Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Gaffey Pool and Bathhouse Project in San Pedro, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

Prepared for:
City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works

Prepared by:
SWCA Environmental Consultants

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CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR THE
GAFFEY POOL AND BATHHOUSE PROJECT IN SAN PEDRO,
CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA

Prepared for

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USGS 7.5-minute Quadrangle: San Pedro, CA 1964, Photorevised 1981

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Purpose and Scope:** The City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (LADPW), Bureau of Engineering, retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to conduct cultural resources studies that comprise a cultural resource records search and literature review; a cultural resource survey; and preparation of a cultural resources technical report in support of the proposed Gaffey Pool and Bathhouse Project located in the City of Los Angeles port district of San Pedro, Los Angeles County, California. This study was completed in compliance with and in satisfaction of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). 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 were also used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study (Governor’s Office of Planning and Research 1998).

**Dates of Investigation:** SWCA requested a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search on September 5, 2012. The search was conducted by staff at the South Central Coastal Information System (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton, who provided results to SWCA on September 11, 2012. SWCA staff conducted an intensive-level survey for cultural resources on October 1, 2012, and completed this final survey report in October 2012.

**Summary of Findings:** The SCCIC records search identified 27 previously conducted cultural resources studies within a 0.5-mile radius of the study area. Five of these previous studies occurred within at least a portion of the study area. An additional 20 unmapped overview studies were conducted within the San Pedro quadrangle. The SCCIC records search identified 41 previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the study area, all of which are associated with Fort MacArthur. One of these resources (19-188122) includes a portion of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)-listed Upper Reservation of Fort MacArthur Historic District (California Office of Historic Preservation Historic Resources Inventory [HRI] #168076), which encompasses the current study area. Additionally, Stephen R. Nelson, Museum Director/Curator of the Fort McArthur Military Museum, provided SWCA with the most current site records for the Upper Reservation of the Fort MacArthur Historic District (not on file with the SCCIC), which included all recorded and evaluated buildings and structures within the historic district. These site records were submitted to the California State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and are included in the HRI. SWCA’s intensive-level cultural resources survey did not identify any previously recorded or unrecorded archaeological resources in the study area, nor did it identify any previously unrecorded built environment resources. Because all buildings and structures in the study area had been recently evaluated and their condition had not significantly changed, SWCA did not update or reevaluate any of these resources.

**Investigation Constraints:** The intensive-level cultural resources survey was constrained by poor ground surface visibility (0–2 percent) throughout most of the study area due to heavy urban development and areas of dense low-lying vegetation. Areas of exposed sediment between buildings had much improved ground surface visibility (approximately 85 percent), with some visibility constrained by parked vehicles, patches of grass, and discarded building materials. Despite these constraints, the study was adequate for the identification of cultural resources.

**Recommendations:** No archaeological resources were identified in the study area. However, the study area is situated in a geographic location that was ideal for prehistoric human occupation, and it is situated atop native soil. It is possible that intact archaeological deposits are present at subsurface levels. In addition, it is possible that historic archaeological resources associated with the Fort MacArthur Upper Reservation may be present below the surface, because the Fort MacArthur Upper Reservation contains an underground complex consisting of over 4,960 feet of tunnel. For these reasons, and the fact that no archaeological testing has ever occurred in the study area, the study area should be treated as potentially
sensitive for both prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. SWCA recommends that a qualified
archaeologist, working under the direction of a qualified principal investigator, be present to monitor all
ground-disturbing activities. This is in addition to standard archaeological mitigation measures to
minimize impacts to the unanticipated discovery of belowground cultural resources and human remains.
Finally, because the pool and all surrounding buildings were previously determined to be contributing
elements to a CRHR-listed historic district, SWCA strongly recommends that all repairs and
rehabilitation be conducted in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for
Rehabilitation. In regard to building 827, it is strongly recommended that a rehabilitation plan of adaptive
reuse be considered, and if feasible, implemented in place of demolition or extensive exterior alterations
that would result in a loss of the building’s integrity and trigger preparation of an Environmental Impact
Report as well as preparation of a statement of overriding consideration to address the loss of a historical
resource.

Disposition of Data: The final cultural resources survey report and any subsequent related reports will be
filed with LADPW; 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 also on file at
the SWCA Pasadena office.
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Appendix A. South Central Coastal Information Center Results Letter and Bibliograph
INTRODUCTION

SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) was retained by the City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works (LADPW), Bureau of Engineering, to conduct cultural resources studies, including a records search and literature review and a cultural resources survey in support of the proposed Gaffey Pool and Bathhouse Project. The study area is located in the City of Los Angeles port district of San Pedro, approximately 26 miles south of downtown Los Angeles, and within the Upper Reservation of Fort MacArthur.

This study was completed under the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). 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 were also used as basic guidelines for this cultural resources study (Governor’s Office of Planning and Research 1998). PRC Section 5024.1 requires the identification and evaluation of cultural 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 prudent and feasible.

SWCA Cultural Resources Project Manager Samantha Murray, B.A., managed the project, conducted the cultural resources survey, and took all of the photographs appearing in this report. Ms. Murray co-authored the report with Architectural Historian Steven Treffers, M.H.P., with additional contributions by Architectural Historian Laura Carias, M.A. and Archaeologist Ryan Glenn, M.A. Mr. Treffers also requested the records search from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC). Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Manager William Hayden, M.A., prepared all figures found in this report. Finally, this report was reviewed for quality assurance/quality control by Cultural Resources Principal Investigator John Dietler, Ph.D., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), and Senior Architectural Historian Shannon Carmack, B.A.

Project Location and Description

The proposed project is located at 3351 Gaffey Street in the City of Los Angeles port district of San Pedro, Los Angeles County, California. The study area falls within the boundaries of the Upper Reservation of Fort MacArthur and is roughly bound by Barlow Saxton Road to the north, Nco Road to the south and west, and Gaffey Street to the east. Figure 1 shows the general vicinity of the study area. Figure 2 shows the location of the study area on the U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS) San Pedro, California 7.5-minute quadrangle. Figure 3 shows an aerial photograph of the study area, which identifies the pool, building numbers, and adjacent roads. An aerial photograph of the study area was provided to SWCA by LADPW on October 1, 2012, at the time of the cultural resource survey.

The LADPW proposes to restore the existing Gaffey Pool and surrounding features to meet current health, safety, and building codes while retaining its historical context and original design. The proposed project includes replacement of pool tiles; modification of the pool’s slope and depth; and replacement of mechanical systems, plumbing, all electrical equipment, and concrete. In addition to modifications to the pool itself, the concrete seating area will be modified to accommodate access, seating, and patron flow. Access to the pool from the lower deck includes installation of handicap parking stalls, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)-compliant lift, and stair access on the north side of the pool deck. An ADA-compliant restroom will also be installed. The proposed project also includes improvements to parking and changing facilities to meet the standard bathhouse requirements of all agencies that have jurisdiction of the project. Finally, exhibit panels and a historic plaque will be displayed to provide patrons with a story of the pool’s historical significance (LADPW Task Order Solicitation 2012).
Figure 1. Project vicinity map.
Figure 2. Project location map.
Figure 3. Aerial photograph of the study area.
REGULATORY SETTING

This section includes a discussion of the applicable state and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources, which must be adhered to before and during construction of the proposed Gaffey Pool and Bathhouse Project.

State

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (CCR Section 21084.1). If it can be demonstrated that a 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 (Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

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.

A historical resource is a resource listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the CRHR (Section 21084.1); a resource included in a local register of historical resources (CCR Section 15064.5[a][2]); or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (CCR Section 15064.5[a][3]).

PRC Section 5024.1, CCR Section 15064.5, and PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 were used as the basic guidelines for this cultural resources study. PRC Section 5024.1 requires an evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing in the CRHR. The purpose of the CRHR is to maintain listings of the state’s historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change. The criteria for listing resources on the CRHR were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), enumerated below.

According to PRC Section 5024.1(c)(1–4), a resource is considered historically significant if it (i) retains “substantial integrity,” and (ii) meets at least one of the following criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of installation, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
Impacts to significant cultural resources that affect the characteristics of any resource that qualify it for the NRHP or adversely alter the significance of a resource listed on or eligible for the CRHR are considered a significant effect on the environment. These impacts could result from “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[b][1], 2000). *Material impairment* is defined as demolition or alteration “in an adverse manner [of] those characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the California Register…” (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5[b][2][A]).

The disposition of burials falls first under the general prohibition on disturbing or removing human remains under California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. More specifically, remains suspected to be Native American are treated under CEQA at CCR Section 15064.5 and cite language found at PRC Section 5097.98 that illustrates the process to be followed in the event that remains are discovered. Further, if human remains are discovered during the construction of the proposed project, no further disturbance to the site shall occur and the Los Angeles County Coroner must be notified (PRC 15064.5 and 5097.98). If the Coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the coroner shall notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 48 hours. The NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) of the deceased, and the MLD may then make recommendations as to the disposition of the remains.

**Local**

**City of Los Angeles**

**LOS ANGELES HISTORIC-CULTURAL MONUMENTS**

Local landmarks in the City of Los Angeles are known as Historic Cultural Monuments (HCMs) and are managed under the aegis of the Planning Department, Office of Historic Resources. An HCM, monument, or local landmark is defined in the Cultural Heritage Ordinance as follows:

Historic-Cultural Monument (Monument) is any site (including significant trees or other plant life located on the site), building or structure of particular historic or cultural significance to the City of Los Angeles, including historic structures or sites in which the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, State or community is reflected or exemplified; or which is identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, State or local history; or which embodies the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period, style or method of construction; or a notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age (Los Angeles Municipal Code Section 22.171.7 Added by Ordinance No. 178,402, Effective 4-2-07).

**Historic Preservation Overlay Zones**

As described by the City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources, the Historic Preservation Overlay Zones (HPOZ) Ordinance was adopted in 1979 and amended in 2004:

…to identify and protect neighborhoods with distinct architectural and cultural resources, the City…developed an expansive program of Historic Preservation Overlay Zones... HPOZs, commonly known as historic districts, provide for review of proposed exterior alterations and additions to historic properties within designated districts.
Regarding HPOZ eligibility, City of Los Angeles Ordinance Number 175891 states the following:

Features designated as contributing shall meet one or more of the following criteria:

(1) adds to the Historic architectural qualities or Historic associations for which a property is significant because it was present during the period of significance, and possesses Historic integrity reflecting its character at that time; or

(2) owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristics, represents an established feature of the neighborhood, community or city; or

(3) retaining the building, structure, Landscaping, or Natural Feature, would contribute to the preservation and protection of an Historic place or area of Historic interest in the City (Los Angeles Municipal Code, Section 12.20.3).

Regarding effects on federal and locally significant properties, Los Angeles Municipal Code declares the following:

The department shall not issue a permit to demolish, alter or remove a building or structure of historical, archaeological or architectural consequence if such building or structure has been officially designated, or has been determined by state or federal action to be eligible for designation, on the National Register of Historic Places, or has been included on the City of Los Angeles list of historic cultural monuments, without the department having first determined whether the demolition, alteration or removal may result in the loss of or serious damage to a significant historical or cultural asset. If the department determines that such loss or damage may occur, the applicant shall file an application and pay all fees for the California Environmental Quality Act Initial Study and Check List, as specified in Section 19.05 of the Los Angeles Municipal Code. If the Initial Study and Check List identifies the historical or cultural asset as significant, the permit shall not be issued without the department first finding that specific economic, social or other considerations make infeasible the preservation of the building or structure (Section 91.106.4.5, Permits for Historical and Cultural Buildings).

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The study area is located in the City of Los Angeles port district of San Pedro, approximately 26 miles south of downtown Los Angeles in Los Angeles County, California. Specifically, the study area is located at 3351 Gaffey Street, bounded by Barlow Saxton Road to the north, Nco Road to the south and west, and Gaffey Street to the east. The study area is located within the Upper Reservation of Fort MacArthur, at an elevation range of 71–85 meters (232–280 feet) above mean sea level. Although the entire study area resides within Fort MacArthur, a former U.S. Army installation with small portions still used by the military, land use in the surrounding areas consists primarily of single- and multi-family residential housing and commercial buildings. The Pacific Ocean is located approximately 600 meters (1,990 feet) to the southwest.

The study area is located within the Los Angeles Basin physiographic province. The Los Angeles Basin is subdivided into four structural blocks, which are bounded by major fault zones extending into underlying crystalline basement. The study area is located within the northwestern block, which includes the Santa Monica Mountains, the San Fernando Valley, and the Verdugo Mountains (Wright 1991), and is bounded by the Santa Monica–Raymond Hill–Cucamonga fault system. The Los Angeles Basin is approximately 50 miles long and 20 miles wide, bounded by the Santa Monica Mountains to the north; the Elysian,
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Repetto, and Puente Hills to the east; the Santa Ana Mountains and San Joaquin Hills to the southeast; the Coyote Hills to the northeast; and the Palos Verdes peninsula to the southwest (Yerkes et al. 1965). It is situated at the intersection of three of southern California’s geomorphic provinces: the Peninsular Ranges, the Transverse Ranges, and the continental borderland. The tectonic evolution of the Los Angeles Basin is closely tied to the San Andreas transform zone (Wright 1991) and has been the site of discontinuous deposition since the Late Cretaceous and of continuous subsidence and primarily marine deposition since the middle Miocene (Yerkes et al. 1965). This and other sedimentary basins formed during Miocene and Pliocene as a result of an early San Andreas–type phase of transform motion along the western margin of North America (Fuis et al. 2001). A detailed geologic map of the Long Beach quadrangle indicates that the study area is situated on old quaternary undivided paralic deposits dating to the Pleistocene, and also falls within or directly adjacent to an area containing Altamira shale dating to the late Miocene (Saucedo et al. 2003).

The study area is located within the West Coast Subbasin of the Coastal Plain of Los Angeles Basin, commonly referred to as the “West Coast Basin.” It is bounded by the Ballona Escarpment to the north, the Newport-Inglewood fault zone to the east, and by the Pacific Ocean to the south and west. The subbasin is crossed on the surface by the Los Angeles River through the Dominguez Gap, and the San Gabriel River through the Alamitos Gap, both of which flow into San Pedro Bay (California Department of Water Resources 2004). The study area has an average annual precipitation of 13.57 inches (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 2009). Natural freshwater features nearest to the study area include a series of unnamed seasonal streams that run through nearby canyons located west and northwest of the study area along the Palos Verdes Peninsula.

Angels Gate Park (the Upper Reservation of Fort MacArthur) is named after the historic Angels Gate Lighthouse. The park overlooks the Pacific Ocean off Point Fermin and the San Pedro Bay harbor complex. The park also includes the Korean Bell of Friendship located just off 37th Street. The study area contains a mixture of nonnative plant communities, including large patches of iceplant (*Carpobrotus edulis*); a variety of palms, pines, large shade trees; and ornamental landscaping.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Overview

Numerous chronological sequences have been devised to aid in understanding cultural changes within 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).

**Horizon I–Early Man (ca. 10,000–6000 B.C.)**

When Wallace defined the Horizon I (Early Man) period in the mid-1950s, there was little evidence of human presence on the southern California coast prior to 6000 B.C. Archaeological work in the intervening years has identified numerous pre-8000 B.C. sites, both on the mainland coast and the Channel Islands (e.g., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001:609). The earliest accepted
dates for occupation 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 approximately 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 to 9,000–10,000 years ago (Byrd and Raab 2007:219; Macko 1998a:41; Mason and Peterson 1994:55–57; Sawyer and Koerper 2006). Known sites dating to the Early Man period are rare in western Riverside County. One exception is the Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798-B), which has deposits dating as early as 6630 calibrated B.C. (Grenda 1997:260).

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 on Pleistocene lakeshores in eastern San Diego County (see Moratto 1984:90–92). Although few Clovis-like or Folsom-like fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), it is generally thought that the emphasis on hunting may have been greater during Horizon I than in later periods. Common elements in many sites from this period, for example, include leaf-shaped bifacial projectile points and knives, stemmed or shouldered projectile points, scrapers, engraving tools, and crescents (Wallace 1978:26–27). Subsistence patterns shifted around 6000 B.C. coincident with the gradual desiccation associated with the onset of the Altithermal climatic regime, a warm and dry period that lasted for approximately 3,000 years. After 6000 B.C., a greater emphasis was placed on plant foods and small animals.

**Horizon II–Milling Stone (6000–3000 B.C.)**

The Milling Stone Horizon of Wallace (1955, 1978) and Encinitas Tradition of Warren (1968) (6000–3000 B.C.) are characterized by subsistence strategies centered on collecting plant foods and small animals. Food procurement activities included hunting small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, and birds; collecting shellfish and other shore species; near-shore fishing with barbs or gorges; the processing of yucca and agave; and the extensive use of seed and plant products (Kowta 1969). The importance of the seed processing is apparent in the dominance of stone grinding implements in contemporary archaeological assemblages, namely milling stones (metates and slabs) and handstones (manos and mullers). Milling stones occur in large numbers for the first time during this period, and are more numerous still near the end of this period. 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).

Milling Stone Horizon sites are common in the southern California coastal region between Santa Barbara and San Diego, and at many inland locations, including the Prado Basin in western Riverside County and the Pauma Valley in northeastern San Diego County (e.g., Herring 1968; Langenwalter and Brock 1985; Sawyer and Brock 1999; Sutton 1993; True 1958). Wallace (1955, 1978) and Warren (1968) relied on several key coastal sites to characterize the Milling Stone period and Encinitas Tradition, respectively. These include the Oak Grove Complex in the Santa Barbara region, Little Sycamore in southwestern Ventura County, Topanga Canyon in the Santa Monica Mountains, and La Jolla in San Diego County. The well-known Irvine site (CA-ORA-64) has occupation levels dating between approximately 6000 and 4000 B.C. (Drover et al. 1983; Macko 1998b).

Stone chopping, scraping, and cutting tools made from locally available raw material are abundant in Milling Stone/Encinitas deposits. Less common are projectile points, which are typically large and leaf-shaped, and bone tools such as awls. Items made from shell, including beads, pendants, and abalone dishes, are generally rare. Evidence of weaving or basketry is present at a few sites. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-planes in Milling Stone sites to the preparation of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with pounding foods such as acorns, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).
Cogged stones and discoidal artifacts are diagnostic of the Milling Stone period, with most specimens found in sites dating between 4000 and 1000 B.C. (Moratto 1984:149). The cogged stone is a ground stone object with gear-like teeth on its perimeter. Discoidal artifacts are similar to cogged stones, differing primarily in their lack of edge modification. Discoidal artifacts are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidal artifacts are often purposefully buried, and are found mainly in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward, with a few specimens inland at Cajon Pass, and heavily in Orange County (Dixon 1968:63; Moratto 1984:149). These artifacts are often interpreted as ritual objects (Dixon 1968:64–65; Eberhart 1961:367); although alternative interpretations (such as gaming stones) have also been put forward (e.g., Moriarty and Broms 1971).

Characteristic mortuary practices of the Milling Stone period or Encinitas Tradition include extended and loosely flexed burials, some with red ochre, and few grave goods such as shell beads and milling stones interred beneath cobble or milling stone cairns. “Killed” milling stones, exhibiting holes, may occur in the cairns. Reburials are common in the Los Angeles County area, with north-oriented flexed burials common in Orange and San Diego Counties (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Koerper and Drover (1983) suggest that Milling Stone period sites represent evidence of migratory hunters and gatherers who used marine resources in the winter and inland resources for the remainder of the year. Subsequent research indicates greater sedentism than previously recognized. Evidence of wattle-and-daub structures and walls has been identified at several sites in the San Joaquin Hills and Newport Coast area (Mason et al. 1991; Mason et al. 1992; Mason et al. 1993; Koerper 1995; Sawyer 2006; Strudwick 2005), whereas numerous early house pits have been discovered on San Clemente Island (Byrd and Raab 2007:221–222). This architectural evidence and seasonality studies suggest semi-permanent residential base camps that were relocated seasonally (de Barros 1996; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason et al. 1997) or permanent villages from which a portion of the population left at certain times of the year to exploit available resources (Cottrell and Del Chario 1981).

**Horizon III–Intermediate (3000 B.C.–A.D. 500)**

Following the Milling Stone Horizon, Wallace’s Intermediate Horizon and Warren’s Campbell Tradition in Santa Barbara, Ventura, and parts of Los Angeles counties, date from approximately 3000 B.C. to A.D. 500 and are characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, along with a wider use of plant foods. The Campbell Tradition (Warren 1968) incorporates David B. Rogers’ (1929) Hunting Culture and related expressions along the Santa Barbara coast. In the San Diego region, the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the La Jolla Culture (Moriarty 1966; Rogers 1939, 1945) persist with little change during this time.

During the Intermediate Horizon and Campbell Tradition, there was a pronounced trend toward greater adaptation to regional or local resources. For example, an increasing variety and abundance of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains are found in sites along the California coast during this period. Related chipped stone tools suitable for hunting are more abundant and diversified, and shell fishhooks become part of the tool kit during this period. Larger knives, a variety of flake scrapers, and drill-like implements are common during this period. Projectile points include large side-notched, stemmed, and lanceolate or leaf-shaped forms. Koerper and Drover (1983) consider Gypsum Cave and Elko series points, which have a wide distribution in the Great Basin and Mojave deserts between approximately 2000 B.C. and A.D. 500, to be diagnostic of this period. Bone tools, including awls, were more numerous than in the preceding period, and the use of asphaltum adhesive was common.
Mortars and pestles became more common during this period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Hopper mortars and stone bowls, including steatite vessels, appeared in the tool kit at this time as well. This shift appears to correlate with the diversification in subsistence resources. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals 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). It has been argued that mortars and pestles may have been used initially to process roots (e.g., tubers, bulbs, and corms associated with marshland plants), with acorn processing beginning at a later point in prehistory (Glassow 1997:86) and continuing to European contact.

Characteristic mortuary practices during the Intermediate Horizon and Campbell Tradition included fully flexed burials, placed face-down or face-up, and oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2–3). Red ochre was common, and abalone shell dishes were infrequent. Interments sometimes occurred beneath cairns or broken artifacts. Shell, bone, and stone ornaments, including charmstones, were more common than in the preceding Encinitas Tradition. Some later sites include Olivella shell and steatite beads, mortars with flat bases and flaring sides, and a few small points. The broad distribution of steatite from the Channel Islands and obsidian from distant inland regions, among other items, attest to the growth of trade, particularly during the later part of this period. Recently, Raab and others (Byrd and Raab 2007:220–221) have argued that the distribution of Olivella grooved rectangle (OGR) beads marks “a discrete sphere of trade and interaction between the Mojave Desert and the southern Channel Islands.”

**Horizon IV–Late Prehistoric (A.D. 500–Historic Contact)**

In the Late Prehistoric Horizon (Wallace 1955, 1978), which lasted from the end of the Intermediate (ca. A.D. 500) until European contact, 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, usually stemless with convex or concave bases, suggests an increased usage of the bow and arrow rather than the atlatl (spear thrower) and dart for hunting. Other items include steatite cooking vessels and containers, the 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 made from shell, bone, and stone. There is also an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing and as an adhesive.

Many Late Prehistoric sites contain beautiful and complex objects of utility, art, and decoration. Ornaments include drilled whole Venus clam (Chione spp.) and drilled abalone (Haliotis spp.). Steatite effigies become more common, with scallop (Pecten spp. and Argopecten spp.) shell rattles common in middens. Mortuary customs are elaborate and include cremation and interment with abundant grave goods. By A.D. 1000, fired clay smoking pipes and ceramic vessels began to appear at some sites (Drover 1971, 1975; Meighan 1954). The scarcity of pottery in coastal and near-coastal sites implies 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.

Another feature typical of Late Prehistoric period occupation is an increase in the frequency of obsidian imported from the Obsidian Butte source in Imperial County, California. Obsidian Butte was exploited after approximately A.D. 1000 when it was exposed by the receding waters of Holocene Lake Cahuilla (Wilke 1978). A Late Prehistoric period component of the Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798-A) produced two flakes that originated from Obsidian Butte (Grenda 1997:255; Towner et al. 1997:224–225). Although approximately 16 percent of the debitage at the Peppertree site (CA-RIV-463) at Perris Reservoir is obsidian, no sourcing study was done (Wilke 1974:61). The site contains a late Intermediate to Late Prehistoric period component, and it is assumed that most of the obsidian originated from Obsidian Butte.
In the earlier Milling Stone and Intermediate periods, most of the obsidian found at sites within Riverside County came from northern sources, primarily the Coso volcanic field. This appears to be the case within Prado Basin and other interior sites that have yielded obsidian (e.g., Grenda 1995:59; Taşkiran 1997:46). The presence of Grimes Canyon (Ventura County) fused shale at southern California archaeological sites is also thought to be typical of the Late Prehistoric period (Demcak 1981; Hall 1988).

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 A.D. 500 and European contact is divided into three regional patterns. The Chumash Tradition is present mainly in the region of Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties; the Takic or Numic Tradition is present in the Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside Counties region; and the Yuman Tradition is present in the San Diego region. The seemingly abrupt changes in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus at the beginning of the Late Prehistoric period are thought to be the result of a migration to the coast of peoples from inland desert regions to the east. In addition to the small triangular and triangular side-notched points similar to those found in the desert regions in the Great Basin and Lower Colorado River, Colorado River pottery and the introduction of cremation in the archaeological record are diagnostic of the Yuman Tradition in the San Diego region. This combination certainly suggests a strong influence from the Colorado Desert region.

In Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside Counties, similar changes (introduction of cremation, pottery, and small triangular arrow points) are thought to be the result of a Takic migration to the coast from inland desert regions. This Takic or Numic Tradition was formerly referred to as the “Shoshonean wedge” or “Shoshonean intrusion” (Warren 1968). This terminology, used originally to describe a Uto-Aztecan language group, is generally no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups who spoke Numic languages (Heizer 1978:5; Shipley 1978:88, 90). Modern Gabrielino/Tongva, Juaneño, and Luiseño in this region are considered the descendants of the prehistoric Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast during this period or perhaps somewhat earlier.

**Ethnographic Overview**

The study area is in an area historically occupied by the Gabrielino. The archaeological record indicates that the Gabrielino arrived in the Los Angeles Basin around 500 B.C. Many contemporary Gabrielino identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people living across the plains of the Los Angeles Basin and use the native term Tongva (King 1994). This term is used in the remainder of this section to refer to the pre-contact inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendents. Surrounding native groups included the Chumash and Tataviam to the northwest, the Serrano and Cahuilla to the northeast, and the Juaneño and Luiseño to the southeast.

The name Gabrielino (also spelled Gabrieleneño) denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish from the San Gabriel Mission, which included people from the Gabrielino area proper as well as other social groups (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925:Plate 57). Therefore, in the post-Contact period, the name does not necessarily identify a specific ethnic or tribal group. The names by which Native Americans in southern California identified themselves have, for the most part, been lost. Many modern Gabrielino identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people living across the plains of the Los Angeles Basin and refer to themselves as the Tongva (King 1994:12). This term is used in the remainder of this section to refer to the pre-Contact inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendents.
Tongva lands encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands, San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina. The 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 a number approaching 10,000 (O’Neil 2002). Houses constructed by the 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 Tongva villages (McCawley 1996:27). Archaeological sites composed of villages with various-sized structures have been identified.

The Palos Verdes Peninsula is a sheltered coastline that runs along San Pedro Bay and stretches northward. This coastline was ideal for establishing communities because of its protective bays and inlets, short maritime route to the Channel Islands, and large assortment of marine mammals such as seals and sea lions, as well as a variety of fish and shellfish. There are nine Gabrielino place names located on the Palos Verdes Peninsula which comprise Toveemonga, Chaawvenga, Swaanga, ‘Aataveanga, Xiuxonga, Kiinkenga, and Harasaanga communities, which occupied the peninsula during the late 1700s and early 1800s, and the Monikanga and Masaawnga communities, whose history remains unclear (McCawley 1996:56–63).

The Tongva subsistence economy was centered on gathering and hunting. The surrounding environment was rich and varied, and the tribe exploited mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like that of 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 variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Freshwater 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 variety of tools and implements were used by the Tongva to gather and collect food resources. These included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Groups residing near the ocean used oceangoing plank canoes and tule balsa canoes for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands (McCawley 1996:7).

Tongva people processed food with a variety of tools, including hammer stones and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was consumed from a variety of vessels. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels (Blackburn 1963; Kroeber 1925:629; McCawley 1996:129–138).

At the time of Spanish contact, the basis of Tongva religious life was the Chinghchinich cult, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. Chinghchinich 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 Chinghchinich 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 belief and practices (McCawley 1996:143–144).

Deceased Tongva were either buried or cremated, with inhumation 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). Cremation ashes have been found in archaeological contexts buried within stone bowls and in shell dishes (Ashby and Winterbourne 1966:27), as well as scattered among broken ground stone implements (Cleland et al. 2007). Archaeological data such as these
correspond with ethnographic descriptions of an elaborate mourning ceremony that included a variety of offerings, including seeds, stone grinding tools, otter skins, baskets, wood tools, shell beads, bone and shell ornaments, and projectile points and knives. Offerings varied with the sex and status of the deceased (Johnston 1962:52–54; McCawley 1996:155–165; Reid 1926:24–25).

Historic Overview

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 Rodríquez Cabríllo 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 1999:35).

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 Father 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 de los Angeles de la Porciúncula” or “Our Lady 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 (Kyle 2002:151).

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 (Dallas 1955:14).

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. 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 precipitated the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area. The Mexican-American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, 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 (Waugh 2003). Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through the 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 2005:102–103).

In 1781, a group of 11 Mexican families traveled from Mission San Gabriel Arcángel to establish a new pueblo called El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles (The Pueblo of Our Lady 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 incorporated on April 4, 1850, only 2 years after the Mexican-American War and 5 months prior to California 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 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). By 1876, Los Angeles County reportedly had a population of 30,000 persons (Dumke 1944).

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 on Los Angeles (Caughey and Caughey 1977; Dumke 1944).
By the late 1800s, government leaders recognized the need for water to sustain the growing population in the Los Angeles area. Irish immigrant William Mulholland personified the city’s efforts for a stable water supply (Dumke 1944; Nadeau 1997). By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley and Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley’s water to the city (Nadeau 1997). A portion of the aqueduct runs north-south approximately 1 mile west of the study area.

Los Angeles continued to grow in the twentieth century, in part due to the discovery of oil in the area and its strategic location as a wartime port. The county’s mild climate and successful economy continued to draw new residents in the late 1900s, with much of the county transformed from ranches and farms into residential subdivisions surrounding commercial and industrial centers. Hollywood’s development into the entertainment capital of the world and southern California’s booming aerospace industry were key factors in the county’s growth in the twentieth century.

**Fort MacArthur and “Hey Rookie” Pool**

Established on September 4, 1888, by an executive order signed by President Grover Cleveland, the “Old Government Reservation,” became property of the United States War Department. Additional tracts of land were added to the reservation in 1897 and 1910 in preparation for fortifications to guard the new deep-water port for the City of Los Angeles. The reservation was divided into three parts: the Lower Reservation, Middle Reservation, and Upper Reservation. The property was formally named Fort MacArthur in 1914 in honor of Lieutenant General Arthur MacArthur (Wilsey and Ham 1975:20).

During World War I, the army took over the Upper Reservation site to use it to protect the Los Angeles Harbor. By 1919, construction had been completed for the Fort MacArthur seacoast armament batteries. Fourteen-inch rifles mounted on “disappearing carriages” and eight 12-inch mortars mounted in colossal concrete emplacements were installed. Barracks and the administration buildings on the Middle and Upper Reservations were also nearly complete at this time. After World War I, the fort was used for training and to house California National Guard units, Citizen Military Training Corps, Army Reserve units and the Civilian Conservation Corps (Fort MacArthur Museum 2012:1). During World War II, Fort MacArthur was used as a harbor defense and anti-aircraft artillery post (Wilsey and Ham 1975:20).

Beginning in 1943, the men at Fort MacArthur produced and performed a show entitled the “Hey, Rookie!” It was performed for men stationed at the remote gun batteries of the Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles to boost morale (Fort MacArthur Museum 2012:1). The show became so popular that it was performed for the general public and then taken to the Belasco Theater in downtown Los Angeles. After 280 performances at the Belasco, the soldier show brought in over $350,000 in ticket sales and the money was used to build two swimming pools (Shippey 1943:A9).

The “Hey, Rookie!” pool, as it came to be known, was used for recreational activities by the enlisted men. The pool was transitioned over to Howard Ploessel and his wife Velma to manage. They found creative ways to use the pool to boost morale amongst the men and help support the war effort. The couple created special shows called “Aquacades,” aquatic shows performed by big names of the “water world” like Sammy Lee, Captain Al White, Johnny Riley, Wes Hammond, and the Southern California Aquabelles (*Los Angeles Times* 1944:A6).

During the Cold War, Fort MacArthur was further developed by the U.S. Army in support of the Nike surface-to-air defense system. The pool continued to serve troops stationed at the fort, and eventually served the citizens of San Pedro when it was out-leased to the City of Los Angeles in 1954 (Evans 2007). Fort MacArthur remained an active military installation through the 1970s, during which time the pool was used by thousands of local children who would come to refer to it as the Gaffey Street Pool. After the
army declared Fort MacArthur a surplus property in 1977, the land was deeded to the City of Los Angeles, which turned the Upper Reservation into a park in 1982 (Fort MacArthur Museum 2012:2). The pool remained open until the early 1990s, when it was eventually closed and drained. Today, the pool and its terraced concrete spectator seating area are no longer in use, and are nearly completely covered in graffiti. The deep end of the pool is filled with empty spray paint cans and a variety of other modern trash.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Literature Search

On September 11, 2012, SWCA requested a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the SCCIC, located on the campus of California State University, Fullerton. SWCA received the results on September 14, 2012. The search included any previously recorded cultural resources and investigations within a 0.5-mile radius of the study area. 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, the City of Los Angeles HCM list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI). A letter from the SCCIC summarizing the results of the records search along with a bibliography of prior cultural resources studies are provided in Appendix A.

Prior Resources Studies within 0.5 Mile of the Study area

Twenty-seven cultural resources studies have been previously conducted within a 0.5 mile of the study area (Table 1). Of these, five were conducted within at least a portion of the study area (LA-02083, LA-02176, LA-02399, LA-02668, and LA-04456). Brief summaries of these five studies are provided in the paragraphs that follow. An additional 20 unmapped studies were also conducted within the San Pedro quadrangle. Most of these studies are overview reports encompassing very large areas, and all appear to be located outside the study area. Appendix A provides a complete bibliography from the SCCIC, including the unmapped studies that are not included in Table 1.

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<td>Archaeological Survey Report and Assessment of the Southeast Portion Fort Macarthur, Upper Reservation San Pedro, California</td>
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<td>A Cultural Resources Assessment of a Portion of the Upper Reservation, Fort Macarthur, San Pedro, California</td>
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<td>LA-07019</td>
<td>Department of the Air Force, Headquarters 61st Air Base Group/CE, Officer’s Road Park Project-middle Reservation of Fort Macarthur, San Pedro, Ca</td>
<td>Saunders, William R., Lt Col, USAF</td>
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<td>LA-07033</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Record Search and Field Survey Report for a Verizon Telecommunications Facility: Earthslide in the City and County of Los Angeles, California</td>
<td>Mason, Roger D. and Evelyn N. Chandler</td>
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<td>LA-09270</td>
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<td>Greenwood, David</td>
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<td>Phase I Archaeological Study for the Los Angeles Unified School District Fort Macarthur Upper Reservation Master Plan</td>
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<td>LA-11411</td>
<td>San Pedro Waterfront Project Final EIS/EIR</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Outside to east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA-11458</td>
<td>A Cultural Resources Site Survey of the Areas Slated for the Installation of a Solar-Wind Energy Plant at the Marine Exchange Facility in San Pedro, California</td>
<td>Stickel, Gary</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Outside to south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA-11459</td>
<td>Evaluation of Cultural Resources Proposed Coast Guard License for Marine Exchange of Southern California Renewable Energy Project San Pedro, California</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Outside to south</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1. Prior Cultural Resources Studies within 0.5 Mile of the Study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCCIC Report Number</th>
<th>Title of Study</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Proximity to Study area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LA-11460</td>
<td>Section 106 Consultation for Smoke Detector Installation, Buildings 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, 500 Varas Square</td>
<td>Espili, Dave</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Outside to northeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA-11462</td>
<td>Section 106 Consultation for Light Fixture Building 425, Middle Reservation, Fort Macarthur, Los Angeles County</td>
<td>Espili, Dave</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Outside to northeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA-11556</td>
<td>Los Angeles Air Force Base Cultural Resources Management Plan</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Outside to west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA-11558</td>
<td>Department of the Air Force, Headquarters 6592 ABG/CE Installation of Historic Plaque (Historic District and Building) 500 Varas Square &amp; the American Trona Plant Building, Fort Macarthur San Pedro, CA</td>
<td>McGarry, Donald</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Outside to northeast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LA-02083

In 1975, Hal Eberhart prepared a Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Fort MacArthur Planning Program and the City of Los Angeles. The report is an overview of proposed alterations and subsequent environmental impacts as stated in the land use plan and economic adjustment strategy to four sites that have been reported excess by the Department of the Defense. The sites (Whites Point, Upper Reservation, Hospital Area, and Lower Reservation) are located in the San Pedro community of Los Angeles County, and contain many important historical resources such as the Osgood-Farley Battery and numerous other military structures. An archaeological field survey was also conducted of the Whites Point and Upper Reservation sites, identifying nine archaeological deposits. Of these deposits, all except one (Site No. 7) had been extensively disturbed due to historic construction activities. An archaeological survey was not conducted of the Lower Reservation because it is entirely composed of recent fill material from the West Channel.

LA-02176

Jay D. Frierman prepared the Archaeological Survey Report and Assessment of the Southeast Portion Fort Macarthur, Upper Reservation, San Pedro, California in 1989. The study was undertaken for the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, which was developing a portion of the site for community facilities and landscaping. Investigative methods included a literature review at the University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Information Center and an intensive-level field survey. The literature review identified two prehistoric sites: CA-LAN-105 and an unnumbered site at 676 Shepard Street, neither of which is described or appears to be within the boundaries of the current study area. Two historic sites were also identified: CA-LAN-1129H in the Cabrillo Manor, which is not described and appears to be outside of the current study area, and an unnumbered historic site within the Fort MacArthur Middle Reservation. No additional cultural resources were identified as a result of the study and no further mitigation was recommended.

LA-02399

In 1978, Lois J. Weinman and E. Gary Stickel prepared the Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor Areas Cultural Resource Survey. The report is an overview of the study area’s 27,103 acres, of which 13,484 acres are sub-marine, and 13,619 acres are above sea level. The project boundary extends from Point Fermin to Seal Beach Boulevard, along Seal Beach to Pacific Coast Highway, northeast to Anaheim Street to the Harbor Freeway, South on the Harbor Freeway to Gaffey Street, South on Gaffey to
Hamilton Avenue, west on Hamilton to Alma Street, and west to the ocean. Only resources relating to harbor history were investigated. Sixty-nine cultural resources were identified during the survey, comprising 18 prehistoric sites, 21 shipwrecks, and 30 historical resources. The purpose of the study was to locate, identify, and where applicable, nominate historic resources for inclusion in the NRHP. The study recommended that further research be conducted and that more nominations be made.

**LA-02668**

In 1974, Hal Eberhart prepared the *Report of the Nature of Archaeological Resources on and Adjacent to Fort MacArthur Upper Reservation and Fort MacArthur Military Reservation, Whites Point*. The report is an overview of the nine archaeological sites found within these two areas. Sites no. 1, 2, and 3 (Upper reservation) and site no. 6 (whites Point) were extremely disturbed due to historic construction activities and were essentially destroyed. Site no. 4 (Upper Reservation) and sites no. 5 and 9 (Whites Point) consist of shell surface scatters, most likely disturbed by disking and plowing. Site no. 8 (Whites Point) has some archaeological value but is eroding into the Pacific Ocean. Site no. 7 (Whites Point) near Western Avenue and Paseo Del Mar should be sampled with controlled excavations if construction activities are to take place in the area. Previous analysis recorded a 3-foot-deep midden, 50 × 100 feet in extent containing shell, faunal remains, and artifacts. Eberhart was able to determine the presence of a midden 2 feet deep measuring 75 × 100 feet. These nine sites along with two adjacent sites in Point Fermin are the only observed prehistoric cultural resources in the noted areas.

**LA-04456**

In 1992, Mark A. Berhow prepared *The Harbor Defenses of Los Angeles: A Reference Manual* in association with the Fort MacArthur Military Museum. The reference manual is an overview of all military harbor defenses in Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, California. This manual outlines all the military defense locations and structures within the fort and gives detailed descriptions including photographs and mechanical diagrams. This study documents all historic and cultural resources in the area and describes their importance in terms of Los Angeles history and early twentieth century coastal military defense technology.

**Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 Mile of the Study area**

The SCCIC records search identified 41 previously recorded cultural resources located within 0.5 mile of the study area, all of which are associated with Fort MacArthur (Table 2). One of these resources (19-188122) includes a portion of the Upper Reservation of Fort MacArthur Historic District (California Office of Historic Preservation HRI #168076), which encompasses the current study area and is described in further detail in the paragraph that follows. Additionally, Stephen R. Nelson, Museum Director/Curator of the Fort McArthur Military Museum, provided SWCA with the most current site records for the Upper Reservation of the Fort MacArthur Historic District, which included all recorded and evaluated buildings and structures within the district (Table 3). These site records were not identified by the SCCIC records search, but were submitted to the California State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and are included in the HRI.
Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 Mile of the Study area Identified by SCCIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Number</th>
<th>Trinomial</th>
<th>Resource Description</th>
<th>CRHR/NRHP Eligibility Status</th>
<th>Recorded By and Year</th>
<th>Proximity to Study area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19-003779</td>
<td>CA-LAN-3779</td>
<td>Historic: refuse scatter</td>
<td>Unevaluated</td>
<td>Wood, Catherine M. 2007</td>
<td>Outside to northwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-167246</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Historic: Old St. Peter’s Episcopal Church</td>
<td>5S1; LAHCM No. 53</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Outside to northeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-167265</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Historic: Battery Osgood-Farley</td>
<td>1S</td>
<td>McNeill, Charles L. 1974</td>
<td>Outside to southwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-167274</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Historic: Battery John Barlow and Saxton</td>
<td>1S</td>
<td>Hoxworth, Grace 1979</td>
<td>Outside to northwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-172107</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Historic: 500 Varas Reservation</td>
<td>1S</td>
<td>Gebhard, David 1984</td>
<td>Outside to east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-174293</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Historic: American Trona Corp. Raw Salt Storage Building</td>
<td>1S</td>
<td>Gebhard, David 1983</td>
<td>Outside to northeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-188122</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Historic: Fort Macarthur Upper Reservation Historic District</td>
<td>3CS</td>
<td>Greenwood, David T. and E. Weaver 2008</td>
<td>Within</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-188123-19-188139</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Historic: Contributing resources to Upper Reservation Historic District</td>
<td>3CD</td>
<td>Greenwood, David T. and E. Weaver 2007</td>
<td>Buildings: outside to west, but within historic district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-188140–19-188155</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Historic: Buildings, Fort Macarthur Upper Reservation Historic District</td>
<td>6Z</td>
<td>Greenwood, David T. and E. Weaver 2007</td>
<td>Buildings: outside to west, but within historic district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-188159</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Historic: Building #860, K-9 Training Facility Foundations</td>
<td>Demolished</td>
<td>Wood, Catherine M. 2007</td>
<td>Outside to northwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-188160</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Historic: Well on north side of Building #945</td>
<td>Unevaluated</td>
<td>Wood, Catherine M. 2007</td>
<td>Outside to east</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1S = Individual property listed in the NRHP by the Keeper. Listed in the CRHR.
3CS = Appears eligible for the CRHR as an individual property through survey evaluation.
5S1 = Individual property that is listed or designated locally.
6Z = Found ineligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or local designation through survey evaluation.

Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Listed in the HRI within 0.5 Mile of the Study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HRI Property Number</th>
<th>Trinomial</th>
<th>Resource Description</th>
<th>Year Built</th>
<th>CRHR/NRHP Eligibility Status</th>
<th>Proximity to Study area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>168076</td>
<td></td>
<td>Upper Reservation of For MacArthur</td>
<td>1915</td>
<td>1CS/3S</td>
<td>Within</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172836</td>
<td></td>
<td>611 Camp A4 Barrack Reserve Affairs</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172866</td>
<td></td>
<td>824 700 Series Cantonment Barracks</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172867</td>
<td></td>
<td>825 700 Series Cantonment Latrine</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Within</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172868</td>
<td></td>
<td>826 700 Series Cantonment Barracks</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Within</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172870</td>
<td></td>
<td>827 700 Series Cantonment Latrine</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Within</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172871</td>
<td></td>
<td>828 700 Series Cantonment Barracks</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Within</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172872</td>
<td></td>
<td>837 700 Series Cantonment Mess Hall</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Within</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRI Property Number Trinomial</td>
<td>Resource Description</td>
<td>Year Built</td>
<td>CRHR/NRHP Eligibility Status</td>
<td>Proximity to Study area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172863</td>
<td>821-A 700 Barracks 2S Classroom 49</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the south</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172862</td>
<td>820 Swimming Pool</td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Within</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172857</td>
<td>807 Nike Air Defense TRR Tower</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Within</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172861</td>
<td>818 Water Tank</td>
<td>1917</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the southwest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172873</td>
<td>838 700 Series Cantonment Barracks</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Within</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172874</td>
<td>839 700 Series Cantonment Mess Hall</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Within</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172875</td>
<td>840 700 Series Cantonment Barracks</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Within</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172876</td>
<td>841-E 700 Series Cantonment Mess Hall</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the west</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172856</td>
<td>8X2 Nike Air Defense MTR Pad</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the south</td>
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<tr>
<td>172877</td>
<td>842-D 700 Series Cantonment Admin</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the west</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172878</td>
<td>843 Coastal Artillery Monument</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the west</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172855</td>
<td>8X1 Nike Air Defense Acquisition Radar Antenna Pad</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the south</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172879</td>
<td>844 Flag Pole</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the west</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>172865</td>
<td>823-C 700 Series Cantonment Latrine</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the west</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172854</td>
<td>804 Nike Air Defense Hipar Tower</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the west</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172852</td>
<td>802-J Nike Air Defense Generator</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the south</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172851</td>
<td>713 KP Sentry Dog Cemetery</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the west</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>172850</td>
<td>712 Signal Repair Shop</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the west</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>172849</td>
<td>711 Signal Repair Shop</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the west</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172880</td>
<td>845-G 700 Cantonment Series Admin</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the west</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172881</td>
<td>846-H 700 Series Cantonment Signal</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the west</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172848</td>
<td>701 Storage Associated with Osgood Farley</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the southwest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172882</td>
<td>847-F 700 Series Cantonment Admin</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the west</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172847</td>
<td>F641 Camp A4 1000 Inch Pistol Range</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the south</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172845</td>
<td>630 Camp A4 Battery 241</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the south</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172883</td>
<td>848 700 Series Cantonment Signal</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the west</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172843</td>
<td>624 Camp A4 Barracks Reserve Affairs</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the south</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172889</td>
<td>882 Base End Station</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the south</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172891</td>
<td>883 Base End Station</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the south</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172842</td>
<td>617 Camp A4 Barracks Reserve Affairs</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the south</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172841</td>
<td>616 Camp A4 Barracks Guard House</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the south</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172840</td>
<td>615 Camp A4 Barracks Reserve Affairs</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the south</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172838</td>
<td>613 Camp A4 Barracks Senior B.O.Q.</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the south</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172837</td>
<td>612 Camp A4 Barracks Reserve Affairs</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the south</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172892</td>
<td>885 Battery Leary Merriam</td>
<td>1919</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the south</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Listed in the HRI within 0.5 Mile of the Study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HRI Property Number Trinomial</th>
<th>Resource Description</th>
<th>Year Built</th>
<th>CRHR/NRHP Eligibility Status</th>
<th>Proximity to Study area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>172859</td>
<td>815-K Nike Air Defense M and S Building</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172858</td>
<td>808 Water Pump House</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the southwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172864</td>
<td>822-B 700 Series Cantonment Classroom</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172835</td>
<td>610 Camp A4 Latrine</td>
<td>1935</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the south</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172860</td>
<td>817 Nike Air Defense Sentry Building</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>1CD</td>
<td>Outside to the south</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1CD = Listed in the CRHR as a contributor to a district or multiple resource property by the SHRC.

UPPER RESERVATION OF FORT MACARTHUR HISTORIC DISTRICT

In 2007, Frank H. Evans recorded and evaluated buildings, structures, and objects of the Upper Reservation of Fort MacArthur on DPR forms with the purpose of obtaining recognition as a historic district. Roughly bound by South Gaffey Street to the east, West Paseo Del Mar to the south, Roxbury Street and Osgood Farley Road to the west, and Barlow Saxon Road to the north, the district is located on land that was deeded to the City of Los Angeles in 1978 and is commonly known as Angels Gate Park. The district included all buildings and structures located in the current study area, all of which were recorded and evaluated for historical significance. The DPR forms were submitted to the SHPO, and in 2008, the district was listed on the CRHR and was listed on the HRI as property number 168076, with the Gaffey Pool and all buildings in the current study area listed as contributing resources.

Later that year, Elizabeth Weaver and David T. Greenwood recorded and evaluated buildings within the portion of the Fort MacArthur Upper Reservation owned by the Los Angeles Unified School District as part of the Initial Survey Technical Report for South Region High School #15. The boundaries of the study area were located between the southern border of the residential properties located south of 30th Street, west of the Oiled Bird Center to the east, 36th Street to the south, and Alma Street to the west. The district was found eligible for the CRHR; however, the buildings found to be contributing resources do not appear to be listed on the HRI. The district record and associated Department of Park and Recreation Series 523 forms (DPR forms) were submitted to the SCCIC, which assigned the district the Primary # 19-188122, and appears to have combined the district record with HRI# 168076.

Historic Maps

In addition to reviewing previously conducted studies and previously recorded site records, SWCA examined the study area on historical maps provided by the SCCIC. The 1896 San Pedro, California 15-minute USGS quadrangle shows that the study area and much of surrounding land was beginning to develop. Development was confined to areas northeast of Point Fermin and west of Timms Point, located on the southeast tip of the Palos Verdes Peninsula. The 1896 map plots numerous buildings and structures, as well as bisection of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) San Pedro Branch to the east. The 1944 San Pedro, California 15-minute USGS quadrangle plots Pacific Electric railroad tracks running east of and parallel to the study area. The map shows that by 1944, the study area was already heavily developed as part of the City of Los Angeles, as evidenced by a dense urban planning grid and the continuing development of Terminal Island across the Main Channel to the east.
METHODS

Cultural Resources Survey

SWCA Cultural Resources Project Manager Samantha Murray conducted an intensive-level pedestrian survey of the study area on October 1, 2012, to identify and record any archaeological or historic built environment resources (i.e., buildings, structures, objects, and landscapes) that may occur within the study area. Prior to conducting the survey, Ms. Murray met with LADPW Environmental Specialist Catalina Hernandez and Architect Willis Yip on-site. Mr. Yip provided Ms. Murray with an aerial photograph that outlined the proposed study area. This aerial map was used to delineate the boundaries of the cultural resources survey. The survey area included a portion of the Upper Reservation bounded by Barlow Saxton Road to the north, Nco Road to the south and west, and Gaffey Street to the east (Figures 3 and 4).

Intensive-level archaeological survey methods consisted of a pedestrian survey in parallel transects spaced no more than 10 meters apart over the entire study area (Figure 4). Ms. Murray used aerial photographs to document the location of any resources encountered during the survey. Within each transect, Ms. Murray examined the ground surface for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, features indicative of the current or former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, post holes, foundations), and historic artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). She also visually inspected ground disturbances such as burrows, cut banks, and drainages for exposed subsurface materials. In addition to archaeological resources, Ms. Murray photographed all historic buildings and structures in the survey area and documented their current condition.

Ms. Murray documented her fieldwork using field notes, digital photography, close-scale field maps, and aerial photographs. Photographs of the study area were taken with a Canon Power Shot SD600 digital camera with 6 megapixels and 3× optical zoom. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file at SWCA’s Pasadena, California, office.
Figure 4. Cultural resources survey coverage of the study area.
RESULTS AND IMPACT CONSIDERATIONS

Archaeological Resources

No archaeological resources were identified during the intensive-level survey of the study area. Because the project has been mostly developed, close attention was paid to areas of exposed sediment within the open spaces to the northeast, and in between each building. Ground visibility in the open space areas to the northeast ranged from 0 to 2 percent due to the presence of thick vegetation and duff (Figure 5), a large concrete pad adjacent to the east of the pool (Figure 6), as well as patches of an asphalt path in the area southeast of the pool. Ground visibility around the pool was 0 percent, because the area has been developed and consists entirely of concrete and tile (Figure 7). Although the pool is drained of water, Ms. Murray did not intensively survey the bottom of the pool. Alternatively, she conducted a reconnaissance-level survey of the pool bottom from the edge of the pool, which contained an accumulation of modern refuse consisting primarily of spray paint cans. A reconnaissance-level survey was also implemented along the eastern portion of the study area that covers Gaffey Street. Ms. Murray observed this area from the elevated open space area adjacent to the western side of Gaffey Street. Ground visibility in this area was 0 percent, because it consists entirely of paved road. Ground visibility in areas of exposed sediment between the buildings was much improved at approximately 85 percent, with visibility partially constrained by patches of grass, building materials, and parked vehicles.

Light density scatters of marine shell were observed between buildings 827 and 828 (Figure 8). However, there was no evidence of soil discoloration, surface artifacts, or anything that might indicate prehistoric use of the study area. Only modern refuse was observed throughout the entire study area. The soil accompanying the shell differed in color and texture from surrounding soils, and the admixture of modern refuse and relatively unweathered shell strongly suggests that this deposit represents relatively recent fill. In addition, one of the reports obtained from the SCCIC as part of the records search (LA-2668) indicates that the remains of four prehistoric sites (no trinomial or primary number issued) were identified in the Upper Reservation by Hal Eberhart in 1974. All four sites (Site Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4) contained the remains of prehistoric shell middens/shell scatters. One the sites (Site No. 1) was also noted to contain debitage of local chert material, and all four sites were noted to be almost entirely destroyed and/or displaced as a result of historic construction and farming activities.

Although no prehistoric archaeological resources were identified during the intensive-level field survey, it is well known that many Gabrielino communities were established along the Palos Verdes Peninsula, largely because of the many benefits it offered Native Americans, including shelter, direct routes to the Channel Islands, and abundant food sources (McCawley 1996:56–63). In addition, a geologic map of the study area (Saucedo et al. 2003) indicates that it is situated atop native soil, and a previous study indicates that the remains of prehistoric shell middens/shell scatters have been observed in the Upper Reservation. As such, the study area should be considered potentially sensitive for prehistoric archaeological resources.

Although no historic archaeological resources were identified in the study area during the intensive-level field survey, it is possible that historic resources associated with the Fort MacArthur Upper Reservation may be present below the surface. During the intensive-level survey, SWCA encountered the previously recorded entrance to the underground tunnel network, located near 32nd and Gaffey Streets. This resource was observed outside of the current study area, but is noted as an adjacent resource. It is important to consider that the Fort MacArthur Upper Reservation contains an underground complex consisting of over 4,960 feet of tunnel. Several portions of the tunnels have collapsed, and their surface openings in-filled. Although the tunnels could not be safely explored at the time of the historic district nomination in 2007, it is thought that they contain a great deal of research potential (Evans 2007). Because there is a known
significant historical subsurface component to the Fort MacArthur Upper Reservation, the study area should also be considered potentially sensitive for historic archaeological resources.

Figure 5. Overview of open space areas to the northeast; view to north.

Figure 6. Overview of concrete pad; view to southeast.
Figure 7. Overview of the pool area; view to the northwest.

Figure 8. Overview of light density shell scatter between buildings 827 and 828; view to the west.
Built Environment Resources

Nine previously recorded built environment resources were identified as a result of the literature review and intensive-level survey of the study area. All of these resources were recently recorded and evaluated as part of the Upper Reservation of Fort MacArthur Historic District, which was listed in the CRHR in 2008. All of these resources were found to be contributing resources to the historic district. SWCA did not update or reevaluate any of the built environment resources within the study area, because they were recently determined to be historical resources under CEQA and were evaluated in accordance with the requirements of CEQA. In addition, the buildings’ condition does not appear to have changed since the previous evaluation. A brief description of each of these resources, as observed during the intensive-level survey, is provided in the paragraphs that follow.

“Hey Rookie” Swimming Pool

Constructed in 1943, the “Hey Rookie” Swimming Pool is located in the Upper Reservation of Fort MacArthur, immediately west of South Gaffey Street and just south of the Barlow Saxton Road entrance (see Figure 3). The concrete pool is 50 × 110 feet and is situated on a northwest-southeast orientation. Lined with light teal and black tiles, the interior walls of the pool are currently covered in graffiti and the circumference is capped with a tile coping that extends 12 inches from the pools edge. A poured reinforced concrete walkway surrounds the pool, which is bordered to the west by a curvilinear seating area that is terraced into the hill above. The concrete seating area features six deep-set levels and is accessed by concrete stairs located at the center and northern and southern ends that lead from the pool to the 700 Series Barracks buildings to the west (see Figure 7).

Building 825 (700 Series Barracks)

Building 825 is a single-story wood frame latrine constructed in 1940 for a cost of $5,298.57, and was initially used a mess hall before being converted for other uses (Evans 2007). Sheathed in asbestos tile siding, the small utilitarian designed building is rectangular in plan and sits on an exposed concrete foundation (Figure 9). It features a side gabled roof with exposed rafters and composition asphalt shingles. Fenestration consists of 6 over 6 double hung, wood-framed windows and unornamented wood doors. Currently surrounded by a chain-link fence, the building sits on a level grass field between buildings 824 and 826, immediately west of the concrete stairs leading down to the “Hey Rookie” Swimming Pool to the east.
Building 826 (700 Series Barracks)

Constructed in 1940 for a cost of $6,619, building 826 is a two-story wood frame building that was used initially as an enlisted men’s barracks, and as a Reserve Affairs barracks in the 1970s (Evans 2007). Sheathed in asbestos tile, the utilitarian designed building is rectangular in plan and features a gabled roof with exposed rafters and composition asphalt shingles (Figure 10). Fenestration includes 6 over 6 double hung, wood framed windows, and unornamented wood doors, many of which have been replaced or boarded up. The second story was accessed by exterior staircases on the north and south elevations, although the staircase on the north elevation is no longer extant. Situated on a concrete lot, the building is located between buildings 825 and 827, immediately west of the “Hey Rookie” Swimming Pool.
Figure 10. Building 826; view to the southeast.

Building 827 (700 Series Barracks)

Building 827 is a single-story wood frame building constructed in 1940 for a cost of $5,298.57, and was initially used a mess hall before being converted into a latrine in the 1970s (Evans 2007). Sheathed in asbestos tile siding, the small utilitarian designed building is rectangular in plan and features a side gabled roof with exposed rafters and composition asphalt shingles (Figure 11). Fenestration includes 6 over 6 double hung, wood-framed windows and unornamented wood doors. Some of the windows on the east and south elevations have been infilled with plywood, and a rectangular opening has been cut into the northern portion of the west elevation. Currently used by the maintenance group of the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, the building sits at the edge of a concrete lot between buildings 826 and 828, immediately west of the “Hey Rookie” Swimming Pool.
Figure 11. Building 827; view to the northeast.

**Building 828 (700 Series Barracks)**

Constructed in 1940 for a cost of $6,619, building 828 is a two-story wood frame building that was used initially as an enlisted men’s barracks, and as a Reserve Affairs barracks in the 1970s (Evans 2007). Sheathed in asbestos tile, the utilitarian designed building is rectangular in plan and features a gabled roof with exposed rafters and composition asphalt shingles (Figure 12). Fenestration includes 6 over 6 double hung, wood framed-windows, and unornamented wood doors, some of which have been replaced or boarded up. The second story is accessed by an exterior staircase on the north elevation. Situated on a concrete lot, the building is located north of building 827, immediately west of the “Hey Rookie” Swimming Pool.
Building 837 (700 Series Barracks)

Constructed in 1940 for a cost of $6,528.70, building 837 is a single-story wood frame building that was used as a mess hall through the 1970s (Evans 2007). The small utilitarian designed building is clad in asbestos tile and is rectangular in plan, with a small shed-roof extension to the north at the western end of the building. Sheathed in composition asphalt shingles, the gabled roof features exposed rafters (Figure 13). Fenestration includes 6 over 6 double hung, wood-framed windows and metal replacement doors. Windows on the north and south elevations have metal security screens that appear to have been installed sometime after 2007. Situated between a grass field to the north and building 838 to the south, the building is located between Orc Road and Leary Merriam Drive.
Building 838 (700 Series Barracks)

Building 838 is a two-story wood frame building that was constructed in 1940 for a cost of $6,619; it was used as barracks until the 1970s (Evans 2007). Sheathed in asbestos tile, the utilitarian designed building is rectangular in plan and features a gabled roof with exposed rafters and composition asphalt shingles (Figure 14). Fenestration includes 6 over 6 double hung, wood framed-windows, and unornamented wood doors, some of which have been replaced or boarded up. The second story is accessed by an exterior staircase on the north elevation, where there is currently an adjacent wood ladder that extends to the roof. Situated between buildings 837 and 839, the building is located west of the “Hey Rookie” Swimming Pool.
Building 839 (700 Series Barracks)

Constructed in 1940 for a cost of $6,528.70, building 839 is a single-story wood frame building that was used as a mess hall through the 1970s (Evans 2007). The small utilitarian designed building is clad in asbestos tile and is rectangular in plan with a small shed-roof extension to the north at the western end of the building. Sheathed in composition asphalt shingles, the gabled roof features exposed rafters (Figure 15). Fenestration includes 6 over 6 double hung, wood-framed windows covered by metal security bars, and wood doors, some of which appear to be original. Currently used by the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, the building is situated between 838 and 840, west of the “Hey Rookie” Swimming Pool.
Building 840 (700 Series Barracks)

Constructed in 1940 for a cost of $6,619, building 840 is a two-story wood frame building that was used initially as an enlisted men’s barracks, and as a Reserve Affairs barracks in the 1970s (Evans 2007). Sheathed in asbestos tile, the utilitarian designed building is rectangular in plan and features a gabled roof with exposed rafters and composition asphalt shingles (Figure 16). Fenestration includes 6 over 6 double hung, wood framed-windows, and unornamented wood doors, some of which have been replaced. The second story is accessed by an exterior staircase on the north elevation. Currently used by the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, the building is situated between 839 and 841, west of the “Hey Rookie” Swimming Pool.
RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological Resources

Although no archaeological resources were identified during the intensive-level field survey, the study area is situated in a geographic location that was ideal for prehistoric human occupation (located approximately 0.5 mile from the coast), and it is situated atop native soil (depth unknown) that has not been previously tested. A light density shell scatter was observed during the intensive-level survey and although it did not appear to be cultural, it is known that the remains of prehistoric shell middens/shell scatters have been previously observed within the Upper Reservation (Eberhart 1974). It is possible that the observed shell scatter represents the remains of shell midden/shell scatter in a secondary context (i.e., transported to the study area as fill). The fact that the remains of shell midden/shell scatter sites were previously observed within the Upper Reservation supports the potential sensitivity for prehistoric resources within the current study area. In addition, there is a known historic underground tunnel complex below the Upper Reservation of Fort MacArthur that is thought to contain a great deal of research potential. Although there are no surface indicators of archaeological resources, and although the study area had been largely disturbed by development over the years, it is always possible that intact archaeological deposits are present below the original layer of fill material. For these reasons, and the fact that no archaeological testing has ever occurred within the study area, it should be treated as potentially sensitive for both prehistoric and historic archaeological resources. SWCA recommends that the following measures be implemented to reduce potential effects/impacts to unanticipated archaeological resources.
Monitoring of Ground-Disturbing Activity

SWCA understands that ground-disturbing activities will occur throughout portions of the study area. Anticipated ground-disturbing activities include soil borings, modification of the pool slope, replacement of deck concrete, installation of new facilities, improvements to existing facilities, and improvements to the existing parking lot. Because areas within and around the study area are potentially sensitive for archaeological resources, SWCA recommends that a qualified archaeologist be present to monitor all ground-disturbing activities of undisturbed native soil. SWCA recommends that the monitor work under the direction of a qualified principal investigator: an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards (National Park Service 1983).

SWCA further recommends that, prior to initiation of ground-disturbing activities, the archaeological monitor conduct a brief awareness training session for the benefit of all construction workers and supervisory personnel. The training, which could be held in conjunction with the project’s initial on-site safety meeting, would explain the importance of and legal basis for the protection of significant archaeological resources. Each worker would also learn the proper procedures to follow in the event that cultural resources or human remains/burials are uncovered during ground-disturbing activities. These procedures include work curtailment or redirection and the immediate contact of the site supervisor and the archaeological monitor. It is recommended that this worker education session include visual images of artifacts that might be found in the project vicinity, and that the session take place on-site immediately prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities.

Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources

In the event that archaeological resources are exposed during construction, work in the immediate vicinity of the find must stop until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the significance of the find. Construction 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.

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 Public Resources Code 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 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.

Built Environment Resources

SWCA understands that it is the intent of LADPW to repair/upgrade the “Hey Rookie” Swimming Pool and potentially convert building 827 (SWCA review of project plans pending) into a bathhouse that will be accessed by guests who use the pool. Building 827, and all surrounding buildings, were previously determined to be historically significant, and are listed as contributing elements to the CRHR-listed Upper Reservation of Fort MacArthur Historic District. In accordance with CEQA, a project that has been determined to conform with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Standards) can generally be considered to be a project that will not cause a significant impact (14 CCR § 15126.4(b)(1)). If a project meets the Secretary of Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of
Historic Properties it can be considered categorically exempt from CEQA (14 CCR § 15331) in most cases. The goal of the standards is to preserve the historical materials and distinctive character of a historical resource. Character-defining features are the tangible, visual elements of a building—including its setting, shape, materials, construction, interior spaces, and details—that collectively create its historical identity and convey its historic significance.

In order to avoid significant impacts to historical resources, it is strongly recommended that a rehabilitation plan of adaptive reuse be considered, and if feasible, implemented in place of demolition or extensive exterior alterations that would result in a loss of the building’s integrity and trigger additional CEQA documentation, including preparation of an environmental impact report, to address impacts to historical resources. SWCA recommends that the following measures be implemented to reduce potential impacts/effects to the existing historic built environment resources in the study area and avoid significant adverse impacts to historical resources.

**Rehabilitation and Adaptive Reuse**

SWCA strongly recommends that all project work, including plans to repair/upgrade the “Hey Rookie” Swimming Pool and potential reuse of building 827, should be prepared in compliance with the Standards for Rehabilitation. Adaptive reuse is a flexible preservation strategy for historic buildings that require repair or alteration, because it allows for the building to be reused in a productive manner, while still preserving the architectural features that convey the building’s architectural, cultural, and historical integrity. In the case of building 827, many of the existing character-defining features are damaged or in disrepair. If feasible, the building should be rehabilitated in compliance with the Standards for Rehabilitation to ensure that all proposed exterior alterations and repairs remain true to the building’s original historic features, as opposed to adding new design elements that would be incompatible with the building’s original design or historic context. The building’s interior alterations can be much more extensive, however, so that it may be adapted to meet the demands of its new function. All plans should be reviewed by a qualified architectural historian to ensure that all project work is in conformance with the standards.
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Appendix A.

South Central Coastal Information Center
Results Letter and Bibliography
September 11, 2012

Ms. Samantha Murray  
SWCA Environmental Consultants  
150 S Arroyo Parkway, 2nd Floor  
Pasadena, CA 91105  
(626) 240-0587

RE: Historical Structures Evaluation and Archaeological Survey Report for the Gaffey Pool and Bathhouse, City and County of Los Angeles, (Project #024428)

Dear Ms. Murray,

As per your request received on September 5, 2012, a records search was conducted for the above referenced project. The search includes a review of all recorded archaeological sites within a ½-mile radius of the project site as well as a review of cultural resource reports on file. In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest (SPHI), the California Historical Landmarks (SHL), the California Register of Historical Resources (CAL REG), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI), and the City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments (LAHCM) listings were reviewed for the above referenced project. The following is a discussion of the findings.

San Pedro, CA USGS 7.5' Quadrangle

MAPPED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES:

One archaeological site (19-003779) has been identified on our maps within a ½-mile radius of the project site. No archaeological sites are located within the project site. No sites are listed on the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility (DOE) list. No isolates have been identified within a ½-mile radius of the project site. No isolates are located within the project site.

MAPPED HISTORIC BUILT-ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES:

(* = Located within the project site)

ADDITIONAL CULTURAL RESOURCES (all other listings)

The California Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) for the City of San Pedro, CA has been provided as per your request for your own review of potential properties within the project ½-mile radius (see enclosed list).

HISTORIC MAPS:

Copies of our historic maps – San Pedro, CA (1896 & 1944) 15’ USGS - are enclosed for your review.

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS:

Twenty-five studies (LA2083*, LA2399*, LA2668*, LA4130, LA4154, LA4453, LA4456*, LA4967, LA7019, LA7030, LA7033, LA8293, LA9270, LA9285, LA11032, LA11178, LA11232, LA11410, LA11411, LA11458, LA11459, LA11460, LA11462, LA11556, and LA11558) have been conducted within a ½-mile radius of the project site. Of these, four are located within the project site. There are twenty additional investigations located on the San Pedro, CA 7.5’ USGS Quadrangle that are potentially within a ½-mile radius of the project site. These reports are not mapped due to insufficient locational information. (* = Located within the project site)

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at 657.278.5395 Monday through Thursday 9:00 am to 3:30 pm.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the SCCIC number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Sincerely,

SCCIC

Lindsey Noyes
Lead Staff Researcher
Enclosures:

(X) Maps – San Pedro, CA 7.5’ USGS Quadrangle, San Pedro, CA (1896 & 1944) 15’ USGS Quadrangle – 9 pages
(X) Bibliography – 11 pages
(X) HRI – 9 pages
(X) National Register Status Codes – 1 page
(X) Survey Reports – (LA2083, LA2399, LA2668, LA4456) – 429 pages
(X) Confidentiality Form
(X) Invoice #12618.9324
SCCIC Bibliography: Gaffey Pool & Bathhouse, Proj.#024428

LA-02083

Author(s): Eberhart, Hal
Year: 1975
Title: Draft Environmental Impact Report
Affiliation: California State University Los Angeles
Resources: 19-000142, 19-000143, 19-000144, 19-000152
Quads: SAN PEDRO
Pages:
Notes:

LA-02399

Author(s): Winman, Lois J. and E. Gary Stickel
Year: 1978
Title: Los Angeles-long Beach Harbor Areas Cultural Resource Survey.
Affiliation:
Quads: SAN PEDRO, TORRANCE
Pages:
Notes:

LA-02688

Author(s): Eberhart, Hal
Year: 1974
Title: Report of the Nature of Archaeological Resources on and Adjacent to Fort Macarthur Upper Reservation and Fort Macarthur Military Reservation, Whilos Point
Affiliation:
Resources: 19-000142, 19-000143, 19-000152
Quads: SAN PEDRO
Pages: 12
Notes:

LA-04130

Author(s): Anonymous
Year: 1984
Title: Los Angeles-long Beach Harbors Landfill Development and Channel Improvement Studied Cultural Resources Appendix
Affiliation: Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbors Landfill Development and Channel
Quads: LONG BEACH, SAN PEDRO, TORRANCE
Pages:
Notes: Numerous Historical Resources

LA-04154

Author(s): Goven, Fran and Jertberg, Patricia
Year: 1995
Title: Paleontological and Archaeological Monitoring Report, Seismic Test Trenches, Proposed Military Family Housing, Fort Macarthur Upper Reservation, San Pedro California
Affiliation: Petra Resources Inc.
Resources:
Quads: SAN PEDRO
Pages:
Notes:
SCCIC Bibliography: Gaffey Pool & Bathouse, Proj.#024428

LA-04453

Author(s): Unknown  
Year: 1982  
Title: A Recommended Cultural Resource Management Program for the Proposed West Channel/ Cabrillo Beach Recreational Complex, Port of Los Angeles  
Affiliation: Woodward-Clyde Consultants  
Resources:  
Quads: SAN PEDRO  
Pages:  
Notes: 

LA-04456

Author(s): Berhow, Mark A.  
Year: 1992  
Affiliation: Fort MacArthur Military Museum Association  
Resources:  
Quads: SAN PEDRO  
Pages:  
Notes: mapped to Fort MacArthur

LA-04957

Author(s): Fosler, John M.  
Year: 2001  
Title: Archaeological Survey for the Harbor Boardwalk Project, Los Angeles California  
Affiliation: Greenwood and Associates  
Resources:  
Quads: SAN PEDRO  
Pages:  
Notes: 

LA-07019

Author(s): Saunders, William R., Lt Col, USAF  
Year: 2000  
Title: Department of the Air Force, Headquarters 61st Air Base Group/ce, Officer's Road Park Project-middle Reservation of Fort Macarthur, San Pedro, Ca  
Affiliation: Los Angeles AFB  
Resources:  
Quads: SAN PEDRO  
Pages:  
Notes: Mapper (MT) used map from LA7017 to help map, approximate, Varas Square Historical District

LA-07030

Author(s): Saunders, William R., Lt Col, USAF  
Year: 2000  
Title: Department of the Air Force, Headquarters 61st Air Base Group/ce, 500 Varas Square Historical Building Paint Project-middle Reservation of Fort Macarthur, San Pedro, Ca  
Affiliation: Los Angeles AFB  
Resources:  
Quads: SAN PEDRO  
Pages:  
Notes: Mapped to know area of 500 Varas Square Historical District, approximate
SCCIC Bibliography: Gaffey Pool & Bathouse, Proj.#024428

LA-07033

Author(s): Mason, Roger D. and Evelyn N. Chandler
Year: 2003
Title: Cultural Resources Records Search and Field Survey Report for a Verizon Telecommunications Facility: Earthslide in the City and County of Los Angeles, California
Affiliation: Chambers Group, Inc.
Resources:
Quads: SAN PEDRO
Pages: 
Notes: 

LA-08293

Author(s): Padon, Beth
Year: 1994
Title: Assessment of Prehistoric Resource Potential: a Portion of the Upper Reservation, Fort Macarthur, San Pedro, California
Affiliation: Petra Resources, Inc.
Resources: 19-000144, 19-000291, 19-001144
Quads: SAN PEDRO
Pages: 
Notes: 

LA-09270

Author(s): Greenwood, David
Year: 2008
Title: Initial Historical Survey Technical Report for South Region High School No.15
Affiliation: Jones & Stokes
Quads: SAN PEDRO
Pages: 15
Notes: 

LA-09285

Author(s): Wood, Catherine M.
Year: 2008
Title: Phase I Archaeological Study for the Los Angeles Unified School District Fort MacArthur Upper Reservation Master Plan
Affiliation: Jones & Stokes
Resources: 19-003779, 19-188159, 19-188160
Quads: SAN PEDRO
Pages: 45
Notes: 

Page 3 of 6
LA-11032

Author(s): Unknown, Mr.
Year: 1996
Title: Department of Air Force, Headquarters 61st Air Base Group/CE, Demolition and Replacement of General & Senior Officers' Garages - The 500 Varas Square, Middle Reservation, Fort MacArthur, San Pedro
Affiliation: U.S. Air Force
Resources: 19-172107
Quads: SAN PEDRO
Pages: 31
Notes:

LA-11178

Author(s): Stokes, Samuel E.
Year: 1996
Title: Research on Battery Cagood-Farley
Affiliation: Fort Macarthur Museum Assoc.
Resources: 19-167265
Quads: SAN PEDRO
Pages: 102
Notes:

LA-11232

Author(s): Lee, Portia
Year: 2008
Title: San Pedro Waterfront Redevelopment Project, Cultural Resources Technical Report, Historical Built Environment (Architectural Resources)
Affiliation: ICF Jones & Stokes
Resources: 19-189161, 19-189468, 19-189469, 19-189470, 19-189471, 19-189472, 19-189473
Quads: SAN PEDRO, TORRANCE
Pages: 90
Notes:

LA-11410

Author(s): Unknown
Year: 2008
Title: Cultural Resources Survey Report for the San Pedro Waterfront Project located in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
Affiliation: ICF Jones & Stokes
Quads: SAN PEDRO, TORRANCE
Pages: 33
Notes:
SCCIC Bibliography: Gaffey Pool & Bathouse, Proj.#024428

LA-11411

Author(s): Unknown
Year: 2009
Title: San Pedro Waterfront Project Final EIS/EIR
Affiliation: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Resources:
Quads: SAN PEDRO, TORRANCE
Pages: 2356
Notes:

LA-11458

Author(s): Stickel, Gary
Year: 2011
Title: A Cultural Resources Site Survey of the Areas Stated for the Installation of a Solar-Wind Energy Plant At the Marine Exchange Facility in San Pedro, California
Affiliation: Environmental Research Archaeologists
Resources: 19-000142, 19-000143, 19-000144, 19-000152
Quads: SAN PEDRO
Pages: 29
Notes:

LA-11459

Author(s): Unknown
Year: 2010
Title: Evaluation of Cultural Resources Proposed Coast Guard:license for Marine Exchange of Southern California Renewable Energy Project San Pedro, California
Affiliation: U.S. Coast Guard
Resources:
Quads: SAN PEDRO
Pages: 36
Notes:

LA-11460

Author(s): Espili, Dave
Year: 2011
Title: Section 106 Consultation for Smoke Detector Installation, Buildings 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, 500 Vargas Square Historic District, Middle Reservation, Fort MacArthur, Los Angeles County
Affiliation: Department of Air Force
Resources:
Quads: SAN PEDRO
Pages: 13
Notes:
LA-11462

Author(s): Espili, Dave
Year: 2011
Title: Section 106 Consultation for Light Fixture Building 425, Middle Reservation, Fort MacArthur, Los Angeles County
Affiliation: Department of the Air Force
Resources:
Quads: SAN PEDRO
Pages: 13
Notes:

LA-11556

Author(s): Unknown
Year: 1995
Title: Los Angeles Air Force Base Cultural Resources Management Plan
Affiliation: Los Angeles Air Force Base
Resources:
Quads: SAN PEDRO
Pages: 26
Notes:

LA-11558

Author(s): McGarry, Donald
Year: 1992
Title: Department of the Air Force, Headquarters 6592 ABG/CE Installation of Historical Plaque (Historical District & Building) 500 Vargas Square & The American Trona Plant Building, Fort MacArthur San Pero, CA
Affiliation: Department of the Air Force
Resources:
Quads: SAN PEDRO
Pages: 23
Notes:
**SCCIC Bibliography: San Pedro, CA Quad. Unmappables**

**LA-00085**

**Author(s):** Kaufman, Susan Hector and Martin D. Rosen  
**Year:** 1975  
**Title:** Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources and Potential Impact of Proposed Further Developments of the Abalone Cove Beach Area, Los Angeles County  
**Affiliation:** University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey  
**Resources:** 19-000140, 19-000141, 19-000882  
**Quads:** REDONDO BEACH, SAN PEDRO  
**Pages:**  
**Notes:** Report is mapped to sites and indexed. No project location map provided.

**LA-00888**

**Author(s):** Langenwalter, Paul E., II  
**Year:** 1977  
**Title:** Reconnaissance and Evaluation of Archaeological Resources at the Knoll Hill Site, Port of Los Angeles  
**Affiliation:** Heritage Resource Consultant  
**Resources:**  
**Quads:**  
**Pages:**  3  
**Notes:**

**LA-03588**

**Author(s):** Hastey, Ed  
**Year:** 1992  
**Title:** Proposed South Coast Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement  
**Affiliation:** Bureau of Land Management  
**Resources:**  
**Quads:** ACTON, AGUA DULCE, ALBERHILL, BEVERLY HILLS, BLACK MTN, BLACK STAR CANYON, BURBANK, BURNT PEAK, CALABASAS, CANADA GOBERNADORA, CANOGA PARK, CHILAO FLAT, COBBLESTONE MTN, CONDOR PEAK, CORONA SOUTH, CRYSTAL LAKE, DANA POINT, EL TORO, GREEN VALLEY, HOLLYWOOD, JUNIPER HILLS, LA LIEBRE RANCH, LAGUNA BEACH, LAKE HUGHES, LEBEC, LITTLEROCK, MALIBU BEACH, MESCAL CREEK, MINT CANYON, MOUNT SAN ANTONIO, NEENACH SCHOOL, NEWHALL, NEWPORT BEACH, OAT MOUNTAIN, ORANGE, PACIFIC MOUNTAIN, PALMDALE, POINT DUME, PRADO DAM, RITTER RIDGE, SAN CLEMENTE, SAN FERNANDO, SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA SUSANA, SANTIAGO PEAK, SEAL BEACH, SITTON PEAK, SLEEPY VALLEY, SUNLAND, THOUSAND OAKS, TOPANGA, TORRANCE, TRINIFIO PASS, TUSTIN, VAL VERDE, VALYERMO, VAN NUYS, WARM SPRINGS MOUNTAIN, WATERMAN MTN, WITTAKER PEAK  
**Pages:**  
**Notes:** Indexed report. This report consists of a huge overview of Los Angeles and Orange Counties and involves all Orange County Quads and all except the NE quads of Los Angeles Co. All the Quad no. were entered. See report for full listing of Quad names.

**LA-03683**

**Author(s):** Eggers, A.V.  
**Year:** 1978  
**Title:** Report on the Cultural Resources Survey of Goode & Goode Parcel No. 15 in Rancho Palos Verdes, California  
**Affiliation:**  
**Resources:** 19-002253  
**Quads:** SAN PEDRO  
**Pages:**  
**Notes:** Indexed. No project location map provided. Report is mapped to 19-002253. A possibly unknown site is located somewhere on Palos Verdes Drive.
SCCIC Bibliography: San Pedro, CA Quad. Unmappables

LA-03698

Author(s): Anonymous
Year: 1981
Title: Technical Synthesis Report Underwater Archaeological Survey Los Angeles Outer Harbor and Offshore Channel Port of Los Angeles, California
Affiliation: MacFarlane Archaeological Consultants
Resources:
Quads: LONG BEACH, SAN PEDRO, TORRANCE
Pages:
Notes: Underwater resources identified but not mapped.

LA-03833

Author(s): Eberhart, Hal and Warren Wasson
Year: 1974
Title: (duplicate of LA-2988) Appendix 3: Archaeology Report
Affiliation:
Resources: 19-000142, 19-000143, 19-000152
Quads: SAN PEDRO
Pages:
Notes: Six additional cultural resources mentioned in text but without numbers or sufficient locational information.

LA-04323

Author(s): Hill, James N.
Year: 1985
Title: Cultural Evolution in the Archaic/ mesolithic: a Research Design for the Los Angeles Basin
Affiliation: Archaeological Resource Management Corp.
Resources:
Quads:
Pages:
Notes: Unmappable

LA-05940

Author(s): MacFarlane, Heather
Year: 2000
Title: Underwater Archaeological Survey: Relocation and Identification of Six Anomalies in the Cabrillo Shallow Water Habitat Expansion Area, Project No. 202246-09, Port of Los Angeles, California
Affiliation: MacFarlane Archaeological Consultants
Resources:
Quads: SAN PEDRO
Pages:
Notes:

LA-06100

Author(s): Pletka, Nicole
Year: 2003
Title: Cultural Resource Assessment at & T Wirlosse Services Facility No. 05338a Rancho Palos Verdes, Los Angeles County, California
Affiliation: LSA Associates, Inc.
Resources:
Quads: SAN PEDRO
Pages:
Notes: No map, unmapable
SCCIC Bibliography: San Pedro, CA Quad. Unmappables

LA-06180

Author(s): Stickel, Gary E.
Year: 1999
Title: A Subaqueous Inspection and Analysis of a Shipwreck Off the Middle Breakwater of Los Angeles Harbor
Affiliation: Environmental Research Archaeologists-A Scientific Consortium
Resources:
Quads: SAN PEDRO
Pages:
Notes: Unmapable

LA-06181

Author(s): Wilshausen, R. Brec
Year: 2002
Title: Historic Building Window Survey for Los Angeles Air Force Base, Fort Macarthur Facility Building 33 San Pedro, California
Affiliation: CH2M Hill
Resources:
Quads: SAN PEDRO
Pages:
Notes: Unmapable, no exact location Building #33 is one of four identical in style to contributors to 500 Vargas Square Historical District

LA-07028

Author(s): Saunders, William R., Lt Col, USAF
Year: 2000
Title: Department of the Air Force, Headquarters 61st Air Base Group/ce, Tote-lot Fence Project-middle
Reservation of Fort Macarthur, San Pedro, Ca
Affiliation: Los Angeles AFB
Resources:
Quads: SAN PEDRO
Pages:
Notes: Unmapable

LA-07029

Author(s): Saunders, William R., Lt Col, USAF
Year: 2000
Title: Department of the Air Force, Headquarters 61st Air Base Group/ce, Quarters 19b Project-middle
Reservation of Fort Macarthur, San Pedro, Ca
Affiliation: Los Angeles AFB
Resources:
Quads: SAN PEDRO
Pages:
Notes: Unmapable
SCCIC Bibliography: San Pedro, CA Quad. Unmappables

LA-07426

Author(s): McMorris, Christopher
Year: 2004
Title: Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory Update: Concrete Arch Bridges
Affiliation: JRP Historical Consulting
Resources:
Quads: BEVERLY HILLS, CANADA GOBERNADORA, CHILAO FLAT, CONDOR PEAK, HOLLYWOOD, LOS ANGELES, MATILIJA, PASADENA, SAN FERNANDO, SAN PEDRO, SOUTH GATE, TOPANGA, VENICE, YORBA LINDA
Pages: 
Notes: See oversized reports, Unmappable. Same as VN2625 and OR3628.

LA-10527

Author(s): Weinman, Luis J.
Year: 1978
Title: Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor Areas Regional Cultural History, Los Angeles County, California
Affiliation: 
Resources:
Quads: LONG BEACH, SAN PEDRO, TORRANCE
Pages: 114
Notes: UNMAPPABLE!

LA-11138

Author(s): Pierson, Larry, Shiner, Gerald, and Slater, Richard
Year: 1987
Title: California Outer Continental Shelf, Archaeological Resource Study: Morro Bay to Mexican Border, Final Report
Affiliation: PS Associates
Resources:
Quads: BEVERLY HILLS, LONG BEACH, MALIBU BEACH, POINT DUME, REDONDO BEACH, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CATALINA EAST, SANTA CATALINA NORTH, SANTA CATALINA SOUTH, SANTA CATALINA WEST, TOPANGA, TRIUNFO PASS, VENICE
Pages: 516
Notes: Unmappable. Filed under VN2974

LA-11406

Author(s): Unknown
Year: 2003
Title: Completing the California Coastal Trail (also OR-4148 & VN-3011)
Affiliation: Unknown
Resources:
Quads: BEVERLY HILLS, DANA POINT, LAGUNA BEACH, LONG BEACH, MALIBU BEACH, NEWPORT BEACH, OXNARD, PITAS POINT, POINT DUME, POINT MUGU, REDONDO BEACH, SAN CLEMENTE, SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, SAN PEDRO, SEAL BEACH, TOPANGA, TRIUNFO PASS, VENICE, VENTURA
Pages: 53
Notes: UNMAPPABLE - Also OR-4148 and VN-3011
SCCIC Bibliography: San Pedro, CA Quad. Unmappables

LA-11484

Author(s): Walker, E.F.
Year:
Title: Partial List of Indian Village Sites in Los [sic] Angeles County, with a few in Orange County
Affiliation: Southwest Museum
Resources:
Quads: AZUSA, BALDWIN PARK, BEVERLY HILLS, CALABASAS, CHILAO FLAT, CONDOR PEAK, INGLEWOOD, LONG BEACH, LOS ALAMITOS, LOS ANGELES, MT WILSON, REDONDO BEACH, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CATALINA EAST, SUNLAND, TOPANGA, TORRANCE, VENICE
Pages: 6
Notes: report is unmappable. Also recorded as OR4157

LA-11747

Author(s): Sakai, Rodney
Year: 2006
Title: Programmatic Agreement Compliance Report, twenty-first Reporting Period, July 1, 2005-- March 31, 2006
Affiliation: Historic Resources Group
Resources:
Quads: BEVERLY HILLS, BURBANK, CALABASAS, CANOGA PARK, CONDOR PEAK, HOLLYWOOD, INGLEWOOD, LONG BEACH, LOS ANGELES, OAT MOUNTAIN, PASADENA, SAN FERNANDO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA SUSANA, SOUTH GATE, SUNLAND, TOPANGA, TORRANCE, VAN NUYS, VENICE
Pages: 80
Notes: This report is unmappable

LA-11748

Author(s): Sakai, Rodney
Year: 2003
Title: Programmatic Agreement Compliance Report Fifteenth Reporting Period July 1-- Decembeber 31, 2002
Affiliation: SHPO & Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Resources:
Quads: BEVERLY HILLS, BURBANK, CANOGA PARK, CONDOR PEAK, HOLLYWOOD, INGLEWOOD, LONG BEACH, LOS ANGELES, OAT MOUNTAIN, PASADENA, SAN FERNANDO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA SUSANA, SOUTH GATE, SUNLAND, TOPANGA, TORRANCE, VAN NUYS, VENICE
Pages: 55
Notes: This report is unmappable