

APPENDIX 4.11(A)

Phase I Archaeological Survey

**PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY/CLASS III INVENTORY FOR THE HALL OF
JUSTICE STUDY AREA, LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

An intensive Phase I archaeological survey/Class III inventory was conducted for the Hall of Justice study area, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. This investigation involved an archival records search, a review of existing published and unpublished references on local prehistory and ethnography, and an on-foot, intensive survey of the subject property. Archival records indicated that no previously recorded archaeological sites had been recorded within the study area. On-foot survey of the study area failed to result in the discovery of any previously unrecorded cultural resources. However, the study area is urbanized and groundsurface visibility is extremely poor. Furthermore, auger boring logs indicate the presence of construction fill within the project area, which may include historical archaeological remains. It is recommended that any grading in the study area be conducted with an archaeological monitor to recover and record any historical deposit that may be present.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. Tony Locacciato, Impacts Sciences, Inc., a Phase I archaeological survey/Class III inventory was conducted for the Hall of Justice renovation project, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. The study area is located at the corner of Temple and Broadway Streets, in downtown Los Angeles (Figure 1). This cultural resources study was conducted by W & S Consultants, with David S. Whitley, Ph.D., serving as principal investigator.

The purpose of the study was to evaluate the potential for the proposed project to result in adverse impacts to cultural resources. It involved background studies of previously published materials, as well as archaeological site records and files, to establish the prehistory of the study area, to determine whether sites had been previously recorded or were known to exist within the study area, and to assess the sensitivity of the study area for extant but currently unknown cultural resources. Aspects of the background studies were conducted by the California State University, Fullerton, Archaeological Information Center (AIC), concerning the archaeological site files.

This manuscript constitutes a report on this Phase I survey, and it complements a historical and architectural analysis also recently completed for the proposed project (Historical Resources Group 2003). Following a description of the Hall of Justice project, the second chapter reviews local prehistory and ethnography. The next chapter summarizes the archival record search conducted by the CSUF AIC. This is followed by the details of an on-site intensive survey of the study area. We conclude with recommendations for the treatment of cultural resources within this study zone.

1.1 Description of the Proposed Project

The proposed project consists of the renovation of the Hall of Justice building for business and commercial use. This 14 story structure, constructed in 1925 - 1926, has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places but is currently unoccupied as a result of damage following the 1994 Northridge earthquake. Renovation of the building itself will not have the potential to result in adverse impacts to archaeological resources because it will involve improvements and modifications to the existing building. A semi-subterranean parking structure, located along Aliso Street, is proposed as part of the renovation, however. Excavation for and the construction of this parking structure has the potential to adversely

impact archaeological resources inasmuch as there is a possibility that such resources may be present under the pavement and other facilities that cover this part of the property.

As noted above, a previous study (Historical Resources Group 2003) has addressed the historical/architectural resources within the study area. The current investigation focused on the potential for the proposed project to adversely effect archaeological resources; that is, buried artifacts, structures and/or remains dating from either the prehistoric or historical periods.

2.0 BACKGROUND STUDIES

2.0 Introduction

In preparation for the Phase I archaeological survey/Class III inventory of the Hall of Justice study area, background studies were conducted on the prehistory and ethnography of the study area and relevant surrounding regions. We consider below existing knowledge relevant to these topics for the study area, per se, along with a preliminary research design intended to provide guidelines for archaeological work within the study area, should archaeological prove to be present.

2.1 Prehistoric Background

The Hall of Justice study area is situated in a zone known prehistorically to have comprised a portion of the prehistoric Canaliño culture area (Rogers 1929; Wallace 1955), and historically to have been located within the territory of the Gabrielino ethnolinguistic group (Kroeber 1925; Johnston 1962; Bean and Smith 1978). Our current understanding of the Canaliño prehistory is summarized below.

Canaliño prehistory was first defined in a chronological system established by D.B. Rogers (1929) working on the Channel Islands and the Santa Barbara coastline. At a later date, Rogers' scheme was modified in terminology and improved with additional and more detailed data and radiocarbon dates by W.J. Wallace (1955), who applied it to southern California more generally. Subsequently, the Rogers/Wallace chronology has been successfully applied to inland Los Angeles County (e.g., McIntyre 1990), and is now recognized as having applicability to a wide area of mesic Los Angeles, Ventura, Riverside, San Bernardino and Orange Counties. Due to the widespread application of this chronological scheme, we employ Wallace's framework for the purposes of this study.

Late Pleistocene Period (Pre-10,000 years B.P.)

Wallace's chronology for southern California includes four time periods, the earliest of which (Early Man/Big Game Hunting period) was considered speculative, and was correlated with the end of the Pleistocene, or Ice Age. This would represent an occupation prior to about 10,000 years B.P. (Before Present). Although it is likely that inhabitation of the southern California coastal region occurred during this early time period, evidence for such is currently extremely limited. To date, Late Pleistocene archaeological remains in southern California comprise two kinds of evidence. First, in the inland Mojave Desert region, petroglyphs (rock engravings) and surface stone tools have been dated back to approximately 20,000 and 30,000 years B.P.,

respectively (Whitley and Dorn 1993; Whitley et al. 1996). These may well reflect the initial human occupation of North America. The contexts of these dated finds provide only limited kinds of archaeological information and, while there is much more to be discovered about this earliest prehistoric culture, existing data nonetheless suggest that these earliest inland Californians may have dwelled along the shores of Pleistocene lakes; that they exploited chert quarries to make relatively crude stone chopping tools; and that they also made rock art, apparently as part of shamanistic religious practices (Whitley et al. 1999a, 1999b.)

Second, large fluted projectile points have been found in the Mojave Desert and along the California coast. These projectile points functioned as parts of spears and are known to date between 11,200 and 10,000 years B.P., falling within what is called the Paleoindian Period on the Great Plains. On the Plains, such points are associated with the hunting of extinct Pleistocene fauna, such as the Columbian Mammoth. Although it is likely that these spear points were similarly used in southern California, the isolated nature of the discovered artifacts precludes any certain inference about their use or function in the California region.

Uncertainty concerning these early prehistoric cultures results from the characteristic geomorphological instability of the California coastline and the general youthfulness of the southern California interior, combined with the major change in erosional/degradational regimes that occurred at the end of the Pleistocene (Whitley and Dorn 1993). Each of these factors does not favor the preservation of remains from this period. It is therefore likely that Late Pleistocene human occupation of Los Angeles is under-represented in the local prehistoric record, simply due to problems in site preservation.

Early Millingstone Period (10,000 - 3500 years B.P.)

With the transition towards a modern environment, starting approximately nine to ten thousand years ago, an adaptation referred to as the Early Millingstone Period or Horizon began. This is particularly evident along the coast, where many such sites are found, although a few examples are known from the inland region. Most sites of this stage date between 8500 and 3500 years in age.

Studies by Erlandson (1988; see also Erlandson and Colton 1991) provide evidence of a significant, even if small, population of coastal hunter-gatherers in the region before 7000 years ago, or essentially at the beginning of this Early Millingstone period. He has shown that these were neither Big Game hunters, nor specialized, hard-seed gatherers, but instead generalized foragers that relied on a variety of different kinds of terrestrial, coastal and marine resources, and that they were adapted to estuarine embayments that have long since disappeared from the local environment. Further, his evidence indicates that their primary protein sources were shellfish and

other marine resources. Extending a pattern first identified by Meighan (1959) on the Channel Islands, in other words, this suggests that the adaptation to the seashore is a very ancient and long-lived tradition in local prehistory.

In the inland region, perhaps the earliest evidence of the Early Millingstone Period is provided by so-called Los Angeles Woman, a female skeleton found in the La Brea Tar Pits which has been radiocarbon dated to 9000 years B.P. Lacking clearly associated artifacts or other remains, it is difficult to interpret the Los Angeles Woman beyond observing simply that her discovery signals the fact that the inland region was in use shortly after the end of the Late Pleistocene.

Later Early Millingstone sites (post-dating approximately 6000 years B.P.) are dominated by assemblages containing large numbers of groundstone artifacts, along with crude choppers, scraper planes, and other core/cobble tools. These are thought to represent an adaptation to gathered plant foods, especially a reliance on hard-shelled seeds. Accordingly, it has been common practice to identify any site with a dominance of these plant processing implements as Early Millingstone in age. More recently, it has also been suggested that scraper planes, in particular, may have served in the processing of agave (Kowta 1969; Salls 1985); that the association of groundstone and core/cobble tools represents a generalized plant processing toolkit, rather than one emphasizing hard-seeds, per se (Whitley 1979), and that this toolkit was used in appropriate environmental settings throughout the prehistoric past. That is, that the so-called millingstone toolkit is environmentally rather than chronologically specific and reflects localized exploitative patterns, rather than a chronologically-specific adaptational strategy (Kowta 1969; Leonard 1971; McIntyre 1990). Thus, many inland sites identified as dating to the Early Millingstone Period solely on the basis of their groundstone toolkits may, in fact, not be of such age at all. However, on the coastal strip there continues to be evidence that such sites date to the earlier end of the time-frame. These sites are generally located on terraces and mesas, above the coastal verge, near permanent streams.

Although Early Millingstone period sites are relatively common along the coast, there is little evidence for the occupation of the inland region during this early time period. That is, although the millingstone adaptation to seeds and plants, and toolkits dominated by plant processing tools, are present in the inland zone, they appear to date to a later time period, with true Early Millingstone period occupation apparently restricted to the coastal strip, proper (Whitley and Beaudry 1991; cf. Leonard 1971; McIntyre 1990). Again, it is currently unclear whether this pattern reflects real differences in inland versus coastal settlement distributions, or is simply a function of site preservation problems in the inland region. Whatever the cause, it is worth

noting that there are currently no reliable or plausible chronometric dates from inland sites that are Early Millingstone in age. All current temporal assignments of inland sites to the Early Millingstone period are based on putative diagnostic artifacts but, when these are examined critically, the verity of the early age assignments become dubious. And, too often, such early age assignments are based on functional/adaptive traits rather than stylistic criteria, thus confusing adaptive patterns for temporal ones.

A good example of the confusion of millingstone functional and adaptational patterns for Early Millingstone chronological diagnostics in inland Los Angeles County is provided by the so-called "Topanga Culture", as exemplified by excavations at CA-LAN-1, the "Tank Site" (cf. Heizer and Lemert 1947; Treganza and Malamud 1950; Treganza and Bierman 1958), located in the Santa Monica Mountains immediately south of the San Fernando Valley. This is widely regarded as "Early Millingstone" chronologically, and its base ("Phase I") has been assigned 10,000 years of age, essentially due to the large numbers of millingstones, crude choppers and "cog stones" (see Treganza and Bierman 1958:75, Table 1). But, as Johnson (1966) has rightly pointed out, Phase III of the Topanga Culture is only 3000 years old, as demonstrated by his excavations at CA-LAN-2. That is, it is Intermediate and not Early Millingstone in age. It then must follow that the preceding Phase II can only be considered 3500 to 3000 years old, due to the presence of (Intermediate period) mortars and pestles in the Phase II assemblage. That is, Phase II of the Topanga Culture also can only be Intermediate period in age. Since Phase I lies conformably and immediately below Phase II stratigraphically, it likewise must follow that it immediately predates the Intermediate period Phase II remains. At best, then, Phase I of the Topanga Culture is terminal Early Millingstone or transitional Early Millingstone/Intermediate, but not necessarily of any great antiquity.

This fact is emphasized when it is recognized that one of the key classes of temporal diagnostics said to support the very early age assignment for Phase I at the Topanga Site, the cog stones, were all recovered from the Phase II deposit, even though Treganza and Bierman (1958) incorrectly assign them to the Phase I assemblage (Eberhart 1961:366-7). Thus, there is currently no evidence to suggest any great antiquity for Phase I of the Topanga culture; instead it may simply be 4000, rather than 10,000 years in age, and may represent an early manifestation of the Intermediate Period movement of a millingstone adaptation into the interior, rather than a manifestation of a coastal Early Millingstone culture in the inland zone.

Intermediate Period (3500 - 800 years B.P.)

As implied above, a transitional stage followed the Early Millingstone, which is referred to as the Intermediate Period (Wallace 1955). It is believed to have begun about 3500 years ago, and to have lasted until about A.D. 1200 (according to the latest revisions; cf. Arnold 1987). It is marked on the coast

by a growing exploitation of marine resources, the appearance of the hopper mortar and stone bowl/mortar, and a diversification and an increase in the number of chipped stone tools. Projectile points, in particular, are more common at sites than previously, while artifacts such as fish hooks and bone gorges also appear.

As noted above, cog stones also first appear during the Intermediate Period, although they are widely misinterpreted as Early Millingstone in age. These are relatively small, flat cobbles, about the size of a large biscuit, that were shaped to resemble a kind of mechanical cog or gear. Although the function of these is unknown, it is likely they served as ceremonial objects, and their geographical distribution has an important implication for regional prehistory. As first identified by Eberhart (1961), cog stones are only found from Los Angeles County south and eastward; that is, they are absent in the areas of the Santa Barbara Channel region (Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties) that, historically, were occupied by Chumash-speaking groups. Although speculative, this suggests that the initial distinction between the Hokan Chumash and Takic-speaking groups (which included the Gabrielino) may have developed as early as 3500 years ago (cf. Kowta 1968:50; McIntyre 1990:5), rather than only 1500 years B.P., as Kroeber (1925) first hypothesized. That is, the distribution of these "ceremonial" artifacts essentially follows the boundaries of ethnolinguistic groups during the historical period, suggesting that such boundaries may have been more-or-less stable for about 3500 years. Notably, this hypothesis is supported by excavations at Intermediate Period site CA-LAN-2233, in the Santa Clara River Valley near Newhall to the north. At this site, osteometric and DNA analyses indicate that the resident population was non-Chumash genetically (Waugh 1999).

As also implied above, there is growing evidence that it was at the beginning of this Intermediate Period that inland sites, such as those found in the Conejo Corridor on the north side of the Santa Monica Mountains, the upper Santa Clarita Valley, the Antelope Valley, and western Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, were first established and occupied. Whether this pattern holds for the interior Los Angeles Basin has yet to be determined, but it seems likely. This suggests the exploitation of more varied environments and perhaps an increase in population at this time and, again, it may correlate with Kroeber's "Shoshonean Wedge" moving into mesic southern California at circa 3500 years B.P. (Whitley 2000; cf. Whitley and Beaudry 1991). In general, however, the Intermediate Period can be argued to have set the stage for the accelerated changes that took place immediately following it.

Canaliño/Late Prehistoric (800 to 200 years B.P.)

With the transition to the Canaliño or Late Prehistoric period at A.D. 1200, we can correlate local prehistory with the ethnographic societies as described (even if in abbreviated form) by early chroniclers and missionaries.

However, this is not to suggest that local societies and cultures were in any way static, for the transition to the Canaliño period was marked by the evolution and eventual dominance of a sophisticated maritime economy. Further, among the Chumash to the west, a rise in social complexity has been shown to have been associated with the development of craft specialization, involving the use of standardized micro-drills to mass produce shell beads on Santa Cruz Island (Arnold 1987), which occurred during this period. This, apparently, contributed if not caused the appearance of a simple chiefdom in the southern Chumash region (Whitley and Clewlow 1979; Whitley and Beaudry 1991).

Although we do not have evidence that the Gabrielino developed into a chiefdom like the neighboring Chumash, the Canaliño period nonetheless witnessed a florescence of local aboriginal culture paralleling the Chumash case. This included a substantial growth in population, the establishment of permanent settlements on the coast (and probably at favored locales in the inland area), a high degree of sociopolitical complexity, and the development of a very sophisticated maritime economy. It was during the Canaliño period, thus, that the occupants of the Santa Barbara Channel and Los Angeles County region achieved levels of cultural and social sophistication perhaps unrivaled by hunter-gatherer-fisher groups anywhere else in the world (Wallace 1955; Johnston 1962; Landberg 1965; Brown 1967).

2.2 Ethnographic Background

As noted above, the study area falls within the ethnographic territory of the Takic-speaking Gabrielino. "Gabrielino" is a term of Spanish derivation, resulting from the standard missionary practice of naming indigenous peoples after the mission to which they were attached, in this case the Mission San Gabriel Arcangel. True indigenous names for the Gabrielino included *Kij* or *Kizh* (Johnston 1962; Reid 1968), the etymology of which is unknown; *Kumivit*, "easterner"; and *Tobikhar*, etymology, again, unknown (Bean and Smith 1978:548), although it is not clear that any of these terms were actually employed by the Gabrielino as self-referents (see below). Thus, although "Gabrielino" is in some senses inappropriate, it continues in standard usage, although some contemporary Gabrielino descendants prefer the term *Tungva* (or *Tongva*) which, strictly, applied to the occupants of the area of the Tujunga Wash in the San Gabriel Mountains.

Regardless of appellation, what historically have been referred to as the Gabrielino extended from Orange County north through the Los Angeles Basin to the crest of the San Gabriel Mountains, including the headwaters and watershed of the San Gabriel River, and from the coast eastward to include Mt. San Antonio (Mt. Baldy) and western Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. To the west, Gabrielino territory extended to Topanga

Canyon, and included the San Fernando Valley (Kroeber 1925:Plate 57; Johnston 1962; Bean and Smith 1978a:538). Fernandeno, a dialectical variant of Gabrielino, was spoken primarily if not exclusively within the confines of this large inland valley.

Although the Gabrielino were culturally extinct by the beginning of the 20th century (Bean and Smith 1978a:538) - that is, prior to the recording of any detailed ethnography on them - various sources and analogies with better known surrounding groups can be employed to reconstruct aspects of their ethnographic lifeways. For example, the Gabrielino and the linguistically-related Serrano shared many, if not most, cultural traits (Kroeber 1925:578-580; Bean 1972:69, 1978:575-576). We base the following reconstruction, accordingly, on Gabrielino, Serrano and Cahuilla sources (e.g., for the Gabrielino, see Dakin 1939, Reid 1968, Kroeber 1925, Johnston 1962, and Bean and Smith 1978a; for the Serrano, see Benedict 1924, Kroeber 1925, Strong 1929, and Bean and Smith 1978b; for the Cahuilla, see Barrows 1900, Kroeber 1908, 1925, Hooper 1920, Strong 1929, Bean 1972, 1978; and Bean and Saubel 1972, etc.).

The terms "Gabrielino" and "Fernandeno" strictly apply to groups of people united only by the use of a dialectical variant of the Gabrielino language (itself a Cupan language of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family). That is, they imply no necessary sociopolitical unity (as in a single 'tribe') and, in fact, a series of different political units may have existed among the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact, explaining why there were no generic terms for these groups as unified corporate units. Further, there may have been as many as six dialectical variants of the larger Gabrielino language (Kroeber 1925:620), the best known of which was Fernandeno (cf. Englehardt 1927).

Based on these ethnographic sources combined with early Spanish accounts, we may confidently infer that the inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin region were hunters-gatherers, with subsistence emphasizing acorns, yucca, juniper berries, sage seeds, mesquite, pinyon and islay and other plant resources combined, along the coast, with bountiful marine resources. Following a sexual division of labor common throughout native California, women were principally responsible for the acquisition and preparation of plant foods. Game was also hunted, with small animals, such as rabbits/hares and rodents, probably representing more significant contributions of meat protein than larger game, such as deer. Women and children contributed to the hunting (often with nets and drives) of the smaller game. The large game, however, was the exclusive domain of the adult male hunters. Also following practices common throughout the state, specific resources exploited at any given time were a function of what was then seasonally available. Since this was somewhat a function of time of year and elevation, a pattern of transhumance was followed, indicating that only a few of the local villages

(exclusive of those on the coast) would have been inhabited year around. Instead, inhabitation followed a pattern of population aggregation into large villages, usually during the Fall/Winter, when stored resources like acorns and pinyon nuts were eaten, and dispersal into single family units, typically during the Spring/Summer, when resources were more widely distributed.

It is likely that Gabrielino inhabitants wintered in large villages near permanent water sources on the Los Angeles Basin floor. Upland zones, such as are found in the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, and the Santa Monicas to the west, would have been exploited seasonally, during the Spring, Summer and Fall, when valuable plant species ripened (e.g., on the northern slopes, pinyon nuts in the fall). Small, single family camp-sites would have been established near to the plant resources at this time. The highest elevations of the mountains, comprising pine forests, would probably only have been usable for hunting, with only minimal camp-sites established.

Social and political organization can be assumed to have been similar to the well described systems of the Cahuilla (see Strong 1929; Bean 1972, 1978). These involved patrilineal moieties and clans of three to ten lineages that served as political-ritual-corporate units (Bean 1978:580). Each lineage maintained a village site and resource exploitation area. The office of the ceremonial leader was usually restricted to the founding lineage of the clan, which also owned the ceremonial house and ceremonial bundle. Each lineage had its own lineage leader who served in a variety of sacred and secular capacities, and who met with other such leaders to adjudicate inter-lineage disputes. This office was hereditary and patrilineal. He was assisted in many tasks and responsibilities by a *paxa*, or assistant, also an inherited office. Ceremonial song leaders also aided in ritual activities (ibid).

It is also likely that religion followed the patterns found among surrounding groups. In this case, shamanism would have functioned as the central element (Whitley 2000). This posits a direct and personal relationship between each individual and the supernatural world, with this relationship enacted by entering a trance or hallucinatory state (usually based on the ingestion of psychotropic plants, such as jimsonweed and, especially, native tobacco). Shamans, per se, were considered individuals with an unusual degree of supernatural power who served as healers or curers, diviners, and controllers of natural phenomena (such as rain or thunder). Shamans are also known to have produced the rock art of this region, which depicted the hallucinations and spirits they observed in their vision quests. In addition, however, rock art was also painted by male and female initiates at the conclusion of a puberty ritual. Importantly, this initiatory art was also intended to display the spirit helper the initiate received during these ceremonies. Thus, two kinds of ethnographic rock art can be expected in the region: sites owned and made by shamans, and sites used for village initiations (Whitley 1992, 2000).

Given the early disruption of aboriginal lifeways in historical times, it is not surprising that little in the way of information about historical villages and aboriginal place names has been recorded for Gabrielino territory. A village named *Yangna*, however, was the original settlement in what would become the City of Los Angeles. This was located a relative short distance from the Hall of Justice study area, under the new Metropolitan Transit Authority headquarters at nearby Union Station.

2.4 Research Design

The review of archaeological knowledge pertinent to the prehistory of the region has identified two areas of research concern. The first pertains to the fundamental nature of the prehistoric record in this portion of southern California. As should be clear, the existing outline of Los Angeles Basin prehistory is almost entirely analogical; that is, it is based on comparisons and inferences from surrounding areas. This circumstance has occurred because the development of the downtown area occurred prior to the initiation of systematic archaeological research. The result is that our basic knowledge of prehistoric settlement and subsistence in this region is almost entirely inferential rather than direct.

Based on this fact, the primary research requirement for any prehistoric archaeological study in this area is the definition of local chronology, settlement patterns and subsistence practices at the fundamental level. This can be considered a necessary antecedent to any more specific archaeological problems or concerns.

Second, recent research in surrounding areas to the north and west has identified a series of demographic and settlement shifts which appear to be widespread within the inland zone, but did not occur on the coast (W & S Consultants 1994; Whitley 2000). Because the emphasis in southern California archaeological research has been so heavily coastal, these seemingly major changes have been overlooked in cultural historical and processual reconstructions, yet they have significant implications for the prehistory of the region in general. The first, discussed with reference to the so-called Topanga Culture, is the post-Altithermal radiation of sites and peoples into a wide range of new ecological zones, off of the coast where Early Millingstone Period sites and population had been concentrated. This interpretation of the inland southern California archaeological record suggests that: (i) little or no visible occupation or use of the inland zones occurred before approximately 3500 YBP; and (ii) that, at about this time, large numbers of sites appear in the inland zone. It is possible that this radiation into the inland zone was at least in part a reflection of the movement of Tadic speaking peoples into the inland coastal zone from their heartland in east-

central California. Evidence on the age and nature of the initial occupation of prehistoric sites in the Los Angeles Basin would clearly be valuable with respect to determining both how widespread this pattern actually was, and whether or not it may be linked to the Takic ethnolinguistic spread.

A third aspect of inland southern California prehistory which warrants investigation is a parallel problem which pertains to essentially the same sites first occupied about 3500 YBP. This is their apparent abandonment at about AD 1000 - 1200 (W & S Consultants 1994). That is, recent evidence from the Santa Clara Valley, to the north, and the Simí Corridor, to the northwest, suggests that this post-3500 YBP radiation represented an increase in settlement numbers which terminated immediately before the beginning of the Late Prehistoric or Canaliño Period, as marked by the abandonment of large numbers of village sites. Whether this reflects a reduction in total population or instead a change in population distribution (towards aggregation into fewer but larger sites) is as yet unknown.

Both phenomena, the 3500 YBP radiation and AD 1000 abandonment, however, have been identified as pan-far western North American events (Whitley 1994, 2000) in that they are evident in the archaeological record across the entirety of the state. This suggests that in turn they may have been triggered by widespread processes, such as climatic change. Still, their manifestation in the Los Angeles Basin is all but unstudied, and so basic research on the nature of these events in this specific region needs further work.

3.0 ARCHIVAL RECORDS SEARCH

An archival records search of archaeological site maps, records and files was conducted at the California State University, Fullerton, Archaeological Information Center (AIC) by the AIC staff. This was intended to determine whether the study area had been previously surveyed by archaeologists, and/or whether archaeological sites had been recorded on it. The complete results of this archival records search are included here as Appendix A.

Site files at the CSUF AIC indicate that the Hall of Justice study area had never been systematically surveyed by archaeologists, and that no sites had been recorded on it. One prehistoric archaeological site had been recorded within a half-mile radius of the study area, however, suggesting moderate archaeological sensitivity. A number of historical properties have also been identified within a half-mile radius of the proposed project. These include both standing architectural structures and historical archaeological sites.

In addition to the records search, two sets of auger boring logs were examined to determine the status of the subsurface soils on the property. The first of these logs were from 1963. More extensive borings were recently completed by Converse Consultants for geotechnical studies. These demonstrate that no original soil is present on or below the study area. Instead subsurface conditions consist of different depths of construction fill on top of weathered bedrock. Along Broadway, near Aliso, bedrock is present essentially at ground surface. At Temple and Broadway, however, 15 feet of fill overlies the bedrock. Three feet of fill are found at Spring and Temple whereas, at Spring and Aliso, four feet of fill are present. This fill has the potential to contain historical archaeological resources, specifically evidence of the use of the property prior to the construction of the Hall of Justice.

In summary, the record search indicates that no known archaeological sites exist in the study area. Examination of the auger borings suggest that there is essentially no likelihood for intact prehistoric archaeological remains. These same boring indicate that historical archaeological remains may be present, in that borings through such remains can be interpreted as fill. The archaeological sensitivity of the study area is then considered very low for prehistoric remains and moderate to high for historical archaeological resources.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

4.1 Field Methods

An intensive Phase I surface survey/Class III inventory of the Hall of Justice study area was conducted by D.S. Whitley, Ph.D., and T.K. Whitley, M.A., on 19 April, 2003. This was intended to assess the current status of the study area, to locate and record archaeological sites if possible, and to identify areas that appeared to have high potential for archaeological remains.

Because the study area has been fully developed and urbanized, the approach taken to the field investigation was the identification of areas of open groundsurface that might provide some clue as to the nature of the soils present in a given locale. The survey then involved intensive examinations of the groundsurface in areas where such could be observed, although these were extremely limited, consisting only of a few spots around the edges of the property. Groundsurface visibility, in other words, was close to non-existent for the study area.

4.2 Field Results

As was expected, no evidence for archaeological resources of any kind could be observed within the study area. However, field conditions were such that any extant remains of a prehistoric or historical nature within the study area would have been difficult if not impossible to identify in the field.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

An intensive Phase I archaeological survey/Class III inventory was conducted for the Hall of Justice study area, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. This involved background studies reviewing the prehistory and ethnography of the study area; an archival records search to determine whether any prehistoric or historical archaeological sites had been recorded or were known to exist on this property; a review of auger boring logs; and an intensive on-foot survey of the study area.

Background studies failed to demonstrate existing knowledge of any prehistoric or ethnographic occupation or use of the study area, *per se*. No such remains were observed during the surface survey of the study. But, given previous development of the study area, this was the expected result. Because of this expectation, auger boring logs were also reviewed. These demonstrated the presence of construction fill overlying bedrock on the property. While this effectively precludes the existence of intact prehistoric archaeological resources within the study area, it also raises the possibility that historical archaeological resources might be present, because borings through such kinds of remains can easily be interpreted as imported construction fill.

5.1 Recommendations

The Phase I archaeological survey/Class III inventory of the study area failed to find evidence in the field for the existence of extant archaeological resources of any kind. A background review of the prehistory and ethnography of this region, moreover, revealed the fact that no known archaeological sites have been recorded within or in the immediate vicinity of the study area. Auger borings on the other hand demonstrated the presence of a layer of construction fill below the existing grade, and this fill has the potential to contain historical archaeological resources.

Based on these findings, construction and use of the proposed Hall of Justice renovation does not appear to have the potential to result in adverse impacts to known cultural resources. A likelihood exists that grading on the site might adversely effect historical archaeological resources, however. Based on this circumstance, we recommend that any subsurface grading to bedrock be monitored by an archaeologist to ensure that no intact historical resources are adversely impacted and, if present, are properly treated.

6.0
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7.0 FIGURES

List of figures:

- 1 - Hall of Justice study area location.**
- 2 - The Hall of Justice; Spring and Aliso Streets in foreground.**



Figure 1: Project location on Los Angeles, CA. 1:24 000 USGS quad.

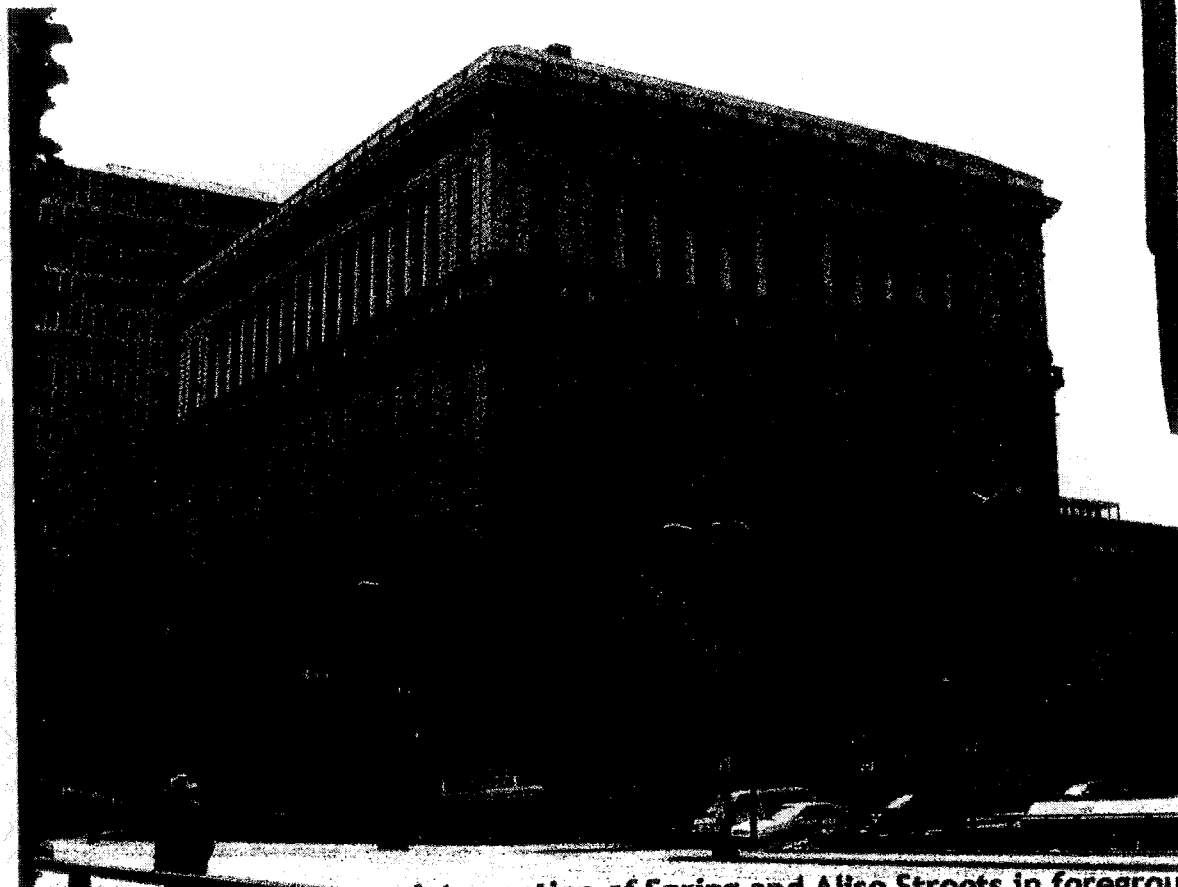


FIGURE 2: The Hall of Justice study area; intersection of Spring and Aliso Streets in foreground.

8.0
APPENDIX A: ARCHIVAL RECORDS SEARCH

South Central Coastal Information Center

California Historical Resources Information System

California State University, Fullerton

Department of Anthropology

800 North State College Boulevard

Fullerton, CA 92834-6846

714.278.5395 / FAX 714.278-5542

anthro.fullerton.edu/sccic.html - sccic@fullerton.edu

Ventura

Los Angeles

Orange

June 4, 2002

Mr. Joe Simon
W&S Consultants
2242 Stinson Street
Simi Valley, CA 93065

RE: 211 West Temple Street, Los Angeles County Hall of Justice

Dear Mr. Simon,

As per your request received on April 8, 2002, we have conducted a records search for the above referenced project. This search includes a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within a ½-mile radius of the project area as well as a review of all known cultural resource reports. Additionally, we have checked our list of California Points of Historical Interest (PHI), California Historical Landmarks (CHL), the National Register of Historic Places (NR), the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI), and the City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments. The following is a discussion of our findings.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES:

One prehistoric archaeological site (19-000007) has been identified within a ½-mile radius of the project area (see enclosed map). This site contains both prehistoric and historic components. This site is not located within the project area. Also noted was an ethnographic village site called "Vanga" and a prehistoric burial (19-120015)(see enclosed map). Neither one is listed on the National Register Archaeological Determination of Eligibility list. No prehistoric isolates have been identified within a ½-mile radius of the project area.

Eight historic archaeological sites have been identified within a ½-mile radius of the project area (see enclosed map). Of which, none are located within the project area.

None are listed on the National Register Archaeological Determination of Eligibility list. One historic isolate (19-100301) has been identified within a ½-mile radius of the project area (see enclosed map). This isolate is not located within the project area.
(* = Located within the project area)

HISTORIC RESOURCES:

Four recorded historic built environments have been identified within a ½-mile radius of the project area (see enclosed map). Of which, none are located within the project area.

A review of our historic map – Pasadena (1900) 15' USGS - indicated the presence of a dense network of improved roads and railroad lines; numerous structures; and the Los Angeles River.

The California Point of Historical Interest (1992) of the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, lists one property within a ½-mile radius of the project area.

LAN-024 Los Angeles High School
 Criminal Courts Building, Broadway and Temple
 Streets, Los Angeles

This site was once a promontory known as Pound Cake Hill. On the crest of this hill stood a two-story frame building with a small clock tower. It was here that Los Angeles High School was first opened on September 1, 1873. For more than 30 years this was the city's only public high school.

19-174929

The California Historical Landmarks (1990) of the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, lists ten properties within a ½-mile radius of the project area.

No. 144 Nuestra Senora La Reina de Los Angeles
La Iglesia de Nuestra Senora la Reina de Los Angeles - the
Church of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels - was
dedicated on December 8, 1822 during California's
Mexican era. Originally known as La Iglesia de Nuestra
Senora de Los Angeles, the church was the only Catholic
Church for the pueblo. Today it primarily serves the
Hispanic population of Los Angeles. Located at 535 North
Main Street near Macy Street, Los Angeles.
19-173140

No. 145 Avila Adobe

This adobe house was built ca. 1818 by Don Francisco Avila, Alcalde (mayor) of Los Angeles in 1810. Used as Commodore Robert Stockton's headquarters in 1847, it was repaired by private subscription in 1929-30 when Olvera Street was opened as a Mexican marketplace. It is the oldest existing house in Los Angeles. Located in El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park, Olvera Street, Los Angeles.

19-167019

No. 156 Los Angeles Plaza

A part of the original pueblo lands of El Pueblo de la Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula founded in 1781 under the Spanish Laws of the Indies during the reign of King Carlos III, the plaza is located close to the site of the original plaza. It was the center of the settlement founded by Governor Felipe de Neve. When the Plaza Church was completed in 1822, this site was reserved as a public plaza. It was landscaped in 1871 and has served since that date as a public park. Located in El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park, 500 block of North Main Street, Los Angeles.

19-173141

No. 159 Pico House (Hotel)

Pio Pico constructed the Pico House in 1869-70. The first three-story hotel built in Los Angeles, it had about eighty rooms, large windows, a small interior court and a grand staircase. Located in El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park, 400 block of Main Street, Los Angeles.

19-171572

No. 171 Merced Theatre

The Merced Theatre, erected in 1870 on North Main Street next to the Pico House, was the first building built expressly for theatrical purposes in Los Angeles. It was built by William Abbot, a cabinetmaker, and named in honor of his wife Merced Garcia. Located in El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park, 420 North Main Street, Los Angeles.

19-171566

No. 301 Lugo Adobe (Site of)

The Lugo Adobe, said to have been built in the 1840s by Don Vicente Lugo, was one of the very few two-story houses in the pueblo of Los Angeles. In 1867, Lugo donated this house on the Plaza to St. Vincent's School (forerunner of Loyola University). From the 1880s until it was razed in 1951, the building was occupied by the Chinese. Located in El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park, Southeast corner of Los Angeles and Alameda Streets, Los Angeles.

19-174908

No. 656 Bella Union Hotel Site

Near this spot stood the Bella Union Hotel, long a social and political center. Here, on October 7, 1858, the first Butterfield Overland Mail stage from the east arrived twenty-one days after leaving St. Louis. Warren Hall was the driver, and Waterman Ormsby, a reporter, the only through passenger. Located in Fletcher Bowron Square, 300 block of North Main Street, between Temple and Aliso Streets, Los Angeles.
19-167104

No. 744 The Mirror Building (Site of Butterfield Stage Station)

The Butterfield Overland Mail Company took an option on this piece of property in August 1858 and acquired it on December 7, 1859. A large brick building containing offices and living quarters, with shops and stables in the rear, was completed in 1860. With the exception of the station at El Paso, Texas, this was the largest and best-equipped station on the entire route. Located at 145 South Spring Street, Los Angeles.
19-174925

No. 789 Site of *The Los Angeles Star*

Southern California's first newspaper, *The Los Angeles Star*, was founded in this block on May 17, 1851 and for many years exerted a major influence upon this part of the state. Suspended temporarily from 1864 to 1868, it continued later as an effective voice of the people until its final termination date in 1879. Located in Fletcher Bowron Square, 300 block of North Main Street, between Temple and Aliso Streets, Los Angeles.
19-167099

The National Register of Historic Places lists six properties within a ½-mile radius of the project area.

Los Angeles: Little Tokyo Historic District, 301-369 First and 106-120 San Pedro Sts, Los Angeles 8/22/86 86001479

Los Angeles: Los Angeles Plaza Historic District, roughly bounded by Spring, Macy, Alameda and Arcadia Sts, and Old Sunset Blvd, Los Angeles 11/03/72 72000231

Los Angeles: Los Angeles Union Passenger Terminal, 800 N. Alameda St, Los Angeles 11/13/80 80000811

Los Angeles: Million Dollar Theater, 307 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 7/20/78 78000687

Los Angeles: Plaza Substation, 10 Olvera St, Los Angeles 9/13/78 78000689

Los Angeles: Bradbury Building, 304 S. Broadway, Los Angeles 7/14/71 71000144

The listing of Los Angeles Cultural Monuments identified fourteen properties within a ½-mile radius of the project area.

No. 3 Plaza Church

Built in 1822 and designated by Jose Atonio Ramirez, it is recognized as the oldest established church in continuing use in the city. Located at 535 N. Main Street. Declared: 8/6/62.
19-167013

No. 4 Angel's Flight

(Former location at Third and Hill Street). Built in 1901, and designed by J. W. Eddy, it was often called the "world's shortest railway." Until 1969 it served an essential function of transportation to Bunker Hill. It is now located at Fourth and Hill Street as of 1992 and in the process of rehabilitation. Declared: 8/6/62. Dismantled: 5/69
19-166838

No. 5 The Salt Box

Built in 1880, it was destroyed by fire after relocation to Heritage Square in 1969. Former location at 339 South Bunker Hill Avenue. Declared: 8/6/62.
19-167001

No. 6 Bradbury Building

A unique five-story office building by George H. Wyman, built in 1893, its significance is in its interior court with skylight and open corridors, ornamental rails and stairs and open cage elevators. Located at 304 South Broadway. For information call 213-626-1893. Declared: 9/21/62.
300/304: 19-166905

No. 17 St. Vibiana's Cathedral

Originally dedicated on April 30, 1876 and designed by Ezra Kysor and W.J. Mathews. John C. Austin designed extensive renovations, which were completed in 1922. The adjacent park-like site was formerly a parking lot, an unusual switch for downtown Los Angeles. Located at 114 East Second Street. Declared: 5/10/63.
19-150330

No. 26 (Site of) The First Cemetery of the City of Los Angeles

First graveyard from 1823 to 1844 adjacent to the Plaza Church. May still contain buried remains of Christian aboriginal inhabitants of Yang-Na, a Gabrielino Village, and early Spanish and Mexican settlers. Located at 521 N. Main Street. Declared: 3/20/64.
19-167106

No. 312 Japanese Union Church of Los Angeles
(exterior only)

Designed by H. M. Patterson in the Neo-Classical style and dedicated in 1923, the Union Church Building was the first structure designed to house the Protestant Congregation for the Japanese-American people in Los Angeles. The structure served as a community center in addition to a religious center. Located at 120 North San Pedro Street. Declared: 10/24/86.
19-167487

No. 313 Los Angeles Hompa Hongwanji Buddhist
Temple (exterior and sanctuary)

The Buddhist Temple was constructed in 1924-1925 and was designed by Edgar Cline; it was one of the original religious structures serving the Asian American community in Los Angeles. The building has three sections, each architecturally and historically distinct from one another. In 1992, it was rehabilitated and became the Japanese-American National Museum. Located at 355-369 East First Street/109-119 North Central Avenue. Declared: 10/24/86.
19-167083

No. 544 Irvine/ Byrne Building

This is a five-story brick building built in 1895 and designed in Beaux Arts style by one of Los Angeles' most prominent architects, Summer Hunt. Located at 249 South Broadway. Declared: 8/2/91.
19-166858

The California Historic Resources Inventory lists 104 properties that have been evaluated for historical significance within a ½-mile radius of the project area (see enclosed list).

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS:

Fifty-nine studies (see enclosed list) have been conducted within a ½-mile radius of the project area. Of these, one (LA3103*) is located within the project area. There are 12 additional investigations located on the Los Angeles 7.5' USGS Quadrangle and are potentially within a ½-mile radius of the project area. These reports are not mapped due to insufficient locational information. A bibliography of these reports is available upon request.

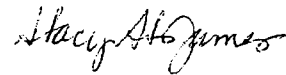
(* = Located within the project area)

Please forward a copy of any reports from this project to our office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you **do not include** records search maps in your report. If you have any questions

regarding the results presented herein, please feel free to contact our office at 714.278.5395 Monday through Thursday 8:00 am to 3:30 pm.

Invoices are mailed approximately two weeks after records searches are completed. This enables your firm to request further information under the same invoice number. Please reference the invoice number listed below when making inquiries. Requests made after the invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice with a \$15.00 handling fee.

Sincerely,
SCCIC



Stacy St. James
Assistant Coordinator

Enclosures:

- Primary Number Explanation
- Site List
- Survey List
- Map - 7.5' USGS Quadrangle
- Bibliography - 20 pages
- HRI
- National Register Status Codes - 4 pages
- Site Records
- Survey Reports
- Confidentiality Form
- Invoice # 1572

Report List for Invoice #1572

* = Located within project area

LA1071	LA4764
LA1577	LA483
LA1578	LA5129
LA1609	LA5131
LA1642	LA5200
LA1643	LA5203
LA1770	LA5410
LA2486	LA5413
LA2519	LA5436
LA2521	LA5437
LA2567	LA5447
LA2712	LA5446
LA2712	LA5448
LA2713	LA5450
LA2892	LA5451
LA292	LA850
LA2950	LA982
LA3103*	
LA3151	
LA3197	
LA3377	
LA3510	
LA3645	
LA3668	
LA3783	
LA3786	
LA3812	
LA3813	
LA3814	
LA3857	
LA3905	
LA3910	
LA3986	
LA4080	
LA4214	
LA4237	
LA4238	
LA4262	
LA4263	
LA4383	
LA4447	
LA4452	
LA4742	

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA1071 **DATE:** 1981 **PAGES:** 45
AUTHOR: Singer, Clay A.
FIRM: NARC
TITLE: PRELIMINARY HISTORIC Archaeological Investigations AT THE LOS ANGELES PLAZA CHURCH
AREA: 1 ac
SITES: 19-001112

QUADNAME: LOS ANGELES
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA1577 **DATE:** 1985 **PAGES:** 40
AUTHOR: Anonymous
FIRM: WESTEC SERVICES, INC.
TITLE: Identication Study for Cultural Resources within Proposed Metro Rail Subway Station Locations in Metropolitan Los Angeles, California
AREA:
SITES: 19-000007

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
Hollywood
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA1578 **DATE:** 1983 **PAGES:** 39
AUTHOR: Anonymous
FIRM: WESTEC SERVICES, INC.
TITLE: TECHNICAL REPORT Archaeological ResourceS LOS ANGELES RAIL RAPID TRANSIT PROJECT DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL Impact STATEMENT and ENVIRONMENTAL Impact Report
AREA: 18 ac
SITES: none

QUADNAME: 1103
BURBANK
MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA1609 **DATE:** 1986 **PAGES:** 75

AUTHOR: Padon, Beth

FIRM: LSA

TITLE: LOS ANGELES OUTPATIENT CLINIC VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
Archaeological ASSESSMENT REPORT Phase 2

AREA: 2 ac

SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA1642 **DATE:** 1980 **PAGES:** 225

AUTHOR: Costello, Julia G.

FIRM: SCIENCE APPLICATIONS, INCORPORATED

TITLE: LOS ANGELES DOWNTOWN PEOPLE MOVER PROGRAM Archaeological
RESOURCES SURVEY: Phase 2: EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE AND
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE ACTIONS

AREA:

SITES: HISTORIC STRUCTURES

QUADNAME: LOS ANGELES

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA1643 **DATE:** 1981 **PAGES:** 150

AUTHOR: Costello, Julia G.

FIRM:

TITLE: LOS ANGELES DOWNTOWN PEOPLE MOVER PROGRAM Archaeological
RESOURCES SURVEY Phase 3

AREA:

SITES:

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

Hollywood

MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA1770 **DATE:** 1989 **PAGES:** 37

AUTHOR: Salls, Roy A.

FIRM: NORTHRIDGE CENTER FOR PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY

TITLE: REPORT of Archaeological RECONNAISSANCE Survey of: ESA
PROJECT #7217B CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CA

AREA: 8 ac

SITES:

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA2486 **DATE:** 1991 **PAGES:** 17

AUTHOR: Kaptain, Neal

FIRM: Greenwood and Associates

TITLE: MONITORING and MAPPING: UNION STATION UTILITY UPGRADE,
CA-LAN-1575H

AREA:

SITES: 19-001575

QUADNAME: LOS ANGELES

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA2519 **DATE:** 1960 **PAGES:** 23

AUTHOR: Owen, J. Thomas

FIRM: THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

TITLE: THE CHURCH BY THE PLAZA A HISTORY of THE PUEBLO CHURCH of LOS
ANGELES

AREA:

SITES: 19-001112

QUADNAME: LOS ANGELES

MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA2521 **DATE:** 1980 **PAGES:** 26

AUTHOR: CHACE, PAUL G.

FIRM: PAUL G. CHACE & Associates

TITLE: AN Archaeological RESEARCH DESIGN FOR THE SEPULVEDA BLOCK
RESTORATION-REHABILITATION PROJECT

AREA:

SITES: EL PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELES NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT

QUADNAME: LOS ANGELES

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA2567 **DATE:** 1979 **PAGES:** 18

AUTHOR: CHACE, PAUL G.

FIRM: PAUL G. CHACE AND Associates

TITLE: Assessment of AN Archaeological FEATURE BENEATH THE MERCED
THEATRE BUILDING, EL PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELES STATE HISTORIC PARK

AREA:

SITES: EL PUEBLO STATE HISTORIC PARK, NATIONAL REGISTER

QUADNAME: LOS ANGELES

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA2712 **DATE:** 1978 **PAGES:** 90

AUTHOR: Huey, Geme

FIRM: CALTRANS

TITLE: Archaeological Survey REPORT FOR THE EL MONTE BUSWAY EXTENSION
IN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

AREA:

SITES: none

QUADNAME: LOS ANGELES

MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA2713 DATE: 1980 PAGES: 75

AUTHOR: Weitze, Karen J.

FIRM: CALTRANS

TITLE: ALISO STREET HISTORICAL REPORT EL MONTE BUSWAY EXTENSION IN
THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES 07-LA-101 P.M.O. TO .5 07202-417801

AREA:

SITES:

QUADNAME: LOS ANGELES

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA2892 DATE: 1993 PAGES: 17

AUTHOR: Stone, David and Robert Sheets

FIRM: SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

TITLE: Phase I Archaeological Survey REPORT PACIFIC PIPELINE PROJECT
SANTA BARBARA COASTAL REROUTES ETHNOHISTORIC VILLAGE PLACENAME
LOCATIONS

AREA:

SITES:

QUADNAME: LONG BEACH

SOUTH GATE

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA292 DATE: 1978 PAGES: 8

AUTHOR: D'Altroy, Terence N.

FIRM: UCLA Archaeological SURVEY

TITLE: ENVIRONMENTAL Impact STATEMENT: Assessment of THE Impact ON Archaeological
ResourceS of PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION of SCHOOL FACILITIES and PARKING
FACILITIES AT THE INTERSECTION of SUNSET BOULEVARD and NORTH FIGUEROA
STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

AREA:

SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA2950 **DATE:** 1992 **PAGES:** 356

AUTHOR: Anonymous

FIRM: PEAK AND Associates

TITLE: CONSOLIDATED REPORT: Cultural Resource STUDIES FOR THE
PROPOSED PACIFIC PIPELINE PROJECT

AREA: 172 ac

SITES: SEE REPORT

QUADNAME: SEE REPORT

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA3103 **DATE:** 1993 **PAGES:** 415

AUTHOR: Greenwood, Roberta S.

FIRM:

TITLE: Cultural ResourceS Impact MITIGATION PROGRAM LOS ANGELES METRO
RAIL RED LINE SEGMENT 1

AREA: 4 li mi

SITES: 19-000007, 19-000887, 19-001575

QUADNAME: LOS ANGELES

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA3151 **DATE:** 1994 **PAGES:** 224

AUTHOR: Dillon, Brian D.

FIRM:

TITLE: ALAMEDA DISTRICT PLAN, LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA: PREHISTORIC
AND EARLY HISTORIC Archaeological RESEARCH

AREA: 68 ac

SITES: 19-000007, 19-000887, 19-001112, 19-001575

QUADNAME: LOS ANGELES

MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA3197 **DATE:** 1976 **PAGES:** 36
AUTHOR: GIERKE, FREDRICK JAMES
FIRM: ARCHAEOLOGY LABORATORY, SPRING QUARTER
TITLE: AVILA ADOBE 1971 EXCAVATION POTSDERDS
AREA:
SITES: none

QUADNAME: LOS ANGELES
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA3377 **DATE:** 1996 **PAGES:** 3
AUTHOR: FOSTER, JOHN
FIRM: Greenwood and Associates
TITLE:
AREA: 1 ac
SITES: CA-LAN-1103

QUADNAME: LOS ANGELES
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA3510 **DATE:** 1983 **PAGES:** 20
AUTHOR: Knight, Al
FIRM: Westec Services, Inc.
TITLE: Technical Report Archaeological Resources Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Draft Environmental Statement and Environmental Impact Report
AREA: 20 ac
SITES: 19-000007,19-000887,19-000159, 19-001945

QUADNAME: Los Angeles, Beverly Hills, Hollywood
Burbank, Van Nuys
MEMO: Indexed. No specific location map provided. Sites mapped.

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA3645

DATE: 1995

PAGES: 73

AUTHOR: Whitley, David S.

FIRM: W & S Consultants

TITLE: Phase I Archaeological Survey and Cultural Resources Assessment of the Metropolitan Water District Headquarters Study Area, Los Angeles, California

AREA: 4 ac

SITES: 19-001575H

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA3668

DATE: 1997

PAGES: 182

AUTHOR: Dillon, Brian D.

FIRM:

TITLE: St. Vibiana's Cathedral Los Angeles, California

AREA: 2.5 ac

SITES: 19-150330

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA3783

DATE: 1993

PAGES: 19

AUTHOR: White, Robert S. and White, Laurie E.

FIRM: Archaeological Associates

TITLE: Archaeological Element of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Headquarters Facility Site Study Analysis

AREA: 101 ac

SITES: None

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

San Dimas

MEMO: 92 ac. Area on the San Dimas Quad was surveyed. Areas on Los Angeles Quad were not survey

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA3786

DATE: 1997

PAGES: 173

AUTHOR: Dillon, Brian D.

FIRM:

TITLE: Cathedral of Our Lady of the Angles Los Angeles, California Cultural Resources Evaluation

AREA: unknown

SITES: 19-000007,19-000887,19-00112,19-001575,19-120013

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA3812

DATE: 1982

PAGES: 20

AUTHOR: Chace, Paul G.

FIRM: Paul G. Chace & Associates

TITLE: Archaeological Monitoring of the W-7 Ramp Project, Olvera St, El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park

AREA:

SITES: Palomares-Jones Property

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA3813

DATE: 1992

PAGES: 47

AUTHOR: Anonymous

FIRM: Peak & Associates, Inc.

TITLE: An Archival Study of a Segment of the Proposed Pacific Pipeline, City of Los Angeles, Ca.

AREA: 6.5 li mi

SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA3814 **DATE:** 1981 **PAGES:** 45
AUTHOR: Singer, Clay A.
FIRM: Northridge Archaeological Research Center, Ca. St. University
TITLE: Preliminary Historic Archaleological Investigations at the Los Angeles Plaza Church
AREA:
SITES: The Plaza Church

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA3857 **DATE:** 1998 **PAGES:** 13
AUTHOR: Bonner, Wayne H.
FIRM: W.H. Bonner Associates
TITLE: Cultural Resources Monitoring L.A. Cellular Site C5552.2, Venice, California
AREA: <1 ac
SITES: none

QUADNAME: Beverly Hills
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA3905 **DATE:** 1989 **PAGES:** 72
AUTHOR: unknown
FIRM: Peak & Associates, Inc.
TITLE: Cultural Resource Survey and Clearance Report for the Proposed Oxnard Terminal to Triunfo Pass Earth Station Fiber Optic Communication Route, Ventura and Los Angeles Counties
AREA: unknown
SITES: 56-001016, 56-000011, 56-000084, 56-000089,56-000086,56-000001

QUADNAME: Point Mugu, Triunfo Pass, Oxnard, Camarillo
MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA3910

DATE: 1983

PAGES: 62

AUTHOR: Frierman, Jay D.

FIRM: Jay D. Frierman, Consulting Archaeologist

TITLE: Monitoring the Restoration and Rehabilitaion of the Sepulveda Block 622-624 North Main Street El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park

AREA: 8 ac

SITES: 19-000887H

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA3986

DATE: 1981

PAGES: 38

AUTHOR: Chace, Paul G.

FIRM: Paul G. Chace & Associates

TITLE: A Cultural Resources Assessment of the Plaza El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park

AREA: none

SITES: 19-000007H

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA4080

DATE: 1996

PAGES: 110

AUTHOR: Goldberg, Susan K.

FIRM: Applied Earth Works, Inc.

TITLE: Archaeological Research Design and Treatment Plan: The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Headquarters Facility Project

AREA: 4.3 ac

SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA4214 **DATE:** 1998 **PAGES:** 3

AUTHOR: Conkling, Steve

FIRM: LSA Associates, Inc.

TITLE: Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring, L.A. Cellular Cell Site R106, near West Fourth Street and South Hill Street, City and County of Los Angeles

AREA: 1 ac

SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA4237 **DATE:** 1998 **PAGES:** 9

AUTHOR: Conkling, Steve

FIRM: LSA

TITLE: Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring, L.A. Cellular Cell Site r105, at the Intersection of West Third Street and South Spring Street, City and County of Los Angeles

AREA: <1ac

SITES: 19-002741

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA4238 **DATE:** 1998 **PAGES:** 5

AUTHOR: Conkling, Steve

FIRM: LSA

TITLE: Results of Cultural Resources Monitoring, L.A. Cellular Cell Site R107, at the Intersection of West First Street and South Hill Street, City and County of Los Angeles

AREA: <1ac

SITES: 19-100301

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA4262

DATE: 1987

PAGES: 124

AUTHOR: Berger, Louis

FIRM: The Cultural Resource Group

TITLE: Zanja No. 3: Brick Culvert Historic American Engineering Record Documentation at the Proposed Federal Center Complex Los Angeles, California

AREA: 2 ac

SITES: 19-000887

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA4263

DATE: 1986

PAGES: 203

AUTHOR: Padon, Beth

FIRM: LSA Associates, Inc.

TITLE: General Services Administration Federal Center: Archaeological Assessment Report Phase 2

AREA: 4.8 ac

SITES: 19-000887

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA4383

DATE: 1980

PAGES: 28

AUTHOR: Frierman, Jay

FIRM: Greenwood and Assoc.

TITLE: Cultural Resources Study, Chinatown Senior Citizens Housing Site

AREA: 2 ac

SITES:

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA4447

DATE: 1999

PAGES: 63

AUTHOR: Anonymous

FIRM: Myra L. Frank & Associates

TITLE: Los Angeles County Demolition of Buildings Between Spring Street and New High Street

AREA:

SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA4452

DATE: 1982

PAGES: 141

AUTHOR: Hatheway, Roger G.

FIRM: Roger G. Hatheway & Associates

TITLE: Determination of Eligibility Report Chinatown

AREA: 200 ac

SITES: 19-173391,19-173392,19-170950,19-173393,19-170951,19-173394,19-170952,19-173395,19-170953,19-173396,19-170954,19-173397,19-170995,19-173398,19-170961,19-170962,19-170960,19-173399,19-170956,19-173400,19-170957,19-170958,19-170965,19-170963,19-173402
19-170959

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA4742

DATE: 1999

PAGES: 12

AUTHOR: Lapin, Philippe

FIRM: LSA Associates

TITLE: Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 263-01, County of Los Angeles, California

AREA: < 1 ac

SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA4764 **DATE:** 1999 **PAGES:** 14
AUTHOR: Duke, Curt
FIRM: LSA
TITLE: Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 666-01, County of Los Angeles, California
AREA: <1ac
SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA483 **DATE:** 1978 **PAGES:** 175
AUTHOR: Greenwood, Roberta
FIRM: Greenwood and Associates
TITLE: Archaeological Resources Survey THE PROPOSED DOWNTOWN PEOPLE MOVER PROJECT CORRIDOR AREA
AREA:
SITES: none

QUADNAME: Hollywood
Los Angeles
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA5129 **DATE:** 2000 **PAGES:** 9
AUTHOR: Greenwood, Roberta S.
FIRM: Greenwood and Associates
TITLE: Archaeological Monitoring at La Golondrina Café, Olvera Street, Pueblo De Los Angeles State Historic Park
AREA: 1 ac
SITES: 19-167020

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA5131 **DATE:** 1999 **PAGES:** 4

AUTHOR: Iverson, Gary

FIRM: Caltrans District 7

TITLE: Negative Archaeological Survey report: 119910

AREA: <.25 li mi

SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA5200 **DATE:** 2001 **PAGES:** 159

AUTHOR: Warren, Keith M; Hamilton, Colleen; Robinson, Mark

FIRM: Applied earth Works, Inc.

TITLE: Assessment of Archaeological and Paleontological Sensitivity on the Proposed California Department of Transportation District 7 Headquarters Replacement Project

AREA: <2.5 ac

SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA5203 **DATE:** 2001 **PAGES:** 9

AUTHOR: Foster, John M.

FIRM: Greenwood And Associates

TITLE: Archaeological Monitoring Report: Soil Test Pit Excavation for the Siqueiros Mural Project, El Pueblo de Los Angeles

AREA: <5 ac

SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA5410 **DATE:** 1978 **PAGES:** 35
AUTHOR: Reinoenl, Gary
FIRM: Department of Parks and Recreation
TITLE: El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park Resource Management Plan
AREA: 10 ac
SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA5413 **DATE:** 2000 **PAGES:** 9
AUTHOR: Lapin, Philippe
FIRM: LSA
TITLE: Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 263-02, County of Los Angeles, CA
AREA: <1 ac
SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA5436 **DATE:** 2001 **PAGES:** 37
AUTHOR: Greenwood, Roberta
FIRM: Greenwood & Associates
TITLE: Monitoring Report: El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historic Monument
AREA: 10 ac
SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA5437

DATE: 1980

PAGES: 20

AUTHOR: Chace, Paul G.

FIRM: Paul G. Chace & Associates

TITLE: An Archaeological Review and tests for the Tree Planting Program, El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park

AREA: 10 ac

SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA5446

DATE: 2001

PAGES: 3

AUTHOR: Savastio, Scott

FIRM: Greenwood & Associates

TITLE: Report for Monitoring: Sewer pipe Repair at Alameda and Arcadia Streets, Los Angeles

AREA: 2 ac

SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA5447

DATE: 1999

PAGES: 10

AUTHOR: Schmidt, James J.

FIRM: Greenwood & Associates

TITLE: Archaeological monitoring Report: 911 Dispatch Center First and los Angeles Streets los Angeles, California

AREA: 2 ac

SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA5448

DATE: 2000

PAGES: 9

AUTHOR: Duke, Curt

FIRM: LSA

TITLE: Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R299.1, County of Los Angeles, CA

AREA: <1 ac

SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA5450

DATE: 2001

PAGES: 6

AUTHOR: Savastio, Scott

FIRM: Greenwood & Associates

TITLE: Archaeological Monitoring Report: Los Angeles Web Host 900 South Alameda Street, Los Angeles, California

AREA: <1 ac

SITES: 19-000007

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA5451

DATE: ?

PAGES: 84

AUTHOR: Padon, Beth

FIRM: LSA

TITLE: The VA Outpatient Clinic Project

AREA: 1.35 ac

SITES: 19-000007

QUADNAME: Los Angeles

MEMO:

Bibliography for Invoice #1572

IC ID#: LA850 **DATE:** 1978 **PAGES:** 215
AUTHOR: Costello, Julia G., and Larry R. Wilcoxon
FIRM:
TITLE: AN ARHCAEOLOGICAL Assessment of Cultural Resources in Urban
 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA -- LA PLACITA DE DOLORS -- LAN-887
AREA:
SITES: 19-000887

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA982 **DATE:** 1977 **PAGES:** 5
AUTHOR: Bove, Frederick J.
FIRM: UCLA AS
TITLE: Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of A
 PROPOSED PARKING LOT, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
AREA:
SITES: none

QUADNAME: Los Angeles
MEMO: