

Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the West Parcel Solar Project, Walnut, Los Angeles County, California

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National Archaeological Database (NADB)

Type of Study: Literature Search, Intensive Pedestrian Survey and Evaluation

Cultural Resources Recorded: One historic archaeological site, Æ -2840-1H

Sites Revisited and/or Updated: None

Isolated Artifacts Recorded: None

USGS 7.5' Quadrangles: San Dimas, CA

Acreage: 29 acres

Level of Investigation: Section 106 of the NHPA

Key Words: Walnut; Los Angeles Basin; Los Angeles County; Section 106; CEQA; Phase 1 survey; 29 acres surveyed; historic-period cattle chute ruins (Æ-2840-1H)

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

As part of Mt. San Antonio College's (Mt. SAC) Facility Master Plan 2012 Project, a 2 megawatt photovoltaic system along the western side of Grand Avenue and 0.06 acre of wetland on the east side of Grand Avenue, within the City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California were approved and the plan's attendant Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (EIR) was approved in 2013. Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) was retained by HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) to conduct a cultural resource assessment of the Mt. SAC West Parcel Solar subproject (Project) Area of Potential Effects (APE) to include with Mt. SAC's Section 404 permit application to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

This report summarizes the methods and results of an intensive cultural resource investigation of the approximately 28-acre survey area (which includes the 27.65-acre Project area in addition to a thin strip of land on the east side of Grand Avenue) and will provide baseline information on cultural resources that will enable more effective development and planning through early consideration of cultural resources. This study includes the definition of the APE, a review of previous studies in the vicinity, and the results of a systematic, intensive cultural resources pedestrian survey of the Project area. The purpose of the survey was to determine the presence of any historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) (36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR 800)), or historical resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), within the Project area.

As part of this study, Æ conducted an archaeological literature and records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) in June 2014. A records search of the Project area plus a 1-mile radius was conducted through the South Central Coast Information Center (SCCIC), housed at California State University, Fullerton.

The CHRIS database indicates that at least 25 cultural resources projects have been conducted within or within a 1-mile radius of the current Project area, including two surveys conducted in 1979 and 1980 that encompassed the current Project area. The CHRIS database also indicated that four cultural resources had been recorded within a 1-mile radius of the Project area, including three prehistoric archaeological sites and one historic built environment resource (Mt. SAC Campus Historic District). None of these resources are located within the current Project area.

Æ also requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in June 2014. This SLF records search encompassed the current Project area. The NAHC responded that no SLF resources were known to exist within the Project area, but cautioned that the absence of specific site information does not indicate the absence of such resources. The NAHC provided a list of regional Native Americans who have interest in the region, detailed the process of consultation as described in relevant legislation, communicated with local groups, and detailed how resources should be approached. A letter was subsequently sent to all of the listed tribes and individuals informing them of the survey work and requesting

information regarding cultural resources in the Project area. It is anticipated that government-to-government consultation with Native American groups will be conducted by the USACE. Tribal communities listed on the NAHC list include: the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians, the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, the Los Angeles City/County Native American Indian Commission, and the Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation. The final results of the Section 106 Native American consultation efforts are to be documented by the USACE.

The intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area resulted in the identification and documentation of one cultural resource. This resource is identified as Æ-2840-1H, which includes the remains of a historic cattle chute. No evidence of prehistoric archaeological resources were identified in the Project area.

Æ-2840-1H is not recommended eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) inclusion, and no further management of this resource is required.

Field notes documenting the current investigation are on file at Æ's Pasadena office. A copy of this report will be filed with the USACE Los Angeles District office and the SCCIC of the CHRIS at California State University, Fullerton.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ac	acres
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
A.D.	Anno Domini
Æ	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
APE	Area of Potential Effects
B.P.	Before Present (present = 1950)
CA	California
CA PRA	California Public Records Act
cal	calibrated
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historic Landmark
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
City	City of Walnut
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
County	Los Angeles County
ft	foot/feet (12 inches)
GPS	global positioning system
HELIX	HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc.
in.	inches
m	meter(s) (39.37 inches)
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
Mt. SAC	Mt. San Antonio College
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PRC	Public Resources Code
Project	West Parcel Solar Project
RPA	Register of Professional Archaeologists
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SLF	Sacred Lands File
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USGS	United States Geological Survey

1 INTRODUCTION

Mt. San Antonio College (Mt. SAC) proposes to install a 2 megawatt photovoltaic system along the western side of Grand Avenue and to create 0.06 acre of wetland on the east side of Grand Avenue, within the City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California. The purpose of the Mt. SAC West Parcel Solar subproject (hereafter “Project”) is to provide an additional energy source and restore wetland vegetation along Snow Creek. Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) was retained by HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc. (HELIX) to conduct a cultural resources assessment of the Project’s APE pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 800) and in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is the Lead Agency for Section 106 compliance and Mt. SAC is taking responsibility as the Lead Agency for CEQA.

1.1 SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF SURVEY

This cultural resource survey includes a review of previous studies in the vicinity and the results of a systematic, intensive cultural resource pedestrian survey. The purpose of the survey was to determine the presence of any historic properties pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA, or historical resources under CEQA, within the Project’s APE. Vanessa Mirro served as Principal Investigator for the cultural resource study with Roberta Thomas acting as Project Archaeologist. Æ archaeologists, Elizabeth Cisneros and Josh Smallwood, conducted the survey efforts.

1.2 WEST PARCEL SOLAR PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project is located within the City of Walnut (City) in the southeastern portion of Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). The archaeological survey area, which comprises two areas on either side of Grand Avenue totaling approximately 28 acres (ac) (which includes the 27.65-ac West Parcel Solar Project area in addition to a thin strip of land on the east side of Grand Avenue), occupies a portion of unsectioned land within Township 1S/Range 9W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM) on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' topographic quadrangles for San Dimas (2012) (Figure 2).

The Project is located approximately 2 miles (mi) west of State Highway 57 and two mi south of Interstate 10. Situated approximately 5 mi west of the city of Pomona, the Project site is located on the eastern edge of the Los Angeles Basin. The Project’s northern boundary is Temple Road where it intersects with Grand Avenue.

The Project consists of grading for pad placement of a 2 megawatt photovoltaic system, impacting approximately 18.22 ac. On the east side of Snow Creek, channel widening is anticipated for creation of 0.06 acre of wetland.

1.3 APE

It was necessary to define an APE, or the geographic area within which the Project has the potential to directly or indirectly cause alternations to historic properties per 36 CFR § 800.16(d). In defining the APE, both direct and indirect impacts anticipated by the Project were considered.

For the purposes of the current cultural resources study, the APE is defined as the entire Project area, which includes the photovoltaic system pad area, re-contouring area for pad placement, construction areas, staging areas, and temporary impact areas, in addition to the channel widening/wetland restoration area located on the east side Grand Avenue (see Figure 2). The APE for the Project consists of approximately 28 ac of land, 27.65 ac on the west side of Grand Avenue for the proposed photovoltaic system and less than 1 acre on the east side of Grand Avenue for the proposed wetland restoration. The anticipated maximum depth of the APE is 64 feet (ft).

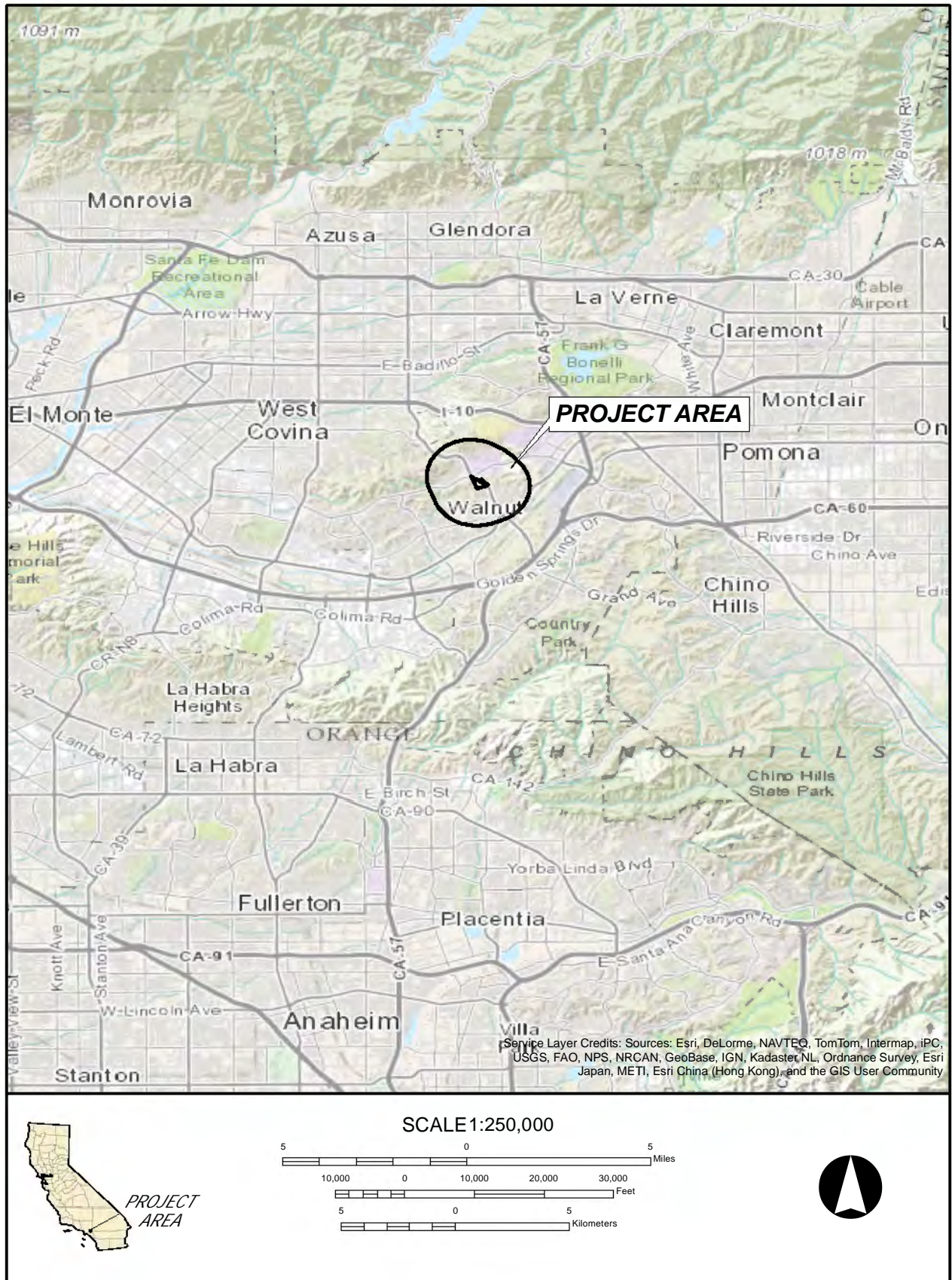


Figure 1 Project vicinity map.

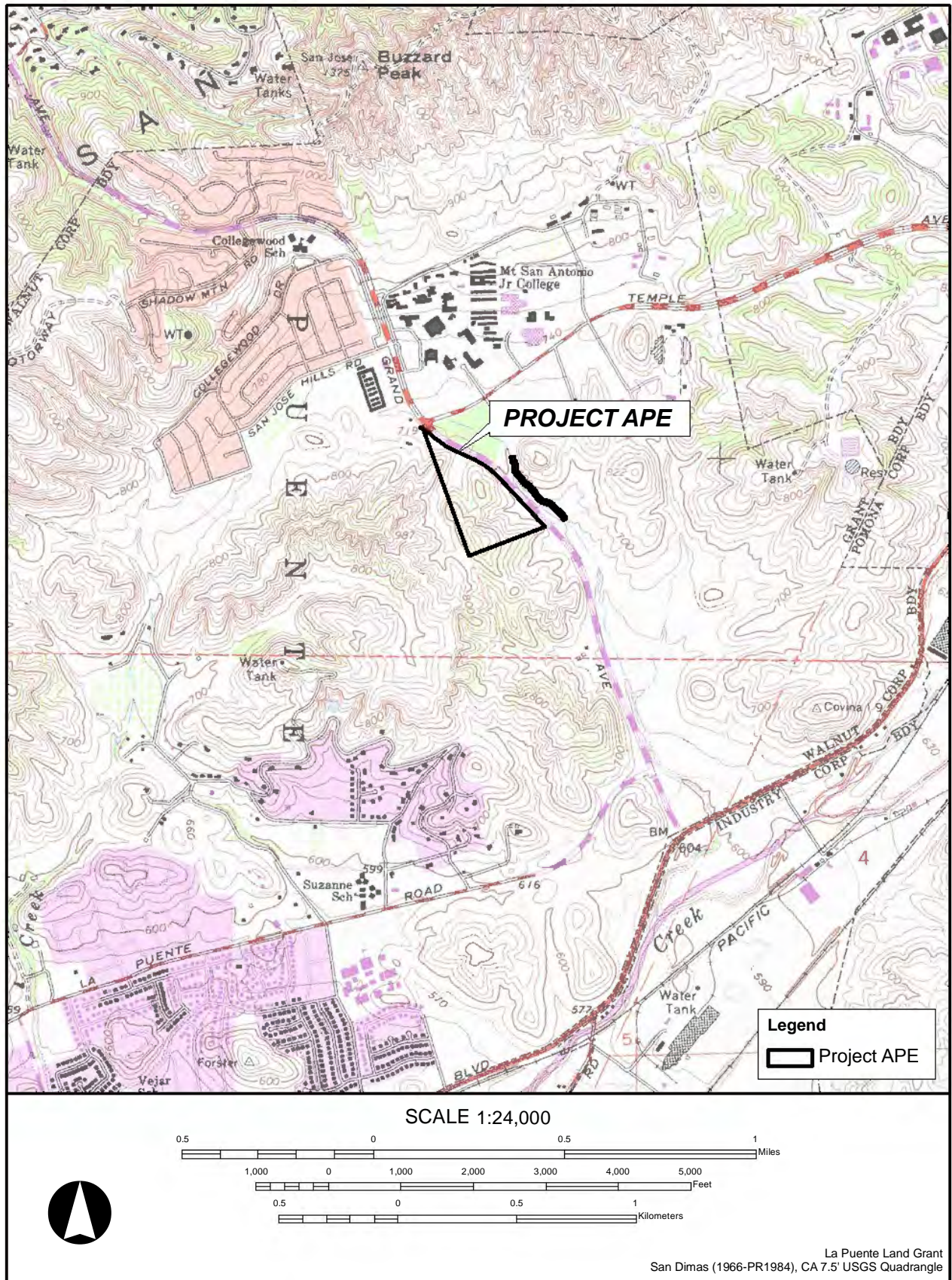


Figure 2 Project location map.

1.4 REGULATORY CONTEXT

1.4.1 Federal

1.4.1.1 National Historic Preservation Act

Because the proposed Project will require a Section 404 permit from the USACE, the Project is considered a federally licensed “undertaking” per 36 CFR § 800.2 (o) and subject to compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended. The NHPA established a national policy for historic preservation and instituted a multifaceted program, administered by the Secretary of the Interior, to encourage the achievement of preservation goals at the federal, state, and local levels. The NHPA authorized the expansion and maintenance of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), established the position of State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), provided for the designation of State Review Boards, set up a mechanism to certify local governments to carry out the purposes of the NHPA, assisted Native American tribes in preserving their cultural heritage, and created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP).

National Register of Historic Places. The NHPA of 1966 established the NRHP as “an authoritative guide to be used by federal, state, and local governments, private groups, and citizens to identify the Nation’s cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment” (CFR, Title 36, Part 60.2). The NRHP recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state, and local levels. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property is eligible for the NRHP if it is significant under one or more of the following criteria (CFR, Title 36, Part 60.4):

- 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 in our past; or
- C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or 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 individual distinction; or
- D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36 CFR § 60.4).

If a cultural resource is determined to be an eligible historic property under 36 CFR § 60.4, then Section 106 requires that the effects of the proposed undertaking be assessed and considered in planning the undertaking. Ordinarily, cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historic figures; properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes; structures that have been moved from their original locations; reconstructed historic buildings; and properties that are primarily commemorative in nature are not considered eligible for the NRHP, unless they satisfy

certain conditions. In general, a resource must be 50 years of age to be considered for the NRHP, unless it satisfies a standard of exceptional importance.

1.4.2 State

1.4.1.2 California Environmental Quality Act

The Project is also subject to compliance with the CEQA, as amended. Therefore, cultural resources management work conducted as part of the proposed Project shall comply with the *CEQA Statutes and Guidelines* (Title 14 California Code of Regulations [CCR], § 15064.5), which directs lead agencies to first determine whether cultural resources are historically significant resources. A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (Public Resources Code [PRC] § 21084.1). Generally, a cultural resource shall be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older; possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; and meets the requirements for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) under any one of the following criteria:

- 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 (Title 14 CCR, § 15064.5).

The cited statutes and Guidelines specify how cultural resources are to be managed in the context of proposed projects, such as the West Parcel Solar Project. Briefly, archival and field surveys must be conducted, and identified cultural resources must be inventoried and evaluated in prescribed ways. Prehistoric and historical archaeological resources, as well as historical resources such as standing structures and other built environment features, deemed "historically significant" must be considered in project planning and development.

Other State Statutes and Regulations

California Historical Landmarks. California Historical Landmarks (CHLs) are buildings, structures, sites, or places that have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific, technical, religious, or experimental value and that have been determined to have statewide historical significance by meeting at least one of the criteria listed below. The resource also must be approved for designation by the County Board of Supervisors (or the City or Town Council in whose jurisdiction it is located), recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission, and officially designated by the Director of California State Parks. The specific standards now in use were first applied in the designation of CHL #770. CHLs #770 and above are automatically listed in the CRHR.

To be eligible for designation as a Landmark, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- It is the first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the state or within a large geographic region (Northern, Central, or Southern California).
- It is associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of California.
- It is a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement, or construction or is one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in a region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder.

California Points of Historical Interest. California Points of Historical Interest are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. Points of Historical Interest designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission are also listed in the CRHR. No historical resource may be designated as both a Landmark and a Point of Historical Interest. If a Point is later granted status as a Landmark, the Point designation will be retired. In practice, the Point designation program most often is used in localities that do not have a locally enacted cultural heritage or preservation ordinance.

To be eligible for designation as a Point of Historical Interest, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- It is the first, last, only, or most significant of its type within the local geographic region (city or county).
- It is associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of the local area.
- It is a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement, or construction or is one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in the local region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder.

Native American Heritage Commission. PRC § 5097.91 established the NAHC, whose duties include the inventory of places of religious or social significance to Native Americans and the identification of known graves and cemeteries of Native Americans on private lands. PRC § 5097.98 specifies a protocol to be followed when the NAHC receives notification of a discovery of Native American human remains from a county coroner.

California Government Code sections 65092; 65351; 65352; 65352.3; 65352.4; 65352.5 and 65560 (Senate Bill 18.) As of March 1, 2005, California Government Codes sections 65092; 65351; 65352; 65352.3; 65352.4; 65352.5 and 65560), formerly known as Senate Bill 18 (SB

18), require cities and counties to contact and consult with Native American tribes prior to amending or adopting any general plan or specific plan, or designing lands as open space. The purpose of SB 18 is to involve Native Americans at the onset of the planning process to allow for considerations concerning the protection of traditional tribal cultural places in the context of broad local land use policy prior to individual site-specific, project level and land use decisions.

Government Code Sections 6254(r) and 6254.10. California Public Records Act (CA PRA) § 6254(r) and 6254.10 were enacted to protect archaeological sites from unauthorized excavation, looting, or vandalism. CA PRA § 6254(r) explicitly authorizes public agencies to withhold information from the public relating to “Native American graves, cemeteries, and sacred places maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission.” CA PRA § 6254.10 specifically exempts from disclosure requests for:

...records that relate to archaeological site information and reports, maintained by, or in the possession of the Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Historical Resources Commission, the State Lands Commission, the Native American Heritage Commission, another state agency, or a local agency, including the records that the agency obtains through a consultation process between a Native American tribe and a state or local agency.

Penal Code, Section 622.5. Penal Code §622.5 provides misdemeanor penalties for injuring or destroying objects of historical or archaeological interest that area located on public or private lands, but specifically excludes the landowner.

Public Resources Code, Section 5097.5. PRC § 5097.5 defines as a misdemeanor the unauthorized disturbance or removal of archaeological, historical, or paleontological resources located on public lands.

1.4.2 Local

1.4.2.1 Los Angeles County General Plan

The Conservation, Open Space, and Recreation element of the County General Plan establishes goals and policies for conservation of cultural resources in Los Angeles County. The General Plan recognizes that the County has numerous archaeological and historical sites from the Native American, Hispanic, and American periods of California’s history, as well as paleontological sites and important geological formations that predate human occupation, and that such cultural resources are nonrenewable and irreplaceable. Policy 20 states the County’s intention to “protect cultural heritage resources, including historical, archaeological, paleontological, and geological sites, and significant architectural structures.”

1.4.3 Regulations Pertaining to Human Remains

It should also be noted that sites that may contain human remains important to Native Americans must be identified and treated in a sensitive manner, consistent with California state law (i.e., Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and PRC §5097.98), as reviewed below.

In the event that human remains are encountered during project development and in accordance with the Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5, the County Coroner must be notified if potentially human bone is discovered. The Coroner will then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The NAHC will then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains. The MLD then has the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the person responsible for the excavation work means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods.

1.5 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report documents the results of Æ's cultural resource survey investigation of the APE associated with the proposed Project. Chapter 1 has introduced the scope of the work, defined an APE, and outlined the regulatory context governing the Project. Chapter 2 synthesizes the natural and cultural setting of the Project area and surrounding region. Chapter 3 presents the results of the background research, which included an archaeological literature and records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), housed at California State University, Fullerton, and a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search with the NAHC in Sacramento. The study methods employed during this investigation are outlined in Chapter 4, and findings are discussed in Chapter 5. A preliminary significance evaluation and management recommendations for the cultural resource identified within the Project APE are included in Chapter 6, followed by bibliographic references (Chapter 7) and appendices.

2 SETTING

This chapter describes the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historical cultural setting of the Project area to provide a context for understanding the nature and significance of cultural properties identified within the region. Prehistorically, ethnographically, and historically the nature and distribution of human activities in the region have been affected by such factors as topography and the availability of water and biological resources. Therefore, prior to a discussion of the cultural setting, the environmental setting of the area is summarized below.

2.1 ENVIRONMENT

The Project area is located within the foothills of the southern slopes of the San Jose Hills, near the eastern edge of the City and is dominated by hills and shallow valleys. The San Jose Hills are part of the Transverse Ranges which form the border between the San Gabriel Valley and the Pomona Valley in eastern Los Angeles County. The highest peak in the San Jose Hills is Buzzard Peak at 1,319 ft which is located approximately 1 mile north of the Project area. Snow Creek, a small drainage, flows along the east side of Grand Avenue directly adjacent to the Project area. Snow Creek eventually becomes confluent with San Jose Creek approximately 1 mile south of the Project area. The valley of San Jose Creek creates the separation of the San Jose Hills and the Puente Hills. San Jose Creek ultimately merges with the San Gabriel River approximately 10 miles west of the City.

The dominant plant community of the San Jose Hills is coastal sage scrub. Coastal sage scrub is characterized by low-growing, drought-deciduous shrubs that have adapted to the semi-arid Mediterranean climate of coastal lowlands of Southern California. Common flora found within a coastal sage scrub community consist of California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), coast brittle-bush (*Encelia californica*), golden yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertifolium*), and lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*).

2.2 PREHISTORIC SETTING

Several prehistoric cultural chronologies have been proposed for Southern California, with two of the most frequently cited sequences developed by William Wallace (1955) and Claude Warren (1968). These chronologies are generalized temporal schemes based on the presence or absence of certain artifact types; both chronologies span the known prehistoric occupation of Southern California. The units used by Wallace are “horizons” or “periods,” which are extensive in space but restricted in time. The units employed by Warren are “traditions,” which may be spatially restricted but display temporal continuity.

The following discussion is divided into three major cultural intervals: Early Holocene, 9600 calibrated (cal.) Before Christ (B.C.) to 5600 cal. B.C.; Middle Holocene, 5600 cal. B.C. to 1650 cal. B.C.; and Late Holocene 1650 cal. B.C. to cal. A.D. 1542.

2.2.1 Early Holocene

Archaeological data compiled over the last two decades indicate that initial settlement along the coast of Southern California began at least 12,000 years before present (B.P.). Some of the earliest evidence of human occupation derives from Daisy Cave (CA-SMI-261) on San Miguel Island; radiocarbon samples date the oldest cultural layer at the site between 9600 and 9000 cal. B.C. (Erlandson et al. 1996). Early human occupation has also been documented at the Arlington Springs Site (CA-SRI-1730) on nearby Santa Rosa Island, where Johnson and others (2002) found human remains that dated between 11,000 and 10,000 cal. B.C. Information obtained from these and other early Holocene coastal sites in Southern California indicate a distinctively maritime cultural adaptation, which has been termed the “Paleocoastal Tradition” (Moratto 1984), involving seafaring technology and a subsistence economy focused on the hunting of marine mammals and shellfish gathering (Byrd and Raab 2007:219).

Relatively few sites have been identified in the Los Angeles Basin that date to the early Holocene. Perhaps the earliest evidence of human occupation in the region near Los Angeles is represented at the tar pits of Rancho La Brea. In 1914, the partial skeleton of a young woman was discovered in association with a mano (Merriam 1914). During the early 1970s, complex chemical methods were used to decontaminate the human bone of intrusive carbon, and a treated collagen sample was dated at 9000 ± 80 B.P. (UCLA-1229 BB) (Berger et al. 1971). Apart from the “Brea Maid” as the skeleton was called by Merriam, no other human remains have been found at the tar pits.

Additional evidence of cultural occupation of the Los Angeles Basin has been documented at the sand dune bluff site of Malaga Cove along the northern end of the Palos Verdes Peninsula (Walker 1951). Radiocarbon dates suggest that the archaeological remains associated with the lowermost cultural stratum may date as early as 8000 cal. B.C. (Moratto 1984; Wallace 1986). However, the temporal placement of these deposits has been called into question by a number of researchers (see discussion in Koerper and Peterson 2013).

Both coastal and desert region designations (Wallace 1978; Warren 1980, 1984) for the early Holocene refer to a long period of human adaptation to environmental changes brought about by the transition from the Late Pleistocene to the Early Holocene geologic epochs. As climatic conditions became warmer and more arid, Pleistocene megafauna perished abruptly between 13,000 and 10,000 B.P. Human populations responded to these changing environmental conditions by focusing their subsistence efforts on the procurement of a wider variety of faunal, as well as floral resources. These early occupants of Southern California are believed to have been nomadic large-game hunters whose tool assemblage included percussion-flaked scrapers and knives; large, well-made stemmed, fluted, or leaf-shaped projectile points (e.g., Lake Mojave, Silver Lake); crescentics; heavy core/cobble tools; hammerstones; bifacial cores; and choppers and scraper planes.

2.2.2 Middle Holocene

In coastal and inland Southern California, the early traditions gave way to what Warren refers to as the “Encinitas Tradition” and what Wallace terms “Period II: Food Collecting” by about 8000–7000 B.P. This interval has been frequently described as the “Milling Stone Horizon”

because of the preponderance of milling tools in the archaeological assemblages of sites dated to this era (Basgall and True 1985; Kowta 1969; Wallace 1955). The onset of this period, which began sometime around 5600 cal. B.C., is marked by an expansion of populations throughout the coastal California area.

Overall, the general settlement-subsistence patterns of the Middle Holocene were exemplified by a greater emphasis on seed gathering. Coastal and inland sites exhibit shallow midden accumulations, suggesting seasonal camping. Midden accumulation at desert locales dating to this period is generally rare. Based on the distribution of sites assigned to this period, aboriginal groups likely followed a modified, centrally based wandering pattern with an inferred shift toward enhanced logistical settlement organization (cf. Binford 1980; Warren 1968). In this semisedentary pattern, larger groups occupied a base camp during a portion of the year, while smaller groups of people used satellite camps to exploit seasonally available floral resources such as grass seeds, berries, tubers, and nuts.

King (1967:66–67) suggests that the coastal sites probably represent more permanent occupations than are found in the interior, because coastal inhabitants were sustained by more reliable and abundant food resources. A more mobile subsistence round was likely necessary for inland inhabitants. It is possible, too, that inland and coastal sites of this period represent seasonal movement by the same groups.

Regional variations in technology, settlement patterns, and mortuary practices have lead researchers to define several localized manifestations or “patterns” of the Encinitas Tradition (Sutton and Gardner 2010). In the inland areas of Los Angeles County, the tradition is represented by the “Greven Knoll Pattern.” Coastal populations primarily exploited fish, shellfish, and coastal prairie grasses, with little reliance on terrestrial fauna (Altschul et al. 2007). In contrast, inland groups had a subsistence regime oriented towards the hunting of small mammals and collection of hard seeds (Glassow et al. 2007).

Sutton and Gardner (2010) define two temporal subdivisions for the Greven Knoll Pattern that fall within the Middle Holocene: Greven Knoll I (circa 7500 to 2000 B.C.) and Greven Knoll II (circa 2000 to 1000 B.C.). Site assemblages dating to the Greven Knoll I are characterized by abundant ground stone that includes manos and metates, charmstones, cogged stone and discoidals, Pinto projectile points, and an abundance of shell artifacts. In contrast to the coastal patterns during this time, no shellfish are present in the inland areas (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Flexed inhumations are the most common burial form during Greven Knoll I and Greven Knoll II with cremations being quite rare. Greven Knoll I groups share similarities in material cultural with Pinto groups from the Mojave Desert suggesting potential interaction and influence.

The Greven Knoll II largely represents a continuation of the Greven Knoll pattern with site assemblages dating to this phase containing numerous manos and metates, late discoidals, and an abundance of shell artifacts. The quantity of projectile points, specifically Elko points, increases during the Greven Knoll II indicating a subsistence shift toward greater reliance on large game. Flexed inhumations continue to be the dominant mortuary regime with a very small number of cremations also found to date to the phase.

2.2.3 Late Holocene

Beginning about 3500 B.P., the Encinitas Tradition was replaced throughout much of the Los Angeles Basin by a new cultural manifestation which Sutton (2010) has termed the “Del Rey Tradition.” At this time, significant changes are seen in material culture, settlement systems, subsistence regimes, and mortuary practices throughout Southern California. A number of these new cultural traits have been attributable to the arrival of Takic-speaking people from the southern San Joaquin Valley (Sutton 2009). Biological, archaeological, and linguistic data indicate that the Takic groups who settled in the Los Angeles Basin were ethnically distinct from the indigenous Hokan-speaking Topanga populations. These Takic speakers are believed to be ancestral to the ethnographic Gabrielino groups (Sutton 2009). The archaeological evidence suggests that Hokan-speaking groups were largely replaced or subsumed by the Gabrielino and Chumash by 2000 B.P. (Sutton and Gardner 2010).

The Los Angeles Basin is represented by the “Angeles Pattern” of the Del Rey Tradition (Sutton 2010). Six temporal subdivisions have been defined for the Angeles Pattern, which encompass Intermediate and Late Periods as defined by Wallace (1955) (Table 1). A summary of each of these phases is provided below.

The onset of the Angeles I phase is characterized by an increase and aggregation of regional populations and the appearance of the first village settlements. The prevalence of projectile points, single-piece shell fishhooks, and bone harpoon points at Angeles I sites suggests a subsistence shift toward greater dependence on fishing and terrestrial hunting with less reliance on the gathering of shellfish. Regional trade and interaction networks also appear to have developed at this time with coastal populations in the Los Angeles Basin obtaining obsidian from the Coso Volcanic Field to the north and steatite artifacts and *Olivella* shell beads from the southern Channel Islands (Koerper et al. 2002). A marked change also occurs in mortuary practices with flexed primary inhumations and cremations replacing extended inhumations and cairns.

Table 1
Angeles Phase Designations and
Associated Dates

Phase	Dates
Angeles I	1550 – 650 B.C.
Angeles II	650 B.C. – 450 A.D.
Angeles III	450 – 700 A.D.
Angeles IV	700 – 1150 A.D.
Angeles V	1150 – 1500 A.D.
Angeles VI	1500 – 1800 A.D.

Angeles II occupation in the Los Angeles Basin largely represents a continuation and elaboration of the preceding phase. The one exception to this pattern is the introduction of a new funerary complex around 600 B.C. consisting of the construction of large rock cairns or platforms containing abundant broken tools, faunal remains, and cremated human bone. These mortuary features are generally thought to represent the predecessor of the Southern California Mourning Ceremony (Sutton 2010).

Several important changes marked the beginning of the Angeles III phase. Larger seasonal villages were established along the coastal and inland areas which contain well-developed middens and cemeteries. Archaeological data from Angeles III sites indicate that residents of these settlements practiced a fairly diverse subsistence strategy that included the exploitation of both marine and terrestrial resources (Sutton 2010). Plank canoes and bow and arrow technology

were introduced at this time (Glassow et al. 2007). The appearance of new types of *Olivella* beads at Angeles III sites indicates a reconfiguration of existing regional exchange networks with increased interaction with populations in the Gulf of California (Koerper et al. 2002). Mortuary practices also changed at this time with inhumations no longer placed in an extended position and cremation features increasing in frequency (Sutton 2010).

Several residential sites dating to the Angeles II and III phases have been excavated in the Los Angeles area. Among the most well-known of these sites are the Encino Village site (CA-LAN-43) located in the southern San Fernando Valley and the Gabrielino village of Yaanga (CA-LAN-1575/H) situated in the general vicinity of the historic Pueblo de Los Angeles (Sutton 2010). Archaeological data obtained from these sites suggests while residential mobility was greatly reduced from previous times, the Angeles II and III phase groups did not adhere to a fully sedentary way of life (Glassow et al. 2007).

The Angeles IV phase roughly corresponds to the beginning of the “Late Prehistoric Horizon” as defined by Wallace (1955) and the “Shoshonean Tradition” by Warren (1968). The Angeles IV phase is characterized by the continued growth of regional populations and the development of large sedentary villages. Archaeological investigations in the Ballona Creek area indicate that sometime around 1000 B.P., bluff top sites were abandoned and populations aggregated into villages along the edge of the lagoon. Several new types of material cultural appeared during the Angeles IV phase including Cottonwood series points, birdstone and “spike” effigies, *Olivella* cupped beads, and *Mytilus* shell disk beads. The presence of Southwestern pottery, Patayan ceramic figurines, and Hohokam shell bracelets at Angeles IV sites suggests interaction between populations in Southern California and the Southwest.

Notable changes are seen in regional trade networks in the Angeles V phase with an increase in the number and size of steatite artifacts, including large vessels, elaborate effigies, and *comals*. Although chiefdoms appear to have developed in the northern Channel Islands and the Santa Barbara region sometime after 850 B.P. (Arnold 1992; Gamble 2005), little direct evidence has been found to suggest this level of social complexity was present in the Los Angeles Basin in the Angeles V phase. The presence of these artifacts suggests a strengthening of trade ties with the southern Channel Islands (Koerper et al. 2002). Mortuary practices in the Angeles V phase remained largely unchanged from the previous phase with flexed primary inhumations continuing to be the preferred burial method.

2.3 ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

Within the Los Angeles Basin, the Angeles VI phase is represented by post-contact (post-A.D. 1542) Gabrielino populations. A cursory review of the Gabrielino peoples and their culture is presented here. The reader is referred to W. McCawley’s book *The First Angelinos* (1996) for a more detailed discussion of the Gabrielino.

The Gabrielino are characterized as one of the most complex societies in native Southern California, second perhaps only to the Chumash, their coastal neighbors to the northwest, in overall economic, ritual, and social organizational complexity (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925:621). The Gabrielino occupied a large territory, including the entire Los Angeles Basin, the coast from Malibu to Aliso Creek, parts of the Santa Monica Mountains, the San

Fernando Valley, the San Gabriel Valley, the San Bernardino Valley, the northern part of the Santa Ana Mountains, and much of the middle and lower Santa Ana River reaches. In addition, the Gabrielino inhabited the islands of Santa Catalina, San Clemente, and San Nicolas. The Gabrielino language was a Cupan language, part of the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock. Although early twentieth century ethnographer John Peabody Harrington (1986) refers to four local dialects and Kroeber's (1925) investigations suggested that there were six, including Fernandeano and Gabrielino and two or more island variants, in all probability many more minor dialectical differences existed. The Fernandeano and Gabrielino terms are derived from the eighteenth century missions established in the San Fernando and San Gabriel valleys, respectively, and refer to the native subgroups living in the immediate vicinity of each. Fernandeanos are subsumed under the general Gabrielino culture, as recommended by Kroeber (1925).

The mainland Gabrielino territory has been divided into four geographical regions, each of which offered a distinctive array of resources (Hudson 1971). The first region, which includes the JPL campus, comprises the interior mountains and adjacent foothills of the Santa Ana, San Gabriel, and Santa Monica mountains. Food resources available in this region would have included deer and a variety of small mammals, and acorns and piñon nuts along with sage and a variety of grass seeds. The second region includes the plains flanking the interior mountains such as the San Fernando, San Gabriel, and San Bernardino valleys as well as the Los Angeles Basin. Important resources in this geographical region included deer, numerous small mammals, acorns, sage, yucca, cactus fruit, and a variety of plants and animals associated with the freshwater marshes. The third region includes the exposed coastal strip extending from present-day San Pedro south to Newport Bay. Food resources in this region include a variety of shellfish, rays, sharks, and fish available near the coastal inlets. The fourth geographical region includes the sheltered coastal strip from San Pedro north to Topanga Canyon where inhabitants exploited a variety of shellfish and fish, sharks, rays, sea mammals, and sea birds.

Based on these geographical regions, Hudson (1971) defined three broad subsistence and settlement patterns. For the interior mountain regions, the primary settlements were located in the lower reaches of canyons, which offered protection during the cold winter months. During the summer, family groups traveled to seasonal camps to exploit seasonally available foodstuffs; in the fall, they traveled to oak groves to gather acorns. In the inland plains, families units traveled to shellfish gathering camp sites along the exposed coastal strips south of San Pedro. The third pattern was found among communities of the sheltered coastal strip north of San Pedro where family units dispersed to inland camps during the winter months to hunt and gather plant foods.

It is believed that the total Gabrielino territory covered more than 1,500 mi² and included the watersheds of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, Santa Ana, and Rio Hondo rivers. The Gabrielino also occupied the islands of Santa Catalina, San Clemente, and San Nicolas. Within this large territory were more than 50 residential communities with populations that ranged from 50 to 150 individuals. Each community consisted of one or more lineages which maintained a permanent geographic territory that included a permanent settlement and a variety of hunting and gathering areas as well as ritual sites. A typical Gabrielino settlement contained a variety of structures used for religious, residential, and recreational purposes. In the larger communities, a sacred enclosure surrounded by the houses of the chief and other elite members of the community was generally

located near the center of the settlement. Surrounding these structures were the smaller homes occupied by the rest of the community. Other features common at residential sites were sweathouses, level clearings used as playing fields and dance grounds, and cemeteries (McCawley 1996:32–33).

As seen above, the Gabrielino territory offered a rich and diverse resource base. This wealth of resources, coupled with an effective technology and a well-developed trade and ritual system, resulted in a society that was among one of the most materially wealthy and culturally sophisticated cultural groups in California (McCawley 1996:141). The management of food resources by the chief was at the heart of the Gabrielino economy. A portion of each day's hunting, fishing, or gathering activities was given to the chief who managed the community's food reserves. Each family also kept a food supply for use in lean times. Additionally, the Gabrielino territory lay at the center of an extensive trade network that extended east to the Colorado River and as far west as San Nicolas Island, which allowed the Gabrielino to maintain trade relations with the Cahuilla, Serrano, Luiseño, Chumash, and Mojave cultural groups.

The material culture of the Gabrielino is elaborate and in many ways comparable to that of the Chumash. An excellent descriptive source is Blackburn's (1963) compendium of Gabrielino material culture, which is intended for an archaeological audience and exhaustively summarizes Padre Geronimo Boscana's accounts, Hugo Reid's 1852 letters to the *Los Angeles Star* (Reid 1852), and Harrington's early twentieth century interviews, among a number of other sources. Shell ornaments and beads, baskets, bone tools, flint weapons and drills, fishhooks, mortars and pestles, wooden bowls and paddles, shell spoons, wooden war clubs, and a variety of steatite items (cooking vessels, comals, ornaments) are among the many artifact types common in descriptions of Gabrielino culture (Blackburn 1963).

Highly developed artisanship is particularly evident in the many technomic implements inlaid with shell (using asphaltum) and in the steatite items from production centers on Catalina Island. Clothing was minimal and consisted, in colder seasons, principally of deerskin, rabbit fur, or birdskin capes, skirts, or blankets (Bean and Smith 1978:541). Residences were of a characteristic Southern California style: domed, circular, thatched, and generally communal (two to four families per structure). Small, earth-covered sweathouses, ceremonial enclosures (with willow stake fences), and menstrual huts generally were found in every village.

From what little is known of Gabrielino social organization, it is possible to note a few characteristics that may be in part manifested archaeologically. First, the Gabrielino may have exhibited a level of sociocultural integration commonly referred to as the "chiefdom." Bean and Smith (1978) and others describe three hierarchically ordered social classes among these people: an elite (chiefs, immediate family, and the very rich), a middle class (well-established lineages), and commoners. These "classes" (the term "ranks" is preferred because strictly defined classes are associated with advanced chiefdoms and state level societies, neither of which would describe the Gabrielino; see Arnold [1987]) are presumed to have been hereditary. Also, highly ranked individuals owned bounded property. Social ranking can be difficult to identify in the archaeological record, and confirmation generally requires a corpus of mutually corroborative data, including distinctive distributions of funerary goods across sexes and ages, analysis of health indicators in the skeletal population, signs of supra-community production organization, and individual or community-wide differential access to exotic or wealth-associated goods.

Large segments of this information may never be obtained because of the mainland Gabrielino practice of cremation of the dead and burning of most of the deceased's possessions.

Gabrielino villages are reported to have been politically autonomous, comprising segmentary, nonlocalized patrilineages that characteristically divided into smaller (sublineage) units on a seasonal basis in order to exploit specific subsistence resources. In spite of this apparent autonomy, a dominant lineage's leader was an effective village "chief" whose authority was tied to possession of a ritual bundle, and it was not uncommon for several villages to be linked under the leadership of a particularly powerful chief (Bean and Smith 1978; Johnston 1962). Mainland Gabrielino marriage ties were often far-ranging. Bean (1976:109) reports that villages simultaneously maintained marriage ties with as many as 13 other villages, including up to three non-Gabrielino groups (the village of *Tungva* had ties with Chumash, Yokuts, and Kitanemuk villages).

In general, the Gabrielino cultivated alliances with other groups (a Chumash-Salinan-Gabrielino alliance, for one [Bean 1976:104]) and also maintained cult or ritual centers (such as the village *Povongna*) where trade fairs, mourning ceremonies, and other sorts of social and economic interaction linked villages of many zones into exchange and social partnerships. Strong (1929:98) indicates that there was a "loose ceremonial union" among the Cahuilla, Luiseño, Serrano, and Gabrielino manifested in gifts of shell money sent by all to leaders of clans in which a death had occurred. Blackburn (1976:240) notes that ceremonialism in general provided a context for far-ranging social interaction, especially between the Gabrielino and several neighboring groups, and resulted in strong unity against external enemies. However, Bean and Smith conclude that the Gabrielino peoples quarreled constantly among themselves and that inter-village conflict was frequent and deadly, although rarely extended (1978:546). Marriage ties usually dictated affiliations during conflicts.

Trade was an important element of the Gabrielino economy. While the principal Gabrielino-produced commodity—steatite vessels from centers on Catalina Island—originated well outside the defined study region, trade in steatite items was conducted throughout the local territory and involved external relations with desert, Southwestern, mountain, and coastal groups beyond Gabrielino borders. Kroeber (1925:629) notes that the distribution of steatite and ceramic vessels is nearly mutually exclusive in Southern California. While the Gabrielino and the Chumash used steatite (and baskets) for most container/storage needs, the Serrano, Luiseño, Cahuilla, Juaneño, Mojave, and others made ceramic pots and only rarely used steatite. Conversely, Macko et al. (1983) suggest that steatite from distribution points at Redondo and San Pedro on the mainland shore reached the Serrano and Cahuilla, although exchange intensity to these groups is not specified. *Olivella* shell callus beads, manufactured on the northern Channel Islands by the Chumash and their predecessors, were reportedly used quite frequently as a currency by the Gabrielino and other Southern California groups, particularly in situations when bartering methods were inappropriate or ineffective.

Subsistence items described in ethnohistorical sources include large numbers of native grass seeds, six or more types of acorns, pinyon pine nuts, seeds and berries from various shrubs, fresh greens and shoots, mule deer, pronghorn, mountain sheep, rabbits and rodents, quail and waterfowl, snakes, lizards, insects, and freshwater fish, plus a wide variety of marine fish, shellfish, and sea mammals in coastal zones. Specific exploitation techniques described in

ethnohistorical sources include rabbit drives in conjunction with seasonal controlled burning of chaparral, and the use of throwing sticks or nets in the capture of waterfowl in the low-lying marshlands found in places such as the Prado Basin. Reed rafts may have been employed for marshland hunting (Priestley 1937). This diverse inventory of subsistence resources was supplemented by additional supplies of deer skins, seeds, and acorns from interior groups such as the Serrano (Kroeber 1925:629).

Hudson's (1971:59) study indicates that Gabrielino peoples may have practiced a less seasonal mobility than other reports describe. Citing a 1772 observation by Padre Cambron that both "sierra" (mountain) and "rancheria" (valley) Gabrielino settlements were occupied during the October acorn gathering season, Hudson suggests that Gabrielinos did not migrate seasonally from one area to the other. However, a number of other interpretations of this interesting historical observation are possible, including the possibility that the rancheria was only partly occupied during this period, while the remainder of the population gathered foods in the foothills or mountains (not necessarily at the place observed by Cambron).

2.4 ETHNOHISTORICAL SETTING

The first contact between the Europeans and the Gabrielino is thought to have occurred in 1542 when Cabrillo's small fleet arrived at Santa Catalina Island (see discussion below). In 1602, the Sebastian Vizcaino expedition visited San Clemente and Santa Catalina islands and the mainland near present-day San Pedro (McCawley 1996:207). In 1769, the Gaspar de Portolá expedition crossed the Gabrielino homeland twice and Mission San Gabriel was founded on September 8, 1771, at a location near the Whittier Narrows, approximately 12 mi west of the Project area. Because of conflict, recruitment and conversion remained slow for the first few years of the mission's existence. Sometime around 1774, Mission San Gabriel was moved to its present location to obtain more suitable land for agriculture and it was reportedly built on a Gabrielino village called *Sibag-na* (Robinson 1939:174). This location was allegedly within 6 miles of *Hahamog'na* (a well-known Gabrielino village). A second mission, San Fernando, was established within Gabrielino territory in 1797, located approximately 38 mi northwest of Mt. San Antonio College.

Mission life was highly regimented and contrasted sharply with the traditional Gabrielino lifeway; as a result, colonization had a dramatic and negative effect on Gabrielino society, including fugitivism. The traditional Gabrielino communities were depopulated and epidemics caused by the introduction of European diseases further reduced the indigenous population. Between 1832 and 1834, the Mexican government implemented a series of secularization acts that were theoretically designed to turn over the mission lands to the native populations; however, most of this land was taken over by Mexican civilians. Thus, the primary result of secularization was increased fugitivism among the Gabrielino (McCawley 1996:208). The later American takeover of California brought further hardships to the Gabrielino who eventually settled at small Native American and Mexican settlements in the Eagle Rock and Highland Park districts of Los Angeles as well as in Pauma, Pala, Temecula, Pechanga, and San Jacinto.

2.5 HISTORICAL SETTING

The following historical context is largely adapted from *Historical Resources Technical Report LOSSAN North Historic Architectural Study, Los Angeles County, California* (Chasteen 2010).

2.5.1 Exploration and Early Settlement

Spanish exploration of North America began in the early 1500s; Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo began exploring the Alta California coastline in 1542. While exploring the coast of Alta California, Cabrillo named San Pedro Bay the Bahía de los Fumos. The mission system was established by the Catholic Church in cooperation with the Spanish government as a program of settlement and development (colonization) that spread from Baja California to Alta California. The settlement pattern that resulted from this system allowed the religious order to claim hundreds of acres of land in the name of Spain in order to establish a church to convert the Native American population (called neophytes), and lands on which to grow crops and livestock to sustain themselves and provide commodities, such as hides and tallow, to sell or barter. Native Americans were largely forced to work on the mission grounds, often losing their cultural identity in the process. The San Gabriel Arcangel Mission was established by Father Junipero Serra as the fourth mission established in Alta California on September 8, 1771. A total of 21 missions were constructed in Alta California. The missions were situated one-day's travel apart, and were connected by the El Camino Real, or the "Kings Highway." In 1904, the El Camino Real Association was established to determine the original route of the old highway and to install a distinctive marker along the route. Within Los Angeles County, the El Camino Real primarily follows the route of U.S. 101, and the bells are largely extant.

In addition to establishing missions, the Spanish government established *pueblos* and *presidios* to further colonization efforts in Alta California. The City of Los Angeles was initially established by the Pobladores, a group of 11 families, as a *pueblo* on September 4, 1781 on a site selected by Governor Felipe de Neve. The original Plaza was constructed in the Los Angeles River flood plain, but was moved to its current location in 1815 following a flood. El Pueblo de Los Angeles quickly became the local and regional center for economic, political, social, cultural, and religious activities.

Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1821. The mission system was continued under Mexican rule until 1833, when the Secularization Act was passed. Under this act, mission ownership was withdrawn from the Catholic Church, and land grants, also known as *ranchos*, were distributed amongst the prominent and wealthy families of Mexico and to reward soldiers for their service during the revolution. The agricultural-based economy established under the Spanish/Catholic Church regime continued to prosper. Between 1835 and 1846, more than 600 land grants in Alta California were recorded with the Mexican government.

Under Spanish rule, marine-based trade was prohibited in every bay except Monterey. As early as 1805, unauthorized trading began. Merchants were exchanging European-manufactured and Asian goods for cattle hide and tallow. As a result of Mexican independence, California ports were opened to foreign trade. The firm of McCulloch, Hartnell and Company formed and contracted with the missions for cattle hides and tallow. The firm constructed a warehouse, the Hide House, to support their economic endeavors in what is now San Pedro in order to access the

harbor located there. The Hide House eventually was sold to the San Gabriel Mission, and Abel Stearns acquired it as a result of the Secularization Act. The hide trade flourished at that time, and by 1830, San Pedro was the leading center of production.

2.5.2 Early American (1848–1870)

Euro-Americans began traveling west in pursuit of personal wealth, religious freedom, and the ability to acquire land. The *rancho* system persisted in Alta California until the culmination of the Mexican-American War in 1848, when Mexico ceded California to the United States through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. A large gold deposit was discovered in 1848 in the mountains east of Sacramento, which resulted in a massive Euro-American population boom in California. In order for the United States government to claim ownership of the natural resources located within Alta California, California was established as a state in 1850. Prior to being granted statehood, California was divided into 27 counties, one of which was Los Angeles. In addition, the City of Los Angeles was incorporated in 1850 and was statutorily declared the county seat. In 1851, a Land Commission was established to verify ownership claims of the ranchos. As often as not, ownership of the ranchos was deemed invalid, thus opening large tracts of land for purchase to such notable men as Abel Stearns, James Irvine, and Llewellyn Bixby who were instrumental in the development of Southern California. Though many lands changed hands, the economy remained agriculturally based, with an emphasis on raising livestock and crops.

The Gold Rush facilitated the need for transportation, and stagecoach lines were established to meet this need. The Butterfield Stagecoach, which ran from St. Louis, Missouri to San Francisco, California, is perhaps the most notable of the lines. Another heavily traveled line was run by Seeley and Wright, and allowed for travel from San Diego to Los Angeles. The Santa Susana Stagecoach route was established during the Gold Rush of 1849 to allow travel from Los Angeles to San Francisco as an alternative route to the El Camino Real, and followed the Santa Susana Pass road route.

2.5.3 Era of Modern Transportation (1870–1918)

With the establishment of rail lines in California, the stagecoach companies quickly became obsolete. The railroads allowed for faster travel, which escalated Euro-American settlement in California, and furthered local economies. Collis P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, Charles Crocker, and Leland Stanford, known as the “Big Four,” joined forces with Theodore Judah in 1861 to finance and establish the Central Pacific Railroad. The Big Four eventually ousted Judah from the Board of Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad, and successfully completed the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad. The Union Pacific Railroad was constructing tracks from the east at that time, with the intent to join the Central Pacific Railroad in the Great Basin. On May 10, 1869, Stanford drove the “golden spike” in the railroad, which successfully completed the first transcontinental railroad. Other companies were formed and other routes were sought in an effort to break up the monopoly established by the Big Four. The Southern Pacific Railroad completed its Los Angeles route in 1880, and the Santa Fe Railway completed its route in 1886. The establishment of the transcontinental rail system furthered Los Angeles’ role in the economic development of both Southern California and throughout the United States.

Early commuter public transportation in what is now downtown Los Angeles was provided by a series of horse- or mule-drawn cable cars. The cable cars enabled early suburban development in neighboring communities such as Boyle Heights and Westlake Park. The Pacific Electric Railway, originally known as the Pico Street Electric Railway, was established in 1888, and quickly supplanted the cable car system as a more efficient and faster method of travel. Henry E. Huntington, nephew of railroad magnate Collis P. Huntington, acquired the Los Angeles Railway Company in 1898, which was redefined and incorporated into his Pacific Electric Railway. Huntington established the Los Angeles Inter-Urban Electric Railway in 1903, which operated on the Southern Pacific Railway line, and allowed patrons to travel to neighboring communities such as Long Beach. The result of Huntington's efforts was various communities within Los Angeles County were connected by light rail, which fostered additional suburban development.

The ranchos continued to change hands throughout Southern California, and large tracts were beginning to be broken up into smaller tracts of land as a means to both raise money and also provide for families of the same clan. Families continued to raise sheep and dry farm crops to sustain themselves. Through urbanization of the area around downtown Los Angeles, much of western Los Angeles County was given over to an agriculturally based economy. Early crops in Los Angeles were grapes, often used for making wine, as evidenced by the San Antonio Winery which is extant just north of downtown Los Angeles, sugar beets, and citrus. Citrus soon became the largest crop raised in Los Angeles County.

In 1893, the first Washington Navel orange was planted in the City of Riverside, Riverside County California (CHL No. 20). In October 1895, the Southern California Fruit Exchange was formed as a cooperative for packaging and shipping citrus. In 1905, the exchange changed its name to California Fruit Growers' Exchange (later known as SunKist). The exchange was originally formed as a marketing and shipping agency, and created a business model effectively used by other agricultural groups, such as the California Associated Raisin Company. The California Fruit Growers' Exchange was instrumental in making citrus the chief crop raised in Los Angeles County, as it remained until frost and disease shifted citrus raising to the State of Florida.

Commercial fishing in Los Angeles began in 1893, when the Golden Gate Packing Company moved its operations from San Francisco to San Pedro, adjacent to the Port of Los Angeles Main Ship Channel, in 1893. After relocating, the company renamed itself the California Fish Company, and began processing and canning albacore tuna due to a decline in anchovies. Through a marketing campaign in 1903, tuna was introduced to consumers with a slogan indicating tuna was the "Chicken of the Sea." In 1917, Martin J. Bogdanovich founded the French Sardine Company, later known as StarKist, which eventually became the largest fish cannery in the world. By World War I, the Port of Los Angeles led the nation in commercial fishing.

Oil was discovered in Los Angeles County in 1850 by Andreas Pico, and the first recorded shipment of oil occurred in 1867. E. L. Doheny established an early oil well in 1892, which made Los Angeles an oil center, creating a financial and residential boom in the City of Los Angeles. Other industries included crushing rock and gravel for use in cement, and the production of bricks. Los Angeles County also possessed the second largest, presumably in the

state of California, Borax mine. Other ores and minerals which were mined at this time were glass sand, gems, mineral water, and natural gas. By 1914, approximately 2,000 plants were located within Los Angeles County, employing over 21,000 persons.

The rail system promoted tourism in Los Angeles County by creating a fast and inexpensive way to enjoy a swim at the beach or allow for day trips to San Bernardino or Riverside counties. Upon completion of the transcontinental railroad, coastal communities such as Long Beach and Santa Monica were promoted throughout the United States by the railroads as communities which supported good health through plentiful sunshine and recreation, and economic opportunity. Piers with amusement parks, such as the Long Beach Pike, “plunges” or swimming pools, and various restaurants were constructed to further attract tourists. Commuter rail was often used as a source of amusement in and of itself. A popular late nineteenth to early twentieth century excursion route, passengers could travel on the Kite Route from the Santa Fe Railway depot in Los Angeles to Redlands via Pasadena and the San Bernardino Valley and return through Orange County via Fullerton and Rivera.

2.5.4 Interwar Period (1919–1939)

With Henry Ford’s invention of assembly line production and the end of World War I, automobiles became less expensive and within the reach of the average American family. The era of the railroad began to decline around 1917 with the United States entry into World War I, and the reign of the railroads never returned due to the widespread availability of the automobile. Roads were constructed to support the increasingly popular automobile and the beginnings of the “car culture” were sown. The early car culture included road trips for leisure and also necessity as described in John Steinbeck’s *Grapes of Wrath*, where the Joad family lost their family farm in the Midwest and were forced to travel to California in search of work during the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Interstate travel was made possible with the creation of highways, such as Route 66. Route 66, also known as the mother road, traverses the western half of the United States beginning in Chicago, Illinois and terminating at the pier in Santa Monica, California. Beginning in 1926, Route 66 was a conglomeration of newly constructed highways and existing highways merely signed with the new route number. The original 1926 alignment of Route 66 spanned Los Angeles County from the east along Colorado Boulevard through Pasadena, following North Broadway in the City of Los Angeles, and terminated at Broadway and 7th Streets in downtown Los Angeles. The alignment was extended to the coast along Santa Monica Boulevard in 1935.

Early developments in aeronautical travel within Los Angeles County were typically associated with military purposes, and included the U.S. Army balloon school, located at what is now Arcadia County Park, in Arcadia. As German aggression throughout Europe became apparent, preparations for a potential World War II began. In 1936, for the purposes of developing rockets, researchers at the California Institute of Technology began the work that would ultimately lead to the creation of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory facility in Pasadena. Aviation pioneer Glenn L. Martin formed an airplane construction company in 1912. Martin established a production facility in Hollywood, but the Lockheed Company moved to Burbank in 1928. In 1929, the United Aircraft and Transportation Company, a subsidiary of United Airlines, acquired 234 acres of land of the Lockheed Company production plant for the purposes of constructing an airport,

known as United Airport, which opened in 1930. Howard Hughes founded Hughes Aircraft, which was located within the City of Glendale in 1932. Lastly, Douglas Aircraft was originally established as Douglas-Davies Company in 1920, and moved to Santa Monica shortly thereafter. The Douglas Aircraft plant, located at Mines Field, was constructed by the USACE in the 1930s.

The march toward suburban sprawl began during this time period, though at a slower pace in the 1930s due to the Great Depression. Agricultural lands began being developed as residential tracts with various supporting social services. Prior to 1939, R.C.A., Victor, Firestone Tire, Dow Chemical, Ford Motor, and Bethlehem Steel had built branch plants in Los Angeles.

2.5.5 World War II and Post-War Era (1940–1960)

Los Angeles made itself attractive to the aircraft industry by promoting its cheap land, climate, and pro-business atmosphere. The burgeoning industry began establishing itself throughout the county as previously described. The turning point for the aviation industry occurred when Lockheed received a pre-paid order for 200 warplanes from Britain. Aircraft production had expanded by leaps and bounds by in the early stages of World War II.

During World War I, the United States Navy took possession of the Port of Los Angeles, and established a training and submarine base, which is extant. After the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor in 1941, the United States Navy immediately assumed control of the Port of Los Angeles, for use of defense activities associated with the Pacific Theatre of Operations. Ship and air production facilities operated 24 hours a day at the Port of Los Angeles until the end of World War II, and produced more than 15 tons of war equipment. Similar activities occurred at the Port of Long Beach. Douglas Aircraft established a hiring office on American Avenue, and at its peak in 1943, employed 41,602 employees, of which approximately 54 percent were women.

The freeway system began to take root in Los Angeles County beginning in 1940 with the opening of the Arroyo Seco Parkway. The Cahuenga Pass Freeway was opened in 1947. The Hollywood Freeway was opened in 1954. In 1960, the Ventura Freeway was completed across the San Fernando Valley. The opening of these highways further promoted suburban development and expansion.

One notable impact World War II had on the United States was the recognized need for a comprehensive internal circulation system to allow for movement of war time goods and equipment. On June 29, 1956, General and President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, which officially established the interstate highway system. This act resulted in renumbering highways as interstates as well as construction of new highways.

Two events are largely considered responsible for the explosion of suburban housing following World War II. The first event was Levittown in the State of New York, in which Alfred Levitt and his sons developed a method to quickly and cheaply mass produce housing. The second event was the signing of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, commonly known as the GI Bill, which gave returning servicemen the ability to purchase homes with a minimal down payment, and to acquire Federal Housing Authority-secured loans for the balance. These two events resulted in thousands of acres of citrus groves, dairy fields, and other agricultural-use fields converted to residential tract developments.

Agriculture began to decline in the post-war era in Los Angeles, partially due to farmers selling their lands to real estate developers. The Anheuser-Busch Brewery opened in 1954. As previously mentioned, General Motors opened a new production plant towards the end of the 1940s. In addition, the aerospace industry continued to grow in support of planned space exploration. Movie and television production continued and thrived during this period as well. Other industries began to prosper, such as tourism, fashion, jewelry, and furniture production.

2.5.6 City of Walnut and Mt. San Antonio College

In 1841, a group of settlers known as the Workman-Rowland Party arrived in the Los Angeles area from New Mexico (County of Los Angeles Public Library 2014). Early the following year, John Rowland traveled to the capitol of Alta California at Monterey and petitioned the Mexican governor Juan Bautista Alvarado for title to a 17,740-acre area known as Rancho La Puente. Under rule of Spain, the Rancho La Puente had served as a cattle outpost and grazing land serving Mission San Gabriel (“la puente” originally referred to a bridge along the San Gabriel River that provided access to the area). Rowland was granted title to Rancho La Puente on March 22, 1842 for \$1,000 in gold and a pledge to hire local Native Americans as laborers on the cattle ranch (Workman and Temple Family Homestead Museum 2014; Macias 2006:20–21). The Rancho was enlarged to 48,790 acres in 1845 through a petition to Governor Pio Pico who then included William Workman, Rowland’s partner, in on the title to the new Rancho La Puente. Rowland and Workman built adobe homes and established a thriving agricultural community engaged in ranching and farming activities. Following their deaths in the 1870s their land holdings were split among heirs and later purchased and subdivided by land speculators, investors, and developers. The former Rancho encompassed the present-day communities of Walnut, La Puente, Hacienda Heights, Pomona, Baldwin Park, Charter Oak, Covina, West Covina, and much of the Puente Hills and San Jose Hills (County of Los Angeles Public Library 2014).

Interest in the Rancho La Puente had been divided evenly by John Rowland and William Workman in the 1860s, leaving Rowland the eastern half and Workman the western half (City of Walnut 2014). Rowland’s eastern half included the western portion of today’s City of Walnut. The land was historically used for raising cattle and growing wheat, grapes, and fruit trees. The southern portion of the City was part of the Rancho Los Nogales (Ranch of the Walnut Trees) land grant awarded to Jose De La Cruz Linares in 1840. The eastern portion of the City of Walnut was part of the Rancho San Jose, acquired by Ricardo Vejar in 1847.

In the 1890s, the town of Walnut had not yet existed, but two little communities by the names of Lemon and Hartford had come to exist as railroad sidings along the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) between Pomona and El Monte (USGS 1894). The nearby San Jose Hills and Puente Hills were barren and isolated locales with the extent of their use likely being for cattle grazing. Meanwhile, the Lemon and Hartford communities exhibited a few scattered farm houses along a web of dirt wagon roads crossing each side of the San Jose Creek. By the 1940s and 1950s, the town of Walnut had developed as a thriving orchard community with hundreds of acres of fruit and walnut trees dotting the landscape within the small valley of San Jose Creek (USGS 1954). The Union Pacific Railroad had built a line to the south of town paralleling the SPRR as a competitor in freight business. A number of institutional developments had established themselves in the region, such as the Pacific State Hospital; the Baptist Theological Seminary;

California State Polytechnic College; the Pomona Naval Ordnance Plant, and Mt. San Antonio Junior College, which was founded in 1946. Urban residential development had occurred primarily among a group of small hills to the west of Lemon Street and along Valley Boulevard in the downtown core area of Walnut.

The City of Walnut was incorporated on January 19, 1959, during the post-WWII era development boom that swept across Southern California. During the 1960s, former orchard lands in the City began to be developed by housing subdivisions, commerce, and industry (USGS 1966). It was after incorporation that Mt. SAC was included into the City’s corporate boundaries. Having an initial enrollment of 635 students in the late 1940s, during the 1950s and 1960s the Mt. SAC campus and neighboring areas grew substantially (California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office 2014; USGS 1966). Today, Mt. SAC is among the largest of 112 community colleges spread throughout the State of California (California Community Colleges Chancellor’s Office 2014). The District is projected to serve 42,353 students in the fall of 2015 (Lindmark 2013).

The City of Walnut now encompasses approximately 8.9 mi² and is home to as many as 30,000 people (City of Walnut 2014). The City has designated 10 historic sites within its city limits, attesting to some of its long and colorful history that spans since the 1840s (Table 2, from City of Walnut 2014).

Table 2
Designated Historic Sites in the City of Walnut

Name	Description
Suzanne Park	First park to be dedicated after incorporation in 1959
Bob Quattlebaum Windmill	Historic windmill moved to Suzanne Park
Brookside Equestrian Center	Equestrian training center and set of film, <i>National Velvet</i>
W.R. Rowland Adobe Ranch House	One of the oldest buildings in Walnut, built in the 1840s
Bourdet House	First mayor of Walnut in 1959
Martinez Adobe	One of the oldest buildings in Walnut, built in the 1840s
Carrey Home	Honors the family’s contributions to the City
Site of First Walnut City Hall	Established in 1959
Wildlife Sanctuary, Mt. SAC	10-acre nature preserve established in 1964
Grove of Walnut Trees	Walnut trees native to the area

The subject parcel, Assessor’s Parcel Number 8709-023-917, is a portion of Lot 6 of the C.M. Wright Tract, being a subdivision of lands acquired by Jane Lynch et al. and C.M. Wright in 1905 (Los Angeles County Assessor 1905). The State of California held title to Lot 6, encompassing approximately 400 acres, by the 1920s (Los Angeles County Assessor 1926). Mt. SAC acquired the 400-acre property from the State in 1948 and has continued ownership to the present day (Los Angeles County Assessor 1948).

3 SOURCES CONSULTED

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL LITERATURE AND RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

Prior to the cultural resource survey, an archaeological literature and records search was conducted at the SCCIC, housed at California State University, Fullerton, on June 2, 2014. The objective of this records search was to determine whether any prehistoric or historical resources had been recorded previously within a 1-mile radius of the Project boundary. The results of this search indicate that as many as 25 prior cultural resources studies have been conducted previously within a 1-mile radius of the Project; two of these studies specifically involved a portion of the Project area (Table 3).

**Table 3
Cultural Resource Studies within 1 Mile of the Project Area**

SCCIC File No.	Author(s)	Date	Report Title
LA-00342	Taylor, Thomas T.	1978	Report of the Archaeological Survey of Five Possible Steel Tank Reservoir Sites and Pipe Routes for the Walnut Valley Water District
LA-00481	Van Horn, David M.	1979	Archaeological Survey Report: a Parcel Located in the City of Walnut in the County of Los Angeles, California
LA-00559	Cottrell, Marie G.	1979	Archaeological Resources Survey Conducted for a 725 Acre Parcel Located in the City of Walnut Los Angeles County, California
LA-00836	Cottrell, Marie G.	1977	Letter Report to Ronald Martin & Assoc. Inc.
LA-01268	Mason, Roger D. and Nancy Whitney- Desautels	1983	Archaeological Survey Report and Records Search on Proposed Revised Tract 32158 in the City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, Ca
LA-01346	Brock, James P.	1984	Archaeological Assessment Report for Proposed Sanitary Landfill Expansion Adjacent to the Spadra Landfill Los Angeles County (140 +/- Total Acres)
LA-01392*	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1980	Archaeological Assessment and Test Report on LAN-1070, LAN-1071, and LAN-1072 Located on Tt 36682 in the City of Walnut, Ca
LA-01783	Love, Bruce	1989	Archaeological Records Search for Tentative Tract 47708, Los Angeles County
LA-01985	Leonard, Nelson N. III	1975	Archaeological Impact Evaluation: Tentative Tract 25790, City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California
LA-02135	Mason, Roger D.	1990	Cultural Resources Survey Report on a 25 Acre Parcel in the City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California
LA-02679	Cottrell, Marie G.	1979	Focused Draft Environmental Impact Report for Via Verde Development Company Residential Development Tentative Tract
LA-03575		1997	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Bridlewood Estates Development Walnut West Covina Area, Los Angeles County
LA-03598	Maki, Mary K	1997	Phase I Archaeological Survey of 1.5 Acre at 21201 La Puente Road City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California
LA-03666	Anonymous	1997	Senior Center Construction/#d96586-97

Table 3 (Continued)
Cultural Resource Studies within 1 Mile of the Project Area

SCCIC File No.	Author(s)	Date	Report Title
LA-03835	Cottrell, Marie G.	1979	Records Search and an Archaeological Survey for the 400 Acre Parcel Designated South Ranch, City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California
LA-04337*	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	1979	Cultural Resources Report T.t. 36682 Located in the City of Walnut, California
LA-05644	Duke, Curt	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 130-02 Los Angeles County, California
LA-05646	Duke, Curt	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment: Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy-130-01 Los Angeles County, California
LA-06262	Duke, Curt	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 130-04 Los Angeles County, California
LA-08249	Peterson, Patricia A.	2002	Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Report for the Reclaimed Water Backbone Transmission Project, Los Angeles County, California
LA-05173	McKenna, Jeanette	2003	<i>A Phase II Archeological Testing Program: CA-LAN-1414, City of Industry, Los Angeles County, CA. McKenna, Jeanette (McKenna et al.) 2003</i>
LA-10957	Bonner, Wayne	2011	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE25942-A (Suzanne Park), 625 Suzanne Road, Walnut, Los Angeles County, California
LA-10993	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2008	Record Search Results for the Proposed Bechtel Wireless Telecommunications Site LA0235 (Walnut Ranch Park), located at 20101 Amar Road, Walnut, California
LA-11236	Storey, Noelle	2003	Cultural Resources Study of the Proposed Meadowpass Road Extension City of Walnut, California
LA-11821	Panich, Lee and Holson, John	2010	Archaeological Survey Report, Tehachapi Renewable transmission Project Segment 8 Telecommunications route, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California

* Cultural resource study that intersect the Project area.

The investigations cited above resulted in the identification of four previously recorded cultural resources within 1 mile of the Project area, including three prehistoric archaeological sites and one historical resource. The three prehistoric archaeological sites (CA-LAN-001070, CA-LAN-001071, and CA-LAN-001072) are all habitation sites, two of which contain lithic scatters. The historical resource (P-19-186869) is the Mt. SAC Campus Historic District. None of the previously recorded cultural resources are located within the Project area, however, the Mt. SAC Campus Historic District, as revised by ASM Affiliates in 2012, is located directly adjacent to the Project area (Figure 3) (Davis 2012). No isolated artifacts have been previously recorded within 1 mile of the Project area.

3.2 ADDITIONAL SOURCES

Additional sources consulted during the archaeological literature and records search include: the NRHP; the Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility; the Office of Historic Preservation Historic Property Directory; the listing of CHLs; California Points of Historical Interest; and the CRHR. No NRHP-listed or -eligible properties, CHLs, or Points of Historical Interest were identified within the Project area.

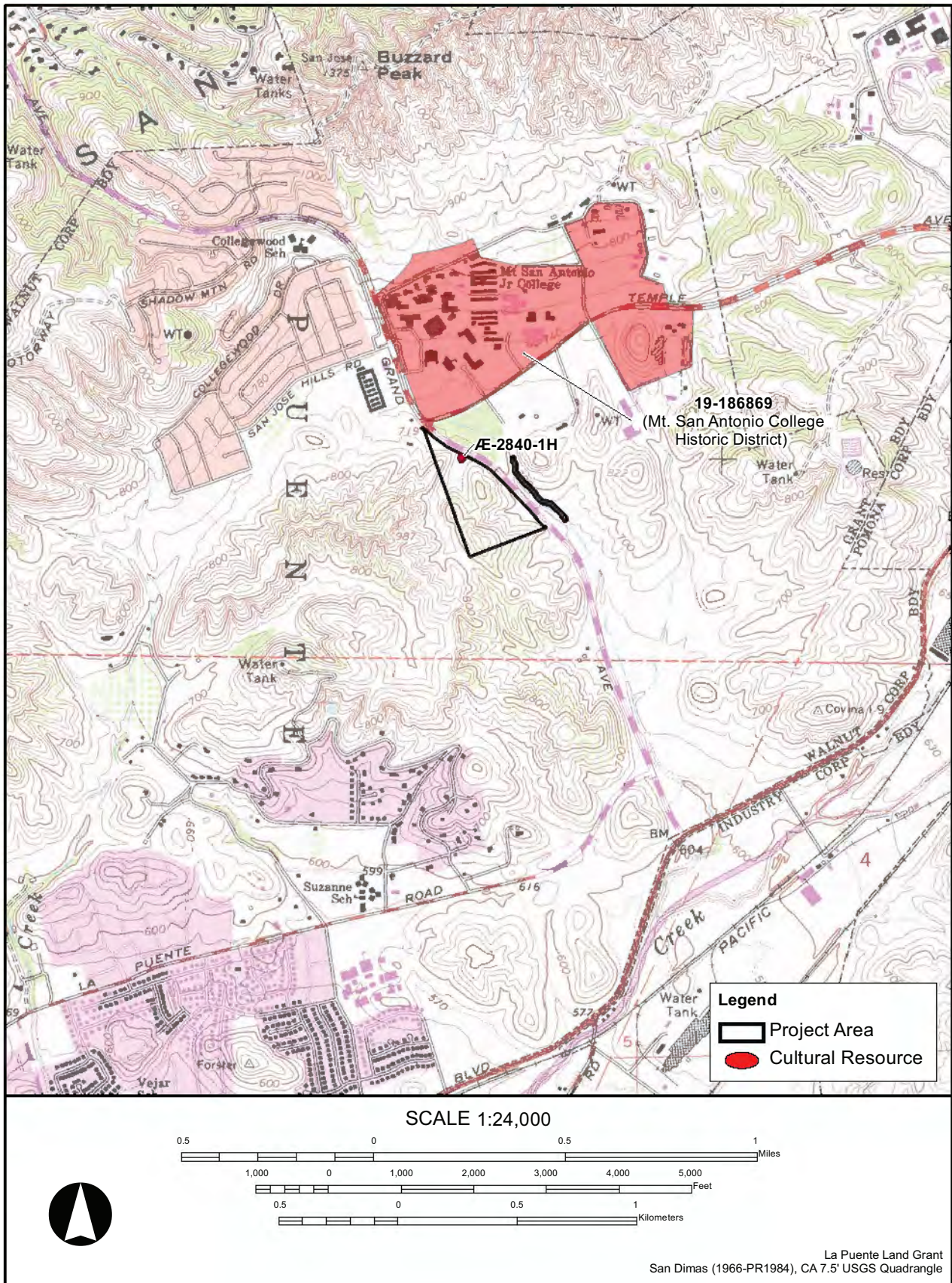


Figure 3 Location of cultural resources within or directly adjacent to the Project area.

Historical maps consulted during the archaeological literature and records search include: USGS Pomona 15' topographical quadrangle (1894, 1904), USGS San Dimas 7.5" topographical quadrangle (1954, 1966), and General Land Office Plat map (1877); the only notable feature of interest was the modern alignment of Grand Avenue which came into being around 1950.

3.2 NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

3.2.1 Sacred Lands File Search

As part of the cultural resources assessment, Æ also requested a SLF search from the NAHC located in Sacramento, California in May 2014. This SLF search encompassed the entire Project area. The NAHC responded that no SLF resources were known to exist within the Project area, but cautioned that the absence of specific site information does not indicate the absence of such resources. The NAHC provided a list of regional Native Americans who have interest in the region, specified the process of consultation as detailed in relevant legislation, communicated with local groups, and detailed how resources should be approached. Tribal communities listed on the NAHC list include: the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians, the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians, the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, the LA City/County Native American Indian Commission, and the Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation. Scoping letters were sent on June 26, 2014 to each of the listed tribes and individuals that provided information on the preliminary results of the survey of the Project area. These letters requested information regarding Native American cultural resources within the survey area. An example of this letter, the list of contacts, and the responses received are included in Appendix A.

Of the 10 groups and/or individuals contacted, three responded with comments. Mr. John Tommy Rosas commented on behalf of the Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation and requested more detailed information regarding the ground-disturbing activities that would take place as part of the Project. Æ also conducted follow-up telephone calls with the Native American groups and individuals on July 14 and 16, 2014. During the follow-up telephone calls, Mr. Anthony Morales of the Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians stated that the vicinity of the Project area is rich with cultural materials and should be considered sensitive for Native American resources. Mr. Morales reasoned that Native American monitoring may not be necessary as long as the grading was minimal; however, should the ground-disturbing activity exceed a few feet, he recommended that a Native American monitor and an archaeological monitor be present. Mr. Andrew Salas of the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians returned the follow-up telephone call on July 21, 2014. Mr. Salas stated that the vicinity of the Project area is a sacred area and is located within close proximity to two Native American village sites. Mr. Salas requested that a Native American monitor be present during ground disturbing activity to ensure protection of all resources. Mr. Salas also provided information via email regarding the prehistory and history of the Project area. This correspondence is presented in Appendix A. As of the date of this report, no response was received from the Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council, the Gabrielino/Tongva Nation, the Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe, and the LA City/County Native American Indian Commission. A Table of Responses summarizing the outreach efforts with Native American groups and/or individuals is located in Appendix A.

It is anticipated that government-to-government consultation with Native American groups will be conducted by the USACE. The final results of the Section 106 consultation efforts are to be documented by the USACE.

4 SURVEY METHODS

The intensive cultural resources pedestrian survey of the 27.65-acre Project area on the west side of Grand Avenue was conducted by Æ archaeologist Elizabeth Cisneros on June 5, 2014. The linear segment of the survey area on the east bank of Snow Creek, totaling less than 1 ac, was surveyed on July 16, 2014 by Æ archaeologist Josh Smallwood. All fieldwork occurred under the direct supervision of Vanessa Mirro, Æ's Principal Investigator for the Project. All key Project personnel meet the Professional Qualifications Standards outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced at 10 to 15 m (33 to 50 ft) intervals. All areas likely to contain or exhibit archaeologically or historically sensitive cultural resources were inspected carefully to ensure that visible, potentially significant cultural resources were discovered and documented. Additionally, the surveyor investigated any unusual landforms, contours, soil changes, features (e.g., road cuts, drainages), and other potential cultural site markers. A Daily Work Record was completed by the surveyor that documented survey personnel, hours worked, weather, ground surface visibility, vegetation, soils, exposure/slope, topography, natural depositional environments, and identified cultural resources.

When encountered, any newly identified cultural resources were recorded on State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Records and Archaeological Site Forms (1995). Systematic efforts were made to characterize and define the boundaries of each archaeological site, as well as discrete activity loci and cultural features. Site locations were plotted on the appropriate 1:24,000 scale USGS 7.5' quadrangle using a Trimble GeoXH hand-held global positioning system (GPS) unit using real-time satellite based augmentation system corrections achieving sub-meter accuracy. Site maps of each archaeological resource were drawn to scale, indicating the location of activity loci, features, and temporally or functionally diagnostic artifacts. Digital site overview photographs were also taken; in addition, digital overview photographs were taken of each activity locus, cultural feature, and temporally or functionally diagnostic artifacts. No artifacts were collected during survey.

5 FINDINGS

This chapter summarizes the results of the intensive cultural resources pedestrian survey conducted within the Project area. Following the summary of these investigations, this chapter also provides a description of the newly identified archaeological site identified within the Project area. The site record for the cultural resource identified in the Project area is included in Appendix B.

5.1 SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

The intensive pedestrian survey resulted in the identification and documentation of one newly discovered cultural resource, the remains of a cattle chute. Figure 3 depicts the location of this resource within the Project area.

Ground visibility for the 27.65-acre Project area, located on the west side of Grand Avenue, varied from 50–70 percent throughout. Portions of the hills and the two small washes within the main Project area were covered by prickly pear cactus, *Opuntia*. As a result of this dense vegetation those areas were unsurvey-able. As shown in Figure 4, the vegetation in the remainder of the main Project area consists of coastal sage scrub including sagebrush, California buckwheat, and other native grasses. The soil was a combination of fine to medium grained sandy silt, gravel, and small cobbles. A historical cattle chute, Æ-2840-1H, was observed in the north eastern portion of the 27.65-acre Project area in association with wooden fence posts, a cattle gate, and a water trough.



Figure 4 Overview of the 27.65-acre Project area, facing west.

The linear segment of the survey area along the east side of Snow Creek was surveyed along the first-level terrace between the creek ravine and the large fill pile to the east that has been built by the adjacent construction project. The ravine has steep slopes and sheer drop-offs in many areas. The ravine is also deep and filled with trees and brush, with a narrow, shallow waterway coursing along the base. The corridor of undeveloped land between the steep ravine and the fill pile measures less than 20 m, or about 50 ft, wide. As shown in Figure 5, the area is sparsely vegetated making ground visibility about 90–100 percent. Scattered rounded cobbles found lying on the surface were inspected for any evidence of prehistoric modification, such as flaking, hammering, pounding, grinding, or cooking, but all appeared to be naturally rounded, smooth and unmodified stones. A single, partial fence line consisting of a wood post and numerous metal stakes strung with barbed wire was noted within this survey area, but it appeared modern in its design, materials, and construction, and there was no evidence or indication that it was historic in age.



Figure 5 Overview of the linear segment of the survey area, facing southeast.

No prehistoric archaeological sites, features, buildings, structures, artifacts, objects, or isolated artifacts were encountered during the survey of this area.

5.2 CULTURAL RESOURCE SITE

Æ-2840-1H comprises remnants of a cattle chute, a loading corral, water trough, barbed-wire fence lines, a cattle gate, and a dirt access road, all located on the southwest side of Grand Avenue south of Temple Avenue (Figure 6). These features all appear to date to the historic period (around 1950) based on a review of historic aerial imagery available at *HistoricAerials.com* (NETR 2014). It was around 1950 that the modern alignment of Grand Avenue came into being at this location, and naturally, a location next to the road was chosen for the cattle chute and loading corral, as its sole purpose was to load cattle into trucks for transport to another location. The cattle chute remnants, being only a portion of the original structure, consists of a 9 by 15 ft (2.7 by 4.5 m) rectangular configuration of seven round erect wood posts measuring 5 ft (1.5 m) tall. Two additional wood posts are lying on the ground next to the structure. The south end of the structure has a hinged gate across the chute entrance, and a pile of wood boards and panels lying to the south of the chute appear to be the remains of a small loading corral.

About 15 ft to the east of the chute is a short, round metal water trough that appears to be fed by an underground pipeline. A ball-cock mechanism controls the water level, and a modern PVC

pipe conveys water into the trough from the underground source. Approximately 50 ft to the east of the cattle chute is a dirt access road that enters the property from Grand Avenue. A metal cattle gate at the entrance to the property has a label on it that reads, “Powder River Livestock Handling Equipment/Call 1-800453-5318/In Utah Call 374-2983.” According to the company’s website (www.powderriver.com), the telephone number is still current, and they have been in business in Provo, Utah since 1938. However, this gate does not appear to date to the historic period, and most likely it replaced an older gate in decades past.



Figure 6 Overview of Æ-2840-1H, facing southeast.

6

SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed Project will require a federal permit; therefore, the Project is considered an “undertaking” per 36 CFR § 800.2 (o) and subject to compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended. Under these guidelines, federal agencies are required to identify cultural resources that may be affected by project actions, assess the significance of these resources and their eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP as per 16 USC 470w (5), and consult with the SHPO regarding project effects on significant resources. Eligibility for NRHP inclusion is based on criteria (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]) defined by the Department of the Interior (see Section 1.3.1).

The proposed Project is also subject to compliance with the CEQA, as amended. Therefore, cultural resources management work conducted as part of the proposed Project shall comply with the *CEQA Statutes and Guidelines* (Title 14 CCR, § 15064.5), which directs lead agencies to first determine whether cultural resources are historically significant resources. Generally, a cultural resource shall be considered historically significant if the resource is 45 years old or older, possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets the requirements for listing on the CRHR under any one of the criteria defined in Title 14 CCR § 15064.5 (see Section 1.3.2). Generally speaking, an archaeological resource eligible for NRHP inclusion will also be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR.

The intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area resulted in the identification and documentation of one cultural resource site. In the following sections, a recommendation regarding eligibility for listing on the NRHP or CRHR is discussed for the cultural resource documented within the Project area. Management recommendations are then provided that could potentially reduce the level of impacts associated with the Project to a less than significant level.

6.1 CULTURAL RESOURCE ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATION

As previously discussed, in order for a property to be listed in the NRHP or CRHR, it must meet eligibility requirements for at least one of four significance criteria. Historical research has indicated that the newly identified cultural resource site, Æ-2840-1H, located within the Project area does not appear to meet any of the criteria of the NRHP or CRHR.

The remnant cattle chute, cattle fence and gate, water trough, dirt access road, and ruins of the loading corral all appear to date to around 1950 and are located on property that has been owned by Mt. SAC since 1948 but are not included in the Mt. SAC Campus Historic District. No information has been found to suggest that any of these structures or remains are directly associated with events or persons that are significant in local, state, or national history (NRHP Criterion A and B/CRHR Criterion 1 and 2). In fact, no information could be found regarding any known individuals who might have been associated with the cattle grazing activities, other than that it was a grazing area leased or held by Mt. SAC. It does not appear that the cattle grazing area was ever a significant part of the history of Mt. SAC.

None of these features appear to exhibit any architectural or engineering merits that would qualify them as significant under NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3, as they are standard and utilitarian in their appearance, design, materials, and construction. The cattle chute and loading corral are remnant structures, mostly dismantled and only partially remaining, and missing most of their original design, material, and construction elements. As such, the structures are no longer able to properly convey their intended use, function, or original design.

Under NRHP Criterion D/CRHR Criterion 4 for important data potential, none of these structures date to an early period in the history of the region of which little is known. Rather, the structures date to around 1950 under the ownership of Mt. SAC, a period of which much information about cattle ranching and general local and regional history is already known. The structural remains offer no important insights into mid-twentieth century cattle ranching practices. They have no known direct association with the lives or livelihood of known individuals of historical significance. Furthermore, the location does not appear to have any potential to contain subsurface cultural deposits that could yield important historical information. Therefore, under NRHP Criterion D/CRHR Criterion 4 (resources that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history), the site lacks the potential to provide information important to the study of local, regional, state, or national history, that is not already available through other sources of historical information. The extremely limited data potential of the site appears to have been realized fully during site documentation efforts and in-depth historical research.

6.2 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

In this final section, AECOM recommends measures that could potentially reduce the level of Project-related impacts to historic properties / historical resources to a less than significant level. As noted in the previous section, AECOM-2840-1H is not recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP and/or CRHR, and no further management of this resource is recommended.

With regard to potential indirect effects on the Mt. SAC Campus Historic District, the proposed Project has no potential to indirectly affect the historical integrity of the District under NRHP Criterion A and C or CRHR Criterion 1 for which it is recommended eligible (Gregory 2003, Davis 2012). The Project area is not part of the historical, planned design of the campus (Figure 3). The location of the proposed photovoltaic system is south of the campus, across both Temple and Grand Avenues, a distance of 1,300 ft from the nearest contributing building. In 2003, Gregory indicates that there are 13 contributing buildings with Davis adding another four contributing buildings in 2012, among about 60 total buildings on the campus. The 17 total contributing buildings are spaced apart and situated among tall, mature trees. It is unlikely that the proposed photovoltaic system would be visible from many of these buildings, and if it is, the view would not detract from their historical significance, as modern built-environment features are already observable within and around the campus at locations much closer than the proposed photovoltaic system. The areas to the west, north, and south have been subjected to dense residential and commercial development over the decades since the 1970s, with no indirect effect on the significance of the campus district and contributing buildings that were evaluated in 2003 and 2012. The proposed photovoltaic system is no more visible than the surrounding residential and commercial developments, and therefore, the proposed Project has no potential to result in

an indirect effect on the Mt. SAC Campus Historic District, and no further management of this resource is recommended.

In the unlikely event that potentially significant archaeological materials are encountered during construction activities, all work must be halted in the vicinity of the archaeological discovery until a qualified archaeologist can visit the site of discovery and assess the significance of the archaeological resource. As well, Health and Safety Code § 7050.5, *State CEQA Guidelines* 15064.5(e), and PRC § 5097.98 mandate the process to be followed in the unlikely event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery. Specifically, in accordance with PRC § 5097.98, the Los Angeles County Coroner must be notified within 24 hours of the discovery of potentially human remains. The Coroner must then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she must contact the NAHC by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with PRC § 5097.98. The NAHC then designates a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains within 48 hours of notification. The MLD will then have the opportunity to recommend to the Project proponent means for treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods within 24 hours of notification. Finally, if the Project area is expanded to include areas not covered by this survey or other recent cultural resources studies, additional cultural resources studies may be required.

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APPENDIX A

Native American Coordination

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Edmund G. Brown, Jr., Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1850 Harbor Boulevard, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3715
Fax (916) 373-6471
Web Site www.nahc.ca.gov
E-mail De_nahc@pacbell.net



June 19, 2014

Ms. Roberta Thomas, RPA
Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
3550 East Florida Avenue, Suite H
Hemet, CA 92544

Sent FAX to 951-766-0020
No. of Pages: 4

RE: Sacred Lands File Search and Native American Contacts list for the **"Mount San Antonio College Permitting Project for a U.S. Corps of Engineers CWA Section 404 Permit and NHPA Section 106 Consultation (#2840);"** located in the City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Thomas:

A record search of the NAHC Sacred Lands Inventory failed to indicate the presence of Native American traditional sites/places of the Project site(s) or 'areas of Potential effect' (APEs), submitted to this office. In this project area, also, there are Native American cultural resources in close proximity to several sections provided for the search. Note also that the absence of archaeological features, Native American cultural resources does not preclude their existence at the subsurface level.

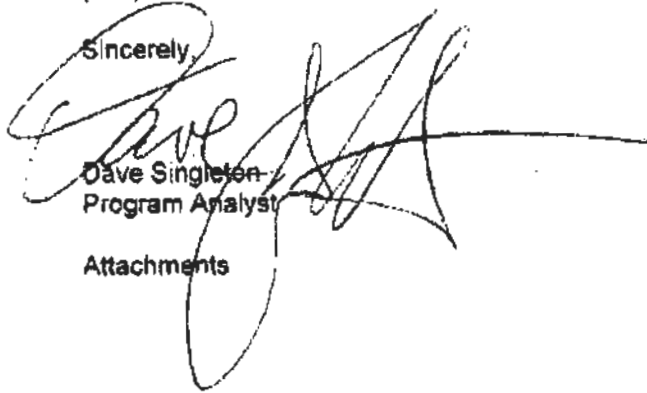
In the 1985 Appellate Court decision (170 Cal App 3rd 604), the Court held that the NAHC has jurisdiction and special expertise, as a state agency, over affected Native American resources impacted by proposed projects, including archaeological places of religious significance to Native Americans, and to Native American burial sites.

When the project becomes public, please inform the Native American contacts as to the nature of the project (e.g. residential, renewable energy, infrastructure or other appropriate type). Attached is a list of Native American tribes, Native American individuals or organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the proposed project area (APE). As part of the consultation process, the NAHC recommends that local government and project developers contact the tribal governments and Native American individuals on the list in order to determine if the proposed action might impact any cultural places or sacred sites. If a response from those listed on the attachment is not received in two weeks of notification, the NAHC recommends that a follow-up telephone call be made to ensure the project information has been received.

California Government Code Sections 66040.12(e) defines 'environmental justice' to provide "fair treatment of people...with respect to the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies." Also, Executive Order B-10-11 requires that state agencies "consult with Native American tribes, their elected officials and other representatives of tribal governments in order to provide meaningful input into...the development of legislation, regulations, rules and policies on matter that may affect tribal communities."

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3715.

Sincerely,



Dave Singleton
Program Analyst

Attachments

**Native American Contacts
Los Angeles County California
June 19, 2014**

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 Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower , CA 90707
gtongva@verizon.net
(562) 761-6417 Voice/Fax

Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation
John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Admin.

Gabrielino Tongva
tattinlaw@gmail.com
(310) 570-8567

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Bernie Acuna, Co-Chairperson
P.O. Box 180
Bonsall , CA 92003
bacuna1@gabrielinotribe.org
(619) 294-6660 Office
(310) 428-5690 Cell
(760) 636-0854 Fax

Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
PO Box 693
San Gabriel , CA 91778
GTTribalcouncil@aoi.com
(626) 483-3564 Cell
(626) 286-1262 Fax

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
P.O. Box 180
Bonsall , CA 92003
painsprings9@yahoo.com
(626) 676-1184 Cell
(760) 636-0854 Fax

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
P.O. Box 86908
Los Angeles , CA 90086
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com
(951) 845-0443

Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina , CA 91723
gabrielinoIndians@yahoo.
(626) 926-4131

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 locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Mount San Antonio College Permitting Project, located in the City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

**Native American Contacts
Los Angeles County California
June 19, 2014**

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Conrad Acuna,
P.O. Box 180 Gabrielino
Bonsall , CA 92003
(760) 636-0854 Fax

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director
P.O. Box 86908 Gabrielino Tongva
Los Angeles , CA 90088
samdunlap@earthlink.net
(909) 262-9351

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 5007.04 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5007.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Mount San Antonio College Permitting Project, located in the City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.

June 26, 2014

Ron Andrade, Director
LA City/County Native American Indian Commission
3175 West 6th St, Rm.403
Los Angeles, CA 90020
Transmitted via email to randrade@css.lacounty.gov

Re: West Parcel Solar Project at Mount San Antonio College, City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Andrade,

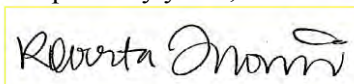
On behalf of HELIX Environmental Planning, Inc., Applied EarthWorks, Inc. (Æ) is conducting a cultural resources study, in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, for the proposed West Parcel Solar Project (Project) at Mount San Antonio College in the city of Walnut, in Los Angeles County, California. The Project consists of grading a pad and placing a 2 megawatt photovoltaic system on it, impacting approximately 18 acres. Commercial development is planned for the north end of the Project area, although no grading is required for that element of the Project. The Project area is located on the San Dimas, Calif. 7.5' USGS quadrangle map, within unsectioned land in T1S/R9W (see attached map).

A cultural resources literature and records search conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at the California State University, Fullerton, indicates that as many as 25 cultural resources studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the Project area; two of these studies intersect the Project area. The records search also indicated that four cultural resources have been identified within a one-mile radius of the Project area; however, only one cultural resource, Mount San Antonio College itself, has been recorded within or immediately adjacent to the Project boundaries.

As part of the cultural resources assessment of the Project area, Æ requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC's) *Sacred Lands File* on May 28, 2014. The NAHC responded on June 19, 2014 indicating that no Native American traditional cultural places were identified within the Project location. Æ performed an intensive-level archaeological survey of the Project area on June 11, 2014. During the pedestrian survey, parallel transects spaced 15 meters apart were walked back-and-forth across the property. Close attention was paid to soils, vegetation, and natural and human-modified landforms. Naturally occurring rocks were inspected for any indication of prehistoric or historic human modification. One historic-age cultural resource was identified; however, no prehistoric cultural resources were identified during the survey.

Please let me know of any concerns you may have regarding cultural resources related the proposed Project. Please feel free to contact me at (626) 578-0119 or email me at rthomas@appliedearthworks.com. If I do not hear from you within the next two weeks, I will contact you by telephone on July 10, 2014 to discuss issues or comments you may have. Your comments and concerns are very important to us, and to the successful completion of this Project. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Thank you, in advance, for taking the time to review this request.

Respectfully yours,



Roberta Thomas, M.A., RPA
Associate Archaeologist
Applied Earthworks, Inc.

**LIST OF NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS AND RECORD OF RESPONSES
FOR THE MT.SAC WEST PARCEL SOLAR CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY**

Name	Initial Letter Contact	Date & Time of Calls	Responses
Bernie Acuna Co-Chairperson Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Email sent June 26, 2014	July 14, 2014 4:47pm	Left message with office personnel. Left message on cell phone. No response received.
Conrad Acuna Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Letter (USPS) sent June 27, 2014	July 16, 2014 4:52pm	Attempted to call the only number listed which is identified as a fax machine number. It is in fact a telephone number but it does not belong to Mr. Acuna. No message left.
Ron Andrade Director LA City/County Native American Indian Commission	Email sent June 26, 2014	July 14, 2014 4:45pm	Left message on office phone. No response received
Linda Candelaria Co-Chair Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	Email sent June 26, 2014	July 16, 2014 4:43pm	Left message on cell phone. No response received.
Robert F. Dorame Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	Email sent June 26, 2014	July 16, 2014 4:49pm	Left message on number listed. No response received.
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director Gabrielino Tongva Nation	Email sent June 26, 2014	July 16, 2014 4:48pm	Left message on number listed. No response received.
Sandonne Goad Chairperson Gabrielino Tongva Nation	Email sent June 26, 2014	July 16, 2014 4:45pm	Attempted to call but could not leave a message as no answering machine or voicemail box picked up.
Anthony Morales Chairperson Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	Email sent June 26, 2014	July 14, 2014 4:49pm	In follow-up phone conversation, Mr. Morales indicated that the area is rich with cultural materials. He stated that the area still contains some of the natural habitat that was used by his people for housing and food and that there are several known sites in and around that area. He believes that any major ground disturbing activities would warrant a Native American and archaeological monitor; however, if the ground disturbance will be minimal (within a few feet of the surface) no monitored would be necessary.

**LIST OF NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACTS AND RECORD OF RESPONSES
FOR THE MT. SAC WEST PARCEL SOLAR CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY (Continued)**

Name	Initial Letter Contact	Date & Time of Calls	Responses
John Tommy Rosas Tribal Administrator Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation	Email sent June 26, 2014		Mr. Rosas responded to our email sent on 6/26/2014 on the same day, by means of e-mail message. He requested specific detailed information regarding the types and depths of ground disturbance planned for the Project. He said at this time, with the provided, information he could not evaluate the potential impacts of the Project on cultural resources.
Andrew Salas Chairperson Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians	Email sent June 26, 2014	July 16, 2014 4:46pm July 21, 2014 3:20pm	Left message on number listed. Mr. Salas (Andy) returned our call and stated that the area is a sacred area and that there are two village sites within close proximity to the college. He stated that the college is situated on what used to be mission lands, he mentioned Rancho San Antonio, and also stated that there were two springs nearby. He requested an email address to send further information regarding the two village sites nearby. Mr. Salas sent a follow-up email with additional information regarding the Project area.



Roberta Thomas <rthomas@appliedearthworks.com>

West Parcel Solar Project

3 messages

Roberta Thomas <rthomas@appliedearthworks.com>
To: tattnlaw@gmail.com

Thu, Jun 26, 2014 at 10:35 AM

Dear Mr. Rosas,

Please find the attached letter and map for the West Parcel Solar Project. Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

Best,

Robbie

Roberta Thomas | [Applied EarthWorks, Inc.](#)
Associate Archaeologist




133 North San Gabriel Boulevard, Suite 201
Pasadena, CA 91107
[626-578-0119](tel:626-578-0119) ext.116 office

www.appliedearthworks.com

2 attachments

 Rosas Letter.pdf
114K

 RS Helix - Mt SAC_West Parcel Solar.pdf
2912K

JohnTommy Rosas <tattnlaw@gmail.com>
To: Roberta Thomas <rthomas@appliedearthworks.com>

Thu, Jun 26, 2014 at 11:55 AM

thanks

it isnt clear what the actual project is to be so we cant determine the possible affects to our cultural resources there

so we request some draft design plans including excavations and actual elevations showing changes proposed to the lands there

thanks jt

[Quoted text hidden]

--

JOHN TOMMY ROSAS

TRIBAL ADMINISTRATOR

TRIBAL LITIGATOR

TONGVA ANCESTRAL TERRITORIAL TRIBAL NATION

OFFICIAL TATTN E-MAIL CONFIDENTIAL

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TRUTH IS OUR VICTORY AND HONOR IS OUR PRIZE >TATTN ©

Roberta Thomas <rthomas@appliedearthworks.com>
To: Johntommy Rosas <tattnlaw@gmail.com>

Mon, Jul 14, 2014 at 4:03 PM

Dear Mr. Rosas,

Thank you for your response. At this time we do not have draft design plans for the proposed project. Your request has been noted and will be included in the cultural resources survey report we are drafting for the project.

Best,

Robbie

Roberta Thomas | [Applied EarthWorks, Inc.](#)
626-578-0119 ext.116 office

From: Johntommy Rosas [mailto:tattnlaw@gmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, June 26, 2014 11:55 AM
To: Roberta Thomas
Subject: Re: West Parcel Solar Project

[Quoted text hidden]



Roberta Thomas <rthomas@appliedearthworks.com>

Thank you for lending an ear. Here is some information regarding your project area.

2 messages

Andy <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>

Mon, Jul 21, 2014 at 3:55 PM

To: "rthomas@appliedearthworks.com" <rthomas@appliedearthworks.com>

Cc: Tim Miguel <timmiguel@sbcglobal.net>, Christina Swindall <christinaswindall@yahoo.com>

Pemookangna

The village was located near Walnut, CA and La Puente, CA.

Today San Antonio college

Dear Ms. R Thomas

The project locale lies in an area where the traditional territories of the Gabrielenos adjoined villages overlapped with each other, at least during the Late Prehistoric and Protohistoric Periods. The homeland of the Gabrielenos, probably the most influential Native American group in aboriginal southern California (Bean and Smith 1978a:538),

Their home/ base sites are marked by midden deposits, often with bedrock mortars. During their seasonal rounds to exploit plant resources, small groups would migrate within their traditional territory in search of specific plants and animals. Their gathering strategies often left behind signs of special use sites, usually grinding slicks on bedrock boulders, at the locations of the resources. We are requesting one of our experienced & certified Native American monitors to be on site during all ground disturbances. Thank you Chairman Andrew Salas

The history of Walnut dates back to the indigenous Kizh (Kitc) Spanish missionaries who arrived in the 18th century called the indigenes Gabrieleño, because the area where they lived was controlled by the [San Gabriel Mission](#). The Walnut area was part of the network of outlying ranches used for the grazing of cattle and sheep by the Mission.

Following [secularization](#) of the missions in the 1830s, former mission lands were divided into [ranchos](#), and given away as land grants by the Mexican government of [Alta California](#). In the Walnut area, the first grants were [Rancho San Jose](#) (granted to [Ricardo Vejar](#) and [Ygnacio Palomares](#) in 1837); [Rancho Los Nogales](#) (granted to Jose De La Cruz Linares in 1840); and [Rancho La Puente](#) (granted to [John Rowland](#) and [William Workman](#) in 1842). In 1868, John Rowland and William Workman divided Rancho La Puente, leaving Rowland the eastern half and Workman the western half. Rowland's land included the western portion of Walnut and the adjacent community now called [Rowland Heights](#). The land was used mainly for raising cattle and growing wheat, grapes, and fruit trees (mostly citrus).

In 1895, the first U.S. post office was established and given the name "Lemon". In 1908, the post office name was changed to Walnut. [\[8\]](#)

The City of Walnut's Bicentennial Commission selected the construction of Lemon Creek Park and the restoration of the William R. Rowland Adobe Redwood Ranch House as Walnut's bicentennial project. In 1872, the Lemon Creek Park area became the property of Sheriff William Rowland, who inherited the 29,000-acre (120 km²) ranch from his father, John Rowland. The modest structure built in 1883 served as the home of Mr. Meridith, [ranch foreman](#) for William Rowland. The adobe redwood ranch house is one of the few remaining original ranch style redwood and adobe structures in the area. On October 1, 1975, the State Landmark Committee placed the W.R. Rowland ranch house in the National Registry of Historical Places.

7/24/2014

Applied Earthworks, Inc. Mail - Thank you for lending an ear. Here is some information regarding your project area.

Walnut, California, is sometimes confused with the city of [Walnut Creek](#) in [Northern California](#).

Sent from my iPhone

Roberta Thomas <rthomas@appliedearthworks.com>

Mon, Jul 21, 2014 at 4:08 PM

To: Andy <gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>

Cc: Tim Miguel <timmiguel@sbcglobal.net>, Christina Swindall <christinaswindall@yahoo.com>

Thank you so much, Mr. Salas, for this information. Your response will be included in the cultural resource report we are preparing for the project.

Best,

Robbie

Roberta Thomas | [Applied EarthWorks, Inc.](#)

[626-578-0119](tel:626-578-0119) ext.116

office

From: Andy [<mailto:gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com>]

Sent: Monday, July 21, 2014 3:56 PM

To: rthomas@appliedearthworks.com

Cc: Tim Miguel; Christina Swindall

Subject: Thank you for lending an ear. Here is some information regarding your project area.

[Quoted text hidden]

APPENDIX B

Confidential Archaeological Site Record

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 7

Resource Name or # AE-2840-1H (cattle chute and loading corral)

P1. Other Identifier:

P2. Location: a. County Los Angeles Not for Publication Unrestricted

b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Dimas, Calif. Date 1966, photorevised 1984

Within a portion of the un-sectioned Rancho La Puente land grant, lying within projected Section 32, T1S, R9W, S.B.B.M.

Elevation: 729 feet (ft) above mean sea level

c. Address Grand Avenue City Walnut Zip 91789

d. UTM: Zone 11; Cattle chute: 421,902 mE / 3,767,113 mN

UTM Derivation: USGS Quad GPS; Google Earth NAD 1983

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) The dirt access road leading to the cattle chute is located along the southwest side of Grand Avenue approximately 672 ft (0.13 mile) southeast of the intersection of Temple Avenue. It is situated in the western portion of Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 8709-023-917.

P3a. **Description:** The resource comprises remnants of a cattle chute, a loading corral, water trough, barbed-wire fence lines, a cattle gate, and a dirt access road, all located on the southwest side of Grand Avenue south of Temple Avenue. These features all appear to date to the historic period (around 1950) based on a review of historic aerial imagery available at *HistoricAerials.com*. It was around 1950 that the modern alignment of Grand Avenue came into being at this location, and naturally, a location next to the road was chosen for the cattle chute and loading corral, as its sole purpose was to load cattle into trucks for transport to another location. The cattle chute remnants, being only a portion of the original structure, consists of a 9 ft by 15 ft rectangular configuration of seven round erect wood posts measuring 5 ft tall. Two additional wood posts are lying on the ground next to the structure. The south end of the structure has a hinged gate across the chute entrance, and a pile of wood boards and panels lying to the south of the chute appear to be the remains of a small loading corral.

About 15 ft to the east of the chute is a short, round metal water trough that appears to be fed by an underground pipeline. A ball-cock mechanism controls the water level, and a modern PVC pipe conveys water into the trough from the underground source. Approximately 50 ft to the east of the cattle chute is a dirt access road that enters the property from Grand Avenue. A metal cattle gate at the entrance to the property has a label on it that reads, "Powder River Livestock Handling Equipment/Call 1-800453-5318/In Utah Call 374-2983." According to the company's website (www.powderriver.com), the telephone number is still current, and they have been in business in Provo, Utah since 1938. However, this gate does not appear to date to the historic period, and most likely it replaced an older gate in decades past.

P3b. **Resource Attributes:** AH15. Standing structures

P4. **Resources Present:** Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other:

P5a. **Photograph or Drawing** See attached Continuation sheets for photographs

P5b. **Description of Photo:** Photographs taken on July 16, 2014.

P6. **Date Constructed/Age of Sources:** Prehistoric Historic Both

P7. **Owner and Address:** Mt. San Antonio College, 1100 North Grand Avenue, Walnut, CA 91789.

P8. **Recorded by:** Josh Smallwood, Applied EarthWorks, Inc., 3550 E. Florida Avenue, Suite H, Hemet, CA 92544

P9. **Date Recorded:** July 16, 2014

P10. **Survey Type:** Intensive level survey for Section 106 and CEQA compliance

P11. Report Citation: Roberta Thomas and Josh Smallwood (2014): *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the West Parcel Solar Project, In the City of Walnut, Los Angeles County, California*. Applied EarthWorks, Inc., Pasadena, CA.

Attachments: None Location Map Site Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other:

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, OBJECT RECORD

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NRHP Status Code 6Z

Resource Name or # Æ-2840-1H (cattle chute and loading corral)

- B1. **Historic Name:** None
B2. **Common Name:** None
B3. **Original Use:** cattle chute and loading corral B4. **Present Use:** abandoned

B5. **Architectural Style:** This cattle chute and loading corral is of standard construction and utilitarian in its design.

B6. **Construction History:** Bureau of Land Management records (BLM n.d.) indicate that the subject parcel was originally part of a 48,329.84-acre land grant acquired by John Rowland and Julian William Workman on April 19, 1867. In actuality, Rowland and Workman had acquired the Rancho La Puente as early as 1842 prior to California statehood. After annexation of California by the United States in 1848, the U.S. Land Commission reviewed all Mexican land grants for legal authority. Rowland and Workman's Rancho La Puente was one of the few Mexican land grants that were confirmed; after many years in court and great financial costs, the title was accepted by the U.S. Land Commission in 1867.

The subject parcel is a portion of Lot 6 of the C.M. Wright Tract, being a subdivision of lands acquired by Jane Lynch et al. and C.M. Wright in 1905 (Los Angeles County Assessor 1905). The State of California held title to Lot 6, encompassing approximately 400 acres, by the 1920s (Los Angeles County Assessor 1926). Mt. San Antonio Junior College acquired the 400-acre property from the State in 1948 and has continued ownership to the present day (Los Angeles County Assessor 1948). Approximately 12 acres of their holdings were allotted to the State of California for construction of Grand Avenue across the parcel in 1950 (Los Angeles County Assessor 1950). Historic maps covering land surveys from 1852 to 1966 fail to depict any buildings, structures, or other man-made features ever having been located anywhere within the Project boundaries (GLO 1877; USGS 1894, 1954, 1966). Historic aerials from the 1940s and 1950s indicate that the cattle chute, cattle loading corral, and other features recorded during this study first appeared at their location around 1950 (NETR 2014). They appeared at this location once the dirt road predecessor of Grand Avenue had been realigned to its present location. This segment of Grand Avenue, formerly known as San Jose Hills Road, was paved by at least 1954 (USGS 1954). Historic aerials suggest that the corral and cattle chute may have fallen out of use by the 1980s, but during the field survey it was evident from abundant scattered piles of cattle dung that bovine cattle still graze the area periodically.

B7. **Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

B8. **Related Features:** dirt access road, barbed-wire fence line

B9a. **Architect:** Unknown b. **Builder:** Unknown

B10. **Significance:** **Theme** Mid-twentieth century cattle ranching
Area Walnut, CA **Period of Significance** N/A
Property Type cattle chute and loading corral **Applicable Criteria** N/A
Historical research has indicated that the subject cattle chute, loading corral, and other associated features do not appear to meet any of the criteria of the NRHP or CRHR.

The remnant cattle chute, cattle fence and gate, water trough, dirt access road, and ruins of the loading corral all appear to date to around 1950 and are located on property that has been owned by Mt. San Antonio College since 1948. No information has been found to suggest that any of these structures or remains are directly associated with events or persons that are significant in local, state, or national history (NRHP Criterion A and B/CRHR Criterion 1 and 2). In fact, no information could be found regarding any known individuals who might have been associated with the cattle grazing activities, other than that it was a grazing area leased or held by Mt. San Antonio College. It does not appear that the cattle grazing area was ever a significant part of the history of Mt. San Antonio College.

None of these features exhibits any architectural or engineering merits that would qualify them as significant under NRHP Criterion C/CRHR Criterion 3, as they are standard and utilitarian in their appearance, design, materials, and construction. The cattle chute and loading corral are remnant structures, mostly dismantled and only partially remaining, and missing most of their original design, material, and construction elements. As such, the structures are no longer able to properly convey their intended use, function, or original design.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, OBJECT RECORD

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NRHP Status Code 6Z

Resource Name or # Æ-2840-1H (cattle chute and loading corral)

B10. Significance (continued): Under NRHP Criterion D/CRHR Criterion 4 for important data potential, none of these structures date to an early period in the history of the region of which little is known. Rather, the structures date to around 1950 under the ownership of Mt. San Antonio College, a period of which much information about cattle ranching and general local and regional history is already known. The structural remains offer no important insights into mid-twentieth century cattle ranching practices. They have no known direct association with the lives or livelihood of known individuals of historical significance. Furthermore, the location does not appear to have any potential to contain subsurface cultural deposits that could yield important historical information. Therefore, under NRHP Criterion D/CRHR Criterion 4 (*resources that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history*), the site lacks the potential to provide information important to the study of local, regional, state, or national history, that is not already available through other sources of historical information. The extremely limited data potential of the site appears to have been realized fully during site documentation efforts and in-depth historical research.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

B12. References:

BLM (U.S. Bureau of Land Management)

n.d. General Land Office Records, Land Patent Details. Found at <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch/>.

GLO (General Land Office, U.S. Surveyor General's Office)

1877 "Township No. 1 South, Range No. 9 West, San Bernardino Meridian." Surveyed 1852–1875.

Los Angeles County Assessor

1905 Map 5, book 75.

1926 Book 784, page 215.

1948 Book 784, page 22.

1950 Book 784, page 22.

NETR (Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC)

2014 Historic Aerials.

Found at: <http://www.historicaerials.com/>.

USGS (United States Geological Survey)

1894 Pomona, California, 15-minute (1:62,500) topographic quadrangle. Surveyed in 1894.

1954 San Dimas, Calif., 7.5-minute (1:24,000) topographic quadrangle. Aerial photographs taken 1952, field-checked 1954.

1966 San Dimas, Calif., 7.5-minute (1:24,000) topographic quadrangle. Aerial photographs taken 1964, field-checked 1966.

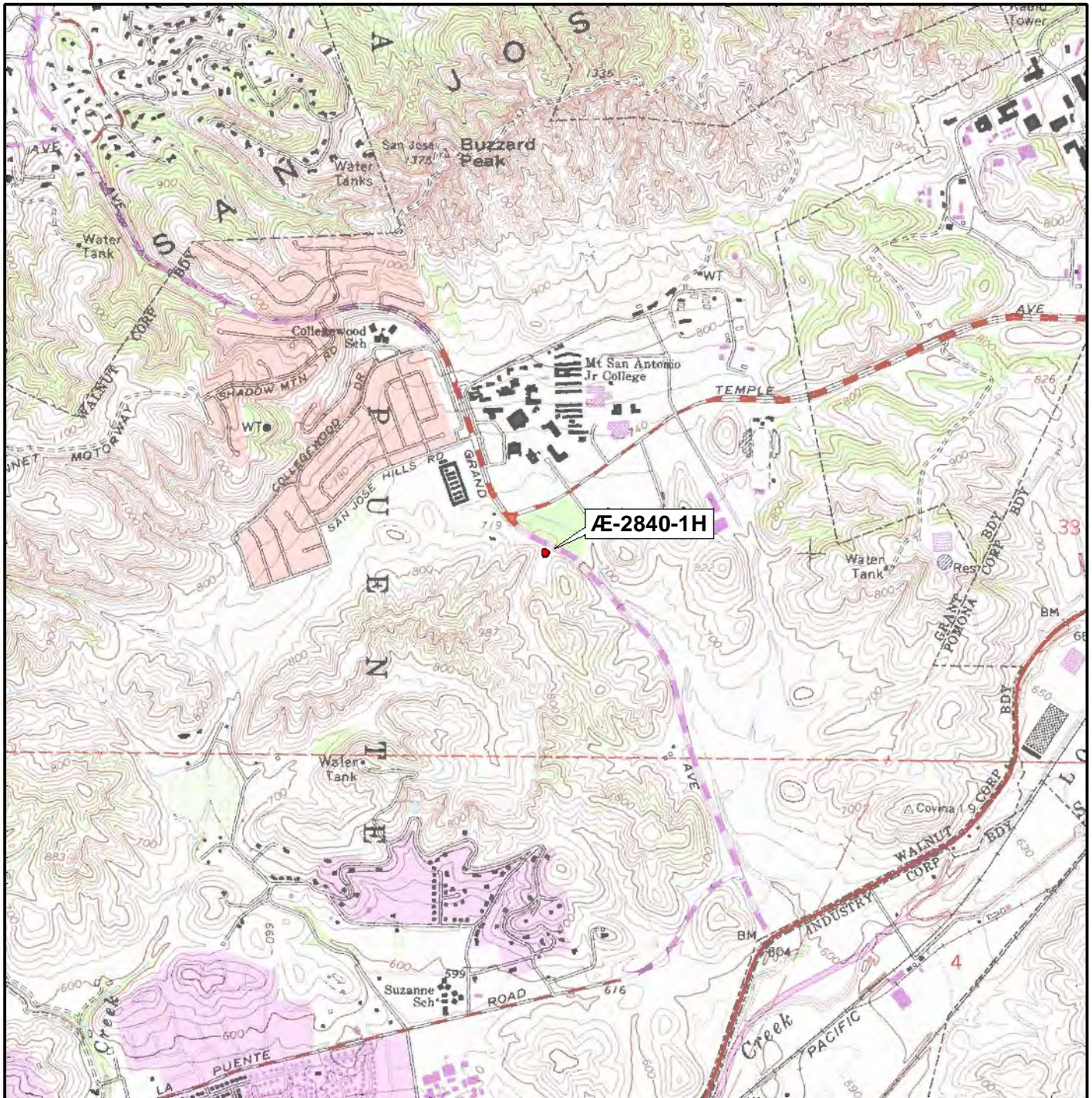
B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator: Josh Smallwood

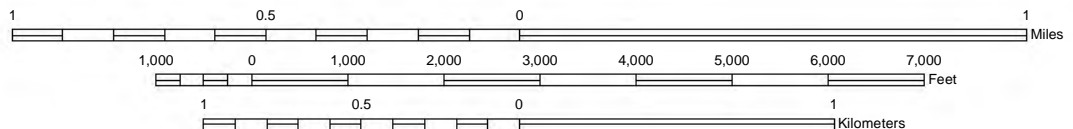
Date of Evaluation: July 21, 2014



Remnants of the cattle chute and cattle loading corral are in the foreground of this photograph. The water trough is located underneath the willow tree near the center of the photograph, and the cattle gate and dirt access road are situated in the top-right of the photograph (view to the southeast from atop a nearby hill; photograph taken July 16, 2014).



SCALE 1:24,000



TRUE NORTH

