



January 5, 2021

Vanessa Williford
Impact Sciences
811 W. 7th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, California 90017

Re: Cultural Resources Records Search and Survey Results for the 501-601 Compton Boulevard Development, City of Compton, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Williford,

This report presents the results of a cultural resources study conducted by ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) for the proposed construction on 11 parcels located in the City of Compton (City) in Los Angeles County, California for the 501-601 Compton Boulevard Development (Project). The study was performed to determine the presence or absence of potentially significant prehistoric and historic resources within the Project area.

The 11 parcels that comprise the Project area front on E. Compton Boulevard and is bounded by N. Spring Avenue on the west and N. Santa Fe Avenue on the east (Figures 1-3). It can be found in Township 3 South, Range 12 West, on the USGS South Gate, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle. The Project proposes to construct a seven-story, 239,272-square-foot mixed-use development comprising 8,000 square feet of retail uses, 300 residential units, a pedestrian plaza (Willow Plaza), and the Compton Innovation Hub and Creative Studios. The uses would be accommodated in several different vertical modules which would bridge over Willow Street. The building would have a maximum height of 85 feet with massing oriented toward Compton Boulevard and lower heights on the south side.

This cultural resources study consisted of a request for a search of all relevant site records and reports on file with the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton addressing the Project and a 0.5-mile (mi.) search radius around it, the result of which was negative. Impact Sciences requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF), the result of which was also negative. Finally, ASM conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area. This letter report provides a brief summary of the prehistory and history of the region followed by the results of the survey of the Project parcels.

CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Prehistory

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 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.)

The Archaic period (also referred to as the Early Milling period) extends back at least 7,200 years, possibly an adaptation referred to as the Early Millingstone Period or Horizon began with the transition toward a modern environment which started approximately 9,000 to 10,000 years ago. 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 period date to 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 that 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 timeframe. 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 800 B.P. (according to the latest revisions; cf. Arnold 1987). It is marked on the coast by a growing exploitation of marine resources, the appearance of the hopper mortar and stone bowl/mortar, and a diversification and an increase in the number of chipped stone tools. Projectile points, in particular, are more common at sites than previously, while artifacts such as fish hooks and bone gorges also appear.

As noted above, cog stones also first appear during the Intermediate Period, although they are widely misinterpreted as Early Millingstone in age. These are relatively small, flat cobbles, about the size of a large biscuit, that were shaped to resemble a kind of mechanical cog or gear. Although the function of these is unknown, it is likely they served as ceremonial objects, and their geographical distribution has an important implication for regional prehistory. As first identified by Eberhart (1961), cog stones are only found from Los Angeles County south and eastward; that is, they are absent in the areas of the Santa Barbara Channel region (Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties) that, historically, were occupied by Chumash-speaking groups. Although speculative, this suggests that the initial distinction between the Hokan Chumash and Takic-speaking groups (which included the Gabrielino) may have developed as early as 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 ca. 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 - 200 B.P.)

With the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period at 800 B.P. (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 developed into a chiefdom like the neighboring Chumash, this period nonetheless witnessed a florescence of local aboriginal culture paralleling the Chumash case. This included a substantial growth in population, the establishment of permanent settlements on the coast (and probably at favored locales in the inland area), a high degree of sociopolitical complexity, and the development of a very sophisticated maritime economy. It was during 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) people who were present during the time of European contact. The names Gabrieliño and Fernandeno refer to the two major missions established in Gabrieliño 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 (Blodgett/Baylosis Associates 2014). The 4,438-acre Rancho Tajauta land grant was located between Watts and Lynwood. The land was granted to Anastasio Avila in 1843 and archaeological research has suggested that Tajauta was a Gabrieliño place name. The name still survives as a street name in the City. 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 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 Gabrieliño/Tongva are estimated to have numbered around 5,000 in the pre-contact 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 (Bean and Smith 1978). 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 acorns, which were gathered in the fall and processed with mortar and pestle, 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.

Brief History of Compton

The following history of Compton is drawn from the City's website (City of Compton n.d.).

Spanish occupation of California began in 1769 at San Diego with the expedition of Spaniard Gaspar de Portolá. Mission San Gabriel was established in the Los Angeles Basin in 1771 and Mission San Fernando Rey was established in 1797. The Project site is located within the original land grant of the Pueblo of Los Angeles, which was established as a civilian settlement at the behest of the Spanish royal governor of California on September 4, 1781. Along with the religious plan of establishing missions and the military plan of founding presidios was the civil plan of establishing farming communities, or pueblos, in California. These pueblos were to be established in fertile valleys in the hope that they would supply the presidios with grain and other staples which, at that time, were being shipped from Mexico.

Mexico rebelled against Spain in 1810, and by 1821 Mexico, including California, achieved independence. The Mexican Republic began to grant private land to citizens to encourage immigration to California. Huge land grant ranchos took up large sections of land in California. Ranchos surrounding the Pueblo Lands of Los Angeles include the Rancho de Los Felis, San Raphael, and San Antonio. In 1833, Mexico declared an end to the Missions and secularized the religious order's land holdings. The Spanish Crown deeded a tract of more than 75,000 acres (300 km²) named Rancho San Pedro to Juan Jose Dominguez in the area that is now Compton in 1784. Dominguez's name was later applied to the Dominguez Hills area south of Compton. The tree that marked the original northern boundary of the rancho, Eagle Tree, still stands at the corner of Poppy Street and Short Avenue (the tree is commemorated by an historic marker and plaque placed by the Daughters of the Golden West in 1947). The rancho was subdivided and parcels were sold within the Californios of Alta California until the lands were ceded after the Mexican-American war in 1848, after which American immigrants acquired most of the rancho lands. Known as the Hub City because of its location in nearly the exact geographical center of Los Angeles County, the City of Compton is one of the oldest cities in the county and the eighth to incorporate. The territory was settled in 1867 by a band of 30 pioneering families who were led to the area by Griffith Dickenson Compton. These families had traveled

by wagon train from Stockton, California, in search of ways to earn a living other than in the rapidly depleting gold fields.

Difficult weather conditions confronted the new settlers and many in the Compton party considered trying to find a more suitable location to set down roots. In the end, however, the families decided to stay. They immediately began to purchase blocks of land in the Temple and Gibson Tract, which comprised 4,600 acres that had originally been the northeast portion of the Rancho San Pedro, which they purchased from F. P. F. Temple and F. W. Gibson for \$5 an acre. Despite hardships, by the end of 1868 the settlers began to look to the future. They built a schoolhouse, which also served as a church and a center for civic gatherings. The settlement became known as Compton in 1869. Though originally named Gibsonville, after one of the tract owners, it was later called Comptonville; however, to avoid confusion with the Comptonville located in Yuba County, the name was shortened to Compton.

By 1887, the settlers felt the need for improved local government and held a series of town meetings to discuss the possibility of incorporation. In January 1888, they forwarded a petition supporting the incorporation of Compton to the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, who in turn forwarded the petition to the State Legislature. The area to be incorporated included all the land 1 mi. east and west of Wilmington Avenue (now Willowbrook Avenue), and from Greenleaf on the south to 0.25 mi. north of Rosecrans. The City of Compton was officially incorporated on May 11, 1888, with a population of 500 people. In the 1920s, Compton citizens celebrated the opening of the Compton Airport. The Compton Junior College was established, and the City administration moved to a new City Hall located at 600 N. Alameda Street. On March 10, 1933, a devastating earthquake took lives, toppled schools, and caused major damage to the main business district. However, population increased as the effects of the Great Depression waned.

Like Americans everywhere, Compton residents participated in civilian and military efforts during World War II. In the late 1940s, middle class African Americans began moving into the area, mostly on the west side. Compton grew quickly in the 1950s. One reason for this was Compton was close to Watts, where there was an established African American population. During the 1950s and 1960s, after the Supreme Court declared all racially exclusive housing covenants (title deeds) unconstitutional in the case *Shelley v. Kraemer*, the first African American families moved to the area. Centennial High School was built to accommodate a growing student population. In 1969, Douglas Dollarhide became the mayor, the first African American man elected mayor of any metropolitan city in California. Two African Americans and one Mexican American were also elected to the local school board. Four years later, in 1973, Doris A. Davis defeated Dollarhide's bid for re-election to become the first female African American mayor of a metropolitan American city. By the early 1970s, the city had one of the largest concentrations of African Americans in the country with more than 90 percent.

Later, under the direction of the Community Redevelopment Agency (CRA), the City transformed more than 1,500 acres of unused and underutilized land into Walnut Industrial Park. This industrial and commercial complex hosts some of the largest national and international corporations, including 3-M, Datsun, Ralphs, and Xerox. With routing of the Blue Line (light rail) through the City, Compton constructed the MLK Jr. Transit Center, which serves as a central resting point for bus transit carriers. Other large construction projects have included construction of a new City Hall at 205 S. Willowbrook Avenue, construction of the Crystal Park Hotel and Casino (formerly Ramada Hotel and Convention Center), rebuilding of the downtown district, and construction of several hundred single-family homes, town homes, and condominiums. As the year 2000 dawned, Compton was a multiracial, multicultural community of nearly 100,000 residents. In the first few years of the century, developers constructed more than 100 new homes and built a number of new retail/commercial centers and the again-burgeoning student population required the Compton School District to construct William F. Jefferson Elementary School, the first new school in the District in 35 years.

RECORDS SEARCH

ASM requested a records search from the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton, to identify any previous studies conducted or previously recorded sites located within a 0.5-mi. radius of the Project site. The search included review of all maps and files housed at the SCCIC related to the Project area. The search identified 10 previous cultural resource studies that had been conducted within the 0.5-mi. radius (Table 1), two of which address a small portion of the southernmost portion of the Project area. Both of these reports (bolded below) are related to preliminary investigations conducted in 1992 for the Alameda Corridor project. The summary letter provided by the SCCIC is provided as Attachment A.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Reports within 0.5-mi. Records Search Radius

Report No. (LA-)	Year	Author(s)/Affiliation	Title
02577	1992	Wlodarski, Robert J. / Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	Results of a Records Search Phase Conducted for the Proposed Alameda Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
02644	1992	Wlodarski, Robert J. / Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	The Results of a Phase 1 Archaeological Study for the Proposed Alameda Transportation Corridor Project, Los Angeles County, California
02950	1992	Peak & Associates, Inc.	Consolidated Report: Cultural Resource Studies for the Proposed Pacific Pipeline Project
04625	1994	Starzak, Richard / Myra L. Frank & Associates	Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Alameda Corridor from the Ports of Long Beach and Los Angeles to Downtown Los Angeles in Los Angeles County, California
07650	2004	Kyle, Carolyn E. / Kyle Consulting	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Facility 950-005-240b Located at 706 East Alondra City of Compton Los Angeles County, California
07952	2006	Livingstone, David M., Dennis McDougall, Susan K. Goldberg, and Wendy M. Nettles / Applied EarthWorks, Inc.	Trails to Rails: Transformation of a Landscape: History and Historical Archaeology of the Alameda Corridor, Volume 1
08255	2006	Arrington, Cindy and Nancy Sikes / SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project State of California: Volumes I and II
10395	2009	Fulton, Phil, and Judith Marvin / LSA Associates, Inc.	Cultural Resource Assessment – Verizon Wireless Services, Castlegate Facility, City of Compton, Los Angeles County, California
10524	2000	Horne, Melinda C., M. Colleen Hamilton, and Susan K. Goldberg / Applied EarthWorks	Alameda Corridor Project Treatment Plan for Historic Properties Discovered During Project Implementation, second draft. Addendum to Finding of Effect (February 21, 1995; October 27, 1998)
12764	2013	Bonner, Wayne, and Kathleen Crawford / EAS	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA03087F (Martin Temple RF), 1005 Rosecrans Avenue, Compton, Los Angeles County, California

A total of 10 cultural resources have been previously recorded within the 0.5-mi. records search radius (Table 2). All are historic, consisting largely of public buildings, as well as some historical-period infrastructure elements. None of these resources are within or adjacent to the Project area, though several are within 200-300 ft. of it.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the 0.5-mi. Records Search Radius

Primary # (P-19-)	Trinomial (CA-SBR-)	Date / Recorded by	Site Type	Description	Attribute Codes*	Relationship to Project Area
002841	2841H	2000 (J. Paniagua, R. Krautkramer, Applied EarthWorks)	Historic	Railroad-related wooden pilings	AH2	~300 ft. W
002861	2861H	2000 (N. Rhodes, Applied EarthWorks)	Historic	Cement pilings	AH2	~200 ft. W
003053	3053H	2001 (J. Paniagua, Applied EarthWorks)	Historic	Wire-wrapped wooden water pipe, ca. 1920s	AH6	0.25 mi. NNW
003055	3055H	2001 (J. Paniagua, D. Livingstone, Applied EarthWorks)	Historic	Concrete footings	AH2	~400 ft. NW
150254	-	2009 (Judith Marvin, LSA Associates)	Historic	608 E. Compton Blvd.; AT&T Wireless Bldg.; Southern California Telephone Co. Bldg.	HP6	~300 ft. E
177332	-	1980 (J. Arbuckle)	Historic	205 S. Willowbrook Av.; OHP Property Number - 028008; Heritage House; CHL 664	HP2	~0.4 mi. W
180781	-	1994 (R. Starzak, Myra L. Frank & Assoc., Inc.)	Historic	604-704 Tamarind Av.; OHP Property Number - 092289; Abraham Lincoln School; Compton School District Admin Quarter	HP15	~0.35 mi. S
187085	-	1989 (S. Elder); 2014 (Marc Beherec, AECOM)	Historic	The Mojave Road; CHL 963	HP37	~0.3 mi. W
187867	-	2005 (B. Taniguchi, Galvin & Associates)	Historic	357 E. Palmer St.; OHP Property Number - 164287; Faith Inspiration Missionary Baptist Church; Anchor Lodge 273	HP16	~600 ft. N
190933	-	2013 (K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)	Historic	1005 N. Rosecrans Av.; Martin Temple; OHP Property Number - 163876; African Methodist Episcopal Church of Zion; First Brethren Church	HP16	~0.45 mi. N

*AH2. Foundations/structure pads; AH6. Water conveyance system; AH7. Roads/trails/railroad grades; HP2. Single-family property; HP6. 1-3 story commercial building; HP15. Educational building; HP16. Religious building; HP37. Highway/trail

HISTORICAL IMAGERY

ASM analyzed historical imagery available from historicaerials.com. This included topographic maps from 1896, 1899, 1902, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1923, 1924, 1926, 1929, 1930, 1934, 1939, 1942, 1957, 1960, 1963, 1966, 1975, 1982, 1988, 2012, 2015, and 2018; and aerial images from 1953, 1963, 1972, 1980, 1994, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016.

Starting with the 1930 topo, five structures appear along Compton Bl., three in the 501 block and two in the 601 block. Subsequent topographic images do not show detail of structures. Aerial imagery begins in 1953, and appears to show five structures fronting Compton Boulevard in the 501 block with parking areas between and to the north and three structures in the western portion of the 601 block with a parking lot in the eastern corner. A fourth building appears within the 601 block on the 1963 image. These configurations remain essentially static until the 2003 image, when one of the structures on the 501 block and the fourth, later-arriving structure on 601 block appear to have removed.

NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE

On October 13, 2020, the City Community Development Department – Planning Division reached out to nine Native American tribal contacts to advise them of the Project and afford them the opportunity to engage in government-to-government consultation pursuant to the requirements of California AB 52. To date, one response has been received from the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation requesting the opportunity to consult. In addition, on October 28, 2020, Impact Sciences requested a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF). The search result received on November 19, 2020, was negative. The NAHC also provided a list of eight Native American contacts who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the Project area.

SURVEY RESULTS

Architectural History Survey

The architectural history survey of the Project area was conducted by ASM Architectural Historical Laura Taylor Kung, M.A., on November 17, 2020. Four structures are currently located on the Project site (see Figure 2). Two of the buildings, 607 and 625 E. Compton Boulevard, suffered extensive damage in a recent fire and could no longer be classified as buildings because they do not retain essential structural elements (i.e., roof, four walls, doors, and windows). Classified as ruins, they are discussed further in the section below.

The building at 601 E. Compton Boulevard is a 3,904-square-foot building completed in 1952 (Figure 4). It has minimal fenestration on the primary (south) façade and a cantilevered awning over the sidewalk entrance area. The one-story stucco-clad building was most recently used as a nightclub and has had all its fenestration removed or boarded over. Despite the fire in the adjacent building, the rear of the building does not appear to have major damage (Figure 5). The largest building is located at 545 E. Compton Boulevard. Completed in 1933, the 4,056-square-foot building has had much of its fenestration infilled or boarded over (Figure 6). It was most recently used for auto repair and has an addition in the back that appears to be a garage area (Figure 7). The corners of the building have some architectural details, but the textured stucco is most likely not original.

Archaeological Survey

Intensive pedestrian archaeological survey of the Project area was conducted by ASM Senior Archaeologist Sherri Andrews, M.A., RPA, on November 17, 2020. The majority of the Project area was until very

recently completely developed with commercial structures and associated parking lots. As a result, while several of the structures have been razed, the majority of the ground surface is still covered with residual concrete or asphalt. Where ground surface was visible, soils appeared disturbed as a result of the previous construction.

More than half of the open parcel west of the building at 545 E. Compton Boulevard is covered with asphalt or concrete, while there is some ground surface visibility within the area immediately adjacent the building's west façade (Figure 8). This parcel has a number of dirt piles along the north edge. Modern refuse and evidence of recent dumping or squatting is also evident in the western part of the parcel along N. Spring Avenue. The majority of the open area east of and behind 625 E. Compton still retains asphalt or concrete covering, and a large active squatter encampment was in place here during the current survey (Figure 9). All areas of exposed ground surface were intensively inspected, and no cultural resources were identified as a result of the survey.

Two of the buildings on the Project site have extensive damage in a recent fire and are best classified as ruins. 625 E. Compton Boulevard is a 902-square-foot building completed in 1950 that was most recently used as a restaurant (Figure 10). Although its primary (south) façade is relatively intact, the north and east façades have extensive damage (Figures 11 and 12). All doors and windows are missing, and sections of the roof were lost in the fire. The building at 607 E. Compton Boulevard also appears intact on the primary (south) façade (Figure 13). The 2,914-square-foot building was completed in 1941 and has three sections divided by attached pilasters with boarded-over windows (Figure 14). However, the rear façade has had extensive fire damage including the loss of the roof and rear wall (Figures 15 and 16).

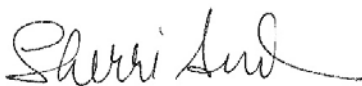
SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The buildings at 545 and 601 E. Compton Boulevard cannot be classified as ruins as they have not been significantly damaged and are still standing buildings with intact walls, roof, windows, and doors. As such, for full compliance with CEQA, ASM recommends a Phase 1 Historic Resources Assessment Report (HRAR) to determine whether either building is potentially eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Given the evident alterations to the buildings, it is unlikely that either building retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for any local register or the CRHR, and therefore, are unlikely to meet the definition of a historical resource as defined by CEQA.

The archaeological pedestrian survey did not result in the identification of any prehistoric cultural resources that may be impacted by Project implementation. However, the two damaged buildings at 607 and 625 E. Compton Boulevard are classified as ruins. As such, for full compliance with CEQA, ASM recommends basic documentation of these ruins on California DPR 523 forms to be included as an attachment to the recommended Phase 1 HRAR. It is unlikely that either building would be found to be eligible for any local register or the CRHR, and therefore, they too are unlikely to meet the definition of a historical resource as defined by CEQA.

If you have any questions or comments regarding the information provided in this report, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully submitted,



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FIGURES



Figure 1. Project vicinity map.

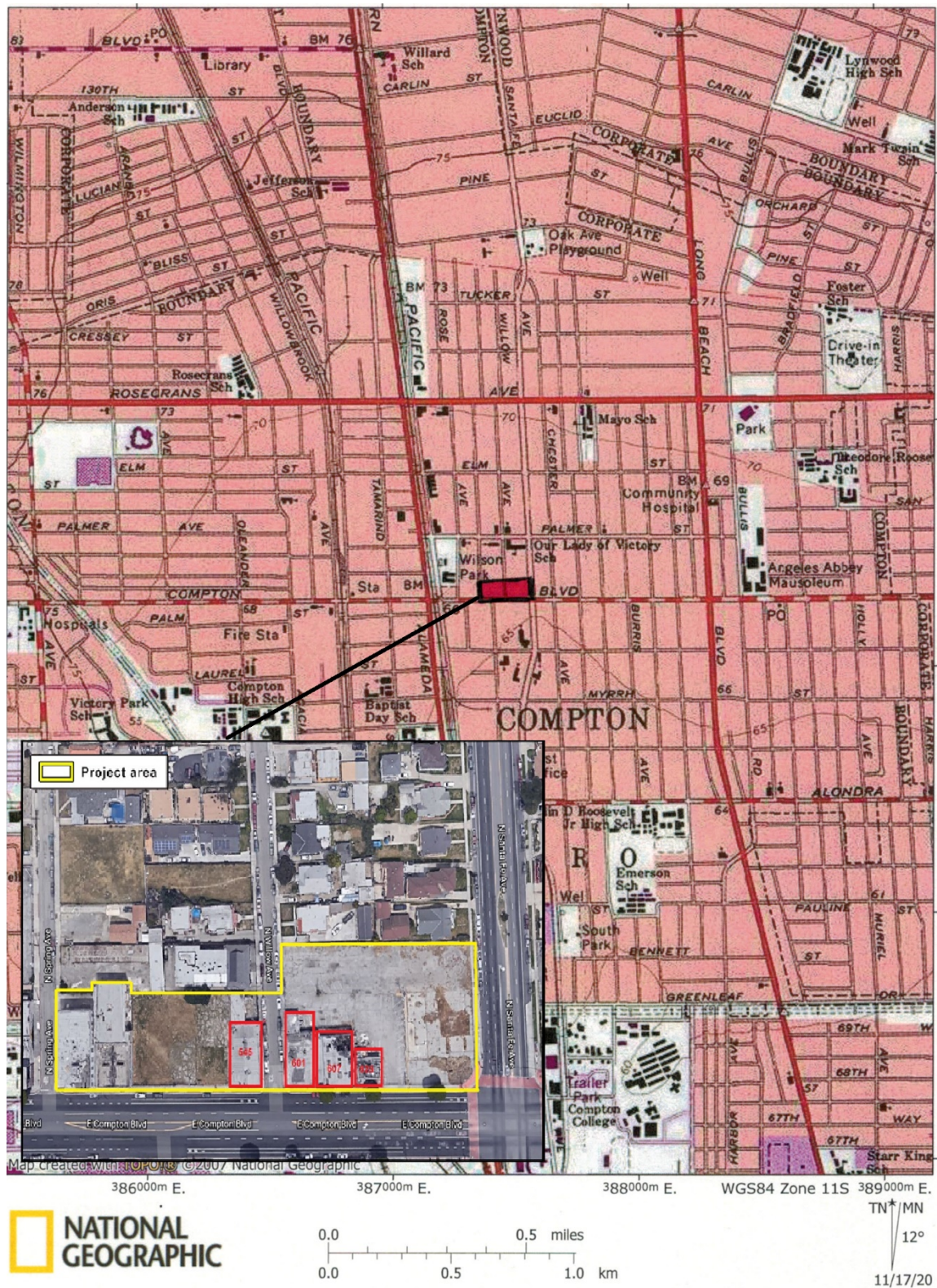


Figure 2. Project location map.



Figure 3. Detail of Project area for 500-600 Compton MU Development.



Figure 4. South façade of 601 E. Compton Boulevard looking northwest.



Figure 5. Rear façade of 601 E. Compton Boulevard looking southwest.



Figure 6. South façade of 545 E. Compton Boulevard looking northeast.



Figure 7. Rear façade of 545 E. Compton Boulevard looking southwest.



Figure 8. Overview of vacant parcel within 500 E. Compton Boulevard block, view to east.



Figure 9. Overview of vacant parcel within 600 E. Compton Boulevard block, view to northwest.



Figure 10. South façade of 625 E. Compton Boulevard looking northwest.



Figure 11. East façade of 625 E. Compton Boulevard looking west.



Figure 12. North façade of 625 E. Compton Boulevard looking south.



Figure 13. South façade of 607 E. Compton Boulevard looking northeast.



Figure 14. Detail of boarded window and door on 607 E. Compton Boulevard looking north.



Figure 15. View of damage on north façade of 607 E. Compton Boulevard looking south.



Figure 16. Detail of fire damage on 607 E. Compton Boulevard looking south.