Appendix F

Cultural Resources Regional Background

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This appendix summarizes prehistoric, ethnographic, geoarchaeological, and historical contexts of the Project site and surrounding lands. This summary of the regional conditions is based on previous reports and other secondary sources.

Prehistoric Background

The Project site is located in the Monterey Bay Area, a component of the Central Coast of California. Jones et al. (2007) present a chronological system of six periods in the Central Coast.

Paleo-Indian (pre-8000 cal B.C.)

Human presence in this area at this time is suggested only by isolated, fluted projectile points, such as the specimens from Nipomo (see Mills et al. 2005), which likely reflected habitation sometime between 13,000 and 10,000 years ago. No substantive components of this age have yet been identified in the Central Coast (Jones et al. 2007:134).

Millingstone Culture, 8000 to 3500/3000 cal B.C.

At least 42 sites throughout the Central Coast area have been identified as Millingstone occupations, including the open rocky coasts of Santa Cruz and San Luis Obispo counties, the Morro Bay and Elkhorn Slough estuaries, and the near shore interior valleys of San Luis Obispo County (Jones et al. 2007:135, 137). All of these sites are located no farther than 25 kilometers (15 miles) inland from the shore, and most interior Millingstone sites have produced marine shells, indicating that the site inhabitants also exploited coastal environments. The Millingstone Culture is marked by large numbers of well-made handstones and/or millingslabs, crude core and cobble-core tools, with less abundant flake tools and large side-notched projectile points. The Millingstone peoples practiced broad-spectrum hunting and gathering and exploited shellfish, fish, birds, and mammals, according to faunal remains from several sites (Jones et al. 2007:137).

Hunting Culture, 3500/3000 cal B.C. to cal A.D. 1000/1250

The term "Hunting Culture" was coined in 1929 to define a distinctive complex in the Santa Barbara area that was marked by large quantities of stemmed and notched projectile points. This was a direct contrast with the Millingstone Culture (Jones et al. 2007:138). This culture encompasses three Central Coast chronological periods- Early, Middle, and Middle-Late Transition, which are summarized below.

Early (3500 to 600 cal B.C.)

The Early Period is marked by co-occurrence of contracting-stemmed and Rossi square-stemmed points and large, side-notched variants (as a holdover from Millingstone). Portable mortars and pestles appear for the first time, but also contain Millingstone holdovers such as handstone/slab

dyads, along with pitted stones. Early Period phases of this culture include Sand Hill Bluff in the Santa Cruz area, Saunders on the Monterey Peninsula, and Redwood in Big Sur (Jones et al. 2007:138).

Middle (600 cal B.C. to cal A.D. 1000)

Middle Period expressions of the Hunting Culture are well represented at SCR-9 and SMA-218 (which define the Ano Nuevo Phase) and at MNT-101 and MNT-282 (which define the Willow Creek Phase), along with several other sites in Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties that define additional Middle Period phases. Ano Nuevo sites are characterized by distinctive long-stemmed points. Other Middle Period characteristic include G2 saucer beads, both handstones/slabs and portable mortars/pestles, grooved stone net stinkers, and flexed burials (Jones et al. 2007:139).

Middle/Late Transition (cal A.D.1000 to 1250)

Around 1000 cal A.D., the Central Coast experienced changes in assemblages and settlement (the appearance of large numbers of arrow points, the disappearance of most stemmed points, changes in bead types). However, this transition seems to date differently in different areas; thus, the indeterminate dating of this period (Jones et al. 2007:139). In the Santa Cruz area, Hylkema (2002) argues that an abrupt, highly visible transformation took place at cal A.D. 1100; while in Big Sur, finding from MNT-1233 suggest that the Hunting Culture persisted until cal A.D. In general, it appears as though late-period Hunting Culture inhabitants preferred coastal habitation, but some larger middens also appear in pericoastal valleys. These late-period sites are often characterized by large quantities of biface-derived debitage and a range of site types, including middens, flaked and ground stone scatters, and lithic procurement stations/quarries. Faunal remains show abundant rabbit and deer consumption (Jones et al. 2007: 139-140).

Late Period, cal A.D. 1250 to 1769

No less than 157 Late-Period sites have been recognized in the Central Coast. Most of these sites are away from the shoreline in a variety of settings, including the interior ranges, and are marked by small middens with associated or nearby bedrock mortars (Jones et al. 2007:140). While expansive sites have been documented at some locations, such as MNT-1277/H in Big Sur (Jones 2003); Late-Period middens are often small (30-40 meters in diameter) with several discrete deposits clustered in one area (Jones et al. 2007:140). The assemblages are characterized by large quantities of Desert side-notched and Cottonwood arrow points, small bifacial drill beads, bedrock and hopper mortars, Class E (lipped) and Class K (cupped) *Olivella* beads, and steatite disk beads, all of which represent a change in artifact assemblage from the Hunting Culture. Sites from the Santa Cruz area and the Monterey Peninsula also contain thin rectangular (Class M) beads and small serrated arrow points (Jones et al. 2007:140).

The Central Coast, with its abundant resources, was a constant magnet for human occupation. The pattern of occupation related to this resource base, however, suggests intermittent use on both seasonal and longer timescales. Radiocarbon dates demonstrate that some seemingly homogeneous midden deposits actually reflect multiple occupations separated by prolonged periods of abandonment, often of a millennium or more. This pattern is increasingly evident in the Santa Cruz area (e.g., SCR-20), the Monterey Peninsula (see discussion by Breschini and Haversat 2005), and other areas in Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties. It is possible that the diversity and flux of

Central Coast environments fostered a certain degree of instability in cultural adaptations over time. Future research will need to focus more on the pattern of intermittent occupation and multiscaled site abandonment that seems to characterize this mid-latitude milieu (Jones et al. 2007:145-146).

Ethnographic Background

The Carmel Valley is situated within territory once occupied by Costanoan (also commonly referred to as Ohlone) language groups. Eight Ohlone languages were spoken in the area from the southern edge of the Carquinez Strait to portions of the Big Sur and Salinas rivers south of Monterey Bay and approximately 50 miles inland from the coast. Speakers of Rumsen, numbering about 800, occupied the lower Carmel, Sur, and lower Salinas Rivers (Levy 1978:485).

The specific Pebble Beach area relative to the proposed project was inhabited by the Rumsen group of Ohlone Indians at the time of contact. The Rumsen territory encompassed the Carmel River Valley and the Monterey Peninsula. Much of the information that has been gathered regarding this population was derived from baptismal records from the Carmel Mission. The closest Rumsen Village was likely named *Achasta* (Levy 1978:485, Figure 1).

Linguistic evidence suggests that the ancestors of the Ohlone moved south and west from the delta of the San Joaquin-Sacramento River system into the San Francisco and Monterey Bay areas about A.D. 500. The linguistic evidence also indicates that they were then in contact with speakers of a Hokan language that shared some vocabulary with ancestral Pomoan and Esselen (Levy 1978:485).

The Ohlone were hunter-gatherers who relied heavily on acorns and seafood. They also exploited a wide range of other foods, including various seeds (the growth of which was promoted by controlled burning), buckeye, berries, roots, land and sea mammals, waterfowl, reptiles, and insects (Bean 1994).

Ohlone territories were composed of one or more land-holding groups that anthropologists refer to as "tribelets." The tribelet consisted of a principal village occupied year-round, with a series of smaller hamlets and resource gathering and processing locations occupied intermittently or seasonally (Kroeber 1955: 303–314).

Seven Spanish missions were founded in Ohlone territory between 1776 and 1797. While living within the mission system, the Ohlone commingled with other groups, including the Yokuts, Miwok, and Patwin. Mission life was devastating to the Ohlone population. When the first mission was established in Ohlone territory in 1776, the Ohlone population was estimated to be 10,000. By 1832, the Ohlones numbered less than 2,000 as a result of introduced disease, harsh living conditions, and reduced birth rates (Cook 1943a, 1943b in Levy 1978:486).

Ohlone recognition and assertion began to move to the forefront during the early 20th century, enforced by legal suits brought against the United States government by Indians of California (1928–1964) for reparation due them for the loss of traditional lands. The Ohlone participated in the formation of political advocacy groups, which brought focus upon the community and reevaluation of rights due its members (Bean 1994:xxiv). In recent years, the Ohlone have become increasingly organized as a political unit and have developed an active interest in preserving their ancestral heritage. Many Ohlones are active in maintaining their traditions and advocating for Native American issues.

Historical Background

The following historic context has been adapted from the *Final Environmental Impact Report, Monterey County 2007 General Plan* (ICF 2010).

Monterey County

Monterey Bay was the focus of several Spanish exploratory expeditions after it was first noticed by Juan Cabrillo in 1542. The bay was named for Conde de Monterrey, Viceroy of Spain, by Sebastian Vizcaino who sailed into it in 1602. The Franciscans founded three missions (San Carlos Borromeo, San Antonio de Padua, and Nuestra Sonora de Soledad) in what is now Monterey County. These missions became focal points of activity (as did the Presidio of Monterey when it was established in the late 1700s) and eight large ranchos formed from land concessions to Spanish army veterans.

When the Mexican Republic formed in 1822, the missions were secularized and new ranchos developed on 68 Mexican land grants. An agrarian economy emerged, based on cattle ranching on large ranchos. This economy received a boost when the Mexican regime opened Monterey harbor to foreign trade, enabling rancheros to trade their hides and tallow for products from the outside world. The Custom House in Monterey became the site for collection of duties, providing the main source of income for Alta California's government. This commercial vitality, supported by Monterey Bay's ideal harbor, led to Monterey's role as the Mexican capital of California.

Monterey continued to play a key role after the Americans took control of California in the late 1840s. For example, the convention to draft and sign California's new constitution convened at Colton Hall. This period coincided with the California Gold Rush, and during the 1850s the market for tallow and hides shifted to a demand for beef and grain to feed the population of gold prospectors. Simultaneously, dairy farming was introduced in the area around Gonzales and Soledad. This enterprise required irrigation to support alfalfa production, a practice based on rudimentary canal systems used earlier by friars at the missions.

Transportation soon became a major factor in supporting the County's growing economy. In 1872, Southern Pacific Railroad extended its line to Salinas from Pajaro and Hollister. As the railroad pushed farther south it opened new markets and stimulated settlement of new towns. From Salinas it extended southward to Chualar, followed by Gonzales and Soledad, as landowners donated right-of-way across their ranches. With this new transport capability, crops could be shipped to market more efficiently. As improved irrigation systems were introduced to the area in the late nineteenth century, and as additional railroad connections were established, fruits and vegetables replaced grains as the leading agricultural products.

The economy of Monterey County diversified by the late nineteenth century, when it became a destination for tourism and resort activities. Three hot spring resorts with hotels were developed at Paraiso, Tassajara, and Slates Hot Springs. Pacific Grove was founded as a religious and cultural retreat, growing from a tent city to a town of small Victorian cottages. In the early 1900s, Pebble Beach was subdivided and became a fashionable summer resort. In Carmel, the Arts and Crafts movement took hold in local architecture as the town became a colony for artists and writers.

Monterey Peninsula and Del Monte Forest

Recreational development in the southern Monterey Peninsula began in 1878 when the Pacific Improvement Company acquired land in the area. This enterprise, a real estate holding company of the Southern Pacific Railroad, constructed the Hotel Del Monte in 1879–1880 to cater to wealthy tourists. Between 1878 and 1880, 17-Mile Drive was laid out between the Hotel Del Monte, Monterey, and Carmel.

Residential development in the Pebble Beach area began in 1909. Initial sales of residential lots were slow, so Samuel F. B. Morse of Pacific Improvement Company designed an ambitious plan for the southern shoreline, including a resort community, an 18-hole golf course, and easements to preserve the natural beauty. When Morse could not get backing from his own company, he teamed with Herbert Fleishhacker of San Francisco to form the Del Monte Properties Company. During the late 1910s and the 1920s, the new company developed the Del Monte Lodge (later renamed The Lodge at Pebble Beach[1]), the Pebble Beach Golf Links, and luxury residences. These amenities, along with tennis, horse racing, and polo, led to additional residential development. Development activity remained strong until the advent of the depression of the 1930s. In the post–World War II era, new infill development continued, as well as redevelopment of older properties.

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[1] The Del Monte Lodge was constructed in 1919 and replaced a log cabin that was originally located on 17-Mile Drive near the same site, but burned in 1917. Later, in 1977, the Pebble Beach Company was established and changed the name of The Del Monte Lodge to The Lodge at Pebble Beach.

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