

Appendices

Appendix E Cultural Resources Study

Appendices

This page intentionally left blank.



April 19, 2019

Elizabeth Kim
Senior Associate
3 MacArthur Place, Suite 1100
Santa Ana, California 92707

**Cultural Resources Evaluation Letter Report for the Wedgeworth Elementary School Project,
Hacienda Heights, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Ms. Kim,

This letter report summarizes a cultural resources study conducted by ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) for the Wedgeworth Elementary School (ES) Project (Project), Hacienda Heights, Los Angeles County, California. This letter report provides the results of the literature review and pedestrian archaeological survey conducted for the project parcel to determine the presence or absence of resources that may be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and as historical resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The property within this Project area is proposed for redevelopment. The results of this analysis will assist the Hacienda-La Puente Unified School District (District) in determining whether the Project has the potential to cause significant impacts as defined by CEQA.

This letter report is divided into the following sections: Introduction, Methodology, Historic Context, Survey Results, and Conclusion. References are included as Attachment A; photographs as Attachment B; a summary of the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) records search as Attachment C; and correspondence with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) in Attachment D.

INTRODUCTION

The Wedgeworth ES site is situated on approximately 20 acres located at 16949 Wedgeworth Drive in Hacienda Heights, California (Figures 1-3). The Project site is located within a residential neighborhood, although bounded directly to the north by California State Route 60 (SR-60). It is bounded to the west by Eagle Park Road, to the south by Wedgeworth Drive, and by a concrete-lined drainage to the east.

The District has proposed to redevelop the existing Wedgeworth ES, which currently serves 600 kindergarten through 5th-grade (K-5) students and contains four baseball fields, to provide a new kindergarten through 8th-grade (K-8) school to serve 1,200 students on a 10-acre portion of the site. The District would then sell the remaining 10-acre parcel to residential developers to construct up to 160 residential units.

The new campus would be constructed on the southwest corner of the project site, while the existing K-5 facilities are developed on the southeast corner. The southwest corner of the project site is currently vacant; therefore, the proposed project would allow the existing K-5 school to be in operation during construction of the new facilities. Once the new K-8 facilities are completed and school population relocated, then the existing Wedgeworth ES facilities would be demolished. The student enrollment capacity would increase by additional 600 students.

ASM prepared this report to assess the potential for cultural resources to be impacted by the Project. In support of this effort, ASM conducted a records search to assess potential archaeological sensitivity of the Project site as well as a pedestrian archaeological survey of the vacant portions of the parcel.

METHODOLOGY

ASM began the project by requesting a records search from the SCCIC on November 5, 2018, and results were received on December 6, 2018. A search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) held by the NAHC was requested on November 8, 2018; the response from the NAHC was received on November 14, 2018.

ASM conducted an archaeological field survey on April 18, 2019, to determine the presence of any previously undocumented cultural resources. The reconnaissance-level field survey was conducted by ASM Senior Archaeologist Sherri Andrews, M.A., RPA. For the archaeological survey, all accessible portions of the parcel were walked in transects spaced approximately 15 m apart and oriented primarily east/west along the long axis of the open areas.

ASM conducted archival research to develop a general historic context for Hacienda Heights and site-specific information. ASM also consulted historic maps and aerial photos to further understand the development of the area (Historicaerials.com 1953, 1963, 1972, 1980, 1994, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012; topographic maps for 1896, 1899, 1902, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1923, 1924, 1926, 1929, 1930, 1934, 1939, 1942, 1957, 1960, 1963, 1966, 1975, 1982, 1988, 2012, and 2015).

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

SCCIC Records Search

The SCCIC records search was conducted to determine whether the Project area has been previously subject to survey as well as the presence or absence of cultural resources previously documented within the Project area. The search included all records and documents on file with the SCCIC, as well as the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Historic Properties Directory, encompassing the Project and a 1-mile (mi.) buffer around it.

A total of 30 previous reports were identified as a result of the records search (Table 1), two of which involve a very small portion of the Project area (bolded below).

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Projects Conducted within the 1-Mile Records Search Radius

Report No. (LA-)	Year	Author(s) / Affiliation	Title
00342	1978	Taylor, Thomas T.	Report of the Archaeological Survey of Five Possible Steel Tank Reservoir Sites and Pipe Routes for the Walnut Valley Water District

Report No. (LA-)	Year	Author(s) / Affiliation	Title
00376	1978	Van Horn, David M. / Archaeological Associates, Ltd.	Archaeological Survey of 150 Acres in the City of Industry
00602	1979	Archaeological Associates, Ltd.	Untitled Report of Archaeological Survey of 600 Acres Near the Pomona Freeway
01269	1983	Colby, Susan M. / University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of an Approximate 1.3 Mile Extension of Halliburton Road in Hacienda Heights, Los Angeles County, California
01766	1988	Bissell, Ronald M. / RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Otterbein Park Athletic Area, Los Angeles County, California
02017	1976	Carrico, Richard L. / Westec Services, Inc.	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Lusk/Bixby Countrywood Village Rpd, Hacienda Heights
02018	1976	Ristic, Raymond P. / Westec Services, Inc.	Environmental Impact Report (EIR) Lusk/Bixby Countrywood Village Development, Hacienda Heights Area
02428	1991	White, Robert S. / Archaeological Associates, Ltd.	An Archaeological Assessment of the 111-acre Vista Lomas Project Site Located in Hacienda Heights, Los Angeles County
02665	1985	Cottrell, Marie G., James N. Hill, Stephen Van Wormer, and John Cooper / ARMC	Cultural Resource Overview and Survey for the Los Angeles County Drainage Area Review Study
02762	1985	Foster, John M. and Roberta S. Greenwood / Greenwood and Associates	A Cultural Resources Overview for the California Portion of the Proposed Pacific Texas Pipeline Project
02882	1993	McKenna, Jeanette A. / McKenna et al.	Cultural Resources Investigations, Site Inventory, and Evaluations, the Cajon Pipeline Project Corridor, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California
02970	1992	Chamberlaine, Pat, and Jean Rivers-Council / City of Adelanto, and Bureau of Land Management	Cajon Pipeline Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Environmental Impact Report
03435	1996	Demcak, Carol R. / Archaeological Resource Management Corp.	Report of Archaeological Survey for L.A. Cellular Site #770.1, 1355 Darius Court, City of Industry, Los Angeles County
03508	1985	Van Wormer, Stephen R. / Archaeological Resource Management Corp.	Historical Resource Overview and Survey for the Los Angeles County Drainage Area Review Study
03526	1970	King, Thomas F., Theodore Gutman, and Joseph L. Chartkoff / UCAS	UCAS-100 - Survey of Regional Parks
03885	1998	McLean, Deborah K. / LSA Associates, Inc.	Archaeological Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services, Telecommunications Facility La-218-10, 1020 Wallace Avenue, City of Rowland Heights, Los Angeles County, California
04835	1999	Ashkar, Shahira / Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles and Riverside Counties
04883	2000	Storey, Noelle / Caltrans	Negative Archaeological Survey Report - Highway Project Description
04954	2001	Smith, Philomene C. / Department of Transportation Office of Environmental Planning	Road Reconstruction Along Route 60 from 1.1 km East of Stimson Ave. to Diamond Bar Blvd. Undercrossing
05784	2000	Billat, Lorna / Earth Touch	Nextel Communications Wireless Telecommunications Service Facility – Los Angeles County
05786	2002	Duke, Curt / LSA Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 137-01 Los Angeles County, California
05792	2002	Duke, Curt / LSA Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment AT&T Wireless Services Facility No. D247a Los Angeles County, California
06283	2001	McKenna, Jeanette A. / McKenna et al.	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Faure Residence-804 Chestnut Street-City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California

