

Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance
of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 010-145-023 & 010-145-024 in the City of Carmel-By-the-Sea
County of Monterey, California

Prepared for
Esperanza Carmel Commercial, LLC
Magasinn & Feldman
4640 Admiralty Way, STE 402
Marina Del Rey, California 90292



By
Susan Morley M.A.
Register of Professional Archaeologists
3059 Bostick Avenue Marina, California 93955-3727
Home (831) 645-9162 o Mobile (831) 262-2300
achasta@gmail.com

February 2021

Evidence of Native American Remains on Site?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Evidence of Anything of Archaeological Significance?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Positive Findings of Historical Significance?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	3
Project Location and Description.....	3
Figure 1: Regional Location Map for City of Carmel-By-The-Sea, (Erlandson and Jones 2002).	4
Figure 2: The project parcel is located on a portion of the United States Geological Survey Monterey Quadrangle (1983).....	5
Figure 3: Monterey County Assessor's Parcel map for the project parcels, APNs 010-145-023 & 010-145-024.....	6
Figure 4: Monterey County Assessor's aerial map for the project parcels, APNs 010-145-023 & 010-145-024.....	6
Figure 5: Project site plans	7
Regional Studies.....	8
Ethnographic Background.....	9
Figure 6: Map of districts and villages of Rumsen (Costanoan) and Esselen (after Breschini 2004).....	10
Spanish Mission Period (1770-1834).....	11
Methodology.....	12
Results of Site Record Search.....	12
Field Survey.....	12
Project soils.....	12
Figure 7: Soils along the eastern perimeter of the parking lot are sandy loam with no cultural materials observed.....	13
Figure 8: Soils near the eastern margins of the project parcels are exposed. The photo on the left is the northern parcel APN 010-145-023. The photo on the right is the southern of the two parcels, APN 010-145-023.	13
Figure 9: Soils exposed on the south side of the project parcel.....	14
Conclusion and Recommendations	14
Health and Safety Code § 7050.5	14
References	15

Introduction

In February 2021 Mr. Alem Dermicek authorized me to conduct a preliminary cultural resources reconnaissance for two parcels in downtown Carmel-By-The-Sea, Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 010-145-023 & 010-145-024 in Carmel-By-The-Sea (**Figure 3**), County of Monterey, California (**Figure 2**). Plans are proposed to demolish the existing structures on these parcels and to construct a new commercial building. Because these plans include subsurface disturbance of soils, and because the project parcel is located in an area of archaeological sensitivity, the Carmel-By-The-Sea Community Development Department has required an archaeological survey for the permitting process.

In 2019 the author conducted a preliminary archaeological survey for the parcel, APN 010-145-012, to the south of the two project parcels surveyed for this report (Morley 2019). No cultural resources were observed during that survey.

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (1970), site record searches have been conducted through the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park (File numbers 18-1641, F/X-127, 03-568, 02-344, 03-442). A subsequent archaeological reconnaissance was conducted on February 25, 2021. This report presents the results of the archaeological site record searches, subsequent archaeological reconnaissance, and professional recommendations.

Project Location and Description

The project parcels are both 4,000 square feet in area located on, Dolores Street, 2 SE of 7th, south of Ocean Avenue, north of 8th Avenue, between San Carlos Street and Dolores Street. The parcels may also be located on the Monterey United States Geological Survey 7.5 minute series [1997] Quadrangle, Zone 10 (**Figure 2**). The Universal Transmercator Grid coordinates calculated for the center of these parcels are approximately 596482.1metersE/4045866metersN. The project parcels are approximately one-half mile east of Carmel Bay. Elevation of the parcels is approximately 200 feet above mean. The nearest reliable source of fresh water is the Carmel River, about one third mile to the south.

These two project parcels surveyed for this report are APN 010-145-023 and APN 010-145-024. APN 010-145-023 has existing structures as two-story community room building and two trellises. APN 010-145-024 is an asphalt parking area. As mentioned above the author conducted a preliminary archaeological survey for APN 010-145-012, which adjoins the two parcels (the subject APNS of this report) on the south of APN 010-145-024. Therefore, the project includes a lot merger of three lots, APNs 010-145-012, 010-145-023 and 010-145-024. By this merger the total project lot size would be 12,000 square feet. Existing development on all three APNS are proposed.

Plans proposed for the project parcels include a new commercial building with an underground garage and storage area with mechanical equipment serving the upper two floors (**Figure 5**). The proposed garage ceiling/floor structure are planned to be post tensioned concrete slab. The proposed

upper two floors are planned to be wood structure. The proposed ground floor would house eleven (11) commercial tenants and the second-floor proposal is for eight (8) apartments. The sizes for each floor are as follows: basement is proposed to be 11,371 square feet in area; the ground floor is proposed to be 8,614 square feet in area, and second floor is proposed to be 8,521 square feet in area for total of 28,506 square feet of developed interior spaces. The proposed project also includes yards, courtyards, second floor balconies and roof top terraces for four apartments with landscape and trees in raised planters.

There is little vegetation on the project parcels surveyed for this report. There is a large Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*) on the west (street) side of APN 010-145-023 and a small cypress on the west corner of 010-145-024. Although visual inspection of the soils on the project parcel is obscured by the structures and the asphalt, soils are adequately exposed along three sides of these parcel (Figures 7, & 8).

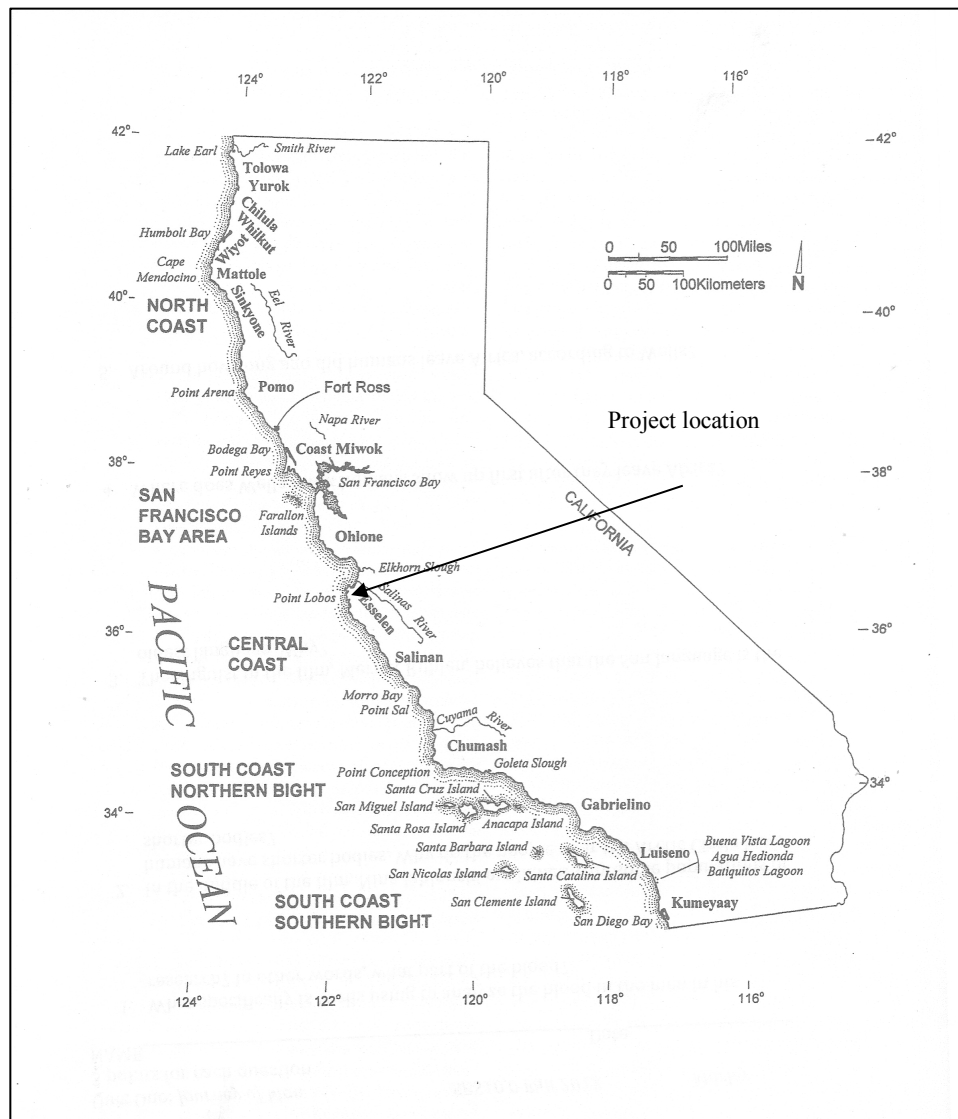


Figure 1: Regional Location Map for City of Carmel-By-The-Sea, (Erlandson and Jones 2002).

