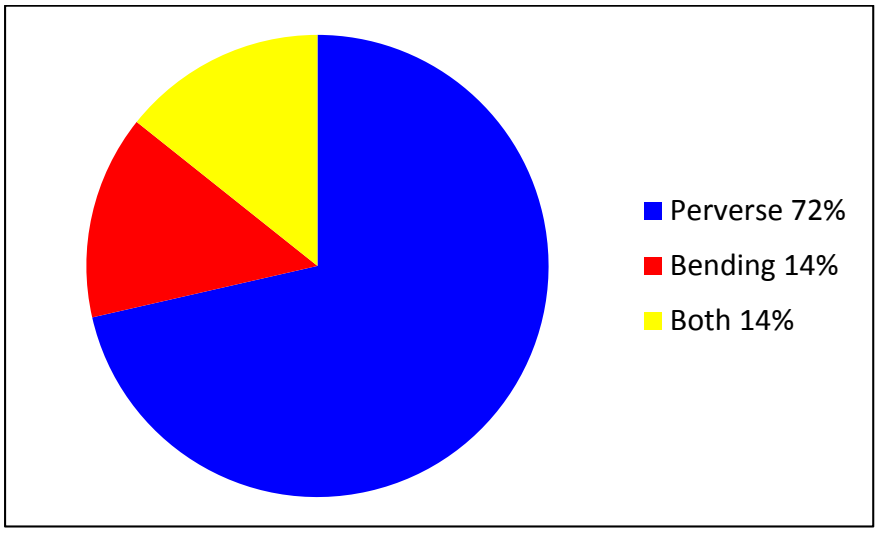


Figure 7. Pie chart displaying the breaks present on the SLR-S-1 fragmented bifaces.

Edge Modified Flake

One edge-modified flake made from opaque dark reddish brown Franciscan chert was recovered from the site surface. Light, continual, and non-intrusive percussion flaking is present along the majority of one face of one margin.

Cores

The core assemblage includes three assayed cobbles, four complete cores, and two core fragments. Core reduction patterns identified in the assemblage include informal,

multidirectional assayed cobbles and cores and one formal, bidirectional core. These reduction patterns are briefly defined as follows. Multidirectional cores exhibit flake removals taken from more than one striking platform (Andrefsky 2007: 16, 82, 145). Multidirectional cores without patterning are considered informal. Informal cores exhibit opportunistic flake removals from numerous directions, multiple platforms, and on several faces of the objective piece. Multidirectional cores can exhibit patterning; patterned flake removal can produce flakes of similar proportions and can maximize the number of flakes that can be removed from the core. Bidirectional cores exhibit flake removals from only two directions and are considered formal.

Andrefsky (2007) explains that no comprehensive method for the comparison of core size and type has been developed, but proposes a method to compare the size class of cores. Andrefsky's (2007:145-147) formula for calculating size value to explore potential patterning between core size and type is used for the CA-SLO-2825 assemblage. The size value of a core is the product of the maximum linear dimension multiplied by the weight of the core. The cores in the present assemblage are all made from locally-derived cryptocrystalline silicate sources, including the Franciscan Complex and the Monterey Formation (Bertrando and Harro 1997). Andrefsky (2007) postulates that cores made from higher quality toolstone will be formally reduced and tend to be exhausted. For example, high quality, non-local toolstone, such as obsidian, will tend to be formally reduced. Formal reduction and reuse extends the use of a single piece of high quality toolstone. Moreover, specimens of high quality toolstone left behind by previous occupants, such as obsidian flakes or bifaces, may be curated (collected, reworked, and/or reused) by later groups (Whittaker 1994:264). Locally available, lower quality toolstone, however, will tend to be informally reduced and discarded prior to exhaustion. Consequently, the average size value for patterned, formally reduced cores of high quality, non-local toolstone will tend to be smaller than the non-patterned, informally reduced and often easily discarded cores made from lower quality, locally-available toolstone.

Analysis of toolstone material type and size class indicates that the CA-SLO-2825 cores have relatively similar size values, although the core classified as a bidirectional, formal core is much smaller. The average core size value (n=9) is 244.5, whereas the size value for the formal core (n=1) is 76. The flake removals as well as the size values calculated for the cores recovered from CA-SLO-2825 follow the expected pattern—non-patterned cores made from locally-derived materials are large and discarded prior to exhaustion.

Debitage

All debitage in the SLR-S-1 assemblage was subject to technological analysis (n=385), including debitage collected from the site surface as well as the auger tests, shovel test pits, and test unit and extracted from ⅛-inch mesh screens. The debitage classifies as 111 (29 percent) technologically diagnostic flakes and 274 (71 percent) less diagnostic debitage. Simple interior flakes (n=72, 19 percent) and simple fragments (n=214, 56 percent) dominate the assemblage. As shown in Figure 8, shatter (n=49, 13 percent) and cortical flakes (n=23, 6 percent) represent the next most frequent debitage types. These flake types, without the presence of biface thinning flakes, typically indicate early to mid-stage flaked stone reduction activities.

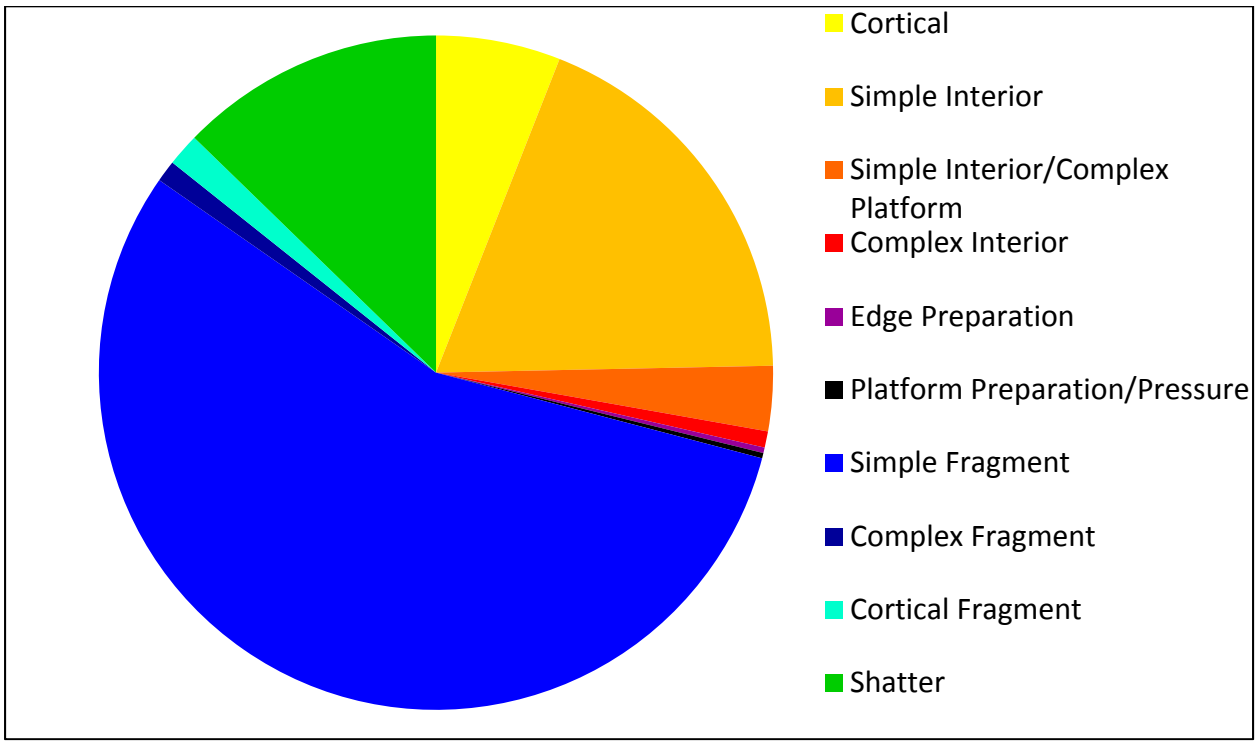


Figure 8. Pie chart displaying the overall debitage category distribution for SLR-S-1.

The flaked stone assemblage is composed entirely of cryptocrystalline silicate toolstone. The primary toolstone used to produce flaked stone artifacts was visually sourced to locally-available Franciscan and Monterey cherts. Figure 9 shows the frequency of each toolstone source represented in the flaked stone assemblage.

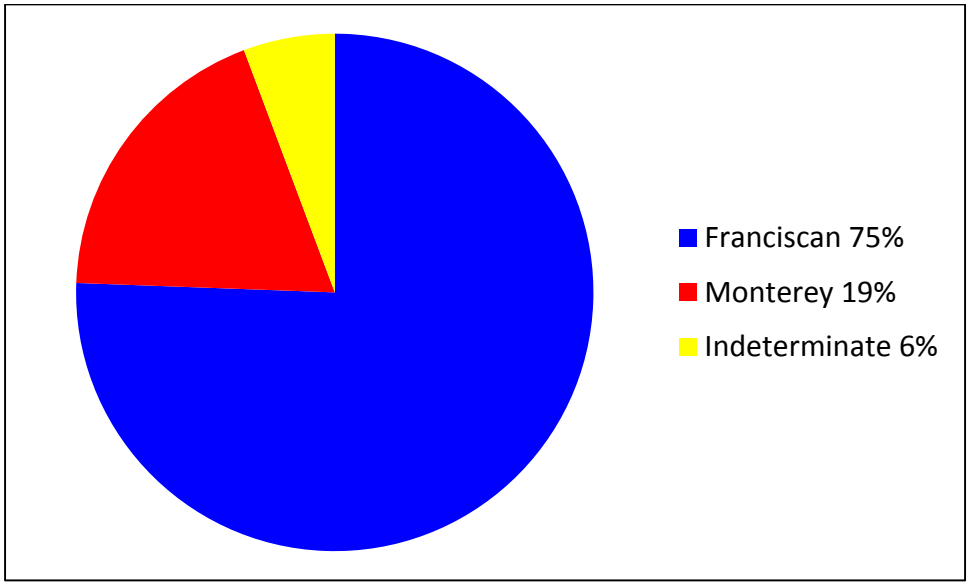


Figure 9. Relative frequencies of cryptocrystalline silicate toolstone sources in the SLR-S-1 debitage assemblage.

Flaked Stone Interpretive Summary

The SLR-S-1 flaked stone assemblage does not contain a sufficiently large sample to allow anything but very general observations concerning the nature of flaked stone technology and tool manufacture practiced at the site. Individual, technologically relevant flakes may suggest the application of specific stone working techniques, but the relative frequency of those techniques cannot be determined from available information. For example, a late biface thinning flake indicates that late stage biface manufacture may have occurred at a site at least once. However, the spectrum of reduction stages and techniques represented by that single flake remain unknown without a much larger and temporally controlled assemblage. As such, the Phase II assemblage provides only general interpretations in the approach to stone tool manufacture at SLR-S-1.

The debitage present in the assemblage comprises 111 diagnostic flakes and 274 less diagnostic pieces. The relatively small technologically diagnostic debitage sample indicates that percussion flake production is the most archaeologically visible and possibly the most common flaked stone reduction activity that took place at SLR-S-1. Relatively low frequencies of cortical debitage (6 percent) indicate that toolstone procurement and cortex removal primarily occurred off-site. The proportion of simple interior flakes (19 percent) and simple flake fragments (56 percent) to later-stage reduction flakes suggests an emphasis on flake production as the objective of stone working rather than biface manufacture at the site. The majority of the debitage is also fragmented (60 percent). If the sample had included a higher proportion of complete diagnostic flakes (e.g. complex interior, biface thinning, pressure flakes) to less diagnostic flakes and flake fragments, then the sample might more closely reflect biface thinning at SLR-S-1. Some minor formal tool production (e.g., projectile point and biface manufacture) and shaping activities are indicated by the presence of biface fragments and a projectile point. Further, roughly three-quarters of the bifaces (n=5; 72 percent) indicate on-site biface manufacture as evidenced by perverse fractures that result from manufacturing failures.

Debitage in the SLR-S-1 assemblage is dominated by CCS visually sourced to two local geological formations along the central coast: the Franciscan Complex and the Monterey Formation. The CCS toolstone in the assemblage is suspected to be more readily available from regional sources (i.e., closer) rather than more distant sources, although investigation regarding the location and distribution of such sources is beyond the scope of this study. CCS sources are likely more proximate to the site than other toolstone materials (see Bertrando and Harro 1997), as the import of unreduced raw material and earlier stage cores and bifaces may be more practical from local sources such as chert from the Franciscan Complex and Monterey Formation. The comparatively high proportions of simple interior flakes and simple flake fragments suggest an emphasis on percussion flake production at SLR-S-1.

7.1.2 Isolated Artifacts

P-40-038327

P-40-038327 consists of an isolated prehistoric grayish-brown cortical CCS flake measuring 4.8 x 3.6 x 1 cm (Photograph 3). The flake exhibits moderate post-depositional damage.

Photograph 3. P-40-038327, plan view.

P-40-038328
P-40-038328 consists of an isolated prehistoric brownish-red cortical CCS flake measuring 3.0 x 2.3 x 0.7 cm (Photograph 4). The flake exhibits moderate post-depositional damage.

Photograph 4. P-40-038328, plan view.

7.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Isolated finds typically do not qualify as historical resources under CEQA and thus isolates P-40-038327 and P-40-038328 were determined ineligible for listing in the CRHR/NRHP.

Rincon evaluated archaeological site CA-SLO-2825 to determine the eligibility for listing in the CRHR/NRHP. Archaeological site CA-SLO-2825 is a prehistoric surface artifact scatter with a

shallow subsurface component. The artifact assemblage consists almost entirely of flaked stone tools and debitage. CA-SLO-2825 represents a lithic production location where tools were manufactured. Such locations were components of a larger procurement strategy and were likely associated with unknown temporary camps or habitation sites in the vicinity, although none were identified as part of the current study. The site is highly disturbed by repeated plowing, planting, harvesting, and other activities associated with crop cultivation. Although subsurface artifacts are present, they are limited to disturbed sediments above 40 cmbs and do not represent an intact deposit. It is likely the subsurface component consists of artifacts that were previously located on the surface scatter and have been redeposited due to remixing of sediments caused by agricultural activities.

The site is not directly associated with important events or any persons significant in our past (Criteria A/1 and B/2). Criterion C/3 is not relevant to archaeological deposits of this type. Due to the absence of an intact subsurface component and lack of specific, interpretable context the site is unlikely yield important information about prehistory or history (Criterion D/4). Thus site CA-SLO-2825 is recommended ineligible for listing in the CRHR/NRHP and requires no further management consideration under CEQA or the NHPA. Due to the assemblage's lack of association with specific people or discrete events and because the recovered artifacts have little potential to contribute to future research, Rincon recommends that no further work is needed for the recovered items, and we do not recommend their permanent curation. In lieu of curation, Rincon recommends donation of collected artifacts to a local Native American Tribe.

7.3 BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES

An evaluation update of the buildings that comprise the San Luis Ranch complex, historically known as the Dalidio Ranch (P-40-04-1000), is provided in the following section. The property contains a grouping of buildings at the northwest end of the property and agricultural fields to the south and east. The ranch complex presently includes three single-family residences, a garage/shed, a smaller shed, the main barn, a large equipment storage building, a warehouse, and the former spectator's barn (viewing stand), which was converted to farm use. A water tower that was previously recorded on the property in 1999 was not observed during the investigation for the current report. It may have been demolished since it was documented to be in very poor condition in 1999 (Figure 10).

Imagery provided by Google and its licensors, 2016.

Built Environment Resources

Figure 10

7.3.1 Main Residence (Residence No. 1)

This one and one-half story, single-family residence is estimated to have been built ca. 1910. It is irregular in plan and built in the Craftsman style (Photograph 5). It features a high pitched, front-gabled roof, with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails. The roof is clad in composition shingles. There is a shed dormer on the northeast side of the roof. On the southwest side a hipped roof extension covers the wrap-around porch and a cantilevered box bay window. The home is clad with shiplap and clapboard siding as well as shingles on the gable face.

The primary entry is on the northwest elevation accessed via a wrap-around porch and a set of wooden steps. The porch supports are square pillars with plain bases and capitals. The single, solid wood entry door is surrounded by wood framing. An additional single entry door is east of the primary entry. At the end of the wrap-around porch, on the southwest side of the home, is a single, wooden door with a single pane of glass over two horizontal panels.

The northwest elevation also contains a cantilevered three-window bay. There are decoratively carved knee braces in the gable face as well as a pair of double-hung, wooden 8/1 windows. Across the bottom of the gable is a plain horizontal band supported by carved brackets or exposed beam ends. The home has a variety of windows, including double-hung 1/1 windows, hopper windows, and fixed 14/1, 12/1 and 10/1 windows.

The southwest elevation has a short railing giving the appearance of a partial widow's walk. The majority of the southwest elevation was unpainted at the time of the site visit. There is a small addition projecting to the south. It has a shed roof with overhanging eaves and exposed, carved rafter tails, covered with composition shingle. It has a double-hung 1/1 window, fixed and casement windows. The wooden entry door has a rectangular opening with decorative brackets at each corner above two horizontal panels. A screen obscures any glazing that it may contain. The entry is accessed via a set of concrete steps.

Photograph 5. Main residence, northwest elevation, view to the southeast.

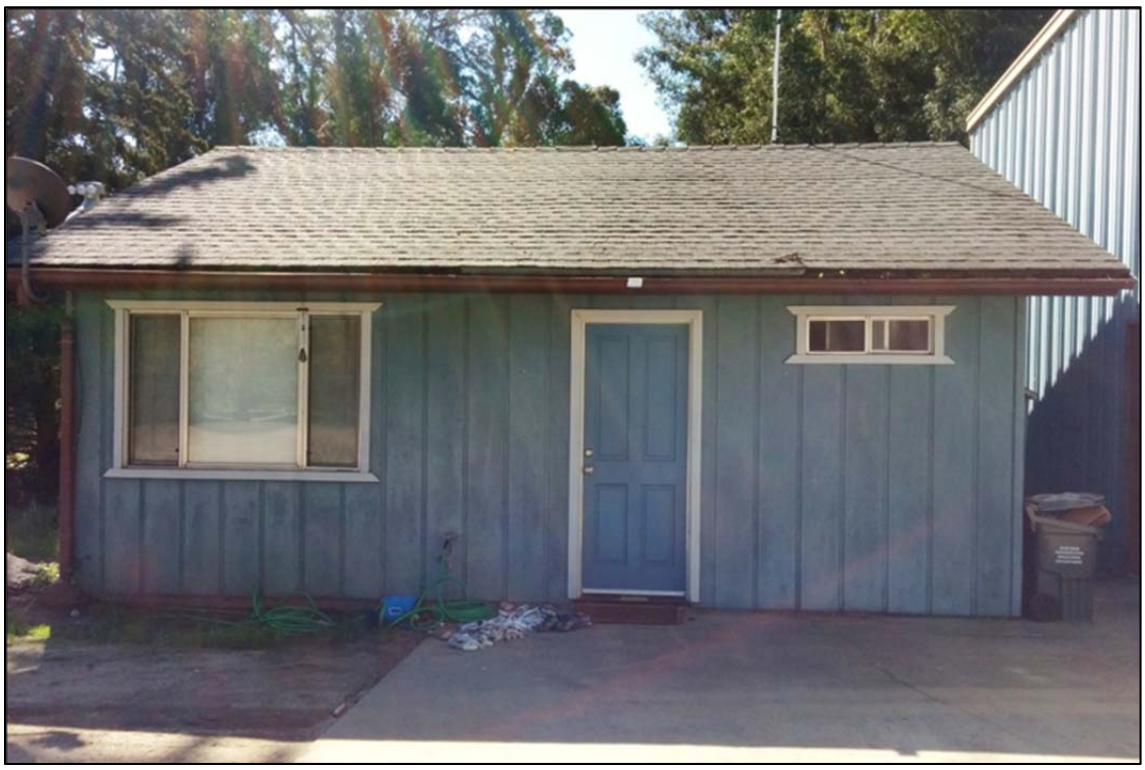
7.3.2 Residence No. 2

This one-story single family home is estimated to have been built ca. 1900-1910 (Photograph 6). It is located at the northeast end of the property, near Madonna Road. It is rectangular in plan and appears to have a small addition on the east elevation as well as a shed extension on the south. The eastern addition contains a chimney. Both the main portion of the home and the addition feature medium pitched front-gabled roofs and an open eave overhang with fascia boards. The roof is clad with composite shingles. The shed extension features a nearly flat roof partially clad with corrugated panels. The home's primary entrance is on the west elevation and features an entry door with a single light above and a single panel below. It is flanked by dual glazed sidelights. The entire entry is surrounded by wood framing. A set of three concrete steps with simple wood railings lead to the entrance. The dwelling is clad in shiplap siding. All windows were boarded at the time of evaluation, but appear to be surrounded by wood framing. The south elevation was not clearly visible due to a tall wooden fence. North of the home, against the tree line is a group of shed-like structures, the largest of which is constructed with vertical wood boards and has a variety of utility and storage double-doors. It has a shed roof covered with corrugated panels.

Photograph 6. Residence No. 2, view to the east.

7.3.3 Residence No. 3

Adjacent to and east of the warehouse is a small single family home estimated to have been built in the 1960s (Photograph 7). It does not appear in 1963 aerial photography, but appears by 1989. It is roughly square in plan, clad with reverse board and batten and has a side-gabled roof clad with composition shingles. There are horizontally slatted vents under the gable peaks. The home features aluminum sliding windows surrounded by wood framing on the north and east elevations. The primary entry on the north elevation is a wooden, four-panel entry door. The south elevation was largely obscured by a fence and vegetation but a shed roof was noted to be attached across the width of the residence. It is supported by wood posts with Y braces and is clad with corrugated panels. The west elevation is very close to the warehouse and has no fenestration.



Photograph 7. Residence No. 3, view to the south.

7.3.4 Garage/Shed

Situated south of the shed discussed below is a larger shed or garage (Photograph 8). Estimated to have been built in the 1930s, it is rectangular in plan and is clad with flush, vertical wooden boards. It is covered with a shed roof that has exposed rafter tails and is clad with corrugated metal panels. The eastern half of the shed has wood flooring and contains large openings on both the north and south elevations that align so vehicles or equipment can pass through the building. The western half of the shed contains a similar opening on the north elevation.

Photograph 8. Garage/shed, northwest elevation, view to the southeast.

7.3.5 Shed No. 2

Situated directly south of the primary dwelling is a small rectangular shed (Photograph 9). Estimated to have been built in the 1930s, it is clad with vertical wooden boards and has a shed roof clad with corrugated panels. The east elevation contains a square window opening covered with mesh wire. The north elevation contains a centered, arched opening and an additional single entry door, which is wooden with horizontal slats. A wooden fence is attached to and projects off the southern elevation.

Photograph 9. Shed No. 2, northwest elevation, view to the southeast.

7.3.6 Main Barn

To the west of the primary dwelling is a raised-center-aisle barn estimated to have been built in 1900 per the county assessor records (Photograph 10). It is clad with vertical wooden boards. The roof is clad with corrugated metal panels. The north elevation has a large centered opening with chamfered corners as well as a sliding barn door. The south elevation has a sliding barn door and a large hinged door, as well as a hay carrier and hay doors under the gable peak. The east elevation features four open bays supported by square wooden posts. There is no fenestration on the west elevation. The barn is situated near Madonna Road at the northwest end of the property.

Photograph 10. Barn, north elevation, view to the southwest.

7.3.7 Equipment Storage Building

Situated to the south of the former spectator's barn/viewing stand is a large building, likely used to store farm equipment (Photograph 11). It is estimated to have been built in 1938 per the county assessor records. It has a rectangular footprint and has four open bays on one side. The building is clad with vertical wooden boards. The shed roof is covered with corrugated aluminum panels and is supported by poles that appear to be salvaged utility poles, enhanced with Y braces.

Photograph 11. Equipment storage building, north elevation, view to the south.

7.3.8 Warehouse

South of the main barn is a large warehouse estimated to have been built in the 1960s (Photograph 12). It does not appear in 1963 aerial photography but does by 1989. It is rectangular in plan and is clad with vertical aluminum panels. It has a very low pitched, gabled roof. The east elevation features a single entry door (possibly metal), as well as a metal roll-up garage door and a rectangular vent with horizontal slats. The south elevation also has a metal roll-up garage door. There is no fenestration on the west elevation. Across the width of the north elevation is a shed supported by round metal poles. It has a flat roof clad with corrugated metal panels. A covered hoop house was stored beneath it at the time of evaluation.

Photograph 12. Warehouse, east elevation, view to the southwest.

7.3.9 Former Spectators' Barn/Viewing Stand

To the southwest of the main residence is the former spectators' barn/viewing stand that has been converted to other farm uses (Photograph 13). It is estimated to have been built ca. 1887. It is a two-story wood framed building clad with shiplap siding. It has a rectangular plan and a high pitched, side-gabled roof with boxed eaves. The northwest elevation features a strip of angled window openings that indicate the building's prior use as a race track viewing stand - the slant is likely a result of row seating and the open seating/viewing area was likely enclosed. Beneath this are two window openings which have been boarded over. Under the gable peak is a hay carrier and a pair of hay doors on hinges.

The northeast elevation features a centered entry comprised of a pair of large arched openings with chamfered edges at the top. There is also a single entry door which appears to be plyboard, accessed by three concrete steps, and an additional wooden, four-paneled, single entry door that is missing the steps leading up to it. Two rectangular window openings have been boarded over. Across approximately 1/3 of the northeast elevation there is a railing that may have once held a sliding barn door.

The southeast elevation shows evidence of the same angled openings as the northwest elevation, but the openings have been closed/boarded over from the interior and painted. The shiplap siding exists only on the gable face – the lower approximately 2/3 of the building is clad with vertical boards. Attached to the southeast elevation are shed roofs of varying pitch, supported by wood posts and covered with corrugated aluminum. The southeast elevation also has a set of concrete steps and metal railings leading to a single solid entry door. Various

Photograph 13. Former spectator's barn/viewing stand, northwest elevation, view to the southeast.

windows have been boarded over. A set of doors on hinges is located about halfway up the wall.

A large concrete loading dock wraps around the southeast and southwest sides of the building. Along the southwest side of the building there is an addition that appears to have been constructed at a later date. It is clad with vertical wood boards and has a steeply pitched shed roof. On the southwest elevation it has six square cut window openings cut into the wood and hung on hinges like casement windows. On the north elevation it has a single door opening as well as a window that has been boarded over. Attached to the addition and projecting to the north is a slanted shed roof over a concrete platform. It is supported by square wood posts and clad with corrugated aluminum sheets.

7.4 HISTORIC EVALUATION

The Dalidio Ranch is comprised of three residences, the main barn, a farm equipment storage building, a garage/shed, a warehouse, a smaller shed, and the former spectator's barn/viewing stand. These buildings were constructed between ca. 1887 and the mid-1960s.

The ranch complex retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Despite commercial and residential development to the east and west, the property maintains integrity of setting, feeling and association due to its large size, the expanse of agricultural fields to the south and the lake site to the north, as well as the mature row of trees screening the property from the road. The main residence, main barn, and farm equipment storage building retain integrity of location, design, materials and workmanship. The main

residence (a Craftsman style home) and the main (raised-center-aisle) barn retain the majority of the character-defining features associated with their style and/or construction method. The ancillary buildings such as the smaller shed and garage are vernacular in construction and may have been moved from one part of the property to another as needed for the agricultural business; however, they remained on the property and have contributed to its agricultural function. Residence No. 2 appears to have additions; oral histories relate that the building was pieced together using parts from the former spectator's barn/viewing stand. The warehouse and residence No. 3 appear to be more recent construction estimated to be built in the 1960s.

The former horse race track spectator's barn/viewing stand has been moved from its original location and repurposed for use on the farm. The building was originally located near the race track and stables, where the cultivated fields are today, south of the ranch complex. A kitchen and cocktail lounge that once existed on opposite ends of the viewing stand were removed by the Wood family. Parts of the kitchen were utilized for the construction of the original Wood family residence. A dairy and a stable were added onto the viewing stand building by the Woods. The seating in the upstairs viewing area was removed and the space was used as a hay loft. The Dalidio family subsequently removed the dairy addition that the Woods had constructed. Since the race track has not existed since approximately the year 1900 when William Wood owned the property and the viewing stand has been moved and heavily altered, the building does not retain integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship or feeling as a race track viewing stand. However, the building has been an integral component of the ranch complex since the Woods began repurposing parts of the building and converted it to a dairy, stable and hay barn. Over the years the former viewing stand has served as a utilitarian agricultural building on the ranch property.

The Dalidio Ranch appears eligible for listing in the CRHR as a property, under Criteria 1 and 3. It also appears eligible for designation as a City of San Luis Obispo landmark property (B.2 and B.3). The main residence and the main barn also appear individually eligible for listing in the CRHR and as City of San Luis Obispo landmark properties for their construction and design (Criteria 3 and A.1).

The period of significance for the Dalidio Ranch is 1900 – 1940, or, the early part of the 20th century, when ranching and agriculture were the region's main enterprises and influenced the development of the San Luis Obispo. William Wood and his son Forest Wood developed and operated a family farm between 1900 and approximately 1921, after which the Dalidio family acquired the property and increased agricultural production. The buildings constructed during the period of significance (residences No. 1 and No. 2, the garage/shed, shed No. 2, main barn, equipment storage building, and the former spectators' barn/viewing stand) retain sufficient integrity to convey their importance as a property. Although the former spectator's barn/viewing stand has been moved and altered over the years to accommodate its change in use from equestrian related activities to agriculture, the building retains sufficient integrity as a barn to convey its use and function during its subsequent use.

7.4.1 National and California Registers

The San Luis Obispo Ranch appears eligible for listing in the CRHR for its association with the early agricultural development of San Luis Obispo (Criterion 1). Beginning as a family farm and expanding into a larger agribusiness, the property has retained a complex of ranch buildings

and cultivated fields for over a century. The property was owned for many decades by the Dalidio family, who has been involved in the regional dairy industry and agribusiness. Their contributions are believed to be of local significance, not statewide or nationwide, thus the property is not eligible under Criterion 2. The property is representative of an early 20th century farm with its associated buildings, agricultural fields and ancillary structures. The buildings reflect the distinctive characteristics of the early twentieth century vernacular agricultural architecture (Criterion 3). The property is not expected to yield important information about prehistory or history, as part of the Dalidio property (Criterion 4). Although eligible for the CRHR, the property does not appear to demonstrate sufficient historical significance in national, state or local agricultural development or as a unique property type to warrant listing in the National Register of Historic Places (Criteria A-D) as a property or as individual resources.

The main Craftsman style residence (residence No. 1) and the main barn also appear individually eligible for listing in the CRHR, as they both embody the distinctive characteristics of Craftsman and vernacular agricultural architecture (Criterion 3). The main Craftsman style residence from ca. 1910 and the main (raised-center-aisle) barn retain the majority of their character-defining features and integrity.

7.4.2 City of San Luis Obispo Designation

The Dalidio Ranch property exemplifies an important period of local history, being established as a family farm and developing into a valuable local industry, agribusiness. The property is representative of the historical theme of Early 20th Century Agricultural and Industrial Development. The property is known to have been in agricultural use by the year 1900 when William Wood acquired the land, did away with the race track that existed on the property to create a grain field, and began re-purposing the race track structures for use on his farm. The Dalidio family acquired the property by the early 1920s and kept it in agricultural use, retaining buildings that the Woods had constructed and adding other structures. A complex of farm buildings and cultivated fields has existed on the property for over a century. The Dalidio Ranch is a rare remaining and intact example of a farm complex representing the early agricultural history of San Luis Obispo. Therefore it is eligible for designation as a City of San Luis Obispo historic resource under criterion B.2 (Event) and B.3 (Context).

Besides embodying an early 20th century farm complex when assessed as a whole, individual buildings on the Dalidio Ranch also embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction. The main residence is constructed in a Craftsman style and retains many of its character-defining features such as clapboard and shiplap siding, shingles in the gable face, overhanging eaves and exposed rafter tails, decoratively cut knee braces and rafter tails, a wrap-around porch supported by square pillars, a shed-roofed dormer window, and various original wood windows. The main barn also embodies the raised-center-aisle type of barn. It retains its barn doors, hay doors, hay carriers and hardware, thus retaining much of its integrity. The main residence and main barn are therefore eligible for designation as City of San Luis Obispo historic resources under criterion A.1 (Style).

8.0 PROJECT IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The CEQA Guidelines state that a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it can be expected to "cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource" (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5 (b)). Such changes can include physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of a historical resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

8.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Rincon identified and recorded one prehistoric archaeological site (CA-SLO-2825) and two prehistoric isolated artifacts (P-40-038327 and P-40-038328). Under CEQA, isolates are not eligible for listing in the CRHR. Archaeological site CA-SLO-2825 has been found not eligible for listing in the CRHR and NRHP, and it is not a unique archaeological resource. The information potential of site CA-SLO-2825 and isolates P-40-038327 and P-40-038328 has been exhausted by their recordation and analysis as part of the current study, and relevant site records will be submitted to the CHRIS information center. As such, disturbance of these resources would not constitute a significant impact under CEQA.

8.1.1 Archaeological Resources Mitigation Measures

All archaeological resources identified in the project site have been found ineligible for listing in the CRHR/NRHP. The surface of the project site has been previously disturbed by 100 years of agricultural activities including planting, harvesting, and other activities associated with crop cultivation and thus the possibility of encountering undisturbed archaeological resources during construction is unlikely. Rincon recommends implementation of the following measures to reduce potential impacts to previously unidentified archaeological resources.

CR MM-1 Retain a Qualified Principal Investigator
A qualified principal investigator, defined as an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for professional archaeology, shall be retained to carry out all mitigation measures related to archaeological and historical resources (hereafter qualified archaeologist).

CR MM-2 Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources
In the event that archaeological resources are exposed during construction, work in the immediate vicinity of the find must stop until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the significance of the find. Construction activities may continue in other areas. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA (Section 15064.5f; PRC 21082), additional work such as testing or data recovery may be warranted.

CR MM-3 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains
The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbances; State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

8.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Implementation of mitigation measures CR MM-1 through CR MM-3 would reduce impacts to archaeological resources to a less than significant level.

8.3 BUILT ENVIRONMENT/HISTORIC RESOURCES

Rincon Consultants finds that the Dalidio Ranch complex (main residence, secondary residence, main barn, equipment storage building, garage/shed, shed No. 2, and former race track spectators' barn/viewing stand) is eligible for listing in the CRHR and as a City landmark. Further, residence No. 1 and the main barn are also considered individually eligible for the CRHR and as a City landmark. These properties are considered historical resources under CEQA.

According to CEQA (Section 21084.1) a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. Substantial adverse change is defined as demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration activities that would impair the significance of the historic resource.

A project that has been determined to conform with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties can generally be considered to be a project that will not cause a significant impact (14 CCR Section 15126.4(b)(1)). In most cases where a project meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, it can be categorically exempt from CEQA (14 CCR Section 15331).

Relocation of an historical resource may also constitute an adverse impact to the resource. However, in situations where relocation is the only feasible alternative to demolition, relocation may mitigate to below a level of significance provided that the new location is compatible with the original character and use of the historical resource and the resource retains its eligibility for listing on the California Register (14 CCR Section 4852(d)(1)).

As currently proposed, the project would result in the relocation and adaptive reuse of the main residence (residence No. 1) and former spectators' barn/viewing stand to another part of the site, and the demolition or off-site relocation of the remaining buildings and structures on the ranch, thus eliminating the historic district. The relocation, demolition and off-site relocation of

buildings and structures comprising the Dalidio Ranch historic district would constitute a significant direct impact to cultural resources related to a substantial adverse change in the significance of historical resources.

8.3.1 Built Environment/Historic Resources Mitigation Measures

Although not capable of reducing impacts to below the level of significance, three mitigation measures have been identified that would reduce project impacts on historical resources to the maximum extent practicable. These are listed below.

CR MM-4
A relocation plan should be developed and implemented for the main Craftsman residence (residence No. 1) and the former race track spectators' barn/viewing stand. The comprehensive relocation plan should include a structural/architectural condition and feasibility assessment to provide the necessary existing conditions data required to substantiate the relocation. If relocation is found feasible, the plan should identify a suitable relocation site that is compatible with the existing setting of the property; such as the proposed project's agricultural center. The plan must also include detailed measures that demonstrate that the buildings will retain their historic significance following their relocation. Completion of this mitigation measure shall be monitored and enforced by the City of San Luis Obispo.

CR MM-5
Impacts resulting from the demolition and relocation of the buildings shall be minimized through archival documentation of the entire historic building complex in as-built and as-found condition. Prior to issuance of demolition permits, the lead agency shall ensure that documentation of the buildings and structures proposed for demolition is completed in the form of a Historic American Building Survey (HABS) Level II documentation that shall comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architectural and Engineering Documentation (NPS 1990). The documentation shall include large-format photographic recordation, detailed historic narrative report, and compilation of historic research. The documentation shall be completed by a qualified architectural historian or historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for History and/or Architectural History (NPS 1983). The original archival-quality documentation shall be offered as donated material to the History Center of San Luis Obispo County where it will be available for current and future generations. Archival copies of the documentation also would be submitted to the San Luis Obispo County Library where it would be available to local researchers. Completion of this mitigation measure shall be monitored and enforced by the City of San Luis Obispo.

CR MM-6
Impacts related to the loss of the Dalidio Ranch complex shall be reduced through the development of a retrospective interpretive display detailing the history of the project site, its significance, and its important details and features. The information can be incorporated into a publicly-accessed building on the project site or a publicly-accessed outdoor location. The display shall include images and details from the HABS documentation and any collected research pertaining to the historic property. The content shall be prepared by a qualified architectural historian or historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for History and/or Architectural History (NPS 1983). The display shall

be completed within one year of the date of completion of the proposed project. Completion of this mitigation measure shall be monitored and enforced by City of San Luis Obispo.

8.4 BUILT ENVIRONMENT/ HISTORIC RESOURCES LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Implementation of mitigation measures CR MM-5 and CR MM-6 would reduce significant direct and cumulative impacts to historical resources scheduled for demolition to the maximum extent feasible. However, the demolition of these historical resources would still remain a significant adverse impact. Implementation of mitigation measure CR MM-4 would reduce impacts to the main Craftsman residence (residence No. 1), former race track spectators' barn/viewing stand to the maximum extent feasible, however demolition or removal of the remaining buildings and structures comprising the Dalidio Ranch historic district would still result in a significant direct impact to the property as a whole and result in cumulative impacts.

9.0 REFERENCES

Ancestry
2004 1900 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Electronic document, Ancestry.com, accessed October 3, 2016. Operations Inc., Provo, UT.

Andrefsky, William
2001 Emerging Directions in Debitage Analysis. In *Lithic Debitage: Context, Form, Meaning*, edited by W. Andrefsky Jr., pp. 2-14. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.

2007 *Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis*. Reprinted. Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology Series. Cambridge University Press, New York. Originally published 1998, Cambridge University Press, New York.

Angel, Myron.
1883 *History of San Luis Obispo County, California*. Thompson & West, Oakland, CA.

Arnold, Jeanne E.
1995 Transportation Innovation and Social Complexity among Maritime Hunter-Gatherer Societies. *American Anthropologist* 97: 733-747.

Bean, Walton
1968 *California: An Interpretive History*. McGraw-Hill Book Company.

Bertrando and Bertrando Research Consultants
1998 *Historical Evaluation for the Froom Ranch Building Complex, San Luis Obispo County, CA*. Bertrando Research Consultants. Submitted to Dennis Schmidt of Central Coast Engineering.

1999a *Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation for the San Luis Marketplace Annexation: The Dalidio Property, San Luis Obispo, CA*. Bertrando Research Consultants. Submitted to Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

1999b *Historical Evaluation for the Existing Structures on the Proposed San Luis Obispo Marketplace Annexation: The Dalidio Property, San Luis Obispo, CA*. Bertrando Research Consultants. Submitted to Applied EarthWorks, Inc.

Bertrando, Ethan and Douglas R. Harro
1997 *Correlations between Lithic Raw Material Quality and Availability and the Formation of Flaked Stone Tool Assemblages: Examples from the Chorro Valley, San Luis Obispo County*. Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology 10, Bakersfield, California.

Bettinger, Robert L. and Jelmer Eerkens
1999 Point Typologies, Cultural Transmission, and the Spread of Bow-and-Arrow Technology in the Prehistoric Great Basin. *American Antiquity* 64(2): 231-242.

Bloomer, William W.
2009 In-Field Flaked Stone Analysis Manual. Manuscript on file, Lithic Arts, Markleeville, CA.

Crespi, Juan
2001 *A Description of Distant Roads: Original Journals of the First Expedition into California, 1769-1770*. Translated by Alan K. Brown. San Diego State University Press, San Diego.

California Office of Historic Preservation
2003 California Historical Resources Status Codes. Electronic document, http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1069/files/tab8.pdf, accessed November 2, 2015.

California Office of Surveyor-General
1886 *Corrected Report of Spanish and Mexican Grants in California, Complete to February 25, 1886*. California Office of Surveyor-General, Sacramento, CA.

Callahan, E.
1979 The Basics of Biface Knapping in the Eastern Fluted Point Tradition: A Manual for Flint Knappers and Lithic Analysts. *Archaeology of Eastern North America* 9(1):1-180.

Chesnut, Merlyn
1993 *The Gaviota Land: A Glimpse into California History*. Fithian Press, Santa Barbara, California.

City of San Luis Obispo
2010 Historic Preservation Ordinance. Electronic Document, http://www.slocity.org/home/showdocument?id=4142, accessed November 2, 2015.

Dumke, Glenn S.
1944 *The Boom of the Eighties in Southern California*. Huntington Library Publications, San Marino, California.

Engelhardt, Zephyrin
1915 *The Missions and Missionaries of California vol. IV Upper California Part III General History*. The James H. Barry Company, San Francisco, CA.

Erlandson, Jon M.
1991 Early Maritime Adaptations on the Northern Channel Islands. In *Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California,* edited by J. M. Erlandson and R. Colten. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Vol. 1. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

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

Erlandson, Jon M., Theodore Cooley, and Richard Carrico
1987 A Fluted Projectile Point Fragment from the Southern California Coast: Chronology and Context at CA-SBA-1951. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 9:120–128.

Family Search
2012 United States Census, 1940. Electronic document, https://familysearch.org/1940census, accessed October 3, 2016.

Fitzgerald, Richard T.
2000 Cross Creek: An Early Holocene/Millingstone Site. *California State Water Project, Coastal Branch Series Paper Number 12*. San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society, San Luis Obispo, California.

Gamble, Lynn H., Philip L. Walker, and Glenn S. Russell
2001 Integrative Approach to Mortuary Analysis: Social and Symbolic Dimensions of Chumash Burial Practices. *American Antiquity* 66:185–212.

Gibson, R. O.
1983 *Ethnography of the Salinan People: A Systems Approach*. Master's Thesis, California State University, Hayward.

Glassow, Michael A.
1997 Middle Holocene Cultural Development in the Central Santa Barbara Channel Region. In *Archaeology of the California Coast during the Middle Holocene*, edited by Jon M. Erlandson and Michael A. Glassow, pp. 73–90. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Vol. 4. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Glassow, Michael A, L. Wilcoxen, and J. M. Erlandson
1988 Cultural and Environmental Change during the Early Period of Santa Barbara Channel Prehistory. In *The Archaeology of Prehistoric Coastlines*, edited by G. Bailey and J. Parkington pp. 64–77. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England.

Greenwood, Roberta S.
1972 9000 Years of Prehistory at Diablo Canyon, San Luis Obispo County, California. *San Luis Obispo Historical Society Occasional Paper No. 7*.

1978 Obispeño and Purisimeño Chumash. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 520–523. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, William G. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

Hildebrandt, William
1983 Archaeological Research of the Southern Santa Clara Valley Project. California Department of Transportation, District 4, San Francisco.

Historic Resources Group (HRG)
2013 City of San Luis Obispo Citywide Historic Context Statement. Prepared for the City of San Luis Obispo.

Johnson, John R.
1987 *Chumash Social Organization: An Ethnohistoric Perspective*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara.

Johnson, J. R., T. W. Stafford, Jr., H. O. Ajie, and D. P. Morris
2002 Arlington Springs Revisited. In *Proceedings of the Fifth California Islands Symposium*, edited by D. Browne, K. Mitchell, and H. Chaney, pp. 541–545. USDI Minerals Management Service and the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, California.

Jones, Terry L.
1993 Big Sur: A Keystone in Central California Cultural History. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 29(1):1–78.

1995 *Transitions in Prehistoric Diet, Mobility, Exchange, and Social Organization along California's Big Sur Coast*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Davis.

Jones, Terry L., K. Davis, G. Farris, S.D. Grantham, T.W. Fung, and B. Rivers
1994 *Toward a Prehistory of Morro Bay: Phase II Archaeological Investigations for the Highway 41 Widening Project, San Luis Obispo County, California*. Report prepared for Caltrans District 5, San Luis Obispo, California.

Jones, D.A., C. Young, and W.R. Hildebrandt
2001 Phase II Archaeological Test Excavation at CA-SLO-832 and CA-SLO-1420, for the James Way/Price Street Road Improvement Project, San Luis Obispo County, California. Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Davis California. Submitted to California Department of Transportation, San Luis Obispo.

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

Jones, Terry L., Richard T. Fitzgerald, Douglas J. Kennett, Charles Miksicek, John L. Fagan, John Sharp, and Jon M. Erlandson
2002 The Cross Creek Site and Its Implications for New World Colonization. *American Antiquity* 67:213–230.

Jones, Terry L. and Kathryn A. Klar
2007 *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*. AltaMira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

Jones, Terry L., Nathan E. Stevens, Deborah A. Jones, Richard T. Fitzgerald, and Mark G. Hylkema
2007 The Central Coast: A Midlatitude Milieu. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity,* edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp. 125–146. AltaMira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

Jones, Terry L. and Georgie Waugh
1995 Central California Prehistory: A View from Little Pico Creek. *Perspectives in California Archaeology 3*. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

1997 Climatic Consequences of Population Pragmatism? A Middle Holocene Prehistory of the Central Coast. In *Archaeology of the California Coast During the Middle Holocene*, edited by Jon M. Erlandson and Michael A. Glassow, pp. 111–128. Perspectives in California Archaeology 4. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Justice, Noel D.
2002 *Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of California and the Great Basin*. Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana.

Kennett, Douglas J.
1998 *Behavioral Ecology and the Evolution of Hunter-Gatherer Societies on the Northern Channel Islands, California*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Santa Barbara.

King, Chester D.
1969 Approximate 1769 Chumash Village Locations and Populations. *Annual Reports of the University of California Archaeological Survey* 11:3. Los Angeles, California.

Krieger, Dan
2012 "Times Past: Cheesemakers make home here". The Tribune. August 19, 2012.

2014 "Dairy farming booms in SLO County after the Great Drought of 1862-64". The Tribune. March 15, 2014.

Kocher, Paul H.
1972 *Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa, 1772-1972*. Blake Printing & Publishing, San Luis Obispo, CA, 1972.

Kroeber, Alfred J.
1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bulletin 78, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Reprinted 1976 by Dover Publications, Inc., New York.

Lebow , C., M.C. Baloian, D.R. Harro, R.L. Mckim, C. Denardo, J. Onken, E. Romanski, and B.A. Price
2001 Final Report of Archaeological Investigations for Reaches 5B and 6 Coastal Branch Aqueduct, Phase II. Applied EarthWorks Inc., Fresno, California. Submitted to Central Coast Water Authority, Buellton, California.

Martin, Jean A.
2015 SLO Life Magazine, February/March 2015.

Mikkelsen, P., W.R. Hildebrandt, and D. A. Jones
2000 Prehistoric Adaptations on the Shores of Morro Bay Estuary: Excavations at Site CA-SLO-165, Morro Bay, California. *San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society Occasional Papers* no. 14.

Miller, Bruce W.
1988 *Chumash: A Picture of Their World*. Sand River Press, Los Osos, California.

Milliken, R. T. and J. R. Johnson
2005 An Ethnography of Salinan and Northern Chumash-1769 to 1810. Report prepared for Caltrans District 5. Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Davis. Copies available from California Department of Transportation, San Luis Obispo.

Mills, Wayne, Michael F. Rondeau, and Terry L. Jones
2005 A Fluted Point from Nipomo, San Luis Obispo County, California. *Journal of California and Great Basin Archaeology* 25(2): 68-74.

Mission San Luis Obispo
n.d. "Mission History". Electronic document, http://www.missionsanluisobispo.org/?page_id=207, accessed March 2, 2016.

Mithun, Marianne
2004 *The Languages of Native North America*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Originally published 1999.

Moratto, Michael
1984 *California Archaeology.* Academic Press, New York.

Morrison, Annie L. and John H. Haydon
1917 History of San Luis Obispo County and Environs. Historic Record Company, Los Angeles, CA, 1917.

National Park Service (NPS)
1983 *Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*. Electronic document accessed December 6, 2011. Electronic document, http://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/Arch_Standards.htm, accessed October 3, 2016.

1990 Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Engineering Documentation. HABS/HAER Standards. Washington DC. Available at https://www.nps.gov/hdp/standards/standards.pdf

Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC
2016 Historic Aerials. Electronic document, http://www.historicaerials.com/, accessed February 12, 2016.

Oxnard Courier
1909 "W.F. Wood and Family Going South". October 15, 1909

Rick C., Torben, R. Vellanoweth, Jon M. Erlandson, and Douglas J. Kennett
2002 On the Antiquity of the Single-Piece Shell Fishhook: AMS Radiocarbon Evidence from the Southern California Coast. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 29:933–942.

Rolle, Andrew
2003 *California: A History.* Revised and expanded sixth edition. Harlan Davidson, Inc., Wheeling, Illinois.

San Luis Tribune
1881 "That Nasty Creek." Oct. 15, 1881, San Luis Tribune, San Luis Obispo.

San Luis Obispo, City of
2006 A Brief History. Electronic document, www.ci.san-luis-obispo.ca.us/briefhistory.asp accessed May 10, 2006.
2015 Treatment Plant History. Electronic document, http://www.slocity.org/government/department-directory/utilities-department/wastewater/wastewater-treatment/treatment-plant-history, accessed September 25, 2015.

San Luis Obispo County Genealogical Society
n.d. Electronic document, http://www.slocgs.org/carpenter/LandGrants.html, accessed October 3, 2016.

San Luis Obispo Semi Weekly Breeze
1900a September 28, 1900, p. 8
1900b "Goodbye to the race track". November 9, 1900, p. 2

San Luis Obispo Tribune
1885 September 4, 1885, p.1
1887 August 19, 1887, p. 3

Shumway, Burgess McK.
2007 *California Ranchos*. Second Edition. The Borgo Press.

Smiley, Francis E.
2007 The Lithomatic: Lithic Artifact Baseline Sort Techno-Morphological Categories, original unpublished lecture. Manuscript on file, Department of Anthropology, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ.

Squibb, Paul
1984 *Captain Portola in San Luis Obispo County in 1769*. Tabula Rasa Press, Morro Bay, California.

Stewart, Susan
1999 "The Dalidios", SLO Magazine, September 14, 1999, pgs.14-15.

Templeton Chamber of Commerce
2015 Templeton History. Electronic document, https://www.templetonchamber.com/content/templeton-history, accessed January 5, 2015.

Templeton Historical Museum Society
2014 Early Templeton History. Electronic document, http://www.templetonmuseum.com/history.html, accessed January 5, 2014.

The San Francisco Call
1895 "Death of W.W. Stow", February 12, 1895.

Thomas, David Hurst
1970 Archaeology's Operational Imperative: Great Basin Projectile Points as a Test Case. *University of California Archaeological Survey Annual Report* 12:27-60, Los Angeles.

1981 How to Classify the Projectile Points from Monitor Valley, Nevada. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 3:7.

Tribune
1874a December 5, 1874, p. 3

1874b December 12, 1874, p.3

1882 November 3, 1882

Tribune Weekly
1875 November 13, 1875, p. 1

1887 October 14, 1887, p.1

United States Census Bureau
2002 1930 Census Schedules T626. Electronic document, https://www.census.gov/history/pdf/t626.pdf, accessed October 3, 2016.

United States Geological Survey (USGS)
2016 Aerial Photography. Electronic document, http://eros.usgs.gov/aerial-photography, accessed February 12, 2016.

Wallace, William
1955 Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11:214–230.

1978 Post-Pleistocene Archaeology, 9000 to 2000 B.C. In *California*, edited by R. F. Heizer, pp. 25–36. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, W. C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.

Warren, Claude N.
1968 Cultural Tradition and Ecological Adaptation on the Southern California Coast. In *Archaic Prehistory in the Western United States*, edited by C. Irwin-Williams, pp. 1–14. Eastern New Mexico University Contributions in Anthropology No. 1. Portales.

Whittaker, John C.
1994 *Flintknapping: Making and understanding stone tools*. University of Texas Press, Austin.

This page intentionally left blank.

Appendix A

Native American Consultation

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471

January 26, 2016

Christopher Duran
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
1530 Monterey Street, Suite D
San Luis Obispo, CA 94612

Email to: cduran@rinconconsultants.com

Re: San Luis Ranch Project

Dear Mr. Duran,

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file 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.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. 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 or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

Joshua Standing Horse
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

February 8, 2016

Julie Lynn Tumamait-Stenslie
365 North Poli Ave
Ojai, CA 93023

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the San Luis Ranch Project, Unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, California

Dear Chairperson Julie Lynn Tumamait-Stenslie:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) is preparing environmental documentation for the proposed San Luis Ranch Project (project) for the City of San Luis Obispo. The project consists of a Specific Plan, General Plan Amendment, and Development Plan for the 131-acre project site, including annexation of the project site into the City of San Luis Obispo (City). The site is currently located in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County and is identified by assessor's parcel number 067-121-022. The project is intended to be consistent with the development parameters described in the City's Updated Land Use and Circulation Element, adopted in December of 2014. The project includes a mixture of residential, commercial, office, and hotel uses, with 50 percent of the net site acreage preserved for agriculture and open space uses.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near a nearby project area. Rincon is consulting with you directly regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. Rincon understands that this letter may be redundant to consultation initiated by the City of San Luis Obispo. If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or abailey@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at (805) 547-0900, extension 120. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Ashlee M. Bailey

Ashlee Bailey
Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map

February 8, 2016

Fred Collins
67 South Street
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the San Luis Ranch Project, Unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, California

Dear Spokesperson Fred Collins:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) is preparing environmental documentation for the proposed San Luis Ranch Project (project) for the City of San Luis Obispo. The project consists of a Specific Plan, General Plan Amendment, and Development Plan for the 131-acre project site, including annexation of the project site into the City of San Luis Obispo (City). The site is currently located in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County and is identified by assessor's parcel number 067-121-022. The project is intended to be consistent with the development parameters described in the City's Updated Land Use and Circulation Element, adopted in December of 2014. The project includes a mixture of residential, commercial, office, and hotel uses, with 50 percent of the net site acreage preserved for agriculture and open space uses.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near a nearby project area. Rincon is consulting with you directly regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. Rincon understands that this letter may be redundant to consultation initiated by the City of San Luis Obispo. If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or abailey@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at (805) 547-0900, extension 120. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Ashlee M. Bailey

Ashlee Bailey
Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map

February 8, 2016

Xielolixii
3901 Q Street, Suite 31B
Bakersfield, CA 93301

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the San Luis Ranch Project, Unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, California

Dear Xielolixii:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) is preparing environmental documentation for the proposed San Luis Ranch Project (project) for the City of San Luis Obispo. The project consists of a Specific Plan, General Plan Amendment, and Development Plan for the 131-acre project site, including annexation of the project site into the City of San Luis Obispo (City). The site is currently located in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County and is identified by assessor's parcel number 067-121-022. The project is intended to be consistent with the development parameters described in the City's Updated Land Use and Circulation Element, adopted in December of 2014. The project includes a mixture of residential, commercial, office, and hotel uses, with 50 percent of the net site acreage preserved for agriculture and open space uses.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near a nearby project area. Rincon is consulting with you directly regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. Rincon understands that this letter may be redundant to consultation initiated by the City of San Luis Obispo. If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or abailey@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at (805) 547-0900, extension 120. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Ashlee M. Bailey

Ashlee Bailey
Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map

February 8, 2016

Patti Dunton
7070 Morro Road, Suite A
Atascadero, CA 93422

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the San Luis Ranch Project, Unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, California

Dear Tribal Administrator Patti Dunton:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) is preparing environmental documentation for the proposed San Luis Ranch Project (project) for the City of San Luis Obispo. The project consists of a Specific Plan, General Plan Amendment, and Development Plan for the 131-acre project site, including annexation of the project site into the City of San Luis Obispo (City). The site is currently located in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County and is identified by assessor's parcel number 067-121-022. The project is intended to be consistent with the development parameters described in the City's Updated Land Use and Circulation Element, adopted in December of 2014. The project includes a mixture of residential, commercial, office, and hotel uses, with 50 percent of the net site acreage preserved for agriculture and open space uses.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near a nearby project area. Rincon is consulting with you directly regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. Rincon understands that this letter may be redundant to consultation initiated by the City of San Luis Obispo. If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or abailey@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at (805) 547-0900, extension 120. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Ashlee M. Bailey

Ashlee Bailey
Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map

February 8, 2016

Fred Segobia
46451 Little Creek Court
King City, CA 93930

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the San Luis Ranch Project, Unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, California

Dear Chairperson Fred Segobia:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) is preparing environmental documentation for the proposed San Luis Ranch Project (project) for the City of San Luis Obispo. The project consists of a Specific Plan, General Plan Amendment, and Development Plan for the 131-acre project site, including annexation of the project site into the City of San Luis Obispo (City). The site is currently located in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County and is identified by assessor's parcel number 067-121-022. The project is intended to be consistent with the development parameters described in the City's Updated Land Use and Circulation Element, adopted in December of 2014. The project includes a mixture of residential, commercial, office, and hotel uses, with 50 percent of the net site acreage preserved for agriculture and open space uses.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near a nearby project area. Rincon is consulting with you directly regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. Rincon understands that this letter may be redundant to consultation initiated by the City of San Luis Obispo. If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or abailey@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at (805) 547-0900, extension 120. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Ashlee M. Bailey

Ashlee Bailey
Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map

February 8, 2016

Kathleen Pappo
2762 Mesa Drive
Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the San Luis Ranch Project, Unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, California

Dear Kathleen Pappo:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) is preparing environmental documentation for the proposed San Luis Ranch Project (project) for the City of San Luis Obispo. The project consists of a Specific Plan, General Plan Amendment, and Development Plan for the 131-acre project site, including annexation of the project site into the City of San Luis Obispo (City). The site is currently located in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County and is identified by assessor's parcel number 067-121-022. The project is intended to be consistent with the development parameters described in the City's Updated Land Use and Circulation Element, adopted in December of 2014. The project includes a mixture of residential, commercial, office, and hotel uses, with 50 percent of the net site acreage preserved for agriculture and open space uses.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near a nearby project area. Rincon is consulting with you directly regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. Rincon understands that this letter may be redundant to consultation initiated by the City of San Luis Obispo. If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or abailey@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at (805) 547-0900, extension 120. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Ashlee M. Bailey

Ashlee Bailey
Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map

February 8, 2016

Raudel Joe Banuelos, Jr.
331 Mira Flores Court
Camarillo, CA 93012

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the San Luis Ranch Project, Unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, California

Dear Raudel Joe Banuelos, Jr.:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) is preparing environmental documentation for the proposed San Luis Ranch Project (project) for the City of San Luis Obispo. The project consists of a Specific Plan, General Plan Amendment, and Development Plan for the 131-acre project site, including annexation of the project site into the City of San Luis Obispo (City). The site is currently located in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County and is identified by assessor's parcel number 067-121-022. The project is intended to be consistent with the development parameters described in the City's Updated Land Use and Circulation Element, adopted in December of 2014. The project includes a mixture of residential, commercial, office, and hotel uses, with 50 percent of the net site acreage preserved for agriculture and open space uses.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near a nearby project area. Rincon is consulting with you directly regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. Rincon understands that this letter may be redundant to consultation initiated by the City of San Luis Obispo. If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or abailey@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at (805) 547-0900, extension 120. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Ashlee M. Bailey

Ashlee Bailey
Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map

February 8, 2016

Karen White
PO Box 7045
Spreckels, CA 93962

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the San Luis Ranch Project, Unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, California

Dear Council Chairperson Karen White:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) is preparing environmental documentation for the proposed San Luis Ranch Project (project) for the City of San Luis Obispo. The project consists of a Specific Plan, General Plan Amendment, and Development Plan for the 131-acre project site, including annexation of the project site into the City of San Luis Obispo (City). The site is currently located in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County and is identified by assessor's parcel number 067-121-022. The project is intended to be consistent with the development parameters described in the City's Updated Land Use and Circulation Element, adopted in December of 2014. The project includes a mixture of residential, commercial, office, and hotel uses, with 50 percent of the net site acreage preserved for agriculture and open space uses.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near a nearby project area. Rincon is consulting with you directly regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. Rincon understands that this letter may be redundant to consultation initiated by the City of San Luis Obispo. If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or abailey@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at (805) 547-0900, extension 120. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Ashlee M. Bailey

Ashlee Bailey
Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map

February 8, 2016

Chief Mark Steven Vigil
1030 Ritchie Road
Grover Beach, CA 93433

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the San Luis Ranch Project, Unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, California

Dear Chief Mark Steven Vigil:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) is preparing environmental documentation for the proposed San Luis Ranch Project (project) for the City of San Luis Obispo. The project consists of a Specific Plan, General Plan Amendment, and Development Plan for the 131-acre project site, including annexation of the project site into the City of San Luis Obispo (City). The site is currently located in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County and is identified by assessor's parcel number 067-121-022. The project is intended to be consistent with the development parameters described in the City's Updated Land Use and Circulation Element, adopted in December of 2014. The project includes a mixture of residential, commercial, office, and hotel uses, with 50 percent of the net site acreage preserved for agriculture and open space uses.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near a nearby project area. Rincon is consulting with you directly regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. Rincon understands that this letter may be redundant to consultation initiated by the City of San Luis Obispo. If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or abailey@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at (805) 547-0900, extension 120. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Ashlee M. Bailey

Ashlee Bailey
Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map

February 8, 2016

Mona Olivas Tucker
660 Camino Del Rey
Arroyo Grande, CA 93420

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the San Luis Ranch Project, Unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, California

Dear Chairwoman Mona Olivas Tucker:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) is preparing environmental documentation for the proposed San Luis Ranch Project (project) for the City of San Luis Obispo. The project consists of a Specific Plan, General Plan Amendment, and Development Plan for the 131-acre project site, including annexation of the project site into the City of San Luis Obispo (City). The site is currently located in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County and is identified by assessor's parcel number 067-121-022. The project is intended to be consistent with the development parameters described in the City's Updated Land Use and Circulation Element, adopted in December of 2014. The project includes a mixture of residential, commercial, office, and hotel uses, with 50 percent of the net site acreage preserved for agriculture and open space uses.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near a nearby project area. Rincon is consulting with you directly regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. Rincon understands that this letter may be redundant to consultation initiated by the City of San Luis Obispo. If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or abailey@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at (805) 547-0900, extension 120. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Ashlee M. Bailey

Ashlee Bailey
Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map

February 8, 2016

Vincent Armenta
PO Box 517
Santa Ynez, CA 93460

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the San Luis Ranch Project, Unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, California

Dear Chairperson Vincent Armenta:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) is preparing environmental documentation for the proposed San Luis Ranch Project (project) for the City of San Luis Obispo. The project consists of a Specific Plan, General Plan Amendment, and Development Plan for the 131-acre project site, including annexation of the project site into the City of San Luis Obispo (City). The site is currently located in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County and is identified by assessor's parcel number 067-121-022. The project is intended to be consistent with the development parameters described in the City's Updated Land Use and Circulation Element, adopted in December of 2014. The project includes a mixture of residential, commercial, office, and hotel uses, with 50 percent of the net site acreage preserved for agriculture and open space uses.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near a nearby project area. Rincon is consulting with you directly regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. Rincon understands that this letter may be redundant to consultation initiated by the City of San Luis Obispo. If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or abailey@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at (805) 547-0900, extension 120. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Ashlee M. Bailey

Ashlee Bailey
Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map

February 8, 2016

Sam Cohen
PO Box 517
Santa Ynez, CA 93460

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the San Luis Ranch Project, Unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, California

Dear Tribal Admin/Counsel Sam Cohen:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) is preparing environmental documentation for the proposed San Luis Ranch Project (project) for the City of San Luis Obispo. The project consists of a Specific Plan, General Plan Amendment, and Development Plan for the 131-acre project site, including annexation of the project site into the City of San Luis Obispo (City). The site is currently located in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County and is identified by assessor's parcel number 067-121-022. The project is intended to be consistent with the development parameters described in the City's Updated Land Use and Circulation Element, adopted in December of 2014. The project includes a mixture of residential, commercial, office, and hotel uses, with 50 percent of the net site acreage preserved for agriculture and open space uses.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near a nearby project area. Rincon is consulting with you directly regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. Rincon understands that this letter may be redundant to consultation initiated by the City of San Luis Obispo. If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or abailey@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at (805) 547-0900, extension 120. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Ashlee M. Bailey

Ashlee Bailey
Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map

February 8, 2016

Antonio Flores
PO Box 365
Santa Ynez, CA 93460

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the San Luis Ranch Project, Unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, California

Dear Chairperson Antonio Flores:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) is preparing environmental documentation for the proposed San Luis Ranch Project (project) for the City of San Luis Obispo. The project consists of a Specific Plan, General Plan Amendment, and Development Plan for the 131-acre project site, including annexation of the project site into the City of San Luis Obispo (City). The site is currently located in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County and is identified by assessor's parcel number 067-121-022. The project is intended to be consistent with the development parameters described in the City's Updated Land Use and Circulation Element, adopted in December of 2014. The project includes a mixture of residential, commercial, office, and hotel uses, with 50 percent of the net site acreage preserved for agriculture and open space uses.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near a nearby project area. Rincon is consulting with you directly regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. Rincon understands that this letter may be redundant to consultation initiated by the City of San Luis Obispo. If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or abailey@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at (805) 547-0900, extension 120. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Ashlee M. Bailey

Ashlee Bailey
Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map

February 8, 2016

Freddie Romero
PO Box 365
Santa Ynez, CA 93460

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the San Luis Ranch Project, Unincorporated San Luis Obispo County, California

Dear Cultural Resources Coordinator Freddie Romero:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) is preparing environmental documentation for the proposed San Luis Ranch Project (project) for the City of San Luis Obispo. The project consists of a Specific Plan, General Plan Amendment, and Development Plan for the 131-acre project site, including annexation of the project site into the City of San Luis Obispo (City). The site is currently located in unincorporated San Luis Obispo County and is identified by assessor's parcel number 067-121-022. The project is intended to be consistent with the development parameters described in the City's Updated Land Use and Circulation Element, adopted in December of 2014. The project includes a mixture of residential, commercial, office, and hotel uses, with 50 percent of the net site acreage preserved for agriculture and open space uses.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near a nearby project area. Rincon is consulting with you directly regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project. Rincon understands that this letter may be redundant to consultation initiated by the City of San Luis Obispo. If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or abailey@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at (805) 547-0900, extension 120. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Ashlee M. Bailey

Ashlee Bailey
Archaeologist

Enclosure: Project Location Map

San Luis Ranch EIR
Native American Individuals/Organizations for Scoping
Contact List Received from the NAHC on January 27, 2016

	Native American Contact and Affiliation	Mailing Address	Email Address	Phone	Letter Sent	Follow-Up Phone Call	Results
1.	Mia Lopez, Chairperson Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation	None; send email and phone	cbcn.nahc.sb@gmail.com	Voice: (805) 324-0135	Email, 2/8/2016	2/26/2016	Left voicemail.
2.	Gino Altarmirano Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation	None; send email and phone	cbcn.nahc.slo@gmail.com	Voice: (510) 862-7615	Email, 2/8/2016	2/26/2016	Left voicemail.
3.	Isabel Ayala Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation	None; send email and phone	cbcn.nahc.ventura@gmail.com	Voice: (661) 340-6997	Email, 2/8/2016	2/26/2016	Phone does not accept incoming calls. Was unable to leave a voicemail.
4.	Julie Lynn Tumamait-Stenslie, Chair Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians	Julie Lynn Tumamait-Stenslie 365 North Poli Ave Ojai, CA 93023	jtumamait@hotmail.com	Voice: (805) 646-6214	USPS, 2/8/2016	3/3/2016	Due to the proximity of the other sites and nearby creek, would like to see an extended Phase I take place with trenching of 4-5 feet, with a qualified NAM and archaeologist monitor present. If no testing, an archaeologist should be present for ground disturbance
5.	Fred Collins, Spokesperson Northern Chumash Tribal Council	Fred Collins 67 South Street San Luis Obispo, CA 93401	fcollins@northernchumash.com	Cell: (805) 801-0347	USPS, 2/8/2016	3/3/2016	Left voicemail.
6.	Xielolixii Salinan-Chumash Nation	Xielolixii 3901 Q Street, Suite 31B Bakersfield, CA 93301	None	Cell: (408) 966-8807	USPS, 2/8/2016	3/3/2016	Left voicemail.
7.	Patti Dunton, Tribal Administrator Salinan Tribe of Monterey, San Luis Obispo	Patti Dunton 7070 Morro Road, Suite A Atascadero, CA 93422	salinantribe@aol.com	Voice: (805) 464-2650 Cell: (805) 235-2730 (805) 460-9204	USPS, 2/8/2016	3/3/2016	Left voicemail.
8.	Fred Segobia Salinan Tribe of Monterey, San Luis Obispo	Fred Segobia 46451 Little Creek Court King City, CA 93930	None	Voice: (831) 385-1490	USPS, 2/8/2016	3/3/2016	Left voicemail.
9.	Kathleen Pappo Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians	Kathleen Pappo 2762 Mesa Drive Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275	None	Voice: (310) 831-5295	USPS, 2/8/2016	3/3/2016	No voicemail; unable to leave message.
10.	Raudel Joe Banuelos, Jr. Barbareño/Ventureño Band of Mission Indians	Raudel Joe Banuelos, Jr. 331 Mira Flores Court Camarillo, CA 93012	None	Voice: (805) 987-5314 Cell: (805) 427-0015	USPS, 2/8/2016	3/3/2016	Would like to be called after the survey and notified of results.
11.	Karen White, Council Chairperson Xolon-Salinan Tribe	Karen White PO Box 7045 Spreckels, CA 93962	blukat41@yahoo.com	Voice: (831) 238-1488	USPS, 2/8/2016	3/3/2016	Left voicemail.
12.	Chief Mark Steven Vigil San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council	Chief Mark Steven Vigil 1030 Ritchie Road Grover Beach, CA 93433	None	Voice: (805) 481-2461 Fax: (805) 474-4729	USPS, 2/8/2016	3/3/2016	Left voicemail.
13.	Mona Olivas Tucker, Chairwoman yak tityu tityu – Northern Chumash Tribe	Mona Olivas Tucker 660 Camino Del Rey Arroyo Grande, CA 93420	olivas.mona@gmail.com	Voice: (805) 489-1052 Cell: (805) 748-2121	USPS, 2/8/2016	3/3/2016	Email response: "Good afternoon Ms. Bailey: Regarding the proposed San Luis Ranch Project: Have there been any archaeological survey, testing or reports for this area? If so, were there any findings of cultural resources. It is likely that cultural resources would be found within the project boundaries. Thank you, Mona Olivas Tucker, Chairwoman, yak tityu tityu - Northern Chumash Tribe
14.	Vincent Armenta, Chairperson Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians	Vincent Armenta PO Box 517 Santa Ynez, CA 93460	varmenta@santaynezchumash.org	Voice: (805) 688-7997 Fax: (805) 686-9578	USPS, 2/8/2016	3/3/2016	Left message with receptionist.
15.	Sam Cohen, Tribal Admin/Counsel Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians	Sam Cohen PO Box 517 Santa Ynez, CA 93460	info@santaynezchumash.org	Voice: (805) 688-7997 Fax: (805) 686-9578	USPS, 2/8/2016	3/3/2016	See note above.
16.	Antonio Flores, Chairperson Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council	Antonio Flores PO Box 365 Santa Ynez, CA 93460	elders@santaynezchumash.org	Voice: (805) 688-7997 Fax: (805) 693-1768	USPS, 2/8/2016	3/3/2016	See note above.

San Luis Ranch EIR
Native American Individuals/Organizations for Scoping
Contact List Received from the NAHC on January 27, 2016

	Native American Contact and Affiliation	Mailing Address	Email Address	Phone	Letter Sent	Follow-Up Phone Call	Results
17.	Freddie Romero, Cultural Resources Coordinator Santa Ynez Tribal Elders Council	Freddie Romero PO Box 365 Santa Ynez, CA 93460	freddyromero1959@yahoo.com	Voice: (805) 688-7997 ext. 37	USPS, 2/8/2016	3/3/2016	See not above.

Appendix B

Records Search Summary

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SL-00052		1977	Hoover, R.L.	Cultural Resources Evaluation City of San Luis Obispo Sewage Treatment Project	None given	
SL-00086		1980	Dills, C.	Unidentified Trailer Park on Higuera between Creekside Park and Los Verdes Estates, an archaeological Estimate		
SL-00091		1977	Dills, C.	San Luis Mall, Archaeological Potential		
SL-00095		1978	Dills, C.	Archaeological Potential at Elks Lane Bridge Project		
SL-00135		1976	Dills, C.	Archaeological Potential of Fire Station and Swimming Pool Areas, Proposed for San Luis Obispo		
SL-00138		1975	Dills, C.	Information to aid in Interpretive Planning Map for San Luis Obispo (city) and Environs		
SL-00139			Dills, C.	Dutch Barn		40-000971
SL-00311		1975	Dills, C.	Proposed Expansion of SLO Wastewater Treatment Plant and Repair of Arroyo Grande-Grover City-Oceano Wastewater Facility -- Archaeological Impact.		
SL-00339		1981	Gibson, R.	Archaeological Element of Environmental Impact Report for the San Luis Obispo Creek Modification Study		
SL-00349		1981	Osland, K.	Proposed project -- an extension of Los Osos Road, from its intersection with Highway 101 to an existing portion of Los Osos Road.		
SL-00352		1981	Osland, K.	Archaeological Survey Report for the Proposed Los Osos Valley Road Extension Project near San Luis Obispo 05-SLO-101-25.6/26.0		
SL-00437		1981	Smith, C.	Archaeological Survey Along Highway 101, From Marsh Road. South to Approximately .5 miles South of Madonna Road.		
SL-00590		1987	Gibson, R.	Results of Archaeological Surface Survey for the Los Osos Valley Road Business Park, San Luis Obispo County, CA		40-000783, 40-001195
SL-00719		1986	Brock, J. and Wall, R.	A Cultural Resources Assessment of Selected Study Areas within the City of San Luis Obispo		40-000064, 40-000124, 40-000914

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SL-01245		1988	Singer, C. and Atwood, J.	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the Dalidio, Madonna, and McBride Properties near the city of San Luis Obispo, SLO County, CA		40-000124
SL-01305		1989	Singer, C. and Atwood, J.	Cultural resources survey and impact assessment for the City of San Luis Obispo wastewater plant, San Luis Obispo County, California.		
SL-01643		1988	Engineering-Science, Inc.	Draft Hazardous Waste Management Plan, Environmental Impact Report		40-000093, 40-000094, 40-000299, 40-000491, 40-000576, 40-000578, 40-000579, 40-000580, 40-000581, 40-000582, 40-000583, 40-000615, 40-000616, 40-000785, 40-001113, 40-001114, 40-001115, 40-001140, 40-001141, 40-001142, 40-001143, 40-001149, 40-001150, 40-001153, 40-001189, 40-001190, 40-001194
SL-01686		1990	Dills, C.	Archaeological potential of parcel at Prado Road and Higuera Street, San Luis Obispo.		
SL-02320		1991	Parker, J.	Archeolgical Investigation of APN 053-041-034 San Luis Obispo, CA		
SL-02363		1993	Gibson, Robert O.	Inventory of Cultural Resources for the Water Reclamation Project, City of San Luis Obispo, CA.		40-000030, 40-000044, 40-000064, 40-000124, 40-000400, 40-000785, 40-000891, 40-000914, 40-001262, 40-001406, 40-001419, 40-001427, 40-001449, 40-001493
SL-02386		1991	Levulett, V.	Caltrans Archaeological Survey Report, Project SLO-101 26.0/26.9Fence Installation		
SL-02391		1993	Anastasio, R.	Re: Archaeological Monitoring of Suubsurface Construction at 293 El Portal, Lot 13, Block 7, Tract 57, El Pismo Manor #1 (APN 010-184-002)		40-000801
SL-02529		1993	Singer, C., J. Atwood, and J. Frierman	It Came From Beneath the Streets: An Archaeological Report on the Expansion of the City of San Luis Obispo Wastewater Treatment System		40-001449
SL-02723		1993	Gibson, R.	Results of Phase One Archaeological Surface Survey of the Froom Ranch Property, Los Osos Valley Road, San Luis Obisbo County, Ca		

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SL-02917		1994	Orlins, R, Barter, E, Rivers, B, and Gibson, R	Coastal Branch, Phase II State Water Project Cultural Resources Survey Reach 3 San Luis Obispo County, Caliornia 94296-0001		40-001314, 40-001634, 40-001635, 40-001636, 40-001637, 40-001638, 40-001639
SL-03333		1997	Conway, Thor	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey of the Spice Hunter Property, Tank Farm Road, San Luis Obispo		
SL-03662		1998	Parker, John	Cultural Resource Investigation of the San Simeon Creek Road Storm Damage Repair Project, P12K136		
SL-03708		1998	Bertrando, Betsy	Historical Evaluation for the Froom Ranch Building complex APN 67-241-019 San Luis Obispo County, CA (P-40-040991)		40-040991
SL-03711		1999	Besty Bertrando	Historical Resources Inventory and Evaluation for the San Luis Marketplace Annexation: The Dalidio Property, San Luis Obispo, California		
SL-03804		1999	Bertrando, Betsy	Historical Evaluation for the Existing Structures on the Proposed San Luis Obispo Marketplace Annexation		40-041000
SL-03899		1999	Cuevas, Kimberly	Cultural Resource Inventory Report, Calf Canyon Prescribed Fire		
SL-03922		1999	McGowan, Dana	Cultural Resource Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, San Luis Obispo to Los Osos Loop		40-000004, 40-001795, 40-001807, 40-002007
SL-03934		1999	Avina, Mike	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Fiber Optic Cable Installation Project, San Luis Obispo to Bakersfield Volume I		40-000587, 40-001559
SL-04031		2000	Wilson, Kelda	Cultural Resources Study, State Route 101 Fence Replacement	Department of Transportation/San Luis Obispo	
SL-04053		2000	Nettles, Wendy.	Phase-1 Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Prado Road/Highway 101 Interchange, San Luis Obispo County, CA	Applied Earth Works, Inc	
SL-04110		2000	Gibson, R.	Results of phase one archaeological surface survey and records search for the McBride parcels, San Luis Obispo Auto Park Plaza Project along Highway 101, City of San Luis Obispo, CA		

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SL-04136		2000	Singer, Clay A.	Cultural resources survery and impact assessment for a commercial proprty on South Higuera St. in the city of San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo county, California		
SL-04299		2001	Parker, J.	Archaeological Monitoring of the Trash Pile Removal at the Long/Bonetti Ranch, 3897 Higuera Street, San Luis Obispo		
SL-04378		1997	Gibson, Robert O.	Results of Phase One Archaeological Surface Survey of the Devaul Ranch Property, Los Osos Valley Road, San Luis Obispo, CA		40-002145
SL-04663		2002	Conway, Thor	Cultural Resources Survey for the Costco / Froom Ranch EIR, San Luis Obispo, CA		
SL-04706		2002	Conway, Thor	Archaeological Background for the Los Osos Valley Road / Highway 101 Interchange PEAR Phase 1 Cultural Resources Survey, San Luis Obispo, CA		
SL-04818		2002	Parker, John	South Higuera Street, Proposed Peoples Self Help Housing Project Cultural Resource Investigation APN 053-034-002 and 003		
SL-05043		2002	Martinez, A.	Project Design Change for Sprint Facility SN45XC088F, "Elks Lodge", San Luis Obispo		
SL-05066		2003	Mary K. Maki	Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis for the Templeton-Atascadero Bikeway Project San Luis Obispo County, California	Conejo Archaeological Consultants	40-001075, 40-001076, 40-001077
SL-05125		2004	Baloian, Randy	Cultural Resources Studies for the City of San Luis Obispo Waste Water Treatment Plant Bypass Silt Removal Project near San Luis Obispo Creek	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	
SL-05332		2004	Conway, T.	An Archaeological Surface Survey for the Ocean Park Hotels Project, 1625 Calle Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo County, California		
SL-05350		2004	Singer, C.	Cultural resources survey and impact assessment for a +/- acre property in the City of San Luis Obispo (APN 067-242-012/013)		
SL-05589		2005	Conway, Thor	An Archaeological Survey of the Long-Bonetti Ranch Commercial Project, Tank Farm Road, San Luis Obispo County, California		

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SL-05699		2002	Ogden, Allyson and Terry Joslin	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for the Changeable Message Signs Project		
SL-05729		2005	Gibson, R.O.	Archaeological Survey Report for the Bob Jones City to the Sea Bike Trail Segment 3 Project in the City of San Luis Obispo Area, San Luis Obispo County, CA		
SL-06133		2007	Conway, Thor.	Archaeological Surface Survey for the Prefumo Creek Commons Project, Los Osos Valley Road & Froom Rancy Way, San Luis Obispo, San Luis Obispo County, California		40-000205, 40-001002, 40-001195, 40-001365, 40-001780

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-40-000124	CA-SLO-000124		Site				SL-00719, SL-01245, SL-02363, SL-06877
P-40-000400	CA-SLO-000400		Site				SL-02363
P-40-001406	CA-SLO-001406		Site				SL-02363, SL-06406
P-40-001449	CA-SLO-001449		Site				SL-02363, SL-02529
P-40-038206			Other				
P-40-038212			Other				
P-40-040189		OHP PRN - 3446-0001-0001; OHP Property Number - 18698		Historic			
P-40-040991		Other - Froom Ranch390		Historic			SL-03708

Appendix C

Resource Records

Confidential information has been removed from this document.