

APPENDIX H
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY OF A PORTION OF THE
SCHOLL CANYON LANDFILL

Archaeological Inventory of
A Portion of the Scholl Canyon Landfill
Los Angeles County, CA

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Abstract

The Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County (Sanitation Districts) requested an archaeological investigation of a portion of the Scholl Canyon Landfill (SCLF) prior to the proposed expansion (Variation 1 and 2). The field survey, as described in this report, evaluated cultural resources in a small area within the SCLF property. This field survey area is referred to as the cultural resources study area (study area). The study area is located within the existing SCLF property boundary and within the active SCLF limits just west of an existing Southern California Edison right-of-way in the northern portion of the SCLF.

The Sanitation Districts have proposed two variations of the landfill expansion project: a vertical expansion only (Variation 1), and a vertical and horizontal expansion (Variation 2).

Variation 1 would provide approximately 11.5 million cubic yards (or 5.5 million tons) of capacity over the current permitted capacity which would extend the life of the landfill by approximately 13 years (based on the baseline disposal rate at the site, 1,400 tons per day (TPD)). There would be no change in the current operations at the SCLF and all resource and material recovery programs would continue to be implemented. The existing debris basin berm and overflow structure would be reconstructed under Variation 1 as well as the No Project alternative. The permitted 3,400 TPD of non-hazardous solid waste would not change. It should be noted that the additional years of landfill life will depend on whether the TPD rates increase or decrease. Therefore, operations at the SCLF could be extended or shortened depending on how soon the 11.5 million cubic yards (mcy) of capacity is used.

Variation 2 will provide approximately 16.5 mcy (or 8.0 million tons) of capacity over the current permitted capacity which would extend the life of the landfill by 19 years (based on the baseline disposal rate at the site, 1,400 TPD). There would be no change in the current operations at the SCLF and all resource and material recovery programs would continue to be implemented. The existing debris basin berm and overflow structure would be reconstructed under Variation 2, (the same work would be done under Variation 1 and the No Project alternative). In addition, the debris basin would be reshaped and deepened approximately 3 to 5 feet, and approximately 9 acres (1.2 mcy) of native hill will be cut under Variation 2 to allow for the horizontal expansion. The permitted 3,400 TPD of non-hazardous solid waste would not change. It should be noted that the additional years of landfill life will depend on whether the TPD rates increase or decrease. Therefore, operations at the SCLF could be extended or shortened depending on how soon the 16.5 mcy of capacity is used.

The field survey of the SCLF property where proposed ground-disturbing activities, such as grading, would take place encountered no unrecorded historic resources. The

remainder of the tract is disturbed and these disturbances are consistent with the operation of the current landfill. There were no cultural materials observed, and all buildings present were related to the operation of the landfill with the exception of a small area designated for use as an ancillary training facility for the City of Glendale Fire Department.

Under Variation 1, expansion would be limited vertically, remaining within the previously disturbed footprint already in use. Under Variation 2, the existing debris basin would be reshaped and deepened approximately 3 to 5 feet within the previously disturbed footprint, and approximately 9 acres of native hill would be cut to accommodate the horizontal landfill expansion. This work would occur on the north side of the landfill site which has no visible traces to indicate the presence of any cultural resources. The majority of the surrounding area has been previously disturbed by landfill and City of Glendale Fire Department activities. As such, the potential to encounter cultural materials under Variations 1 and 2 is low. It should be noted that the existing debris basin berm and overflow structure would be reconstructed under both variations, and under the No Project alternative, and will occur within a previously disturbed area.

It is unlikely that any subsurface cultural components are present within the study area and no additional effort is warranted. Should potentially important cultural deposits be encountered during preparation or excavation in the native areas, work should be temporarily diverted from the vicinity of the discovery until a qualified archaeologist can identify and evaluate the importance of the find, conduct any appropriate assessment, and implement measures to mitigate impacts on significant resources.

Information Center: South Central Coastal Information Center
USGS Quadrangle: Pasadena, 1994
Acreage: 27 acres
Cultural Resources: None
Type of Investigation: Inventory

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INTRODUCTION

Greenwood and Associates has conducted an archaeological field survey of the study area within the SCLF to determine if archaeological resources are present in an area of potential development on the northern portion of the Scholl Canyon Landfill in Los Angeles County in the area of Glendale (Figure 1). The operators of the SCLF are interested in expanding operations within the landfill (proposed project). Greenwood and Associates was enlisted for assistance in fulfilling the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements for the proposed project.

The SCLF site is located in Los Angeles County, at 3001 Scholl Canyon Road, Glendale, California, 91206 (Figure 2). The proposed expansion of the SCLF consists of a continued use as a city landfill. This report was prepared in order to identify archaeological resources within the study area. The effort included a review of available archaeological site archives, historical maps, documents describing the SCLF area, and mechanical excavation of the debris basin portion of the SCLF under Variations 1 and 2 (see below). This report describes the methods, results of the field investigation, and conclusions regarding the probability of impacts to cultural resources by virtue of project-related activities.

The Sanitation Districts have proposed two variations (Figure 3) of the landfill expansion project: a vertical expansion only (Variation 1), and a vertical and horizontal expansion (Variation 2).

Variation 1 would provide approximately 11.5 million cubic yards (or 5.5 million tons) of capacity over the current permitted capacity which would extend the life of the landfill by approximately 13 years (based on the baseline disposal rate at the site, 1,400 TPD). There would be no change in the current operations at the SCLF and all resource and material recovery programs would continue to be implemented. The existing debris basin berm and overflow structure would be reconstructed under Variation 1 as well as the No Project alternative. The permitted 3,400 TPD of non-hazardous solid waste would not change. It should be noted that the additional years of landfill life will depend on whether the TPD rates increase or decrease. Therefore, operations at the SCLF could be extended or shortened depending on how soon the 11.5 million cubic yards (mcy) of capacity is used.

Variation 2 will provide approximately 16.5 mcy (or 8.0 million tons) of capacity over the current permitted capacity which would extend the life of the landfill by 19 years (based on the baseline disposal rate at the site, 1,400 tons per day). There would be no change in the current operations at the SCLF and all resource and material recovery programs would continue to be implemented. The existing debris basin berm and overflow structure would be reconstructed under Variation 2 (the same work would be done under Variation 1 and the No Project alternative). In addition, the debris basin would be reshaped and deepened approximately 3 to 5 feet to allow for the horizontal

expansion under this variation. Approximately 9 acres (1.2 mcy) of native hill will be cut under Variation 2. The permitted 3,400 TPD of non-hazardous solid waste would not change. It should be noted that the additional years of landfill life will depend on whether the TPD rates increase or decrease. Therefore, operations at the SCLF could be extended or shortened depending on how soon the 16.5 mcy of capacity is used.

CURRENT SETTING

The active landfill limit area within the SCLF property boundary has at one point been disturbed by landfill activities and is either in current use or is in the process of reclamation. However, the focus of this cultural analysis is associated with the study area which is located within the active SCLF limits just west of an existing Southern California Edison right-of-way in the northern portion of the SCLF. Specifically, it is located in Section 18 of Township 1 North, Range 13 West, on the Pasadena, California 7.5' quadrangle map.

The proposed project (Variations 1 and 2) as proposed encompasses a large steep ridgeline and an adjacent area currently being used by the City of Glendale Fire Department for training purposes. Roughly one-half of the study area is completely undeveloped with some areas of disturbed slope along the lower elevations and adjacent hillsides which are probably the result of brush clearing, road widening, the cutting of fire breaks, and in one location, the construction of a water tank facility. In general, much of the study area that encroaches on undeveloped areas is confined to these hillsides, and the steepness of these slopes is greater than those on which cultural resources are usually observed with only a few exceptions such as prehistoric rock art and rock shelter sites and historic mining features, none of which is common in the study area due to geological constraints. It should be noted that the study area does contain approximately 9 acres of undisturbed land (native hill).

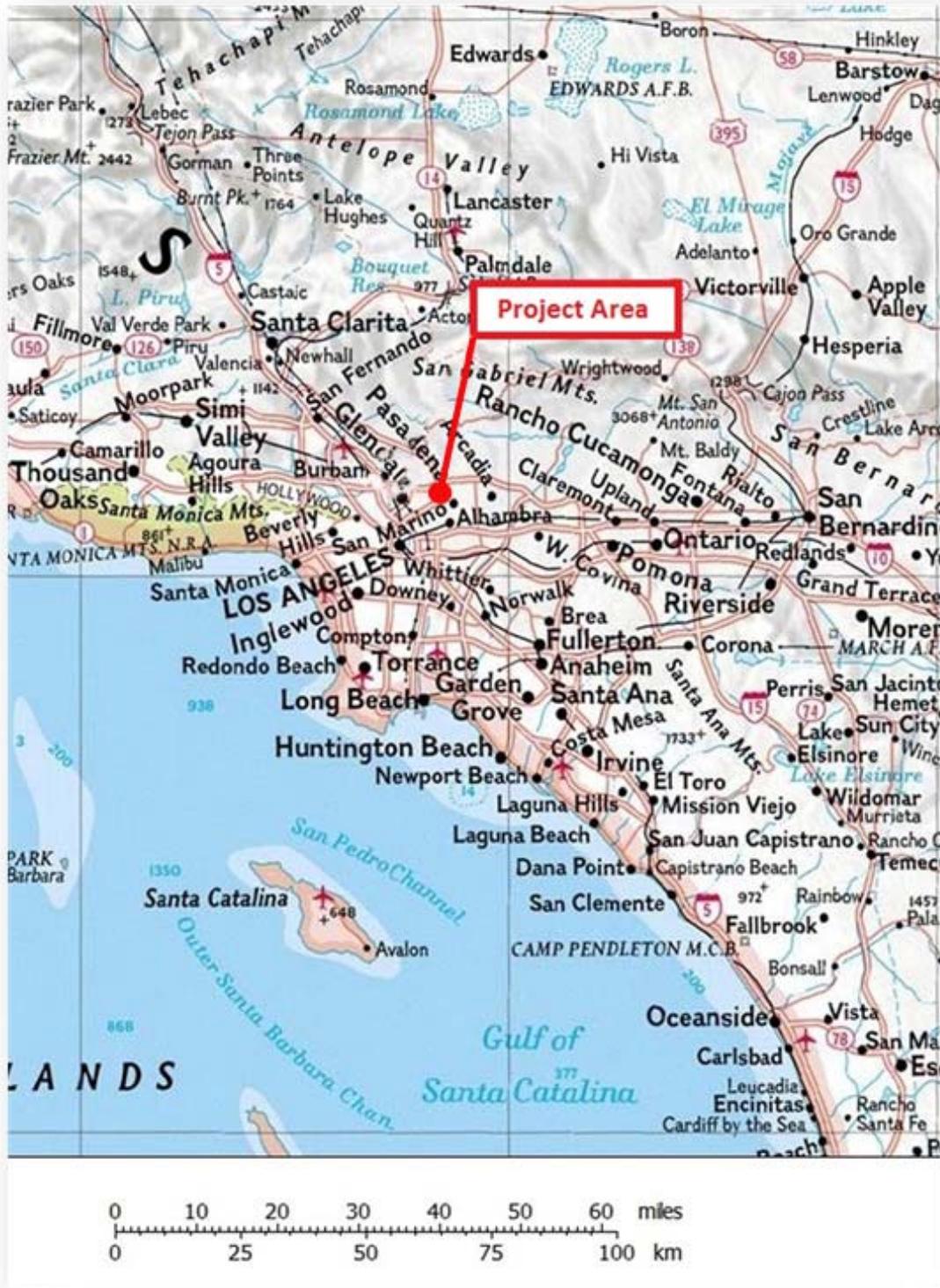


FIGURE 1: PROJECT VICINITY (National Geographic TOPO!, 2009)

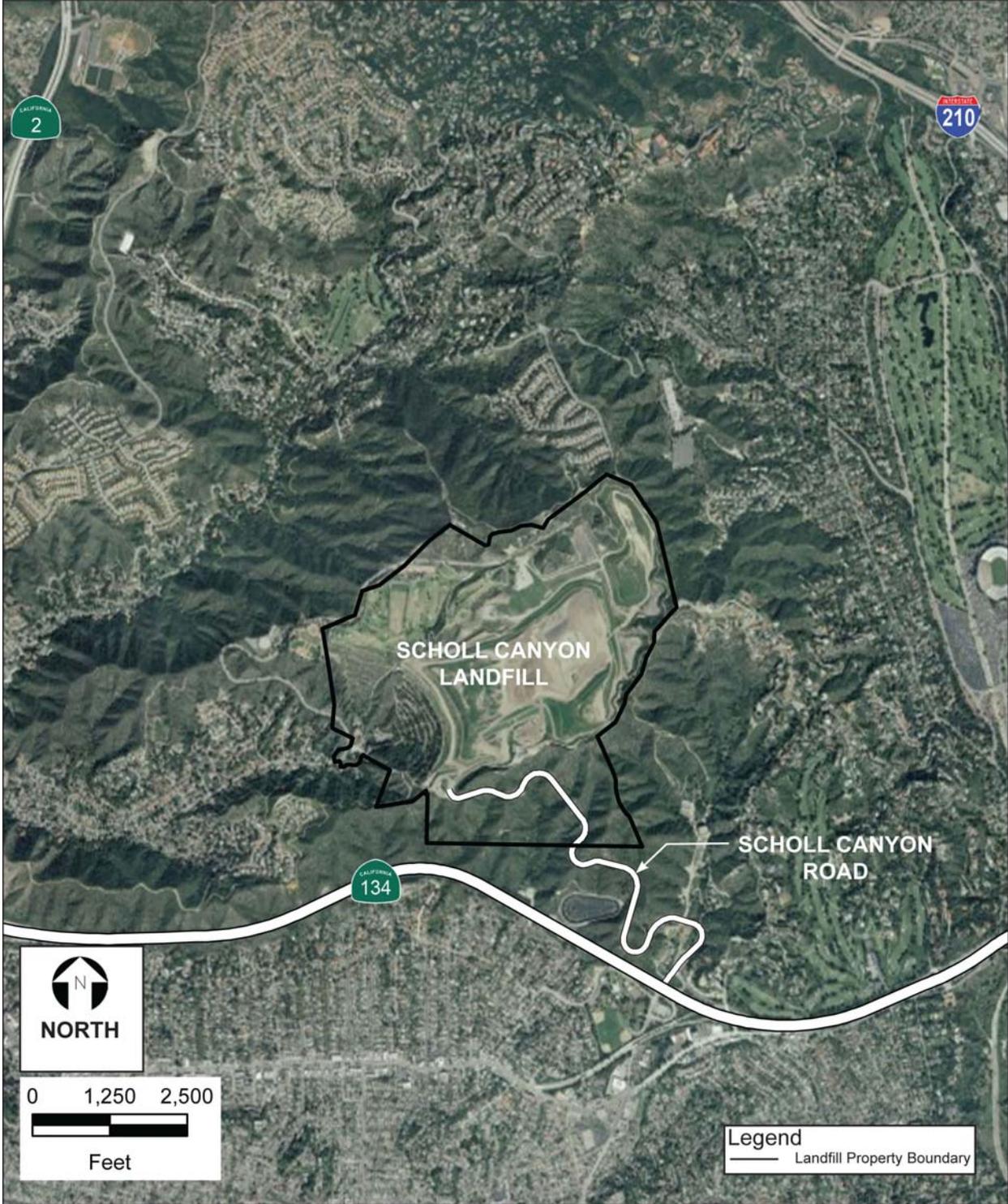


FIGURE 2: PROJECT LOCATION



FIGURE 3: PROJECT VARIATIONS 1 AND 2

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Discussion of the prehistoric occupation of the immediate vicinity has been limited to that Native American group described as occupying the project area at the time of European contact and the historically documented activities following that contact. A more detailed description of time frames and theories surrounding the formation, establishment, organization, and cultural or physical affinities of earlier populations can be found in Moratto (1984).

At the time of European contact, the project area was occupied during the historical period by a group of Uto-Aztecan speaking peoples who became known as the Gabrieliño. The Gabrieliño are named after San Gabriel Mission which was established in their territory. They called themselves *Kuni'vit*, and currently refer to themselves simply as Tongva. The Tongva inhabited the area of modern day Los Angeles and Orange counties. Their tribal territory included the watersheds of Los Angeles, San Gabriel and Santa Ana rivers, intermittent streams in the Santa Monica and Santa Ana mountains, all of the Los Angeles Basin, the coast from Aliso Creek (south of Newport Bay) to Topanga Creek, and San Clemente, San Nicolas and Santa Catalina Islands (Bean and Smith 1978: 538; Kroeber 1925: 620-621). Gabrieliño population is estimated to have been around 5,000 at the time of European contact (Bean and Smith 1978:540; Heizer and Elsasser 1980:20).

The Gabrieliño people were hunters and gatherers with permanent villages, specialized processing sites, formal cemeteries, and trade networks with local and non-local groups. It is believed that they initially practiced a seasonal strategy, moving from location to location exploiting various food resources. Women did the majority of gathering plant resources, while men hunted, fished, did some gathering, and conducted most trading activities. The Gabrieliño hunted large terrestrial mammals with bow and arrow, while small game was caught with traps and snares. They hunted marine mammals with harpoons, spearthrowers and clubs. They also fished in the deep sea and along coasts and rivers. Gabrieliño conducted both inter- and intra-group trade in coastal and inland resources, sending coastal resources such as shell and steatite to other inland groups. Some of these items were traded as far east as central Arizona through intermediate parties (Bean and Smith 1978: 547).

With technological advances they were able to maintain permanent year-round villages with reliance on acorns and marine resources. The Gabrieliño occupied from 50 to 100 mainland villages at the time of European contact. Each village had an average population of 50–100 people. The people lived in large, domed, circular structures that were thatched with tule, fern, or carrizo. Three to four families lived in each structure. Each village also had communal structures such as sweathouses, menstrual huts and a ceremonial enclosure. The Gabrieliño were semi-sedentary, seasonally leaving central villages to gather natural resources in small groups (Bean and Smith 1978:544).

The socio-political organization of the Gabrieliño was probably similar to the moiety systems of other neighboring Takic Uto-Aztecan speakers. They had a patrilineal system of clans with hereditary chiefs or leaders. Chiefs had several assistants such as an announcer, treasurer, general assistant, and messengers. Shamans also held authority positions in villages. A village was made up of members of several lineages and the leader was usually from the dominant lineage. There were at least three hierarchically ordered social classes: an elite of chiefs and their immediate family; a middle class of well-established lineages; and a third class of everyone else (Bean and Smith 1978:546). Several chronological frameworks have been developed for the Gabrieliño region including those by Wallace (1955) and later McCawley (1996).

Spanish Period

The Spanish Period of American history witnessed exploration of the New World from 1541 to 1769. Spanish explorers were searching for wealth, conquest, and adventure. After conquering the Aztecs in Central America, sailing expeditions undertaken by Hernando Cortes, and his men surveyed and roughly recorded the coastlines of the western shores of the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of California. Inland expeditions were undertaken by Coronado, de Alarcón, and Diaz through Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Kansas. Diaz explored the east side of the Colorado River in 1541, entering California in what is now Imperial County (Whitehead 1978). In 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo undertook a voyage along the Pacific coastline from Puerto de Navidad in Mexico to San Diego, reaching the Channel Islands and as far north as Monterey. Cabrillo met with the Native Americans living along the coast and ventured inland for a

short distance. Native Americans related stories to Cabrillo that other contact with Spanish explorers along the Colorado River had resulted in violence, and they were afraid of him and his men. Cabrillo died in 1543 and was buried on San Miguel Island. Bartolome Ferrello continued the voyage to Gold Beach, Oregon and returned to Navidad when his ships needed repairs. Sebastian Vizcaino, backed by the Crown and Church, repeated much of Cabrillo's journey 60 years later in 1602. He brought with him four priests, who accurately recorded the coastline and bays and noted all aspects of the land and its peoples. Exploration ceased until Gaspar de Portolá's arrival in the area in 1769 (Whitehead 1978).

California had been claimed by Spain during the sixteenth century as part of the empire it was establishing in the New World. Fearing an invasion of the territory by Russians, Carlos III, King of Spain, ordered that settlements be made in Alta California (Whitehead 1978). To solidify their claims, the Spanish government fortified San Diego and Monterey and started to establish mission outposts. San Gabriel Mission was founded in September 1771. Padres baptized Native American Indians, calling them neophytes, and used their labor to produce items for trade and provide food. As many as 6,000 Gabrieliño are believed to be buried around the grounds of the mission church (Ramirez and Seidl 2007:35). "San Gabriel Mission was recognized as the richest of the missions" (Black 1975:xvii), trading in hides and cattle.

Records were kept by each Mission for all baptisms, marriages, and deaths, and it is from these records that we learn much of what occurred. In conjunction with the founding of the missions, the Spanish governor of California, Felipe de Neve, ordered the establishment of several pueblos to provide food and goods to the presidios that would protect Alta California. One of these locations was Los Angeles, founded by colonists from Sinaloa and Sonora on September 4, 1781. With abundant good land, the town prospered and grew and by 1840, it was the largest settlement in California (Costello and Wilcoxon 1978:18). Grants of land were made to individuals who had made contributions to the Crown through service in the government or army or through other means. The lands granted, referred to as ranchos, really represented grazing rights for cattle. These individuals also purchased land around the center of the pueblo to establish homes to use when in town.

Mexican Period

Mexico declared independence from Spain in 1821, and the Los Angeles City Council was formed in 1822. Mission lands during the Mexican period were to be held in trust for the Indians. "The missions had never held title to the land" (Black 1975:190). Political maneuvering by the Spanish grantees, men like Tiburcio Tapia and Antonio Maria Lugo, forced a weak Governor Figueroa to issue "Provisional Regulations" allowing them to occupy the land (Black 1975).

American Period

Alta California became a state in 1850 with Monterey as the capital. It was during the American Period that men from the eastern and midwestern states settling in California found the means to acquire great wealth in a relatively short time, often by marrying the daughters of the so-called Beef Barons. During the 1860s, the population grew rapidly, partly because many of the old rancho families lost title to their land, leaving a vacuum which was promptly filled by settlers from central and eastern United States.

Having formed the Cerro Gordo Freighting Company with Mortimer Belshaw, Egbert Judson, and fellow Frenchman Victor Beaudry in late May 1873, teamster Remi Nadeau was operating 14- to 20-mule teams to deliver Cerro Gordo bullion from the railhead in Mojave south to Los Angeles on a daily basis. On the return trip, produce and other goods and supplies were hauled back up the Yellow Grade to the camp at Cerro Gordo (Nadeau 1999).

When Julius Chester, prominent Bakersfield businessman and freighting entrepreneur who briefly held the Cerro Gordo freighting contract, was forced to terminate his contract for bullion transport with the Owens Valley silver magnates, the southern freight lines bypassed the Central Valley in favor of connecting to the harbor in San Pedro. Nadeau and his mule teams remained headquartered in Mojave for six years servicing the miners of Cerro Gordo and the eastern Sierra, and the Southern Pacific continued laying track south to the sleepy pueblo of Los Angeles.

LITERATURE AND ARCHIVAL REVIEW

Archival Research

The archaeological records search for the Scholl Canyon project was conducted at the South Central Coastal information Center, California State University, Fullerton, on October 24, 2007. There are no recorded prehistoric or historical cultural resources in the project area or within a one-half-mile radius of it.

Two previous archaeological surveys overlap the project area west boundary. They are:

Singer, Clay

1987 Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Survey for Tentative Tract No. 44757 in the City of Glendale, Los Angeles County, California. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

A survey of a 30-acre parcel. No sites were found. Information Center report number L-1662.

Wlodarski, Robert J.

1981 An Evaluation of the Impact upon Cultural Resources by the Proposed Development of 171 Acres (Tentative tract 38905), Glendale, California. Pence Archaeological Consulting. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

A survey of a 17- acre parcel. No sites found. Information Center report number L-943.

Six previous archaeological surveys have been carried out within the half-mile radius of the project area. They are:

Bonner, Wayne H.

2004 Revised Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate VY-313-01 (Scholl Canyon Park), Glen Oaks Boulevard, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California. Michael Brandman Associates. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

A survey of a less than one-acre parcel. No sites found. Information Center report number L-7446.

2004 Records Search Results and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate VY-480-02 (Eagle Rock), Blue Hill Road & Hillmont Avenue, Eagle Rock, Los Angeles County, California. Michael Brandman Associates. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

A survey of a less than one-acre parcel. No sites found. Information Center report number L-7453.

D'Altroy, Terrence

1980 Assessment of the Impact on Cultural and Paleontological Resources of the Proposed Residential Development of Three Lots on Valle Vista Drive, in the Cities of Glendale and Los Angeles, California. UCLA Archaeological Survey. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

A survey of three adjacent residential lots. No sites found. Information Center report number L-821.

Dexter, Sean

2000 Archaeological Survey of City of Glendale Irrigated Greenbelts, Federal Emergency Management Agency HGMP #1005-54. URS. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

A survey of 10 discontinuous greenbelt locations in the City of Glendale. Approximately 15 acres in all. No sites found in the three locations within the records search area. Information Center report number L-5248.

Harper, Caprice

2004 Cultural Resource Assessment, Cingular Wireless Facility NO. BY 298-02, Glendale, Los Angeles County, California. L.A. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

A survey of a less than a 0.2-acre parcel. No sites found. Information Center report number L-7438.

McIntyre, Michael

1974 Assessment of the Archaeological Impact of the Baldwin Company's Planned Residential Development South of the Junction of Lida Street and Figaro Street, Glendale, California. Northridge Archaeological Research Center. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

A survey of a 63-acre parcel. No sites found. Information Center report number L-65.

The USGS Pasadena 15' Quadrangle Maps of 1894 and 1900 show no structures in the project area. There are no previously mapped historical sites, buildings, or other elements of built environment in the project area.

FIELD SURVEY

The field survey was conducted on November 18, 2010 by K. Ross Way under the supervision of John M. Foster, RPA, staff archaeologist with Greenwood and Associates. The field survey focused primarily on the study area since this was the area where the proposed expansion would occur to accommodate Variations 1 and 2. The record search for the SCLF site indicated that the general area was not sensitive for cultural resources. All open undisturbed ground (within the study area) where slope was less than 45 degrees was walked in a zig-zag pattern of parallel transects spaced no more than 5 meters apart. Because no native bedrock outcrops were present, and because no cultural materials were observed in the uppermost flatter areas, it is doubtful that areas with a slope of greater than 45 degrees were likely to contain artifacts.

Visibility of the ground surface varied throughout the study area from reaching relatively high 85-95% in a few areas, although most of the study area had a visibility level of less

than 50%. Due to this relative lack of surface visibility, an intensive investigation of all areas devoid of vegetation was undertaken in order to determine the presence of any cultural materials; however, no such materials were observed. Although there were scattered occurrences of recent debris encountered during the present study, no new resources were identified within the project area.

CONCLUSION

Under Variation 1, expansion would be limited vertically, remaining within the previously disturbed footprint already in use. Under Variation 2, the existing debris basin would be reshaped and deepened approximately 3 to 5 feet, and approximately 9 acres of native hill would be cut to accommodate the horizontal landfill expansion. This work would occur on the north side of the landfill site which has no visible traces to indicate the presence of any cultural resources. Additionally, majority of the surrounding area has been previously disturbed by landfill and City of Glendale Fire Department activities. As such, the potential to encounter cultural materials under Variations 1 and 2 is low. It should be noted that the existing debris basin berm and overflow structure would be reconstructed under both variations, and the No Project alternative, and will occur within a previously disturbed area.

Background research suggests that the study area was not sensitive for archaeological and historic resources. The field reconnaissance did not locate any archaeological features or artifacts and it is unlikely that any are present due to previous disturbance within the study area, general unsuitability of the study area, including steep slopes, and lack of immediate water supply. No prehistoric or historical resources were observed within the study area. Because of the lack of prehistoric resources and general unsuitability of the study area, and because of the negative background survey findings, Native American consultation and a Sacred Lands File search was not conducted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The field survey (foot reconnaissance) of the study area found no visible traces to indicate the presence of any cultural resources within the study area.

It is unlikely that any subsurface cultural components are present within the study area and no additional effort is warranted. Should potentially important cultural deposits be encountered during preparation or excavation in the native hill area, a qualified archaeological monitor shall be retained and empowered to temporarily divert construction work from the vicinity of the discovery until the resource can be identified and evaluated. Such ground-disturbing activities include vegetation removal and grubbing, as well as the excavation of intact soils on surfaces likely to collect archaeological materials. Also, in the event that prehistoric archaeological remains are encountered, then the Native American Heritage Commission will be consulted for a list of Native persons or groups who have expressed an interest in the area. Consultation with the concerned parties will then be conducted to solicit their concerns and interests.

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC Section 5024.1[a]) including the following:

1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, important information in prehistory or history.

In the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a location other than a dedicated cemetery, the steps and procedures specified in Health and Safety Code 7050.5, State CEQA Guidelines 15064.5(d), and Public Resources Code 5097.98 shall be implemented. Specifically, in accordance with Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097.98, the Los Angeles County Coroner shall be notified within 24 hours of the discovery of potentially human remains. The Coroner typically would then determine within two working days of being notified if the remains are subject to his or her authority. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she would contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by phone within 24 hours, in accordance with PRC Section 5097.98. The NAHC typically would then designate a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) with respect to the human remains within 48 hours of notification.

The MLD typically would then have the opportunity to recommend to the property owner or the project proponent means for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and associated grave goods within 24 hours of notification. Whenever the NAHC is unable to identify a MLD, or the MLD fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner or his or her authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and the mediation provided for in subdivision (k) of PRC Section 5097.94 fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner, the landowner or his or her authorized representative would re-inter the human remains and items associated with Native American burials with appropriate dignity on the property in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance.

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