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January 27, 2026

**RE: Archaeological Sensitivity Analysis, Pescadero Creek Road (APN 088-090-030)**

Dear Mr. and Ms. Nolan-Stevaux,

Thank you for sharing the correspondence you received from Tribal Archaeologist Alan Leventhal of the Muwékma Ohlone Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area. Dr. Leventhal shared extensive historical and genealogical information regarding the history of the tribe and its efforts to regain Federal recognition. The letter recommends that you hire monitors from the Tribe to observe all ground-disturbing activities for the project. It also requests the following changes to our report:

- Mention of the possibility that the Pescadero Creek riparian corridor was used as a major trading and game trail during aboriginal times.
- Mention important publications such as the *Oblone/Costanoan Indians of the San Francisco Peninsula and their Neighbors, Yesterday and Today* (Milliken, Shoup, and Ortiz 2009), which present comprehensive information on the tribal histories of the San Mateo Peninsula.
- Mention that the Muwekma Ohlone tribe is a previously Federally recognized tribe that was never terminated by any Act of Congress.

To address these concerns, we have edited pages 7-8 to stress Pescadero Creek's potential role as a trade or hunting corridor. We have also incorporated references to Milliken, Shoup, and Ortiz' 2009 volume, which was prepared by our firm, on page 8. On page 9, we acknowledge that many Native Americans in the bay area today, including members of the Muwékma Ohlone Tribe, trace their ancestry to the Oljon and other coastside peoples. In addition, we have provided additional information about project area soils as part of the sensitivity discussion.

We do, of course, acknowledge Muwékma's long struggle to regain Federal recognition, but do not feel that information is directly relevant to the archaeological sensitivity of the project area. Accordingly, we have chosen not to include the genealogical documents and legal briefs shared by Dr. Leventhal in the report.

We respectfully disagree with Dr. Leventhal's recommendation that all ground-disturbing activities be monitored by a Tribal representative, for the following reasons:

- There are no known Native American sites near the project area;
- No information was provided by NAHC or consulting tribes that indicates that a Tribal Cultural Resources is present on the project area;
- No evidence of Native American land use, artifacts, features, or cultural soils was observed on the project area surface during the intensive field survey; and

- The project area has shallow alluvial soils belonging to the Corralitos and Soquel series, which transition to sterile C-horizons at between 20 and 32 inches, making it unlikely that buried sites are present.

Given this information, we feel that there is insufficient evidence of archaeological sensitivity to justify monitoring during construction.

Please do not hesitate to contact me with any further questions.

Yours Truly,



Daniel Shoup  
Principal

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

APN 088-090-030, PESCADERO CREEK RD  
PESCADERO, CA



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**NOVEMBER 2024, REVISED JANUARY 2026**

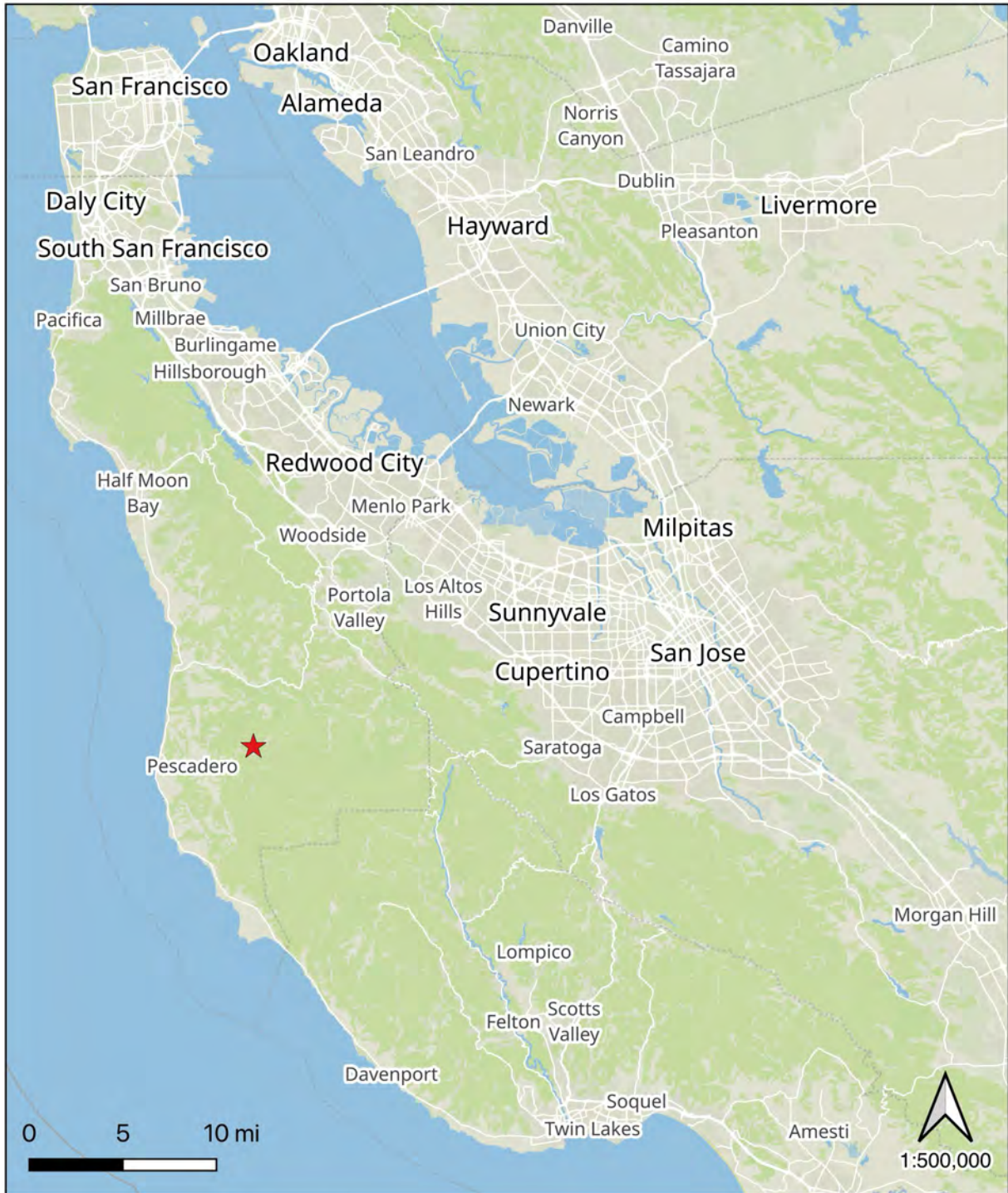
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## INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A single-family residential project is proposed for a vacant creek side lot on Pescadero Creek Road in San Mateo County (APN 088-090-030). The project would construct a new factory-built single-family residence (2,329 sf), attached garage (576 sf), detached pool house (522 sf), and a pool. Most of the development will occur at the middle of the property to preserve existing trees and maintain the riparian setback. A septic system and domestic/fire water storage tanks will be installed as part of this construction.

To ensure that the proposed project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical or unique archaeological resource (as defined in the CEQA Guidelines [14 CCR §15064.5]), Archaeological/Historical Consultants (A/HC) of Oakland, California, was retained to complete an archaeological survey and sensitivity assessment of the property (hereafter, the “project area”). The archaeological investigation found that the project area has low sensitivity for both Native American archaeological resources and historic-era archaeological resources.

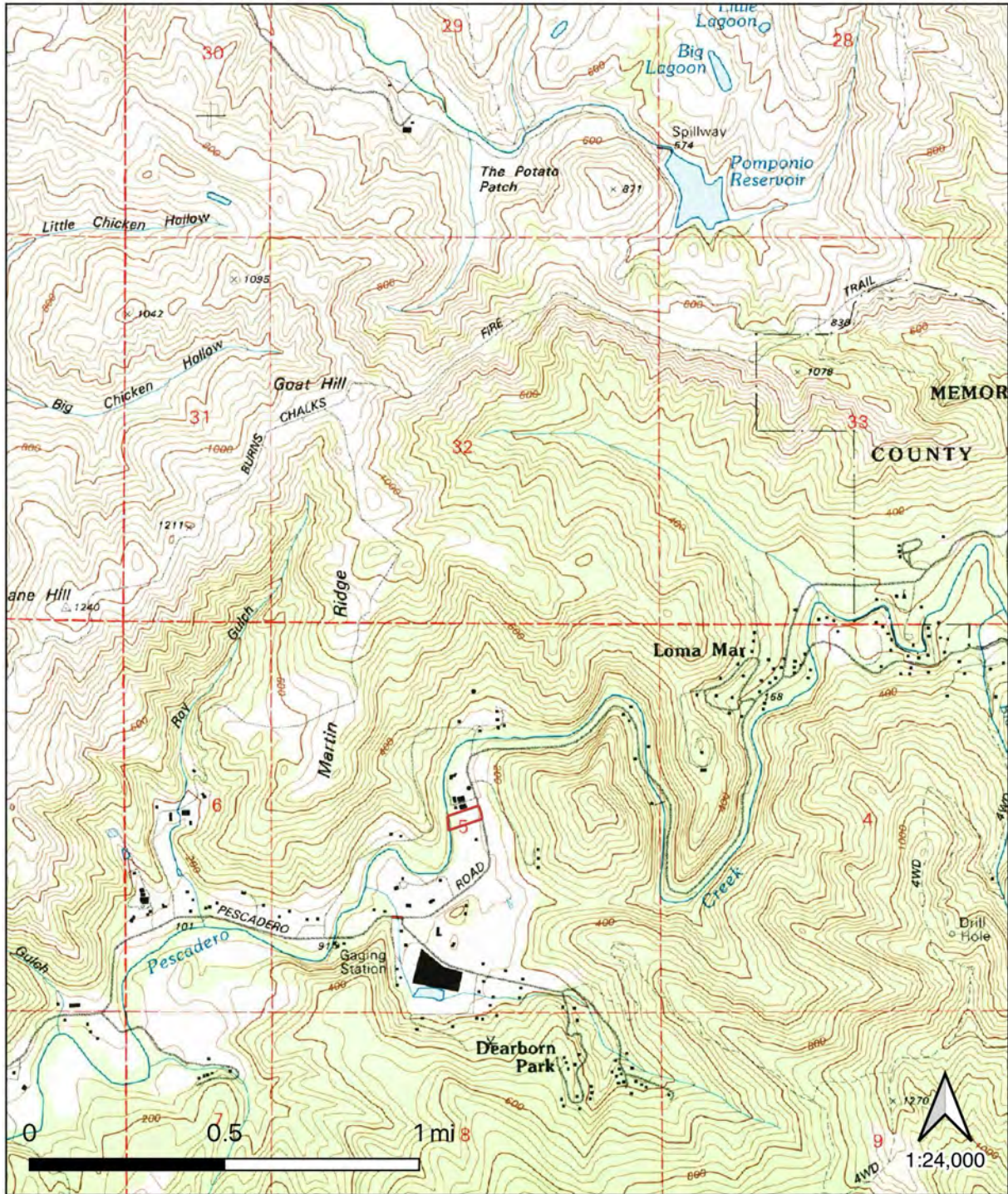


### Project Location Map

APN 088-090-030  
Pescadero Creek Road, San Mateo County

Figure 1: Location Map


<b>Legend</b>
★ Project Location



### Project Location Map

APN 088-090-030  
Pescadero Creek Road, San Mateo County

Figure 2: Vicinity Map

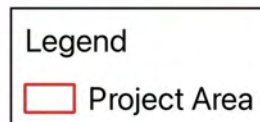
Legend
 Project Area



### Project Area Limits

APN 088-090-030  
Pescadero Creek Road, San Mateo County

Figure 3: Project Area Limits



## PREVIOUS STUDIES AND ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

### RECORD SEARCH RESULTS

A record search for the project area and a ¼-mile radius around it was completed at the Northwest Information Center on October 29, 2024 (NWIC File #24-0496). The record search identified no resources within the project area and no resources were identified outside the project area, but within the search radius. One report has examined an area within the search radius (S-021412, Clark 1999). S-021412 was an archaeological survey of the 3.8-acre Templeton property on Pescadero Road. This survey revealed no archaeological or cultural resources within the survey area.

Please see Appendix 1 for complete record search results.

### SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

A Sacred Lands File Search request was submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for the project area. A response was received on October 7, 2024, stating that the search results were negative but recommending that the tribes on the included list be contacted, as they may have knowledge about cultural resources within the project area.

Please see Appendix 2 for the Sacred Lands File search results and tribal consultation list.

## BACKGROUND

### ENVIRONMENT

The project area is adjacent to Pescadero Creek, in the Pescadero-Butano Watershed. It is the largest coastal watershed between the Golden Gate and San Lorenzo River. Pescadero Creek is one of the watershed's principal streams, which has a confluence in Pescadero Marsh. To the east of the watershed is the San Andreas Fault, and to the west is the San Gregorio Fault. Due to the tectonic forces of the region, there is extensive uplift, folding, fracturing and deformation of bedrock. The steepness of the mountains and intense rainstorms lead to high natural rates of erosion, exacerbated by human activity such as forest clearing. Pescadero Creek lies in a deep and heavily wooded canyon.

### PRE-CONTACT NATIVE AMERICAN HISTORY

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

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

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

Within the Middle Period (or Berkeley Pattern, 2,500-1,300 BP), upper and lower sub-phases can be distinguished. The Lower Middle Period (2,500-1,700 BP) is marked by major cultural disruptions, such as the disappearance of the square *Olivella* bead tradition and the introduction of new bead types, much lower frequency of projectile points, introduction of flexed burials, and the introduction of decorative objects that may represent religious or cosmological beliefs. In the Upper Middle Period (1,700-1,300 BP), another major cultural shift seems to have taken place, with the collapse of trade networks, site abandonment, and the introduction of new bead forms. In the Peninsula and South

Bay, a distinct local tradition known as the Meganos culture emerged during the Middle Period, possibly marking a population movement from the San Joaquin Valley.

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

## NATIVE AMERICAN ETHNOGRAPHY

Prior to 1770, the San Francisco Peninsula and the eastern and southern shores of San Francisco Bay were inhabited by people who spoke Ohlone (or Costanoan) languages, which despite significant dialectical differences (Levy 1978) were likely mutually intelligible (Milliken 1995:26). Costanoan/Ohlone, which is closely related to the Miwok languages, is a branch of the Yok-Utian subfamily of the Penutian languages, which are spoken in Central California and along the Pacific Coast as far as southeast Alaska. Penutian speakers seem to have entered central California from the northern Great Basin around 4000-4500 years ago and arrived in the San Francisco Bay Area about 1500 years ago, displacing speakers of Hokan languages (Golla 2007:74). This movement may be correlated with the spread of the Windmill pattern of material culture into the Coast Ranges and San Francisco Bay area (Moratto 1984:553; Levy 1978:486).

Ohlone society was organized in independent local tribes of 200-400 people, living in several semi-permanent villages, which controlled fixed territories averaging 10 to 12 miles in diameter (Milliken et al. 2007). Shoup and Milliken (1999:8) note that local tribes “were clusters of unrelated family groups that formed cooperative communities for ceremonial festivals, for group harvesting efforts, and – most importantly – for interfamily conflict resolution.” Hereditary village leaders, who could be male or female, played an important role in conflict resolution, receiving guests, directing ceremonies, organizing food-gathering expeditions, and leading war parties but did not otherwise exercise direct authority (Levy 1978:487). Despite their autonomy, intermarriage between Ohlone local tribes appears to have been frequent (Milliken 1995:22-24).

The inhabitants of the San Francisco peninsula spoke the Ramaytush dialect of the Ohlone language (Milliken 1995:24). Peninsula coastal villages tended to be small and spaced far apart; population estimates suggest a density of 2 or fewer persons per square mile. The project area was within the territory of the Oljon local tribe, which lived along lower San Gregorio Creek and Pescadero Creek,

in at least two villages named Zucigim and Pructaca; the Oljon pre-mission population is estimated at 157 (Milliken 1995:20, 249; 2002; Milliken et al. 2009:293).

Like most California peoples, grass seeds and acorns were a dietary staple of the Oljon. They were supplemented with other plant foods such as berries, onions and other root vegetables, and herbs. For animal resources people looked to the ocean for fish, shellfish, and sea mammals; to riparian and estuarine habitats for waterfowl and fish; and to the plains and foothills for larger animals such as deer and elk. The Pescadero Creek riparian corridor may have been used by the Oljon or other local tribes as a trade and game trail in the pre-contact period (Leventhal 2025).

## HISTORIC CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT AREA

### SPANISH CONTACT AND ETHNOHISTORY

The first Spanish land expedition to the San Francisco Bay Area, led by Gaspar de Portolá, entered Oljon territory in October 1769. They found two large Oljon villages on lower San Gregorio Creek, whose inhabitants

received us with much kindness and pleasure... they brought us large shares of big dark-colored tamales they make from their grass-seeds, and the soldiers said they were very good and rich... they were with us during almost all the time we spent here, very happy and friendly, bringing a new lot of tamales again at every meal time (Crespí 1769, quoted in Milliken 1995:33-34).

Six more Spanish expeditions reached the San Francisco Bay Area by 1776, culminating in the foundation of missions at San Francisco (Mission Dolores) and Santa Clara, the Pueblo of San José, and the Presidio of San Francisco in 1776-1777. The establishment of a mission system by Franciscan priests in Alta California was part of a strategic effort to extend Spanish power north against an ongoing Russian advance down the Pacific Coast. The missions, supported with small military detachments, were to convert local Native Americans and establish agricultural plantations using their forced labor (Shoup and Milliken 1999:17). Missionized Ohlone (neophytes) received instruction in Christianity and were compelled to work at agricultural tasks that must have appeared strange to them; more difficult was the loss of personal freedoms, brutal treatment by soldiers and priests, and forcible imposition of Catholic beliefs (Milliken 1995:88, 274). Neophytes at the mission grew grain and tree crops; managed herds of cattle, sheep, and horses; and practiced European crafts including tanning, milling, and blacksmithing (Jackson and Castillo 1995:162; Hoover et al. 1990:7).

One hundred and six Oljon people were baptized at Mission Dolores between 1786 and 1793 (Milliken 1995:249, 270; Milliken et al. 2009:293). After the foundation of Mission Santa Cruz in 1797, the southern San Mateo coast was used by the Mission for grazing herds of cows, sheep, and horses. Indian neophytes from Santa Cruz managed the herds from an outstation near the present site of Pescadero town (ESA 2004:3-4).

After independence from Spain in 1821, the Mission system went into terminal decline. In a climate of increasing immigration from Mexico and a growing population of Mexican *Californios*, the Franciscan missions were secularized and much of their land confiscated (Shoup and Milliken 1999:109). In turn, large land grants were distributed to prominent Mexican citizens. Oljon survivors

of the Mission system may have joined some east bay Native American communities such as the Verona, Alisal, or Sunol Rancherías; today, some members of the Muwékma Ohlone Tribe and other Bay Area tribes trace their ancestry to the Oljon, Quiroste, and other coast-side peoples.

The era of the *Californios*, however, was short-lived: after the U.S. conquest of California in 1847, a vast new wave of settlers came to California. In the wake of the Gold Rush, returning miners settled throughout northern California and began farming; many either purchased land from Mexican patentees, squatted, or claimed ungranted land.

## **PESCADERO**

In 1833, Juan José Gonzales was granted Rancho Pescadero (or San Antonio), a total of some 3,282 acres along the Pacific Coast that included the site of the future town of Pescadero. Gonzales was mayordomo of the Santa Cruz Mission and continued to spend most of his time there, however, he built an adobe on the banks of Pescadero Creek at the present town site and settled his family there. In the 1850s and 60s, Gonzales and his heirs sold off portions of the rancho to American settlers, most notably the Moore and Weeks families, who were among Pescadero's founding families (Hoover et al. 2002:396; Black 2006:29-32).

The town of Pescadero began as a crossroads between the old coast trail, a road up Pescadero Canyon, and a road southeastward along Butano Creek. The earliest American residents of Pescadero arrived in the 1850s and turned the old cattle station into a town reminiscent of New England, where most of the new arrivals originated. The town gained its first store and blacksmith shop in 1855, first hotel in 1856, and first school in 1857 (Hynding 1982:143; Black 2006:34-36; ESA 2004:3-9). Originally part of Santa Cruz County, Pescadero and the coast north of point Año Nuevo was transferred to San Mateo County in 1868 (Hynding 1982:142).

The economy of Pescadero and its surroundings in the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century was based on farming crops such as wheat, potatoes, oats, and barley, and dairying, led by the Steele dairies. A small tourism industry developed in the 1860s, along with small-scale lumber and shingle manufacturing. The 1870s and 1880s saw the growth of the flax (used to make linseed oil) and dairy industries, whose products were mostly shipped from Pigeon Point, five miles to the south, where chutes were used to load ships from the coastal bluffs (Hynding 1982:143; Stanger 1963:133-34; Postel 2010: 213-214).

The isolated location of the town made it difficult to ship produce to San Francisco or Santa Cruz markets, since there were no good roads and no harbors that could accommodate large ships. Pescadero remained remote until 1907, when the Ocean Shore Railway began running trains to nearby Tunitas Creek. Although it never reached Pescadero, the railroad allowed farmers to cart their produce to the end of the railroad line for much faster shipping to San Francisco markets. It also spurred the growth of artichoke farming, which joined the diverse mix of crops raised in the area (Hynding 1982:147; Postel 2010:139). Highway 1 reached the Pescadero area in the early 1940s, providing the first high-speed road connection to San Francisco and the outside world (ESA 2004:3-35).

The population of Pescadero and the surrounding areas was a mix of native-born Americans, largely of New England origins, with immigrants from Portugal, Italy, and Japan. The demographics of the area changed considerably after World War II, when few of the Japanese Americans who had been

confined in internment camps during the war returned to the San Mateo coast (Postel 2010:202-208; ESA 2004:3-34, 41).

## **HISTORY OF THE PROJECT AREA**

Initial historic settlement near the project area was associated with the lumber industry. John Tuffley built the first sawmill in the valley in 1856 not far from the project area. His mill was purchased in 1867 by Barzillai Hayward, who converted it to steam power and ran it as a combination lumber, shingle, and grist mill (Stanger 1967:91–93). A number of other lumber operations were established in the vicinity, and the small settlement of Harrison (now Loma Mar) developed near the project area as a result.

The 1877 Cloud San Mateo County map shows the project area located on property owned by David Sylvester Jackson and adjacent to that of Barzillai Hayward. Jackson (1845-1929) was born in Indiana and was a Civil War veteran (U.S. Census 1850; *Half Moon Bay Review* 1939). He later moved to California where he married Emma Jane Gaylord (1860-1910) in 1878 (Ancestry.com 2014). The 1894 Bromfield Map shows 149 acres in total owned by Jackson. He farmed his property, listing himself as a farmer on the 1900 census and an orchardist on the 1920 census. Maps continue to show him owning the project area and surrounds until his death in 1929 (Neuman 1909; Bromfield 1910; Kneese 1927). The Jackson family lived on their Pescadero Creek property as early as the 1870s, however there is no evidence that they ever lived on the project area. Topographic maps locate their home south of the project area (USGS 1904, 1940, 1961, 1982).

After David Jackson's death, his property on Pescadero Creek Road passed to his youngest son, Russell (1898-1971). The 1930 census lists Russell as the owner of the farm and his occupation as farmer; he was living there with his sister, Hazel, and two lodgers. He was still farming the property in 1950, when he was listed living there with his wife Frances (US Census 1950). A 1960 Official Map of San Mateo County shows that the property was owned by Frances and Russell Jackson, with a property size of 147.7 acres.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The project area was surveyed on November 6, 2024, by Graham Goodwin. Dr. Goodwin is a Registered Professional Archaeologist with 8 years of experience in archaeology. The project area was surveyed on foot in transects spaced 5 meters apart, where practicable. Approximately 95% of the property was surveyed; the remaining 5% was covered in thick brush. To characterize soils in the project area, soil scrapes were completed a single location (Figure 12). Soil color was recorded using the Munsell soil color charts, and soil texture was collected using the USDA Soil Classification System.

The project area is located between Pescadero Creek on the west and Pescadero Creek Road to the east. Fences separate the project area from neighboring properties to the north and south. Terrain is a gently rolling flat with Coast Live Oak trees spread across the lot. The ground was covered in patchy grass with very gravely loam visible in areas not covered by it. Observed soils were a dry light gray (7.5 YR 7/1) loam with 45-50% subangular to rounded gravels 5-30mm in size, and occasional cobbles 5-10cm in size.

No Native American or historic-period cultural resources were observed during the survey.



*Figure 4: East end of property, looking West*



*Figure 5: South side of property, looking west.*



*Figure 6: Northern edge of property, looking east.*



*Figure 7: View from the west side of the property, looking east.*



*Figure 8: Soil Scrape 1, east side of property.*

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

### NATIVE AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

Archaeological sites are most often found in flat locations with access to a perennial source of fresh water. Soils deposited during the Holocene era (since 11,700 years ago), especially young alluvium from the last 2,000-3,000 years, are more likely to contain buried archaeological deposits. In Santa Clara County, Native American sites are most often found within ½-mile of major watercourses and ¼-mile of minor watercourses (Meyer and Kaijankowski 2017).

Most of the project area is flat, except for a gentle slope on the eastern side near the entrance. The project area features loamy soils belonging to the Corralitos and Soquel complexes which are shallow floodplain soils formed from material eroded from the underlying bedrock, which is Santa Cruz mudstone from the Upper Miocene (Witter et al. 2006; USDA 2024). Corralitos, on the eastern side of the project area, is a well-drained alluvial soil found in small valleys, and has an A-horizon typically only 32 inches thick, followed by a C-horizon of decomposed bedrock material. In the Soquel series, the A-horizon is typically only 20 inches thick. The shallowness of these alluvial soils suggest that they have low sensitivity for buried archaeological sites.

Pescadero Creek runs just past the western edge of the project area. The short distance from perennial water, and gentle slopes of the project area give it moderate sensitivity for archaeological deposits on the surface; however archaeological survey in conditions of good visibility did not identify evidence of Native American occupation. The shallow soil has low potential for buried sites, and ethnohistoric sources do not identify Native American settlement locations in the vicinity. The project area therefore appears to have low sensitivity for Native American archaeological resources.

## HISTORIC-PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

Historic-period activities may also lead to the creation of archaeological features or deposits. These can include structural remains such as walls, foundations, cellars, or wells; or landscape features such as roads, levees, fence lines, ponds, dams, or embankments. Before the era of municipal waste pickup began in the 1920s, most families disposed of their unwanted and broken items on their properties, creating deposits of artifacts. These may be found as sheet scatters, or as hollow-filled features like privies or trash pits (Caltrans 2007).

The project area was part of a larger parcel owned by the Jackson family, whose home and other farm buildings and structures were located south of the project area (USGS 1904, 1940, 1961, 1982). The earliest aerial photography of the property is from 1931 and 1948 (Fairchild Aerial Surveys 1931; California Division of Forestry 1948). Both show a large orchard where the project area is located. There is no evidence that buildings or structures were ever located within the project area, and its only historic use was as farmland and orchards. The project area thus has low sensitivity for historic-era archaeological resources.

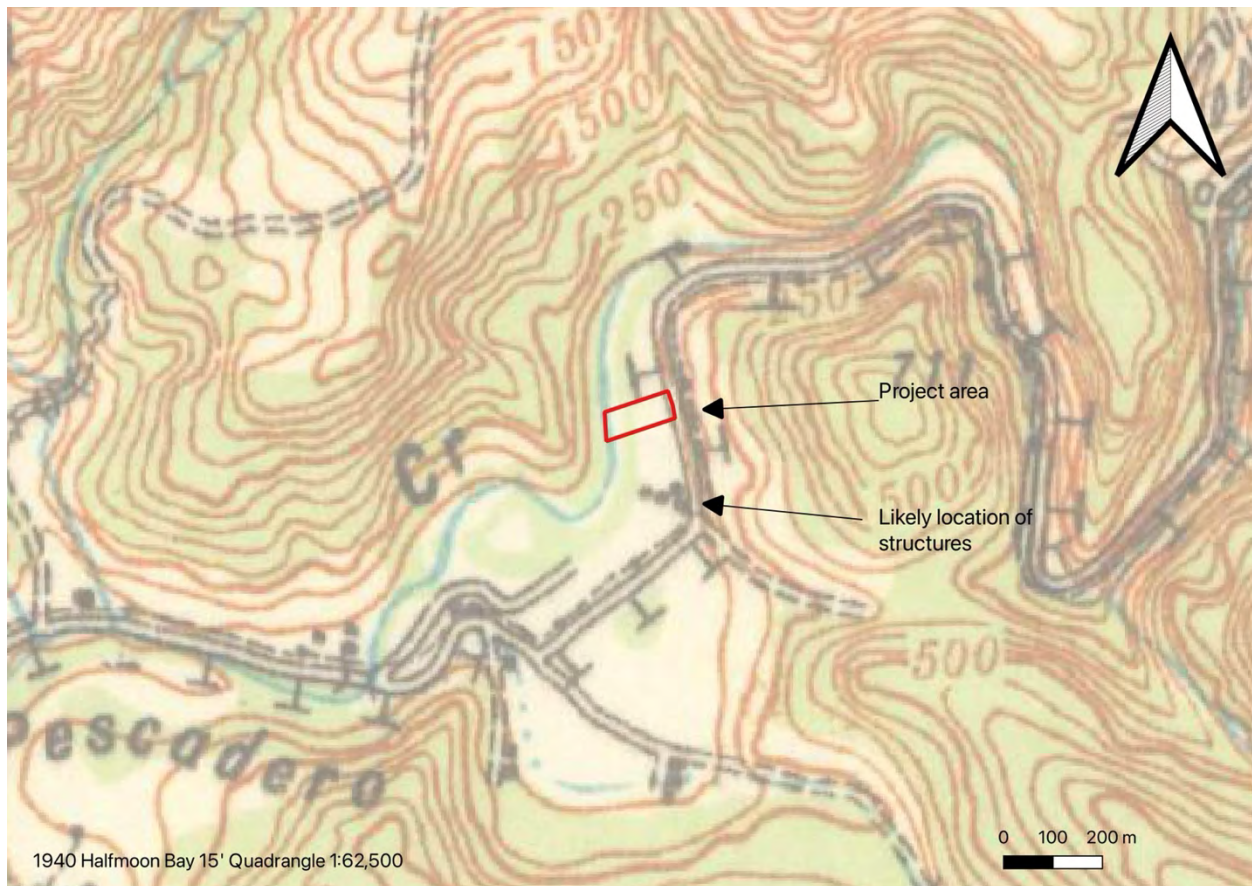


Figure 9: Location of buildings associated with the Jackson family (USGS 1940)

## FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological survey did not locate any cultural resources on the project area, and the archaeological sensitivity assessment suggests that it has low sensitivity for both buried Native American archaeological resources and historic-era archaeological resources. Therefore, no historical or unique archaeological resources as defined in the CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR §15064.5) appear to be present on the project area.

Although archaeological sensitivity is low, it is possible that previously unknown archaeological materials may be discovered during construction. If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work should be halted in the vicinity until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the find and recommend appropriate treatment in accordance with PRC §21083.2(i).

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## APPENDIX 1: NORTHWEST INFORMATION CENTER SEARCH RESULTS

CALIFORNIA  
HISTORICAL  
RESOURCES  
INFORMATION  
SYSTEM



ALAMEDA  
COLUSA  
CONTRA COSTA  
DEL NORTE

HUMBOLDT  
LAKE  
MARIN  
MENDOCINO  
MONTEREY  
NAPA  
SAN BENITO

SAN FRANCISCO  
SAN MATEO  
SANTA CLARA  
SANTA CRUZ  
SOLANO  
SONOMA  
YOLO

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

10/29/2024

NWIC File No.: 24-0496

Jennifer Ho  
Archaeological/Historical Consultants  
609 Aileen Street  
Oakland, CA 94609

Re: 24-53 Pescadero Creek Road

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

Resources within project area:	None listed
Resources within ¼ mi. radius:	None listed
Reports within project area:	None listed
Reports within ¼ mi. radius:	S-21412

**Resource Database Printout (list):**

enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**Resource Database Printout (details):**

enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**Resource Digital Database Records:**

enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**Report Database Printout (list):**

enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**Report Database Printout (details):**

enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**Report Digital Database Records:**

enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**Resource Record Copies:**

enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**Report Copies:**

[buffer]

enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**OHP Built Environment Resources Directory:**

enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:**

enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976):**

enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:**

enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**Historical Maps:**

enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**Local Inventories:**

enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**Caltrans Bridge Survey:**

enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**Ethnographic Information:**

enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**Historical Literature:**

enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

**Shipwreck Inventory:**

enclosed  not requested  nothing listed

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

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

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

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

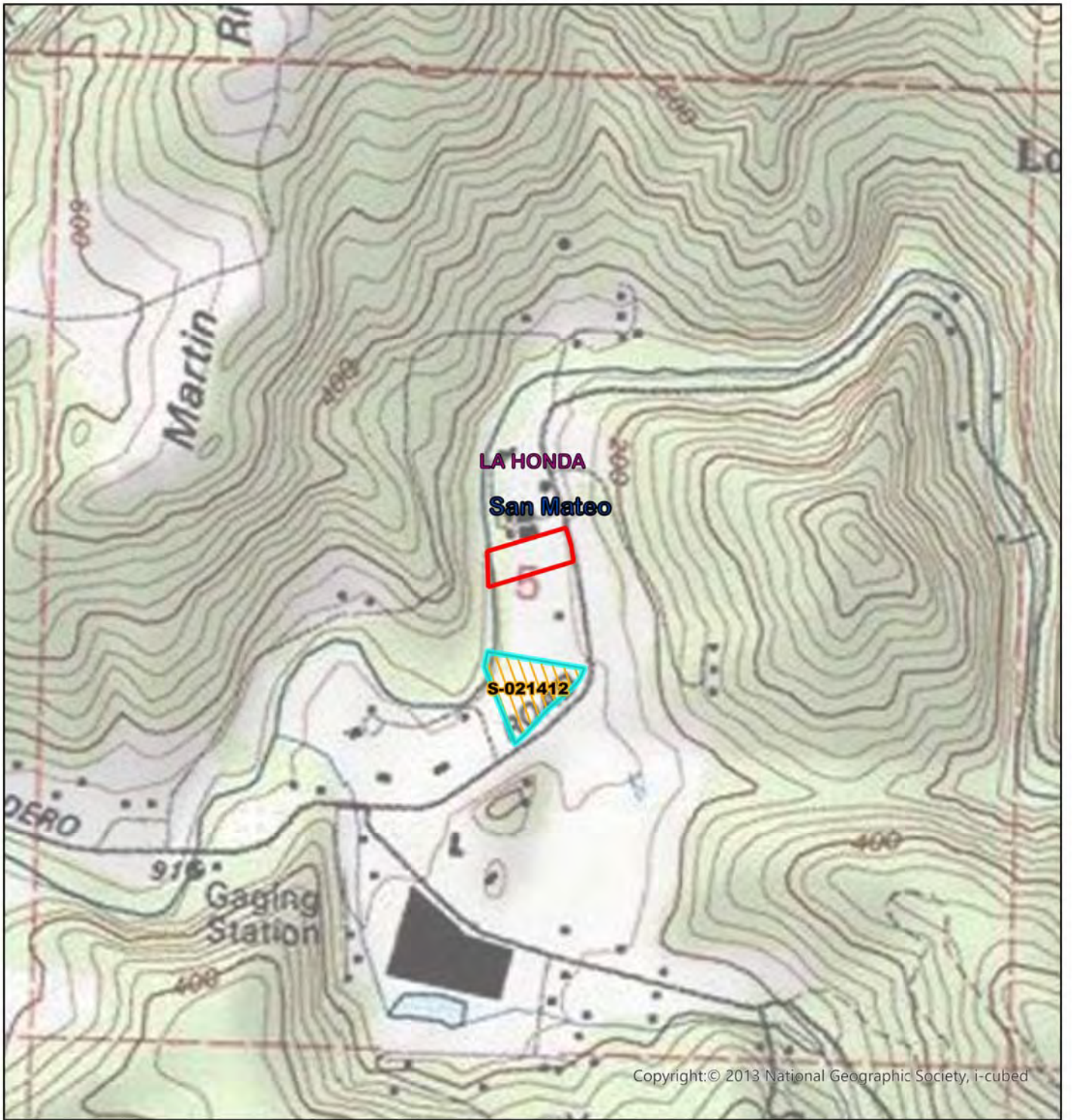
Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS).

Sincerely,

*Annette Neal*

Researcher

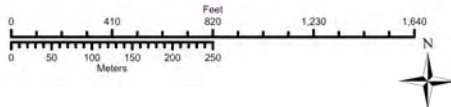
24-53 Pescadero Creek Rd  
Results Map







**Northwest Information Center**

File #24-0496 28 October 2024 A. Neal

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.  
Do not distribute.



-  24-53 Pescadero Creek Rd
-  Reports (polygons)
-  7.5' Quads
-  Counties

# Report Detail: S-021412

---

## Identifiers

Report No.: S-021412

Other IDs:

Cross-refs:

## Citation information

Author(s): Matthew R. Clark

Year: 1999 (Jan)

Title: An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Templeton Property on Pescadero Road, in the Dearborn Park Area, San Mateo County, California

Affiliation:

No. pages:

No. maps:

Attributes:

Inventory size: c 1.5 ac

Disclosure:

Collections:

## General notes

## Associated resources

No. resources: 0

Has informals: No

## Location information

County(ies): San Mateo

USGS quad(s): La Honda

Address:

PLSS:

## Database record metadata

	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	
Entered:	4/7/2005	nwic-main	
Last modified:			
IC actions:	<i>Date</i>	<i>User</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
	4/7/2005	jay	Appended records from NWICmain bibliographic database.
Record status:			

## APPENDIX 2: SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

October 7, 2024

Jennifer Ho  
Archaeological/Historical Consultants

**Via Email to: [jennifer.ho@ahc-heritage.com](mailto:jennifer.ho@ahc-heritage.com)**

**Re: 24-53 Pescadero Creek Road Project, San Mateo County**

To Whom It May Concern:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [Mathew.Lin@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:Mathew.Lin@nahc.ca.gov)

Sincerely,

*Mathew Lin*

Mathew Lin  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

VICE-CHAIRPERSON  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
Nomlaki

SECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
Miwok

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Wayne Nelson**  
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER  
**Laurena Bolden**  
Serrano

COMMISSIONER  
**Reid Milanovich**  
Cahuilla

COMMISSIONER  
**Bennae Calac**  
Pauma-Yuima Band of  
Luiseño Indians

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Raymond C.  
Hitchcock**  
Miwok, Nisenan

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710

**Native American Heritage Commission Native American Contact List  
San Mateo County 10/7/2024**

<b>Tribe Name</b>	<b>Contact Person</b>	<b>Contact Address</b>	<b>Phone #</b>	<b>Email Address</b>
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	Valentin Lopez, Chairperson	P.O. Box 5272 Galt, CA, 95632	(916) 743-5833	vjltestingcenter@aol.com
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band	Ed Ketchum, Vice-Chairperson		(530) 578-3864	aerieways@aol.com
Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of Mission San Juan Bautista	Irene Zwierlein, Chairperson	3030 Soda Bay Road Lakeport, CA, 95453	(650) 851-7489	amahmutsuntribal@gmail.com
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	Henry Muñoz, Cultural Resource Officer	108 South Acacia Rialto, CA, 92376	(909) 254-1610	crct.crd@gmail.com
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	Samuel Rodriguez, Cultural Resource Officer	29539 Oakbridge Dr Menifee, CA, 92586	(760) 681-6860	crct.crd@gmail.com
Costanoan Rumsen Carmel Tribe	Carla Munoz, Tribal Council		(415) 690-3110	crct.crd@gmail.com
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	Kanyon Sayers-Roods, MLD Contact	1615 Pearson Court San Jose, CA, 95122	(408) 673-0626	kanyon@kanyonconsulting.com
Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan	Ann Marie Sayers, Chairperson	P.O. Box 28 Hollister, CA, 95024	(831) 637-4238	ams@indiancanyons.org
Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area	Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson	1169 S. Main Street, Ste. 336 Manteca, CA, 95377	(408) 464-2892	cnijmeh@muwekma.org
Muwekma Ohlone Tribe of the SF Bay Area	Richard Massiatt, Councilmember/MLD Tribal Rep.	1169 S. Main Street, Ste. 336 Manteca, CA, 95377	(209) 321-0372	rmassiatt@muwekma.org
The Ohlone Indian Tribe	Vincent Medina, Cultural Leader	17365 Via Del Rey San Lorenzo, CA, 94580	(510) 610-7587	vincent.d.medina@gmail.com
The Ohlone Indian Tribe	Andrew Galvan, Chairperson	P.O. Box 3388 Fremont, CA, 94539	(510) 882-0527	chochenyo@AOL.com
The Ohlone Indian Tribe	Desiree Vigil, THPO	259 Winwood Avenue Pacifica, CA, 94044	(650) 290-0245	dirwin0368@yahoo.com
Wuksachi Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band	Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson	1179 Rock Haven Ct. Salinas, CA, 93906	(831) 443-9702	kwood8934@aol.com