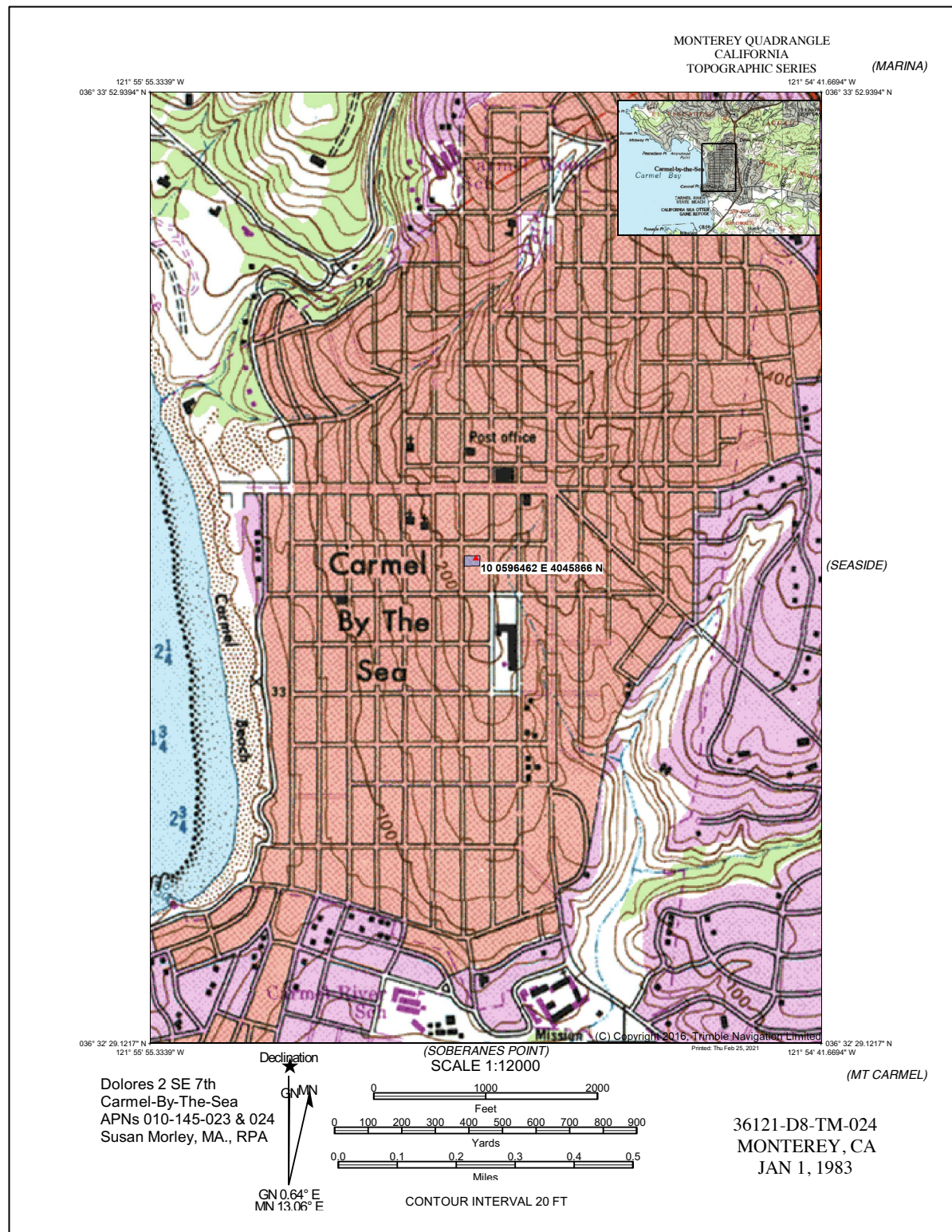


Figure 2: The project parcel is located on a portion of the United States Geological Survey Monterey Quadrangle (1983).

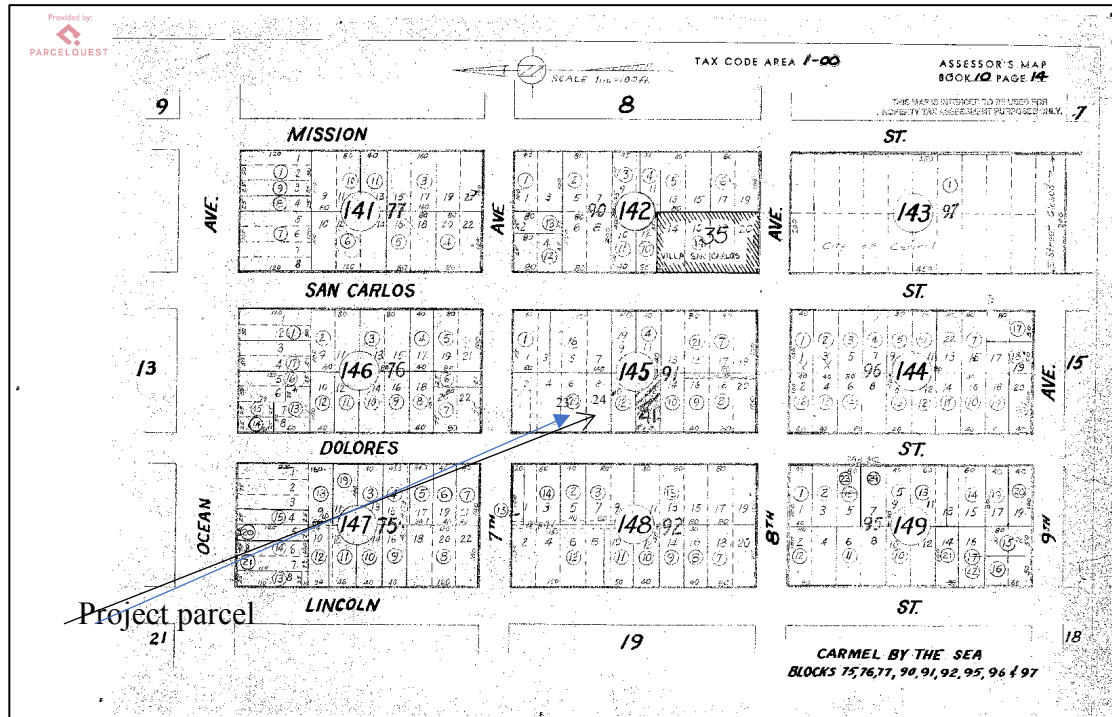


Figure 3: Monterey County Assessor's Parcel map for the project parcels, APNs 010-145-023 & 010-145-024.



Figure 4: Monterey County Assessor's aerial map for the project parcels, APNs 010-145-023 & 010-145-024.

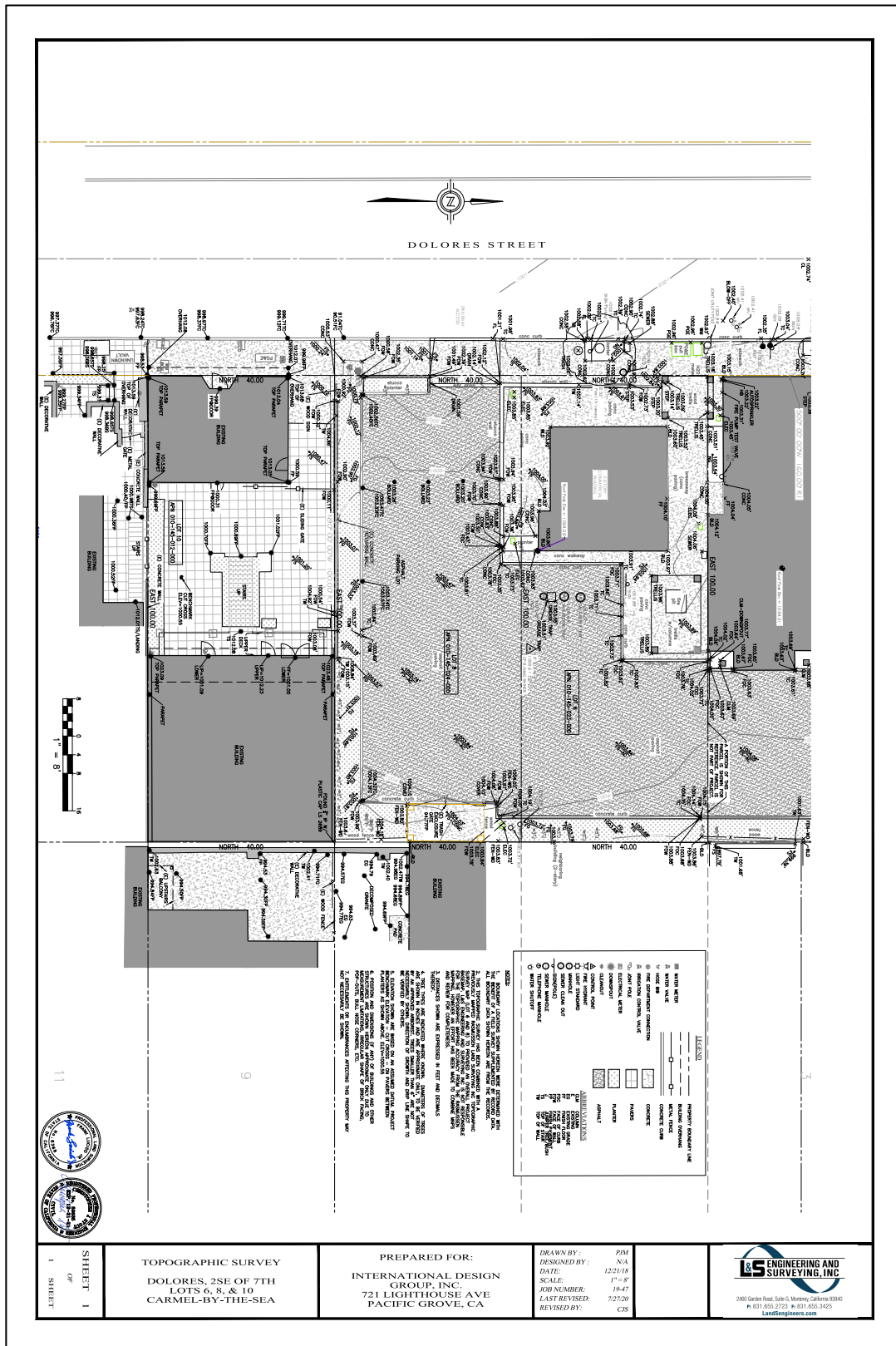


Figure 5: Project site plans

Regional Studies

There are thousands of archaeological sites in Monterey County that are categorized most often as historic or prehistoric. Recently Panich and Schneider, focusing on sites from Marin County, suggested that the use of a “triad”—the conventional use of prehistoric, protohistoric, and historic, is no longer useful. “Not only do recording systems that rely on the prehistoric, protohistoric, and historic triads perpetuate outdated assumptions about the disappearance of Indigenous societies, but they also obscure the realities of lived experience and the element of power inherent in the process of colonialism (Panich & Schneider 2019, 664).

As of this date CA-MNT-17C on Carmel Point has yielded the earliest date for a habitation site on the central coast. The late Dr. Gary Breschini, and Lynn Mounday, obtained a radiocarbon date of 9,400 YBP (Breschini, 2012) for CA-MNT-17C, the most studied archaeology site on Carmel Point. Earlier archaeologists documented an early occupation site along the central coast of California dating to 8,350 BC, the Cross Creek site, in San Luis Obispo County (Jones *et. al.* 2002), evidence for human occupation on the California coast to the terminal Pleistocene. These studies provide evidence that a separate migration of people may have initially populated the central coast. Today early inhabitants are considered as having practiced a different subsistence technology from the inland groups. This has been determined by the recovery of milling stones and crude core and flake lithic technologies that do not appear in association with inland sites.

When the Spanish arrived in Monterey the Esselen and Costanoan societies subsisted as hunter-gatherers. They crafted mortars and pestles, and manos and metates from local granite, mudstone, and sandstone with which they processed vegetable foods. They cultivated and utilized tobacco (Eerkens *et al.* 2018) and that is perhaps the only plant they did cultivate. They also practiced controlled burning to manage the land (Lewis 1978). Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of San Juan Bautista (Costanoan) are reviving such practices at Quiroste near Año Nuevo.

Costanoan and Esselen societies are considered to have been semisedentary with a partial dependence on acorn crops. Their habitation sites are most often found at the confluence of streams or along streams, and in the vicinity of natural springs and seeps; however, the original location of these drainages may have been altered. Esselen sites are found on the north and south banks of almost every drainage that empties into the Pacific Ocean. Gathering and processing sites are found on the shoreline.

In the early 1900s California’s first anthropologist, Alfred Kroeber, conducted what he called salvage anthropology on tribes whose culture had been seriously disrupted by missionization. Kroeber formulated his idea of ‘tribelets’ from groups that were already missionized. Bean with Lawton (1973) and Bean with Blackburn (1976) understood that the prehistoric societies of the region we now call California were more connected and complex than Kroeber had initially made them out to be. Bean wrote that the people living in villages of close proximity intermarried and were thus related families. Milliken’s ethnographies of the region’s prehistoric tribes provided evidence that elite people from the various villages of the Monterey Bay region intermarried to form political alliances (1995 & 1987).

Studies based upon mission records have provided the names and locations of the many villages of the Monterey region (**Figure 5**). Groups of Esselen speakers and those now referred to as Southern Costanoan or “rumsien”-speakers intermarried before missionization, at the missions where they were forced to convert to Catholicism (that is the San Carlos, Soledad, and San Antonio Missions) and after missionization. Beginning in 1770, Esselen and Costanoan converts and other Native American people were taken into the mission system and called “neophytes”, from the Spanish, *neofitas*, derived from the Latin for “newly planted”.

Ethnographic Background

The people indigenous to the Monterey Bay Region were known as *Rumsen, Esselen, Guacharonnes, Ecclemachs, Sakhones, Sureños, and Carmeleños*. “*The Indian clans were known as Ensenes, Excelenes, Achistas, Runsenes, Sakhones, and were considered as belonging to one nation*” (Salvador Mucjai quoted in Taylor 1856: 5).

When the Spanish missionaries arrived in the late 18th century, they immediately began to evangelize the indigenous people, taking them into the missions where they labored for the Spanish padres who called them *Costaños*, or coast dwellers. This name was anglicized to Costanoan, for all of the tribes already inhabiting the region between the San Francisco and Monterey Bays, even though the aboriginal people of the present day region comprised many more distinct language groups and tribes (Milliken 1995) and were multilingual peoples.

The indigenous peoples of the central coast today are identified according to linguistic groups, Esselen and Costanoan, aka Rumsen, aka Ohlone speakers. It is theorized by Breschini (2004) and others that the Esselen societies were the first to occupy the region of the Central Coast, for close to or more than 10,000 years BP. The root language of Esselen is Hokan (*Hulele*) the same as for the Pomo to the north. Dr. Breschini hypothesized that circa 3,000 years ago the Penutian speakers, or the Costanoan, intruded into the Esselen homelands and pushed Hokan speakers south and north. Several modern day tribes are composed of both Costanoan/Rumsien/Ohlone and Esselen lineages, and their membership is derived from the mission records.

The Southern Costanoan (*Rumsen, Rumsien, or Ohlone*) aboriginal territory extended from the Pajaro River south to either Palo Colorado Canyon (according to Breschini) or Big Sur (the Little Sur River according to Milliken) and east into the lower Carmel Valley. More commonly, people refer to them as Ohlone, though this would be incorrect technically for Monterey (Escobar *et al.*, 1998). Only those taken into Mission San Jose referred to themselves as Ohlone in the 1906 and 1928 census records.

Breschini also theorized that upper eastern Carmel Valley and Cachagua were a refuge for Costanoan and Esselen people seeking to escape the missions. Historically, the Costanoan speakers occupied the Monterey Peninsula and the Santa Lucia Mountains from Carmel Valley to the somewhere between Palo Colorado Canyon or Point Sur and inland to Salinas, Spreckles, and south to Soledad (**Figure 5**). There is a considerable body of data suggesting the Esselen or an Esselen-like language was spoken as far north as the San Francisco Bay area, and that gradually that area was lost to intruding Penutian (Costanoan or Ohlone) speakers (Breschini 2004, 58).

“The Esselen lived in the rugged and densely-forested Santa Lucia Mountains. Much of this land is now part of the Los Padres National Forest. In addition to the high mountains, they

also occupied the upper Carmel Valley. The coastal plain in the Little Sur and Big Sur river areas, and an unknown area of the Salinas Valley around Soledad. The heartland of the Esselen appears to have been the upper Carmel River and adjacent areas, including the drainages of Cachagua and Tularcitos Creeks and the adjacent areas of the lower Arroyo Seco River drainage. Much of Esselen territory is now included within the Ventana Wilderness Area (Breschini and Haversat 2004, 17).

Both Esselen speakers and Costanoan (Ohlone or Rumsen) speakers were taken into the mission by the Spanish Padres where they lived together at the Carmel Mission, Soledad Mission, and San Antonio Mission. Some of these *rancherías* have come to be known by several different names, due to variability in the transcription of these village and district locations by different priests as recorded in the Mission records. Some of the important *rancherías*/districts are shown in the **Figure 6** map.



Figure 6: Map of districts and villages of Rumsen (Costanoan) and Esselen (after Breschini 2004)

Wacharon (Guachirron)/Calendaruc (Moss Landing, Castroville, Watsonville area)

Ensen (interior side of Fort Ord and Salinas Valley)

Achasta (near Monterey)

Tucutnut/Capanay (middle reaches Carmel River drainage)

Soccoronda/Jummis/Sepponet (upper Carmel River drainage)

Echilat/Ixchenta/Tebityilat (upper San Jose and Las Garzas Creek drainages)

Excelen/Excelemach (Santa Lucia Mountains/Ventana Wilderness)
Sargentaruc/Jojopan/Pixchi (Carmel River south to Sur)
Eslanajan/Imunahan/Aspasniahan (Soledad/Arroyo Seco)

Spanish Mission Period (1770-1834)

The Carmel/Monterey region has a distinguished history. Don Sebastian Vizcaino bestowed the place name Carmel in 1602. Vizcaino is thought to be the first European to set foot on the Monterey Peninsula. Carmelite friars were aboard ship on that expedition intending to establish a mission in the area that would be backed by the Spanish military. On June 3, 1770 Junipero Serra founded the mission San Carlos de Borromeo de Monterey. A year later Serra wrote for permission to move the mission to the banks of the Carmel River. Mission San Carlos De Borromeo de Carmelo was founded in 1771.

When the Spanish missionaries arrived in the late 18th century, they applied the name *Costaños* to all of the tribes already inhabiting the region between the San Francisco and Monterey Bays, even though the aboriginal people of the present-day region comprised many more distinct language groups and tribes (Milliken 1995) and were multilingual peoples. *Costaños* was anglicized to *Costanoan*. The Esselen village of Achasta may have been located on the Monterey Peninsula near the Presidio, though Milliken suggests Carmel Point (1987).

The Mission San Carlos Borromeo was founded at Monterey in May 1770. Shortly after, Costanoan and Esselen people were taken into the mission. As the Spanish padres and military men were establishing a foothold for the northernmost frontier of the Spanish Empire, the baptized and converted Esselen Indians, working as indentured laborers, built and supported several of the northern Franciscan missions (San Carlos and Soledad), military posts and settlements. Many fled the missions to the interior while others died under harsh and restrictive treatment by the missionaries and settlers.

The American Flag was raised in Monterey in 1846 by U.S. forces, which claimed formal possession of California. Admiral Sloat gave a speech on the "Color of Right" about legal entitlements to be honored by the US Government. In 1848, the Treaty of Hildalgo, ending the Mexican War, also guaranteed protection of Indian rights (Escobar et al. 1998).

After California statehood in 1850, Congress and the President of the United States authorized Special Agents McKee, Barbour and Wozencraft to treat with California Indians in 1851. Eighteen treaties were negotiated between the California tribes and these special agents. These treaties were established to accomplish two basic goals: 1) to cede the majority of aboriginal lands of California to the United States Government; and 2) to reserve 8.5 million acres of land in the interior of the state to be used by the California tribes as reservation lands. These 18 treaties were never ratified, but suppressed by the United States Senate until their rediscovery in 1905. These treaties remain unhonored by the Federal Government Indian lands due to the refusal of the Senate in ratifying the 18 treaties (Lipps, 1932).

Methodology

Results of Site Record Search

There are thousands of archaeology sites in Monterey County and hundreds of sites on the coastline of the Monterey Peninsula. According to the Northwest Information Center there are no prehistoric or historic sites within the boundaries of the project parcel. There are two historic sites, P-2156, the Pacific Telephone Building at San Carlos between Seventh and Eighth Avenues and P-2575 another historic site on Junipero between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

P-27-002156 is an historic site known as the Hitchcock House recorded by Susan Lassell, working for Jones and Stokes (NWIC 1998). This historic site is approximately 1,600 feet from the project parcel. It is a Craftsman style house built in 1907. This site is about 650 feet from the project parcel.

P-27-002575 is the historic two-story, wood frame 1951 Spanish colonial building once occupied by Pacific Telephone and Telegraph. It was recorded by Ward Hill (NWIC 2002). P-27-002175 is on the parcel adjacent to the east of the project parcel on San Carlos.

The nearest prehistoric site is CA-MNT-1035 (P-001088), which is approximately 1,900 feet west of the project parcel.

Field Survey

In Central California, archaeologists are alerted to prehistoric sites by the presence of midden soils darkened from accumulation of organic remains. In addition, the presence of various shell remnants from either the bay or littoral may indicate a site. Archaeologists also look for flaked stone artifacts and ground stone that is either complete or in fragments representing mortars and pestles or manos and metates. Sites are usually located near a source of fresh water. Some prehistoric sites are occupational sites while others may be quarries, workstations, milling stations, hunting stations, or ideological sites that exhibit rock art or petroglyphs.

Archaeological reconnaissance followed standard methods of procedure. The entire project parcel was physically and methodically inspected for indicators of cultural resources on November 29, 2019 utilizing standard methods of a pedestrian survey for evidence of historic and prehistoric cultural materials.

Project soils

The soils of the project parcel are exposed in numerous locations around the parcel. **Figure 7** is a close up of a handful of soils from the northern parcel, APN 010-145-023. The USDA Web Soil Survey classifies soils in this neighborhood as OaD--Oceano loamy sand, 2 to 15 percent slopes. Oceano loamy sands are stabilized eolian soils (<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov>). These soils are found on marine terraces. The soil of the project parcel is dark brown to dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/3 to 3/4, sandy loam, darkened by recent rains. There are no marine shell fragments, there are no cobbles or cobble fragments (burnt or unburnt), bone or flaked stone on the project parcel that would indicate a prehistoric site, nor are there traces of these materials. There are no fragments of old glass, or ceramics, or metal that would represent an historic site.



Figure 7: Soils along the eastern perimeter of the parking lot are sandy loam with no cultural materials observed.



Figure 8: Soils near the eastern margins of the project parcels are exposed. The photo on the left is the northern parcel APN 010-145-023. The photo on the right is the southern of the two parcels, APN 010-145-023.

Figure 8 shows the eastern margin of the both parcels. On all three sides of these two parcels the soils are clearly exposed and more than adequate for determining the presence of cultural materials. **Figure 9** shows the soils exposed along the south margin of APN 010-145-024.



Figure 9: Soils exposed on the south side of the project parcel APN 010-145-024.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The project parcel was methodically inspected for evidence of prehistoric or historic material remains. Archaeological reconnaissance did not reveal any of the indicators expected of a prehistoric archaeological or historical resource in this region; there are no culturally modified soils present; no shell fragments, bone fragments, or culturally modified lithic materials were noted in the soils of the project parcel. No granitic or other bedrock outcrops were present that may possibly have contained bedrock mortars or cupules.

No evidence of historic or prehistoric cultural activity was observed during the archaeological reconnaissance. The nearest cultural resource, P-27-002575, is an historic building adjacent to the project parcel on the east. The nearest prehistoric site is over 1,900 feet to the west. It is the professional opinion of this writer that this parcel does not contain cultural resources, either historic or prehistoric in nature. Based upon these negative findings, there is no reason to delay the project parcel due to archaeological concerns.

However, it must be recommended that in the event that unexpected traces of historic or prehistoric materials, i.e., human remains, concentrations of shell or heat altered rock or historic trash pits are encountered during grading or other future development, a qualified archaeologist should be retained for appropriate archaeological mitigation.

Health and Safety Code § 7050.5

If any human remains are exposed, the Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 requires that no further excavation or disturbance occurs in the area and that the county coroner is called so that the coroner can verify that the remains are not subject to medical jurisprudence. Within 24 hours of notification, the coroner calls the Native American Heritage Commission if the remains are known or thought to be Native American.

References

- Bean, L. L. and T. Blackburn (Eds.).
1976 *Native Californians: A Theoretical Retrospective*. Ballena Press, Socorro.
- Bean, L.J and H. Lawton.
1973 Some Explanations for the Rise of Cultural complexity in Native California with Comments on Proto-Agriculture and Agriculture. In H. Lewis, *Patterns of Indian Burning in California: Ecology and Ethnohistory*. Ballena Press Anthropological Papers 1: Ramona.
- Breschini, G.S., and T. Haversat, and L. Mounday.
2012 *Archaeological Investigations of the Polkow residence (PLN080266) on site CA-MNT-17C, Carmel, Monterey County, California*. Report on file with Regional Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory: Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA.
- Breschini, G.S., and T. Haversat
2004 *The Esselen Indians of the Big Sur Country*. Salinas, CA: Coyote Press.
- Eerkins, J. W., S. Tushingham, K. J. Brownstein, R. Garibay, K. Perez, E. Murga, P. Kaijankoski, J. S. Rosenthal, D. R. Gang.
2018 Dental calculus as a source of ancient alkaloids: Detection of nicotine by LC-MS in calculus samples from the Americas. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports*, Vol 18: 509 DOI: [10.1016/j.jasrep.2018.02.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2018.02.004)
- Erlandson, J, & T. Jones.
2002 *Catalysts to complexity: Late Holocene societies of the California coast*. Edited by Jeanne Arnold. Cotsen Institute of Archaeology UCLA.
- Escobar, L.
1998 *Understanding the Composition of Costanoan Indians*. On file with the NAHC.
- Jones, T.L., R, Fitzgerald, D. J. Kennett, C. H, Miksicek, J. L. Fagan, J. Sharp, and J. M. Erlandson
2002 The Cross Creek site (CA-SLO-1797) and its implications for New World colonization. *American Antiquity*, Vol. 67, No. 2.
- Lewis, H. T.
1978 *Patterns of Indian Burning in California: Ecology and Ethnohistory*. Ramona: Ballena Press.
- Lipps, O. H.
1932 *The case of the California Indians*. Chemewa, Oregon: U.S. Indian School Print Shop.
- Milliken, R.
1995 *A Time of Little Choice*. Ballena Press: Menlo Park, CA.
1990 *Geography and Ethnohistory of the Big Sur District, California State Park System, During 1770-1810 Time Period*. Submitted to Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, California.
1987 *Ethnohistory of the Rumsen*. Papers in Northern California Anthropology. Northern California Anthropological Group; Berkeley.
- Morley, S.
2019 Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Assessor's Parcel Number 010-145-012, the City of Carmel-By-the-Sea County of Monterey, California. Report on file with Regional Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory: Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA.

NWIC

2002 *Primary record for site P-27-002175*. On file with Regional Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory: Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA.

NWIC

1998 *Primary record for site P-27-002156*. On file with Regional Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory: Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA.

Panich, L. and T. Schneider.

2019 Categorical denial: Evaluating post-1492 indigenous erasure in the paper trail of American archaeology. *American Antiquity* 84(4), pp. 651-668.

Taylor, A. S.

1856 Field Notes for Indianology Series, Section 5, Mission San Carlos. JLL Warren Papers, Bancroft Library, UC Berkeley, California.

Preliminary Cultural Resources Reconnaissance
of Assessor's Parcel Number 010-145-012, the City of Carmel-By-the-Sea
County of Monterey, California

Prepared for
Esperanza Carmel Commercial, LLC
C/O Jonathan M. Feldman, ESQ
Magasinn & Feldman
4640 Admiralty Way, STE 402
Marina Del Rey, California
90292

By
Susan Morley M.A.
Register of Professional Archaeologists
3059 Bostick Avenue Marina, California 93955-3727
Home (831) 645-9162 o Mobile (831) 262-2300
Achasta@csumb.edu

December 2019

Evidence of Sacred/Religious Site?	Yes___ No <u>x</u>
Evidence of Native American Remains on Site?	Yes___ No <u>x</u>
Evidence of Anything of Archaeological Significance?	Yes___ No <u>x</u>
Positive Findings of Historical Significance?	Yes___ No <u>x</u>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	3
Project Location and Description.....	3
Figure 1: Regional Location Map for City of Carmel-By-The-Sea, County of Monterey (after Erlandson and Jones 2002).	4
Figure 2: The project parcel is located on a portion of the United States Geological Survey Monterey Quadrangle (1997).....	5
Figure 3: Monterey County Assessor's Parcel map for the project parcel, APN 010-145-012. .	6
Figure 4: Monterey County Assessor's aerial map for the project parcel, APN 010-145-012. ..	6
Regional Studies.....	6
Ethnographic Background.....	7
Figure 5: Map of districts and villages of Rumsen (Costanoan) and Esselen (after Breschini 2004).....	9
Methodology.....	10
Results of Site Record Search.....	10
Field Survey.....	10
Project soils.....	10
Figure 6: Soils of the central courtyard are exposed.....	11
Figure 7: Soils near the west edge of the project parcel on Dolores are exposed and contain no cultural resources.	12
Figure 8: Soils exposed on the northwest corner of the project parcel.	12
Conclusion and Recommendations	13
Health and Safety Code § 7050.5	13
References.....	13

Introduction

In November 2019 Mr. Justin Velasquez authorized me to conduct a preliminary cultural resources reconnaissance for Assessor's Parcel Number 010-145-012 in Carmel-By-The-Sea (Figure 1, p.4), County of Monterey. Plans are proposed to demolish the existing structures on the parcel and to construct a new commercial building. Because these plans include subsurface disturbance of soils, and because the project parcel is located in an area of archaeological sensitivity, the Carmel-By-The-Sea Community Development Department has required an archaeological survey for the permitting process.

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (1970), site record searches have been conducted through the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park (File numbers 18-1641, F/X-127, 03-568, 02-344, 03-442). A subsequent archaeological reconnaissance was conducted on November 29, 2019. This report presents the results of the archaeological site record searches, subsequent archaeological reconnaissance, and professional recommendations.

Project Location and Description

The project parcel is 0.92 acres, or 4000 square feet in area located on, Dolores St, 2 SE of 7th in downtown Carmel-By-The-Sea. The parcel may also be located on the Monterey United States Geological Survey 7.5 minute series [1997] Quadrangle, Zone 10 (Figure 2, p.5). The Universal Transmercator Grid coordinates calculated for the parcel are approximately 596826.1metersE/4055407metersN. The project parcel is approximately one-half mile east of Carmel Bay. Elevation of the parcel is approximately 200 feet above mean. The nearest reliable source of fresh water is the Carmel River, about one third mile to the south.

There are two existing structures on the project parcel constructed in 1972. One structure is a single story that abuts Dolores St. and the other is a two-story mixed use structure located at the rear of lot. The proposed project is to demolish these two structures. Everything on the project parcel would be demolished to build a new three-story mixed use commercial and residential building with underground parking. The excavation for the structure would be around 11feet deep and include the entire perimeter of the property. The underground garage portion would have a footprint of 2544 square feet and would be built as a post tension concrete structure. The ground floor would be erected on the post tension ceiling of the garage below with traditional wood framed construction. The ground level would have a footprint of 2,544 square feet of commercial space and a 2nd floor with two residential units at 2628.8 square feet with a third floor garden deck.

There is little vegetation on the project parcel other than a few ornamentals. Although visual inspection of the soils on the project parcel is obscured by the structures and the brick patio, soils are adequately exposed at the margins of the parcel and in the center of the courtyard (**Figures 6, 7, & 8**).

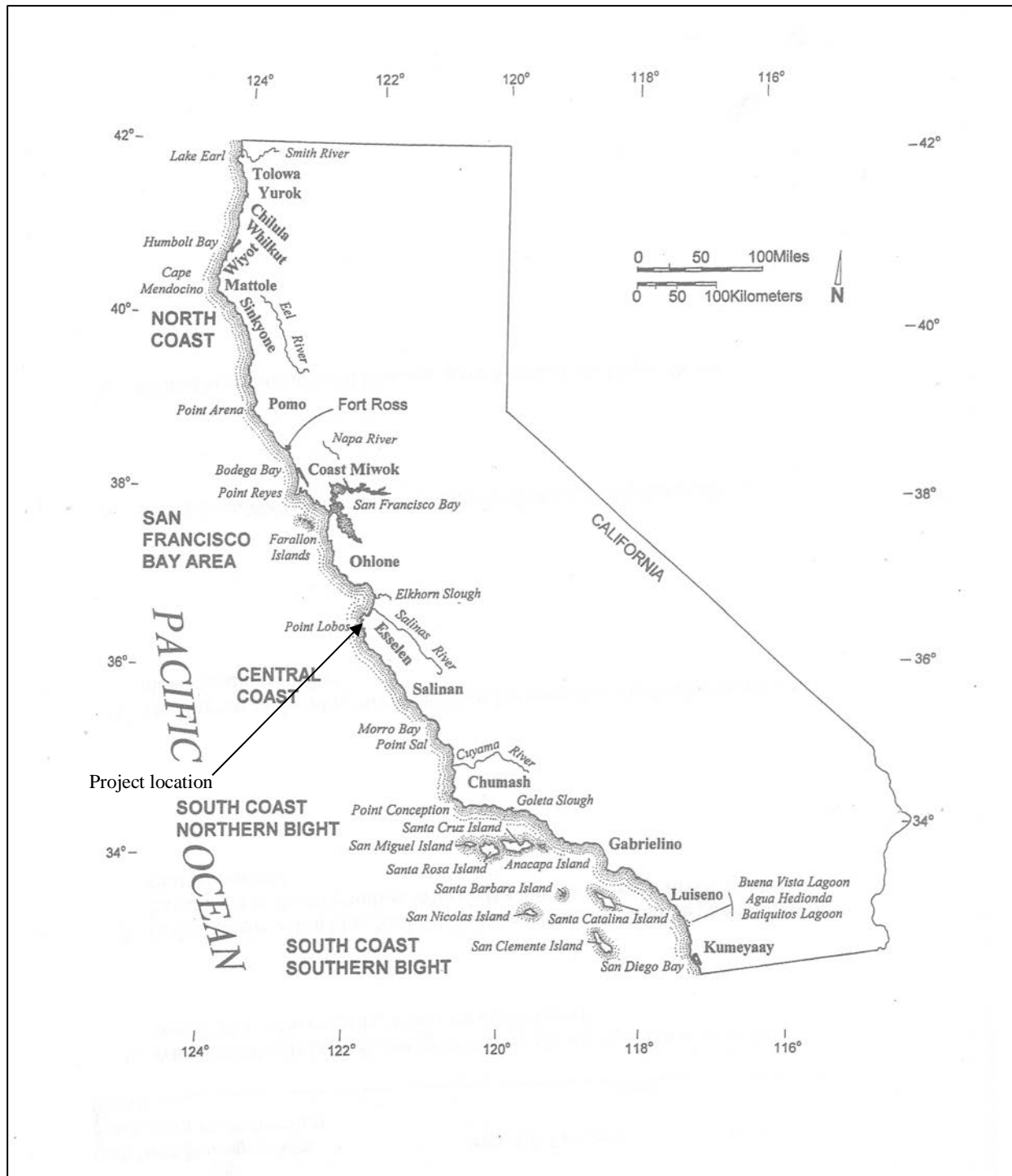


Figure 1: Regional Location Map for City of Carmel-By-The-Sea, County of Monterey (after Erlandson and Jones 2002).

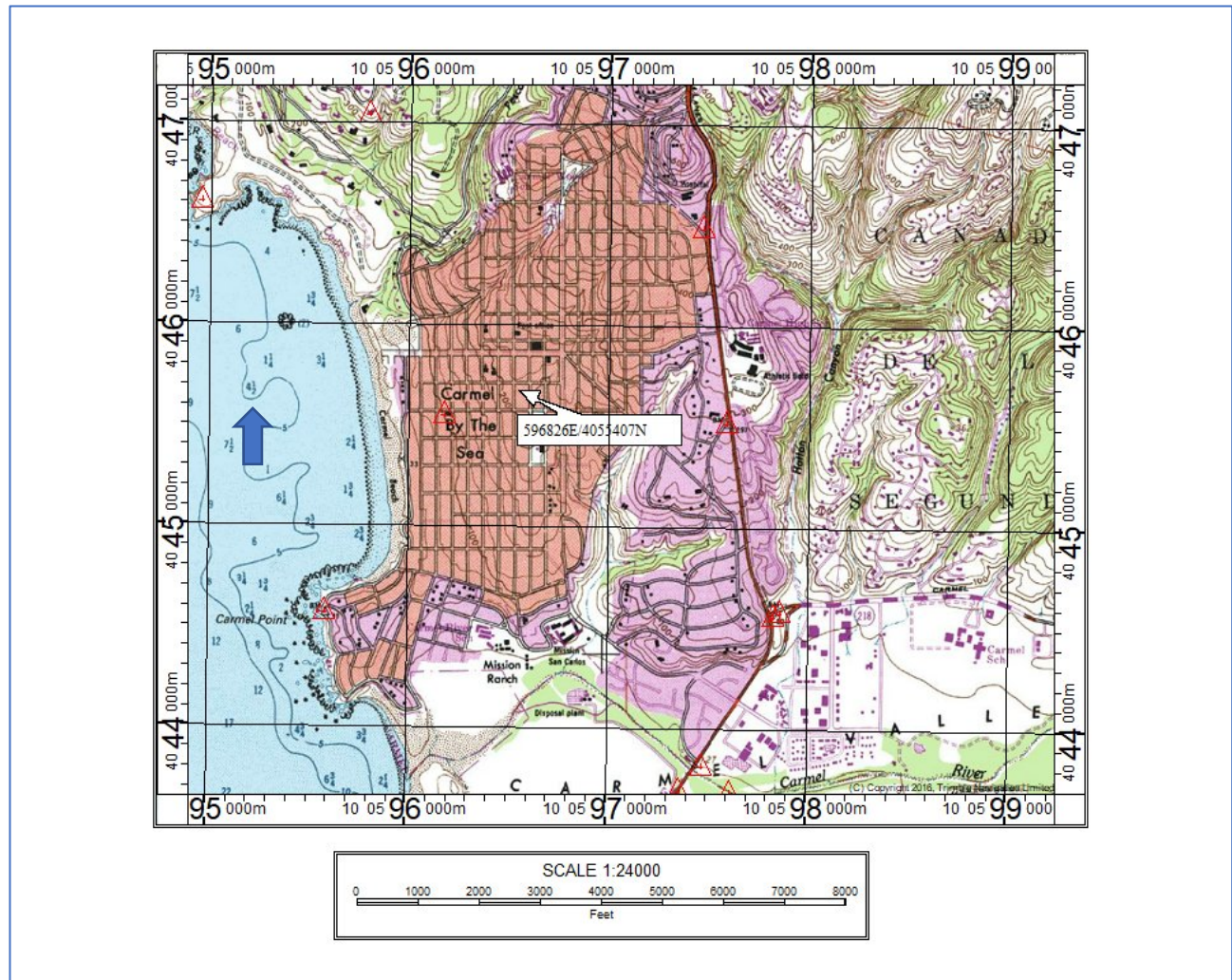


Figure 2: The project parcel is located on a portion of the United States Geological Survey Monterey Quadrangle (1997).

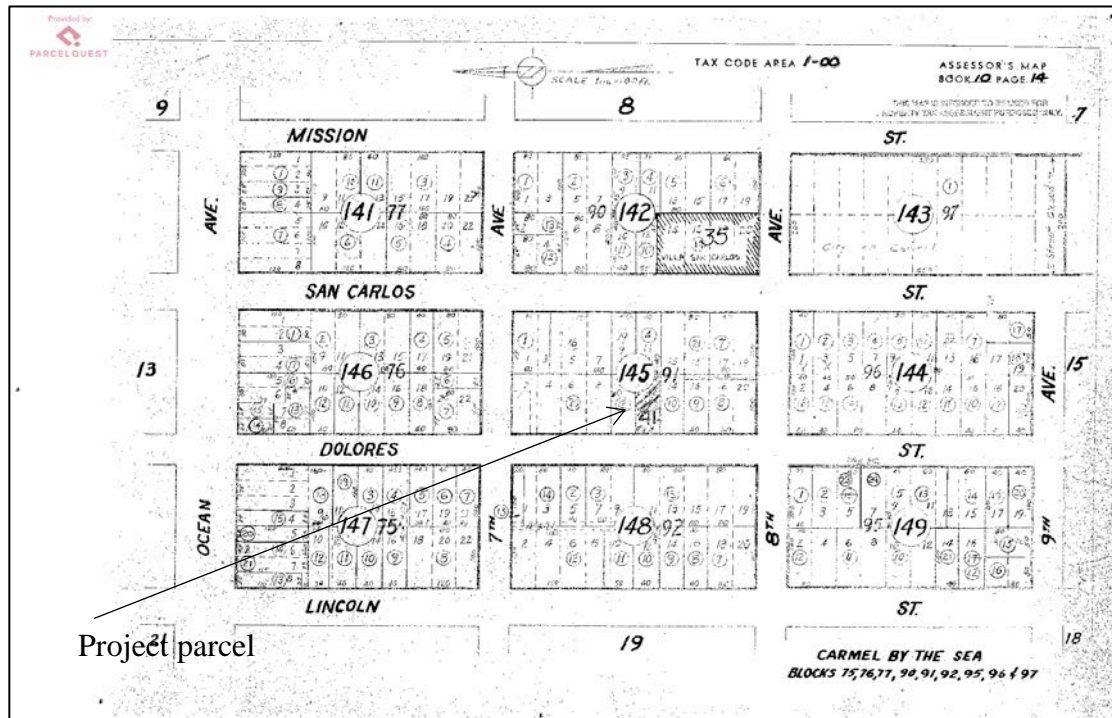


Figure 3: Monterey County Assessor's Parcel map for the project parcel, APN 010-145-012.



Figure 4: Monterey County Assessor's aerial map for the project parcel, APN 010-145-012.

Regional Studies

There are thousands of archaeological sites in Monterey County, both historic and prehistoric. As of this date CA-MNT-17C on Carmel Point has yielded the earliest date of habitation on the central coast. The late Dr. Gary Breschini, working with Lynn Mounday, obtained a carbon date of 9,300 YBP (Breschini, 2012) for CA-MNT-17C, the most studied archaeology site on Carmel Point. Earlier archaeologists documented an early occupation site along the central coast of California

dating to 8,350 BC, the Cross Creek site, in San Luis Obispo County (Jones *et. al.* 2002), evidence for human occupation on the California coast to the terminal Pleistocene. These studies provide evidence that a separate migration of people may have initially populated the central coast. These early inhabitants are now considered as having practiced a different subsistence technology from the inland groups. This has been determined by the recovery of milling stones and crude core and flake lithic technologies that do not appear in association with inland sites.

At the time of Contact the Esselen and Costanoan societies subsisted as hunter-gatherers with intimate knowledge of the land. They crafted mortars and pestles, and manos and metates from local granite and sandstone with which they processed vegetable foods. They cultivated and utilized tobacco (Eerkens *et al.* 2018) and that is perhaps the only plant they did cultivate. They also practiced controlled burning to manage the land (Lewis 1978). Amah Mutsun Tribal Band of San Juan Bautista (Costanoan) are reviving such practices at Quiroste near Anõ Nuevo.

Precontact Costanoan and Esselen societies are considered to have been semisedentary with a partial dependence on acorn crops. Their habitation sites are most often found at the confluence of streams or along streams, and in the vicinity of natural springs; however, the original location of these drainages may have been altered. Esselen sites are found on the north and south banks of almost every drainage that empties into the Pacific Ocean. Gathering and processing sites are found near the shoreline.

In the early 1900s California's first anthropologist, Alfred Kroeber, conducted what he called salvage anthropology on tribes whose culture had been seriously disrupted by missionization. Kroeber formulated his idea of 'tribelets' from groups that were already missionized. Bean with Lawton (1973) and Bean with Blackburn (1976) understood that the prehistoric societies of the region we now call California were more connected and complex than Kroeber had initially made them out to be. Bean wrote that the people living in villages of close proximity intermarried and were thus related families. Milliken's ethnographies of the regions prehistoric tribes provided evidence that elite people from the various villages of the Monterey Bay region intermarried to form political alliances (1995 & 1987).

Studies based upon mission records have provided the names and locations of the many villages of the Monterey region. Groups of Esselen speakers and those now referred to as Southern Costanoan or "rumsien"-speakers intermarried before missionization, at the missions where they were forced to convert to Catholicism (that is the San Carlos, Soledad, and San Antonio Missions) and after missionization. Beginning in 1770, these Esselen converts and other Native American people taken into the mission system as converts were called "neophytes", from the Spanish, *neofitas*, derived from the Latin for "newly planted".

Ethnographic Background

The people indigenous to the Monterey Bay Region were known as *Rumsen*, *Esselen*, *Guacharonnes*, *Ecclemachs*, *Sakhones*, *Sureños*, and *Carmeleños*. When the Spanish missionaries arrived in the late 18th century, they immediately began to evangelize the indigenous people, taking them into the missions where they labored for the Spanish Padres who called them *Costaños*, or coast dwellers. This name was anglicized to Costanoan, for all of the tribes already inhabiting the region between the San Francisco and Monterey Bays, even though the aboriginal people of the present day region comprised many more distinct language groups and tribes (Milliken 1995) and were multilingual peoples.

The indigenous peoples of the central coast today are identified according to linguistic groups, Esselen and Costanoan aka Rumsen aka Ohlone speakers. It is theorized by Breschini (2004) and others that the Esselen societies were the first to occupy the region of the Central Coast. The root language of Esselen is Hokan (*Hulele*) and the same for the Pomo to the north. Dr. Breschini hypothesized that circa 2,000 years ago the Penutian speakers, or the Costanoan intruded into the Esselen homelands and pushed them south and north. Several modern day tribes are composed of both Costanoan/Rumsien/Ohlone and Esselen lineages, as derived from the mission records.

The Southern Costanoan (*Rumsen, Rumsien, or Ohlone*) aboriginal territory extended from the Pajaro River south to either Palo Colorado Canyon (according to Breschini) or Big Sur (the Little Sur River according to Milliken) and east into the lower Carmel Valley. More commonly, people refer to them as Ohlone, though this would be incorrect technically for Monterey (Escobar *et al.*, 1998). Only those taken into Mission San Jose referred to themselves as Ohlone in the 1906 and 1928 census records.

Breschini also theorized that upper eastern Carmel Valley and Cachagua were a refuge for Costanoan and Esselen people seeking to escape the missions. Historically, the Costanoan speakers occupied the Monterey Peninsula and the Santa Lucia Mountains from Carmel Valley to the somewhere between Palo Colorado Canyon or Point Sur and inland to Salinas, Spreckles, and south to Soledad (**Figure 5**). There is a considerable body of data suggesting the Esselen or an Esselen-like language was spoken as far north as the San Francisco Bay area, and that gradually that area was lost to intruding Penutian Speakers (Breschini 2004, p. 58).

“The Esselen lived in the rugged and densely-forested Santa Lucia Mountains. Much of this land is now part of the Los Padres National Forest. In addition to the high mountains, they also occupied the upper Carmel Valley. The coastal plain in the Little Sur and Big Sur river areas, and an unknown area of the Salinas Valley around Soledad. The heartland of the Esselen appears to have been the upper Carmel River and adjacent areas, including the drainages of Cachagua and Tularcitos Creeks and the adjacent areas of the lower Arroyo Seco River drainage. Much of Esselen territory is now included within the Ventana Wilderness Area (Breschini and Haversat 2004, 17).

Both Esselen speakers and Costanoan (Ohlone or Rumsen) speakers were taken into the mission by the Spanish Padres where they lived together at the Carmel Mission, Soledad Mission, and San Antonio Mission. Some of these *rancherias, or villages*, have come to be known by different names, due to variability in the transcription of these village and district locations by different priests as recorded in the Mission records. Some of the important *rancherias/districts* are shown in the **Figure 5** map.



Figure 5: Map of districts and villages of Rumsen (Costanoan) and Esselen (after Breschini 2004)

Wacharon (Guachirron)/Calendaruc (Moss Landing, Castroville, Watsonville area)

Ensen (interior side of Fort Ord and Salinas Valley)

Achasta (near Monterey)

Tucutnut/Capanay (middle reaches Carmel River drainage)

Soccoronda/Jummis/Sepponet (upper Carmel River drainage)

Echilat/Ixchenta/Tebityilat (upper San Jose and Las Garzas Creek drainages)

Excelen/Excelemach (Santa Lucia Mountains/Ventana Wilderness)

Sargentaruc/Jojoban/Pixchi (Carmel River south to Sur)

Eslenajan/Imunahan/Aspasniahan (Soledad/Arroyo Seco)

After California statehood in 1850, Congress and the President of the United States authorized Special Agents McKee, Barbour and Wozencraft to treat with California Indians in 1851. Eighteen treaties were negotiated between the California tribes and these special agents. These treaties were established to accomplish two basic goals: 1) to cede the majority of aboriginal lands of California to the United States Government; and 2) to reserve 8.5 million acres of land in the interior of the state to be used by the California tribes as reservation lands. These 18 treaties were never ratified but were suppressed in secrecy by the United States Senate until their rediscovery in 1905 (Lipps, 1932).

Methodology

Results of Site Record Search

There are hundreds of archaeology sites on the coastline of the Monterey Peninsula. According to the Northwest Information Center there are no prehistoric or historic sites within the boundaries of the project parcel. There are two historic sites, P-2156, the Pacific Telephone Building at San Carlos between Seventh and Eighth Avenues and P-2575 another historic site on Junipero between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

P-27-002156 is an historic site known as the Hitchcock House recorded by Susan Lassell (Jones and Stokes, NWIC 1998). This historic site is approximately 1,600 feet from the project parcel. It is a Craftsman style house built in 1907. This site is about 650 feet from the project parcel.

P-27-002575 is the historic two-story, wood frame 1951 Spanish colonial building once occupied by Pacific Telephone and Telegraph. It was recorded by Ward Hill (NWIC 2002). P-27-002175 is on the parcel adjacent to the east of the project parcel on San Carlos.

The nearest prehistoric site is CA-MNT-1035 (P-001088), which is approximately 1,900 feet west of the project parcel.

Field Survey

In Central California, archaeologists are alerted to prehistoric sites by the presence of midden soils darkened from accumulation of organic remains. In addition, the presence of various shell remnants from either the bay or littoral may indicate a site. Archaeologists also look for flaked stone artifacts and ground stone that is either complete or in fragments representing mortars and pestles or manos and metates. Sites are usually located near a source of fresh water. Some prehistoric sites are occupational sites while others may be quarries, workstations, milling stations, hunting stations, or ideological sites that exhibit rock art or petroglyphs.

Archaeological reconnaissance followed standard methods of procedure. The entire project parcel was physically and methodically inspected for indicators of cultural resources on November 29, 2019 utilizing standard methods of a pedestrian survey for evidence of historic and prehistoric cultural materials.

Project soils

The soils of the project parcel are exposed in numerous locations around the parcel. **Figure 6** is a photo of the central courtyard, **Figure 7** is the west, or street side. The USDA Web Soil Survey classifies soils in this neighborhood as OaD--Oceano loamy sand, 2 to 15 percent slopes. Oceano loamy sands are stabilized eolian soils

(<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>). These soils are found on marine terraces. The soil of the project parcel is dark brown to dark yellowish brown, 10YR 3/3 to 3/4, sandy loam, darkened by recent rains. There are no marine shell fragments, there are no cobbles or cobble fragments (burnt or unburnt), there is no bone or flaked stone on the project parcel that would indicate a prehistoric site, nor are there traces of these materials. There are no fragments of old glass, or ceramics, or metal that would represent an historic site.



Figure 6: Soils of the central courtyard are exposed.



Figure 7: Soils near the west edge of the project parcel on Dolores are exposed and contain no cultural resources.

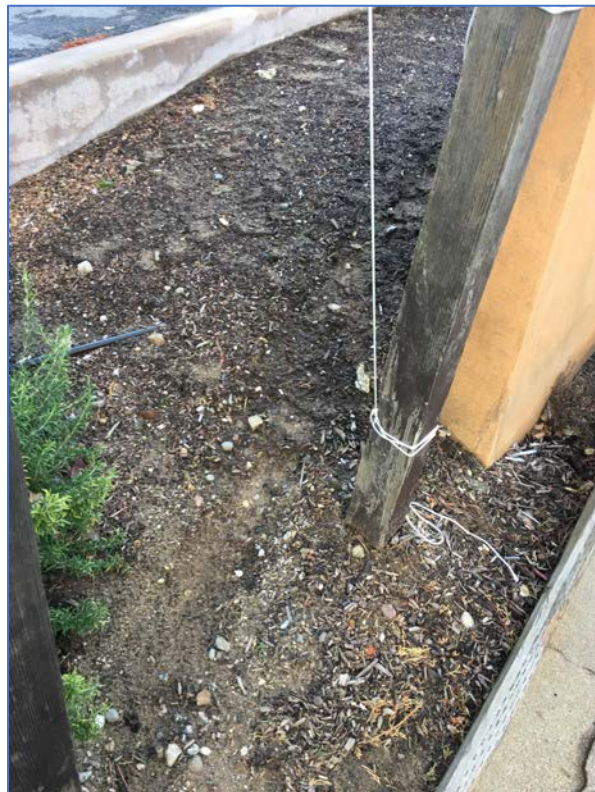


Figure 8: Soils exposed on the northwest corner of the project parcel.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The project parcel was methodically inspected for evidence of prehistoric or historic material remains. Archaeological reconnaissance did not reveal any of the indicators expected of a prehistoric archaeological or historical resource in this region; there are no culturally modified soils present; no shell fragments, bone fragments, or culturally modified lithic materials were noted in the soils of the project parcel. No granitic or other bedrock outcrops were present that may possibly have contained bedrock mortars or cupules.

No evidence of historic or prehistoric cultural activity was observed during the archaeological reconnaissance. The nearest cultural resource, P-27-002575, is an historic building adjacent to the project parcel on the east. The nearest prehistoric site is over 1,900 feet to the west. It is the professional opinion of this writer that this parcel does not contain cultural resources, either historic or prehistoric in nature. Based upon these negative findings, there is no reason to delay the project parcel due to archaeological concerns.

However, it must be recommended that in the event that unexpected traces of historic or prehistoric materials, i.e., human remains, concentrations of shell or heat altered rock or historic trash pits are encountered during grading or other future development, a qualified archaeologist should be retained for appropriate archaeological mitigation.

Health and Safety Code § 7050.5

If any human remains are exposed, the Health and Safety Code § 7050.5 requires that no further excavation or disturbance occurs in the area and that the county coroner is called so that the coroner can verify that the remains are not subject to medical jurisprudence. Within 24 hours of notification, the coroner calls the Native American Heritage Commission if the remains are known or thought to be Native American.

References

- Bean, L. L. and T. Blackburn (Eds.).
1976 *Native Californians: A Theoretical Retrospective*. Ballena Press, Socorro.
- Bean, L.J and H. Lawton.
1973 Some Explanations for the Rise of Cultural complexity in Native California with Comments on Proto-Agriculture and Agriculture. In H. Lewis, *Patterns of Indian Burning in California: Ecology and Ethnohistory*. Ballena Press Anthropological Papers 1: Ramona.
- Breschini, G.S., and T. Haversat.
2004 *The Esselen Indians of the Big Sur Country*. Salinas, CA: Coyote Press.
- Breschini, G.S., T. Haversat, and M. Doane.
2008 A Report on Archaeological Monitoring for a Portion of CA-MNT-1286, Monterey County California, Archaeological Consulting, Salinas.
- 2012 *Archaeological Investigations of the Polkow residence (PLN080266) on site CA-MNT-17C, Carmel, Monterey County, California*. Report on file with Regional Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory: Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA.

Eerkins, J. W., S. Tushingham, K. J. Brownstein, R. Garibay, K. Perez, E. Murga, P. Kaijankoski, J. S. Rosenthal, D. R. Gang.

2018 Dental calculus as a source of ancient alkaloids: Detection of nicotine by LC-MS in calculus samples from the Americas. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports*, Vol 18: 509 DOI: [10.1016/j.jasrep.2018.02.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jasrep.2018.02.004)

Erlandson, J., & T. Jones.

2002 *Catalysts to complexity: Late Holocene societies of the California coast*. Edited by Jeanne Arnold. Cotsen Institute of Archaeology UCLA.

Escobar, L., L. Fields, and A. Leventhal.

1998 *Understanding the Composition of Costanoan Indians*. On file with the Native American Heritage

Jones, T.L., R. Fitzgerald, D. J. Kennett, C. H. Miksicek, J. L. Fagan, J. Sharp, and J. M. Erlandson.
2002 The Cross Creek site (CA-SLO-1797) and its implications for New World colonization. *American Antiquity*, Vol. 67, No. 2.

Lewis, H. T.

1978 *Patterns of Indian Burning in California: Ecology and Ethnohistory*. Ramona: Ballena Press.

Lipps, O. H. (1932). *The case of the California Indians*. Chemewa, Oregon: U.S. Indian School Print Shop.

Milliken, R.

1995 *A Time of Little Choice*. Ballena Press: Menlo Park, CA.

1990 *Geography and Ethnohistory of the Big Sur District, California State Park System, During 1770-1810 Time Period*. Submitted to Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, California.

1987 *Ethnohistory of the Rumsen*. Papers in Northern California Anthropology. Northern California Anthropological Group; Berkeley.

NWIC

2002 *Primary record for site P-27-002175*. On file with Regional Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory: Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA.

NWIC

1998 *Primary record for site P-27-002156*. On file with Regional Information Center of the California Archaeological Inventory: Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA.