Appendix T

Archaeological Resource Inventory and Impact Assessment Technical Report

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Prepared in Support of the Los Angeles Convention and Event Center Project, Los Angeles, California

Edited by John G. Douglass and Richard Ciolek-Torello

Submitted to
L.A. Event Center, LLC
800 West Olympic Boulevard, Suite 300
Los Angeles, CA 90015

Technical Report 11-38
Statistical Research, Inc.
P.O. Box 390
Redlands, CA 92373-0123

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effects
BID	Business Improvement District
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
Convention Center	Los Angeles Convention Center
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
GLO	General Land Office
GPS	Global Positioning System
HRI	California State Historic Resources Inventory
HSC	Health and Safety Code
LAHCM	Los Angeles Historical Cultural Monuments
LAMC	Los Angeles Municipal Code
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	Office of Historic Preservation
PHI	Point of Historical Interest
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	Los Angeles Convention Center Modernization and Farmers Field Project
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
Senate Bill 18	California State Senate Bill 18
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SRI	Statistical Research, Inc.
WPA	Works Progress Administration

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

John G. Douglass and Richard Ciolek-Torello

The proposed Convention and Event Center Project (the Project) is located within the City of Los Angeles, northeast of the Interstate 10/Interstate 110 (I-10/I-110) freeway intersection, in the southwest part of downtown Los Angeles (Figure 1.1). The Project would occur within an approximately 68-acre site that includes all of the existing Los Angeles Convention Center property (Convention Center), including the Bond Street Parking Lot and the Cherry Street Parking Garage, and the STAPLES Center, as well as subsurface, surface, and airspace vacation at specified locations along Pico Boulevard and L A LIVE Way and an airspace vacation at a specified location along 12th Street and a full right-of-way vacation at a specified location along Bond Street. The Project area is generally bounded by the following major roadways: the I-110 freeway to the west, Chick Hearn Court to the north, Figueroa Street to the east, and Venice Boulevard to the south (Figure 1.2). Much of the current Project area is already developed with buildings and parking facilities related to the Los Angeles Convention Center and STAPLES Center.

The existing Convention Center consists of three main buildings: the West Hall, the South Hall, and the Concourse, as well as supporting parking facilities (Figure 1.3). The West Hall was built in 1971. A major renovation of the Convention Center was completed in 1993, including the addition of the South Hall and the Concourse, which includes Concourse Hall. Kentia Hall was built beneath the South Hall in 1997. The Convention Center site also includes the Bond Street Parking Lot and the Cherry Street Parking Garage. The Bond Street Parking Lot is a paved surface lot located west of the South Hall, near the Harbor Freeway between Bond Street and Pico Boulevard, fronting L A LIVE Way. The Cherry Street Parking Garage is a multilevel structure located west of the West Hall, near the Harbor Freeway between Pico Boulevard and Chick Hearn Court, fronting L A LIVE Way. The Venice Parking Garage is located south of the South Hall, between west 15th Street and Venice Boulevard.

The Project site is located within the City of Los Angeles' Central City Community Plan area, which is one of 35 Community Plans that make up the City of Los Angeles General Plan, Land Use Element. The Central City Community Plan Area includes the City's downtown, the Civic Center, Bunker Hill, Little Tokyo, the Financial District, the Jewelry District, and South Park, as well as the Convention Center/STAPLES Center/ L A LIVE complex. The Project Site occupies the southwestern-most portion of this Community Plan Area. To the east of the Project Site is the South Park District, a mixed-use neighborhood characterized by a growing residential community as well as new commercial construction interspersed with older commercial and industrial buildings scattered throughout the area. The Project Site is also located within various economic development areas that establish goals germane to planning with respect to fiscal initiatives: the South Park Business Improvement District (BID), which is part of the federally designated Los Angeles Renewal Community; the Los Angeles State Enterprise Zone; and the Central City Revitalization Zone.

The Project proposes, through a Specific Plan, to expand and modernize the Los Angeles Convention Center. This plan involves three major components: (1) the demolition of the existing West Hall building and parking and replacement of these facilities with the New Hall, comprising a new convention center building of similar size and capacity that would span Pico Boulevard so as to be contiguous with the South Hall; (2) the construction of a new multi-use event center that can be configured with 72,000 seats, expandable to 76,250 seats for spectator events, or as 143,500 square feet of useable exhibit space and 102,150 square feet of usable meeting room space, for a combined total of 245,650 square feet of usable floor area—on the former West Hall site; and (3) the construction of larger, more efficient parking structures west of L A LIVE Way, replacing the existing Bond Street surface

Figure 1.1. Vicinity map for the Convention and Event Center Project.

Figure 1.2. Area map for the Convention and Event Center Project.

Figure 1.3. Aerial photograph of the existing Proposed Project site.

Parking Lot and the Cherry Street Garage to provide approximately 1,112 net additional parking spaces (Figure 1.4).

Construction would commence immediately upon approval of the Proposed Project, which is anticipated to occur in 2012. Project implementation would occur in accordance with the following phases: (1) construction of the New Hall and Bond Street Parking Garage, (2) demolition of the West Hall, and (3) construction of the Event Center and L A LIVE Way Parking Garage. Project construction is estimated to be completed by mid-2016. While it is the Applicant's intention to complete construction by mid-2016, for the purposes of a conservative analysis, the EIR will analyze construction completion in 2017 in the event of possible construction delays.

Because the Proposed Project has the potential to impact archaeological resources within the Project area, Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI), was contracted to evaluate the potential impacts and assess how to mitigate them. This archaeological resources technical report documents the results of archival research and field investigation conducted to evaluate these potential impacts. Between July and August 2011, SRI conducted fieldwork and archaeological- and archival-records research, reviewed and synthesized previous research in the area, and wrote this technical report on our findings. Senate Bill 18 requirements, including Native American consultation resulting from the Proposed Project requiring a Community Plan Amendment and adoption of a new Specific Plan by the City of Los Angeles, will also be complied with by the Applicant and the City of Los Angeles.

This technical report is divided into seven chapters. Following this brief introduction, we present an executive summary in Chapter 2. In Chapter 3, SRI presents a discussion of the regulations applicable to archaeological resources in the Project area. In Chapter 4, we discuss the cultural and historical background for the Project vicinity to develop a context for evaluating any cultural resources that may be found and offer highlights of important previous investigations in the downtown Los Angeles area. Chapter 5 details the methods and results of the investigations conducted as part of this Project. These include an archaeological-records search for a half-mile radius surrounding the Proposed Project area, archival research pertaining to the history of land use in the Proposed Project area and its immediate vicinity, and an archaeological survey of the Proposed Project area. In Chapter 6, we evaluate the potential for impacts to archaeological resources in the Proposed Project area and offer recommendations on mitigation measures. Finally, in Chapter 7, we discuss Native American consultation with the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) regarding the Proposed Project.

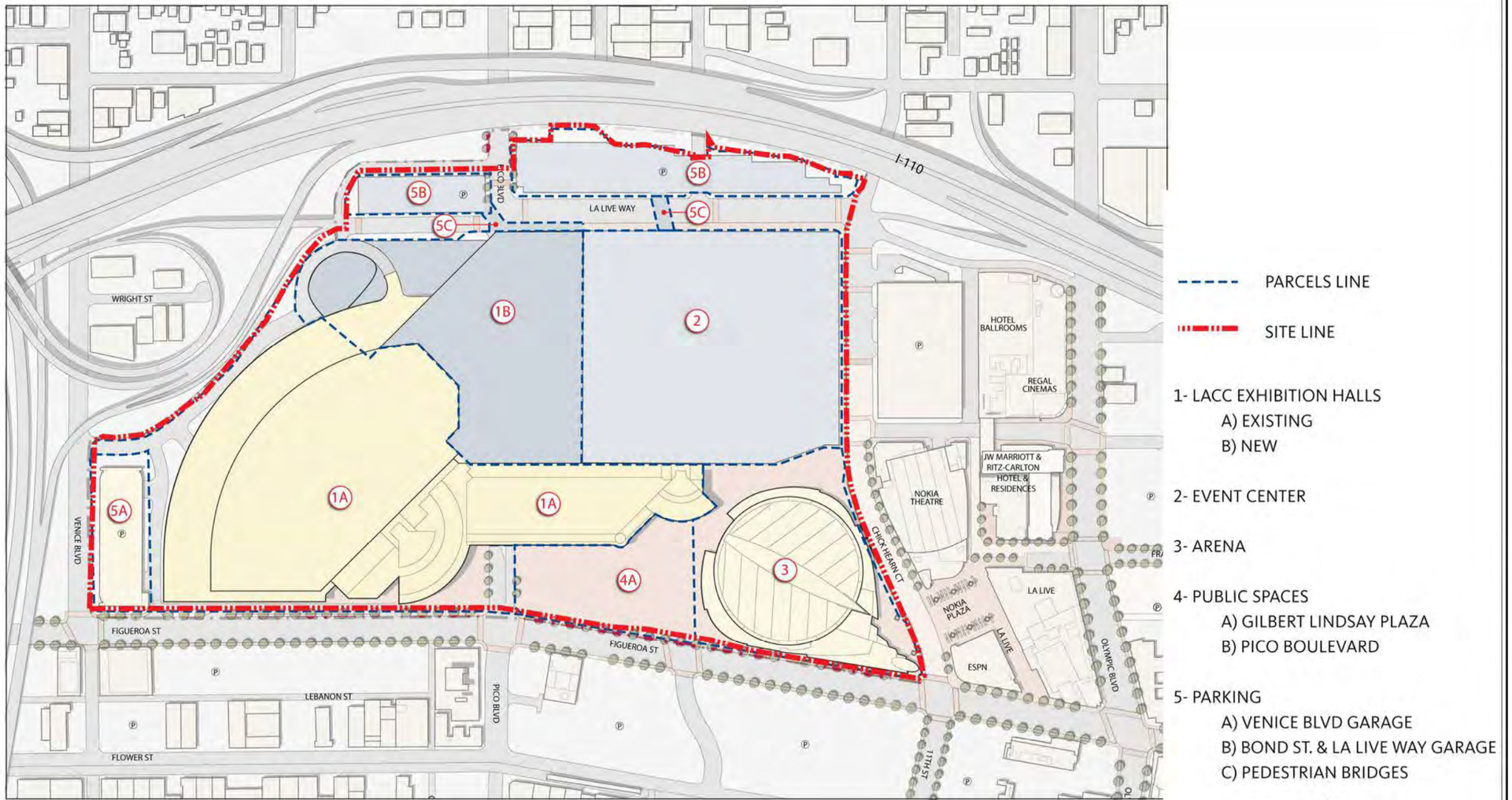

Figure 1.4. Map of the Proposed Project site.

CHAPTER 2

Executive Summary

John G. Douglass and Richard Ciolek-Torello

Introduction

The Proposed Project is located within the City of Los Angeles, northeast of the intersection of the I-10 and I-110 freeways, in the southwest part of downtown Los Angeles. The Project would occur within an approximately 68-acre site that includes all of the existing Los Angeles Convention Center property (Convention Center), including the Bond Street Parking Lot and the Cherry Street Parking Garage, and the STAPLES Center, as well as surface, subsurface and airspace vacation at specified locations along Pico Boulevard and L A LIVE Way; an airspace vacation at a specified location along 12th Street; and a full right-of-way vacation at a specified location along Bond Street. Much of the current Proposed Project area is already developed with buildings and parking facilities related to the Los Angeles Convention Center and STAPLES Center.

The existing Convention Center consists of three main buildings: the West Hall, the South Hall, and the Concourse, as well as supporting parking facilities. The Convention Center site also includes the Bond Street Parking Lot and the Cherry Street Parking Garage. The Bond Street Parking Lot is a paved surface lot located west of the South Hall, near the Harbor Freeway between Bond Street and Pico Boulevard, fronting L A LIVE Way. The Cherry Street Parking Garage is a multilevel structure located west of the West Hall, near the Harbor Freeway between Pico Boulevard and Chick Hearn Court, fronting L A LIVE Way.

The Project proposes, through a Specific Plan, to expand and modernize the Los Angeles Convention Center. This plan involves three major components: (1) the demolition of the existing West Hall building and parking and replacement of these facilities with the New Hall, comprising a new Convention Center building of similar size and capacity that would span Pico Boulevard so as to be contiguous with the South Hall; (2) the construction of a new multi-use event structure in the former West Hall site; and (3) the construction of larger, more efficient parking structures west of L A LIVE Way, replacing the existing Bond Street Parking Lot and the Cherry Street Parking Garage to provide approximately 1,112 net additional parking spaces.

Because the Proposed Project has the potential to impact archaeological resources within the Project area, SRI was contracted to evaluate the potential impacts and assess how to mitigate them. This archaeological resources technical report documents the results of archival research and field investigation conducted to evaluate these potential impacts. Between July and August 2011, SRI conducted fieldwork and archaeological and archival record research, reviewed and synthesized previous research in the area, and wrote this technical report on our findings. Archival research was conducted in both Sacramento and in Los Angeles at various state and local libraries and other archival resources. An archaeological record search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), located in the Department of Anthropology at California State University, Fullerton. Here, a record search was conducted for a half-mile radius surrounding the Project area to identify all recorded archaeological resources. A pedestrian survey was also conducted at the Project area. In addition, SRI sent a letter to the NAHC asking for information regarding sacred sites in and around the Proposed Project area. This technical report synthesizes archaeological research and findings undertaken to develop a broad understanding of the lifeways of prehistoric and historical-period inhabitants of the area.

Brief Description of Sections of the Technical Report

Chapter 1, previous to this section, introduces the technical report and offers broad information on the Project location, the Proposed Project goals, a summary of the scope of work for this technical report, and a brief outline of the subsequent sections of the technical report.

Chapter 3 details the regulatory setting for the technical report and clearly lists and explains the regulations applicable to archaeological resources in the Project area. Regulations discussed in detail include the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Public Resources Codes, the California Code of Regulations (CCR), the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the Health and Safety Code, California State Senate Bill 18 (Senate Bill 18), the Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC), and the City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument regulations.

Chapter 4 details the cultural setting for the Project area. The downtown area of Los Angeles and the broader Los Angeles Basin have a rich history and prehistory, of which this chapter offers important highlights.

Chapter 5 details both archaeological and historical research within the Project area, including methods and results of an archaeological records search, an archaeological pedestrian survey, and a historical-archives search.

Chapter 6 evaluates the potential for archaeological resources within the Project area, based upon the plans for development. This chapter addresses potential impacts on archaeological resources, offers recommended mitigation measures, and presents information on whether residual impacts after mitigation are expected.

Finally, Chapter 7 details consultation with the NAHC regarding a requested search of their Sacred Lands files.

Summary of Findings

There are no historical or archaeological resources recorded at present within the Project area. Although we do not expect prehistoric archaeological resources within the Project area, there is the possibility of buried historical-period resources in portions of the Project area. Deep foundations and subterranean garages associated with the Convention Center have most likely destroyed any historical or archaeological resources in the majority of the Project area. As discussed in Chapter 5, however, it is possible that buried archaeological remains may be present below the pavement along portions of the western and northern boundary of the Project area. Archival research and an archaeological records search both suggest that the Project area and immediate surroundings contained a mixture of residential and commercial buildings starting in the late nineteenth century. These buildings were demolished prior to the construction of the Convention Center. The areas in which these buildings were located have not been subjected to a subsurface evaluation at this time, and thus no resources, if present, have been identified. It is possible, however, that buried architectural foundations and trash deposits associated with these buildings may be buried in the western and northern portions of the Project area. For these reasons, development of portions of the Project area has the potential to disturb, damage, or degrade archaeological resources or their settings. Thus, the Proposed Project implementation could have the potential to impact archaeological resources, if present. With the implementation of recommended mitigation measures outlined in Chapter 6 of this report, however, direct impacts would be reduced to a less-than-significant level. Furthermore, the incidental loss associated with data recovery and curation of portions of potential historic resources from other archaeological sites associated with related projects adjacent to the Proposed Project area would likely not constitute a significant cumulative impact.

CHAPTER 3

Regulatory Setting

John G. Douglass

This technical report follows the provisions of the NRHP and CEQA regarding cultural resources and local ordinances of the City of Los Angeles. These statutes—as well as the Public Resources Code (PRC), the Health and Safety Code (HSC), the CCR, and the LAMC—were used as the basic guidelines for discussing regulations regarding historical resources. Below, SRI offers detailed information on each of these regulations and their applicability to archaeological resources.

National Historic Preservation Act

The NHPA, established in 1966, created the legislation for the creation of the NRHP and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). Section 106 of the NHPA (Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Title 36, Part 800) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of an undertaking on historical properties, defined as cultural resources included in or eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The NHPA is the key to the evaluation of cultural resources within U.S. federal regulatory frameworks. The NRHP, which the NHPA established, includes districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture. The NHPA also created the ACHP, appointed by the President to advise the President and Congress on matters related to historic preservation. The ACHP is authorized to secure information it may need from federal agencies in order to carry out its responsibilities.

There have been several amendments to the NHPA. The 1980 amendments require the Secretary of the Interior to: (1) certify local historic preservation programs; (2) promulgate curation regulations, standards, and guidelines for the preservation of historic and archaeological properties; (3) develop an appeals process for nominations to the NRHP; (4) develop a direct grants program for the preservation of NRHP properties; and (5) develop a loan guarantee program to finance historic preservation projects. The structure of the ACHP was also revised to include local government and private participation. Federal agencies were also directed to inventory their lands and nominate eligible properties for listing in the NRHP (a reiteration of Executive Order 11593).

The 1992 amendments to the NHPA state that it shall be the policy of the federal government to provide leadership in the administration of the national preservation program in partnership with states, Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiians, and local governments. The act also stipulated that the federal government should assist Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations in accelerating and expanding their own historic preservation programs and activities. This amendment also expanded the definition of an undertaking to mean a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including (1) those carried out by or on behalf of an agency; (2) those carried out with federal financial assistance; (3) those requiring a federal permit, license, or approval; and, finally, (4) those subject to state or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a federal agency.

Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings, licensed or executed by the agency, on historic properties listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP and affords the ACHP a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings. The Section 106 process seeks to accommodate historic preservation concerns with the needs of federal undertakings through consultation among the lead agency and other parties with an interest in the effect of the undertaking on historic properties, commencing at the early stages of project planning. The goal of consultation is to identify historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking, assess the effects of the undertaking, and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on historic properties. The Section 106 process includes the following five steps:

1. Identify and evaluate the NRHP eligibility of historic properties.

2. Assess the effects of a proposed action on any historic property.

3. Consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), interested parties, and when appropriate, the ACHP.

4. Treat impacts as necessary.

5. Proceed with the action.

A final amendment to the NHPA, in 1999, affected the Section 106 process. The 1999 amendment, published by the ACHP, replaced the previous regulations in order to implement the 1992 amendments to the NHPA and improve and streamline the regulations, in accordance with the Clinton administration's "reinventing government" initiatives and public comment. The 1999 amendment modifies the process by which federal agencies consider the effects of their undertakings on historic properties and provide the ACHP with a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertakings, as required by Section 106. The ACHP has sought to better balance the interests and concerns of various users of the Section 106 process, including federal agencies, SHPOs, Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, Native Americans, Native Hawaiians, industry, and the public in general.

National Register of Historic Places

The NHPA requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of an undertaking on historical properties, defined as cultural resources included in or eligible for listing in the NRHP. Because CEQA also allows use of NRHP-eligibility determinations for CRHR eligibility, the NRHP criteria and guidelines may be used for implementation of Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800) in order to make recommendations for significance evaluations under CEQA.

36 CFR 60, of the CFR is a series of regulations that covers the NRHP. Specifically, 36 CFR 60.4, of the CFR specifies the criteria applied to evaluating properties eligible for listing in the NRHP. These criteria are worded to include a wide variety of resources. They shall be used in evaluating properties for nomination for listing in the NRHP and for evaluating the NRHP eligibility of properties. NRHP eligibility for cultural resources, prior to a finding of effect, is determined according to the following criteria:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is presented in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:

a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant to our past; or

c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack distinction; or

d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history [36, CFR 60.4].

There is also a general stipulation that the property be at least 50 years old, although there are exceptions to that rule (see 36 CFR 50.4, Criteria Considerations a–q). The eligibility of a cultural resource for nomination to the NRHP may be based on any of these four criteria, together with its integrity. Historical-period properties are best evaluated and supported by historical research, whereas Criterion d is typically documented by archaeological investigation. Importantly, a property need not actually be listed in the NRHP to be protected by the NHPA, but must be considered eligible for listing. Archaeologists assess sites based on all four criteria, but prehistoric sites are primarily considered under Criterion d. If cultural resources do not meet the above criteria, they are not considered historical properties and are not further included in the Section 106 process.

Properties can be added to the NRHP through the following processes:

1. Acts of Congress and Executive Orders that create historic areas of the National Park System administered by the National Park Service (NPS), all or portions of which may be determined to be of historic significance consistent with the intent of Congress.

2. Properties declared by the Secretary of the Interior to be of national significance and designated as National Historic Landmarks;

3. Nominations prepared under approved State Historic Preservation Programs, submitted by the SHPO and approved by the NPS.

4. Nominations from any person or local government (only if the property is located in a State with no approved State Historic Preservation Program) approved by the National Park Service.

5. Nominations of federal properties prepared by federal agencies, submitted by the Federal Preservation Officer, and approved by the National Park Service.

California Register of Historical Resources

The CRHR is the authoritative guide to the State's significant archaeological and historical resources. It serves to identify, evaluate, register, and protect California's historical resources. For purposes of CEQA (see CEQA section below), a historical resource is any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record,

or manuscript listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR (PRC §21084.1). A resource is considered eligible for listing in the CRHR if it meets any of the following criteria, in that it:

1. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

2. is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

3. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

4. has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history [CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(a)(3)].

Archaeologists assess sites based on all four criteria but usually focus on Criterion 4.

Applying the NRHP– and California Register–Eligibility Criteria

Historical resources defined by the CRHR criteria listed above (PRC §5024.1) are eligible for listing in the CRHR and include resources determined eligible for listing in the NRHP (14 CCR §4851). Thus, the City of Los Angeles may apply the determinations of NRHP eligibility to its findings of historical significance under CEQA. Cultural resources determined to be not eligible for listing in the NRHP may still qualify as historical resources under CEQA, however.

In addition to significance, resources must have integrity for a period of significance, the date or span of time within which significant events transpired or significant individuals made important contributions. Under NRHP guidelines, a site or structure is required to be at least 50 years old. Under CEQA criteria, important archaeological resources are required to be at least 100 years old. However, the CRHR provides that any site found eligible for listing in the NRHP shall automatically be included within the CRHR and subject to all protections thereof. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historical fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance. Simply put, resources must retain enough of their historical character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance (14 CCR §4852).

The CRHR automatically lists California Register Historic Landmarks from Number 0770 onward, as well as California Points of Historical Interest (PHIs) that have been evaluated by the SHPO and have been recommended for inclusion by the State Historical Resources Commission.

California Public Resources Code and Associated Regulations

The PRC statutes create and define a number of important California agencies and infrastructure related to California historical resources, including the SHPO (PRC §5024.6), the State Historical Resources Commission (PRC §5020), and the NAHC (PRC §5097.9). As discussed above, PRC §5024.1 establishes the CRHR and defines the process and criteria for eligibility for listing in it.

Archaeological, paleontological, and historical sites are defined under PRC §5097, which also defines the duties of the NAHC. PRC §5097.96 states that the NAHC shall prepare an inventory of Native American sacred places. PRC §5097.98 gives the NAHC the authority to name a Most Likely Descendent once noti-

fied by a California county coroner that likely Native American human remains have been discovered. It is the policy of the State of California that Native American human remains and associated grave goods shall be repatriated (which means that they shall be reburied) (PRC §5097.991). In addition, the treatment of human remains is detailed in HSC §7050.5. PRC §5097.98(a) also details specific protocol for treatment of human remains. This protocol includes allowing the Most Likely Descendent, with the permission of the landowner, to inspect the site where human remains were identified; making both the inspection and corresponding recommendations for the treatment or disposal of the human remains and any associated grave goods, with appropriate dignity, within 24 hours of notification by the NAHC; and allowing the scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and associated grave goods by the Most Likely Descendent. PRC §5097.98(b) also details the protocol if the NAHC is unable to identify a Most Likely Descendent, if the identified Most Likely Descendent fails to make recommendations, or if the landowner rejects the Most Likely Descendent recommendations and mediation provided for in PRC §5097.94(k) fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner. In these cases, the landowner may reinter the human remains and associated grave goods on the property, with appropriate dignity, at a location where the remains shall not be subject to further disturbance.

PRC §21083.2, as part of CEQA, provides the protocol for determination of whether a project may have a significant effect on archaeological resources. If a significant effect on archaeological resources is determined, PRC §21083.2 states that the lead agency shall require an environmental impact report EIR addressing the impacts and mitigation of the resources. As part of this process, CEQA recognizes that historical resources are part of the environment, and a project that "may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC §210084.1). For purposes of CEQA, a historical resource is any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR (PRC §21084.1).

Historical resources are presumed significant if they are listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR or NRHP, have been officially designated on a local register, or have been found to be significant by the SHPO, under PRC §5024.1(j). In addition, CEQA guidelines specify that, for purposes of CEQA compliance, the term "historical resources" includes the following:

a. A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in, the [CRHR].

b. A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in [PRC] §5021.1(k), or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements in [PRC] §5024.1(g) shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

c. Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the [CRHR].

d. The fact that a resource is not listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to [PRC] §5020.1[k]), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in [PRC] §5024.1[g]) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource, as defined in [PRC] §5020.1(j) or 5024.1 [14 CCR §15064.5(a)].

CEQA requires the lead agency to (1) consider whether the project shall have a significant effect on unique archaeological resources not eligible for listing in the CRHR and (2) avoid unique archaeological resources when feasible or mitigate any effects to less-than-significant levels (PRC §21083.2). As used in CEQA, a unique archaeological resource is

> an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:
>
> 1. contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
>
> 2. has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
>
> 3. is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important historic event or person [PRC §21083.2(g)].

As mentioned above, in addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for a period of significance, the date or span of time within which significant events transpired at a site or the period in which significant individuals made their important contributions to a site. Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. The seven primary aspects of integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Simply stated, resources must retain enough of their historical character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance (14 CCR §4852).

If historical resources are found to be significant and unique, then the lead agency must determine whether the project may involve a substantial adverse change to the significance of a historical resource (14 CCR §15064.5). A substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of a historical resource to the point where its significance is materially impaired (14 CCR §15064.5). Not only should the resource itself be addressed, but its overall setting should be as well, because it may contribute to (or diminish) its overall significance. CCR §15064.5 provides additional guidance regarding the significance of impacts to archaeological and historical resources (see the definitions of "historical resource" above). The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project demolishes or materially and adversely alters those characteristics of the resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in the CRHR (including those characteristics as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA) or its inclusion in a local register pursuant to PRC §5020.1(k) or §5024.1(g).

This statute goes on to state that it is the responsibility of the lead agency to identify potentially feasible measures to mitigate significant adverse changes in the significance of a historical resource and that such measures are enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures. If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological resource nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered to be a significant effect on the environment. Under CEQA, it shall be sufficient in these cases that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the initial study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but the statute makes clear that they need not be addressed further in CEQA process.

This topic is continued in 14 CCR §15126.4, which considers mitigation measures to minimize significant effects. Mitigation measures should be discussed, and the basis for identifying specific measures should be identified and enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other legally binding instruments. 14 CCR §15126.4(b)(3) stipulates that public agencies should, whenever feasible, seek to avoid damaging effects on any archaeological historical resource. 14 CCR §15126.4(b)(3)(A) makes clear that preservation in place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts for historical resources. By preserving the historical resource, the relationship between artifacts and archaeological context is preserved. This preservation also avoids conflicts among groups with religious or cultural values associated with the site. Preservation in place can be accomplished by, but not limited to, the following: (1) planning construction to avoid

the archaeological sites, (2) incorporating the sites within parks or other green space, (3) covering the archaeological sites with chemically stable soil before capping the site with asphalt or similar materials, or (4) deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement (14 CCR §15126.4[b][3][B]).

If preservation in place is infeasible and data recovery through excavation is the only feasible mitigation, a data recovery plan that adequately recovers the scientifically consequential information from and about the historical resource shall be prepared and adopted prior to excavation (14 CCR §15126.4[b][3][C]). Human remains shall be treated in accordance with HSC §7050.5. Finally, data recovery shall not be required for a historical resource if the lead agency determines that testing or other studies already completed have adequately recovered scientifically consequential information, provided that the determination is documented in the EIR and that the studies are deposited in the California Historical Resources Regional Information Center (14 CCR §15126.4[b][3][D]).

Health and Safety Codes

Related to PRC statutes regarding the treatment of Native American human remains, HSC §7050.5 details the protocol for the removal of human remains, the identification of Native American human remains, and the notification of the NAHC within 24 hours.

California State Senate Bill 18

Senate Bill 18 requires cities and counties to contact, notify, and consult with California Native American tribes about proposed local land-use planning decisions prior to amending or adopting a general plan or specific plan or designating land as open space. The purpose of this local and tribal intergovernmental consultation is to protect, preserve, or mitigate impacts to Native American cultural places. For this purpose, the NAHC created a new list of tribal consultants that is specific for Senate Bill 18. This list is made up of entities that are considered "Tribal Governments," which includes all federally recognized tribes and non-federally recognized tribes that meet minimum criteria set forth by the NAHC.

According to Senate Bill 18, Native American Cultural Places refers to the following:

1. Places, features, and objects including Native American sanctified cemeteries, places of worship, religious or ceremonial sites, or sacred shrines on public property (see PRC §5097.9).

2. A Native American historic, cultural, or sacred site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the CRHR pursuant to PRC §5024.1, including any historic or prehistoric remains, any burial ground, or any archaeological or historic site, any inscriptions made by Native Americans at such a site, any archaeological or historic Native American rock art, or any archaeological or historic feature of a Native American historic, cultural, or sacred site (see PRC §5097.993).

Los Angeles Municipal Code

LAMC §12.20.3 allows the creation of Historic Preservation Overlay Zones related to the protection and preservation of historical resources. It is designed to enhance the use of structures, features, sites, and ar-

eas that are reminders of the City's history or that are unique and irreplaceable assets to the city and its neighbors. The ordinance only protects properties within designated Historic Preservation Overlay Zones.

City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument

The Los Angeles City Council designates Historic-Cultural Monuments at the recommendation of the City of Los Angles Cultural Heritage Commission. These designations recognize the historical or cultural significance of specific sites and the unique architectural value of specific structures, including sites that reflect or are associated with broad or specific national, state, or local history or people; include unique or representative examples of architectural styles or methods of construction; or are associated with a specific master builder, designer, or architect.

CHAPTER 4

Cultural Setting and Previous Research

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Understanding the culture history and cultural chronology of a region is crucial to a detailed knowledge of the cultures that inhabited it. The goal of this chapter is to examine with a broad stroke the culture history and chronology of the Southern California Bight, including the area containing the Area of Potential Effects (APE). Through the 8,000 years of human occupation in the Los Angeles area, there were a number of important trends on which we focus, including the emergence of Takic-speakers in the area, the arrival of Hispanic settlers, and incorporation of the region into the U.S. economy. We discuss these and other trends in this chapter to provide an understanding of the broad patterns of culture history of the Los Angeles area and to provide a context for evaluating any cultural or historical resources that might exist in the APE.

The cultural chronology for the Southern California Bight is broadly defined in this section to accommodate various uncertainties and competing chronological models. Figure 4.1 presents a current summary of the various models based on the results of excavations at major sites in the southern California coastal region over the last seven decades. A six period chronology divides the prehistory and history of the Los Angeles region: the Paleocoastal, Millingstone, Intermediate, Late, protohistoric/early historical (Mission), and historical periods. Figure 4.2 presents a map of the southern California Bight illustrating the location of major sites discussed in this chapter.

This chapter organizes its discussion by major time periods recorded in the Los Angeles area. A general discussion of each time period includes information on particular sites, which aid in understanding the attributes of that particular time period. These discussions are not designed to be exhaustive of sites known to a particular time period, but, rather, to offer the reader particular information on sites which highlight patterns. Extremely important to the understanding of prehistory in southern California are sites such as Malaga Cove (LAN-138), whose nearly 20-foot-thick midden deposit spans the time from the earliest settlements in the Los Angeles region to the Early Historical period. Thus, we present data on general trends and important sites that are representative for a particular time period. In the case of Malaga Cove, we have broken down its discussion by chronological components of the site.

A Cultural Chronology for Coastal Southern California and the Los Angeles Area

Over the last few years, a much clearer picture of the prehistory of coastal southern California is beginning to emerge. Recent excavations at a number of sites, including those in the Ballona along Santa Monica Bay (Altschul et al. 2003; Douglass et al. 2005) and Landing Hill (Cleland et al. 2007) along Alamitos Bay, as well as recent synthetic treatments of southern California prehistory (e.g., Byrd and Raab 2007; Sutton 2009; Sutton and Koerper 2009; Warren et al. 2008) have provided a wealth of new data regarding southern California prehistory.

The initial attempts (see Moratto 1984:120–126) to develop a cultural sequence for southern California were undertaken in the 1920s, by D. Rogers (1929) for the Santa Barbara area and by M. Rogers (1929, 1939, 1945) for the San Diego area. Further work in southern California was done by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in the 1930s (e.g., Winterbourne 1967), by Walker (e.g., 1937, 1952) at a

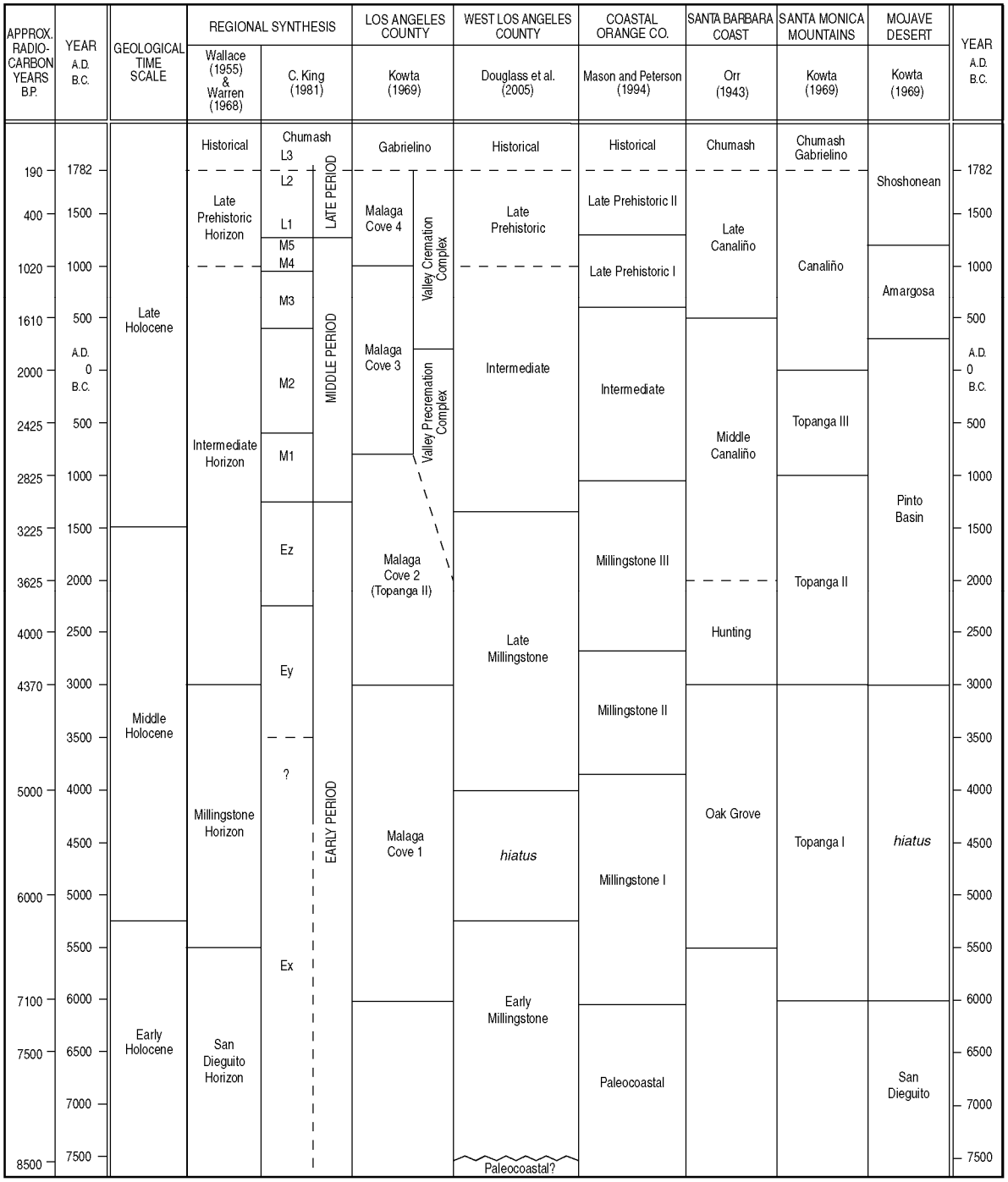

Figure 4.1. Chronology chart for the Los Angeles Basin and comparison with nearby regional chronologies.

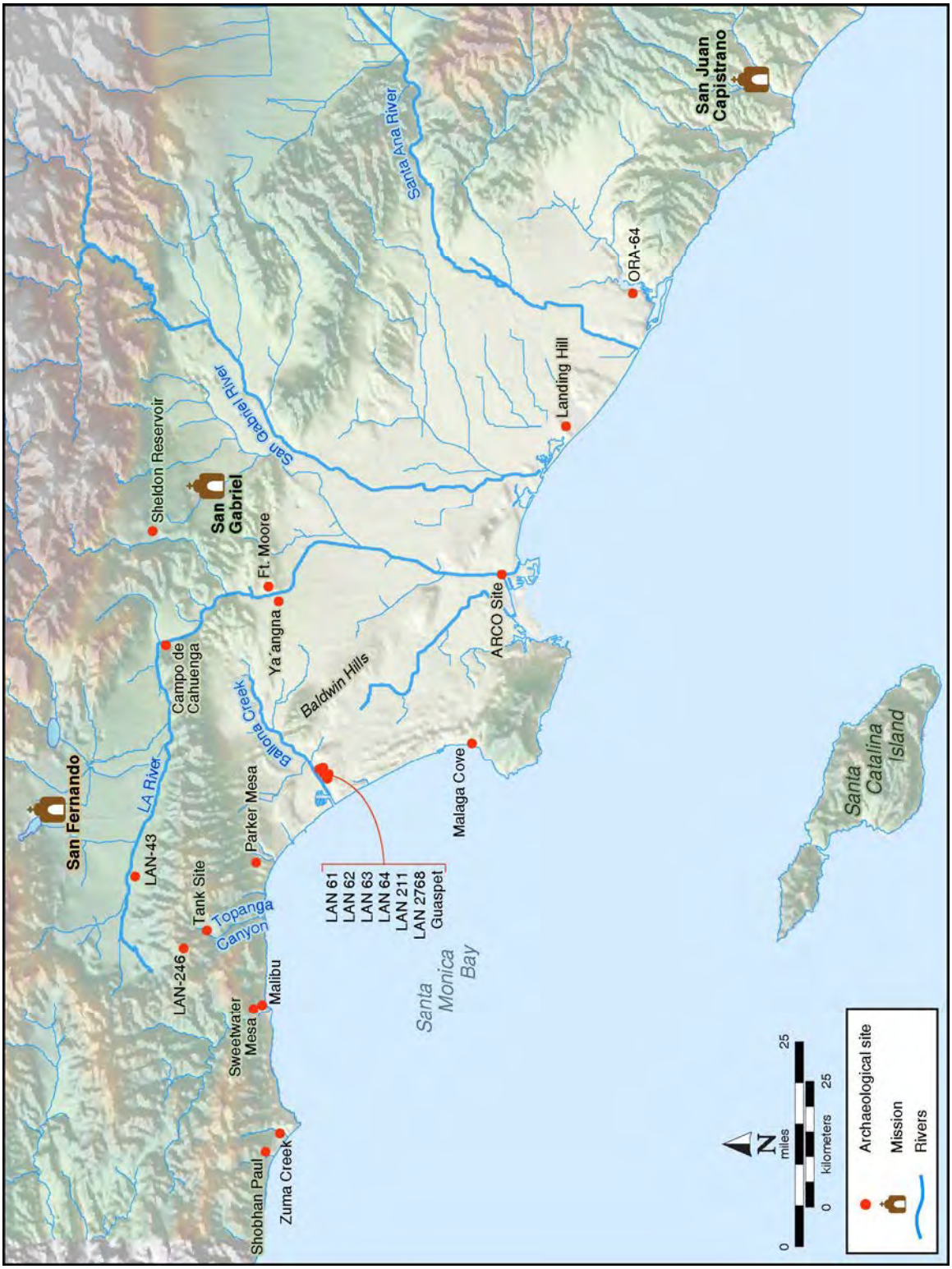

Figure 4.2. Map of the Los Angeles Basin and the location of major archaeological sites discussed in Chapter 4.

number of sites, including Malaga Cove, in the 1940s and 1950s by the University of California at sites in the Topanga Canyon area (e.g., Heizer and Lemert 1947), and in the 1950s by Wallace (e.g., Wallace 1954).

In 1955, Wallace (1955) produced the first general synthesis of southern California prehistory. Four cultural "horizons" were proposed: I (Early Man), II (Millingstone), III (Intermediate), and IV (Late Prehistoric). Horizon I was mostly speculative, as few data were then available. Horizon II was designated "Milling Stone Assemblages" (Wallace 1955:219), based on materials that had been excavated all along the southern California coast. Horizon III, Intermediate Cultures, was so designated to account for the poorly known time between the Millingstone and Late period assemblages (Wallace 1955:221). Horizon IV, Late Prehistoric Cultures, represents the archaeological record of the known ethnographic groups in the region. The Wallace chronology is still employed by some researchers and served as the foundation for the working chronology we have developed for the Ballona (Altschul et al. 2003; 2005).

In 1968, Wallace's "Horizon II: Milling Stone" was subsumed under the Encinitas tradition (Warren 1968, see Figure 3.1), a designation reflecting the Willey and Phillips (1958) distinction between horizon and tradition. Warren (1968:6) defined the ecological adaptation of the Encinitas tradition as reflecting a well-developed plant collecting economy, with projectile points and faunal remains (i.e., hunting) being rare. In the Santa Barbara region, the Encinitas tradition (Oak Grove) ended about 5000 B.P. and was replaced by the Campbell tradition (or Hunting Culture), a complex with mortars, pestles, and an increase in the use of maritime resources (fish and sea mammals) and the hunting of terrestrial mammals. Elsewhere in southern California, the Encinitas tradition persisted later in time (see below).

Subsequently, the term Encinitas tradition was increasingly employed to include all southern California (coastal and inland) sites of similar age with somewhat similar cultural materials. Many researchers abandoned the use of Millingstone phase names in favor of the more general terms Millingstone horizon or Encinitas tradition (without reference to regional specificity) or simply referred to more general time frames, such as the Early, Middle, and Late Holocene.

Kowta (1969) presented an outline of southern California prehistory that built on, and elaborated, the work of Wallace and his predecessors (apparently completed prior to the publication of the Warren paper). Kowta (1969:Figure 5) proposed sequences for three subregions (San Fernando Valley, Santa Monica Mountains, and Santa Monica Bay) along the coastal region of Los Angeles. The adoption of the Encinitas tradition and subsequent elimination of Millingstone phase names (Warren 1968) resulted in the coastal portion of the Kowta classification being generally disregarded.

Based on their work at Newport Bay in Orange County, Mason and Peterson (1994) proposed another chronology (see Figure 3.1) for coastal southern California. The "periods" defined by Mason and Peterson (1994) were divisions based on clusters of radiocarbon dates. For example, Mason and Peterson (1994:57–59) defined three temporal periods of the Millingstone: MS1 (8000–5800 B.P.), MS2 (5800–4650 B.P.), and MS3 (4640–3000 B.P.), but noted that there was "little difference in the cultural content" between them. Nevertheless, some researchers continue to employ this chronology (e.g., Cleland et al. 2007:Figure 2–6; Stoll et al. 2003:Figure 3).

Paleocoastal Period

The first people in southern California appear to have arrived along the coast as early as 12,000 B.P. (e.g., Erlandson, Rick, et al. 2007). These maritime-adapted people apparently migrated down the coast from the north, as shown by the discoveries on the northern Channel Islands and the mainland coast of Central California. These early people are generally known as Paleoindians. Coastal Paleoindians are part of the Paleocoastal tradition, whereas the inland Paleoindians are known as Clovis. The Paleocoastal people have been documented along the coast of central California and on the northern Channel Islands (see Erlandson, Rick, et al. 2007). Clovis was a terrestrial and lacustrine adaptation (with a different technology) and generally dates to the same time as the Paleocoastal materials. Major Clovis localities are known at Lake Tulare (Riddell and Olsen 1969) and China Lake (Davis 1975), among other locations in central and southern California, including the Mojave Desert and the coast.

It seems plausible that the first Americans could have migrated along the coast of the Pacific Rim, even quite early, to colonize the Americas. Sea levels would have been as much as 400 feet lower before 12,000 B.P., exposing a coastal plain along which people may have traversed (Erlandson 2002). In addition, the islands would have been larger and closer to the mainland. It may be that the coastline of northwestern North America was not glaciated after about 13,500 B.P., allowing people to move south along a continental shelf exposed by lower sea levels (Fedje and Christensen 1999; Fedje and Josenhans 2000; Josenhans et al. 1997). Such a route may have been sufficiently productive to support human populations moving south. Most recently, it has been suggested that the extensive kelp beds that extend from Japan to California may have provided the resource base necessary for a movement of people along the coast in the Late Pleistocene (Erlandson, Graham, et al. 2007). As sea levels rose at the end of the Pleistocene, sites containing evidence of an early coastal migration or maritime adaptation would have been flooded. Very little evidence exists to support a coastal migration model, largely because most such sites are now underwater and very difficult to locate. The earliest sites in coastal California are, however, located on the Channel Islands (Erlandson, Rick, et al. 2007; Johnson et al. 2002).

Many dozens of sites dating between 12,000 and 7000 B.P. are known along coastal California, but only one is located north of Monterey Bay (Erlandson, Rick, et al. 2007; also see Erlandson 1994:3; Erlandson and Colten 1991:3; Jones et al. 2002, 2008). The other early sites are distributed in three primary clusters. One cluster extends from San Luis Obispo south to the Santa Barbara coast (including the northern Channel Islands). The second cluster is concentrated on the southern Channel Islands and the third is around the ancient lagoons of San Diego County. Only two or three are known along the coast in the Los Angeles area, including the Bluff site (LAN-64) at Playa del Rey (Douglass et al. 2005). One important site in Orange County dating to this period is ORA-64.

Evidence of a maritime adaptation has been found at a number of early coastal southern California sites, including the use of shellfish, fish, and marine mammals. These sites include Daisy Cave (Erlandson et al. 1996; Erlandson, Rick, et al. 2007; Rick et al. 2001), Arlington Springs (SRI-173; Johnson et al. 2002), Cross Creek (Jones et al. 2002), Diablo Canyon (Jones et al. 2008), and Arlington Point (Erlandson et al. 1999). The Malaga Cove site (LAN-138) figures importantly in the discussion of early Holocene adaptations in the Los Angeles coastal area, but its inclusion on the list of Paleocoastal sites is questionable. Further, it has been argued that there is evidence of boat technology from the Eel Point site (SCLI-43) on the southern Channel Island of San Clemente, dating from ca. 8000 B.P. (Cassidy et al. 2004), and possibly earlier elsewhere (Erlandson and Moss 1996:295), including Daisy Cave (Rick et al. 2001).

As Paleocoastal groups moved south along the coast north of the Los Angeles Basin, they would have occupied the general area now occupied by the Chumash. The Chumash language, originally classified in the Hokan linguistic family, is now considered a separate linguistic family, Chumashan, and is thought to have been in place for a considerable amount of time (Golla 2007). Based on the presence of lexical data, Klar (2008) has suggested that an unknown (but not Chumashan) language was present on the northern Channel Islands before the entry of the Chumash and could represent the initial migrants into the region. In the interior, it is possible that Clovis was Hokan (Moratto 1984:543–544; but see Lathrap and Troike 1988). This would imply that at least two groups of linguistically unrelated Paleoindians were moving south in California at the same time, followed by Chumashan groups a bit later in time.

Millingstone Period

The Millingstone period—sometimes referred to as the Early period—is a roughly 5,500-year span beginning around 8500 B.P. and ending with the first dramatic increase in regional human population around 3000 B.P. The Millingstone period (called a horizon in some chronological schemes), is definitive of a time period when milling implements (especially manos and metates), scraper planes, choppers, and core tools were abundant and when there was a dearth of projectile points (in this case, dart points and spears) and faunal remains. Inherent in the definition of the Millingstone period was a heavy dependence on

seeds and a minor emphasis on hunting (hence the abundance of milling implements and the near absence of hunting equipment and faunal remains).

Late Millingstone occupation in the Los Angeles Basin was first identified at the Tank site (LAN-1) as the stratum above the early Millingstone period component (Treganza and Bierman 1958; Treganza and Malamud 1950). The Tank site (LAN-1) was excavated in the late 1940s in the Topanga Canyon area (Heizer and Lemert 1947; Treganza and Bierman 1958; Treganza and Malamud 1950). Two cultural strata were identified, both dating to the Millingstone period, but are poorly dated. The collection from the site (estimated at approximately 10 percent of the site contents; Treganza and Bierman 1958:73) included large numbers of metates and manos, scrapers, hammerstones, and core tools, plus cogged stones, discoidals, crescents, and other tools. Many features were also uncovered, including caches of milling tools, some of which contained fragmented human bone. Nineteen primary and secondary inhumations also were found at the site. Subsistence remains were quite limited (Treganza and Bierman 1958:68). Treganza and Malamud (1950:151; also see Gamble and King 1997) suggested that the Tank site was an early village (partly based in the presence of the inhumations), but Hale (2001:77–78) suggested it represented a less sedentary settlement.

Several other sites with early Millingstone period components are known along the coast in the Malibu area. These include the Sweetwater Mesa site (LAN-267; see King 1967; also see Gamble and King 1997:64), the Shobhan Paul site (LAN-958; Porcasi 1995; Porcasi and Porcasi 2002; Salls 1995), and the Parker Mesa site (LAN-215; King 1962). No inhumations were reported from any of these sites. The Shobhan Paul site contained many manos and metates, large side-notched and lanceolate points, some obsidian specimens, and other artifact types. Based on the artifact collection, Porcasi (1995:60) has argued that the site dates to the early Millingstone period. More recently, radiocarbon assays on shell place the Shobhan Paul site between 8200 and 5100 B.P. (Porcasi and Porcasi 2002:24).

Along the Los Angeles coast, a number of other sites can be assigned to the late Millingstone period. Level 2 from Malaga Cove site clearly indicates a Millingstone period occupation. A second radiocarbon date of 6510 ± 200 B.P. (Hubbs et al. 1960:201) obtained from a shell sample (*Chione* sp.) places the lowest levels at the Malaga Cove site at the beginning of the Millingstone period. In addition, Millingstone period implements from Malaga's Level 2 include large numbers of ground stone artifacts, cobble hammers, choppers, a few mortars and pestles, large coarsely flaked projectile points, and knife blades (Walker 1952:51–60). Zuma Creek (LAN-174; Peck 1955) is a late Millingstone site located on a mesa northwest of Point Dume along northern Santa Monica Bay. At this site, manos, metates, possible mortars, scrapers, projectile points, core tools, cogged stones, discoidals, stone balls, and possible charmstones, among other artifacts, were recovered. By far the most common artifacts (excluding debitage) at the site were manos, with projectile points making up only a small fraction of the collection. The site also contained flexed inhumations, extended inhumations, and reburials under cairns (King 1967; Littlewood 1960). A radiocarbon date of 4950 ± 200 B.P. (King 1967:62) placed the main occupation of the site within the late Millingstone period.

Important information about the Millingstone has emerged from excavations in the Ballona by Van Horn and Associates and SRI (Altschul et al. 2005; Douglass et al. 2005; Van Horn 1987). Based on radiocarbon dates, humans appeared on the landscape beginning around 8,000 B.P. At this time, occupation appears to have been restricted to the bluff tops and into the Baldwin Hills at the eastern edge of the Ballona, Midden deposits from this period are sparse and lack diversity, suggesting a small and highly mobile population that exploited the lagoon and nearby coast. After 6,500 B.P., the alluvial fan at the base of the bluffs also was settled. A hiatus in occupation is indicated between 6,000 and 5,000 B.P., with a more intensive occupation in the late Millingstone as compared to the early part of this period.

At Landing Hill in Seal Beach (Cleland et al. 2007), four of the five sites that were excavated produced numerous radiocarbon dates and cultural materials indicating major occupations between about 5500 and 3000 B.P. (Cleland et al. 2007:329), generally within the late Millingstone period. Other sites in the area have produced similar radiocarbon dates (e.g., Whitney-Desautels 1997; York and Underwood 2002). The artifact collections from these sites included numerous manos and metates, fewer mortars and pestles, hammerstones, cores, bifaces, and charmstones. A few cremations and numerous inhumations

(mostly tightly flexed, a few loosely flexed or extended) were also documented. The varied faunal remains from these sites were regarded as reflecting "generalized use of estuary, nearshore, and local terrestrial habitats" (Cleland et al. 2007:329).

Sutton (2009) has argued that at the end of the Millingstone period, ca. 3500 B.P., through the early Intermediate (ending ca. 1500 B.P.), there was an initial entry of the Takic (proto Gabrielino/Cupan branch) into the region. These Takic groups replaced the existing late Millingstone groups along the coast. The archaeological record reflects this major change. First, the entering Takic groups were biologically distinct, as reflected in both osteometric and aDNA data, from the preceding populations (although the data set is small) (see Sutton [2009] for a full discussion), suggesting that a migration took place. Second, significant increases in site numbers are noted in some areas, such as the Ballona (Altschul et al. 2005:291, 295, 2007:35; Grenda and Altschul 2002:128), suggesting the arrival of incoming groups during the early Intermediate, earlier than has been traditionally thought (during the late Intermediate, ca. A.D. 500). Also, larger sites with a greater diversity of artifacts appeared at about this time but seem to have been occupied on a seasonal basis. Third, economies changed from a heavy emphasis on marine resources (especially shellfish), to more of an emphasis on terrestrial resources. At the same time, fishing became more important during the transition from the late Millingstone period into the subsequent early Intermediate period. Lastly, there are some changes in mortuary patterns on the coast. Flexed burials under cairns disappeared on the coast but continued inland; cremation was uncommon and was not a Takic marker as is so commonly believed (see Sutton 2009). Large mourning features with cremated human bone appeared about 2600 B.P. (during the early Intermediate period) (Hull et al. 2006). These features apparently represent a diffusion of ideas from Yuman groups in the deserts in the east and could mark the inauguration of some sort of ritual complex in the region.

Intermediate Period

The Intermediate period, dating from 3000 to 1000 B.P., is marked by changes in settlement patterns, economic activities, mortuary practices, and technology. The latter portion of the Intermediate period, ca. 1500–1000 B.P., is marked by the spread of the bow and arrow to the coast from the north and east. Sometime toward the end of the Intermediate period, the trade in Coso obsidian decreased dramatically (Sutton et al. 2007:244) and Obsidian Butte obsidian increased in importance. Major settlements continued to be occupied on a seasonal basis. Flexed burials continued and cremation remained uncommon. As discussed above, Sutton (2009) argues that a major process beginning in the late Intermediate period is the diffusion of a Takic language, the mother of the Cupan languages, into Yuman-speaking areas immediately to the south of the Los Angeles Basin.

Common traits of Intermediate period sites along the Southern California Bight include a relative dearth of manos, metates, and core tools, an increase in the number of mortars and pestles, a greater number and wider variety of projectile point types, flexed inhumations (some beneath rock cairns), and the introduction of stone-lined earthen ovens (Johnson 1966:19). As Johnson (1966:19) pointed out, however, there was generally little change in the morphology of core tools and grinding implements between the Millingstone and Intermediate periods. Johnson (1966:4) suggested that the ovens were used to bake yucca and/or agave. Similar features containing carbonized yucca (as well as other botanical resources) have also been found in the central Transverse ranges, with most occurring between about 2300 and 800 B.P. (Milburn et al. 2008:6, 20). Van Horn has identified examples of these types of features on the bluff tops in the Ballona at LAN-61 (Van Horn and Murray 1984, 1985) and LAN-63 (Van Horn 1987). SRI identified similar types of archaeological remains during subsequent work at LAN-63 (Douglass et al. 2005) and argued these represented either communal ceremonial features or large roasting pits, depending on the contents of the features. In addition, a pit house reused as a large roasting pit was identified by SRI at LAN-2768 (see Volume 2). As discussed below in this section, there appears to be new variation in burial patterns, including the introduction of cremations.

The Intermediate period at Malaga Cove (LAN-138) is marked by the presence of fishing and sea-mammal hunting gear in the upper portion of Level 3. Intermediate period occupation at Malaga Cove, thought to date to around 1450 B.P., is characterized by big stone mortars and pestles, abalone shell fishhooks, bone harpoon barbs, chert knives and scrapers, steatite vessels, and shell ornaments. These artifacts mark the beginnings of maritime exploitation and exchange with the Channel Islands (Walker 1952; Wallace 1984).

Johnson (1966) identified an Intermediate period component at LAN-2 (located about 350 m from the older Tank site in Topanga Canyon) that contained rock-lined ovens and seven flexed inhumations (also see discussion of this site in Hale [2001:79–90]). LAN-2 also contained abundant metates, manos, scraper planes, and hammerstones, as well as a few choppers, small and large points, pestles, a crescent, and a few mortars. Radiocarbon dates for LAN-2 ranged between 2700 and 2440 B.P. (Johnson 1966:15). Based on these dates, Johnson (1966:20) proposed that Topanga III (what we call the Intermediate period today) began about 3,000 years ago.

A much more widespread and intensive occupation has been documented in the Ballona as compared to the Millingstone (Altschul et al. 2005). Twelve of the 15 sites studied in the Ballona were occupied between 2500 and 1500 B.P. With the exception of Ballona Creek, all well drained landforms in the wetlands and the knolls on the surrounding bluffs hosted residential sites. Unlike earlier sites, these relatively large midden sites contained multiple features, including thermal features, mortuary features, and houses. The faunal collections from these sites are diverse and the lithic collections meet all the requirements of a logistically organized occupation. Residential mobility in the Ballona appears to have been significantly reduced by this time.

Late Period

The Late period, beginning around 1000 B.P. and ending with European contact in A.D. 1542, witnessed extensive population growth along much of the southern California coast. There are more sites, and a greater variety of sites with greater internal differentiation than at any other time in prehistory. Villages with complex site layouts and burial grounds with highly variable mortuary treatments appeared, suggesting to some investigators the development of social differentiation. The Late period component at Malaga Cove (LAN-138), Level IV, consisted of a midden measuring more than 4.5 m (15 feet) in thickness and containing large quantities of small, leaf-shaped projectile points, steatite bowls, mortars, pestles, bone tools, shell fishhooks, and ornaments of bone and shell (Walker 1952). Late period sites elsewhere in the southern California Bight include fully developed villages with complex site features, suggesting a corresponding differentiation within the social system. During this period, as we discuss below, there appears to be a more formal placement and differentiation of burials than seen previously along the Southern California Bight, possibly further suggesting greater social status markers.

One example of a Late period site is the Sheldon Reservoir site, LAN-26, located on the east side of Arroyo Seco in Pasadena. This burial ground site was first excavated in 1938 by Edwin Francis Walker. An obsidian hydration rim measurement from unsourced obsidian suggested a date of A.D. 916 for the site. Based on the artifacts recovered at the site, King et al. (1974) dated occupation of the site to between A.D. 1000 and 1769. Two levels excavated at this site yielded two cremations and 53 flexed inhumations (Walker 1952:73). Near these burials in the upper level were a variety of large broken stone tools–metates, mortars, pestles–indicating that the aboriginal custom of “killing” artifacts as part of the funeral rites was practiced by this group (Walker 1952:73). Located approximately 10 feet north of the burial area were ten cairns composed of 35–200 stones and broken stone artifacts (e.g., metates, pestles, bowls, scrapers, and projectile points); many of which were fire-affected (Walker 1952:79). These cairns are similar to features common in Intermediate period contexts that are believed to represent an early version of the mourning ceremony (see Hull et al. 2006) and according to Walker (1952:79), the placement of these cairns so close to the burial area is unusual and Sheldon Reservoir might represent the first recorded instance of this relationship.

Another Late period site is LAN-246, the Mulholland site. Located in the Santa Monica Mountains, LAN-246 was a large habitation site first excavated by Alex Apostolides in 1963 (Galdikas-Brindamour 1970). Radiocarbon dates obtained from charcoal and human bone indicated the site was occupied between A.D. 1240 and 1440. Galdikas-Brindamour (1970) argues that the inhabitants were either a subgroup of the Gabrielino/Tongva or Chumash, in light of the proximity of this site to the cultural boundary separating these two groups. She also argued that the artifact assemblage, soil, midden, and inferred social complexity were indicative of a "multiactivity, sedentary village" with a year-round resident population, though no distinct house floors or house remains were identified (Galdikas-Brindamour 1970:157). Modern looting at this site was a significant problem and very likely affected the artifact and burial recovery.

Excavation at LAN-246 by Apostolides resulted in the discovery of 23 human burials (Galdikas-Brindamour 1970:Table1). The majority of the burials were interred in tightly flexed positions with a few individuals interred in a loosely flexed position. Some burials were found with numerous artifacts whereas artifacts were completely absent in other burials. Galdikas-Brindamour (1970) saw this as indicative of rank within the social organization of the resident group at this site.

In addition to these burials, many artifacts were recovered from nonburial contexts at LAN-246. Ground stone artifacts included manos and metates, pestles and pestle fragments, slate pendants, and numerous shaped slate blanks (Galdikas-Brindamour 1970:140). There were 30 steatite comals and vessel fragments recovered, as well as mortars and basket-hopper mortars (Galdikas-Brindamour 1970:137). Flaked stone artifacts recovered included choppers and cores. There were approximately 100 projectile points collected, including large stemmed, large triangular, small convex based, and concave based examples (Galdikas-Brindamour 1970:139). Worked shell artifacts recovered from LAN-246 included over 800 shell beads, which were mostly made from *Olivella* shells though some were made from clam and California mussel. Faunal remains of over 25 vertebrate species were recovered as well as shellfish remains.

Another important site dating partially to the Late (through Mission) period is LAN-1595, thought to be the native village of Ya'angna, located in downtown Los Angeles near Union Station (Goldberg 1999:1–2). Various absolute and relative dating methods were used to establish the site chronology. Overall, radiocarbon dating indicated LAN-1595 was in use between A.D. 950 and 1800 (Goldberg 1999:120). Some 14 primary inhumations, three cremations, two possible cremations, and two clusters of scattered human remains were recovered from this site (Goldberg 1999:Table 4.1). All ages except adolescents (13–20 years of age) were represented by these burials; the sexes were found to be relatively evenly represented—four males, five females (Goldberg 1999:Table 5.5 and 5.6). Unlike some other burial areas during the Late period, only a few of the burials at LAN-1595 had associated artifacts. A number of artifacts were recovered from nonburial contexts at LAN-1595, including ground stone artifacts and stone beads, flaked stone, red and yellow ochre, a stone pipe fragment, a flat pebble, and fire affected rock. Worked shell artifacts included two fragments of shell bead detritus, one scallop pendant, five modified abalone fragments, one modified clam fragment, and a variety of *Olivella*, California mussel, and abalone shell beads. Three sherds of Tizon brown ware were also recovered. Asphaltum was noted on beads, and its application was apparently used to help provide definition to the incised grooves on some of the beads.

Another important site is Encino Village, LAN-43, located in the San Fernando Valley at the northern base of the Santa Monica Mountains near the boundary of the Fernandeño and Chumash territories (Mason 1986:9; Wheeler 2004:81; Whitney-Desautels 1986:3). The site was first excavated in 1984 by Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc (SRS) under the supervision of Nancy Whitney-Desautels and Roger D. Mason (Mason 1986:9). The Encino Village site had two distinct burial areas with one containing 21 inhumations and the second containing approximately 13 cremations (Mason 1986:13; Wheeler 2004:81; Whitney-Desautels 1986:Figure 1). Additionally, eleven canid inhumations, one canid cremation, and one red-tailed hawk inhumation were recovered from this site (Langenwalter 1986:63; Mason 1986:13). Based on radiocarbon dating of features and human bone, this site appears to date primarily between the Late through Mission periods, with a few radiocarbon dates from the Millingstone and Intermediate period (Taylor et al. 1985). Though detailed information regarding the artifacts recovered from the 1984 excavations at the Encino Village site are not available, Mason (1986:13) did state that excava-

tions resulted in the collection of a large number of artifacts. These included over 9,000 flaked stone tools, of which about 2,700 were bifaces and 900 were projectile points; approximately 300,000 pieces of lithic debitage; 700,000 pieces of bone; over 5,000 shell artifacts, mostly beads; as well as ground stone artifacts, bone artifacts, ceramics, shell, floral samples, and historical period artifacts.

Protohistoric and Early Historical (Mission) Period

The line between the Late and protohistoric periods is admittedly arbitrary. The protohistoric period in the Los Angeles Basin begins with the initial European contact in A.D. 1542 and ends with the establishment of the Mission San Gabriel in 1771, after which direct and recurrent contact between the Gabrielino/ Tongva and Spanish settlers in the Los Angeles Basin was established (King 1978:46). The early historical period (also known as the Mission period) runs from 1771 until the beginning of secularization in 1834.

The protohistoric period is possibly the least-well-documented period in the southern California occupational sequence. A distinct time bias against remains from this period is evident in the work of some early archaeologists, such as Edwin Walker, who excavated in pursuit of Early Man and disregarded later components. Walker summarized the protohistoric and early historical-period evidence he found at Malaga Cove in a single sentence: "Level 4 reached the historic stage as shown by the presence, at its very top, of a few small glass trade beads of the type introduced by Spaniards at the beginning of the nineteenth century" (Walker 1952:68). In addition, if sites are multicomponent and were occupied during the protohistoric, as well as either the Late or Mission periods, it is possible that the protohistoric component may be difficult to distinguish from these other components.

There are, however, a few well-known examples of sites from the subsequent Mission period, including the ARCO site, LAN-2682, located adjacent to the Wilmington–San Pedro wetlands along Alameda Bay. Despite natural, historical-period, and modern disturbances to the ARCO site, two distinct components were identified: an upper component generally 80 cm thick, containing the remains of at least ten adult males, four adult females, one infant, one subadult, and four adults of indeterminate age. This upper component appears to date to the protohistoric through Mission periods (ca. A.D. 1680 to A.D. 1810). The lower component is separated from the upper one by approximately 20 cm and is approximately 55 cm thick. This lower component apparently dates to the Late period (ca. A.D. 1420 to A.D. 1620) and contained at least five adult males, one child, and one adult of undetermined sex. In addition to 27 burials identified in situ, over 32,000 human bone fragments were recovered from the mechanically excavated soils removed prior to archaeological involvement. The condition of the remains was surprisingly free of disease. Bonner (2000:157) states that teeth were generally free of caries and dental or gum disease, although the teeth are ground down and extensively worn. There is some evidence of tuberculosis and some evidence of interpersonal violence. Compared to other burial areas dating to the Late through Mission periods in coastal southern California, the ARCO deposit was relatively sparse in terms of artifacts (Luhnow 2000:162). A total of 608 artifacts was recovered from the upper component, with shell beads, lithic debitage, and formed tools predominating. Very few historical-period artifacts were recovered from the upper component: two leather disks and 13 glass trade beads, some of which were recovered from trench backdirt.

The Chumash site of Humaliwu (Malibu) (LAN-264), a site occupied for thousands of years and located on the northern edge of Santa Monica Bay, contains an early-historical-period burial area, designated by archaeologists as Area 1 (Gamble et al. 1996:3–4). The early-historical-period burial area was excavated in 1972 and contained 137 burials and 59 nonburial features. Excavators reported that the entire burial area was examined and all burials excavated. Based on historical-period artifacts, as well as shell beads, it appears that this burial area was used for a very short period of time, between A.D. 1785 and 1805 (Gamble et al. 1996; King 1996). The health of the early-historical-period burial population was mixed. Overall body size during the historical period appears to have been reduced, based on the concordance between temporal differences in long bone dimensions and tooth size. Walker et al. (1996:37) suggest that this was also due to unfavorable environmental stress (such as poor nutrition) on the

early-historical-period population at Humaliwu. The presence of inflammatory lesions in the early historical period in the population argues for syphilis and other venereal diseases introduced by the Spanish. The early-historical-period burial area at Humaliwu offers an important opportunity to understand sociopolitical organization. Gamble (2008; see also Gamble et al. 1996, 2001) argues that the archaeological data from Humaliwu reflects the ethnographic and ethnohistoric accounts of Chumash sociopological organization, with a disparity of wealth between elites and commoners (Gamble 2008:202). Glass beads, shell beads, and other historical-period artifacts were disproportionately distributed in the burial area. Whereas nearly half of the burial area population had fewer than twenty shell beads associated with them, roughly 10 percent had over 1,000 shell beads. These burials, a mixture of individual age and sex, were concentrated in one particular portion of the burial area, suggesting that highly ranked, ascribed-status individuals were clustered together. In addition to status, Gamble (2008:Gamble et al. 1996, 2001) argues that historical-period artifacts in the early-historical-period burial area suggested that some inhabitants of Humaliwu were working as cattlemen at nearby ranchos. Gamble (2008:206) suggests that the large number of glass beads in the burial area may have originated from interactions between residents of Humaliwu and nearby ranchos; Native Americans were routinely paid for their services with glass beads. It is also possible that glass beads may have been accessible to the residents of Humaliwu via the pueblo of Los Angeles and the Mission San Fernando Rey. Recent research suggests that the village of Humaliwu was depopulated approximately three years after the establishment of a rancho on lands including the native village (Douglass and Stanton 2010).

The Ballona area, in what is now west Los Angeles, contains two important sites dating to the Mission period. These two large, multi-component sites, LAN-62 and LAN-211, extend for 1.5 kilometers along Centinela Creek and the base of the Westchester Bluffs are approximately one mile inland from Santa Monica Bay (Altschul et al. 2003). Although both sites have early occupations, the densest and most complex components date from the end of the Late period through the Mission period. During this time, LAN-62 functioned primarily as a burial area for hundreds of Gabrielino/Tongva individuals, some of whom were buried with items of Spanish origin, including domesticated crops, horse trappings, glass beads, and similar items, suggesting that they may have worked in local ranchos or at the pueblo of Los Angeles, much like the residents of Humaliwo (Douglass et al. 2011). Mission records suggest a Gabrielino/Tongva village named Guaspet was located in the Ballona area, and over 90 residents of Guaspet were recruited to Missions San Gabriel and San Fernando Rey (Stoll et al. 2009). It is likely that the archaeological sites of LAN-62 and LAN-211 were related to the village of Guaspet. Much like Humaliwo, a spike in recruitment several years after the establishment of the Rancho de los Quintos in the Ballona suggests that recruitment from Guaspet was closely related to this event and the village was largely depopulated soon after the rancho's establishment (Douglass et al. 2011; Stoll et al. 2009). LAN-211, adjacent to LAN-62, likely functioned during the Mission period as a residential area and special purpose site, hosting feasts perhaps associated with mortuary ceremonies at LAN-62 (Reddy et al. 2011).

Finally, as discussed above, LAN-1595, thought to be the Gabrielino/Tongva village of Ya'angna (also referred to in Mission records as Yabit), dates primarily to the Late to Mission periods. Ya'angna is considered by some as the original site of Los Angeles (Heizer 1968:7; McCawley 1996:57). The village was probably first encountered by Europeans when the exploratory expedition of Captain Gaspar de Portolá, governor of Baja California, crossed the Los Angeles River nearby (Johnston 1962:121; McCawley 1996:202). The exact location of Ya'angna is uncertain, however, as it does not appear on maps from the colonial era. The original community was abandoned sometime prior to 1836 (Robinson 1952:16) and was succeeded by several later communities inhabited by Gabrielino and other Native American refugees (McCawley 1996:57). McCawley (1996:202) places the original village near the present Civic Center. Others place Ya'angna near Main Street above Commercial Street (Newmark 1916:25–26), south of the old pueblo plaza, near the Bella Union Hotel (Dillion 1994:29), and near the modern Metropolitan Water District Headquarters area, adjacent to modern Union Station. A number of Native American artifacts were reported by the local newspapers in 1870 when the Bella Union Hotel was rebuilt (Johnston 1962:121, 189). Johnston believes that this was a likely location for Ya'angna as it is on higher ground. Prehistoric artifacts were also unearthed in 1939 during the construction of Union Station. The latter location

contains the recorded archaeological site LAN-1595/H, excavated by Applied Earthworks in the late 1990s (Goldberg 1999).

In 1836, public pressure forced the abandonment of Ya'angna and its relocation to a new area near the modern intersection of Commercial and Alameda Streets (just south of the pueblo church area) (Johnston 1962:176–177; McCawley 1996:202). The new settlement was called the *Rancheria of Poblanos* (settlement of people), but only lasted 10 years before it was moved once again to another location known as *Pueblito*. This new settlement had an even shorter life span before it was razed and its residents dispersed (Johnston 1962:179; McCawley 1996:202).

The pueblo of Los Angeles was likely founded near to the native village of Ya'angna in part for access to native labor. The residents of Ya'angna supplied the pueblo with cheap labor as well as material goods used by the residents of the Pueblo (McCawley 1996:202) and worked in their fields and homes, receiving Hispanic goods in return. This interdependency allowed Ya'angna to survive longer than other Gabrielino villages, "although in later years it may have resembled a refugee camp more than a community" (McCawley 1996:202). Archaeological remains from LAN-1595 (Goldberg 1999) provide supporting evidence for the close connections between the native residents of this site and residents of the adjacent pueblo. Well over 250 residents of Ya'angna were baptized, making it one of the larger villages recruited by the Mission San Gabriel (Douglass 2009). Baptismal records from the Mission San Gabriel and the pueblo church (available through the Early California Population Project [ECPP], electronically housed at the Huntington Library) suggest that a wide range of native Californians, both local Gabrielino/Tongva, as well as Indians further afield, spent time in the village of Ya'angna (and possibly residing there), likely drawn there by the possibility of employment during the Mission period. For example, between the 1780s and the 1830s, native Californians from a variety of local Gabrielino/Tongva, Serrano, and Cahuilla villages, as well as those from San Diego, the southern Channel Islands, and San Juan Capistrano (to name but a few) were baptized in danger of death at the village of Ya'angna by both Spanish colonists as well as neophytes, including one native interpreter (Douglass 2009). It is clear from these records that the village of Ya'angna was an important village, drawing native Californians from near and far to interact with its local inhabitants and nearby Spanish colonists.

Overall, then, the Protohistoric and Mission periods were times of dramatic changes for the local native inhabitants. The arrival and entrenchment of Spanish colonists in the Los Angeles area, including the establishment of the Missions San Gabriel and San Fernando Rey, quickly led to the destruction of native habitat and traditional lifeways (Hackel 2005; Milliken 1995). As discussed above, there appears to be a correlation between the establishment of ranchos in the Los Angeles Basin and both a spike in Mission recruitment from native villages in the area of these ranchos, as well as the subsequent decline and depopulation of these villages. The pueblo of Los Angeles was an important institution on the landscape for drawing Native Americans into the newly constructed colonial economy.

Historical Period

The site of the future city of Los Angeles was first observed by Europeans when Portolá's expedition crossed the Río de Porciúncula (now the Los Angeles River) nearby. Father Juan Crespí, Portolá's diarist, observed that the expedition entered "a very green and lush valley . . . [with a] good-sized, full flowing river . . . with very good water, pure and fresh"; it was "a bit smaller" . . . but "in no wise inferior" to the Santa Ana and San Gabriel Rivers, which they had crossed previously (Gumprecht 1999:37). Crespí also noted that the bed of the river was "very well lined with large trees, sycamores, willows, cottonwoods, and very large oaks . . . This plain where the river runs is very extensive . . . It has good land for planting all kinds of grain and seeds, and is the most suitable site of all that we have seen for a mission, for it has all the requisites for a large settlement" (Gumprecht 1999:37, 39). The expedition camped for the night on the east bank of the river near the location of the modern North Broadway Bridge. They named the river after Our Lady of the Angels of Porciúncula as the annual feast in her honor ended that night. The site of the original settlement of Los Angeles was selected in 1781, when the Spanish governor of California,

Felipe de Neve, led a group of soldiers, laypeople, and priests from the nearby Mission San Gabriel and founded the pueblo near Portolá's earlier encampment.

Originally named *El Pueblo de la Reina de Los Angeles*, was one of three villages established by the Spanish in Alta California in the late eighteenth century to help provide food to the missions and presidios that were themselves established to protect the territory for the Spanish crown (Gumprecht 1999:41):

> The eight missions and three presidios set up by Spain along the California coast from 1769 to 1777 were unable initially to raise enough food to supply their own needs and soon became a burned to the Spanish Government. They were dependent almost entirely on food brought more than a thousand miles from central Mexico by ship. Delays in shipments could be disastrous. In 1772, for instance, several settlements were threatened with starvation when shipments were late and, after reaching San Diego, could not continue to Monterey . . .Until the establishment of the agricultural settlements, formally known as *pueblos* [sic] by the Spanish, the missionaries and soldiers sometimes had to survive on. . . whatever provisions they could obtain from various Indian tribes.

The pueblo of Los Angeles was designed according to the Laws of the Indies, the town planning guidelines codified by the Spanish in the mid-16th century for all colonial towns. The houses and buildings were constructed facing a central square oriented to the cardinal points (Sapphos Environmental 2008). Although by 1818, the population of the pueblo had grown to nearly 600 people, the pueblo's character remained rural. In 1821, California came under the political control of the newly independent Mexican government. This was a time of significant change. The fledgling Mexican government immediately came into conflict with the powerful church authorities as well as local residents. Pio Pico, who later became the first governor elected by Californians, defeated the Mexican governor Manual Victoria, who was sympathetic towards the missions, on the plains of Cahuenga in the San Fernando Valley in what came to be known as the 1831 Battle of Cahuenga Pass (Mayers 1976). In 1833, the missions began to decline, however, when a decree of emancipation of the Native Americans was passed. Although a few Native Americans were granted freedom from mission authority in the late 1820s, most were not emancipated until the missions were fully secularized (Johnson and McLendon 1999:131). The final blow to the missions came in 1835, when their economic power was crushed. The Mexican government confiscated the missions, and their huge land holdings were broken up and ceded to the most-prominent citizens in the territory in the form of land grants, or ranchos (Moyer 1969). As the missions were secularized and their lands confiscated, most of the Native American people were left to fend for themselves. Spanish settlers drove them off the land and a few rebels retreated to the interior, but many remained to work and were heavily exploited to provide cheap labor on the new ranchos (Grant 1978:507; Moratto and Greenwood 1991; Moratto et al. 1994). A sizable portion of the remaining Indian population of the San Fernando and San Gabriel Missions continued to reside at the missions and at nearby ranchos, whereas others gathered in new settlements or migrated to Native American towns in neighboring areas (Johnson and McLendon 1999:131). With the demise of the missions, the era of the Mexican rancho entered into full swing. The Los Angeles area was carved into a number of large, independently owned ranchos.

Ranchos were largely self-sufficient enterprises producing much of the food and other products needed to maintain their own households and operations. The importation of manufactured goods remained problematic, and few could be obtained by the residents of the pueblo. Native Americans were important to the survival and functioning of the ranchos, serving as household workers, field laborers, and vaqueros. Native products, such as ceramic vessels, are commonly found at the ranchos, testifying to the presence of Native Americans and the difficulty in obtaining imported manufactured goods (Ciolek-Torrello and Swope 2011). Initially, rancheros were required to reside in the pueblo, although they eventually established residences at their ranchos and maintained second homes in the pueblo. By the 1830s, the population of the pueblo had grown from the original 44 settlers to approximately 1,000, making Los Angeles the most populous of the three original pueblos, as well as the center of economic and political life in Alta California (Sapphos Environmental 2008).

Americans began arriving in the pueblo of Los Angeles during the early part of the 19th century. Primarily trappers and hunters, many of these settlers would turn to ranching and viticulture to eek out a living on land granted to them by local authorities (first Spanish and later Mexican). As the possibility of Alta California's takeover by the United States loomed ahead, however, the Mexican government increased the number of land grants awarded in an effort to keep as much of the territory as possible in the hands of upper-class Californios (Perez 1982:2–3; Winslow 1901:659–670). Governor Pío Pico and his predecessors made more than 600 rancho grants between 1833 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Gumprecht 1999:43–47). Having been established as a pueblo, property in the Los Angeles area could not be dispersed by the governor, instead falling under the purview of the local republic council (Winslow 1901:657–658).

The United States took control of California after the Mexican-American War of 1846, seizing Monterey, San Francisco, San Diego and the state capital of Los Angeles with little resistance. Local unrest resulted in Los Angeles slipping from American control in 1847. Approximately 600 men converged under the leadership of Colonel Stephen W. Kearney and Commodore Robert F. Stockton, and immediately challenged the California resistance being led by General Jose Maria Flores. After being soundly defeated by the Californios at the Battle of Dominguez Rancho and San Pascual, American forces regrouped and scored decisive victories in the Battle of the Rio San Gabriel and the Battle of La Mesa. The Treaty of Cahuenga ended fighting in California and was signed by General Andrés Pico and Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Frémont on January 13, 1947, on the kitchen table of Tomás Feliz's six-room adobe house at Campo de Cahuenga, just north of what is today downtown Los Angeles. Frémont and his soldiers had been camped at the location when Pico and his Californio soldiers marched over the Cahuenga Pass on January 12. The next day Pico and Frémont agreed on terms of peace. In the articles of capitulation, the Californians, who fought under the Mexican flag, were allowed to return home after giving up their artillery and all prisoners were freed.

Fearing renewed attempts by Californios to retake Los Angeles, Fort Moore was constructed in 1847 by the American military (Winslow 1901:665–668) on the site of an earlier American encampment located on a hill between today's Civic Center and Chinatown. The war officially ended with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico $15 million for the conquered territory, which included California, Nevada, Utah and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. California joined the Union in 1850 as the 31st state (Perez 1982:3–4).

Statehood, coupled with the Gold Rush of 1848, brought settlement to the area in unprecedented numbers. The dominant industry at this time remained agriculture (orchards, vineyards, and ranches), which was ultimately aided by the arrival of the railroad. Although the first railroad into the area, the Los Angeles and San Pedro, arrived in 1869, it wasn't until the Southern Pacific Railroad extended its line from San Francisco to Los Angeles in 1876, that significant new growth occurred in the region. Newcomers poured into the city, nearly doubling the population between 1870 and 1880 (Gumprecht 1999:112–113; Winslow 1901:669–670).

As the migration west continued, the demand for real estate skyrocketed. Land that was previously farmed outlived its agricultural value and was sold to developers for residential use. The large ranchos that surrounded the city were each annexed, subdivided, and developed in turn. Originally, detached single family houses were the norm; however, by the turn of the 20th century, multiple family dwellings such as duplexes and flats dominated the landscape in the burgeoning city (Gish 2007:184–185).

As the population expanded from the city center, an increasing need for resources emerged; of particular issue was an adequate water supply. Los Angeles' prior rights to the water that passed through former pueblo boundaries was attractive to growing neighboring communities. In order to gain access to Los Angeles' water supply, many of these communities agreed to annexation (Samudio and Lee 2001:11–12). Although Los Angeles continued to utilize the Zanja water system established by the early Angelinos, by the early 1900s, a more permanent solution to the city's increasing water shortage was sought. Under the direction of city engineer William Mulholland, the Los Angeles Bureau of Water Works and Supply constructed the 238-mile long Los Angeles Aqueduct. This five year project completed in 1913,

employed the labor of over 5000 men and brought millions of gallons of water into the San Fernando (now Van Norman) Reservoir (Elrick et al. 2007:9; Gumprecht 1999:173–177).

Los Angeles grew to become an important commercial center due, in part, to its location near the coast and proximity to several thoroughfares. Its amiable climate and noted agricultural wealth drew immigrants from all over the world. The city contained a large ethnic population which included, but was not limited to, Chinese, Japanese, Jewish, African Americans, Mexicans, and Italians. Much of the early ethnic life in Los Angeles was largely confined to the downtown area, and remained that way until the 1920s. Mexican stores, African American blacksmith shops, Irish saloons, and German Turnvereine (gymnastics clubs) were mixed in along downtown streets. Chinatown, established in the late 1860s, was largely autonomous (Greenwood 1996:135; Waldinger and Bozorgmehr 1996:41–43).

The first three decades of the 20th century saw tremendous growth in the area, with more than 2 million people moving to Los Angeles County. The Los Angeles Basin was transformed into a major metropolitan area. By 1945, Los Angeles had undertaken 95 annexations, expanding from a 28-square mile agrarian pueblo into a densely populated city of over 450 square miles (Samudio and Lee 2001:13).

Important Archaeological Projects in the Downtown Area

Surprisingly, there have been few important archaeological projects conducted in the downtown Los Angeles area. Below, we highlight five archaeological projects in the greater downtown Los Angeles area that have offered important insights and a more detailed understanding of the prehistory and early history of both the original Pueblo of Los Angeles (including both Native and colonial occupants), and its subsequent expansion and development.

The Village of Ya'angna and LAN-1595/H

As discussed above, the Gabrielino/Tongva village of Ya'angna is believed to be the original site of Los Angeles and the documented site of LAN-1595/H is believed to represent the remains of this village. In the immediate area of LAN-1595/H, hardly any prehistoric archaeological remains representing a village were found prior to the discovery of a burial area near Union Station, which was previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places for its historical and architectural qualities. Prior to the discovery of human remains, only very small numbers of flaked stone, ground stone, and aboriginal ceramics (Tizon brown ware) had been identified at the site and none were identified within intact contexts (Goldberg 1999:1–9). During the construction of the Metropolitan Water District headquarters in the late 1990s, adjacent to Union Station, Applied Earthworks identified the remains of a Gabrielino/Tongva burial area. The burial area, as exposed, was approximately 25 m north-south by 9 m east-west and contained a concentrated deposit of ash, charcoal, artifacts and burned and unburned human bone, along with discrete primary inhumations and cremations (Goldberg 1999:3-1–3-2). Analysis of historical period photos and maps of the area strongly suggests that portions (the majority?) of the burial area at LAN-1595/H were removed during the construction of Union Station in the 1930s (Goldberg 1999:3-1). A total of five cremations, 14 inhumations, and one dog burial were identified associated with one another. Few tools and other artifacts were found in the burial area, but these included a total of eight projectile points (seven Cottonwood Triangular-series arrow points and the tip of a non-diagnostic arrow point or dart), four ground stone items (including a steatite bowl and a stone pipe fragments), a bowl mortar, and ground stone flake, 69 pieces of debitage, ochre, several bone awls and hairpins, 710 shell and stone beads, several shell pendants, four fragments of basketry, and three ceramic sherds. Many of these types of artifacts (especially shell and stone beads, basketry, and hairpins), are unusual to be found outside of burial contexts. The artifacts found in association with these burials suggest that they dated between the Late and early Historical (Mission) periods (Goldberg 1999:5–40).

Los Angeles Chinatown

Nearby to the excavations of the burial area at LAN-1595/H, Greenwood and Associates conducted excavations in another portion of the site in an area behind the 1939 Union Passenger Terminal that was exposed by construction of the Metro Rail subway system. Here they exposed remains of a Chinese community that had taken root on vacant agricultural land in the 1880s and persisted until 1939, when the area was demolished in preparation of construction of Union Station (Greenwood 1996). Archaeological excavations were conducted intermittently from 1988 to 1991 in order to accommodate the schedules for construction and the running of trains. Fifty-nine archaeological features were investigated in four loci. These consisted of trash deposits, a privy, architectural remains, paved surfaces, and landscape features such as fence posts (Greenwood 1996:137). Most of the architectural features could be associated with buildings mapped or described in historical documents¸ which allowed for more refined dating and interpretation of refuse deposits and some of the more ambiguous architectural features.

Analysis of the large assemblage of artifacts recovered from these excavations combined with historical archival research provides a detailed picture of life in this Chinese community and its interaction with the surrounding city of Los Angeles (Greenwood 1996:137–143). The large collection of artifacts provided new information on many rare and unusual artifacts including a portable clay stove, spittoons, toothbrushes, small porcelain oil lamps, an herbal steamer, bulb planter, porcelain pillow, and works of representational and symbolic art in clay and stone. An unusual great variety of Chinese ceramics also provided new insights into the use of these vessels (Greenwood 1996:141–142). The investigators also documented many of the individual household and community activity areas as well as the general pattern of settlement. They found that architecture and use of space was similar to Chinatowns in other cities and little evidence for the use of *feng shui* (an environment in harmony in nature) in the design and placement of buildings. Instead, the long, narrow footprint of buildings, the density of settlement, and the division of space into tiny cubicles suggested hat building design was more economically motivated (Greenwood 1996:137).

LA Plaza de Cultura y Artes

The LA Plaza de Cultura y Artes is a development of Mexican-American cultural heritage center and public garden (known as Campo Santo) within the original pueblo area of downtown Los Angeles, which is located in the El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Since the original EIR was certified in 2004, modifications were made to the original development plan and additional environmental documents were published and approved by the County of Los Angeles.

In support of this work, a revised archaeological resources and human remains impact assessment of the project area was undertaken in 2008 (Sapphos Environmental 2008). This document included an updated literature review and record search for the project area. This area was used, beginning in approximately 1820, as a part of the southern part of the pueblo church cemetery. Mission and pueblo church records suggest that a wide variety of people were buried in this cemetery, including colonists from Spain and Mexico, citizens from the east coast of the United States, as well as baptized Native Americans (neophytes), including Serrano, Gabrielino/Tongva, Yuman, San Diegito, and other Native American Groups (Steven Hackel, personal communication, 2011). Research by archaeologists for the project suggested that the remains of those buried in this cemetery were removed and transferred to a new Catholic cemetery on North Broadway in the latter part of the 19th century, although they note that existing documentation did not account for all of the individuals buried within the project area (Sapphos Environmental 2008:9). Subsequent archaeological monitoring in the fall of 2010 identified human remains and subsequent excavation in this project area revealed the remains of approximately 100 individuals, including some believed to be Native American. The results of these investigations have not been reported as yet.

Los Angeles Cathedral Project

In 1998, SRI conducted testing and data recovery excavations at the site of the future Los Angeles Cathedral of our Lady of the Angeles, located on Bunker Hill, adjacent to the I-101 freeway. Previous archaeological work on the property in 1957, in preparation for a subsurface air-conditioning line resulted in the discovery of a partial human burial, which was determined to be that of a prehistoric Native American (likely Gabrielino/Tongva). Testing of the property by SRI via mechanical trenching did not result in the discovery of prehistoric artifacts; however, historical period remains were encountered. Archival research of Sanborn maps indicates that there was a variety of housing and other historical period construction on the property. Overall, seven historical period features were identified during SRI's trenching program: the Pacific Electric railway bed and tunnel, four remnants of brick foundations (both house and commercial structures), a concrete conduit, and a trash deposit. Brick foundation locations could be tied to specific Sanborn maps, offering insight into construction and use of these buildings during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The interior of some structure foundations included interior walls, portions of plumbing systems, possible floor support posts and a variety of historical period refuse, offering information on household and commercial patterns. Unfortunately, analysis and reporting of these materials was not funded and thus no report is available.

Zanja Madre

With the establishment of the Pueblo of Los Angeles in 1781, located near the Los Angeles River, irrigation for agricultural fields was an important necessity. Within a month of the establishment of the pueblo, its residents began excavation of a series of canals, with the Los Angeles River as their water source, to irrigate their fields (Gumprecht 1999:44). This original system of canals was referred to as the zanja madre (literally, "mother ditch") and was in use, with its many subsequent lateral canals, until 1904, when a dwindling supply of water led to other types of systems (Gumprecht 1999). After over one hundred years of nearly constant repair work and expansion of the zanja system, by 1893, there were over 90 miles of zanjas within and outside the city. These were constructed of a mixture of earthen ditches, wooden flumes, and concrete, brick, and/or metal pipes and culverts. Recent archaeological investigations for two separate projects have investigated possible portions of the Zanja Madre.

Along its northern reaches, two firms–Applied Earthworks and Cogstone Resources Management–have recently investigated portions of the zanja as part of the construction of the Metro Gold Line just north of downtown Los Angeles. In 2000, a portion of a brick conduit of the zanja was unearthed by Applied Earthworks in the Rivers Station Yard, part of the Metro Gold Line. Additional testing along the route of this line by Applied Earthworks resulted in negative findings and the conclusion that previous railroad activity had destroyed the zanja in this area (Horne 2003). In 2005, construction crews for the Metro Gold Line uncovered unanticipated segments of the zanja, consisting of a concrete and brick canal and possible flow control gate. These features were recorded by Cogstone Resources Management (2005).

Towards it southern end, SRI investigated a possible portion of the zanja on a parcel just south of the current I-10/I-60/I-101 interchange southeast of downtown Los Angeles and on the east bank of the Los Angeles River (O'Mack and Pollock 2005). The particular parcel studied may have been within the western edge of the Rancho San Antonio and undoubtedly contained at one time irrigation ditches, as they were shown on early aerial photos of the area. These ditches were likely extensions of the original system of zanjas established soon after the founding of the pueblo of Los Angeles (O'Mack and Pollock 2005:3). Archaeological evaluation of the property through trenching and analysis of geotech bores led to only equivocal evidence of the zanja on the parcel, however.

Because of intensive development of the area in and surrounding downtown since the abandonment of the use of the zanja system in the early 20th century, only remnants of the system are found archaeologically. The identification of portions of the zanja system is important in part because of the overall significance of the zanja construction as a major water source for both irrigation and domestic use for the pueblo of Los Angeles.

CHAPTER 5

Record Research, Pedestrian Survey, and Archival Research for the Proposed Project Area

Holly Warner and Angel Tomes

This chapter details the methods and results of three aspects of archaeological and historical research conducted by SRI for the Proposed Project site: (1) an archaeological record search conducted at the SCCIC, located in the Department of Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton; (2) an archaeological survey of the Proposed Project site; and (3) archival research.

Record Search

Methods

At the outset of the study, SRI conducted a cultural resource records search at the SCCIC. The purpose of this research was to determine whether the Proposed Project area had been previously surveyed and whether any known cultural resources had been reported in the Proposed Project area and surrounding half-mile radius. This research also served as a guide to assess the general cultural resources sensitivity of the Proposed Project vicinity.

During the records search, master maps and records on file at the information center were examined for previously identified cultural resources and for relevant cultural resource reports. Several resource databases and archives were consulted, including the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), California PHIs, California Historical Landmarks, the CRHR, the NRHP, the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI), Los Angeles Historical Cultural Monuments (LAHCMs), and historic map files. The SCCIC record search was completed by Holly Warner on July 14, 2011.

Results

There are no previously recorded prehistoric resources in the Proposed Project area or within the half-mile search radius. There are no previously recorded historical-period resources within the Proposed Project area, although there are many historical-period resources in its vicinity (Figure 5.1). Within the half-mile search radius, there are 69 historical-period resources that have been formally designated as historic buildings or districts (Table 5.1). Of these, 59 are designated as LAHCMs, 2 are listed on the NRHP, 7 are listed on the NRHP and as LAHCM, and 1 is listed as an LAHCM and a PHI. Almost half of the historic buildings are residential; the other historic buildings are dedicated to commercial, civic, or other functions. Many of the commercial buildings were built in the 1920s; the residential buildings tend to be slightly older (ca. 1890–1910).

In addition to the designated historic buildings and districts, there are 14 historical-period resources that have been recorded and are on file with the SCCIC (Table 5.2). One of these is a historical-period archaeological site that will be discussed further below; the other 13 are historical-period buildings.

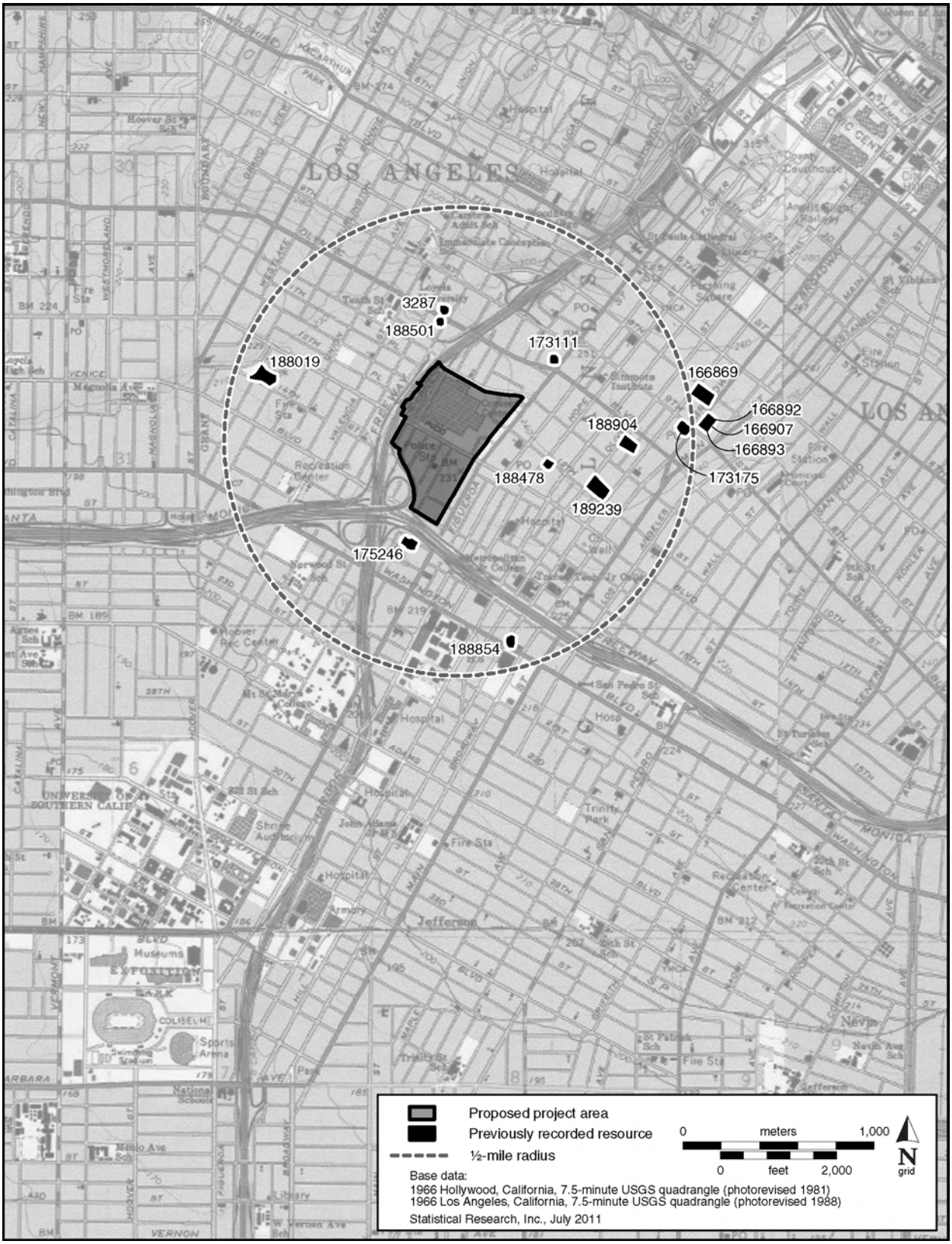

Figure 5.1. Previously recorded cultural resources within a half-mile radius of the Proposed Project site.

Table 5.1. Designated Historic Buildings and Districts Listed on the NRHP or the LAHCM, and Located within a Half-Mile of the Proposed Project Site

Name of Resource	Address(es)	Designations	CHRIS
	LAHCM only		
Agnes B. Heimgartner Residence	1982 Bonsallo Avenue	LAHCM 499	
Allen House	2125 Bonsallo Avenue	LAHCM 561	
Artemesia S. Vermillian House	11 Chester Place	LAHCM 2442	
B. Bodwell Residence	926–928 W. Seventeenth Street	LAHCM 2521	
Barker Brothers Furniture Store	800 W. Seventh Street	LAHCM 2154; LAHCM 356	19-172123
Belasco Theater	1046–1054 S. Hill Street	LAHCM 476	
Boston Stores- J.W. Robinson's	703–719 S. Grand Avenue; 710–722 S. Hope Street	LAHCM 357	
Burch Residence	1805 W. 12th Place	LAHCM 2520	
Casa Camino Real	1828 S. Oak Street Washington Blvd.	LAHCM 300	
Charles Clifford Gibbons Residence	2124 Bonsallo Avenue	LAHCM 497	
Coast Federal Savings Building	315 W. 9th Street; 855 S. Hill Street	LAHCM 346	
Doria Apartments	1600–1604 W. Pico Boulevard	LAHCM 432	
Eastern Columbia Building	211 W. 9th Street; 843–855 S. Broadway	LAHCM 294	19-166894
Embassy Auditorium and Hotel	501 W. 9th; 839–861 S. Grand Avenue	LAHCM 299	
Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Los Angeles Branch	401–409 W. Olympic Boulevard	LAHCM 2503	19-167316
Fine Arts Building (Global Marine House)	807–815 W. Seventh Street	LAHCM 125	19-170984
Forthmann Carriage House	629 W. 18th St.; 1102–1114 28th St.; 2801–2803 Hoover St.	LAHCM 103	
Frasmus Wilson Residence	7 Chester Place	LAHCM 2442	
Frederick W. Flint Residence	20 Chester Place	LAHCM 2442	
Hiram V. Short Residence	2108-2110 1/2 Estrella Avenue	LAHCM 507	
Jaro Von Schmidt Residence	1 Chester Place	LAHCM 2442	
John B. Kane Residence	2122 Bonsallo Avenue	LAHCM 500	
John L. Garner Residence	745 W. Adams Boulevard	LAHCM 2442	
John V.G. Posey Residence	650 W. 23rd Street	LAHCM 2442	
Lee W. Foster Residence	17 Chester Place	LAHCM 2442	
Lois Ellen Arnold Residence	1978 Estrella Avenue	LAHCM 498	
Los Angeles Herald Examiner Building	1111–1131 S. Broadway; 146 W. 11th Street	LAHCM 178	19-166999
Los Angeles Herald Examiner Building Annex	1101–1111 S. Hill St.; 200-214 W. 11th Street	LAHCM 2390	
Marks Residence	1357–1359 Constance Street; 1709-1711 4th Street	LAHCM 2452	
Mary P. Knight Residence	22 St. James Park	LAHCM 2442	
Mayan Theater	1036-1044 S. Hill Street	LAHCM 460	
Michael J. Connell Residence and Carriage House	2321 S. Figueroa Street	LAHCM 2442	

continued on next page

Name of Resource	Address(es)	Designations	CHRIS
Michael J. Connell Residence and Carriage House	634 W. 23rd Street	LAHCM 2442	
Michael Shannon Residence	1970 Bonsallo Avenue	LAHCM 501	
Morgan House (Harbor Area YMCA)	437 W. 9th Street	LAHCM 186	
Ninth and Broadway Building	850 S. Broadway	LAHCM 2059	19-166895
Oliver G. Posey - Edward L. Doheny Residence	8 Chester Place	LAHCM 30; LAHCM 2442	
Original Pantry	809–817 W. 9th Street; 873–877 S. Figueroa Street	LAHCM 255	
Patriotic Hall	1033-1037 S. Hope Street	LAHCM 2483	
Petroleum Securities Building; Security Pacific National Bank	1001–1013 S. Flower St.; 700–716 W. Olympic Blvd.	LAHCM 596	19-173054
Pierce Brothers Mortuary	1900–1928 Bonsallo Ave; 714–20 Washington Blvd	LAHCM 574	
Randolph Huntington Miner House	649 W. Adams Boulevard	LAHCM 2442	
Residence	757–767 Garland Avenue	LAHCM 129	
Residence	2128 Estrella Avenue	LAHCM 2461	
Residence	1036–1038 S. Bonnie Brae Street	LAHCM 99	
Residence (exterior only)	1851 W. 11th Street	LAHCM 431	
Richard H. Alexander Residence	2119 Estrella Avenue	LAHCM 489	
Roosevelt Building	648–654 S. Flower Street; 715–735 W. 7th Street	LAHCM 355; LAHCM 2187	
Saint Vincent de Paul Church	601 W. Adams Boulevard	LAHCM 2442	
Standard Oil Company	601–605 Olympic Boulevard; 953 S. Hope Street	LAHCM 340	
Stimson House	2421 S. Figueroa Street	LAHCM 2442	
Terrace Park and Powers Place	Powers Place and 14th Street	LAHCM 210	
United Artists Theater Building	921–939 S. Broadway	LAHCM 523	
Welsh Presbyterian Church	1153 S. Valencia Street; 1501 W. 12th Street	LAHCM 173	
Willet Apartments	1426–1428 3/4 S. Bonnie Brae Street	LAHCM 2478	
William Bayly Residence	10 Chester Place	LAHCM 2442	
William J. Davis House; Medaille Hall	2 Chester Place	LAHCM 2442	19-165156
Wright House	2121–2123 Bonsallo Avenue	LAHCM 560	
Young Apartments	1615–1631 S. Grand Avenue; 303–311 W. 17th Street	LAHCM 317	
	NRHP and LAHCM		
Alvarado Terrace Historic District	Bonnie Brae and 14th Streets	LAHCM 2305; NR 84000783	19-172047
Engine Company No. 28	644–646 S. Figueroa Street	LAHCM 2190; NR 79000485	19-173802
Friday Morning Club; Variety Arts Center	938–940 S. Figueroa Street	LAHCM 196; LAHCM 2335; NR 84000865	19-166929
Garfield Building	403 W. 8th Street	LAHCM 2336; NR 73000405	19-167275

Name of Resource	Address(es)	Designations	CHRIS
South Bonnie Brae Tract Historic District	1026–1053 S. Bonnie Brae Street; 1830–1851 W. 11th Street	LAHCM 2312; NR 87002401	19-171990
St. James Park Historic District	Roughly bounded by 21st and 23rd Streets, St. Mary's College, W. Adams Blvd, and Union Avenue	LAHCM 2300; NR 91001387	19-174078
Twentieth Street Historic District	912–950 20th Street (even numbers)	LAHCM 2301; NR 91000915	19-174076
	NRHP only		
816 S. Grand Avenue	816 S. Grand Avenue	NR 04001075	19-187003
Southern California Gas Company Complex	800, 810, 820, 830 S. Flower Street	NR 04000623	19-187004
	LAHCM and PHI		
Patriotic Hall	1810–1824 S. Figueroa Street	LAHCM 2480; LAn-023	19-166083

Note These resources are not mapped by the South Central Coastal Information Center.
Key: LAHCM = Los Angeles Historic Cultural Monument, NRHP = National Register of Historic Places, PHI = Point of Historical Interest.

Table 5.2. Historical-Period Resources within a Half-Mile of the Proposed Project Site

Name of Resource	Address(es)	Date	CHRIS	NRHP Status[a]
1016-1038 Olive	1016–1038 Olive	unknown	19-188904	unknown
1300 W. Olympic Boulevard	1300 W. Olympic Boulevard	ca. 1964	19-188501	determined ineligible
ABM Industries Building	1150 South Olive Street	1965	19-189239	found ineligible
Angelica Lutheran Church; Iglesia Evangelica Centro Biblico Kanjobal	1345 S. Burlington Avenue	1925	19-188019	not evaluated
Blackstone's Dept. Store; Famous Dept. Store; U.S. Post Office, Metropolitan Station	901–911 S. Broadway	1916–18	19-173175	determined eligible
Braun Building	820–822 S. Broadway	1913	19-166892	might be eligible
Edwards Building	1200 S. Hope Street	1920	19-188478	ineligible
Figueroa Hotel; Hotel Figueroa	939 S. Figueroa Street	1925	19-173111	appears to be eligible
Hamburger's Department Store; May Company	801 S. Broadway	1906	19-166869	appears to be eligible
Historical-period refuse deposits	confidential	1900–1920s	19-003287	unknown
Mod-O-Day Building; Industrial Exchange Building	155 Washington Boulevard	1926	19-188854	found ineligible
Orpheum Theater Building	842 S. Broadway	1925	19-166893	appears to be eligible
Platt Music Company; Anjac Fashion Building	830 S. Broadway	1927	19-166907	appears to be eligible
Senior High School Division Administrative Offices	644 W. 17th Street	1926	19-175246	determined to be eligible

[a] Based on NRHP recorded codes.

Most of the buildings are commercial and date to the 1920s, although the 1960s are also represented. It is important to note that although none of these buildings is currently listed in the NRHP, Blackstone's Department Store on South Broadway and the Senior High School Division Administrative Offices on West 17th Street have been determined to be eligible for listing, and several others appear to be eligible, based on NRHP coding data available from the SCCIC (see Table 5.2).

Site 19-003287 is the only archaeological site within half a mile of the Proposed Project area. This is a historical-period site located a short distance north of the Proposed Project area. The site comprises five historical-period domestic refuse deposits that were discovered during construction monitoring. Diagnostic artifacts include glass bottles, jars, and ceramics, and most date from 1900 to the 1920s. The earliest artifact dates to 1847, and the latest dates to 1976. The records do not indicate whether the NRHP eligibility of this site has been determined.

Previous Investigations

The SCCIC records indicate that the Proposed Project area has been subject to five previous investigations (Figure 5.2). It should be noted, however, that the Los Angeles Sports and Entertainment District investigations are not on file with the SCCIC. However, the Los Angeles Sports and Entertainment District Environmental Impact Report states that a total of 24 properties were identified in the STAPLES Center EIR as having some potential historic significance. Of these 24 properties, 20 were demolished during construction of the STAPLES Center project and 1, the former 1043 South Bixel Street property, was relocated to a site in the Adams-Normandie 4321 Redevelopment Project Area (PCR Services 2001). Of the previous investigations on file at the SCCIC, four were cell-tower surveys with negative findings (Duke 1999a and 1999b; Duke 2000a; Lapin 2000), and one was a linear survey with negative findings within the Proposed Project area (Robinson 2007).

There have been more than 40 previous investigations within a half-mile radius of the Proposed Project area (Table 5.3). Only one of these is a subsurface, archaeological study (Underwood 2005). This investigation reported on construction monitoring at 19-003287. Of the remaining 40 investigations, nearly half are cell-tower surveys, and the rest are linear surveys and historic-building surveys and assessments. Virtually all of the investigations identify and discuss historical-period structures, although, with the exception of 19-003287, no archaeological resources were reported in the vicinity of the Proposed Project area.

Pedestrian Survey

Methods

Prior to the field pedestrian survey, maps of the Proposed Project area were produced showing the locations of previously recorded historical and cultural resources, access roads, and other major modern features. A pedestrian survey of the Proposed Project area was conducted by SRI archaeologist Holly Warner, M.A., on July 15, 2011. During this survey, special attention was directed to less-developed areas. These areas were mapped using a Trimble global positioning system (GPS) unit. Universal Transverse Mercator coordinates were recorded using NAD 27. Digital photographs were taken to document the general condition and environmental setting of the Proposed Project area.

The definitions of cultural resources used for this study are those included in the *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* (Office of Historic Preservation [OHP] 1996) and the *California Archaeological Inventory Handbook for Completing an Archaeological Site Record* (OHP 1989). Recognizing that there is commonly a 5-year lag between resource identification and project approval, the OHP encourages recording cultural resources more than 45 years old. The range of cultural resource categories included in

Figure 5.2. Previous investigations in the Proposed Project site and within a half-mile radius.

Table 5.3. Previous Investigations within the Proposed Project Site and a Half-Mile Radius

SCCIC Report	Author	Year of Assessment	Type of Assessment	Results
LA-00483	Greenwood	1978	archaeological survey	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-01741	Dillon	1989	archaeological survey	negative
LA-02768	Dillon and Salls	1989	survey	negative
LA-03103	Greenwood	1993	survey, construction monitoring, excavation	negative within project area vicinity
LA-03425	Kane and Williamson	1994	building assessment	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-04097	Myra L. Frank and Associates	1995	survey	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-04382	Maki	1999	survey	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-04559	Duke	1999a	cell tower survey	negative
LA-04576	Duke	1999b	cell tower survey	negative
LA-04577	Duke	1999c	cell tower survey	negative
LA-04836	No Author	2000	archaeological survey	negative within project area vicinity
LA-05077	Duke	2000b	cell tower survey	negative
La-05080	Lapin	2000	cell tower survey	negative
LA-05099	Duke	2000c	cell tower survey	negative
LA-05194	Storey	2001	survey	negative
LA-05327	Duke	2000a	cell tower survey	negative
LA-06410	Christy, Juliet L.	2001	archaeological survey	negative
LA-06505	Smith	2000	archaeological survey	negative
LA-07385	Underwood	2005	construction monitoring	historical-period refuse deposits (Site 19-003287)
LA-07760	Bonner	2004	cell tower survey	negative
LA-08013	McKenna	2006	survey	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-08262	Wood	2007a	archaeological survey	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-08263	Wood	2007b	archaeological survey	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-08417	Jones	2006	cell tower survey	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-08753	Bonner	2006a	cell tower survey	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-08755	Bonner and Crawford	2007	cell tower survey	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-08758	Bonner	2007a	cell tower survey	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-08760	Bonner	2006b	cell tower survey	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-09154	Leaver	2007	building assessment	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites

SCCIC Report	Author	Year of Assessment	Type of Assessment	Results
LA-09201	Bonner	2007b	cell tower survey	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-09331	PCR Services	1999	building assessment	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-09497	Ostashay and Moruzzi	2004a	building assessment	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-09539	Bonner	2008	cell tower survey	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-09544	Bonner, Williams, and Crawford	2008	cell tower survey	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-09800	Ostashay and Moruzzi	2004b	building assessment	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-09808	Ostashay	2004	survey	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-10127	Chattel	1996	building assessment	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-10262	Bonner, Said, and Crawford	2010	cell tower survey	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-10291	Bonner, Williams, and Crawford	2009a	cell tower survey	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-10345	Bonner, Williams, and Crawford	2009b	cell tower survey	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-10507	Anonymous	1983	survey	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-10542	Grimes	1998	survey	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-10672	Bonner and Crawford	2010	cell tower survey	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-10772	Hatheway	1979	survey	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-10816	Robinson	2006	archaeological survey	historical-period buildings; no archaeological sites
LA-10860	Robinson	2007	survey	archaeological sites, but none within project vicinity

the OHP system includes buildings, structures, objects, sites, districts, and isolates. Minimally, sites are defined as three or more artifacts in association or individual features such as buildings, structures, or a prehistoric feature, whereas less than three associated artifacts are considered to be isolates.

Results

No prehistoric or historical-period cultural resources were identified during the survey, and ground visibility was excellent, although much of the Proposed Project area is currently developed and most of the area not covered by buildings is paved. SRI's pedestrian survey verified that most of the Proposed Project area is covered by modern development. Standing structures include the Los Angeles Convention Center West, South, and Concourse Halls and their associated parking structures; the Staples Center; and the Cherry Street Parking Garage. All of these structures have either deep foundations or subterranean levels;

therefore, there is low archaeological potential in these areas. Other modern features include Pico Boulevard, L A LIVE Way, Figueroa Street, and Venice Boulevard, as well as their associated sidewalks and infrastructure; the archaeological potential of these areas is also low.

SRI identified four less-developed areas within the Proposed Project area (Figure 5.3). These areas include the Bond Street Parking Lots straddling L A LIVE Way (Figure 5.4), the landscaped open space area at the extreme northwest corner of the Proposed Project area (Figure 5.5), the parking lots northwest and northeast of Convention Center West Hall (Figures 5.6 and 5.7), and along the western edge of the project area. Although some of these areas are covered by asphalt parking lots, there do not appear to be deep foundations or subterranean garages in these areas; therefore, they may retain some archaeological potential. The areas with higher archaeological potential constitute approximately 5 percent of the Proposed Project area.

Archival Research

Methods

The primary focus of the archival research phase of this Proposed Project was the establishment of a historic context and a review of the historical development of the Proposed Project area. In general, a historic context provides a platform from which a specific geographical region and its associated resources can be better understood and their significance can be evaluated. Historic context and site-specific information related to the Proposed Project area was obtained through research conducted at various libraries and repositories. Research was conducted between July 8 and 14, 2011. Facilities utilized for both primary and secondary research included:

California State Library, Sacramento
- Regional Los Angeles history
- Los Angeles City directories

California State Archives, Sacramento
- Historic maps
- Historic aerial photographs

Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles
- Sanborn fire insurance maps
- General local and regional histories
- Historic photographs
- Historic newspaper references

Results

The Proposed Project area is located within the city lands of Los Angeles, granted by the United States to the city ca. 1858 (patented 1866). Due in part to its proximity to the Los Angeles River and the road to Santa Barbara, the area grew rapidly (Kilday 1997:1–2; Perez 1982:45). The 1875 General Land Office (GLO) plat map depicts several unnamed roads extending into the unsectioned land-grant boundary.

Figure 5.3. Aerial photograph of portions of the Proposed Project site with Possible Archaeological Sensitivity.

Figure 5.4. Photograph of the Bond Street Parking lot, view to the south.

Figure 5.5. Photograph of the park at the northwest corner of the Proposed Project site, view to the north.

Figure 5.6. View of the parking lot at the northwest corner of Convention Center West Hall.

Figure 5.7. View of the parking lot at the northeast corner of Convention Center West Hall.

Although the vicinity of the current Proposed Project area is not depicted in detail on the GLO map, irrigation ditches surrounding the area indicate a possible agricultural use during this time. The land boom near the turn of the twentieth century, coupled with increasing industrialization, would result in rapid growth in the young city (1875 GLO map).

The industrialization of Los Angeles near the end of the nineteenth century initiated an influx of working class individuals into the region. The Proposed Project area was soon subdivided as the city continued to expand, as shown in the 1909 Worthington map of the central portion of the city of Los Angeles (Figure 5.8). The 1888 Sanborn map (Figure 5.9) depicts the area with a few scattered buildings north of West Pico Boulevard, most of which are located on the northeast side of the Proposed Project area along West Eleventh Street. More structures are depicted south of West Pico Boulevard, which was more densely populated. Based on the size of the structures both north and south of West Pico Boulevard, many of these buildings appear to be residences. The 1888 Sanborn map data are only available for a portion of the Proposed Project area. Areas of possible archaeological sensitivity identified during the pedestrian survey conducted by SRI (see Figure 5.3) include the southwest corner of Sentous (now L A LIVE Way) and West Eleventh Street, and the southeast corner of West Pico and Bond. Each of these areas is depicted in 1888 as occupied by single-family dwellings with outbuildings on the rear of the property. It should be noted that the area west of Sentous (now L A LIVE Way) is not shown on the 1888 Sanborn map, indicating that the area was likely undeveloped at that time.

Between 1894 and 1900, development within the Proposed Project area north of West Pico Boulevard appears to have increased slowly; most of the buildings, primarily detached dwellings, are located east of Georgia Bell Street (Georgia is no longer extant in the Proposed Project area). Detached dwellings were also the primary building type south of West Pico Boulevard during this time.

The 1906 (with 1950 paste-over) Sanborn map (Figure 5.10) shows a growing commercial and industrial presence within the Proposed Project area. The Los Angeles Interurban Railway Electric Car House (southeast corner of Girard [no longer extant] and Georgia [no longer extant in the Proposed Project area]) and the Los Angeles Interurban Power House (northwest corner of Girard [no longer extant] and Sentous [now L A LIVE Way]) occupied large lots and prominent spaces within the Proposed Project area. The 1909 Worthington map of Los Angeles depicts the "Figueroa Nursery," and also shows that a number of single-family dwellings remained in the area (see Figure 5.8). Around this time, however, an increase in flats and apartments occurs, particularly on the northeast corner of West 11th and Figueroa, and near the southwest corner of Georgia (formerly Georgia Bell, but no longer extant in the Proposed Project area) and West Pico. A photo from near the intersection of Georgia (no longer extant in the Proposed Project area) and West Pico, dating to 1924, shows what appear to be large single-family residences or larger dwellings facing the street, which is dominated overhead by utility lines (Figure 5.11) South of West Pico, social clubs make an appearance. The Turne Verein Germania (Gymnasium) is depicted as fronting Figueroa Street near the center of the block, and the Concordia Club is shown at the southeast corner of Figueroa and West Sixteenth (now Venice Boulevard).

By the 1910s, development within the Proposed Project area is shown as having been heavily influenced by growing automobile ownership. Although a small residential presence is still visible (e.g. apartments, residential hotels), a large number of car-related services dominated the area. Sanborn maps depict numerous auto sales and service shops along Figueroa and Trenton Streets (Trenton is no longer extant), which appeared to be the primary thoroughfares within the Proposed Project area catering to these services. Los Angeles City Directories (1915, 1929, and 1936) list several automobile distributors within the area, including, but not limited to, the Howard Automobile Company of Los Angeles (1367 Figueroa), Pelton Motor Company (1330 and 1345 Figueroa), Thompson Nash Motor Company (1240 Figueroa), and Firestone Automobile Supply and Service Store (1165 Figueroa). Also appearing around this time are areas set aside for automobile parking; lots are shown on the northwest and northeast corners of Twelfth and Trenton Street, as well as on the 1100 block of Trenton Street (Trenton is no longer extant).

Another facilitation of the city's growing automobile usage was the expanding freeway system. Immediately adjacent to the Proposed Project area, the Harbor Freeway was constructed in the early 1950s.

Figure 5.8. 1909 Worthington Map of Los Angeles.

Figure 5.9. 1888 Sanborn map overlaid on the Proposed Project site. (Note: Sanborn data available only for a portion of the Proposed Project site.)

Figure 5.10. 1906–1950 Sanborn map overlaid on the Proposed Project site.

Figure 5.11. 1924 photograph of the street and surrounding neighborhood near the intersection of West Pico Boulevard and Georgia Street (photograph courtesy of the Los Angeles Public Library).

The 1906 (with 1955 paste-over) Sanborn map (Figure 5.12) shows the freeway running parallel to Sentous (now L A LIVE Way) and Figueroa Streets, bisecting West Pico, Venice, and West Eleventh Streets.

Other prominent features within the Proposed Project area included the Los Angeles Evening Herald and Express building and the Juvenile Welfare Center and Receiving Hospital. The Evening Herald and Express, headquartered near the corner of Georgia (Georgia is no longer extant in the Proposed Project area) and West Pico, began publication in 1931 and was a part of the William Randolph Hearst Syndicate. The Juvenile Welfare Center and Receiving Hospital fronted Georgia Street (Georgia is no longer extant in the Proposed Project area). This building was the city's fourth receiving hospital, the first having been established at a different location as early as 1868. The Georgia Street facility, which at one time shared space with the Georgia Street Police Station, functioned from 1927 until 1957 (Rasmussen 2005:1) (Figure 5.13).

Today, the neighborhood that encompasses the Proposed Project area, now known as South Park (the southern portion of downtown), has undergone a significant amount of recent redevelopment, including the Los Angeles Convention Center (1971), the STAPLES Center (1999), L A LIVE (2007) and numerous other facilities, including restaurants and high-rise condominiums. These changes have resulted in a transformation from its residential and industrial origins to a more modern, upscale retail-and-entertainment-oriented landscape.

Figure 5.12. 1906–1955 Sanborn map overlaid on the Proposed Project site. (Note: Sanborn data available only for a portion of the Proposed Project site.)

Figure 5.13. 1936 photograph of the Georgia Police Station and Hospital building.

CHAPTER 6

Evaluation of Potential Impacts

John G. Douglass and Richard Ciolek-Torello

Introduction

This section is divided into the following subsections: significance thresholds for the determination of impacts, impact analysis, potential historical resources in the Proposed Project area, mitigation measures to reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level, cumulative impacts, and residual impacts after mitigation implementation.

Determination of Significance and Significance Thresholds

As described in Chapter 3, various laws apply to the evaluation and treatment of cultural resources. CEQA requires the City of Los Angeles to evaluate resources by determining whether they meet several sets of specified criteria. These evaluations then influence the analysis of potential impacts to the resources and the actions that may be required to mitigate any such impacts.

The Proposed Project requires consideration of the effects of the Proposed Project on cultural resources under CEQA. CEQA directs the lead agency to determine whether the proposed development Project shall have a significant effect on the environment. According to CEQA Guidelines (14 CCR §15064.5[b]), only those resources determined to be "historical resources," that is, generally eligible for listing in the CRHR, are considered subject to potential significant adverse impacts. The CEQA statute recognizes that historical resources are part of the environment and that a project "that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Public Resources Code §21084.1). A "substantial adverse change" is defined as "physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired" (14 CCR §15604.5[b][1]). The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project affects "those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance" (14 CCR §15604.5[b][2][a]).

In addition, the *L.A. CEQA Threshold Guide* (City of Los Angeles 2006:page D.2-3–D.2-4) states that a project would normally have a significant impact on archaeological resources if it could disturb, damage, or degrade an archaeological resource or its setting that is found to be important under the criteria of CEQA because it:

- is associated with an event or person of recognized importance in California or American prehistory or of recognized scientific importance in prehistory;
- can provide information which is both of demonstrable public interest and useful in addressing scientifically consequential and reasonable archaeological research questions;

- has a special or particular quality, such as the oldest, best, largest, or last surviving example of its kind;
- is at least 100 years old and possesses substantial stratigraphic integrity; or
- involves important research questions that historical research has shown can be answered only with archaeological methods.

These factors established by the City of Los Angeles reflect the intent of the CRHR and address the criteria established for defining unique archaeological resources as set forth in CEQA, with one exception. As such, the following is used to assess the potential significance of a unique archaeological resource:

- Involves important research questions that historical research has shown can be answered only with archaeological methods.

Based on the above, the Proposed Project would have a significant impact on archaeological resources if:

- Project activities would disturb, damage, or degrade unique archaeological resources or an archaeological historic resource, or setting of the resource.

Here it should be noted, as outlined in Chapter 3, that although CEQA standards for important archaeological resources are those that are at least 100 years old, the CRHR provides that any site found eligible for listing in the NRHP shall automatically be included in the CRHR and subject to corresponding protections. The NRHP requires that a site or structure only be at least 50 years old.

With the above as the standard for evaluating the significance threshold for impacts on archaeological resources within the Proposed Project area, we evaluate Proposed Project impacts and recommend mitigation measures below.

Potential Historical Resources in the Proposed Project Area

As discussed in Chapter 5 of this technical report, there are no recorded archaeological sites within the Proposed Project area or its vicinity, although virtually no archaeological excavations have apparently been undertaken previously. Numerous historic buildings, however, once stood in the Proposed Project area and many still stand in the surrounding half-mile radius. The majority of the buildings in the Proposed Project site were demolished prior to the construction of the Convention Center in 1971. Thus, no standing historical resources remain in the Proposed Project site today. Furthermore, most of the Proposed Project site has a very low potential for preservation of buried archaeological resources, as large buildings with deep foundations and subterranean structures cover most of the area today. Construction of these below-grade architectural structures would have destroyed any archaeological resources that may have been present after demolition of the historical-period buildings.

Archaeological and historic archival research detailed in Chapter 5, however, indicates that portions of the Proposed Project site along its western and northern margins have the potential to contain undiscovered and unrecorded historical-period archaeological remains. As shown in Figures 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3, in which we have overlaid the Proposed Project site with Sanborn maps dating to between 1888 and 1955, historical-period buildings were once located within these less disturbed areas. The 1888 Sanborn map is only available for part of the Proposed Project area (see Figure 6.1), but it does indicate that there were some residences present in both the southwest and northern portions of the archaeologically sensitive zones.

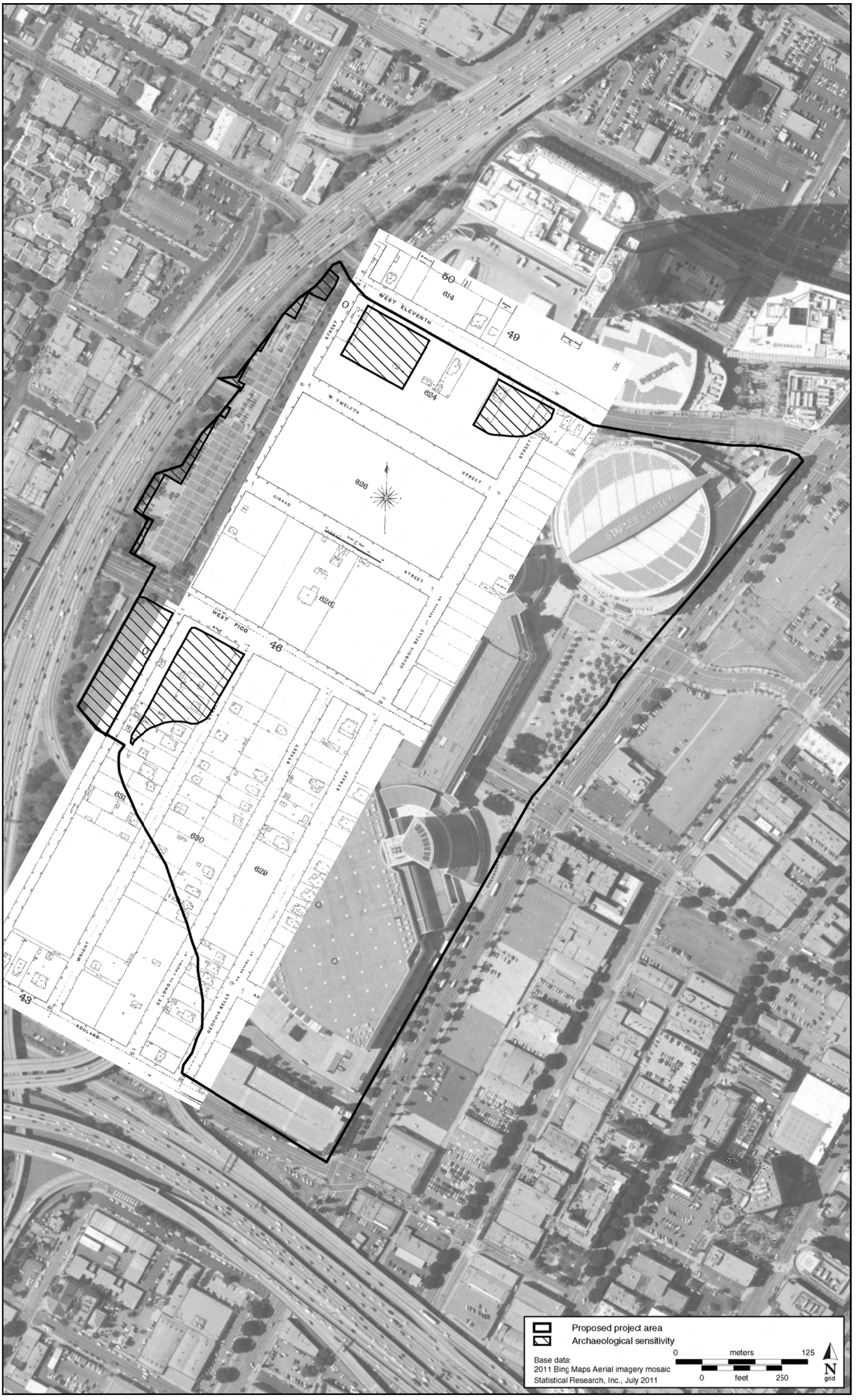

Figure 6.1. Overlay of 1988 Sanborn map on the Proposed Project site, illustrating areas with potential Archaeological Sensitivity. (Note: Sanborn data available only for a portion of the Proposed Project site.)

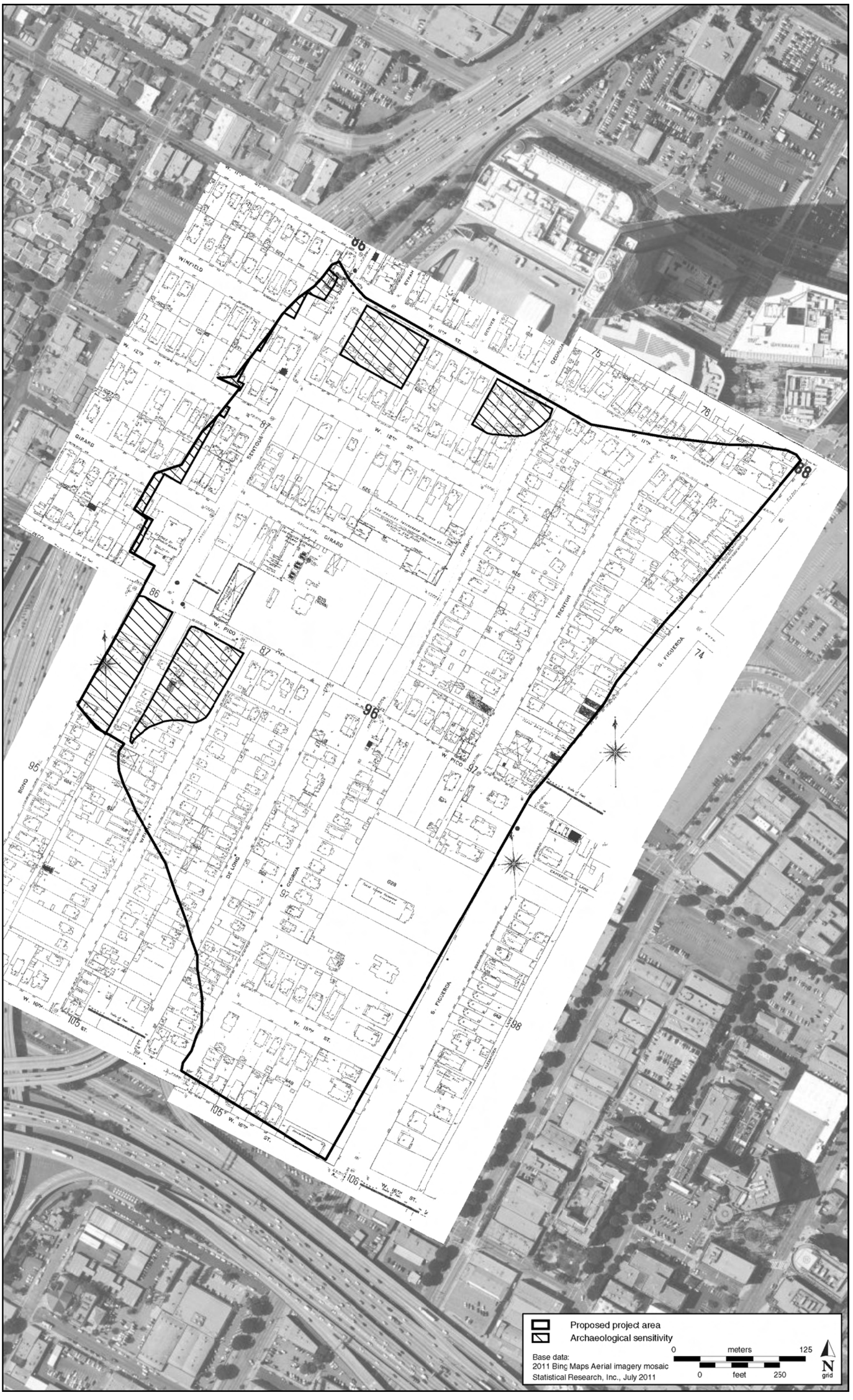

Figure 6.2. Overlay of the 1906–1950 Sanborn map on the Proposed Project site, illustrating areas with potential Archaeological Sensitivity.

Figure 6.3. Overlay of the 1906–1955 Sanborn map on the Proposed Project site, illustrating areas with potential Archaeological Sensitivity. (Note: Sanborn data available only for a portion of the Proposed Project site.)

The subsequent Sanborn maps, for 1906–1950 (see Figure 6.2) and 1906–1955 (see Figure 6.3), for the Proposed Project area show what appear to be a mixture of empty parcels, parcels with residences, and some larger buildings that may have been multi-family residences or commercial buildings. Like the 1888 Sanborn map (see Figure 6.1), the 1906–1955 (see Figure 6.3) map is only available for part of the Proposed Project area. The 1906–1950 (see Figure 6.2) period is the only one of the three for which the Sanborn map provides full coverage of the Proposed Project area.

These archaeologically sensitive areas are locations that, although paved, may not have been previously subjected to substantial grading or other excavation that would have damaged, destroyed, or removed archaeological remains of historical-period occupations. There are no apparent deep foundations or footings in these paved areas, for example, based on pedestrian survey. Excavations undertaken in other areas of downtown Los Angeles indicate that the remains of historical-period architectural foundations, privies, and trash deposits may be present in such areas. These features, if present, could provide important information on the daily lives and activities of the area's historical-period residents. There is, of course, also the possibility of prehistoric Native American cultural resources in the Proposed Project site, although this possibility is relatively remote, as the Proposed Project site is located at some distance from the presumed location of Ya'angna, the only known prehistoric site in the vicinity. Both the archaeological records search at the SCCIC and correspondence with the NAHC indicate that there are no recorded prehistoric archaeological sites within half a mile of the Proposed Project area. As indicated in Chapter 7, however, the NAHC has stated that there are Native American cultural resources near the Proposed Project area.

Based on the study, the Proposed Project is not anticipated to disturb, damage, or degrade archaeological resources or their settings in and around the Proposed Project area. Nonetheless, if archaeological resources are found, implementation of the mitigation measures presented below would ensure that these measures reduce the impacts to a less-than-significant level.

Recommendations to Mitigate Potential Impacts to Historical Resources

Because archaeological resources are by nature often buried below ground, it is unknown whether archaeological resources will be encountered in the Proposed Project area or, if present, can be avoided, without undertaking earthmoving activities. Archival research suggests the possibility that historical-period archaeological resources remain in the areas shown in Figures 5.3, 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3. Under CEQA, the preferred mitigation measure for any archaeological resources encountered that are recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR is avoidance. If avoidance is not feasible, the recommended mitigation measures presented below, designed to reduce potential direct and indirect impacts to a less than significant level, may be implemented. Based on the plans for the Proposed Project, it is likely that avoidance is not possible.

1. Prior to starting ground-disturbing activities such as construction work in the Proposed Project area, the Project shall retain a Project archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards and is listed in the Register of Professional Archaeologists. The archaeologist shall monitor ground-disturbing activities in the areas shown in Figure 6.1 that have a potential to yield archaeological resources.

2. If archaeological historical discoveries are identified during monitoring of ground-disturbing activity, the archaeologist shall order the temporary diversion of work outside a 200-foot radius around the discovery until the archaeologist has evaluated whether they are eligible for the listing in the CRHR or NRHP.

3. If archaeological resources are found to be eligible and thus are significant historical resources under CEQA, a data recovery plan to mitigate potential adverse effects of construction to a less than significant level shall be developed and implemented. This data recovery plan shall include methods for hand-excavation, analysis, and report writing and shall also provide procedures for the curation of any collected material and associated Project material at a facility meeting federal standards. The historical resource shall be recorded in accordance with requirements of the OHP (i.e., using Department of Parks and Recreation 523 forms).
4. If potential human remains are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, all work shall halt, and the Los Angeles County Coroner's Office shall be notified, as prescribed in PRC §5097.98 and HSC §7050.5. If the Coroner determines that the remains are of Native American origin, the Coroner shall proceed as directed in §15064.5(e) of the CEQA Guidelines. The Project shall follow all guidelines outlined in PRC §5097.98 and §5097.94(k).
5. After the archaeologist determines that potential impacts to archaeological resources have been mitigated, where necessary, work may resume in the area where the archaeological resources were encountered.
6. If archaeological resources are found, draft reports on archaeological findings shall be prepared by the Project archaeologist for submission to the City of Los Angeles for review. Final versions of these reports shall be submitted to the City of Los Angeles and the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton.

Cumulative Impacts

Development of the Proposed Project, in combination with the related projects identified in the Proposed Project EIR could contribute to the cumulative loss of archaeological resources within the region, city, and state as a whole. There are a total of 133 related projects in the area used in this EIR, too numerous to list here. Of that list, the current LA Plaza Cultura y Arte project, located near Union Station, is one that has important archaeological implications for cumulative impacts.

Under CEQA, the related projects can mitigate adverse effects on the archaeological resources (including potential disturbance, damage, or degradation) through a variety of mitigation measures, including monitoring, data recovery, report writing, and curation of Project material. One important point to be made here is that there are, at this time, no known archaeological resources in the Proposed Project area. Our report suggests that there is potential for historical-period archaeological remains (the architectural remains of buildings, trash deposits, and the like), with less probability of prehistoric remains, in some portions of the Proposed Project area. The mitigation measures recommended in this report would reduce the impacts of the Proposed Project on archaeological resources, if found, to a less-than-significant level. At the same time, however, the cumulative total of all related projects together with the Proposed Project creates the potential for cumulative impacts to archaeological resources. However, the Proposed Project vicinity is located within an urbanized area that has been substantially disrupted over time. In the event that such resources are uncovered, each related project would be required to comply with regulatory requirements. In addition, as part of the environmental review processes for the related projects, it is expected that mitigation measures would be established as necessary to address the potential for the uncovering of archaeological resources. The incidental loss of portions of potential archaeological resources in the Proposed Project area, however, does not constitute a significant cumulative impact. Impacts associated with the Proposed Project and the related projects would not be cumulatively considerable.

Residual Impacts after Mitigation

With implementation of the mitigation measures recommended above, potential direct adverse impacts to archaeological resources will be mitigated and reduced to a less-than-significant level.

CHAPTER 7

Native American Consultation

John G. Douglass

On July 21, 2011, SRI consulted with the California NAHC, requesting a search of its Sacred Lands Files for information regarding locations of archaeological sites within or adjacent to the Project area of importance to Native Americans. This consultation was initiated with a letter to David Singleton of the NAHC (Figure 7.1). On July 22, 2011, Mr. Singleton acknowledged the request for the proposed Project. On July 26, 2011, SRI received a response from the NAHC (Figure 7.2) stating that a Sacred Lands File search had been conducted and that no Native American cultural resources were identified in the area of potential effects (APE) of the proposed Project, based on the U.S. Geological Survey coordinates that SRI provided. He did note, however, that there are Native American cultural resources in "close proximity" to the proposed Project APE. Mr. Singleton went on to recommend that the nine Gabrielino/Tongva individuals listed at the end of his letter be contacted to obtain their views regarding whether the proposed Project might impact Native American cultural resources.

In addition to a Sacred Lands File search, the City of Los Angeles is required to consult with affected Native Americans under Senate Bill 18, as the Proposed Project requires a Community Plan Amendment and the adoption of a new Specific Plan. This consultation will be government-to-government and the City of Los Angeles will consult with those Native American groups recommended by the NAHC.

STATISTICAL RESEARCH, Inc.
ARCHAEOLOGY • ANTHROPOLOGY • HISTORY • HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE

July 21, 2011

Mr. David Singleton, Program Analyst
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814

Subject: Sacred Lands File search request for the Convention and Event Center Project, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Singleton,

Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI), is conducting a cultural resources study for the Convention and Event Center Project, located northwest of the intersections of the 110 and 10 freeways in downtown Los Angeles, where the current Los Angeles Convention Center sits. This project involves the future development of portions of the Convention Center area. Project information is as follows:

Project:	Los Angeles Convention and Event Center Project
County:	Los Angeles
USGS Quadrangle:	Hollywood, California, 7.5 minute
T/R/Sections:	T1S, R13W, Section 9, SW Quarter Section, NW Quarter of Quarter Section
Company:	Statistical Research, Inc.
Contact person:	John G. Douglass
Street Address:	6099 East Speedway Blvd.
City:	Tucson, AZ 85712
Telephone:	520-319-7796
Fax:	520-298-7044
Email:	jdouglass@sricrm.com

Project Description: The City of Los Angeles and L.A. Event Center, LLC, are proposing the Convention and Event Center Project. The Project includes the adoption of a proposed Specific Plan by the City of Los Angeles that would guide the development of the approximately 68-acre property currently occupied by the Los Angeles Convention Center, the STAPLES Center, LA LIVE, and related parking facilities. SRI will be conducting a pedestrian survey of the project area and writing an archaeological technical report for the required Environmental Impact Report for the project.

We request a Sacred Lands File search for the above mentioned project. Please do not hesitate to contact me at 520-319-7796 or by e-mail at jdouglass@sricrm.com if you have questions or need further information. Thank you very much for your assistance.

Sincerely,

John G. Douglass, Ph.D., RPA
Research Director and Principal Investigator

ARIZONA
Tucson
6099 E. Speedway Blvd.
P.O. Box 31865
Tucson, AZ
85751-1865
(520) 721-4309
(520) 298-7044 (fax)

Phoenix
P.O. Box 27748
Tempe, AZ
85285-7748
(480) 774-1920
(voice & fax)
(480) 600-8692 (cell)

CALIFORNIA
Redlands
21 W. Stuart Ave.
P.O. Box 390
Redlands, CA
92373-0123
(909) 335-1896
(909) 335-0808 (fax)

San Diego
555 W. Beech St.
Suite 215
P.O. Box 82404
San Diego, CA
92138
(619) 299-9766
(619) 299-9774 (fax)

Woodland
211 Court St.
Woodland, CA
95695
(530) 661-1400
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Suite 112
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(505) 323-8314 (fax)
(505) 331-2491 (cell)

TEXAS
El Paso
8201 Lockheed Dr.
Suite 125
El Paso, TX
79925
(915) 781-2200
(877) 781-2205
(915) 781-2201 (fax)

WASHINGTON
Lacey
1110 Golf Club Rd. SE
Suite 102
Lacey, WA
98503
(360) 918-8621
(360) 915-6531 (fax)
(360) 480-5601 (cell)

www.sricrm.com

Figure 7.1. Letter sent to the NAHC by SRI on July 21, 2011.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 653-6251
Fax (916) 657-5390
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
da_nahc@pacbell.net

July 26, 2011

Dr. John G. Douglass, Ph.D., RPA, Research Director
Statistical Research, Inc.
6099 East Speedway Boulevard
Tucson, AZ 85712

Sent by FAX to: 520-298-7044
No. of Pages: 4

Re: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the **"Proposed Los Angeles Convention and Event Center Project;"** located northwest of the intersections of the I-110 and I-10 freeways near the current Convention Center; in the City of Los Angeles; Los Angeles County, California

Dear Dr. Douglass:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a Sacred Lands File search of the 'area of potential effect,' (APE) based on the USGS coordinates provided and found **Native American cultural resources were not identified** in the USGS coordinates you specified. Also, please note; the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory is not exhaustive. Native American cultural resources may be inadvertently discovered during ground breaking activity and there are Native American cultural resources in close proximity to the APE.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA – CA Public Resources Code §§ 21000-21177, amendments effective 3/18/2010) requires that any project that causes a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource, that includes archaeological resources, is a 'significant effect' requiring the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) per the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as 'a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of physical conditions within an area affected by the proposed project, including ...objects of historic or aesthetic significance." In order to comply with this provision, the lead agency is required to assess whether the project will have an adverse impact on these resources within the 'area of potential effect (APE), and if so, to mitigate that effect. CA Government Code §65040.12(e) defines "environmental justice" provisions and is applicable to the environmental review processes.

Early consultation, even during Initial Study or First Phase surveys with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Local Native Americans may have knowledge of the religious and cultural significance of the historic properties of the proposed project for the area (e.g. APE). Consultation with Native American communities is also a matter of environmental justice as defined by California Government Code §65040.12(e). We urge consultation with those tribes and interested Native Americans on the list of Native American Contacts we attach to this letter in order to see if your proposed project might impact Native American cultural resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance as defined in §15370 of the CEQA Guidelines when significant cultural resources as defined by the CEQA Guidelines §15064.5 (b)(c)(f) may be

Figure 7.2. NAHC's reply to letter sent by SRI (page 001).

affected by a proposed project. If so, Section 15382 of the CEQA Guidelines defines a significant impact on the environment as "substantial," and Section 2183.2 which requires documentation, data recovery of cultural resources.

Partnering with local tribes and interested Native American consulting parties, on the NAHC list, should be conducted in compliance with the requirements of federal NEPA (42 U.S.C 4321-43351) and Section 106 4(f), Section 110 (f)(k) of federal NHPA (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq*), 36 CFR Part 800.3 (f) (2) & .5, the President's Council on Environmental Quality (CSQ, 42 U.S.C 4371 *et seq.* and NAGPRA (25 U.S.C. 3001-3013) as appropriate. The 1992 *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* were revised so that they could be applied to all historic resource types included in the National Register of Historic Places and including cultural landscapes. Also, federal Executive Orders Nos. 11593 (preservation of cultural environment), 13175 (coordination & consultation) and 13007 (Sacred Sites) are helpful, supportive guides for Section 106 consultation.

Also, California Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, California Government Code §27491 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery', another important reason to have Native American Monitors on board with the project.

To be effective, consultation on specific projects must be the result of an ongoing relationship between Native American tribes and lead agencies, project proponents and their contractors, in the opinion of the NAHC. An excellent way to reinforce the relationship between a project and local tribes is to employ Native American Monitors in all phases of proposed projects including the planning phases.

Confidentiality of "historic properties of religious and cultural significance" may also be protected under Section 304 of he NHPA or at the Secretary of the Interior discretion if not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Secretary may also be advised by the federal Indian Religious Freedom Act (cf. 42 U.S.C., 1996) in issuing a decision on whether or not to disclose items of religious and/or cultural significance identified in or near the APE and possibility threatened by proposed project activity.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton

Attachment - Native American Contact List

2

Figure 7.2. NAHC's reply to letter sent by SRI (page 002).

California Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
July 26, 2011

LA City/County Native American Indian Comm
Ron Andrade, Director
3175 West 6th St, Rm. 403
Los Angeles , CA 90020
randrade@css.lacounty.gov
(213) 351-5324
(213) 386-3995 FAX

Gabrielino Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Chairperson
P.O. Box 86908 Gabrielino Tongva
Los Angeles , CA 90086
samdunlap@earthlink.net

(909) 262-9351 - cell

Ti'At Society/Inter-Tribal Council of Pimu
Cindi M. Alvitre, Chairwoman-Manisar
3098 Mace Avenue, Aapt. D Gabrielino
Costa Mesa, , CA 92626
calvitre@yahoo.com
(714) 504-2468 Cell

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino Tongva
Bellflower , CA 90707
gtongva@verizon.net
562-761-6417 - voice
562-761-6417- fax

Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation
John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Admin.
Private Address Gabrielino Tongva
,
tattnlaw@gmail.com
310-570-6567

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Bernie Acuna
1875 Century Pk East #1500 Gabrielino
Los Angeles , CA 90067
(760) 721-0371-work
(310) 428-7720 - cell
(310) 587-0170 - FAX
bacuna1@gabrieinotribe.org

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
PO Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva
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GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 286-1632
(626) 286-1758 - Home
(626) 286-1262 -FAX

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Chairwoman
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Los Angeles , CA 90067 Gabrielino
lcandelaria1@gabrielinoTribe.org
626-676-1184- cell
(310) 587-0170 - FAX
760-904-6533-home

This list is current only as of the date of this document.
Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Los Angeles Convention and Event Center Project; located northwest of the intersection of I-110 and I-10 freeways in the City of Los Angeles; Los Angeles County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Figure 7.2. NAHC's reply to letter sent by SRI (page 003).

California Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
July 26, 2011

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians
Andrew Salas, Chaairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrielino Tongva
Covina , CA 91723
(626) 926-4131
gabrilenoindians@yahoo.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document.
Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Los Angeles Convention and Event Center Project; located northwest of the intersection of I-110 and I-10 freeways in the City of Los Angeles; Los Angeles County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

Figure 7.2. NAHC's reply to letter sent by SRI (page 004).

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Anonymous

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Bonner, Wayne H.

2000 Human Burials. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology: Papers Presented at the 33rd Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology* 13:154–161. Fresno, California.

2004 Site Visit and Indirect APE Historic Architectural Assessment Results for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate LA60XC151A (Angelica Lutheran Church), 1345 South Burlington Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

2006a Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Candidate LA03101D (1240 Main Street), 1240 South Main Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

2006b Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11002H (Cameron), 1349 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

2007a Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-mobile Candidate SV11006G (Circular Holding), 1801 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

2007b Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate LA60XC151D (The Frances Building), 1809 West 11th Street, Los Angeles County, California.

2008 Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11003K (Telacu Plaza), 1033 South Hope Street, Los Angeles County, California.

Bonner, Wayne H., and Kathleen A. Crawford
2007 Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate CA 7721I (scarf), 2222 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

2010 Cultural Resources Records Search, Site Visit Results, and Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Clearwire Candidate LA-LOS2023A (Mod-O-Day Building-41008), 155 West Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

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