APPENDIX 4.4
Archaeological Study

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF TENATIVE TRACT 52717, SAN DIMAS, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared For:

Impact Sciences, Inc.
30343 Canwwod Street, Suite 210
Agoura Hills, CA 91301

Prepared By:

W & S Consultants
2242 Stinson Street
Simi Valley, California 93065
805-581-3577

5 November 2001

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the 18 acres TT 52717 study area located in San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. This investigation involved an archival records search, a review of existing published and unpublished references on local prehistory and history, and an on-foot, intensive survey of the subject property. Archival records indicated that no previously recorded archaeological sites had been recorded within the study area. Intensive on-foot survey of the study area failed to result in the discovery of any previously unrecorded cultural resources. Development of the study area, therefore, will not result in adverse impacts to cultural resources.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of Impact Sciences, Inc., Agoura Hills, California, an intensive Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for Tentative Tract 52717, San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California. The study area is located south of the intersection of Valley Center and Gainsborough and west of the 210 Freeway (Figure 1).

The Phase I archaeological survey was intended to provide a background record search to determine if any known archaeological sites were present in the project zone; an intensive survey of the project area to identify previously unrecorded cultural resources; and a preliminary evaluation of any such sites within the project corridor. The intensive Phase I survey and cultural resources assessment was conducted by W & S Consultants, with Joseph M. Simon and David S. Whitley, Ph.D., serving as project personnel.

This manuscript constitutes a report on this Phase I archaeological study. Subsequent sections provide background to the study, including the results of the archival record search; a summary of the field surveying techniques employed; and the results of the fieldwork.

2.0 BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT

2.1 Project Location and Natural Environment

The approximately 18 acres TT 52717 San Dimas study area, Los Angeles County, California, is located along the northern face of the low San Jose Hills that form the southeastern limits of the San Gabriel Valley. The northern banks of Walnut Creek serve as the approximate southern limits of the study area.

The study area is currently open-space surrounded by development, although it contains two contemporary structures, a house and a barn. Historical land-use, recent weed-abatement and other activities have substantially altered the vegetation from its original condition. At the time of this study the vegetation consisted primarily of introduced grasses.

2.2 Ethnographic Background

The study area falls within the ethnographic territory of the Takic-speaking Gabrielino. "Gabrielino" as a term is of course of Spanish derivation, resulting from the standard missionary practice of naming indigenous peoples after the mission to which they were attached, in this case Mission San Gabriel. True indigenous names included Kij or Kizh (Johnston 1962; Reid 1968), the etymology of which is unknown; Kumivit, "easterner"; and Tobikhar, etymology, again, unknown (Bean and Smith 1978:548), although it is not clear that any of these terms were actually employed by the Gabrielino as self-referents (see below). Thus, although "Gabrielino" is in some senses inappropriate, it continues in standard usage.

Regardless of appelative, what historically have been referred to as the Gabrielino extended from Orange County north through the Los Angeles Basin to the crest of the San Gabriel Mountains, including the headwaters and watershed of the San Gabriel River, and from the coast eastward to include Mt. San Antonio (Mt. Baldy) and western Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. To the west, Gabrielino territory extended to Topanga Canyon, and included the San Fernando Valley (Kroeber 1925:Plate 57; Johnston 1962; Bean and Smith 1978:538).

Although the Gabrielino were culturally extinct by the beginning of this century (Bean and Smith 1978:538) - that is, prior to the recording of any detailed ethnography on them - various sources, and analogies with better known surrounding groups, can be employed to reconstruct aspects of their ethnographic lifeways. For example, they and the linguistically-related Serrano shared many, if not most, cultural traits (Kroeber 1925:578-580; Bean 1972:69, 1978:575-576). We base the following reconstruction, accordingly, on Gabrielino, Serrano and Cahuilla sources (e.g., for the Gabrielino, see Dakin 1939, Reid 1968, Kroeber 1925, Johnston 1962, and Bean and Smith 1978a; for the Serrano, see Benedict 1924, Kroeber 1925, Strong 1929, and Bean and Smith 1978b; for the Cahuilla, see Barrows 1900, Kroeber 1908, 1925, Hooper 1920, Strong 1929, Bean 1972, 1978; and Bean and Saubel 1972, etc.).

The term "Gabrielino" strictly applies to groups of people united only by the use of the Gabrielino language (itself a Cupan language of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family). That is, it implies no necessary sociopolitical unity (as in a single 'tribe') and, in fact, a series of different political units may have existed among the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish

contact, explaining why they had no generic term for themselves as a unified corporate unit. Further, there may have been as many as six dialectical variants of the larger Gabrielino language (Kroeber 1925:620), the best known of which is Fernandeño, which was localized in the San Fernando Valley (cf. Englehardt 1927).

Based on these ethnographic sources combined with early Spanish accounts, we may infer that the inhabitants of the region were hunters-gatherers, with subsistence emphasizing acorns, yucca, juniper berries, sage seeds, mesquite, pinyon and islay (Chia) and other plant resources. Following a sexual division of labor common throughout native California, women were principally responsible for the acquisition and preparation of plant foods. Game was also hunted, with small animals, such as rabbits/hares and rodents, probably representing more significant contributions of meat protein than larger game, such as deer. Women and children contributed to the hunting (often with nets and drives) of the smaller game. The large game, however, was the exclusive domain of the adult male hunters. Also following practices common throughout the state, specific resources exploited at any given time were a function of what was then seasonally available. Since this was somewhat a function of time of year and elevation, a pattern of transhumance was followed, indicating that only a few of the local villages (exclusive of those on the coast) would have been inhabited year around. Instead, inhabitation followed a pattern of population aggregation into large villages, usually during the Fall/Winter, when stored resources like acorns and pinyon nuts were eaten, and dispersal into single family units, typically during the Spring/Summer, when resources were more widely distributed.

It is likely that the Gabrielino wintered in large villages near permanent water

sources on the coast and on the larger Los Angeles Basin floor. Upland zones, such as are found in the Santa Monica and San Gabriel Mountains and foothills, would have been exploited seasonally, during the Spring, Summer and Fall, when valuable plant species ripened (e.g., on the northern slopes, pinyon nuts in the fall). Small, single family camp-sites would have been established near to the plant resources at this time.

Social and political organization can be assumed to have been similar to the well-described systems of the Cahuilla (see Strong 1929; Bean 1972, 1978). These involved patrilineal moieties and clans of 3 to 10 lineages that served as political-ritual-corporate units (Bean 1978:580). Each lineage maintained a village site and resource exploitation area. The office of the ceremonial leader was usually restricted to the founding lineage of the clan, which also owned the ceremonial house and ceremonial bundle. Each lineage had its own lineage leader who served in a variety of sacred and secular capacities, and who met with other such leaders to adjudicate inter-lineage disputes. This office was hereditary and patrilineal. He was assisted in many tasks and responsibilities by a paxa, or assistant, also an inherited office. Ceremonial song-leaders also aided in ritual activities (ibid).

It is also likely that religion followed the patterns found among surrounding groups. In this case, shamanism would have functioned as the central element. This posits a direct and personal relationship between each individual and the supernatural world, with this relationship enacted by entering a trance or hallucinatory state (usually based on the ingestion of psychotropic plants, such as jimsonweed or native tobacco). Shamans, per se, were considered individuals with an unusual degree of supernatural power, and served as healers or curers, diviners, and controllers of natural phenomena (such as rain or thunder). Shamans are also known to have

produced the rock art of this region, which depicted the hallucinations and spirits they observed in their vision quests. In addition, however, rock art was also painted by male and female initiates at the conclusion of a puberty ritual. Importantly, this initiatory art was also intended to display the spirit helpers the initiates received during these ceremonies. Thus, two kinds of ethnographic rock art can be expected in the region: sites owned and made by shamans, and sites used for village initiations (Whitley 1992).

2.3 Archaeological Background

The study area, lying in eastern Los Angeles County, California, is situated in a zone known prehistorically to have comprised a portion of the prehistoric Canaliño culture area (Rogers 1929; Wallace 1955), and historically to have been located within the territory of the Gabrielino ethnolinguistic group (Kroeber 1925; Johnston 1962; Bean and Smith 1978). We summarize our current understanding of the Canaliño prehistory below.

Regional prehistory is best viewed in reference to a chronological scheme that has its origins in the research of D.B. Rogers (1929), working on the Channel Islands and the Santa Barbara coastline. At a later date, Rogers' scheme was modified in terminology and improved with additional and more detailed data and radiocarbon dates by W.J. Wallace (1955), who applied it to southern California more generally. Subsequently, the Rogers/Wallace 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, we employ Wallace's

framework for the purposes of this study.

Late Pleistocene Period (Pre-10,000 years 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 B.P. (Before Present). 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 years 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 years 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 Imperial 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). Each of these factors does not favor 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 years B.P.)

With the transition towards a modern environment, starting approximately nine to ten thousand 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 8500 and 3500 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 years ago, 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 years 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 years B.P.) are dominated by assemblages containing large numbers of groundstone 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 groundstone 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 groundstone 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 no reliable or plausible (even reasonably-so) 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 Malamud 1950; Treganza and Bierman 1958). 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 3000 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 3500 to 3000 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 pre-dates 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, 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 1961:366-7). Thus, there is currently no evidence to suggest any great antiquity for Phase I of the Topanga culture; instead it may simply be 4000, 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. This appears to represent the first recognizable occupation of the inland Los Angeles County region.

Intermediate Period (3500 - 800 years 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 3500 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. 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 noted 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 3500 years ago (cf. Kowta 1968:50; McIntyre 1990:5), rather than only 1500 years B.P., 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 3500 years.

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 Corridor 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 years B.P. (Whitley et al n.d.; 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/Canaliño (800 to 200 years B.P.)

With the transition to the Canaliño or 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 the Canaliño 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 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 Gabrielino developed into a chiefdom like the neighboring Chumash, the Canaliño 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), a high degree of sociopolitical complexity, and the development of a very sophisticated maritime economy. It was during the Canaliño period, thus, 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 (Wallace 1955; Johnston 1962; Landberg 1965; Brown 1967).

3.0 ARCHIVAL RECORDS SEARCH

An archival record search was conducted at the California State University, Fullerton, Archaeological Information Center (AIC), by AIC staff members to determine: (i) if prehistoric or historical archaeological sites had previously been recorded within the project area; (ii) if the study area had been systematically surveyed by archaeologists prior to the initiation of this field study; and/or (iii) whether the region of the field project was known to contain archaeological sites and to thereby be archaeologically sensitive. The complete results of this archival record search are included in this document as Appendix A.

Files and records at the AIC indicate that the study area had never been systematically surveyed by archaeologists, although archaeological surveys had been conducted on adjacent properties. One prehistoric site had been recorded within a one-half mile radius of the study area, but none were none within TT 52717, per se.

Examination of historical maps (specifically, the Pomona 1894 and 1906 15' series topographical sheets) failed to reveal any indications that historical sites would be present within the study area.

In summary, the archival record search indicated that the project area had never been surveyed to ascertain whether cultural resources were present within it, and that no sites were known to be present on it.

4.0 FIELD SURVEY

An intensive field survey of the 18 acres TT 52717, San Dimas study area was conducted by members of the W & S Consultants staff on October 15, 2001. Where possible, the groundsurface was examined with the crew spaced at 10 meter intervals, walking transects across the study area to identify artifacts or other archaeological indicators that might be present on the groundsurface. This included flat and relatively flat terrain. In such areas, special attention was paid to depositional environments, such as saddles, swales and toeslopes, where the likelihood of archaeological preservation is enhanced. Areas of steep slope, exceeding the angle of repose, maintain no possibility of preserving archaeological remains and cannot be surveyed, for the obvious reason of crew-safety.

In general, the study area was found to comprise an open, flat ridge with slope to the north and south (towards Walnut Creek).

5.0 SURVEY RESULTS

An intensive archaeological survey of the 18 acres TT 52717 San Dimas study area, Los Angeles County, failed to find any evidence for the presence of extant cultural resources of any kind. Two contemporary structures are present within the study area, however: a single family residence and a barn, neither of which constitute historical resources.

6.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A background record search and literature review, and an intensive Phase I archaeological survey, were conducted for the 18 acres, TT 52717 San Dimas study area, Los Angeles County, California. No sites had been previously recorded on the property. The intensive Phase I archaeological survey failed to find any evidence of extant cultural resources, either prehistoric or historical, at this locale.

6.1 Recommendations

Development of 18 acres TT 52717 San Dimas parcel will not result in adverse impacts to cultural resources. Accordingly, no additional archaeological work is recommended for this property. However, in the unlikely event that cultural resources are uncovered during grading or construction, and following the guidelines of the California Environmental Quality Act, it is recommended that an archaeologist be contacted to evaluate and recover any such resources.

7.0 CITED REFERENCES

Arnold, J.

1987 Craft Specialization in the Prehistoric Channel Islands, California. University of California Publications in Anthropology 18. Berkeley.

Barrows, D.P

1900 Ethno-Botany of the Cahuilla Indians. Chicago: U. Chicago.

Bean, L.J.

1972 Mukat's People: The Cahuilla Indians of Southern California. Berkeley: U. California.

1978 Cahuilla. In Handbook of the Indians of North America, Volume 8: California. RF Heizer, ed. pp. 575-587. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

Bean, L.J. and K.S. Saubel

1972 Temalpakh: Cahuilla Indian knowledge and usage of plants. Morongo: Malki Museum.

Bean, L.J. and C.R. Smith

1978a Gabrielino. In Handbook of the Indians of North America, Volume 8: California. R. Heizer, ed. pp. 538-549. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

1978b Serrano. In Handbook of the Indians of North America, Volume 8: California. R. Heizer, ed. pp. 570-57. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution.

Benedict, R.

1924 A Brief Sketch of Serrano Culture. American Anthropologist 26:366-392.

Brown, A.K.

1967 The Aboriginal Population of the Santa Barbara Channel. University of California Archaeological Survey Reports 69. Berkeley.

Dakin, S.B.

1939 A Scotch Paisano in Old Los Angeles: Hugo Reid's Life in California, 1832-1852, Derived from His Correspondence. Berkeley: University of California.

Eberhart, H.

1961 The Cogged Stones of Southern California. American Antiquity 26:361-370.

Englehardt, Z.
1927 San Fernando Rey: The Mission of the Valley. Chicago: Franciscan Herald Press.
Erlandson, J.
1988 Of Millingstones and Molluscs: The Cultural Ecology of Early Holocene Hunter-Gatherers on the California Coast. Ph.D. dissertation, UCSB.
Erlandson, J. and R. Colton, editors
1991 Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Vol. 1. UCLA.
Hooper, L.
1920 The Cahuilla Indians. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 16(6):315-380.
Johnson, K.L.
1966 Site LAN-2: A Late Manifestation of the Topanga Complex in Southern California Prehistory. Anthropological Records 23. Berkeley.
Johnston, B.E.
1962 California's Gabrielino Indians. Los Angeles: Southwest Museum.
Kroeber, A.L.
1908 Ethnography of the Cahuilla Indians. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 8(2):29-68.
1925 Handbook of the Indians of California. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 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.
Landberg, L.
1965 The Chumash Indians of Southern California. Southwest Museum Papers 19. Highland Park.
Leonard, N.N.
1977 Natural and Social Environments of the Santa Monica Mountains (6000 B.C. to 1800 A.D.). Archaeological Survey Annual Report 13: 93-136. UCLA.
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.

Reid, H.
1968 The Indians of Los Angeles County: Hugo Reid's Letters of 1852 (ed. by R.F. Heizer). Southwest Museum Papers No. 21.

Rogers, D.B.
1929 Prehistoric Man of the Santa Barbara Coast. Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. Santa Barbara, California.

Salls, R.
1985 The Scraper Plane: A Functional Interpretation. Journal of Field Archaeology 12(1):99-106.

Strong, W.D.
1929 Aboriginal Society in Southern California. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 26.

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.

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, ed. C.W. Clewlow, Jr, D.S. Whitley and E.L. McCann, pp. 101-110. UCLA Institute of Archaeology, Monograph 13.
1992 Shamanism and Rock Art in Far Western North America. Cambridge Archaeological Journal 2(1):89-113.

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. W. Fowler , ed. pp. 101-120. Orlando: CRC.
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, ed 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.
Whitley, D.S., J. Simon and G. Gumerman
n.d. Out West at 3500 B.P. Manuscript in preparation.

8.0 FIGURES

List of figures:

1 - Location of the TT 52717 study area, San Dimas, Los Angeles County, California.

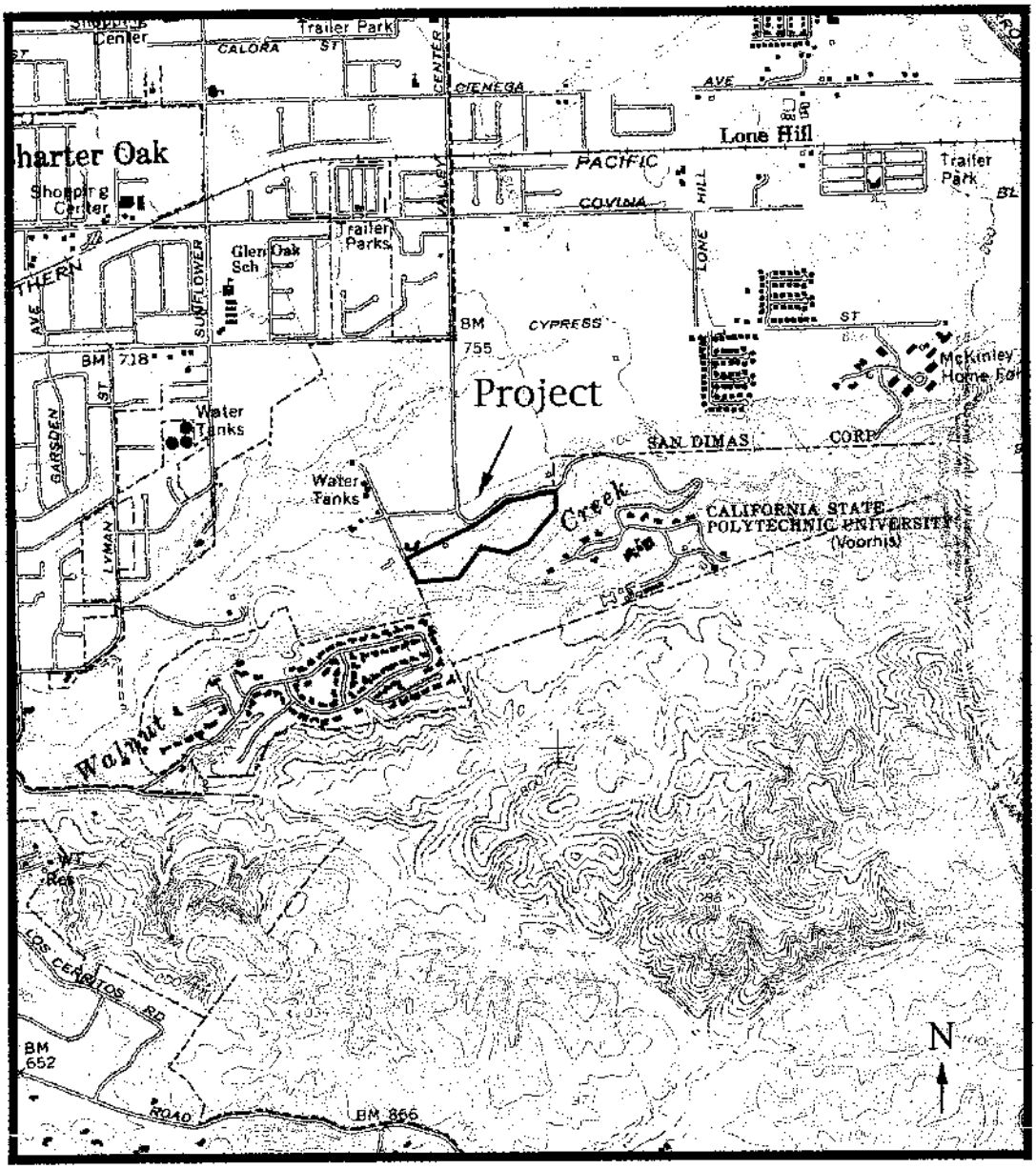

Figure 1: Project Location

Scale: 1 in. = 2000 ft.

Source: San Dimas, CA. 7.5' USGS Quad.

9.0 APPENDIX A: ARCHIVAL RECORDS SEARCH

South Central Coastal Information Center
California Historical Resources Information System
California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
(714) 278-5395 / FAX (714) 278-5542
anthro.fullerton.edu / sccic.html

Los Angeles
Orange
Ventura

August 13, 2001

Mr. Joseph Simon
W and S Consultants
2242 Stinson Street
Simi Valley, CA 93065

RE: Records Search for the 18-acre parcel in San Dimas

Dear Mr. Simon,

As per your request received on August 3, 2001, we have conducted a records search for the above referenced project. This search includes a review of all recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within a one-half mile radius of the project area as well as a review of all known cultural resource reports. In addition, we have checked our file of historic maps, the California State Historic Resources Inventory, the National Register of Historic Places, the listing of California Historical Landmarks in the region, and the California Points of Historical Interest. The following is a discussion of our findings

PREHISTORIC RESOURCES:

One prehistoric site (19-000230) has been identified within a one-half mile radius of the project area; it is not within the project area.

HISTORIC RESOURCES:

No historic archaeological sites have been identified within a one-half mile radius of the project area

Enclosed is a copy or our historic maps – Pomona (1894 and Feb. 1904) 15' USGS series – for your review.

The California State Historic Resources Inventory lists no properties that have been evaluated for historical significance within a one-half mile radius of the project area.

The National Register of Historic Places lists no properties within a one-half mile radius of the project area.

The California Historical Landmarks (1990) of the Office of Historic Preservation, California Department of Parks and Recreation, lists no landmarks within a one-half mile radius of the project area.

The California Points of Historical Interest (1992), of the Office of Historic Preservation California Department of Parks and Recreation, lists no properties within a one-half mile radius of the project area.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS:

Three studies (LA-586, LA636, LA3509) have been conducted within a one-half mile radius of the project area. Of these, none are located within the project area. There are five additional investigations located on the San Dimas 7.5' USGS quadrangle and are potentially within a one-half mile radius of the project area. These reports are not mapped due to insufficient locational information.

Please forward a copy of any reports resulting from this project to our office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of site location data, we ask that you do not include record search maps in your report. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please feel free to contact our office at (714) 278-5395.

Invoices are mailed approximately two weeks after records searches are completed. This enables your firm to request further information under the same invoice number. **Please reference the invoice number listed below when making inquiries.** Requests made after invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice with a $15.00 handling fee.

Sincerely,

Susan Underbrink

Susan Underbrink
Staff Archaeologist

Enclosures:

(X) Primary Number Explanation
(X) USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map - San Dimas
(X) Bibliography – 1 page
( ) Site list
( ) HRI
( ) National Register Status Codes
( ) Site records
( ) Survey reports
(X) Confidentiality Form
( ) Invoice # 9784

Invoice: 9784 18 acre parcel - San Dimas

IC ID#: LA3509 **DATE:** 1985 **PAGES:** 124

AUTHOR: Cottrell, Marie G., James N. Hill, Stephen Van Wormer and John Cooper
FIRM: Archaeological Resource Management Corporation

TITLE: Cultural Resource Overview and Survey for the Los Angeles County Drainage Area Review Study

AREA: unknown

SITES: 19-000208,19-000522,19-001044,19-001045,19-001046,19-000693,19-000694,19-000695,19-000797,19-000043,19-000967,19-000397,19-000075,10-000697,19-000345,19-000348,19-000230,19-001014,19-000343,19-000230,19-000518,
19-000166,19-000524,19-000173,19-000871,19-000339,
19-001109,19-000163,19-000164,19-000221,19-000240,
19-000241,19-000272,19-000182,19-000858,19-001009,
19-000026,19-000657,19-000167,19-000300,19-000111

QUADNAME: Mt. Baldy,San Dimas,La Habra,Baldwin park,El monte, Glendora, Whittier, Seal Beach, Los Alamitos, M

MEMO: Indexed. No specific location map provided. Sites mapped.

IC ID#: LA586 **DATE:** 1979 **PAGES:** 9

AUTHOR: VAN HORN, DAVID M.
FIRM: Archaeological Associates, LTD.

TITLE: Archaeological Survey REPORT: AN 8 +/- ACRE PARCEL LOCATED SOUTHWEST VIA CANADA IN THE CITY OF SAN DIMAS, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

AREA: 8 ac

SITES: none

QUADNAME: SAN DIMAS

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA636 **DATE:** 1979 **PAGES:** 6

AUTHOR: Zahniser, Jack L.
FIRM:

TITLE: Archaeological ELEMENT, PRELIMINARY EIR FOR A PORTION of THE PACIFIC COAST BAPTIST BIBLE COLLEGE--VOORHIS CAMPUS SAN DIMAS, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

AREA: 45 ac

SITES: none

QUADNAME: SAN DIMAS

MEMO: