

APPENDIX F

Cultural Report

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT
FOR THE
COMPTON HIGH SCHOOL
RECONSTRUCTION
PROJECT, CITY OF
COMPTON, LOS
ANGELES COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA

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January 2018

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Archaeological Assessment for the Compton High School Reconstruction Project, City of Compton, California

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Archaeological and other heritage resources can be damaged or destroyed through uncontrolled public disclosure of information regarding their location. This document contains sensitive information regarding the nature and location of archaeological sites, which should not be disclosed to the general public or unauthorized persons.

Information regarding the location, character, or ownership of a cultural resource is exempt from the Freedom of Information Act pursuant to 54 USC 307103 (National Historic Preservation Act) and 16 USC Section 470(h) (Archaeological Resources Protections Act)

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Purpose and Scope: Meridian Consultants retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to conduct an archaeological assessment in support of the Compton High School Reconstruction Project (Project). Compton Unified School District (CUSD) proposes to reconstruct the Compton High School (CHS) campus. The proposed Project would consist of demolition of all existing buildings, facilities, athletic fields within the current CHS campus, as well as the demolition of all extant buildings on ten additional parcels, that will be acquired by CUSD, in the southeast portion of the Project Site. The demolition activities will be followed by the construction of new, modern buildings, facilities, and athletic fields with a design that will support a free-flowing campus. Implementation of the proposed Project would provide CUSD with a range of updated and modern school facilities for CHS to meet current standards and to meet the immediate and long-term educational needs of the community. The Project Site is located at 601 South Acacia Avenue and is generally bound by West Myrrh Street to the north, South Acacia Avenue to the east, West Alondra Boulevard to the south, and Compton Creek to the west. The ten acquisition parcels include the following addresses: 301, 305, 309, 313, 317, 321, 325, 329, 333, and 339 West Alondra Boulevard (Assessor Parcel Number [APN6160-006-010, 6160-006-009, 6160-006-008, 6160-006-007, 6160-006-006, 6160-006-005, 6160-006-004, 6160-006-003, 6160-006-002, and 6160-006-001).

This study was completed under the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Also used as basic guidelines for the cultural resources study were Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1. SWCA conducted the following study to determine whether any archaeological resources have been previously documented or are likely to occur in the Project Site, and to make recommendations for avoiding adverse impacts to those resources as a result of project implementation.

Dates of Investigation: SWCA conducted a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search on October 23, 2017. The search was conducted by SWCA archaeologist Erica Nicolay at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. SWCA contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on October 19, 2017, to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for traditional cultural resources.

Summary of Findings: The CHRIS record search identified nine cultural resource investigations that have been previously conducted within a 0.5-mile buffer around the Project Site; one of these studies intersected the present Project Site. The record search identified two cultural resources that have been previously recorded within 0.5 mile of the Project Site. None of the resources were documented within the Project Site. A Sacred Lands File search was conducted by the NAHC with negative results. Background research for cultural resources did not identify any previously recorded archaeological sites in the Project Site directly or within 0.5-mile buffer. When considering the environmental setting, archaeological investigations, and historical record of land-use and occupation, SWCA considers the project vicinity, broadly, to be sensitive for prehistoric and historic period Native American activity because of its location near Compton Creek, the Los Angeles River, and adjacent to an area that would have been a marsh. Archival research indicates that the Project Site has essentially been developed for and used as a high school since 1896. The soils within the Project Site are mapped as alluvial sediments from the Holocene (Jennings 1962). The highest potential for the presence of prehistoric and historic period Native American archaeological material is in undisturbed (i.e. native) sediments. The likelihood of encountering these types of sediments is not high in the eastern portion of the Project Site, though it is likely in the western portion which has mainly been used as athletic fields for a long period of time. The potential for historic period archaeological material to be present within the Project Site is considered to be moderate as well. Remnants of demolished building foundations and associated construction debris and hardware, as well as artifact deposits from the school's earlier periods of operation, may be present within the Project Site and could be encountered during construction. Portions of the campus which have been used as athletic fields and paved parking lots, and

which have not been subject to extensive ground disturbance previously, are more likely to contain such remains preserved beneath the surface.

Recommendations: Avoidance and mitigation measures are recommended to ensure that significant impacts to archaeological and tribal resources are avoided during Project implementation. These include retaining a qualified archaeologist, conducting worker training, and conducting archaeological monitoring of initial ground disturbing activities within previously undisturbed portions of the Project Site.

Disposition of Data: The final archaeological assessment will be filed with the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton and with SWCA's Pasadena, California office. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file at the SWCA Pasadena office.

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INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Compton Unified School District (CUSD), Meridian Consultants retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to conduct an archaeological review and sensitivity assessment in support of the proposed Compton High School Reconstruction Project (Project) in the city of Compton (the city), Los Angeles County, California. The Project proposes to demolish the entirety of the existing high school, acquire 10 additional parcels and demolish all extant buildings within these parcels, and expand and rebuild Compton High School (CHS)). SWCA conducted the following study in order to determine whether any archaeological resources have been previously documented or are likely to occur in the Project Site, and to make recommendations for avoiding adverse impacts to those resources as a result of Project implementation. The study included the following tasks: cultural resource records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS); Sacred Lands Files (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC); and review of historical maps, aerial photos, and literature to identify areas sensitive for archaeological resources.

The study was conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code (PRC) Sections 5024.1, 21083.2, and 21084.1, and Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. PRC Section 5024.1 requires the identification and evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The CRHR is a listing of the state's historical resources, and indicates which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change, as defined in CEQA, to the extent that is prudent and feasible.

SWCA Cultural Resources Specialist Erica Nicolay, M.A., conducted background research, authored the report, and assisted in preparing the report figures. GIS Specialist Jeremy Huey, M.Sc. prepared report figures. This report was reviewed for quality assurance/quality control by Cultural Resources Principal Investigator Heather Gibson, Ph.D., RPA. Copies of the report are on-file with SWCA's Pasadena Office, CUSD, and the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

CUSD is proposing to reconstruct CHS campus. The proposed Project would consist of the demolition of all existing buildings, facilities, and athletic fields within the current CHS campus, the acquisition of ten additional parcels to the southeast and the demolition of all extant building within these parcels and the construction of new, modern buildings, facilities, and athletic fields within the Project Site. Implementation of the proposed Project would provide CUSD with a range of updated and modern school facilities for CHS to comply with current building standards and to meet the immediate and long-term educational needs of the community. The reconstructed campus would be able to accommodate a total of 2,500 students. The anticipated opening of the reconstructed CHS campus is the beginning of the 2023–2024 school year.

The Project Site is located in the central portion of the city, approximately 1 mile north of State Route 91, 2 miles west of Interstate 710, 3 miles east of Interstate 110, and 2.5 miles south of Interstate 105. The Project Site is generally bordered by West Myrrh Street to the north, West Cocoa Street and West Alondra Boulevard to the South, Compton Creek to the west, and South Acacia Avenue to the east (Figure 1). The Project is located within an unsectioned portion of Township 3 South, Range 13 West (San Bernardino Base and Meridian), as shown on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) South Gate, California 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figure 2). The Project Site is located in an urbanized area consisting mainly of residential development in all directions (Figure 3). The proposed reconstruction and acquisition plan is briefly summarized below.

Reconstruction and Acquisition Plan

The proposed Project (Figure 4) would include the acquisition of the 10 parcels on the north side of Alondra Boulevard in the southeast portion of the existing CHS campus. These additional parcels include the following addresses: 301, 305, 309, 313, 317, 321, 325, 329, 333, and 339 West Alondra Boulevard (Assessor Parcel Number [APN] 6160-006-010, 6160-006-009, 6160-006-008, 6160-006-007, 6160-006-006, 6160-006-005, 6160-006-004, 6160-006-003, 6160-006-002, and 6160-006-001). Six of the parcels are currently developed as multi-family residential buildings, one is being used as a scrap yard, one is currently occupied by a church, and one is vacant.

The proposed Project requires the demolition of all existing facilities on the Project Site followed by the construction of the new campus facilities within the existing boundaries of the current CHS campus and the additional parcels. The reconstruction of the eastern portion of the Project Site includes two 3-story academic buildings consisting of approximately 151,400 square feet; an approximately 58,000-square-foot gymnasium and outdoor, Olympic-size swimming pool; an approximately 58,500-square-foot performing arts center; and the addition of eight tennis courts.

The reconstruction of the western portion the Project Site would provide for three softball fields, two soccer fields, and four basketball courts; upgrades to the existing baseball field; the relocation of the football stadium from the southeastern portion of the campus to the northern portion (adjacent to the baseball field); and the relocation of the existing north parking to a location slightly farther north. Development under would also include various softscape, hardscape, and other associated outdoor improvements throughout the Project Site, including the incorporation of bioswale and water-retention features. Primary access to the Project Site would be provided along a one-way access roadway within and along S. Acacia Avenue.



Figure 1. Project Site and vicinity within Los Angeles County, 1:800,000 scale.

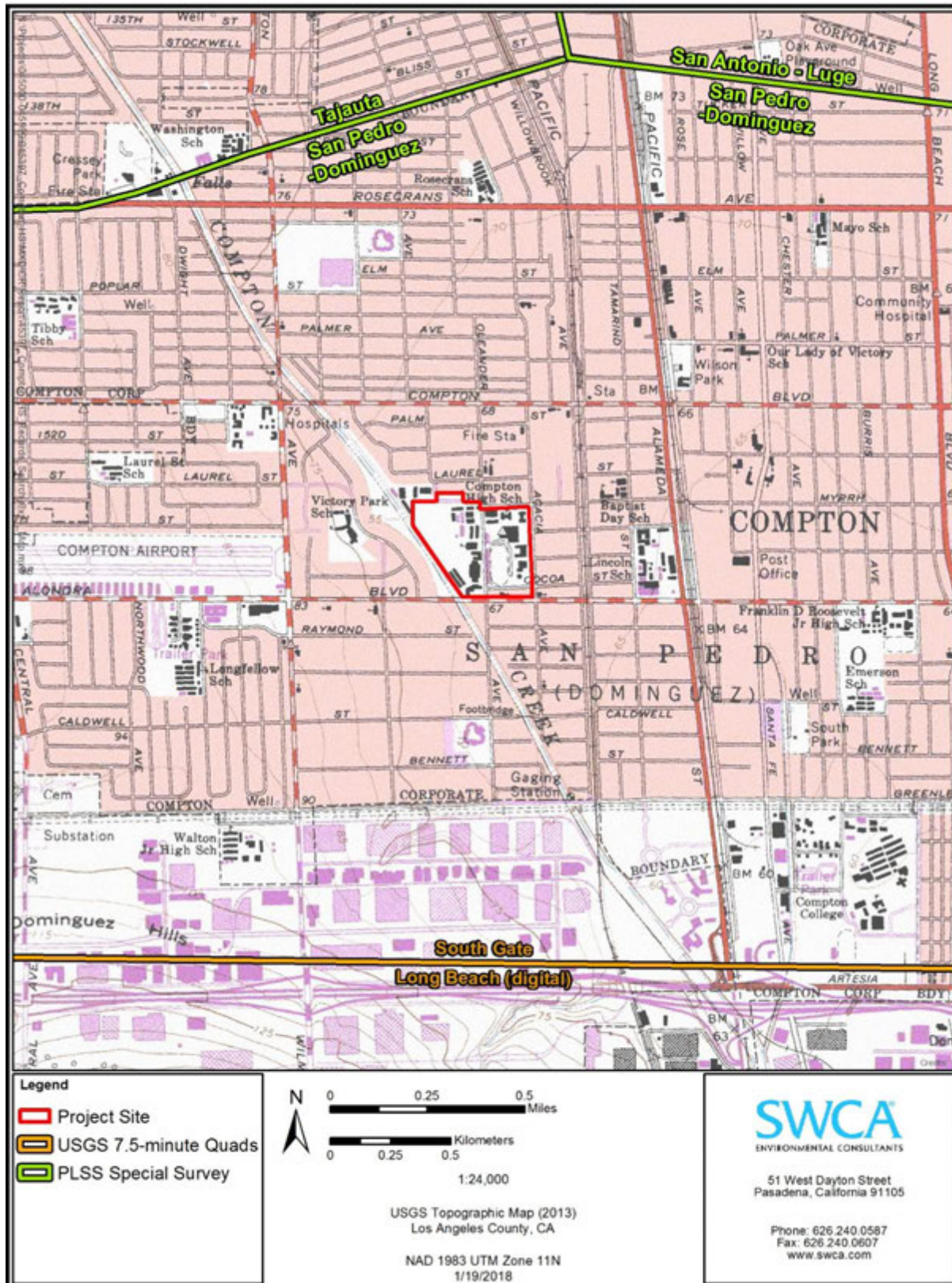


Figure 2. Project Site plotted on USGS Venice, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.



Figure 3. Project Site (red outline) depicted on an aerial street map.



Figure 4. Reconstruction of CHS campus within the existing campus footprint and additional parcels.

REGULATORY SETTING

State Regulations

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), a division of the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), is responsible for carrying out the duties described in the California Public Resources Code and maintaining the California Historic Resources Inventory and CRHR. The state-level regulatory framework also includes CEQA, which requires the identification and mitigation of substantial adverse impacts that may affect the significance of eligible historical and archaeological resources.

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency to analyze whether historic and/or archaeological resources may be adversely affected by a proposed project. Under CEQA, a “project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC Section 21084.1). Answering this question is a two-part process: first, the determination must be made as to whether the proposed project involves cultural resources; second, if cultural resources are present, the proposed project must be analyzed for a potential “substantial adverse change in the significance” of the resource.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, for the purposes of CEQA, historical resources are:

- A resource listed in, or formally determined eligible...for listing in the CRHR (PRC 5024.1, 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) 4850 et seq.).
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significant in a historic resources survey that meets the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g).
- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that the lead agency determines to be eligible for national, state, or local landmark listing; generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant (and therefore a historic resource under CEQA) if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (as defined in PRC Section 5024.1, 14 CCR 4852).

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their significance. Resources whose historic integrity (as defined above) does not meet National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

According to CEQA, the fact that a resource is not listed in or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR or is not included in a local register or survey shall not preclude the lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource (PRC Section 5024.1). Pursuant to CEQA, a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource may have a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[b]).

Substantial Adverse Change and Indirect Impacts to Historical Resources

CEQA Guidelines specify that a “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired” (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5). Material impairment occurs when a project alters in an adverse manner or

demolishes “those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion” or eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, or local register. In addition, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.2, the “direct and indirect significant effects of the project on the environment shall be clearly identified and described, giving due consideration to both the short-term and long-term effects.”

The following guides and requirements are of particular relevance to this study’s analysis of indirect impacts to historic resources. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines (Section 15378), study of a project under CEQA requires consideration of “the whole of an action, which has the potential for resulting in either a direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment.” CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064(d)) further define direct and indirect impacts:

- (1) A direct physical change in the environment is a physical change in the environment which is caused by and immediately related to the project.
- (2) An indirect physical change in the environment is a physical change in the environment which is not immediately related to the project, but which is caused indirectly by the project. If a direct physical change in the environment in turn causes another change in the environment, then the other change is an indirect physical change in the environment.
- (3) An indirect physical change is to be considered only if that change is a reasonably foreseeable impact which may be caused by the project.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

In terms of archaeological resources, PRC Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- (2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- (3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

If it can be demonstrated that a proposed project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Sections 21083.2[a] [b], and [c]). CEQA notes that, if an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological resource nor a historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered to be a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[c][4]).

CALIFORNIA STATE ASSEMBLY BILL 52

Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52) amended PRC Section 5097.94 and added PRC Sections 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2, and 21084.3.

Consultation with Native Americans

AB 52 formalizes the lead agency–tribal consultation process, requiring the lead agency to initiate consultation with California Native American groups that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project, including tribes that may not be federally recognized. Lead agencies are required to begin consultation prior to the release of a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report.

Tribal Cultural Resources

Section 4 of AB 52 adds Sections 21074 (a) and (b) to the PRC, which address tribal cultural resources and cultural landscapes. Section 21074 (a) defines tribal cultural resources as one of the following:

- (1) Sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either of the following:
 - (A) Included or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources.
 - (B) Included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1.
- (2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1 for the purposes of this paragraph, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Section 1 (a)(9) of AB 52 establishes that “a substantial adverse change to a tribal cultural resource has a significant effect on the environment.” Effects on tribal cultural resources should be considered under CEQA. Section 6 of AB 52 adds Section 21080.3.2 to the PRC, which states that parties may propose mitigation measures “capable of avoiding or substantially lessening potential significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource or alternatives that would avoid significant impacts to a tribal cultural resource.” Further, if a California Native American tribe requests consultation regarding project alternatives, mitigation measures, or significant effects to tribal cultural resources, the consultation shall include those topics (PRC Section 21080.3.2[a]). The environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program (where applicable) shall include any mitigation measures that are adopted (PRC Section 21082.3[a]).

California Register of Historical Resources

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, the CRHR is “an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1). Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and California Historical Landmarks numbered 770 and higher, are automatically included in the CRHR. Other properties recognized under the California Points of Historical Interest program, identified as significant in historical resources surveys, or designated by local landmarks programs, may be nominated for inclusion in the CRHR. According to PRC Section 5024.1(c), a resource, either an individual property or a contributor to a historic district, may be listed in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it meets one or more of the following criteria, which are modeled on NRHP criteria:

- **Criterion 1:** It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.

- **Criterion 2:** It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- **Criterion 3:** It 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.
- **Criterion 4:** It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their significance. Resources whose historic integrity does not meet NRHP criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

Treatment of Human Remains

The disposition of burials falls first under the general prohibition on disturbing or removing human remains under California Health and Safety Code (CHSC) Section 7050.5. More specifically, remains suspected to be Native American are treated under CEQA at CCR Section 15064.5, and PRC Section 5097.98 illustrates the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. If human remains are discovered during construction, no further disturbance to the site shall occur, and the County Coroner must be notified (CCR 15064.5 and PRC 5097.98).

Local Regulations

Compton Regulations

The City of Compton currently does not have a historic preservation ordinance; however, a Historic Resources Preservation Plan and Ordinance is being incorporated into the city's General Plan, which is being updated.

METHODS

Cultural Resources

Records Search

On October 23, 2017, SWCA conducted a search of the CHRIS at the SCCIC, which is located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton. The search included any previously recorded cultural resources and investigations within a 0.50-mile radius of the Project Site. The CHRIS search also included a review of the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Inventory of Historic Resources. SWCA also requested a sacred lands file search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on October 19, 2017.

Archival Research

In addition to reviewing prior studies and previously recorded site records, SWCA examined historical maps and aerial photographs obtained through the Los Angeles Public Library, University of Southern California Library, Huntington Library, California State University Dominguez Hills Library, and USGS. These included railway, topographic, and street maps.

SETTING

Natural Setting

The Project Site is in the Los Angeles Basin; a broad, level plain defined by the Pacific Ocean to the west, the Santa Monica Mountains and Puente Hills to the north, and the Santa Ana Mountains and San Joaquin Hills to the south. This extensive alluvial wash basin is filled with Quaternary alluvial sediments. It is drained by several major watercourses, including the Los Angeles, Rio Hondo, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers. The Project Site and vicinity are within a fully urbanized setting on an open aspect plain at an elevation ranging between 21 and 22 meters (69 and 70 feet) above mean sea level. This location is 9.3 miles north of the Port of Los Angeles, 0.19 miles east of Compton Creek, and 2.3 miles west of the Los Angeles River. Until the early twentieth century when concrete flood channels were built throughout Los Angeles County, the Project Site and vicinity was subject to various flooding episodes as a result of its location near the confluence of the Los Angeles River and its tributaries (Simpson 2012).

Cultural Setting

Prehistory

Numerous chronological sequences have been devised to aid in understanding cultural changes in southern California. Building on early studies and focusing on data synthesis, Wallace (1955, 1978) developed a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region that is still widely used today and is applicable to near-coastal and many inland areas. Four periods are presented in Wallace's prehistoric sequence: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Although Wallace's 1955 synthesis initially lacked chronological precision due to a paucity of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), this situation has been alleviated by the availability of thousands of radiocarbon dates that have been obtained by southern California researchers in the last three decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217). Several revisions have been made to Wallace's 1955 synthesis using radiocarbon dates and projectile point assemblages (e.g., Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The summary of prehistoric chronological sequences for southern California coastal and near-coastal areas presented below is a composite of information in Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as more recent studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

HORIZON I—EARLY MAN (CA. 10,000–6000 B.C.)

The earliest accepted dates for archaeological sites on the southern California coast are from two of the northern Channel Islands, located off the coast of Santa Barbara. On San Miguel Island, Daisy Cave clearly establishes the presence of people in this area about 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1991:105). On Santa Rosa Island, human remains have been dated from the Arlington Springs site to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002). Present-day Orange and San Diego counties contain several sites dating from to 9,000 to 10,000 years ago (Byrd and Raab 2007:219; Macko 1998:41; Mason and Peterson 1994:55–57; Sawyer and Koerper 2006). Although the dating of these finds remains controversial, several sets of human remains from the Los Angeles Basin (e.g., "Los Angeles Man," "La Brea Woman," and the Haverly skeletons) apparently date to the middle Holocene, if not earlier (Brooks et al. 1990; Erlandson et al. 2007:54).

Recent data from Horizon I sites indicate that the economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002), and a greater emphasis on large-game hunting inland.

HORIZON II—MILLING STONE (6000–3000 BC)

Set during a drier climatic regime than the previous horizon, the Milling Stone Horizon is characterized by subsistence strategies centered on collecting plant foods and small animals. The importance of the seed processing is apparent in the dominance of stone grinding implements in contemporary archaeological assemblages, namely milling stones (metates) and handstones (manos). Recent research indicates that Milling Stone Horizon food procurement strategies varied in both time and space, reflecting divergent responses to variable coastal and inland environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220).

In the Ballona Wetlands area the Milling Stone period represented the beginning of many changes in the settlement of the area. The influx of Takic speaking peoples into the Los Angeles basin resulted in the increase of sites, new subsistence strategies, and new mortuary practices (Reddy et al. 2016).

HORIZON III—INTERMEDIATE (3000 BC–AD 500)

The Intermediate Horizon is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, along with a wider use of plant foods. An increasing variety and abundance of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains are found in sites from this period along the California coast. Related chipped stone tools suitable for hunting are more abundant and diversified, and shell fishhooks became part of the toolkit during this period. Mortars and pestles became more common during this period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment, and signaling a shift away from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing importance of the acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993).

In the Ballona area the intermediate period saw the continued growth of population and all major sites were occupied. This period also corresponds with the highest amount of precipitation in thousands of years, increasing the productivity of the wetlands and allowing for a higher population to be supported (Douglass et al. 2016b:12).

HORIZON IV—LATE PREHISTORIC (AD 500—HISTORIC CONTACT)

In the Late Prehistoric Horizon, there was an increase in the use of plant food resources in addition to an increase in land and sea mammal hunting. There was a concomitant increase in the diversity and complexity of material culture during the Late Prehistoric, demonstrated by more classes of artifacts. The recovery of a greater number of small, finely-chipped projectile points suggests increased use of the bow and arrow rather than the atlatl (spear thrower) and dart for hunting. Steatite cooking vessels and containers are also present in sites from this time, and there is an increased presence of smaller bone and shell circular fishhooks; perforated stones; arrow shaft straighteners made of steatite; a variety of bone tools; and personal ornaments such as beads made from shell, bone, and stone. There was also an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing and as an adhesive. Late Prehistoric burial practices are discussed in the Ethnographic Overview section below.

By AD 1000, fired clay smoking pipes and ceramic vessels were being used at some sites (Drover 1971; Meighan 1954; Warren and True 1961). The scarcity of pottery in coastal and near-coastal sites implies that ceramic technology was not well developed in that area, or that ceramics were obtained by trade with neighboring groups to the south and east. The lack of widespread pottery manufacture is usually attributed to the high quality of tightly woven and watertight basketry that functioned in the same capacity as ceramic vessels.

During this period, there was an increase in population size accompanied by the advent of larger, more permanent villages (Wallace 1955:223). Large populations and, in places, high population densities are characteristic, with some coastal and near-coastal settlements containing as many as 1,500 people. Many

of the larger settlements were permanent villages in which people resided year-round. The populations of these villages may have also increased seasonally.

In Warren's (1968) cultural ecological scheme, the period between AD 500 and European contact is divided into three regional patterns: Chumash (Santa Barbara and Ventura counties), Takic/Numic (Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties), and Yuman (San Diego County). The seemingly abrupt introduction of cremation, pottery, and small triangular arrow points in parts of modern-day Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties at the beginning of the Late Prehistoric period is thought to be the result of a Takic migration to the coast from inland desert regions. Modern Gabrielino/Tongva, Juaneño, and Luiseño people in this region are considered to be the descendants of the Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast during this period.

Ethnography

The Project Site is in the heart of Gabrielino/Tongva territory (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925: Plate 57). Surrounding native groups include the Chumash and Tataviam/Alliklik to the north, the Serrano to the East, and the Luiseño/Juaneño to the south. There is well-documented interaction between the Gabrielino and many of their neighbors in the form of intermarriage and trade.

The name Gabrielino (sometimes spelled Gabrieleno or Gabrieleño) denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish from Mission San Gabriel. By the same token, Native Americans in the sphere of influence of Mission San Fernando were historically referred to as Fernandeno (Kroeber 1925). This group is now considered to be a regional dialect of the Gabrielino language, along with the Santa Catalina Island and San Nicolas Island dialects (Bean and Smith 1978). In the post-Contact period, Mission San Gabriel included natives of the greater Los Angeles area, as well as members of surrounding groups such as Kitanemuk, Serrano, and Cahuilla. There is little evidence that the people we call Gabrielino had a broad term for their group; rather, they identified themselves as an inhabitant of a specific community through the use of locational suffixes (e.g., a resident of Yaanga was called a Yabit, much the same way that a resident of New York is called a New Yorker) (Dakin 1978:222).

Native words that have been suggested as labels for the broader group of Native Americans in the Los Angeles region include Tongva (or Tong-v) and Kizh (Kij or Kichereno); although there is evidence that these terms originally referred to local places or smaller groups of people within the larger group that we now call Gabrielino (Heizer 1968). Many present-day descendants of these people have taken on Tongva as a preferred group name because it has a native rather than Spanish origin and one group of descendants prefers the term Kizh (King 1994). The term Gabrielino/Tongva, which combines the most commonly used group names, is used in the remainder of this study to designate native people of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

Gabrielino/Tongva lands encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands: San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina. Their mainland territory was bounded on the north by the Chumash at Topanga Creek, the Serrano at the San Gabriel Mountains in the east, and the Juaneño on the south at Aliso Creek (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925:636).

The Gabrielino/Tongva language, as well as that of the neighboring Juaneño/Luiseño, Tataviam/Alliklik, and Serrano, belongs to Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family, which can be traced to the Great Basin area (Mithun 2004). This language family's origin differs substantially from that of the Chumash to the north and the Ipai, Tipai, and Kumeyaay farther south. The language of the Ipai, Tipai, and Kumeyaay is derived from the California-Delta branch of the Yuman-Cochimi language family, which originated in the American Southwest (Mithun 2004:577). The Chumash language is unlike both the Yuman-Cochimi and Uto-Aztecan families, and may represent a separate lineage (Mithun 2004:390). Linguistic analysis

suggests that Takic-speaking immigrants from the Great Basin area began moving into southern California around 500 BC (Kroeber 1925:579). This migration may have displaced both Chumashan- and Yuman-speaking peoples, but the timing and extent of the migrations and their impact on indigenous peoples is not well understood. The Gabrielino/Tongva language consisted of two main dialects, Eastern and Western; the Western included much of the coast and the Channel Island population (NEA and King 2004). Lands of the Western group encompassed much of the western Los Angeles Basin and San Fernando Valley, northward along the coast to the Palos Verdes Peninsula (McCawley 1996:47).

Gabrielino/Tongva society was organized along patrilineal non-localized clans, a characteristic Takic pattern. Clans consisted of several lineages, each with their own ceremonial leader. The chief, or *tómyaar*, always came from the primary lineage of the clan/village. One or two clans generally made up the population of a village. Even though the Gabrielino/Tongva did not have a distinctly stratified society, there were two general classes of individuals: elites and commoners. The elites consisted of primary lineage members, other lineage leaders (who maintained a separate ceremonial language), the wealthy, and the elite families of the various villages who commonly married among themselves. The commoner class contained those from “fairly well-to-do and long-established lineages” (Bean and Smith 1978:543). A third, lower class consisted of slaves taken in war and individuals, unrelated to the inhabitants, who drifted into the village.

The Gabrielino/Tongva established large, permanent villages in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams, and in sheltered areas along the coast, stretching from the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. A total tribal population has been estimated of at least 5,000 (Bean and Smith 1978:540), but recent ethnohistoric work suggests that a number approaching 10,000 seems more likely (O’Neil 2002). Several Gabrielino/Tongva villages appear to have served as trade centers, due in large part to their centralized geographic position in relation to the southern Channel Islands and to other tribes. These villages maintained particularly large populations and hosted annual trade fairs that would bring their population to 1,000 or more for the duration of the event (McCawley 1996:113–114).

Houses constructed by the Gabrielino/Tongva were large, circular, domed structures made of willow poles thatched with tule that could hold up to 50 people (Bean and Smith 1978). Other structures served as sweathouses, menstrual huts, ceremonial enclosures, and probably communal granaries. Cleared fields for races and games such as lacrosse and pole throwing were created adjacent to Gabrielino/Tongva villages (McCawley 1996:27).

The Gabrielino/Tongva subsistence economy was centered on gathering and hunting. The surrounding environment was rich and varied, and the tribe exploited mountains, foothills, valleys, and deserts as well as riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. As with most native Californians, acorns were the staple food (an established industry by the time of the early Intermediate period). Acorns were supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Fresh- and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects as well as large and small mammals were also consumed (Bean and Smith 1978:546; Kroeber 1925:631–632; McCawley 1996:119–123, 128–131).

A wide variety of tools and implements was employed by the Gabrielino/Tongva to gather and collect food resources. These included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Many plant foods were collected with woven seed beaters, several forms of burden baskets, carrying nets, and sharpened digging sticks, sometimes with stone weights fitted onto them. Groups residing near the ocean used ocean-going plank canoes (known as a *ti’at*) and tule balsa canoes for fishing. The ocean-going canoes were capable of holding six to 14 people and were also used for travel and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands. The tule balsa canoes were used for near-shore fishing (Blackburn 1963; McCawley 1996:117-127).

Gabrielino/Tongva people processed food with a variety of tools, including portable and bedrock mortars, pestles, basket hopper mortars, manos and metates, hammerstones and anvils, woven strainers and winnowers, leaching baskets and bowls, woven parching trays, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was consumed from a number of woven and carved wood vessels. The ground meal and unprocessed hard seeds were stored in large, finely woven baskets, and the unprocessed acorns were stored in large granaries woven of willow branches and raised off the ground on platforms. Santa Catalina Island steatite was used to make comals, ollas, and cooking vessels that would not crack after repeated firings. In addition to cooking vessels, steatite was used to make effigies, ornaments, and arrow straighteners (Blackburn 1963; Kroeber 1925:631-639; McCawley 1996:129-138).

The Gabrielino/Tongva participated in an extensive exchange network, trading coastal goods for inland resources. They exported Santa Catalina Island steatite products, roots, seal and otter skins, fish and shellfish, red ochre, and lead ore to neighboring tribes, as well as people as far away as the Colorado River. In exchange they received ceramic goods, deer skin shirts, obsidian, acorns, and other items. This burgeoning trade was facilitated by the use of craft specialists, a standard medium of exchange (Olivella bead currency), and the regular destruction of valuables in ceremonies that maintained a high demand for these goods (McCawley 1996:112-115).

At the time of Spanish contact the basis of Gabrielino/Tongva religious life was the Chinigchinich cult, which centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. Chinigchinich gave instruction on laws and institutions, and also taught the people how to dance, the primary religious act for this society. He later withdrew into heaven, where he rewarded the faithful and punished those who disobeyed his laws (Kroeber 1925:637-638). The Chinigchinich religion seems to have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived. It was spreading south into the Southern Takic groups even as Christian missions were being built, and may represent a mixture of native and Christian beliefs and practices (McCawley 1996:143-144).

Deceased Gabrielino/Tongva were either buried or cremated, with inhumation reportedly being more common on the Channel Islands and the neighboring mainland coast, and cremation predominating on the remainder of the coast and in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996:157). Remains were buried in distinct burial areas, either associated with villages (Altschul et al. 2007:34-42) or without apparent village association (Applied Earthworks 1999; Frazier 2000:169-176). Cremation ashes have been found in archaeological contexts buried within stone bowls and in shell dishes (Ashby and Winterbourne 1966), as well as scattered among broken ground stone implements (Altschul et al. 2007; Cleland et al 2007). Archaeological data such as these correspond with ethnographic descriptions of an elaborate mourning ceremony that included a wide variety of offerings, including seeds, stone grinding tools, otter skins, baskets, wood tools, shell beads, bone and shell ornaments, and projectile points and knives (Boscana 1846:314). Offerings varied with the sex and status of the deceased (Dakin 1978:234-235; Johnston 1962:52-54; McCawley 1996:155-165). At the behest of the Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-Contact period (McCawley 1996:157). For inhumations, the deceased was wrapped in a covering, bound head to foot, with hands crooked upon their breast (Dakin 1978:234). Archaeological examples of human remains in the Gabrielino/Tongva region dating to the Late Prehistoric and protohistoric periods are dominated by flexed or extended inhumations, with a smaller number of cremations. Grave goods associated with burials/cremations varied in quantity and content and included projectile points, beads, steatite objects, and asphaltum (Frazier 2000:175). Well-preserved burial features have evidence of wrappings of net, hide blanket or cape, or a mat of tule reeds or sea grass (McCawley 1996:157). At least one formal grave marker, an elaborately etched sandstone slab, was reported in 1885 at a site between Los Angeles and the coast, near San Pedro (Blackburn 1963:35).

NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNITIES IN THE LOS ANGELES BASIN

The settlement of Native American communities in Southern California during the prehistoric period has been studied extensively by archaeologists over time, including Chace (1969) who argued that coastal areas were used mainly for food procurement while villages were located inland; Hudson (1969, 1971) who argued that Native Americans moved seasonally between villages, located in sheltered coastal areas, inland prairies, and mountain areas, and temporal camps, located on the exposed coast; and Mason and Petersen (1994) who argued that major estuaries in the region were territory centers for clan-based groups in *Rancherias*, which were occupied year round while several smaller sites were used to gather resources during various times of the year (Douglass et al. 2016a:61-62). Generally, all models share the assumption that Native American groups in the region utilized various habitats, moving throughout the region at different times throughout the year. These prehistoric subsistence and settlement patterns are generally believed to have remained the same until the first permanent Native American settlement was established at Mission San Gabriel (Douglass et al. 2016a:385).

The precise location of most Native American villages in the Los Angeles Basin is subject to much speculation; maps depicting villages throughout the greater Los Angeles area show these sites located along rivers or streams, and several maps have been produced throughout the twentieth century depicting this settlement pattern (Figure 5). Native American place-names referred to at the time of Spanish contact did not necessarily represent a continually occupied settlement within a discrete location, rather in at least some cases, the communities were represented by several smaller camps scattered throughout an approximate geography, shaped by natural features that were subject to change over generations (see Johnston 1962:122). Further complicating any efforts to pin-point the location of a village site is the fact that many of the villages had long since been abandoned by the time ethnographers, anthropologists, and historians attempted to document any of their locations. By the time any such effort was made, Native American lifeways had been irrevocably changed and the former village sites or areas were impacted by urban and agricultural development. In some cases Spanish-era Rancho grants may have bounded Indian villages, and in others the Spanish ranchos adopted Native American placenames, such as *Kaweenga*, *Tujungna*, *Topanga*, and *Cucamonga*. Alternative names and spellings for communities, and conflicting reports on their meaning or locational reference further complicate efforts at determining the location of actual village sites. McCawley quotes Kroeber for his remarks on the difficulty of reliably locating former village sites, writing that “the opportunity to prepare a true map of village locations ‘passed away 50 years ago’” (Kroeber 1925:616 cited in McCawley 1996:32). Thus, even with ethnographic, historical, and archaeological evidence, it can be difficult to conclusively establish whether any given assemblage represents the remains of the former village site.

Though the Project Site is not near locations of villages as depicted by McCawley (1996; Figure 6), it is relatively close to several important water features such as Compton Creek and the Los Angeles River and is located on the margins of a marshy area. All of these natural features would have provided important resources that could have been useful to Native American groups. Since smaller habitation sites that were not occupied year round were likely not noted by early ethnographers and Spanish colonizers, the lack of explicit data pointing to a site in the area does not indicate a lack of Native American activity in the area during the prehistoric and protohistoric time. The nearest named villages to the Project Site would have been *Tihahangna* near the current 710 and 405 freeway interchange, approximately 5 miles south, and *Ahaungna* and *Swaanga*, approximately 7 miles south of the Project Site along the east and west shores of the Los Angeles River (see Figure 6). The village of Suangna, also called *Swaanga* meaning junco [rush], was a large, populous village with a described location on a plain near a marsh (McCawley 1996:66). The exact location of the village was unknown, but San Gabriel Mission records indicates that the village was occupied up to 1813 (McCawley 1996:66). The village of Ahuangna, also called *Ahwaanga*, and Tibahangna, also called *Tevaaxa’anga*, were founded by refugees from the San Gabriel area (McCawley

1996:69). An additional place name attributed to *Tevaaxa'anga* is *Tibajabit*, meaning either 'in the old house' or 'there from the house' (McCawley 1996:59).

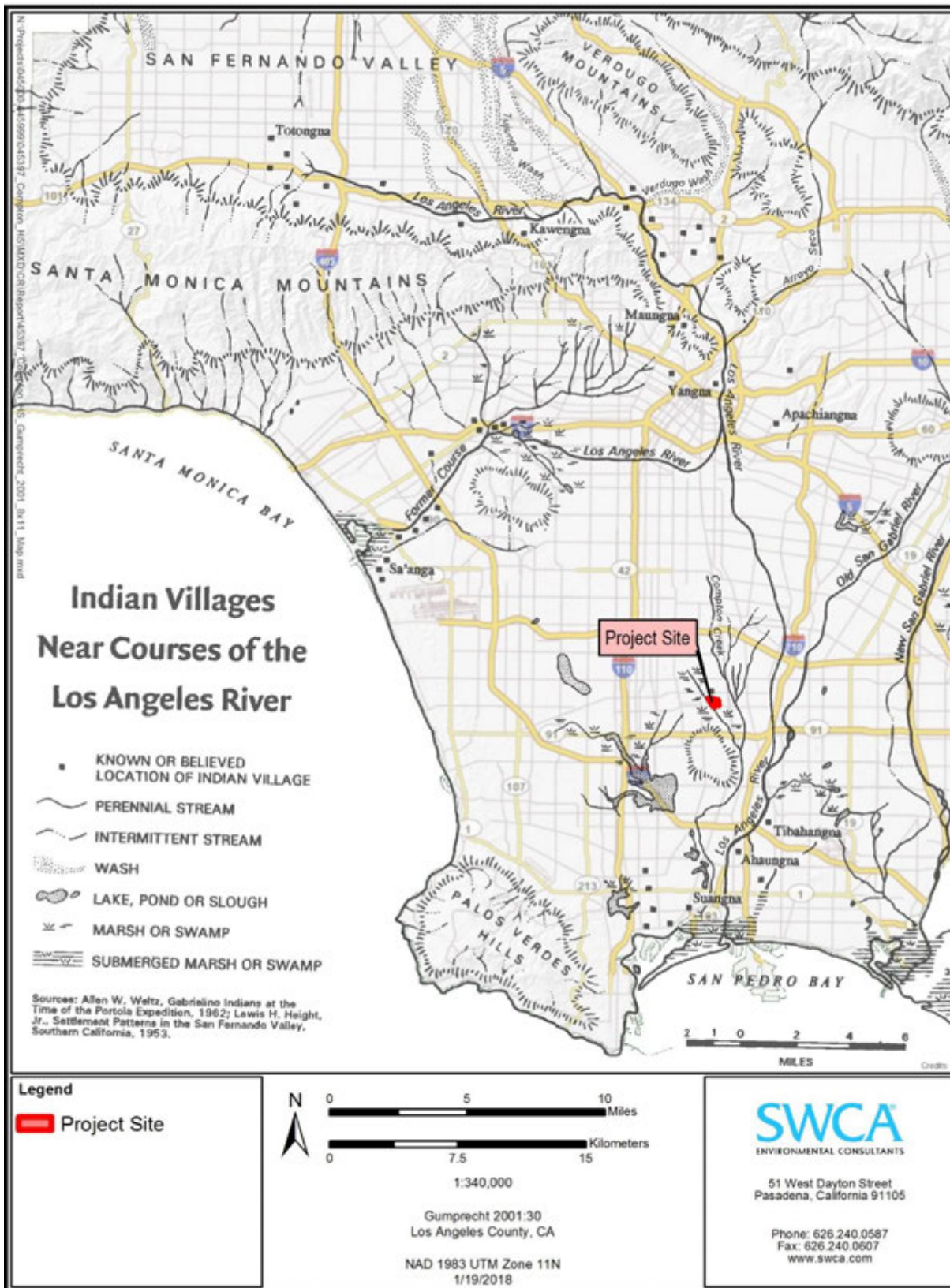


Figure 5. Alleged historical locations of Native American villages plotted by Gumprecht (2001) underlain by current street alignment.

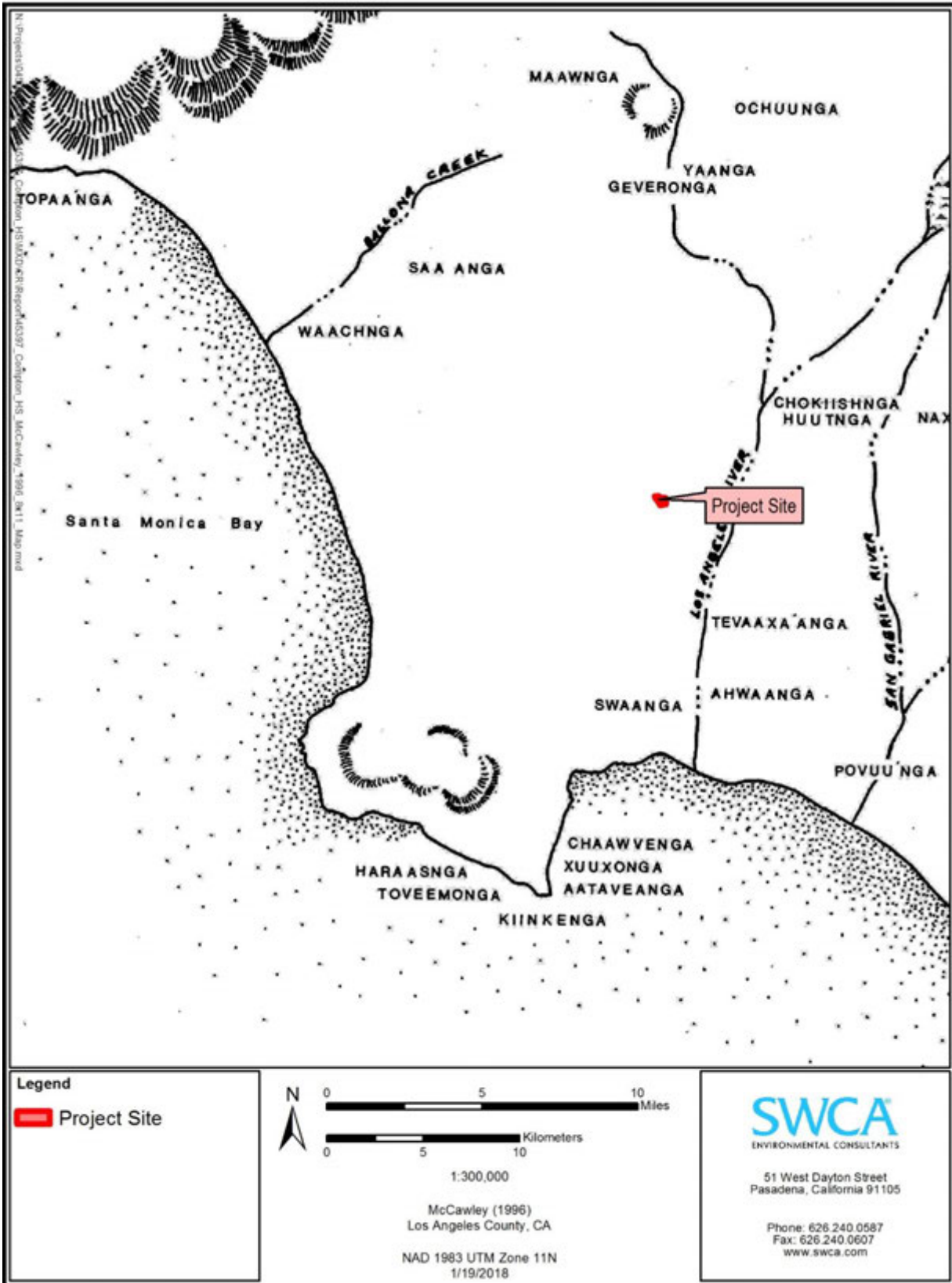


Figure 6. Project Site plotted on McCawley's (1996:36) map showing the approximate location of villages cited in Gabrielino/Tongva ethnographic sources.

History

Post-Contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish period (1769–1822), Mexican period (1822–1848), and American period (1848–present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican–American War, signals the beginning of the American period, when California became a territory of the United States.

SPANISH PERIOD (1769–1822)

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of southern California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. With his crew, Cabrillo explored the shorelines of present Catalina Island as well as San Pedro and Santa Monica bays. Much of the present California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded in the next half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. Vizcaíno’s crew also landed on Santa Catalina Island and at San Pedro and Santa Monica bays, giving each location its long-standing name. The Spanish crown laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885:96–99; Gumprecht 2001:35).

More than 200 years passed before Spain began the colonization and inland exploration of Alta California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the beginning of California’s Historic period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonization matters in assigned territories of the Americas. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja (lower) California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. In July 1769, while Portolá was exploring southern California, Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823.

The Portolá expedition first reached the present-day boundaries of Los Angeles in August 1769, thereby becoming the first Europeans to visit the area. Father Juan Crespí, a member of the expedition, named “the campsite by the river *Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula*” or “Our Lady the Queen of the Angeles of the Porciúncula.” Two years later, Friar Junípero Serra returned to the valley to establish a Catholic mission, the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, on September 8, 1771 (Engelhardt 1927). In 1781, a group of 11 Mexican families traveled from Mission San Gabriel Arcángel to establish a new pueblo called El Pueblo de la Reyna de Los Angeles (the Pueblo of the Queen of the Angels). This settlement consisted of a small group of adobe-brick houses and streets and would eventually be known as the Ciudad de Los Angeles (City of Angels).

MEXICAN PERIOD (1822–1848)

A major emphasis during the Spanish period in California was the construction of missions and associated presidios to integrate the Native American population into Christianity and communal enterprise. Incentives were also provided to bring settlers to pueblos or towns, but just three pueblos were established during the Spanish period, only two of which were successful and remain as California cities (San José and Los Angeles). Several factors kept growth within Alta California to a minimum, including the threat of foreign invasion, political dissatisfaction, and unrest among the indigenous population. After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence

from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants.

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. The secularization of the missions following Mexico's independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos. The Project Site is situated on the eastern border of the Rancho San Pedro which was granted to the Dominguez family by the King of Spain in 1822 (Connor 1941:32; Clay and Troesken 2005). Originally containing 43,119 acres, Rancho San Pedro was one of the largest grants deeded by the King of Spain during this period containing present day San Pedro, Wilmington, Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Compton, Torrance, and Gardena (Conner 1941:32). The secularization of the missions following Mexico's independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos.

During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

AMERICAN PERIOD (1848–PRESENT)

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States began at the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area. This battle, was a defeat for the Americans, bolstering the Californios resolve against American rule and emboldening them to continue the offensive in later battles at Dominguez Field and in San Gabriel (Beattie 1942). However, this early skirmish was not a sign of things to come and the Americans were ultimately the victors of this two year war. The Mexican–American War officially ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which resulted in the annexation of California, ushering California into its American period.

California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as U.S. Territories. Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through 1850s. The Gold Rush began in 1848, and with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom. Cattle were at first driven along major trails or roads such as the Gila Trail or Southern Overland Trail, then were transported by trains when available. The cattle boom ended for southern California as neighbor states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. Operation of the huge ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts severely reduced their productivity (Cleland 1941).

In 1781, a group of 11 Mexican families traveled from Mission San Gabriel Arcángel to establish a new pueblo called El Pueblo de la Reyna de Los Angeles (the Pueblo of the Queen of the Angels). This settlement consisted of a small group of adobe-brick houses and streets and would eventually be known as the Ciudad de Los Angeles (City of Angels), which became incorporated on April 4, 1850, only two years after the Mexican–American War and five months prior to California's achieving statehood. Settlement of the Los Angeles region continued in the early American period. The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties established in the months prior to California's acquiring official statehood in the United States. Many of the ranchos in the area now known as Los Angeles County remained

intact after the United States took possession of California; however, a severe drought in the 1860s resulted in many of the ranchos being sold or otherwise acquired by Americans. Most of these ranchos were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Dumke 1944).

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo guaranteed protection of land rights to property holders, which, after California statehood was granted in 1850, required the state to reassess thousands of claims. The California Land Act gave land owners two years to submit claims to U.S. district courts in California. The land claim for Rancho San Pedro was made in 1852 and officially confirmed in 1854 and again in 1857 (Hoffman et al. 1862:Appendix A [55]). The Dominguez family sold 2,400 acres of their rancho to Phineas Banning, B.D. Wilson, John G. Downey and associated in 1854, a transaction that precipitated the eventual construction of the Port of Los Angeles (Connor 1941:32).

Ranching retained its importance through the mid-nineteenth century, and by the late 1860s Los Angeles was one of the top dairy production centers in the country. By 1876, the county had a population of 30,000 (Dumke 1944:7). Los Angeles maintained its role as a regional business center, and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status (Caughey and Caughey 1977). These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the region, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s in Los Angeles (Caughey and Caughey 1977; Dumke 1944).

COMPTON: A BRIEF HISTORY

Compton is one of the oldest cities in Los Angeles County, and was only the eighth to incorporate. First settled in 1867 by 30 Methodist families, the city got its name from the head of this expedition, Griffith Dickenson Compton (City of Compton 2017). The pioneering families had traveled from Stockton, California looking for new ways to sustain themselves and their families in the face of rapidly depleting gold fields (City of Compton 2017). The land that that would become Compton had been originally a part of the Rancho San Pedro land grant and was subdivided in 1867 into the Temple and Gibson tract. The pioneering group from Stockton ultimately purchased 4,600 acres of land in this tract from F.P.F Temple and F.W. Gibson (City of Compton 2017).

The first few years in the area the town was known as Gibsonville, after one of the original tract owners then shortly after the name was changed to Comptonville, after the original expedition leader; however, a town in Yuba County was already called Comptonville causing confusion. Finally, in 1869 the town name was shortened to Compton (City of Compton 2017). For the first twenty years of the town's existence Compton was a part of the City of Los Angeles, however, by 1887 citizens decided to petition for the incorporation of Compton into an autonomous city, a goal that was realized in May of 1888 (City of Compton 2017).

In the early twentieth century Compton was an almost exclusively white suburban community (Figure 7). A portion of the city, known today as Richland Farms was zoned for agriculture, while the remainder of the city supported residential development (Tse 2015). Compton during this period, was a largely working-class residential area, nestled between the industrial centers of Los Angeles County and the Eastside Industrial District and Central Manufacturing District (Sides 2004:584-585). The town had an "All-American" identity; however, the underlying presumption of all-American in this period also meant all white. To maintain the exceptionally homogenous racial make-up of the area, Compton implemented racial covenants (Sides 2004:585).



Figure 7. Early view of Compton, ca. 1905. (Photo courtesy of Los Angeles Public Library, Unique Identifier 00020492).

Racial covenants came into use in the early twentieth century, when largely white areas began to experience an influx of African Americans due to what is known as the Great Migration from the South. The racial covenants that were implemented by these areas restricted where African Americans, and eventually many other minorities such as Mexican Americans, Japanese Americans, and Chinese Americans, could live, work, or buy property (Sides 2004; Behrens 2011). The Southern California region was no exception and though the migration of African Americans from the South was relatively slow compared to other regions in the county, white communities in Los Angeles were intent on keeping all people of color excluded from their neighborhoods and implemented harsh racial covenants to reach that goal (Behrens 2011).

The first racially restrictive housing covenants to be implemented in Compton took effect in 1921. The devotion to segregation in Compton at this time was so strong that real estate brokers could lose their license for integrating an area, the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) completely denied giving loans in areas not covered by covenants, police harassed African Americans driving through the city, and the Compton City Council even forcefully resisted the construction of a public housing complex during World War II because it was considered to be for African Americans (Sides 2004:585). Compton was extremely successful in their endeavor to keep the city exclusively white, and by 1948 there were only 50 African Americans in the 45,000 population (Sides 2004:585). However, 1948 also brought with it a landmark decision from the Supreme Court of the United States which outlawed racially restrictive housing covenants, a decision that was upheld after appeal in 1953 (Sides 2004:586). This did not immediately usher in an era of peaceful segregation in Compton or any other American city; on the contrary, whites in cities like Compton simply began using new, violent, threatening, and often illegal techniques to scare away prospective African American home-owners (Sides 2004:586).

African Americans; however, ultimately succeeded in integrating Compton, and by 1960 they represented 40 percent of the population. Compton in this period was a middle class area; the jobs in industrial centers were abundant, the racially integrated schools in the city were far superior to segregated ones elsewhere, and Compton Community College was one of the best in California (Sides 2004:586-588). The integration of the city, however, stopped at housing and schools; until the early 1960s whites still effectively controlled

the power in the city, maintaining a firm grip on politics, law enforcement, and news. The first sign of change came in 1963 when Douglas Dollarhide became the first African American city councilman in Compton. Dollarhide would later go on to become the first mayor of Compton in 1969, making him the first African American mayor of any major city in California.

The 1960s, however, were not entirely a time of social improvement in Compton. After the Watts Riots in 1965 Compton experienced what is now known as “white flight” when many white homeowners left Compton (Reft 2012). The loss of homeowners and business owners was an economic strain for the city who responded by raising property taxes and annexing new land in order to expand its tax base (Sides 2004:591). All this occurred at the same time that the broader Southern California region was experiencing a downturn in industrial jobs, resulting in an uptick in unemployment in Compton (Sides 2004:593). The economic downturn had negative side effects for much of Southern California, including Compton, where unemployment and crime rose.

The 1980s and 1990s were an economically and socially difficult period in history of Compton and Southern California more broadly. Violent crimes rose dramatically within the city and neighboring Los Angeles during this period, a trend that some professionals link to increased gang violence, civil unrest, and ineffective policing and legislation. This increase in crime rate was also part of a larger nationwide trend which resulted in an almost 400 percent increase in the national crime rate between 1960 and 1980 (Hubler 1993). However, the end of the twentieth century also saw an influx of industry to the city spurred by the creation of the Walnut Industrial Park which houses large international and national corporations such as 3-M, Datsun, Ralphs, and Xerox, rebuilding the downtown district, and the development of hundreds of new homes, town-homes and condominiums (City of Compton 2017). The city also redeveloped the Martin Luther King Jr. Transit Center which serves as a regional transportation center connecting transportation lines from Long Beach, Los Angeles, and Compton: a project that was completed in 2009. The turn of the century brought with it not only more investment from large corporations, but also a massive decrease in crime within the city, evidenced by a 70% drop in crime during this time (City of Compton 2017; Tse 2015).

During this time the city also experienced its second major demographic shift as the proportion of African Americans in the city slowly fell while the number of Latino citizens rose, a group that now represents the majority of Compton residents (Reft 2012).

Historical Development of the Project Site

Compton High School has long roots in its location; the school first opened in 1896 as a one-room school house. On the USGS topographic map from this year the Project Site is shown as mainly devoid of development except for a single building in the northwest corner (Figure 8). Between 1896 and 1902, the school remained rather small, though it had grown to over 100 students; however, maps from this time do not show any further development within the Project Site (Compton High School 2017). A circa 1912 photo (Figure 10) shows a somewhat expanded facility. The school experienced a massive increase in enrollment between 1914 and 1925, when the student body grew to 1,000 students. This increase required the construction of several new buildings, which are visible on the USGS topographic maps from 1924 and 1930 (Compton High School 2017; see Figure 8).

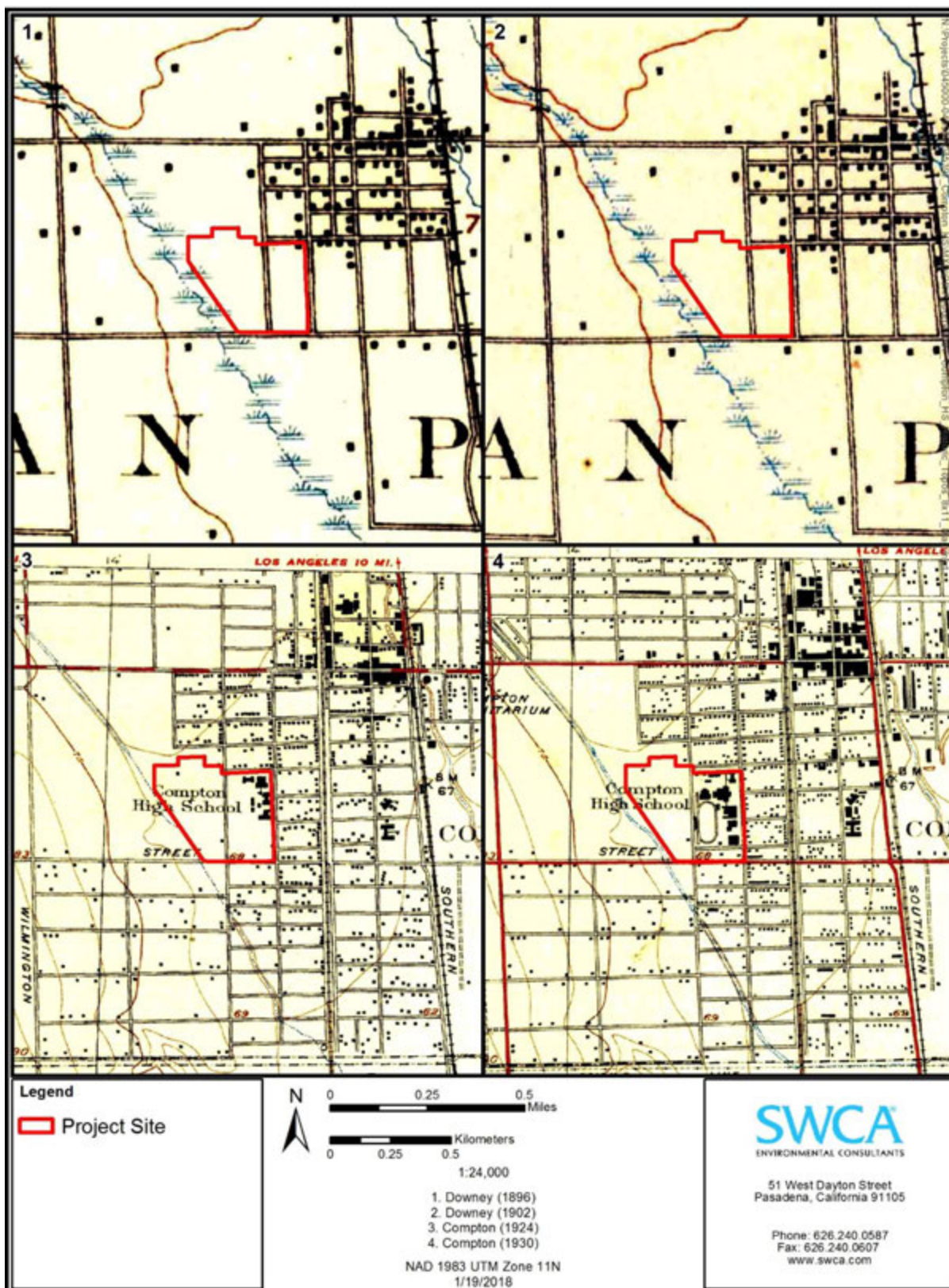


Figure 8. USGS Topographic maps showing the Project Site: 1896 (top left), 1902 (top right), 1924 (bottom left), 1930 (bottom right).



Figure 9. View of Old Compton High School. Ca. 1912. (Photo Courtesy of Los Angeles Public Library Photo Collection, Unique identifier 00020504).

Sanborn Fire Insurance maps and historic aerials provide a more detailed depiction of the construction that took place during this period. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from 1916, before the school expansion occurred, and from 1925, when the expansion was completed depict the extent of the renovations. In 1916 the school only had 6 buildings, by 1925 three of the original buildings had been demolished and replaced with new science classrooms, a music building, an auto building, a manual arts building, and new athletic fields with an associated grandstand (Figure 10). An aerial photograph from 1928 shows the extent of the campus improvements as well as the growing city in the background. This aerial also shows the still un-channelized Compton Creek flowing directly to the west of the Project Site. During this time Compton High School only occupied the area east of South Oleander Avenue, north of Acacia Boulevard, south of Myrrh Street and west of South Artesia Boulevard. In 1928, as the aerial photograph indicates, all the area west of South Oleander Avenue was devoid of any development (Figure 11). The Long Beach earthquake in 1933 caused massive damage to the administration building (Figure 12), which was later rebuilt as shown on the 1938 Sanborn map.

The 1938 Sanborn Fire Insurance map also shows that there was sparse development east of South Oleander Avenue prior to the high school's eventual expansion (Figure 13). This development consisted of a swimming pool and lumber storage shed immediately across from the athletic field just south of Laurel Street. Compton Junior College, which was added to the campus in 1927, is also shown on the 1938 Sanborn map. The addition of the community college allowed seniors to begin taking college courses while still attending high school (Compton High School 2017). The junior college and high school coexisted on the same grounds until 1953, when the growth of the student body and the City of Compton necessitated the separation of the two schools. The junior college was then moved to East Artesia Boulevard where it still stands, now known as El Camino College Compton Center. The high school continued expanding over time, building more classrooms and athletic fields west of South Oleander Avenue. These facilities include a baseball field, a softball field, a soccer field, basketball courts, tennis courts, and several classrooms and bungalows.

Between 1938 and present day, Compton High School underwent many changes including further expansion to the west and the demolition and redevelopment of several buildings within the main campus area. Today the campus is made up of 15 buildings east of South Oleander Avenue, and 18 buildings west of South Oleander Avenue. The football field and associated stadium are located in the same location as they were originally constructed. There are also several athletic fields including a baseball field, a softball field, tennis courts, and basketball courts located west of South Oleander Avenue.

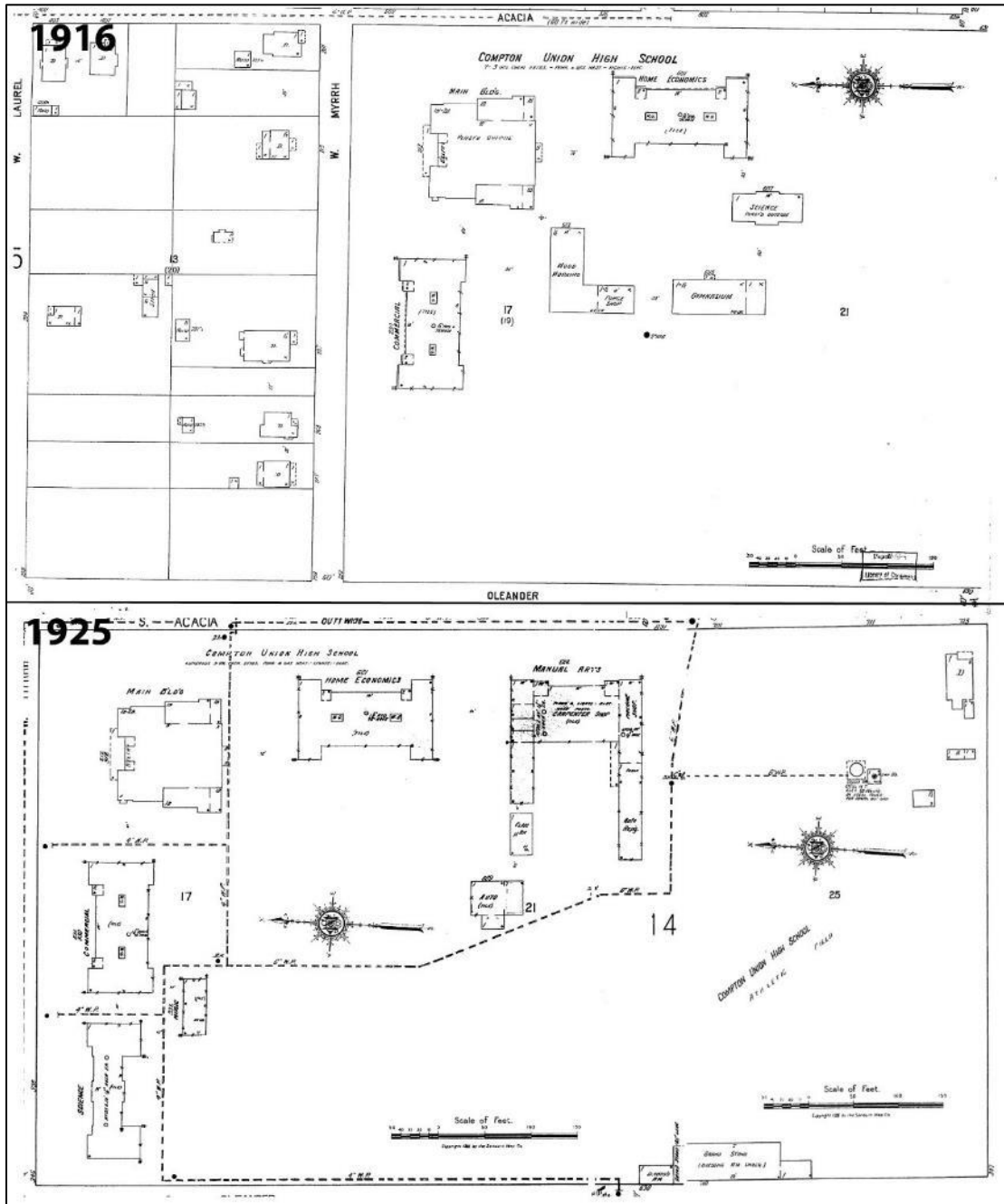


Figure 10. 1916 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps showing Project Site on top; 1925 Sanborn showing Project Site on bottom.



Figure 11. Aerial View of Compton in 1928; Compton High School and South Oleander Avenue indicated. (Photo courtesy of Los Angeles Public Library, Unique Identifier 00020498).



Figure 12. Compton High School after the Long Beach Earthquake of 1933. (Photo courtesy of Los Angeles Public Library, Unique Identifier 00020413).

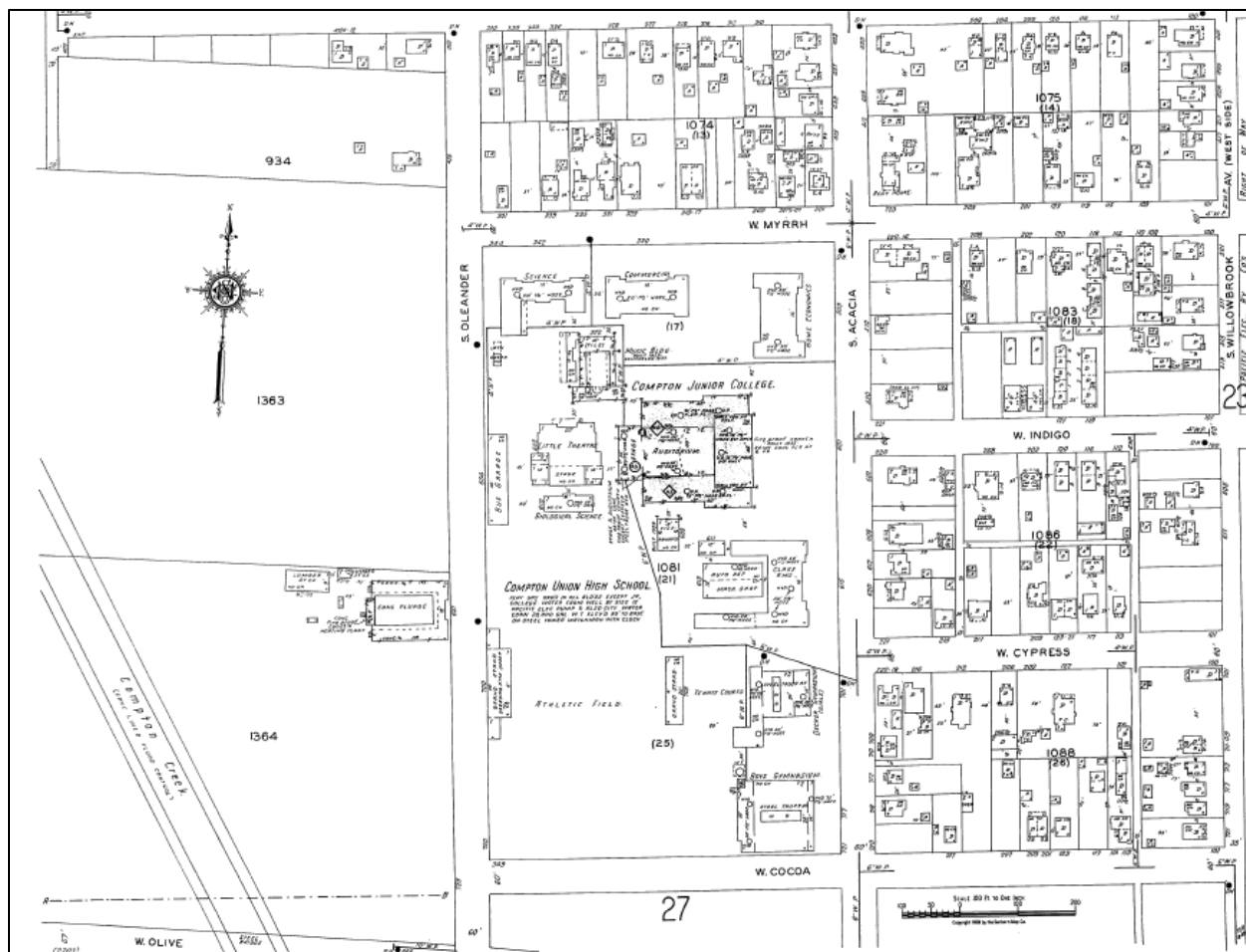


Figure 13. 1938 Sanborn Fire Insurance map showing Project Site and vicinity.

RESULTS

CHRIS Records Search

PREVIOUSLY CONDUCTED CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES

The CHRIS record search identified nine cultural resource investigations that have been previously conducted within a 0.5-mile radius around the Project Site, none of which intersect the Project Site (Table 1).

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies Within 0.5-mile Radius of Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Title of Study	Author: Affiliation	Year	Location relative to Project Site
LA-02577	Results of a Records Search Phase Conducted for the Proposed Alameda Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California	Wlodarski, Robert J.: Historical, Environmental, Archaeological Research Team	1992	Outside (within 0.5 mile buffer)

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies Within 0.5-mile Radius of Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Title of Study	Author: Affiliation	Year	Location relative to Project Site
LA-02950	<i>Consolidated Report: Cultural Resource Studies for the Proposed Pacific Pipeline Project</i>	Anonymous: Peak & Associates	1992	Outside (within 0.5 mile buffer)
LA-04625	<i>Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Alameda Corridor From the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles to Downtown Angeles in Los Angeles County, California</i>	Starzak, Richard: Myra, L. Frank & Associates	1994	Outside (within 0.5 mile buffer)
LA-07952	<i>Trails to Rails: Transformation of a Landscape: History and Historical Archaeology of the Alameda Corridor, Volume 1</i>	Livingstone, David M., McDougall, Dennis, Goldberg, Susan K., and Nettles. Wendy M.: Applied Earthworks	2006	Outside (within 0.5 mile buffer)
LA-08255	<i>Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project State of California: Volumes I and II</i>	Arrington, Cindy and Nancy Sikes: SWCA Environmental Consultants	2006	Outside (within 0.5 mile buffer)
LA-08859	<i>Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications. Line Candidate Lad014a(Compton Hotel 1), 127 North Wilmington Avenue, Compton, Los Angeles County, California</i>	Bonner, Wayne H.: Michael Brandman Associates	2007	Outside (within 0.5 mile buffer)
LA-09646	<i>Cultural Resources Records Search and Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate LA03576L (Leeds Compton Building), 722 West Alondra Blvd., Compton, Los Angeles County, California.</i>	Bonner, Wayne: Michael Brandman Associates	2008	Outside (within 0.5 mile buffer)
LA-10239	<i>Cultural Resources and Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate LA33687B (Ketcham's Towing), 441 West Compton Boulevard, Compton, Los Angeles County, California</i>	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford: Michael Brandman Associates	2009	Outside (within 0.5 mile buffer)
LA-12764	<i>Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA03087F (Martin Temple RF), 1005 Rosecrans Avenue, Compton, Los Angeles County, California</i>	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen: EAS	2013	Outside (within 0.5 mile buffer)

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES

The CHRIS record search identified two previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius around the Project Site; both resources identified during the CHRIS search are built-environment resources.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5-mile Radius of Project Site

Primary Number	Trinomial	Resource Description	Recorder and Year	Location relative to Project Site
P-19-177332	-	Heritage House	Arbuckle (1980)	Outside (within 0.5 mile buffer)
P-19-180781	-	Abraham Lincoln School, Compton School District Administration Headquarters	Arbuckle (1980)	Outside (within 0.5 mile buffer)

Sacred Lands File Search

An SLF search was conducted by the NAHC at the request of SWCA on October 23, 2017. The NAHC indicated that their SLF search did not identify any specific site information within the Project Site. The NAHC noted that negative results may not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in the area and provided a contact list of five Native American tribal organizations that may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the study area (Table 3). No outreach to Native American tribal organizations was conducted as part of this assessment. It is understood that CUSD is conducting consultation in compliance with AB 52.

Table 3. Summary of Native American Individuals and Groups Culturally Affiliated with the Project Site.

Name and Title	Affiliation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson	Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation
Anthony Morales, Chairperson	Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Charles Alvarez	Gabrielino/Tonga Tribe
Sandone Goad, Chairperson	Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
Robert F. Dorame, Chairperson	Gabrielino/Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Archival Research

The nearest named Native American village documented through ethnographic sources was located approximately 5 miles south of the Project Site along the Los Angeles River. Inspection of aerial photographs, plat maps, and USGS topographic maps, indicate that the Project Site was located within a marshy area near the confluence of several creeks and rivers. The presence of these features would have provided resources in prehistoric and protohistoric times but also would also have subjected the Project Site and Compton as a whole to periods of intense flooding (Simpson 2012; Figure 14). Until the mid-twentieth century Los Angeles County did not implement flood control measures in any organized way. However, the flood of 1938 which impacted much of Compton and Los Angeles, destroying large swaths of the city and killing 114 people, spurred the county to invest in long-term measures to protect the region from future catastrophe (Simpson 2012). These measures consisted of building concrete flood control channels in the place of the unwieldy rivers. This was the fate for Compton Creek which was channelized during this period and now runs in a concrete channel from the intersection of South Main Street and East 108th Street in Los Angeles until the point where it meets the Los Angeles River just south of West Del Amo Boulevard in Long Beach. The Compton Creek channel now also runs immediately adjacent to the Project Site on the western boundary. Historical maps and arials indicate that the Project Site began to be developed as a high school in the late nineteenth century. Throughout the twentieth century development continuously occurred within the Project Site as the school slowly expanded to its current size.

The Project Site was documented within the northern portion of Rancho San Pedro, granted by the Spanish government in 1822, and renewed in 1854 as a U.S. land claim (where it is also referred to as Rancho San

Pedro). A plat map of the rancho dating to 1855 shows the Project Site in the northern portion of the Rancho (Figure 15). At this time the Project Site was depicted within a marshy area and a small tributary of the larger Compton Creek, which at this time was located further east. The Project Site was located on the border of Jose Antonio Aguirre's and Concepcion Rocha de Rodriguez's land; however, at this time no buildings or other structures had been constructed within the parcels. By 1867 the land would later be purchased and subdivided by Jonathon Temple and Fielding Gibson who dubbed it the Temple & Gibson Tract. A tract map created by County surveyor George Hansen from this time shows the Project Site near the confluence of Compton Creek, Banning Ditch, and the Drum Barrack and Wilmington Ditch (Figure 16). A northeast-southwest trending trail is also shown on this map.

George Kirkman's (1938) map of historical sites ca. 1860–1937 provides a pictorial representation of historical events from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in Los Angeles. The map conveys a general sense of significant historical areas, but it was created as a representational depiction of these locations and landscape features at a generalized scale, rather than precisely plotted points and landscape features derived from a survey. Within the vicinity of the Project Site, the Kirkman-Harriman's map includes a stream and a confluence of three trails nearby (Figure 17). Several sites that were thought to have been occupied by Native Americans are depicted on the map (annotated with red teepees), mainly along streams, rivers, or trails. Though the majority of these sites are not verified, it does illustrate the general settlement pattern of Native Americans in the Los Angeles basin. The location of the Project Site in the vicinity of noted resources such as streams and marshes, as well as known trails, increases the possibility that the Project Site was utilized in the prehistoric and protohistoric period.



Figure 14. View of flooded Streets in Compton looking west on Compton and North on Alameda. (Photo courtesy of Los Angeles Public Library Unique Identifier 00020473.

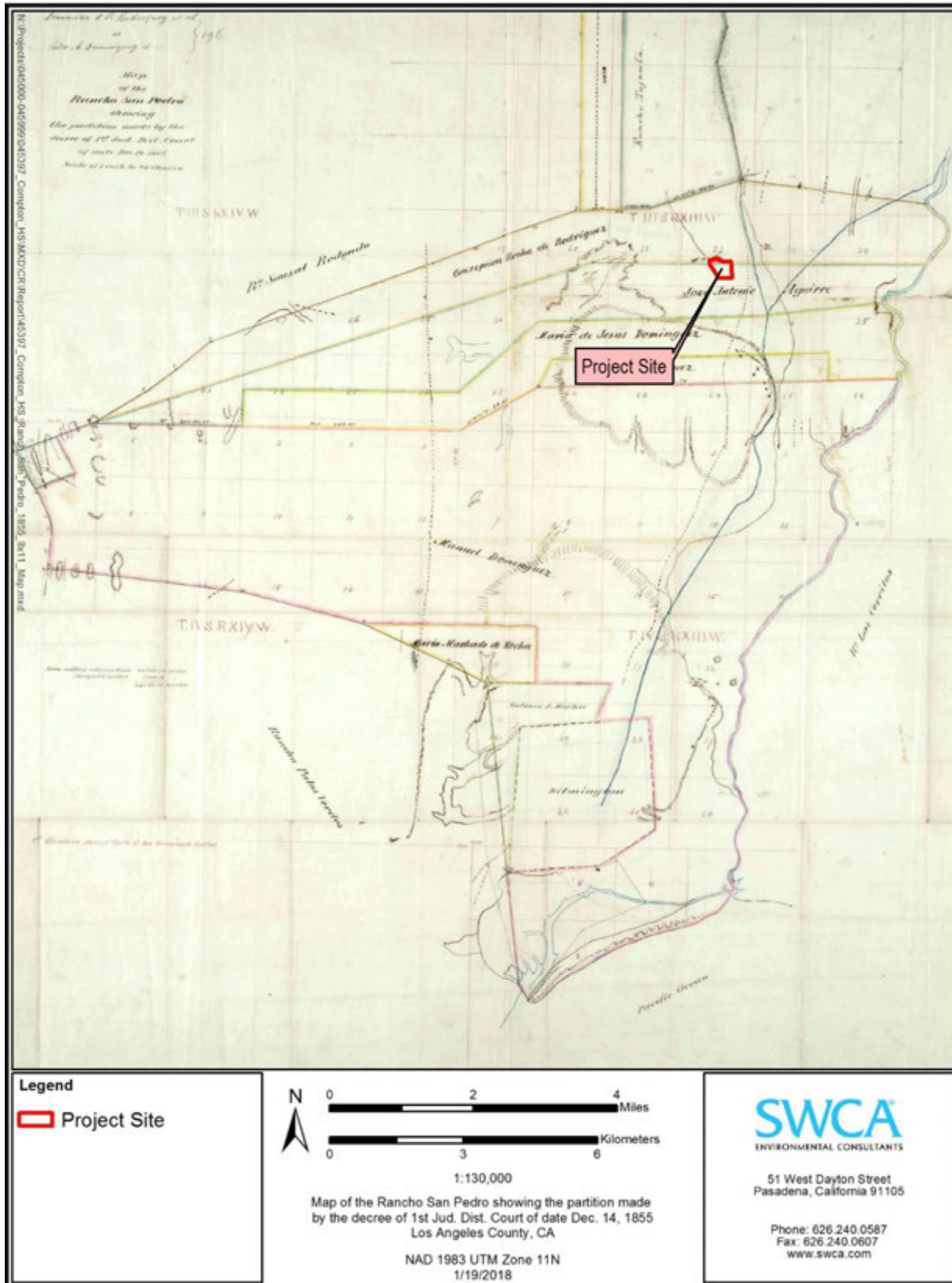


Figure 15. Project Site shown on an 1855 map of Rancho San Pedro. (Map on file in the Huntington Digital Map Collection, Unique Identifier 313016).

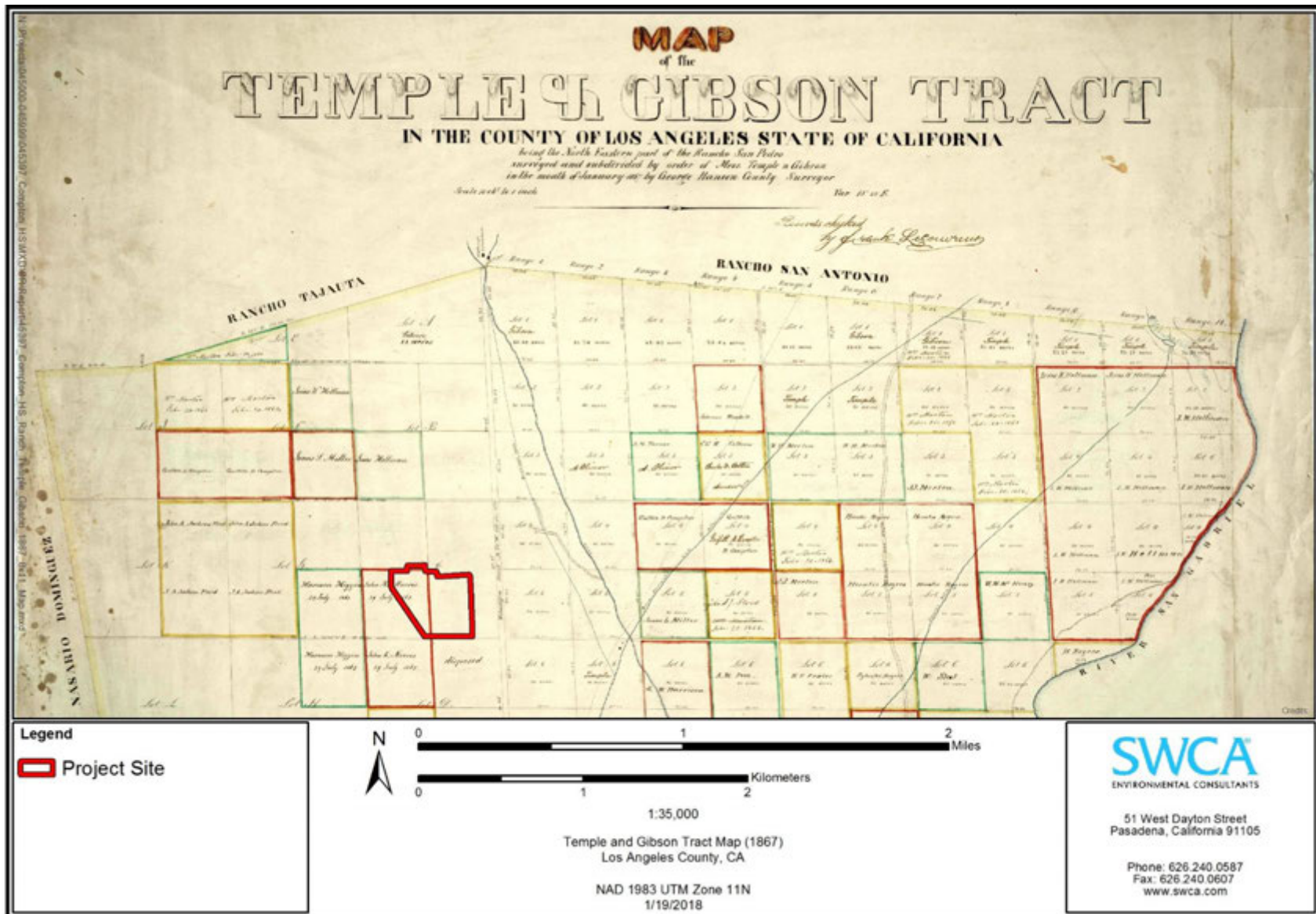


Figure 16. Project Site shown on Temple & Gibson Tract Map of 1867. Map created by George Hansen and checked by Frank Lecouvereur. (Map on file in the Huntington Digital Map Collection, Unique Identifier 313033)

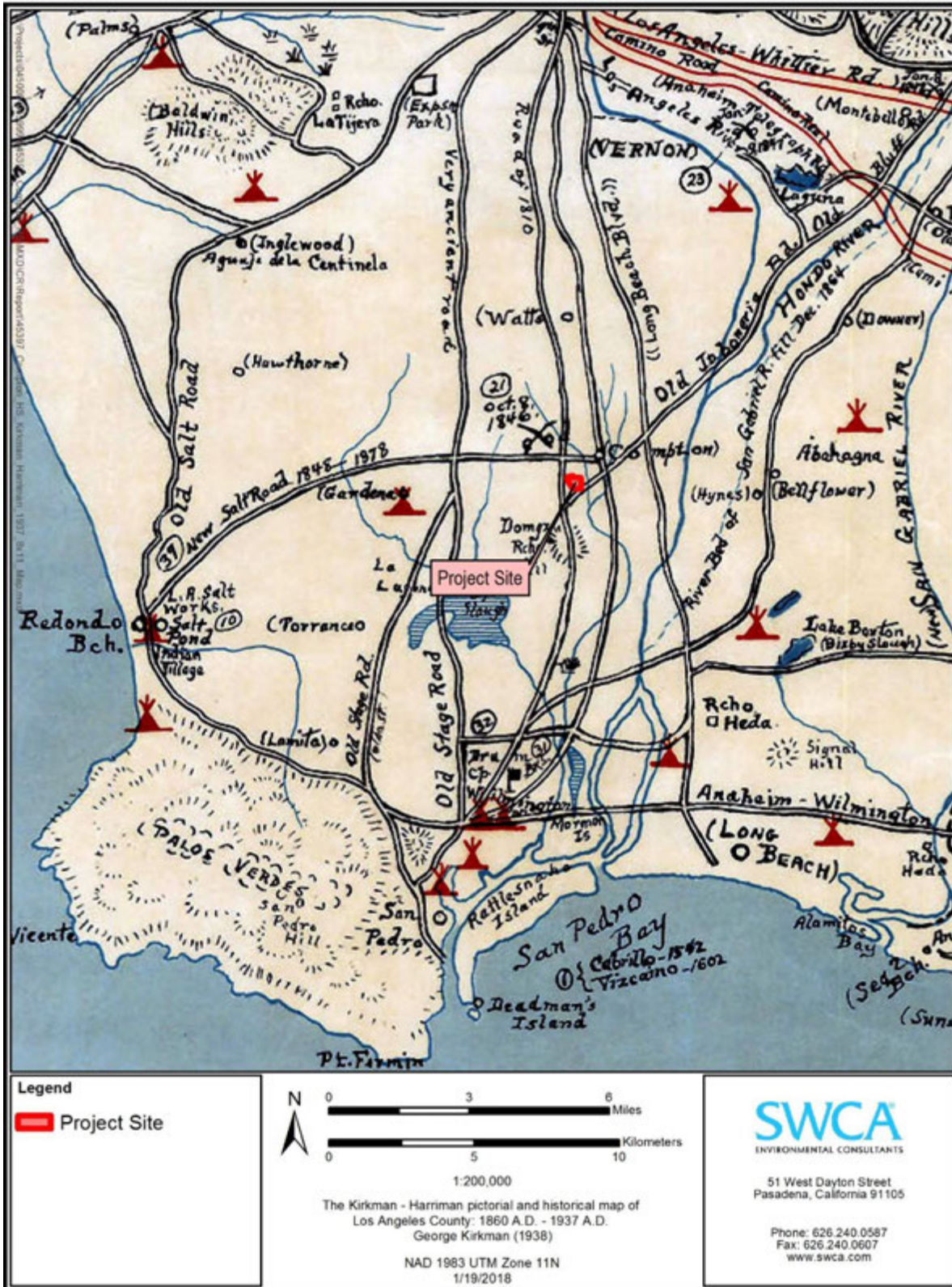


Figure 17. Kirkman-Harriman's pictorial and historical map of Los Angeles County: 1860–1937. Historical sites and features are depicted with symbols rather than explicit geographic locations.

Archaeological Sensitivity

There have been no Native American archaeological sites recorded within 0.5 mile of the Project Site; however, the Project Site is within the vicinity of several natural features that would have provided Native American peoples with abundant resources including a natural marsh, Compton Creek, and the Los Angeles River. The closest ethnographically noted Native American villages would have been *Tihahangna* near the current 710 and 405 freeway interchange, approximately 5 miles south, and *Ahaungna* and *Swaanga*, approximately 7 miles south of the Project Site along the east and west shores of the Los Angeles River, respectively. Native American settlement patterns during the prehistoric and protohistoric time were characterized by frequent movement between larger, established sites, and smaller camps that would have provided important resources. The proximity of the Project Site to the historical water features and areas of known Native American occupation increases the probability of material remains having been deposited as a result of activity; therefore, in this regard, the Project Site is considered to be moderately sensitive for archaeological material. In assessing archaeological sensitivity and the likelihood that significant undocumented cultural resources will be encountered by the proposed Project, the influence of natural forces and human activities must also be considered, as well as the specific nature of the activities proposed by the Project.

The Project Site has been subject to several phases of construction and demolition since the High School's opening in 1896; however, there are portions of the campus used as athletic fields, including the current location of the football stadium, that appear never to have been otherwise developed. In the prehistoric and protohistoric period the Project Site was located within a marshy area near a confluence of several creeks and rivers, which would have subjected the area to periodic flooding. The influence of flooding on archaeological preservation is likely to have varied within the Project Site, based on small-scale topographic features and strength of an individual flood event, either preserving some material or eroding the surface material.

It is likely that native sediments will be encountered as part of the proposed Project. There is also at least some probability that archaeological material associated with prehistoric or historical Native American activities could be present within re-deposited sediments.

Based on the above considerations, SWCA finds a **moderate potential for encountering intact prehistoric and historic Native American archaeological resources** within the Project Site.

As previously noted, the Project Site was originally developed as a high school in 1896 and has been used for that purpose since its initial construction. There were historic structures within the Project Site that have been demolished to facilitate the expansion of CHS, including a pool and a lumber storage shed. Many of the original buildings were also demolished over time to facilitate a larger campus. Remnants of demolished building foundations and associated construction debris and hardware, as well as artifact deposits from the school's earlier periods of operation, may be present within the Project Site and could be encountered during construction. Portions of the campus which have been used as athletic fields and paved parking lots, and which have not been subject to extensive ground disturbance previously, are more likely to contain such remains preserved beneath the surface.

Because of these reasons, SWCA finds a **moderate potential for encountering historic period archaeological remains within the Project Site**.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The present study is intended to provide the information required to avoid and/or minimize impacts to all potentially significant archaeological resources that are or could be located within the Project Site. As part

of the proposed Project the entire campus will be redeveloped. SWCA conducted a records search through the CHRIS records search through the SCCIC, an SLF search through the NAHC, along with supplemental archival research, in order to identify any previously recorded archaeological resources within the Project Site or vicinity. This information was also used to assess the likelihood of encountering archaeological resources during the mechanical excavation for the proposed construction project.

The CHRIS records search did not identify any previously recorded cultural resources in the Project Site. Supplemental archival research suggests moderate sensitivity for encountering historic archaeological resources within the Project Site. Specific resource types that may be encountered include remains of building foundations and associated artifact deposits related to structures which previously stood at the site. Despite the history of ground disturbances within the Project Site associated with agricultural use and subsequent urban development, components of the historical features could remain intact below the surface. In addition to the archaeological sensitivity for the historical features, SWCA finds that there is an overall moderate level of sensitivity for prehistoric or historic Native American resources within the Project Site. The Project Site is located within an area that would have provided multiple resources to Native Americans in prehistoric and protohistoric times. Though much of the Project Site has been developed, there are portions that have only been used as athletic fields and parking lots, thereby increasing the chances of encountering undisturbed native sediments during construction. In particular, the current location of the football stadium is an area that has not been subject to much disturbance previously, but where deep excavation would be required to construct the proposed project.

As a result of these findings, the following avoidance and mitigation measures have been developed to ensure that significant impacts to archaeological resources are avoided during Project implementation. With the implementation of these mitigation measures, SWCA recommends that the Project would have a less than significant impact on archaeological resources.

- **Retain a Qualified Archaeologist.** CUSD should retain a qualified archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for professional archaeology, during the excavation phase to carry out all mitigation measures related to archaeological resources.
- **Worker Training.** Prior to the commencement of ground-disturbing activities, at the Project kickoff, the selected qualified archaeologist or their designee will provide a briefing to construction crews to provide information on regulatory requirements for the protection of cultural resources. As part of this training, construction crews shall be briefed on proper procedures to follow should unanticipated cultural resource discoveries be made during construction. Workers will be provided contact information and protocols to follow if inadvertent discoveries are made. Additionally, workers will be shown examples of the types of cultural resources that would require notification of the Project archaeologist.
- **Monitoring of Initial Ground Disturbance for Archaeological Resources.** A qualified archaeological monitor shall be retained to monitor initial ground-disturbing activities in areas that have previously been developed only as parking lots or athletic fields, specifically the current football stadium location and the parking lots at the north central portion of the campus. During initial ground disturbance, SWCA recommends field observations regarding the geoarchaeological setting to determine whether undisturbed sediments capable of preserving archaeological remains still exist adjacent to or beneath those sediments disturbed by agricultural and urban development, and the depth at which these sediments would no longer be capable of containing archaeological material. If it is determined that these areas have previously been disturbed and native sediment does not remain intact, monitoring may be reduced. If native sediment is encountered and the location is determined to retain sensitivity, monitoring should continue. The archaeological monitor shall work under the supervision of the qualified archaeologist.

- **Inadvertent Discoveries.** In the event that archaeological resources are exposed during ground disturbance activities, work in the immediate vicinity of the find must stop until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the significance of the find. Ground disturbing activities may continue in other areas. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA (Section 15064.5f; PRC 21082), additional work such as testing or data recovery may be warranted. Should any prehistoric or historical Native American artifacts be encountered, additional consultation with NAHC-listed tribal groups should be conducted immediately.

- **Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains.** The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbances; State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Los Angeles County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. The Los Angeles County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

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Appendix A. Sacred Lands File Search

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710



October 23, 2017

Dr. Heather Gibson
SWCA Environmental Consultants

Sent by E-mail: hgibson@swca.com

RE: Proposed Compton High School Reconstruction (SWCA Project No. 45397) Project, City of Compton; South Gate USGS Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Dr. Gibson:

A records search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gayle Totton".

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
(916) 373-3714

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
10/23/2017

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Gabrieleno

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel
Band of Mission Indians**

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Gabrieleno

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
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Gabrielino

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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Gabrielino

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Compton High School Reconstruction Project, Los Angeles County.