Report No. (LA-)	Year	Author(s) / Affiliation	Title
06284	2001	Duke, Curt / LSA Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 092-01 Los Angeles County, California
07243	2002	Kyle, Carolyn E. / Kyle Consulting	Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility Vy227-02, City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California
08249	2002	Peterson, Patricia A. / Chambers Group, Inc.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Report for the Reclaimed Water Backbone Transmission Project, Los Angeles County, California
08401	2004	Bonner, Wayne H. / Michael Brandman Associates	Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate La60x803b (Hacienda Senior Villas) 1901 South Azusa Avenue, Hacienda Heights, Los Angeles County, California
10657	2010	Bonner, Wayne H., and Arabesque Said / Michael Brandman Associates	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate IE04133A (VY092 Spectrasite Colo.) 1325 Johnson Drive, City of Industry, Los Angeles County, California
11515	2011	Wlodarski, Robert / ATC Associates	1135 South Hatcher Street, Rowland Heights, CA 91748
11821	2010	Panich, Lee, and John Holson / Pacific Legacy	Archaeological Survey Report, Tehachapi Renewable transmission Project Segment 8 Telecommunications Route, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California

Four resources have been previously documented within the 1-mi. records search radius, none of which appears within the Project area (Table 2). Three of the resources documented within the records search radius are historic, consisting of the nearby railroad and two transmission lines. The fourth is a multi-component site with both prehistoric and historic elements; this site is over 0.75 mi. to the northeast of the Project on the north side of SR-60 and the railroad.

Table 2. Resources Previously Recorded within the 1-Mile Records Search Radius

Primary # (P-19-)	Trinomial (CA-LAN-)	Date (Recorded by)	Description	Attribute Codes
001046	1046/H	1979 (Carole Colquehoun)	-	AH4. Privies/dumps/trash scatters; AH15. Standing structures; AP2. Lithic scatter; AP9. Burials; AP15. Habitation debris
186112	-	1999 (S. Ashkar, Jones & Stokes); 2002 (Rand F. Herbert, JPR Historical Consulting Services); 2009 (R. Ramirez and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants); 2009 (F. Smith and J. Steely, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Union Pacific RR, Southern Pacific RR Los Angeles Division; MetroLink Riverside Line; SPRR Sunset Line	AH7. Roads/trails/railroad grades; HP11. Engineering structure; HP39. Other - railroad grade
190505	-	2010 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning)	SCE Mesa-Walnut 220kV Transmission Line	HP11. Engineering structure
190508	-	2010 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning)	SCE Walnut-Hillgen-Industry-Mesa-Reno 66kV Transmission Line	HP11. Engineering structure

Historical Image Research

Historical aerial images from 1948, 1952, 1953, 1964, 1965, 1972, 1980, 1994, 1995, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, and 2014 were analyzed on historicaerials.com, as were historic topographic maps dated 1896, 1899, 1901, 1906, 1912, 1922, 1927, 1932, 1935, 1941, 1944, 1952, 1955, 1961, 1965, 1969, 1975, 1982, 2012, and 2015.

Early topographic maps dating from 1896-1922 show an unnamed road running roughly east/west at the north edge of the Project area and another running roughly north/south to the east. The north/south road may have been a precursor to State Route 39 (Hacienda Boulevard), which is depicted as starting on the 1927 map as Puente Road. The railroad also appears to the north of the Project area. However, on this map, the road at the north edge of the Project is no longer illustrated, though another north/south road now appears to the west. The 1941 map depicts Puente Road now as a highway, but no other changes within the Project area. The 1952 map shows the entire Project area as an orchard, and Puente Road is now called Anaheim Puente Road; still no other roads or structures appear. There is no change again until 1961, in which roads appear to roughly bound the west, south, and east edges of the Project. The 1965 map no longer depicts usage for agriculture, and the adjacent roads are either no longer existent or are platted somewhat differently than in prior images. Again there are no significant changes until the 1975 map, which depicts the presence of SR-60 (Pomona Freeway) at the north edge of the Project and the beginnings of the school itself with three buildings illustrated in the southeast corner, as well as the residential streets that surround the school on the west, south, and east. The 1982 map shows three additional small buildings just north of the original three.

Historic aerials show the Project location planted as an orchard on the 1948-1953 images. By 1963, the trees are no longer present but it appears that the land may still be in agricultural use through the 1965 image, in which the adjacent residential developments are starting to appear to the east and southeast. The school appears on the 1972 image amid an almost complete residential build-out, with the beginnings of playing fields to the north on the 1980 image, at which point the entire area surrounding the school is residential. The baseball fields appear complete in the 1994 image. No significant changes are evident to present.

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search

A request for a search of the Sacred Lands File held by the California NAHC was made by ASM on October 3, 2018. This search was undertaken to supplement the SCCIC records search to inquire as to whether resources important to local Native American groups may exist within the proposed Project area that may not appear within the CHRIS system. The NAHC response of October 8, 2018, reported that the search results were negative. A list of six tribal contacts who may have interest in the Project area was provided with the NAHC response; this response and contact list is provided with this memo as Attachment D.

CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Natural Setting

Hacienda Heights is an unincorporated suburban community and census-designated place in the eastern San Gabriel Valley within Los Angeles County. It is located approximately 10 mi. east of downtown Los Angeles and is bounded by the Rowland Heights on the east, La Habra Heights to the south, Whittier on the west, and City of Industry on the north. The City's northerly boundary is roughly delineated by SR-60, with the southern and western edges lying in the Puente Hills foothills. The community is largely urbanized and surrounded by other developed cities; the setting surrounding the Project area is primarily residential/retail.

The Project site is near the northeastern edge of the community. Much of the Project site is occupied by school facilities and recreational areas, with only the southwestern portion of the site currently in open space. It appears from historic aerial photos and topographic maps that the Project site had been used for various agricultural activities until the school was constructed on the property in the early 1970s.

Prehistoric Background

The prehistoric occupation of southern California can be roughly divided into four temporal phases or periods (Wallace 1955). This chronology had been successfully applied to inland Los Angeles County (e.g., McIntyre 1990), and is now recognized as having applicability to a wide area of mesic (i.e., that area west of the xeric desert zone) Los Angeles, Ventura, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Orange counties. Due to the widespread application of this chronological scheme, Wallace's framework is employed for the purposes of this discussion.

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

Wallace's chronology for southern California includes four time periods, the earliest of which (Early Man/Big Game Hunting period) was considered speculative, and was correlated with the end of the Pleistocene, or Ice Age. This would represent an occupation prior to about 10,000 years before present (B.P.). Although it is likely that inhabitation of the southern California coastal region occurred during this early time period, evidence for such is currently extremely limited. To date, Late Pleistocene archaeological remains in southern California comprise two kinds of evidence. First, in the inland Mojave Desert region, petroglyphs (rock engravings) and surface stone tools have been dated back to approximately 20,000 and 30,000 B.P., respectively (Whitley and Dorn 1993). These may well reflect the initial human occupation of North America. The contexts of these dated finds provide only limited kinds of archaeological information and, while there is much more to be discovered about this earliest prehistoric culture, existing data nonetheless suggest that these earliest inland Californians may have dwelled along the shores of Pleistocene lakes; that they exploited chert quarries to make relatively crude stone chopping tools; and that they also made rock art, perhaps as part of shamanistic religious practices.

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

Uncertainty concerning these early prehistoric cultures results from the characteristic geomorphological instability of the California coastline and the general youthfulness of the southern California interior, combined with the major change in erosional/degradational regimes that occurred at the end of the Pleistocene (Whitley and Dorn 1993). These factors, singularly and in combination, are unfavorable to the preservation of remains from this period. It is therefore likely that Late Pleistocene human occupation of Los Angeles is under-represented in the local prehistoric record, simply due to problems in site preservation.

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

With the transition towards a modern environment, starting approximately 9,000 to 10,000 years ago, an adaptation referred to as the Early Millingstone Period or Horizon began. This is particularly evident along the coast, where many such sites are found, although a few examples are known from the inland region. Most sites of this stage date between 8,500 and 3,500 years in age.

Recent studies by Erlandson (1988; see also Erlandson and Colton 1991) provide evidence of a significant, even if small, population of coastal hunter-gatherers in the region before 7000 B.P., or essentially at the beginning of this Early Millingstone period. He has shown that these were neither Big Game hunters, nor specialized, hard-seed gatherers, but instead generalized foragers that relied on a variety of different kinds of terrestrial, coastal and marine resources, and that they were adapted to estuarine embayments that have long-since disappeared from the local environment. Further, his evidence indicates that their primary protein sources were shellfish and other marine resources. Extending a pattern first identified by Meighan (1959) on the Channel Islands, in other words, this suggests that the adaptation to the seashore is a very ancient and long-lived tradition in local prehistory.

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

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

Although Early Millingstone period sites are relatively common along the coast, there is little evidence for the occupation of the inland region during this early time period. That is, although the millingstone adaptation to seeds and plants, and toolkits dominated by plant processing tools, are present in the inland zone, they appear to date to a later time period, with true Early Millingstone period occupation apparently restricted to the coastal strip, proper (Whitley and Beaudry 1991; cf. Leonard 1971; McIntyre 1990). Again, it is currently unclear whether this pattern reflects real differences in inland versus coastal settlement distributions or is simply a function of site preservation problems in the inland region. Whatever the cause, it is worth noting that there are currently very few reliable or plausible chronometric dates from inland sites that are Early Millingstone in age. All current temporal assignments of inland sites to the Early Millingstone period are based on putative diagnostic artifacts but, when these are examined critically, the verity of the early age assignments become dubious. And, too often, such early age assignments are based on functional/adaptive traits rather than stylistic criteria, thus confusing adaptive patterns for temporal ones.

A good example of the confusion of millingstone functional and adaptational patterns for Early Millingstone chronological diagnostics in inland Los Angeles County is provided by the so-called "Topanga Culture," as exemplified by excavations at CA-LAN-1, the "Tank Site" (cf. Heizer and Lemert 1947; Treganza and Bierman 1958; Treganza and Malamud 1950), located in the Santa Monica Mountains immediately south of the San Fernando Valley. This is widely regarded as "Early Millingstone" chronologically, and its base ("Phase I") has been assigned 10,000 years of age, essentially due to the large

numbers of millingstones, crude choppers and “cog stones” (see Treganza and Bierman 1958:75, Table 1). But, as Johnson (1966) has rightly pointed out, Phase III of the Topanga Culture is only 3,000 years old, as demonstrated by his excavations at CA-LAN-2. That is, it is Intermediate and not Early Millingstone in age. It then must follow that the preceding Phase II can only be considered 3,500 to 3,000 years old, due to the presence of (Intermediate Period) mortars and pestles in the Phase II assemblage. That is, Phase II of the Topanga Culture also can only be Intermediate period in age. Since Phase I lies conformably and immediately below Phase II stratigraphically, it likewise must follow that it immediately predates the Intermediate period Phase II remains. At best, then, Phase I of the Topanga Culture is terminal Early Millingstone or transitional Early Millingstone/Intermediate, but not necessarily of any great antiquity.

This fact is emphasized when it is recognized that one of the key classes of temporal diagnostics said to support the very early age assignment for Phase I at the Topanga Site, the cog stones, were all recovered from the Phase II deposit, even though Treganza and Bierman (1958) incorrectly assign them to the Phase I assemblage (Eberhart 1961:366-367). Thus, there is currently no evidence to suggest any great antiquity for Phase I of the Topanga culture; instead it may simply be 4,000, rather than 10,000 years in age, and may represent an early manifestation of the Intermediate Period movement of a millingstone adaptation into the interior, rather than a manifestation of a coastal Early Millingstone culture in the inland zone.

Intermediate Period (3500 - 800 B.P.)

As implied above, a transitional stage followed the Early Millingstone, which is referred to as the Intermediate Period (Wallace 1955). It is believed to have begun about 3,500 years ago, and to have lasted until about A.D. 1200 (according to the latest revisions; cf. Arnold 1987). It is marked on the coast by a growing exploitation of marine resources, the appearance of the hopper mortar and stone bowl/mortar, and a diversification and an increase in the number of chipped stone tools. Projectile points, in particular, are more common at sites than previously, while artifacts such as fish hooks and bone gorges also appear.

As noted above, cog stones also first appear during the Intermediate Period, although they are widely misinterpreted as Early Millingstone in age. These are relatively small, flat cobbles, about the size of a large biscuit, that were shaped to resemble a kind of mechanical cog or gear. Although the function of these is unknown, it is likely they served as ceremonial objects, and their geographical distribution has an important implication for regional prehistory. As first identified by Eberhart (1961), cog stones are only found from Los Angeles County south and eastward; that is, they are absent in the areas of the Santa Barbara Channel region (Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties) that, historically, were occupied by Chumash-speaking groups. Although speculative, this suggests that the initial distinction between the Hokan Chumash and Takic-speaking groups (which included the Gabrieliño) may have developed as early as 3,500 years ago (cf. Kowta 1969:50; McIntyre 1990:5), rather than only 1,500 years ago, as Kroeber (1925) first hypothesized. That is, the distribution of these “ceremonial” artifacts essentially follows the boundaries of ethnolinguistic groups during the historical period, suggesting that such boundaries may have been more or less stable for about 3,500 years. Notably, this hypothesis is supported by excavations at Intermediate Period site CA-LAN-2233, in the Santa Clara River Valley to the north. At this site, osteometric and DNA analyses indicate that the resident population was non-Chumash genetically (Waugh 1999).

As also implied above, there is growing evidence that it was at the beginning of this Intermediate Period that inland sites, such as those found in the Conejo area on the north side of the Santa Monica Mountains, the upper Santa Clarita Valley, the Antelope Valley, and western Riverside and San Bernardino counties, were first established and occupied. Whether this pattern holds for the interior Los Angeles Basin has yet to be determined, but it seems likely. This suggests the exploitation of more varied environments and perhaps an increase in population at this time and, again, it may correlate with Kroeber’s “Shoshonean Wedge” moving into mesic southern California at circa 3500 B.P. (Kroeber 1923, 1925; cf. Whitley and Beaudry 1991). In general, however, the Intermediate Period can be argued to have set the stage for the accelerated changes that took place immediately following it.

Late Prehistoric (800 to 200 B.P.)

With the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period at A.D. 1200, we can correlate local prehistory with the ethnographic societies as described (even if in abbreviated form) by early chroniclers and missionaries. However, this is not to suggest that local societies and cultures were in any way static, for the transition to this period was marked by the evolution and eventual dominance of a sophisticated maritime economy. Further, among the Chumash to the west, a rise in social complexity has been shown to have been associated with the development of craft specialization, involving the use of standardized micro-drills to mass produce shell beads on Santa Cruz Island (Arnold 1987), which occurred during this period. This, apparently, contributed to, if not caused the appearance of a simple chiefdom in the southern Chumash region (cf. Whitley and Clewlow 1979; Whitley and Beaudry 1991).

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

Ethnographic Background

The Project is situated within an area that was inhabited by the Tongva (also known as Gabrieliño or Gabrieleño) people who were present during the time of European contact. The names Gabrieliño and Fernandeno refer to the two major missions established in Gabrielino territory: San Gabriel and San Fernando (Bean and Smith 1978). The Mission San Gabriel de Archangel was originally located in the Whittier Narrows area but relocated shortly after its founding because of unstable ground along the Rio Hondo/San Gabriel River channels. Gabrieliño/Tongva villages were depopulated due to impacts from the Spanish mission settlements at San Fernando Rey and San Gabriel and diseases that were introduced by the Spanish. However, many Gabrieliño/Tongva currently survive in a population that is dispersed throughout the Los Angeles area.

Gabrieliño/Tongva traditional territory included the watersheds of the San Gabriel, Santa Ana, and Los Angeles Rivers; portions of the Santa Monica and Santa Ana Mountains; the Los Angeles Basin; the coast from Aliso Creek to Topanga Creek; and San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina Islands. The Gabrieliño/Tongva language is classified as belonging to the Takic family (or “Cupan”), Uto-Aztecan stock, and is subdivided into four or more separate dialects (Shipley 1978). The dialect spoken in the Project area was noted as being very similar to that spoken on Santa Catalina Island (Harrington 1962).

The Gabrieliño/Tongva are reported to have been second only to their Chumash neighbors in terms of population size, regional influence, and degree of sedentism (Bean and Smith 1978). The Gabrielino are estimated to have numbered around 5,000 in the precontract period (Kroeber 1925). Maps produced by early explorers indicate the existence of at least 40 Gabrieliño/Tongva villages in fertile lowlands along streams and rivers and in sheltered areas along the coast, but as many as 100 may have existed prior to contact with Europeans (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Reid 1968). The larger permanent villages most likely had populations averaging 50 to 200 persons. Sedentary villages also had smaller satellite villages located at varying distances that were connected to the larger villages through economic, religious, and social ties (Bean and Smith 1978).

The Gabrieliño/Tongva lived in “domed, circular structures covered with plant material,” followed patrilineal kinship networks, were politically organized under a village chief, and spiritually directed by community shamans. Their subsistence was based on a composite hunting and gathering strategy that

included large and small land animals, sea mammals, river and ocean fish, and a variety of vegetal resources. Generally, settlements were created at the intersection of several ecozones. The majority of the population drifted as families to temporary hillside or coastal camps throughout the year, returning to the central location on ritual occasions or when resources were low and it was necessary to live on stored foods.

Offshore fishing, as well as travel between the mainland and the southern Channel Islands, was accomplished from boats made of pine planks sewn together and sealed with asphaltum or bitumen. Much of the fishing, shellfish harvesting, and fowling took place along the ocean shoreline or along freshwater courses. Sea mammals were taken with harpoons, spears, and clubs. River and ocean fishing was undertaken with the use of line and hook, nets, basket traps, spears, and poisons (Hudson and Blackburn 1982).

Land animals were hunted with bow and arrow and throwing sticks and were trapped or clubbed. Smaller animals such as rabbits and ground squirrels were driven with grass fires and taken with deadfall traps. Seasonal grass fires may have had the additive effect of yielding new shoots attractive to deer. Burrowing animals could be smoked from their lairs. The primary plant resources were the acorn, gathered in the fall and processed in mortars and pestles, and various seeds that were harvested in late spring and summer and ground with manos and metates. The seeds included chia and sages, various grasses, and islay or holly leafed-cherry (Reid 1968). Transportation of plant and other resources was accomplished through the use of burden devices such as coiled and woven baskets and hammock carrying nets commonly made from spun grass and other plant fibers.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

A Brief History of Hacienda Heights

Parts of this section are excerpted from the local history page for Rancho La Puente at the Los Angeles County Library website and biographical notes at the Online Archive of California finding aid for the Workman Family Collection.

Hacienda Heights is in La Puente Valley, within the former Rancho La Puente, which was among the massive holdings of Mission San Gabriel. La Puente Valley was inhabited by Gabrieliño/Tongva people until 1769, when Don Gaspar de Portola and his expedition arrived under the direction of the Spanish crown to colonize the New World. Two years later, Mission San Gabriel was established as the first European settlement in California, and it soon became the most prosperous mission in California. Following Mexico's 1822 independence from Spain, the missions were secularized. Starting in the 1830s, mission properties were sold or given away by a Mexican government eager to profit from the missions' wealth.

Drawn to California by the opportunity to acquire land, friends and business partners John Rowland and William Workman led a wagon train of settlers west across more than a thousand miles of desert and mountain terrain from Taos, New Mexico, to Southern California, arriving in the valley in November 1841. Workman and Rowland took turns riding at the head of the group, accompanied by their watchdog, Lobo. The group traveled along the Rio Grande down the Chihuahua Trail, then to the Gila River and the Colorado River by way of Yuma. In November 1841, they reached San Gabriel via Cajon Pass. Within months they had petitioned for and received preliminary title – finalized in 1845 – to Rancho La Puente, a 48,790-acre tract that formerly belonged to the San Gabriel Mission. The ranch extended from the hills of what is now Hacienda Heights to San Bernardino Road in Covina, and from the San Gabriel River to Walnut and Pomona; and it encompassed what is now Baldwin Park, Charter Oak, Covina, La Puente, West Covina, and much of the Puente and San Jose hills. Rowland and Workman built adobe homes and established a thriving agricultural community engaged in ranching and farming. They raised cattle and sheep, grew wheat and processed it on-site at grist mills, and produced wool, wine, and brandies. In 1851, they decided to split the property, with Rowland taking about 29,000 acres on the east and Workman receiving the 20,000 acres on the west. Their land division was officially sanctioned only in 1867, following a circuitous route through

the legal system. Following their deaths in the 1870s, their respective parcels were bought and subdivided by developers, who then started communities that included La Puente and Hacienda Heights.

Over the next 50 years, the area changed little, with most of the land continuing to be used for ranching and cattle grazing. After World War II, following the pattern seen throughout California and the nation, the region underwent a building boom. In 1954, the *Los Angeles Times* covered the proposed development of 200 three- and four-bedroom houses in “the new \$3,500,000 community” of Hacienda Heights in the La Habra Hills district. Success was anticipated, in part because of the attractive financial terms offered to veterans and the proximity of a new schools (*Los Angeles Times* 1954). Many other housing tracts followed. The 1950 U.S. Census of the unincorporated community of North Whittier Heights showed a total of 6,831 residents, increasing to 16,667 by 1960, and 35,969 by 1970.

In about 1950, the community first began to be called Hacienda Heights rather than North Whittier Heights, possibly as a promotional ploy by real estate developers. In 1962, the name of the community was changed to Hacienda Heights. At the time, the town’s motto was “Growing with Pride.” (*Los Angeles Times* 1980). By 1980, the pride of growth, a quality shared by the majority of new postwar communities in Southern California, had led to accompanying growing pains, including problems associated with an explosion in population and lack of employment opportunities. Other problems included insufficient police and fire protection and increased crime. As the surrounding unincorporated areas were being claimed by other cities and included in those cities’ “spheres of influence,” a concept widely used as planning guides for growing cities. Primarily a bedroom community, Hacienda Heights had little industrial or commercial development. To address these problems, Hacienda Heights repeatedly considered incorporation, in part to save its tax base (*Los Angeles Times* 1980). However, as had occurred several times previously, the measure to incorporate failed, and Hacienda Heights remains an unincorporated community.

Meanwhile, looking toward the future, the City of Industry incorporated early, in 1957. By 1971, the City had adopted a general plan with the primary goal of “creating and maintaining an ideal setting for manufacturing, distribution, and industrial facilities” (Homestead Museum 2017). The City boundaries snaked east and west, roughly following the Pomona Freeway, still in development. The plan was overseen by Victor Gruen, a prolific architect and urban planner who also designed the enormous Puente Hills Mall adjacent to Hacienda Heights (Gruen and Smith 1960).

Wedgeworth Elementary School

Wedgeworth Elementary School is administered by the Hacienda La Puente Unified School District. It was constructed as part of the typical suburban residential tract with a school integrated into the neighborhood, as developers rushed to house young families during the postwar era. Historic aerials show the land was occupied by orchards in 1948, which were cleared and planted with field crops between 1953 and 1963. From the mid-1960s to the early 1970s, single-family houses on curvilinear streets quickly filled the area adjacent to the school on the east and south (historicaerials 1964, 1965, 1969, 1972). The school was not present in 1965 but its campus core buildings are fully built in 1972 (historicaerials 1965, 1972). In 1974, a large condominium development was completed on the west, from Eagle Park Road across from the school and extending to the west to Glen A. Wilson High School south of the Pomona Freeway (SR-60) to the north, which was completed between 1965 and 1972 (Los Angeles County Assessor). The \$40 million Puente Hills Mall opened in 1973, completing the elements of a mid-century Southern California suburban community (*Pomona Progress Bulletin* 1972).

SURVEY RESULTS

Archaeological Survey

Roughly 75 percent of the Project area is occupied by either school facilities and associated landscaping, playing fields, parking lots, and baseball diamonds (see Figure 3). In fact, the four baseball diamonds take up the better part of the northern portion of the parcel and are in regular use by the Hacienda Heights Little League (Figure 4). The southwestern corner of the parcel is the only area that remains largely open (Figure 5), although there are also some open areas around the north and east sides of the baseball diamonds as well as along the concrete channel on the east (Figures 6 and 7). Recent expansion of school facilities, including the installation of a number of additional temporary buildings and extension of the lawn, has diminished the size of the open space as the fencing that bounds the western edge of the campus was moved to the west (Figure 8).

All accessible portions of the Project area and visible ground surfaces were carefully inspected for any sign of the presence of cultural materials; no previously undocumented resources were encountered during the intensive pedestrian archaeological survey.

CONCLUSION

Assessment of the results of the records search as well as the historical maps and aeriels and research into the history of the Project parcel suggested a low potential for the presence of archaeological resources. The pedestrian survey confirmed that no previously undocumented resources appear to exist within the Project area. Therefore, no CEQA historical resources will be adversely impacted as a result of the project.

Please feel free to contact me as needed if you have questions or concerns.

Sincerely,



Sherri Andrews
Senior Archaeologist
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 North Raymond Avenue, Suite 220
Pasadena, California 91103
(626) 793-7395
sandrews@asmaffiliates.com

Attachment A: References
Attachment B: Figures and Photographs
Attachment C: SCCIC Records Search Summary
Attachment D: NAHC Response

ATTACHMENT A: REFERENCES

References

- Arnold, J.
1987 *Craft Specialization in the Prehistoric Channel Islands, California*. University of California Publications in Anthropology No. 18. Berkeley.
- Bean, L. J., and C. R. Smith
1978 Gabrielino. In *California*, edited by R. F. Heizer, pp. 538-549. Handbook of the Indians of North America, Volume 8. W. C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Brown, A. K.
1967 *The Aboriginal Population of the Santa Barbara Channel*. University of California Archaeological Survey Reports No. 69. Berkeley.
- Eberhart, H.
1961 The Cogged Stones of Southern California. *American Antiquity* 26:361-370.
- Erlandson, J.
1988 Of Millingstones and Molluscs: The Cultural Ecology of Early Holocene Hunter-Gatherers on the California Coast. Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Santa Barbara.
- Erlandson, J., and R. Colton (editors)
1991 *Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California*. Perspectives in California Archaeology Volume 1. University of California, Los Angeles.
- Gruen, Victor, and Larry Smith
1960 *Shopping Towns USA: The Planning of Shopping Centers*. Van Nostrand, New York.
- Harrington, J. P.
1962 Preface. In *California's Gabrielino Indians*, edited by Bernice E. Johnson, pp. vii-viii. Frederick Webb Hodge Anniversary Publication Fund 8, Southwest Museum, Los Angeles.
- Heizer, R. F., and E. M. Lemert
1947 Observations on archaeological sites in Topanga Canyon, California. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 44(2):237-258.
- Historicaerials.com
Aerials: 1948, 1952, 1953, 1964, 1965, 1972, 1980, 1994, 1995, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, and 2014.
Topos: 1896, 1899, 1901, 1906, 1912, 1922, 1927, 1932, 1935, 1941, 1944, 1952, 1955, 1961, 1965, 1969, 1975, 1982, 2012, and 2015.
- Homestead Museum
2017 "Time Capsule Tuesday: The City of Industry General Plan, Part One." Available at <https://homesteadmuseum.wordpress.com/2017/10/03/time-capsule-tuesday-the-city-of-industry-general-plan-1971-part-one/>; accessed April 5, 2019.
- Hudson, T., and T. Blackburn
1982 *The Material Culture of the Chumash Interaction Sphere, Vol. 1: Food Procurement and Transportation*. Ballena Press, Los Altos, California.

- Johnson, K. L.
1966 *Site LAN-2: A Late Manifestation of the Topanga Complex in Southern California Prehistory*. Anthropological Records No. 23. Berkeley.
- Johnston, B. E.
1962 *California's Gabrielino Indians*. Southwest Museum, Los Angeles.
- Kroeber, A. L.
1923 *The History of Native Culture in California*. University of California Publications in American Ethnology and Archaeology 20(8). Berkeley.
1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin No. 78. Washington, D.C.
- Kowta, M.
1969 The Sayles Complex: A Late Milling Stone Assemblage from the Cajon Pass and the Ecological Implications of Its Scraper Planes. *University of California Publications in Anthropology*, Volume 6. Berkeley.
- Landberg, L.
1965 *The Chumash Indians of Southern California*. Southwest Museum Papers No. 19. Highland Park.
- Leonard, N. N.
1971 Natural and Social Environments of the Santa Monica Mountains (6000 B.C. to 1800 A.D.). *Archaeological Survey Annual Report* 13:93-136. University of California, Los Angeles.
- Los Angeles Times*
1954 "\$3,500,000 Community Will Be Introduced," December 12.
1980 "Growing Pains Prompt Push for Incorporation," October 19.
- McCawley, W.
1996 *The First Angelinos: The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*. Malki Museum Press, Banning.
- McIntyre, M. J.
1990 Cultural Resources of the Upper Santa Clara River Valley, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, California. In *Archaeology and Ethnohistory of Antelope Valley and Vicinity*, edited by B. Love and W. DeWitt, pp. 1-20. Antelope Valley Archaeological Society Occasional Paper No. 2.
- Meighan, C. W.
1959 The Little Harbor Site, Catalina Island: An Example of Ecological Interpretation in Archaeology. *American Antiquity* 24:383-405.
- Pomona Progress Bulletin*
1972 "Workmen Raising Puente Hills Mall," September 1.
- Reid, H.
1968 *The Indians of Los Angeles County: Hugo Reid's Letters of 1852* (edited by R. F. Heizer). Southwest Museum Papers No. 21.
- Salls, R.
1985 The Scraper Plane: A Functional Interpretation. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 12(1):99-106.

- Shipley, William F.
 1978 Native Languages of California. In *California*, edited by R. F. Heizer, pp. 80-90. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8, W. C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Treganza, A. E., and A. Bierman
 1958 The Topanga Culture: Final Report on Excavations, 1948. *Anthropological Records* 20:2. Berkeley.
- Treganza, A. E., and C. G. Malamud
 1950 The Topanga Culture: First Season's Excavation of the Tank Site, 1947. *Anthropological Records* 12:4. Berkeley.
- Wallace, W. J.
 1955 A Suggested Chronology for Southern California Coastal Archaeology. *Southwestern Journal of Anthropology* 11(3):214-230.
- Waugh, G.
 1999 *A Study in the Prehistory of the Santa Clara River Valley: Archaeological Data Recovery at CA-LAN-2233, Los Angeles County, California*. Manuscript on file, UCLA AIC.
- Whitley, D. S.
 1979 Subsurface Features, Toolkits and a Sweathouse Pit from the Ring Brothers Site Complex. In *Archaeological Investigations at the Ring Brothers Site Complex, Thousand Oaks, California*, edited by C. W. Clewlow, Jr., D. S. Whitley, and E. L. McCann, pp. 101-110. UCLA Institute of Archaeology Monograph 13.
- Whitley, D. S., and M. P. Beaudry
 1991 Chiefs on the Coast: Developing Chiefdoms in the Tiquisate Region in Ethnographic Perspective. In *The Development of Complex Civilizations in Southeastern Mesoamerica*, edited by W. Fowler, pp. 101-120. CRC, Orlando.
- Whitley, D. S., and C. W. Clewlow, Jr.
 1979 The Organizational Structure of the Lulapin and Humaliwo. In *The Archaeology of Oak Park, Ventura County, California*, edited by C. W. Clewlow, Jr., and D. S. Whitley, pp. 149-174. UCLA Institute of Archaeology Monograph 11.
- Whitley, D. S., and R. I. Dorn
 1993 New Perspectives on the Clovis vs. Pre-Clovis Controversy. *American Antiquity* 58(4):603-627.

ATTACHMENT B: FIGURES AND PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 1. Project vicinity map.

Figures and Photographs

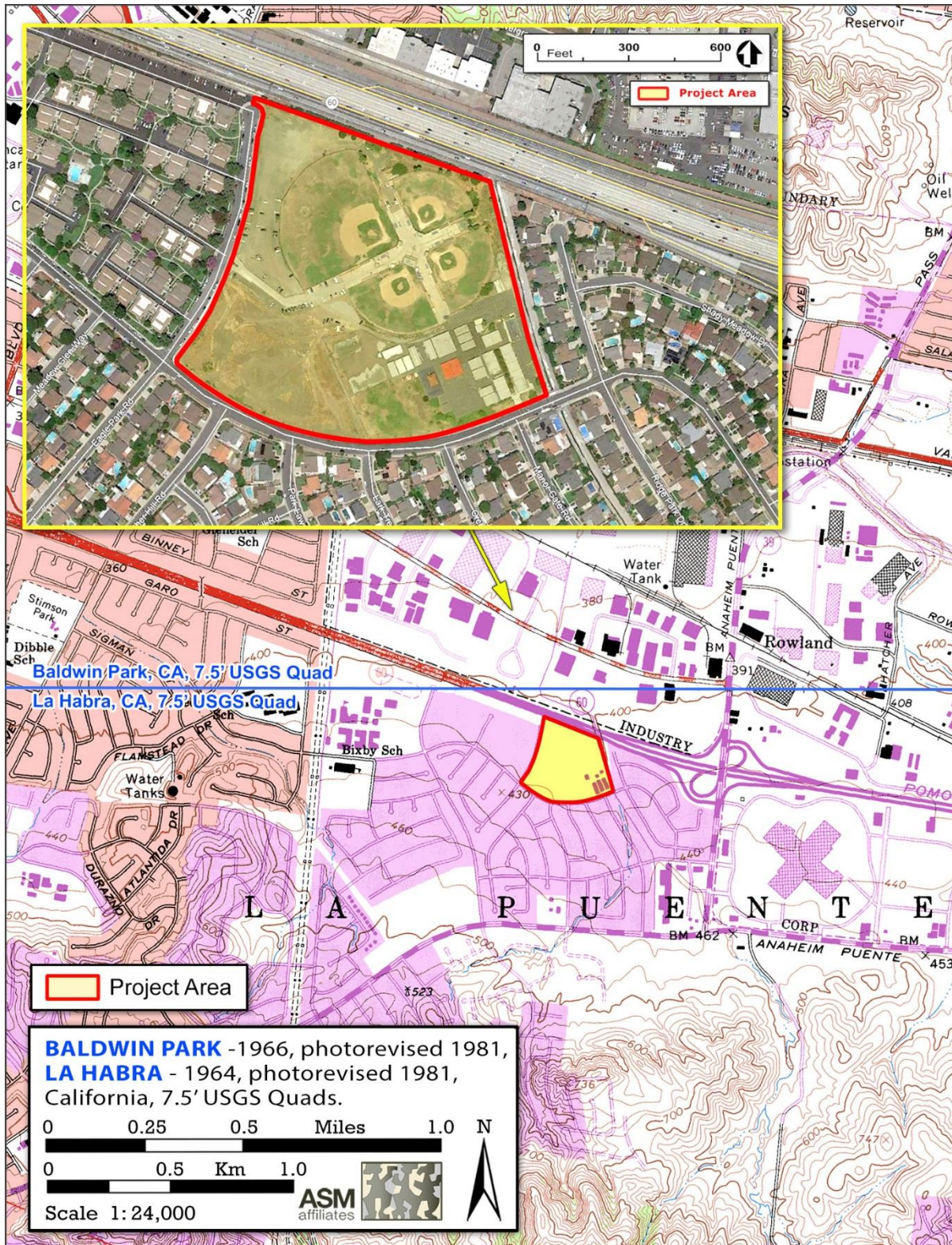


Figure 2. Project location map.



Figure 3. Project area map close-up, project site outlined in red.



Figure 4. Overview of baseball diamond area, view toward northeast.

Figures and Photographs



Figure 5. Overview of open area in southwestern portion of parcel, view toward west.



Figure 6. Open area at east side of baseball diamonds adjacent SR-60 sound wall, view toward north.



Figure 7. Open area at east side of school along concrete channel, view toward south.



Figure 8. Overview showing relationship between new play yard at left, new lawn in background, and open area at right, view toward southeast.

ATTACHMENT C: SCCIC RECORDS SEARCH SUMMARY

South Central Coastal Information Center

California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542

sccic@fullerton.edu

California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties

12/4/2018

Records Search File No.: 19685.5616

Sherri Andrews
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 N. Raymond Av., Ste. 220
Pasadena, CA 91103

Re: Record Search Results for Wedgeworth Elementary School Cultural Resources Report

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Baldwin Park and La Habra, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangles. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 1-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☒ custom GIS maps ☐ shape files ☐ hand-drawn maps

Resources within project area: 0	None
Resources within 1-mile radius: 4	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST
Resources listed in the OHP Historic Properties Directory within project area: 0	None
Resources listed in the OHP Historic Properties Directory within 1-mile radius: 0	None
Resources listed in the Historic Properties Directory that lack specific locational information: 1	SEE ATTACHED LIST FOR INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY STATUS CODES - These properties may or may not be in your project area or in the search radius.
Reports within project area: 2	LA-04883, LA-04954
Reports within 1-mile radius: 28	SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST

Resource Database Printout (list):

Resource Database Printout (details):

Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):

Report Database Printout (list):

Report Database Printout (details):

Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

<u>Resource Record Copies:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Report Copies:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>OHP Historic Properties Directory:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Historical Maps:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed	<input type="checkbox"/> not requested	<input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<u>Ethnographic Information:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC		
<u>Historical Literature:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC		
<u>GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC		
<u>Caltrans Bridge Survey:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to		
	http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm		
<u>Shipwreck Inventory:</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to		
	http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp		
<u>Soil Survey Maps: (see below)</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to		
	http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx		

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 the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

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

Thank you for using the [California Historical Resources Information System](#),

Isabela Kott  Digitally signed by Isabela Kott
Date: 2018.12.04 15:43:05 -08'00'

Isabela Kott
GIS Technician/Staff Researcher

Enclosures:

- (X) Custom Maps – 3 pages
- (X) Resource Database Printout (list) – 3 pages
- (X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 4 lines
- (X) Report Database Printout (list) – 3 pages
- (X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 30 lines
- (X) Resource Record Copies – (all) 63 pages
- (X) Report Copies – (project area only) 16 pages
- (X) OHP Historic Properties Directory – 1 page
- (X) National Register Status Codes – 1 page
- (X) Historical Maps – 8 pages

ATTACHMENT D: NAHC RESPONSE

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691 Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: <http://www.nahc.ca.gov>
Twitter: @CA_NAHC



November 13, 2018

Sherri Andrews
ASM Affiliates

VIA Email to: sandrews@asmaffiliates.com

RE: Wedgeworth Elementary School Project, Los Angeles county.

Dear Ms. Andrews:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: katy.sanchez@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez
Associate Environmental Planner

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contacts List
11/14/2018**

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation Andrew Salas, Chairperson P.O. Box 393 Covina ,CA 91723 admin@gabrielenoindians.org (626) 926-4131	Gabrielino	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe Charles Alvarez, Councilmember 23454 Vanowen St. West Hills ,CA 91307 roadkingcharles@aol.com (310) 403-6048	Gabrielino
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians Anthony Morales, Chairperson P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel ,CA 91778 GTTribalcouncil@aol.com (626) 483-3564 Cell (626) 286-1262 Fax	Gabrielino Tongva		
Gabrielino /Tongva Nation Sandonne Goad, Chairperson 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles ,CA 90012 sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com (951) 807-0479	Gabrielino Tongva		
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council Robert F. Dorame, Chairman P.O. Box 490 Bellflower ,CA 90707 gtongva@gmail.com (562) 761-6417 Voice/Fax	Gabrielino Tongva		
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe Linda Candelaria, Chairperson 80839 Camino Santa Juliana Indio ,CA 92203 lcandelaria1@gabrielinotribe.org	Gabrielino		

This list is current as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code, or Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed: Wedgeworth Elementary School Project, Los Angeles County.

Natural History Museum
of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007
tel 213.763.DINO
www.nhm.org



Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325

e-mail: smcleod@nhm.org

16 November 2018

PlaceWorks, Inc.
3 MacArthur Place, Suite 1100
Santa Ana, CA 92707

Attn: Elizabeth Kim, Senior Associate

re: Paleontological Records Search for the proposed Wedgeworth Elementary School Project, in
Hacienda Heights, Los Angeles County, project area

Dear Kim:

I have conducted a thorough search of our Vertebrate Paleontology records for the proposed Wedgeworth Elementary School Project, in Hacienda Heights, Los Angeles County, project area as outlined on the portion of the La Habra USGS topographic quadrangle maps that you sent to me via e-mail on 2 November 2018. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie within the proposed project site boundaries, but we do have localities nearby from the same sedimentary deposits that probably occur at depth in the proposed project area.

Surficial deposits throughout the proposed project area consist of younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the Puente Hills just to the south. These younger Quaternary deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers, but at relatively shallow depth older sedimentary deposits may well contain significant fossil vertebrate remains. In the more elevated terrain to the south there are surface deposits of older Quaternary Alluvium, the marine Pliocene Fernando Formation and the marine late Miocene Puente Formation, and these rock units probably underlie the younger Quaternary Alluvium in the proposed project area.

Our closest vertebrate fossil locality in older Quaternary deposits is LACM 1807, almost due north of the proposed project area in Irwindale south of Arrow Highway and east of

Irwindale Avenue north of Dalton Wash, that produced a fossil specimen of mastodon, *Mammut americanum*, in a gravel pit at a depth of 115-120 feet below the original surface.

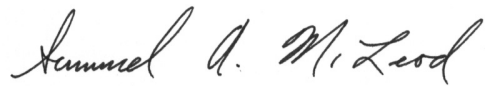
We have a series of Fernando Formation (Repetto Member) localities, LACM 6350-6361, from the Puente Hills landfill west-northwest of the proposed project area that produced a suite of fossil marine vertebrates including great white shark, *Carcharodon carcharias*, herring, *Ganolytes*, hake, *Merluccius*, lanternfish, *Diaphus* and *Lampanyctus*, mackerels, Scombridae, swordfish, *Coelorhynchus scaphopsis*, flounder, Pleuronectidae, and whale, Cetacea. Our next closest locality from the Fernando Formation (Siltstone Member) is LACM 1897, situated near Penn Park in northeastern Whittier west-southwest of the proposed project area, that produced a specimen of a fossil dolphin, Odontoceti.

Our closest vertebrate fossil localities in the Puente Formation, LACM 5837, 6170, 6907-6908, and 7046, are situated just to the east of the proposed project area with localities LACM 5837 and 6170 north of San Jose Creek and localities 6907-6908, and 7046 south of San Jose Creek. These localities have produced a rich suite of fossil marine vertebrates including bonito shark, *Isurus oxyrinchus*, top smelts, *Atherinops barkeri* and *Atherinopsis*, sauries, Scomberesocidae, herrings, *Etringus scintillans* and *Ganolytes cameo*, cod, *Eclipes*, anglerfish, *Acentrophryne longidens*, lanternfish, Myctophidae, jack, *Decapterus*, snake mackerel, *Thyrsocles kriegeri*, croakers, *Seriphus lavenbergi* and *Lompoquia*, sanddab, Pleuronectiformes, deep sea smelt, Bathylagidae, viperfish, *Chauliodus eximius*, bristlemouth, *Cyclothone*, pipefish, *Syngnathus emeritus*, and whale, Cetacea. Specimens of the fossil pipefish, *Syngnathus emeritus*, from locality LACM 7046 were published in the scientific literature by R. A. Fritzsche (1980. Revision of the eastern Pacific Syngnathidae (Pisces: Syngnathiformes), including both Recent and fossil forms. Proceedings of the California Academy of Science, 42(6):181-227). Specimens of the fossil anglerfish, *Acentrophryne longidens*, from locality LACM 6908 were figured in the scientific literature by T. W. Pietsch and R. J. Lavenberg (1980. A fossil ceratoid anglerfish from the Late Miocene of California. Copeia, 1980(4):906-908). The fossil croaker, *Seriphus lavenbergi*, from locality LACM 6907 is a holotype (specimen that is the name bearer for a species new to science) described by R. W. Huddleston and G. T. Takeuchi (2006. A New Late Miocene Species of Sciaenid Fish, Based Primarily on an *in situ* Otolith from California. Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences, 105(1):30-42).

Shallow excavations in the younger Quaternary Alluvium in the proposed project area are unlikely to encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Deeper excavations that extend down into older sedimentary deposits, however, may well uncover significant fossil vertebrate remains. Any substantial excavations in the proposed project area, therefore, should be closely monitored to quickly and professionally collect any vertebrate fossil remains without impeding development. Also, sediment samples should be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Samuel A. McLeod". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned below the word "Sincerely,".

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice