Appendix K Compass Rose Report

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE CITY OF GLENDALE, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES PRESERVATION PLAN FOR THE CITY OF GLENDALE, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

APPENDICES

A. City of Glendale Historic Preservation Ordinance

B. Archaeology in Your Community

C. Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File, Office of Historic Preservation

D. Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format, Office of Historic Preservation

E. Archaeological Site Records and Survey Reports

F. USGS Topographic Record Search Maps (Confidential Site and Survey Locations)

CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an intensive archaeological records search, archival research, and limited field work conducted for the City of Glendale. This study was undertaken to create an archaeological resources preservation plan intended as an informational document and a planning tool for the City of Glendale. Made possible through a Certified Local Government (CLG) Grant from the State Office of Historic Preservation, this archaeological resources preservation plan is the first of its kind for the City. the City of Glendale has historically been in the forefront in California regarding historic preservation. Glendale was one of the first cities in California to adopt a Historic Preservation Element to its General Plan in 1977, the focus of which is on historic structures and buildings. This plan will focus on the City's known and potential archaeological resources - the physical remains of the past both prehistoric and historic - to help complete and complement the City's cultural resources inventory.

The preservation plan identifies previously recorded archaeological resources, and predicts areas of the City most likely to contain archaeological resources. A sensitivity map, delineating archaeologically sensitive areas of the City, is included as a confidential appendix to this report. It should be noted that while sensitivity maps are useful as a general indicator of the presence of archaeological resources, they are usually not detailed enough or current enough to be definitive. Sensitivity maps do not substitute for a record search, or an archaeological field survey where necessary. Archaeological resources information contained in this report is intended to aid the City in its land use and project planning processes. Used properly, the preservation plan will aid in the planning process by giving the reader a means to assess potential impacts, complete initial studies, define archaeological terms, assess professional archaeological reports prepared for the City, and plan for future studies. This plan is also intended to be a proactive tool in the planning process, in that it parallels local, state and federal preservation laws by establishing a program to identify and evaluate sites prior to the needs of a given undertaking or project. This report is the first step towards establishing such a program in the City of Glendale. Future work under this plan would include systematic and intensive field surveys to identify archaeological sites, site evaluations, and data recovery excavations.

The initial chapters of this report describe the environmental setting and cultural contexts unique to Glendale. Subsequent chapters provide definitions for frequently used archaeological terms, relevant regulatory considerations, interpretations of the existing record, results of the limited field work, and finally, will provide recommendations for the management and preservation of cultural resources known or suspected to be within the City of Glendale. As noted above, a sensitivity map is being included with this report which contains confidential site location information; State and Federal laws provide for the restriction of location information when necessary to protect sensitive, cultural, historical or archaeological properties from actions that could endanger the resource. This report, as well as the sensitivity map are not intended for public distribution, and are for City of Glendale Planning Division purposes only.

Background

The City of Glendale has had a long standing commitment to preserve its historical resources. According to the City's Historic Preservation Element of the General Plan (1997):

> This tradition began with the purchase of the Thomas Sanchez Adobe (later renamed Casa Adobe de San Rafael) in 1932. The house has been restored

as a museum and the grounds have been developed as a public park. Historic preservation planning efforts have also occurred. In 1977 Glendale adopted one of the first general plan historic preservation elements in California. This element identified and provided recommended measures for preserving 34 historic resources. In order to aid in the implementation of the goals and policies established in the Historic Preservation Element, the City Council adopted the original Historic Preservation Ordinance as provisions of the Glendale Municipal Code (G.M.C.) in 1985. This Ordinance was subsequently amended in April, 1996 to provide benefit based incentive programs to encourage owners of designated historic properties to preserve their valuable historic resources. The year of 1985 also witnessed the creation of the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC), a lay commission appointed by the City Council. The HPC advises City Council on all matters pertaining to historic preservation. The authority of the Commission was expanded by the adoption of the Historic Preservation Ordinance amendments in 1996, which gave it limited decision making powers.

The City sought and received Certified Local Government (CLG) status from the National Park Service and the California State Office of Historic Preservation in 1986. CLG designation bestows on a local jurisdiction the recognition of being professionally capable of administering its historic resources, an honor which had been given to only 30 local governments in California as of January 1996.

CLG status has allowed Glendale to participate in the competition for grant monies from the National Historic Preservation Fund on an annual basis. Since 1989, grants to the City have resulted in the funding of three reconnaissance level historic resource surveys, five National Register of Historic Places nominations and two National Register listings, as well as paying for continuing education of Historic Preservation Commissioners. This study is the result of a CLG Grant to the City of Glendale for the purpose of creating an Archaeological Resources Preservation Plan. No formal action is required by the City upon the completion of this report, however, it is hoped that the preservation plan will be fully integrated into the City's planning process. It is suggested that the report be submitted to the Historic Preservation Commission for review and comment, and subsequently forwarded with the commissioners comments to the City Council. The current five member Historic Preservation Commission is made up of individuals with professional backgrounds in history, real estate, planning, law and archaeology.

Plan Location

The City of Glendale consists of approximately 30-square miles and is located approximately 6 miles north of downtown Los Angeles, within the South Central Coastal Region of California. It is bounded by the San Gabriel Mountains and the communities of La Cañada Flintridge, La Crescenta, and Montrose on the north, Pasadena and the Eagle Rock section of Los Angeles on the east, the Atwater district of Los Angeles on the south, Burbank, the Tujunga section of Los Angeles and the Los Angeles River on the west. Figure 1 shows the location of the City within the Los Angeles region. Figures 2-10, depict the City of Glendale within portions of the USGS Burbank, Pasadena, Condor Peak, Hollywood Los Angeles, and Sunland 7.5' Quadrangles. The City lies predominantly within unsectioned portions of Townships 1 North and 2 North; and Range 13 West. Most of the City of Glendale lies within two former Spanish and Mexican land grants: the Rancho San Rafael and Rancho La Cañada.

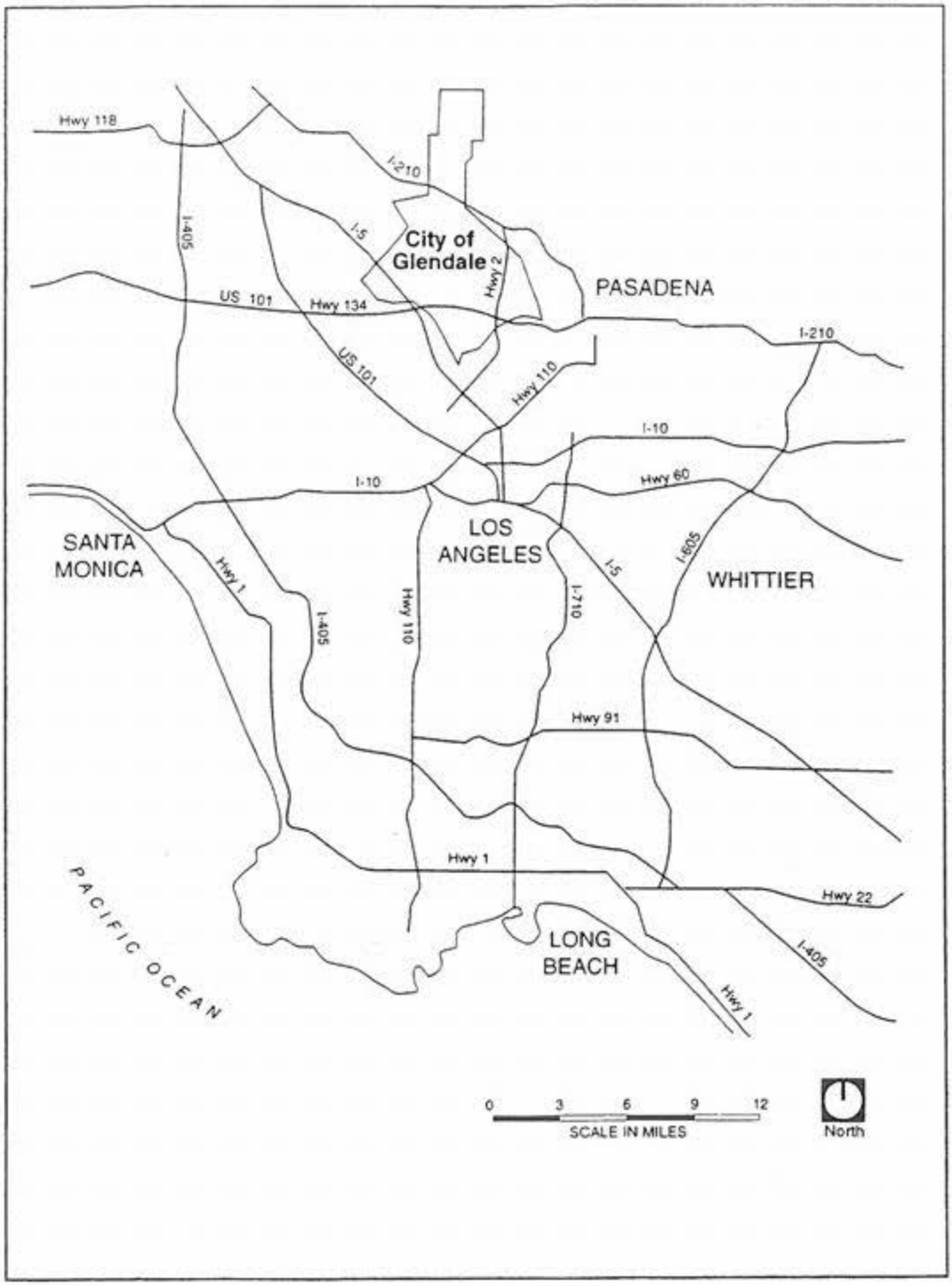


Figure 1: City of Glendale Vicinity and Location Map

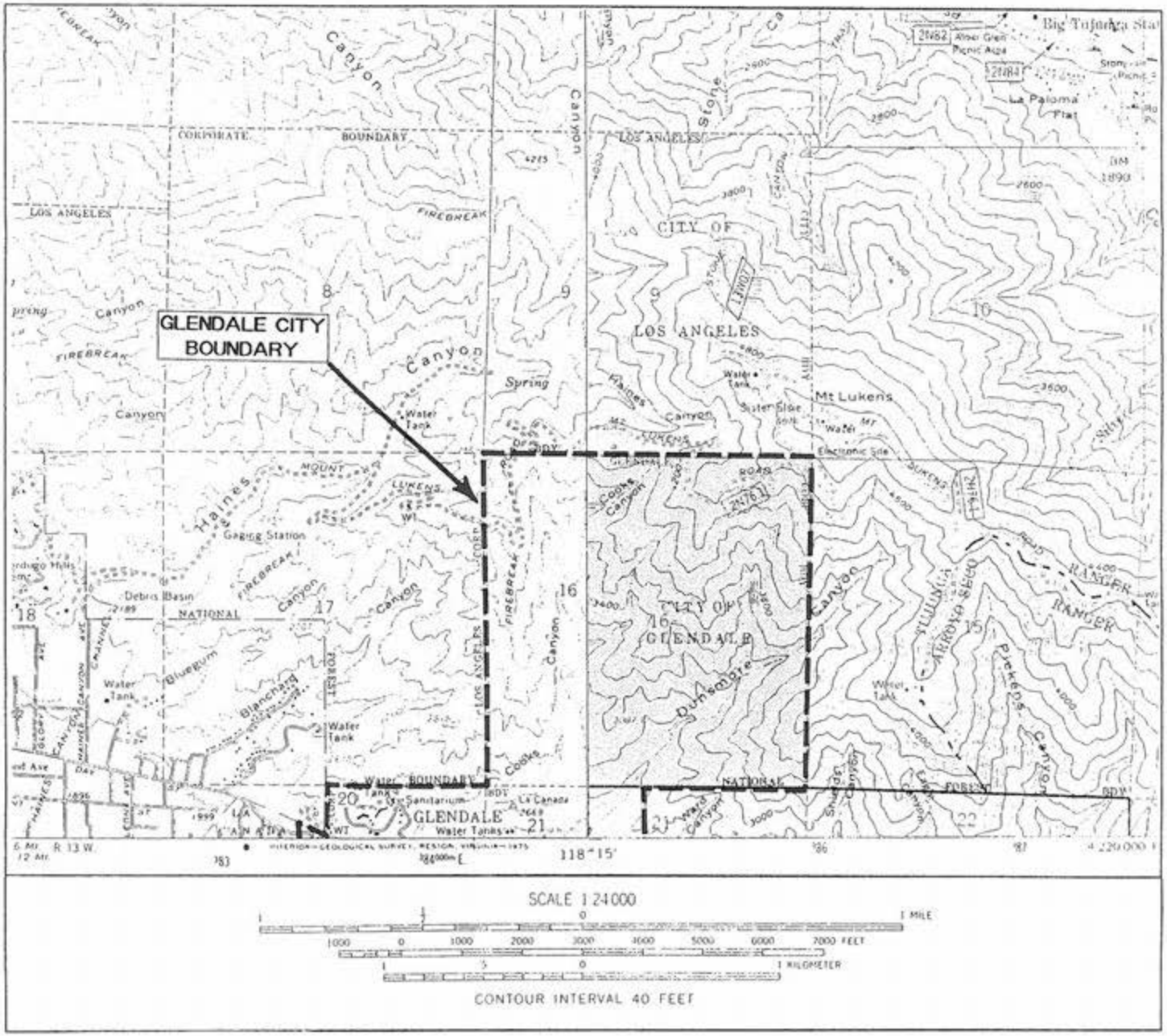


Figure 2: Archaeological Preservation Plan Area Map (USGS Sunland and Condor Peak, CA)

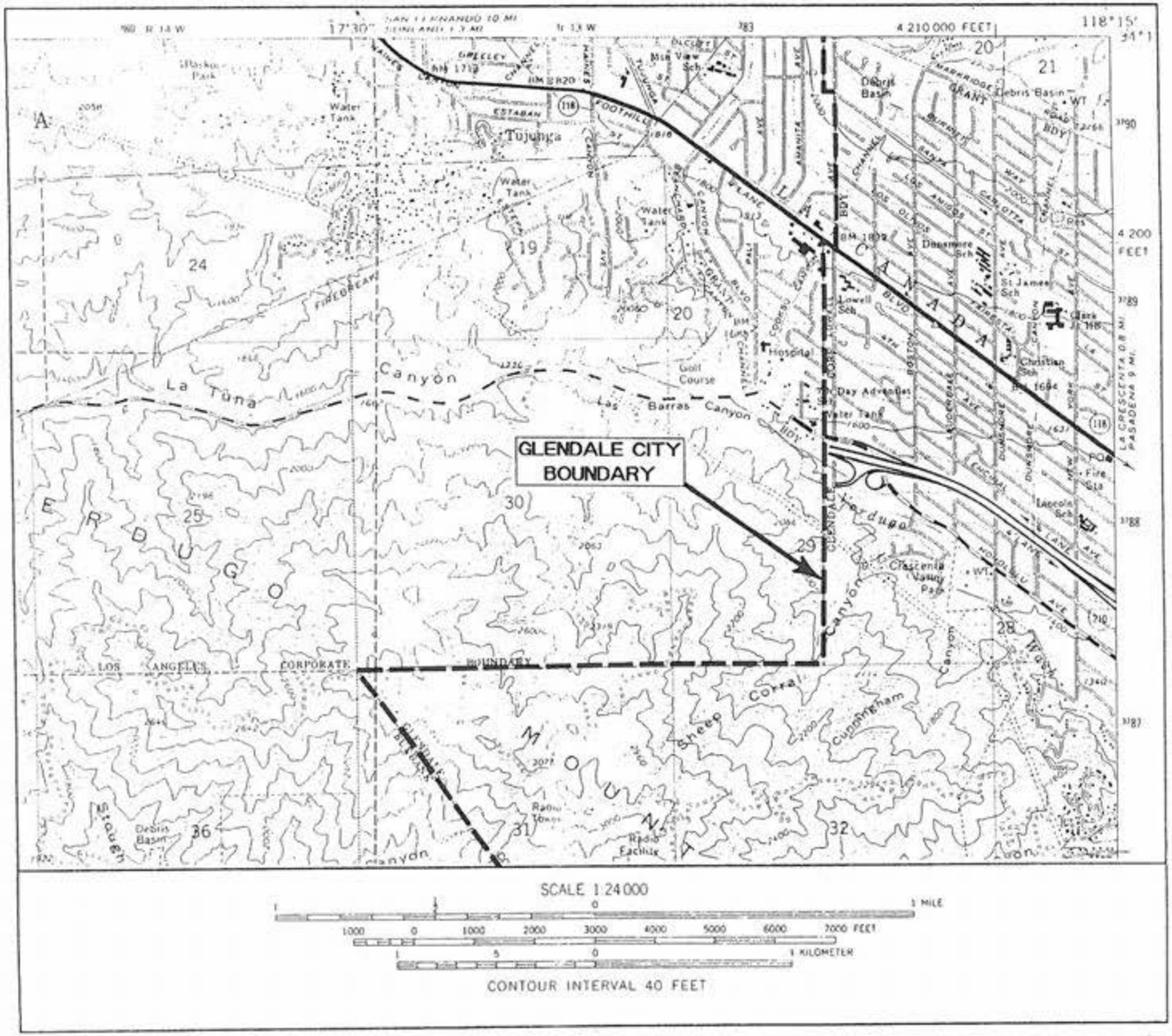


Figure 3: Archaeological Preservation Plan Area Map (USGS Burbank, CA)

Figure 4: Archaeological Preservation Plan Area Map (USGS Pasadena, CA)

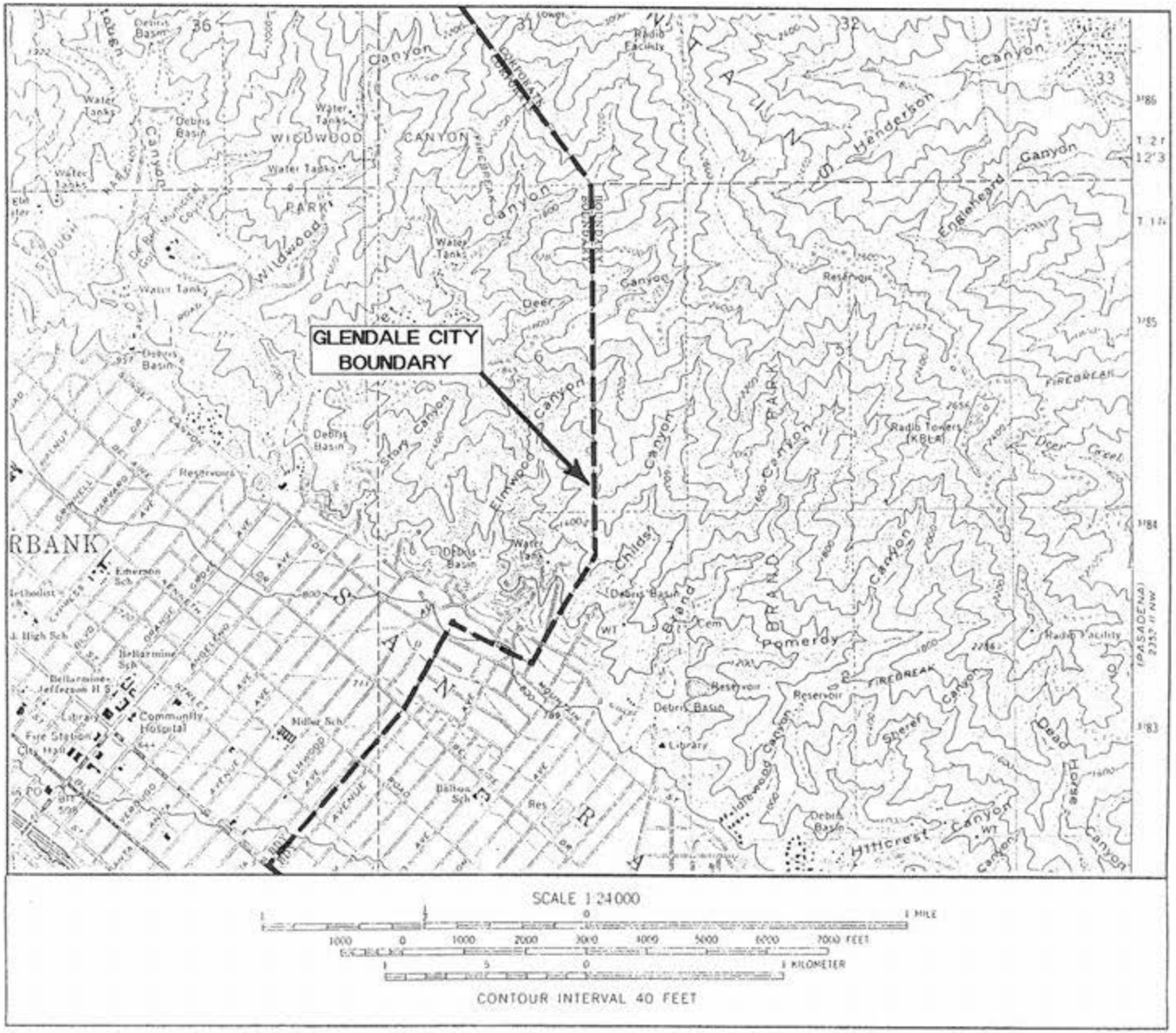


Figure 5: Archaeological Preservation Plan Area Map (USGS Burbank, CA)

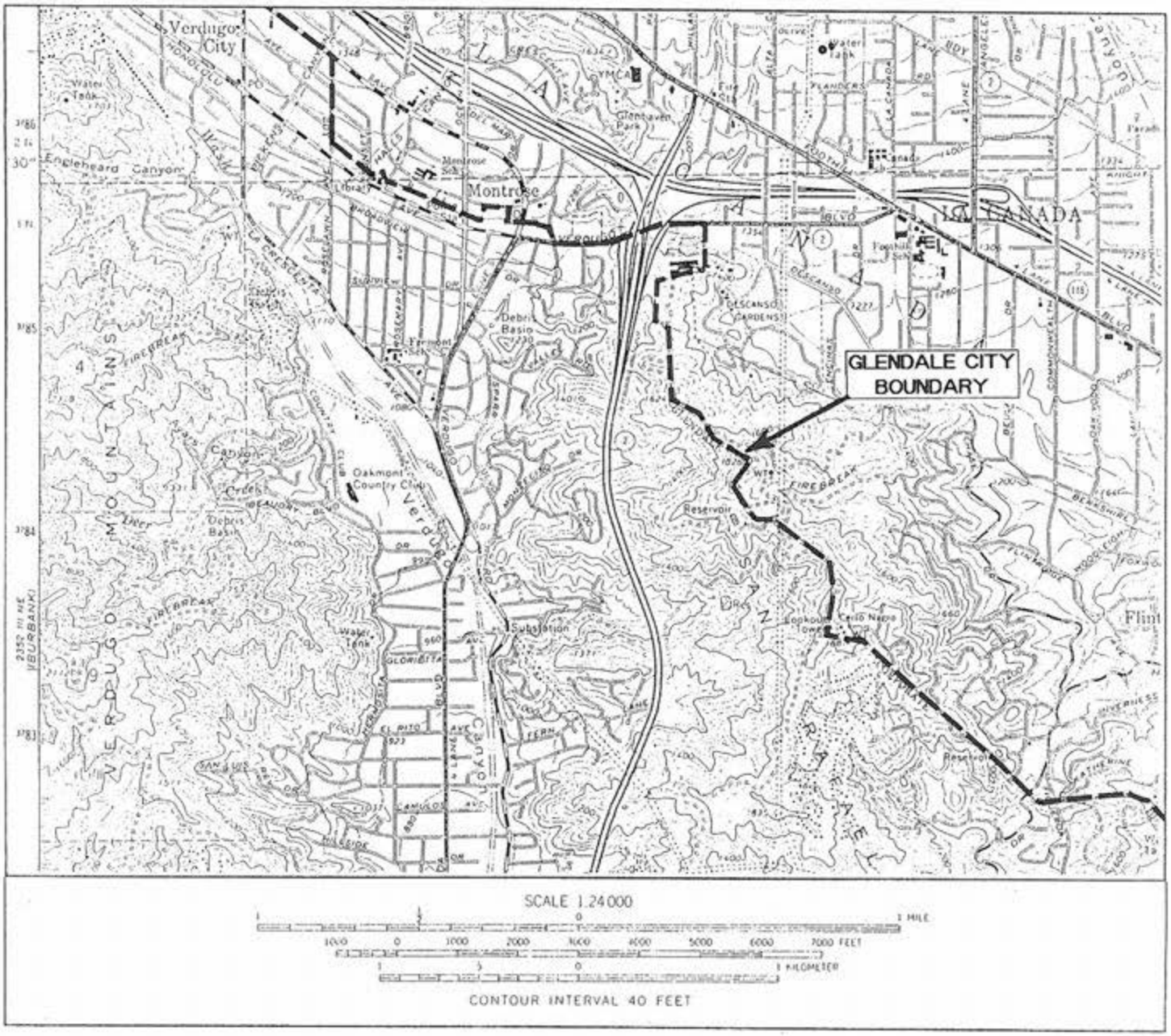


Figure 6: Archaeological Preservation Plan Area Map (USGS Pasadena, CA)

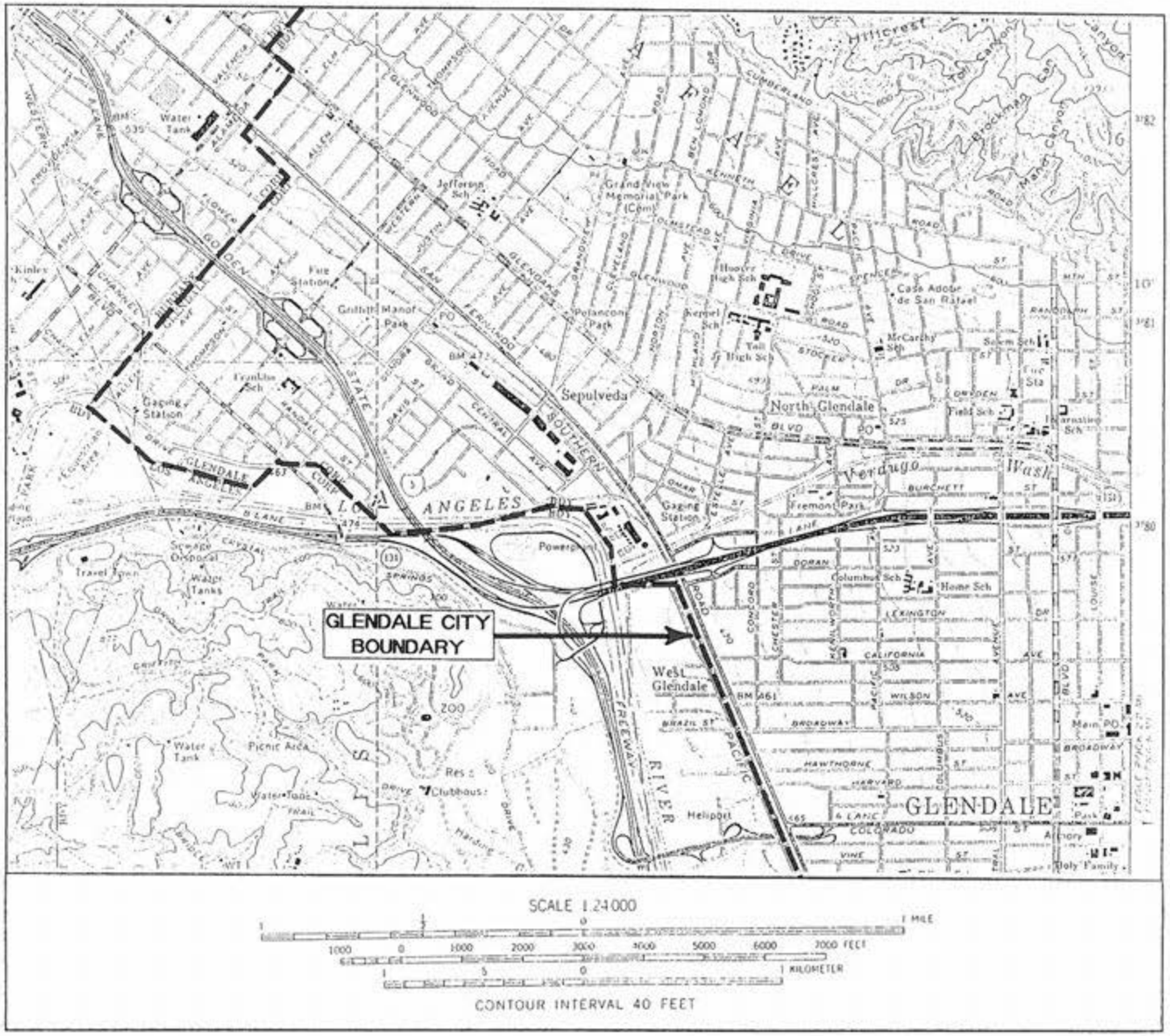


Figure 7: Archaeological Preservation Plan Area Map (USGS Burbank, CA)

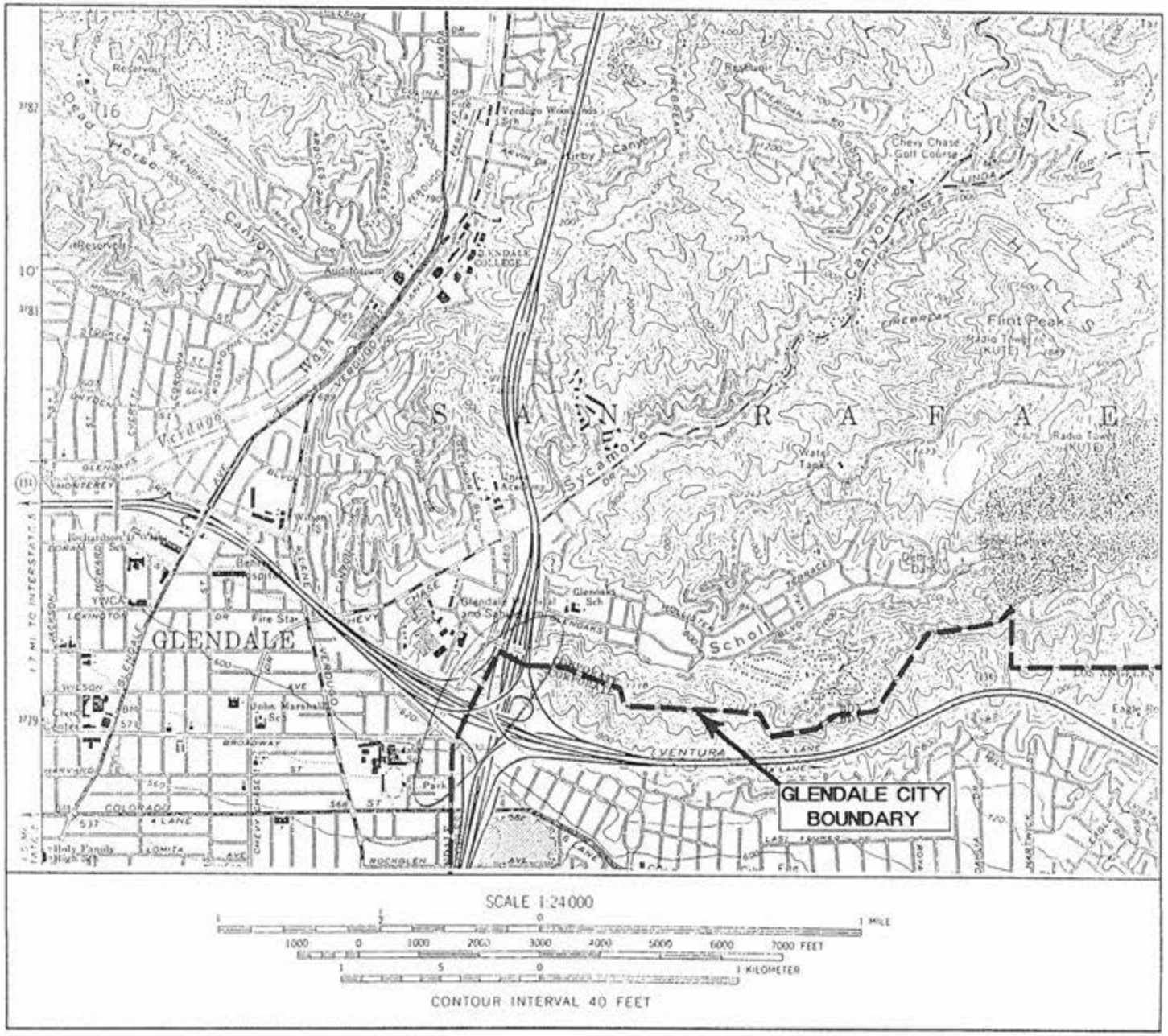


Figure 8: Archaeological Preservation Plan Area Map (USGS Pasadena, CA)

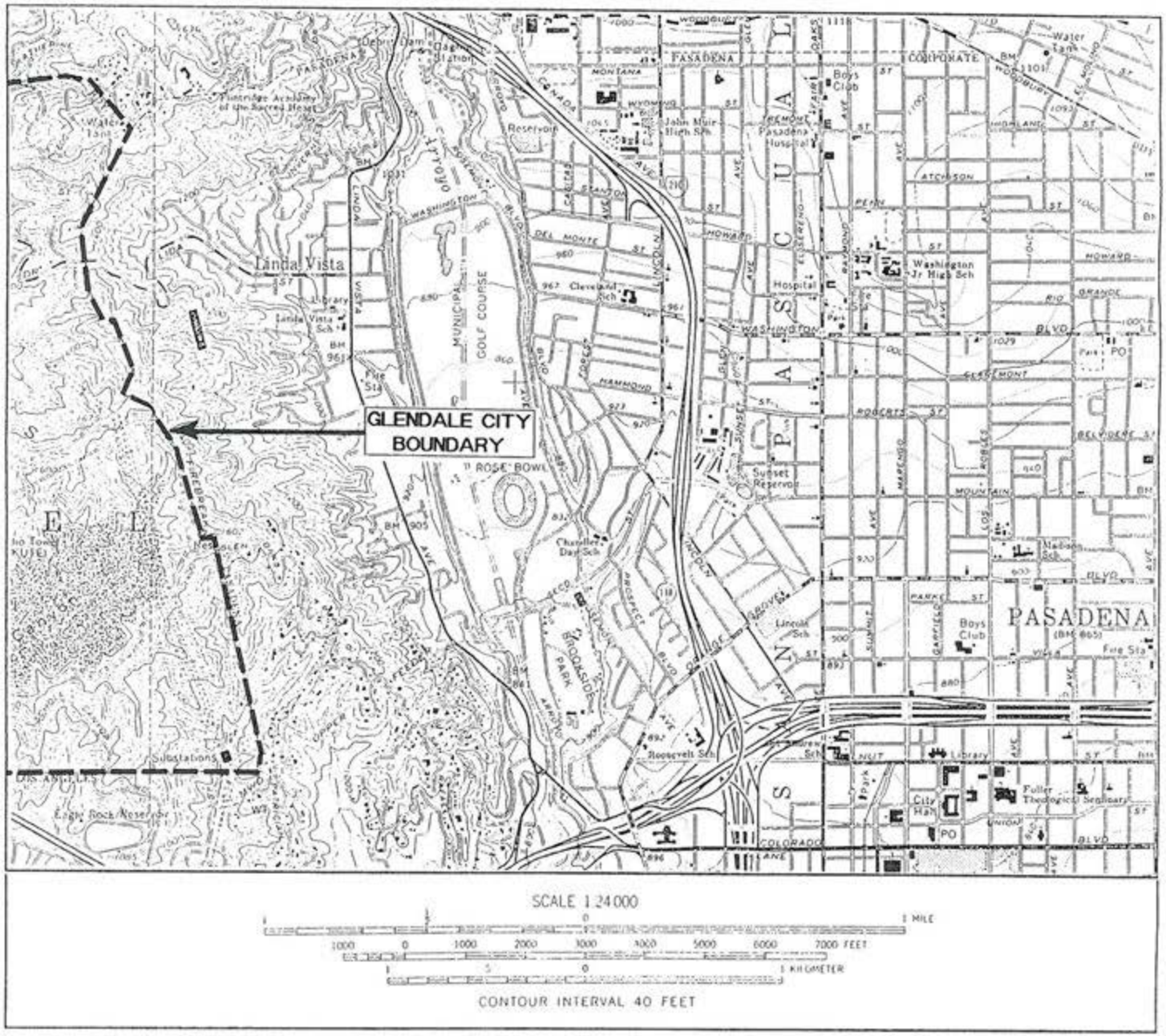


Figure 9: Archaeological Preservation Plan Area Map (USGS Pasadena, CA)

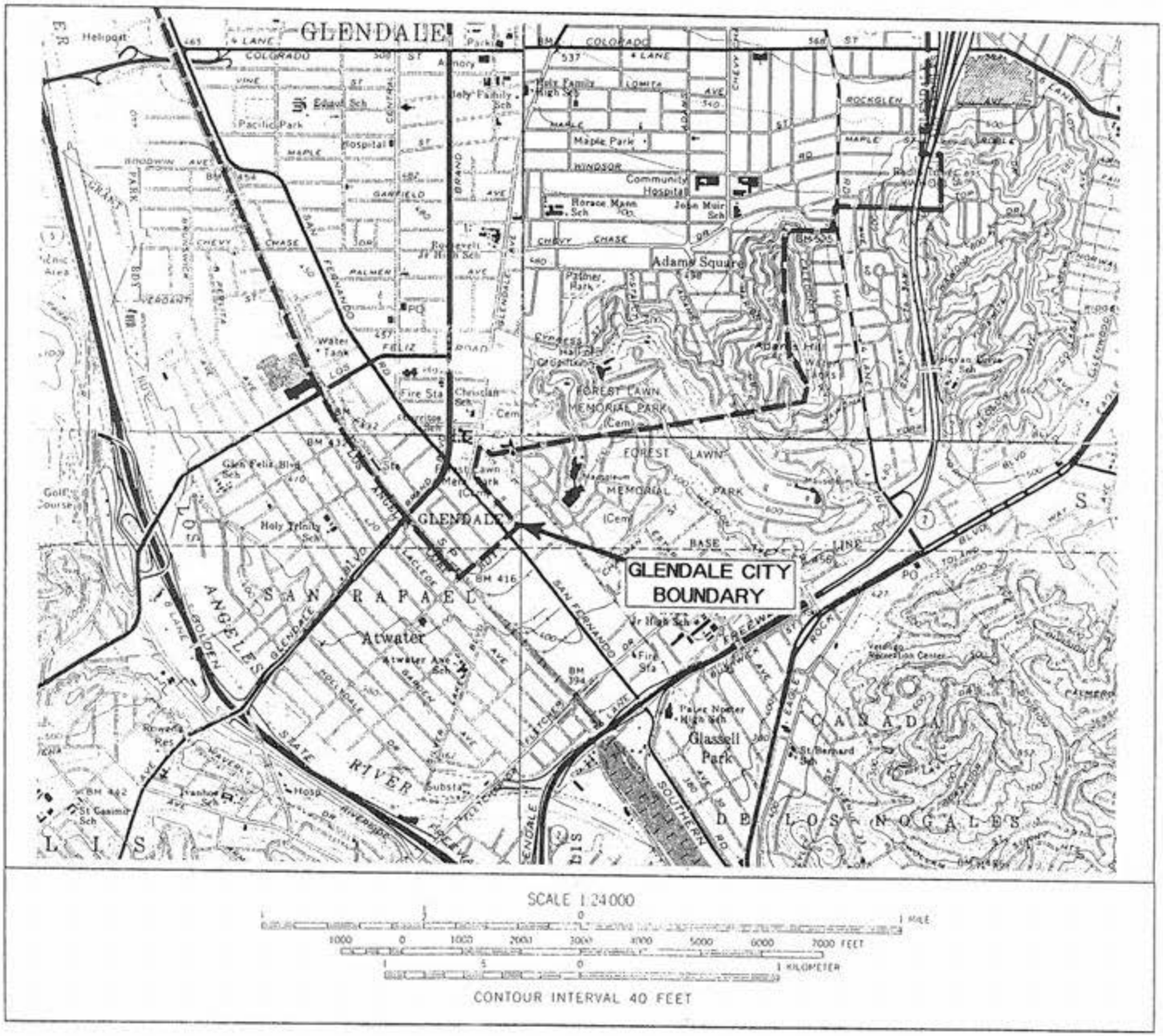


Figure 10: Archaeological Preservation Plan Area Map (USGS Burbank, Pasadena, Hollywood, Los Angeles, CA)

Plan Description

An archaeological resources preservation plan is a comprehensive overview of all known or potential cultural resources within an agency's jurisdiction. Such a plan includes documentation of all known sites and surveys and, in addition, it assess an area's environmental and cultural backgrounds to generate theories about the area's potential to contain additional archaeological resources. Since archaeological resources are often buried beneath towns, and streets, or even in our own backyards, this type of research offers clues to what lies beyond our visibility. That is not to say that all archaeological sites exist within predictable circumstances, but they do tend to follow some rather obvious patterns.

It is a common misconception that archaeology includes the study of fossil animal bones, such as whales and dinosaurs. This is not correct. Such fossils are the subject of the discipline of paleontology. Cultural resources relate only to remains and sites associated with human activities and include the following (Chambers Group, Inc. 1993):

- prehistoric and ethnohistoric Native American archaeological sites;
- historic archaeological sites;
- elements or areas of the natural landscape which have traditional cultural significance.

Prehistoric sites represent the material remains of Native American societies and their activities, dating from at least 12,000 years ago up to the arrival of European settlers. Ethnohistoric sites are defined as Native American settlements occupied after the arrival of European settlers in California and date to the late 1700's and 1800's. Such sites include villages, seasonal camps, stone tool quarry sites, tool manufacturing sites, hunting and butchering sites, traditional trails, traditional gathering areas, cemeteries and other sacred sites, and sites with rock carvings or paintings. Archaeologists identify such sites by the presence of one or more of the following:

- stone flakes of various rock types - the result of tool manufacture;
- groundstone tools used for grinding foods, such as manos, metates, or bedrock mortars;
- shell, animal bone, or fish bone;
- stone hunting and fishing tools such as arrow or spear points, fishing hooks and net weights
- darker soil resulting from the residue of garbage and cooking hearths, called "midden"'
- depressions in the ground representing the ruins of houses or ceremonial structures.
- Human remains may occur in cemeteries within or outside of village sites, but they are also frequently present at campsites, and sometimes in isolated areas.

Historic archaeological sites represent the activities of European settlers in California. Important historic archaeological sites are usually defined as being at least 50 years old; however, more recent sites are also sometimes important. These sites in California often relate to farming, mining, residential, and/or commercial activities. Historic archaeological sites include all vestiges of historic activity other than intact (standing) historic buildings. However, historic archaeological sites may include standing historic buildings within their boundaries; and historic buildings often have associated historic archaeological remains, such as historic trash areas (middens) or features (e.g. wells, cisterns, and privies). Historic archaeological sites typically consist of one or more of the following:

- ruins or foundations of historic activities, with or without associated ceramic, glass, metal, and/or wood artifacts;
- historic trash deposits, including intact artifacts and debris;
- the remains of water control systems (e.g. dams, wells, irrigation canals, aqueducts, stand pipes, reservoirs);
- the remains of historic transportation systems (railroads, bridges, roads and trails);
- the remains of mining and other industrial activities.

Areas of traditional cultural significance are areas which have been, and often continue to be, of economic and/or religious significance to peoples today. They include Native American sacred areas where religious ceremonies are practiced or which are central to their origins as a people. They also include areas where Native Americans gathered plants for food, medicinal, or other economic purposes. Traditional cultural properties are not always associated with Native Americans. California recognizes many different types of ethnic historic sites as well, such as the Japanese WWII interment camps and other areas associated with a particular ethnic group (OHP, 1988).

The preservation plan will explore the potential for each of these general site types. Archaeological sites are generally defined as an area containing three or more artifacts, but isolated (fewer then three) archaeological artifacts are also recorded. Each is important to the overall picture of past use and settlement patterns in the City of Glendale.

CHAPTER 2 - ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Geomorphic Provinces

The city of Glendale is generally situated within the geomorphic province known as the Los Angeles Basin; though parts of the City lie within the Transverse Ranges which include the San Gabriel and Verdugo Mountains. The surface of the Los Angeles Basin is largely covered by stream-laid sand, gravel and silt, the result of thousands of years of alluvial deposit from three of southern California's largest streams - the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers which traverse the basin. The City of Glendale abuts the Los Angeles River at its western border. The lowest part of the Los Angeles Basin, the basement (rock), lies between South Gate and Downey at 31,000 feet below sea level. The top of Mt. Wilson, only 20 miles north and composed of similar basement rock, approaches 6,000 feet above sea level. Total basement relief in the Basin is thus 37,000 feet; interestingly, if all the sedimentary fill were cleaned out of the Basin, the topographic relief would exceed that of the Himalayas at their highest point (Sharp 1975). The Transverse Ranges province is so named because of the crosswise, east-west trending structure of these mountains. The Transverse Ranges are unique to California and extend nearly 300 miles long, extending from point Arguello, 55 miles west of Santa Barbara, eastward to Eagle Mountain in the desert (ibid.). Glendale has homes situated along the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains and several residential developments within the Verdugo Mountains and the San Rafael Hills.

Physiographic Location

In general, Glendale is located between the San Gabriel, La Crescenta - La Cañada, and San Fernando Valleys. Most refer to Glendale as part of the San Fernando Valley while some have referred to it as part of the San Gabriel Valley. The Los Angeles River and its Glendale area tributary, the Verdugo Arroyo, are associated with the San Fernando Valley drainage system. Thus, the City is more properly identified with the San Fernando Valley region. The Crescenta - Cañada Valleys encompass the northern margins of the City in between the San Gabriel and Verdugo Mountains on the west side, and the San Rafael Hills and the San Gabriel Mountains on the east side. The topographic relief within the City of Glendale is very high, with elevations ranging from approximately 420 feet above sea level in the southwestern portions of the City, to approximately 4,600 feet above sea level in the San Gabriel Mountain foothills at the City's northern border. The City is distinguished by its significant topographic features including the Verdugo and San Gabriel Mountains, the San Rafael Hills, the Reppetto Hills and the foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains near the Glendale Forest Lawn Cemetery and Griffith Park.

Hydrology

There are two major hydrological features within the City of Glendale that would have been important in prehistoric and early historic time periods: the Verdugo Arroyo and the Los Angeles River. A number of canyon drainages flow from the Verdugo Mountains and the San Gabriel Mountains, and to a lesser extent, the San Rafael Hills, through concrete and natural drainage channels within the City of Glendale. Most of the natural drainages have been concrete lined and diverted over the years to control the sometimes deadly flooding that Glendale has experienced in the past. These drainages have a seasonal water supply based on the amount of annual precipitation. Rainfall averages in southern California are typically around twelve inches per year in the Los Angeles Basin and much higher in the foothills and mountains. Smaller, intermittent drainages,

debris catch basins, several reservoirs, and County storm drains are currently in use in the City.

Geology and Soils

Glendale is located in the upper portion of the alluvial-filled Los Angeles River Valley on a veneer of younger alluvium deposited by the combined actions of numerous creeks, including the Verdugo Arroyo. The alluvium generally consists of Recent clay, silt, sand and gravel, unconsolidated, poorly stratified to well stratified. It includes alluvial fan, flood plain, and stream bed deposits. Foothill and mountain regions within the City consist of Undivided Precambrian metamorphic rocks, Pliocene nonmarine sedimentary rocks and Precambrian granitic rocks common to the San Gabriel and Verdugo Mountains. Lesser amounts of Miocene volcanic rocks occur near the northwestern end of the Verdugo Mountains (Jennings and Strand 1969). These rock types locally include migmatites, diorites, gneiss, conglomerate, sandstone and quartz-rich granitic rocks.

The San Gabriel Mountain Range is distinguished by geologists as one of the most geologically complex regions in the country; rocks and sediment washed down into the Glendale area from the mountains make up a large portion of the surface soils throughout the City. Native soils consist mainly of decomposing granite and metamorphic rocks. In the northern reaches of the City, the rocks and sediments are poorly sorted, with numerous boulders, sands, and gravels of various sizes. The southern portions of the City are built upon alluvial sediments that are more uniform in size and composition.

Floral and Faunal Resources

A variety of plant and animal habitats occur within the City of Glendale. The City contains a variety of both native and non-native plants. Native plant communities include: Riparian, with species of sycamore, live oak, willow, alder and mulefat; Woodland with species of live oak; and Chamise-Chaparral, with chamise, various species of sage, buckwheat, poison oak, yerba santa, sumac, California sagebrush, and lemonadeberry, manzanita, buckthorn, yucca, scrub oak, laurel sumac, and toyon (U.S. Forest Service 1934).

Early European settlers to the Glendale area had various agricultural interests, few examples of which remain today. During the Spanish and Mexican Rancho period, the area was predominantly used for grazing cattle and sheep. Later settlers planted vineyards and citrus orchards, as well as olive trees. A strawberry farming enterprise in south Glendale was very successful until the local industry declined due to overproduction and the encroachment of residential development on the strawberry fields (Harland Bartholomew & Associates 1996). Eucalyptus trees which once protected crops from wind, as well as some remaining fruit and nut trees can also be found on various parcels within the City.

A wide range of potential wildlife for the general area consists of seasonally fluctuating populations of quail, rabbit, rodents, deer and coyote. Lizards, snakes, as well as a number of different species of birds also occur in the area.

Summary

The City of Glendale is currently developed with a wide variety of planned space and land-use practices. There is rugged hillside and mountainous terrain and other open-space, flood controlled drainage systems, densely populated residential and commercial areas, and infrastructure, transportation and other features of a modern city. Since its incorporation in 1906, the City has experienced substantial growth and urban development. However, many of Glendale's natural resources identifiable today were likely present in greater abundance in the past. These resources made the Glendale area a desirable and productive region for human habitation from the earliest periods through the present. The natural resources occurring in the Glendale area prior to intensive

development, provided a varied and rich resource base. The City, considered in its regional context, is situated in good position to exploit a variety of environmental settings that include the alluvial fan environment, the foothills and riparian canyon environments to the north, and the rugged San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains. Sedimentary, metamorphic and igneous rocks found in the mountain region were a viable source of raw materials for the manufacture of stone tools and other implements during the prehistoric period. During the historic period, settlers used regionally available resources such as silt and clay for making adobe bricks, forested areas for timber, and cobbles and boulders were also used as construction materials. The arroyos, rivers and canyon creeks contained sources of water in the form of intermittent and perennial streams; these water courses provided suitable habitats for plant, animal and aquatic life as well.

CHAPTER 3 - CULTURAL SETTING

The purpose of this section is to provide a framework, or historical context within which the archaeological and written records may be interpreted. The historical contexts presented generally revolve around a time period, place or theme. For purposes of the National Register of Historic Places or California Register evaluations that may take place in the future of the City, archaeological information/data must be linked to an interpretive context. The cultural setting information below provides a basic chronological framework within which cultural resources may be placed. This framework includes prehistoric, ethnographic and historic settings. The prehistoric period refers to Native American occupations prior to contact with Europeans, and to cultures which are primarily known through the interpretation of the archaeological record; the ethnographic period deals with indigenous cultures that were present during the early contact period, such as the California Mission, Rancho and Early American periods; the historic period generally refers to early periods in California after the advent of the written record. Within the general framework of these cultural settings there are several other historical contexts which are specific to the City of Glendale that will also be discussed in this section.

PREHISTORIC SETTING

Thousands of years before Columbus came to this continent, Los Angeles and the surrounding region was occupied by Indian peoples descended from the ancient hunters who first crossed Asia into North America via the Bering Strait. The date of the earliest local occupation remains uncertain; however, a growing body of data in the form of radiocarbon dates from archaeological sites on the Channel Islands demonstrates that a fully maritime-adapted, seafaring culture existed in southern California at least ten thousand years ago. San Clemente Island was occupied by 7,785 B.C., and humans had reached San Nicolas Island by 6,210 B.C. (McCawley 1996). On the Mainland, discoveries at Rancho La Brea and the recovery of ancient stone tools at Malaga Cove on Santa Monica Bay, suggest a long history of occupation for the region (ibid.). While the story is far from complete, archaeological research in the region continues to add new information to the prehistoric record. The following cultural sequences have been developed over the last thirty years and are based on changes in certain artifact forms and associated radiocarbon dates. Utilizing archaeological data and correlations with ethnographic research, Wallace (1955) developed a working chronology for the Southern California coastal area that has been very widely used throughout the greater Los Angeles areas. It is important to keep in mind, however, that distinct, regional chronologies are far from complete; it is entirely possible, even probable, that differing regions experienced cultural changes, as reflected in the archaeological record, at different times in different places within southern California. Wallace divides southern California prehistory into four periods, or "Horizons" which are described below.

Early Man Horizon

Wallace's Early Man Horizon lasts from the initial appearance of people in California up until about 6000 B.C. When people first arrived in California has been the subject of intense scientific study and debate. Some researchers would contend that human presence goes back 50,000 years or more, but the most accepted and reliable evidence presented thus far suggests that people have been in the Southern California area for probably about the last 12,000 years. It is believed that people from this period subsisted primarily by semi-nomadic hunting of large game animals using articulated spear throwers termed "atlatls". Very few material remains from this period have been identified; large, chipped stone projectile points, crescents, knives, and scrapers, as well as crude choppers and hammers are the primary artifacts representing the Early Horizon.

Millingstone Horizon

By around 6000 B.C., the Millingstone Horizon began. This horizon is characterized by the presence of seed

grinding implements termed manos and metates. These grinding devices are thought to indicate a fundamental shift in the subsistence base over the preceding period, with hard seed plant resources becoming a dominant food source. Along the coast, shellfish collecting was also beginning to form an important aspect of the diet. The artifact assemblages for this period exhibit few regional differences. Artifacts representing this period include plentiful milling stones and mullers; large, heavy projectile points, indicative of continued use of the spear thrower, or atlatl; and polished stone disk "charmstones" or "cogstones" are occasionally found. The practice of including "grave goods" with the dead becomes more common in this period, though the offerings are never very elaborate or abundant. Diversification of the subsistence pattern towards the end of the Millingstone Horizon contributed to a somewhat more sedentary lifestyle with seasonal villages appearing for the first time.

Intermediate Horizon

The Millingstone Horizon terminates with the onset of the Intermediate Horizon at around 1500 to 1000 B.C. This period is still not completely understood. It is generally viewed as a continuation in some aspects of behavioral characteristics which are attributed to the prior period. This period saw further change in the subsistence pattern with acorns becoming a major food resource for native groups throughout California. Stone mortars and pestles appearing in high numbers on sites of this period are believed to represent acorn processing; the relative frequency of these artifacts attest to their importance in the subsistence pattern. Greater and greater amounts of acorns were harvested in the autumn, and storage facilities were developed, which led to acorns becoming a staple year round food for some groups. Hunting and fishing continued to be important subsistence activities through this period. Everywhere, increased subsistence efficiency in the form of wider exploitation of available food resources can be seen. Chipped stone tools and other artifacts become more regionally diverse and skillfully made during this period. The basket-hopper mortar is introduced at this time and most projectile points are dart points. The occurrence of some smaller points suggests the introduction of the bow and arrow. There are bone awls, soapstone artifacts, bone and shell ornaments, changes in burial customs, and increased maritime exploitation indicated by the presence of shellfish, sea mammal and fish remains in middens. The exploitation of acorn and marine resources seems to have played a major role in the development of the culturally complex societies seen in the following period, the Late Horizon.

Late Prehistoric Horizon

By about A.D. 750, the Late Horizon was under way. The Late Horizon society was fairly complex with a diversified hunting and gathering economy, extensive trade networks, and sophisticated social, political, and religious institutions. The bow and arrow comes into widespread use during this period, evidenced by small, finely chipped projectile points. There was also an increasing exploitation of maritime resources, particularly deep sea fish species, and marine mammals; finely crafted, circular shell fishhooks are often found in archaeological sites of this period. Other diagnostic traits are: steatite containers and arrow shaft straighteners; increased use of asphalt as an adhesive, many and varied bone tools; many shell, bone and stone ornaments; and elaborate mortuary customs. In the San Fernando Valley region, the Late Horizon witnessed the introduction of small triangular-shaped projectile points, pottery, and ceramic smoking pipes. Wallace (1955) describes characteristic and possibly diagnostic projectile points for the area as being finely chipped, with either a convex or concave base.

Changes in artifact types, mortuary customs, and settlement patterns observed in the archaeological record in California enabled early archaeologists to formulate these generalized chronologies. Later archaeologists have added to the record utilizing a multi-disciplinary approach. Studies in regional geology, climate, ecology, biology, and even economics have provided new data, new theories, and new techniques for analyzing the

archaeological record. Regional studies have focused attention on changes occurring within a given area, with research designs tailored to meet that area's needs.

A good summary of the prehistoric periods for the lay person is presented in *The First Angelinos, The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*, by William McCawley (1996:2-3). It is unclear whether the changes in food gathering preferences identified in the periods described above represents the arrival of new peoples into California or the gradual cultural evolution of the earlier hunting people in response to environmental change. The Los Angeles and Santa Monica Mountain region was home to one regional group of Millingstone peoples whose archaeological remains are known as the "Topanga Culture" (Wallace 1955). By approximately 3,000 B.C., the people of the Millingstone period had developed a more sophisticated food gathering economy as described in the Intermediate Horizon. Important archaeological sites dating from this period include the Big Tujunga Site at Big Tujunga Wash; this site is very close to the Glendale City border with Tujunga. Sometime during the Millingstone or Intermediate periods new peoples did begin to enter southern California, absorbing or displacing the earlier populations. Anthropologists refer to these new people as the Uto-Aztecans because they spoke a language belonging to the Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock that once extended across the Great Basin region of Utah, Nevada, and California. The date of the Uto-Aztecan arrival in southern California is an issue of great interest and debate among archaeologists. The Uto-Aztecans were present in southern California during the final phase of prehistory referred to as the Late Horizon.

One of the most impressive of the Uto-Aztecan groups, the Gabrielino, occupied much of present day Los Angeles and Orange Counties. Their name derives from the incorporation of many of their people into Mission San Gabriel during the eighteenth century. For similar reasons, the Indians inhabiting the region near the San Fernando Mission were called the Fernandeño, although culturally the Gabrielino and the Fernandeño appear to have been so closely related that the distinction is unnecessary. Today, many Gabrielino and Fernandeño prefer to be called "Tongva," as that is their tribal name in their native tongue. This report will utilize these terms interchangeably. The Gabrielino occupied some of the most fertile and productive land in California, and prior to European contact, their population may been more than 5,000 people living in 50 to 100 villages and settlements on the mainland and on the southern Channel Islands (McCawley 1996:3). Their territory stretched from Topanga Canyon in the northwest, to the base of Mt. Wilson in the north, to San Bernardino in the east, and to the Aliso Creek vicinity in the southeast, encompassing in all more than 2,500 square miles (Kroeber 1925:621; Bean and Smith 1978). In addition to the mainland territory, the Gabrielino occupied three of the Channel Islands: Santa Catalina, San Clemente, and San Nicolas. They maintained a maritime trade network using large canoes of carefully shaped wooden planks. The Gabrielino have been described as the "wealthiest and most thoughtful of all the [Uto-Aztecans] of the State" (Kroeber 1925).

ETHNOGRAPHIC SETTING

The Gabrielino

Early Indian inhabitants of the Los Angeles region remain shadowy figures, known only from their archaeological remains. In contrast, the Gabrielino are revealed by the ethnographic and ethnohistorical records as people of great material wealth and cultural sophistication. Unlike the study of distant prehistoric cultures, anthropologists and archaeologists interested in Gabrielino culture have an additional source of information in the form of written records. This data ranges from historical accounts written by the early European explorers, to mission records, to relatively detailed accounts written by interested early settlers of the region. Anthropologists began interviewing native peoples and compiling linguistic data in the early nineteenth century. The establishment in 1901 of the Department and Museum of Anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley signaled the start of a new era of inquiry into the State's rapidly

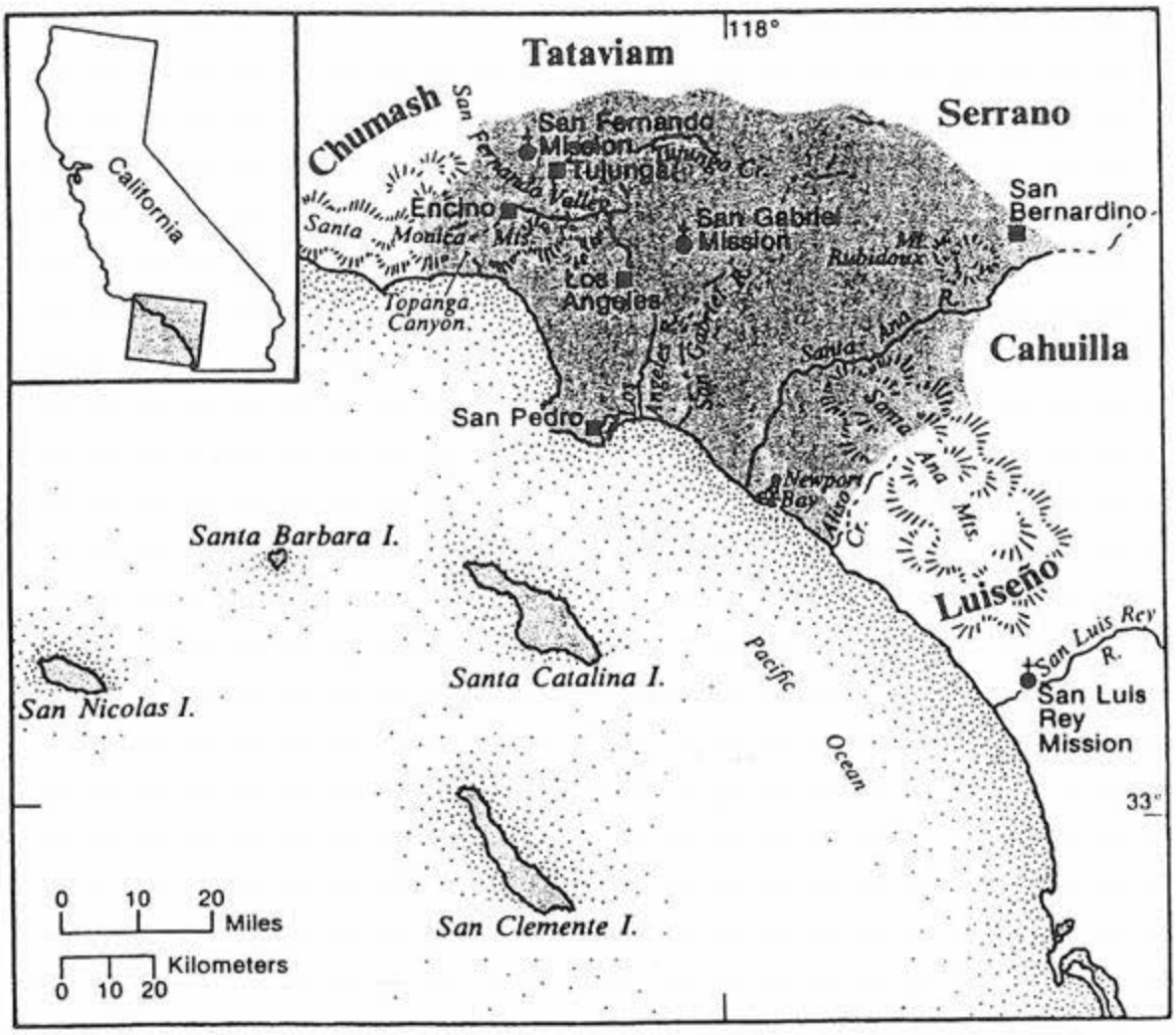


Figure 11: Ethnographic Boundaries of the Gabrielino Indians
From Bean and Smith (1978)

disappearing Indian cultures. Five researches in particular made significant contributions to the study of the Gabrielino during the early years of the twentieth century: J.P. Harrington; J.W. Hudson; A.L. Kroeber; C. Hart Merriam; and William Duncan Armstrong. The works of these early scholars are readily available in many libraries and book stores (an annotated bibliography of the published literature on the Gabrielino has been prepared by LaLone 1980). The following is a brief discussion of various Gabrielino cultural traits derived in part from all of the above-mentioned sources.

A Gabrielino community consisted of one or more lineages, each comprising several related nuclear families (Bean and Smith 1978). Inland communities maintained permanent geographical territories or usage areas which may have averaged 30 square miles (ibid.). These territories are sometimes referred to by the Spanish term, *rancheria*. Within its territory, or *rancheria*, each community maintained a primary settlement, as well as a variety of hunting and gathering areas, ritual sites, and other special use locations that were occupied periodically on an as-needed basis or seasonal round. The mainland Gabrielino preferred certain locations within their vast territory as sites for their primary settlements. Among the most important factors affecting this preference were the existence of a stable food and water supply. Protection against the elements, including flooding was also a concern. Settlement pattern studies have indicated that permanent communities typically developed near the interfaces of several environmental zones or habitats. Such locations offered a greater variety of food resources and helped ensure against famines brought on by drought, pestilence or the seasonal availability of wild crops.

The Glendale area provides the type of environmental diversity needed to sustain a permanent settlement. In the mountain and foothill regions of Glendale, primary settlements would have been located in the lower reaches of canyons that offered protection against cold weather. During spring and summer, individual family units disbursed to seasonal camps to gather bulbs, roots, and seeds, while in the fall these families moved to oak groves to gather acorns. Other settlements may have occurred along the alluvial plains adjacent to the Verdugo Arroyo or the Los Angeles River. Primary settlements contained houses, religious and community structures, open-air kitchens, cooking hearths, semi-subterranean sweathouses, playing fields and dance areas; cemeteries were usually located outside, but near, the primary settlements (ibid.).

The Gabrielino practiced a hunting and gathering lifestyle. They were expert hunters, and their weapons and technology reflected a versatile set of strategies for utilizing faunal resources. Both composite and self-bows were used by the Gabrielino. Gabrielino deer hunters frequently wore disguises made from the heads and necks of deer so that they were able to come very near to their prey and not be noticed. Among the most important floral resources used by the Gabrielino were acorns, islay, chia, and wild hyacinth; other important floral resources were roots, nuts and seeds. Seeds and nut foods were typically prepared by pounding in mortars or grinding on stone metates. The Gabrielino improved the yield of their wild seed-bearing fields by periodically burning off large areas of grassland (McCawley 1996). Plants also provided important manufacturing materials for use in houses, tule canoes, and baskets.

The Gabrielino had a sophisticated system of trade and ritual exchange with neighboring groups that insured against food shortages and also allowed for the exchange of mineral resources, luxury goods, technologies and other ideas (ibid.). The wide spread adoption of the Gabrielino *Chengiichngech* religion attests to the extensive influence of Gabrielino culture and the exchange of ideas among native groups bordering Gabrielino territory.

European Contact

The first Spanish expedition into the San Fernando Valley occurred in August, 1769, led by Gaspar de Portola. He had been commissioned to explore Alta California to assess its suitability for Spanish settlement. On

August 5, Portola descended from what is now the Sepulveda Pass and camped near the Indian village of Encino, in the present area of the Vincente de la Ossa ranch house. Two days later the Portola expedition reached the general vicinity of the present site of the Mission San Fernando.

Several other expeditions followed, including one led by Juan Batista de Anza, who passed through the southern portion of the San Fernando Valley in 1774. He was the first to have made the overland journey from Sonora to the Pacific Coast. De Anza made the journey again in 1776 to bring a group of colonists to California (Robinson 1961:4).

During these years, and even following the establishment of the missions (San Fernando Mission founded 1797; San Gabriel Mission founded 1771), the Gabrielino Indians learned to fear the Spanish soldiers. The Spanish records have many references to rape and cruelties. Despite these problems, and general unrest in the surrounding areas, Mission San Gabriel began recruiting converts during the 1770's and 1780's from villages beyond the San Gabriel Valley. The first person baptized from the San Fernando Valley was a two-year old girl from the Tujunga village. Several methods were used to attract the Indians to the missions. One way was to offer free food and small gifts. After some initial instruction in the Christian faith, they were baptized and formally became neophytes. Another way was to baptize children, and when they reached the age of five to seven years old, they were taken to the missions as neophytes. The parents usually followed soon after so as to not be separated from their children. Once the people were baptized, they became subject to the authority of the missionaries and soldiers, and were not allowed to leave without permission (Forbes 1966:141).

In the 1780's and 1790's, contact between the Spanish and the Gabrielino Indians increased. Settlers and ranchers began recruiting Indian laborers for their farms and ranches in the Los Angeles region, and eventually within the San Fernando Valley. Those who did work for the Spanish outside of the missions learned various skills including animal husbandry, horticulture and the Spanish language, and perhaps "moral laxity and alcohol consumption" as speculated by the padres. The Franciscan friars were opposed to such contact because of the "evil influences" and the difficulty of converting such Indians. Forbes (1966:143) has found considerable evidence to suggest that many of these Gabrielino were never missionized, and instead, gradually became absorbed into the Hispanic community.

After the founding of the San Fernando Mission in 1797, local Gabrielino and inhabitants of other nearby villages were rapidly converted. Mission baptismal records indicate that Chumash and Tataviam Indians were also recruited. Since the village of Tujunga was close to the mission, its inhabitants were completely inducted by 1801. Mainly children were baptized in 1798, gradually followed by their parents. In 1801, 24 adults and only one child were inducted. One of the last converts was Julian, the 50-year old chief of the Tujunga village.

Two large Gabrielino village sites existed near the City of Glendale. The village of *Tohuunga* on the northwest side and the village of *Haahamonga* near the Arroyo Seco on the northeast (Reid 1852). A smaller settlement, the Gabrielino community of *Wiquanga* was located in the Verdugo Mountains, reportedly near Las Tunas Canyon. John P. Harrington was probably the first researcher to document the presence of the Tujunga village. He noted a "graveyard site (now a road passes over it) near mouth" of Little Tujunga Wash during his field investigations of the eastern San Fernando Valley (1913-1933):

> There is an old Indian cemetery on the left of the road as one enters Tejunga canyon, a little inside the mouth of Tejunga Canyon [Harrington n.d].

Schwartz (n.d.) comments:

> Of the three known sites near the mouth of Little Tujunga Wash, only CA-

> LAN-167 had any roads passing over it in the 1920's. The predecessors of Foothill Blvd and Orcus Avenue have both passed over the site area since at least 1897 and were well established by the 1920's.

The following quotation and place names are excerpts from John P. Harrington's unpublished notes on Fernandeño placenames, obtained during one or more field excursions to the east San Fernando Valley with his Indian informant, Satemo (Edberg n.d., in McCawley 1996).

> I drove north from San Fernando town, skirting the *jatsivan* hill (=the group of hills north of San Fernando town) on the east side of them. We drove straight toward the mountains. We passed several small detached hills rising out of the plain - nameless. The great river was east of us, the *jatsivan* hills west of us. Directly in front of us to the north was the mouth of a great canyon. This is *Tuqunga*. Means "la vieja" - *tugu*, old woman. This is called by Americans "little Tejunga" Canyon but is the *tuqunga* of the Indians - Inf. knows well. The main canyon of the little Tejunga comes down from the northwest. A road up this Little Tejunga Canyon is now being made. There is a way to drive up this canyon and over into Pacoima Canyon, the latter being situated west of Little Tejunga Canyon. The old adobe house of tuqunga still stands at the mouth of Little Tejunga Canyon, on east side of mouth, where a tall big eucalyptus tree is. We saw the tree distinctly from about a mile away, but I do not remember if the adobe is still standing but am under the impression that Satemo said it is.

The name *Tohuunga* is derived from *tuxuu'* meaning "old woman," and perhaps refers to "a rock shaped like an old woman" in Little Tujunga Canyon (McCawley 1996). In the years following Harrington's field trip, archaeologists and other researchers have located the original Gabrielino village of Tujunga near the mouth of Little Tujunga Wash. Leonard (in Martz 1977) has suggested a possible time span for occupation of the village of approximately 2500 years, while archaeological dating techniques have confirmed a span from at least ca. A.D. 435 to A.D. 1800. Features within the site included a ceremonial center, separate village areas, two primary burials and cremations, and artifacts indicative of long distance trade with coastal groups and inland desert tribes (Martz 1977:21-22). The site has undergone numerous excavation and testing programs, which have yielded information extremely important to the reconstruction of past life ways in the San Fernando Valley region. The site is currently protected and listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The location of the ethnohistoric village of *Haahamonga* is unclear; some archaeologists and Native Americans believe it to be associated with the archaeological site CA-LAN-26, near the Jet Propulsion Laboratory along the Arroyo Seco. Historical records indicate that it may have been farther to the south. Chester King, in *Native American Placenames in the Vicinity of the Pacific Pipeline, Part 1: The Los Angeles Basin* (1993), reports:

> Jose Zalvidea reported the name Hahamongna to mean "walking, they seated themselves." ... Johnston also Suggested that Hahamongna lay near a spot on the Rancho de los Verdugos where a zanja, or irrigation ditch, once drew water from the Los Angeles River, probably near the intersection of Forest Lawn and Crystal Springs Drives north of Griffith Park (Johnston 1962, in King 1993).

..one of the oldest land grants in California dated October 20, 1784, and January 12, 1798. The grant conveyed to Jose Maria Verdugo was known as Hahaaonuput, or Arroyo Hondo, or Zanja, and later as San Rafael." It is one of two known grants made to soldiers marrying Indian girls in accordance with a decree of August 12, 1768 (Gudde 1969, in King 1993). Joseph Maria Verdugo is recorded to have married Maria de la Encarcion, who was said to be Gente de Razon.

On August 20, 1795, Father Vicente de Santa Maria described Hahamonga in his expedition diary: The first thing we met in this place [Paraje de la Zanja], which is the rancho of Corporal Verdugo. Although we saw not a white person there was a great field of water melons, sugar melons, and beans, with a patch of corn belonging to an old gentile named Requi and to other gentiles of the same class, who live contiguous to the ranch of Verdugo (Engelhardt 1927, in King 1993). On August 24, Verdugo's ranch was referred to as being located at the Portezuelo. Santa Maria wrote, "...and reached the Portezuelo where Mariano Verdugo has his ranch, at six in the evening."

Kinship ties to other villages are indicated in the registers of San Gabriel and San Fernando Missions. On the basis of archaeological evidence, Johnston placed the village: north of Griffith Park near the intersection of Forest Lawn Drive and Crystal Springs Drive, 3 leagues from San Gabriel.

Archaeologists and Native Americans have sought for years to protect the site (CA-LAN-26) from any kind of destruction including archaeological excavation. Research at the site may help to resolve the confusion over the village location. Perhaps the northern site was a seasonal camp for the villagers of *Haahamonga*. The site area, just east of the Glendale border, is currently protected and is under the jurisdiction of the City of Pasadena; plans for an interpretive facility and park there have been debated for several years.

According to Indian informants of J.P. Harrington (n.d.), the Gabrielino community of *Wiqanga* was located in the Verdugo Mountains near the Cañada de las Tunas (tuna cactus). Harrington's informant responding to an entry in the San Fernando Mission registers, remarked that it was a very old name probably meaning thorn or canyon of the thorn (McCawley 1996).

Hugo Reid's letters of 1852, *The Indians of Los Angeles County* (Southwest Museum Papers 1968), contained this passage of interest to the La Crescenta and Montrose areas of Glendale:

Gabrielino Indians had roamed for unrecorded generations and by the middle of the nineteenth century the land they had lived on was included in the twenty-four great ranchos in California. In 1835-37 when the missions were broken up by the Mexican government, the Indians were left landless and homeless. Some grants of land were made to them; some worked for white people, others huddled together in canyons and mountains, gained their livelihood by stealing, begging, chopping wood, [collecting] greasewood, etc. As late as 1884-85, Linda Vista was called "Indian Flat" and for many years had been occupied by Indian settlers - also a little nook or canyon up between La Canada and La Crescenta.

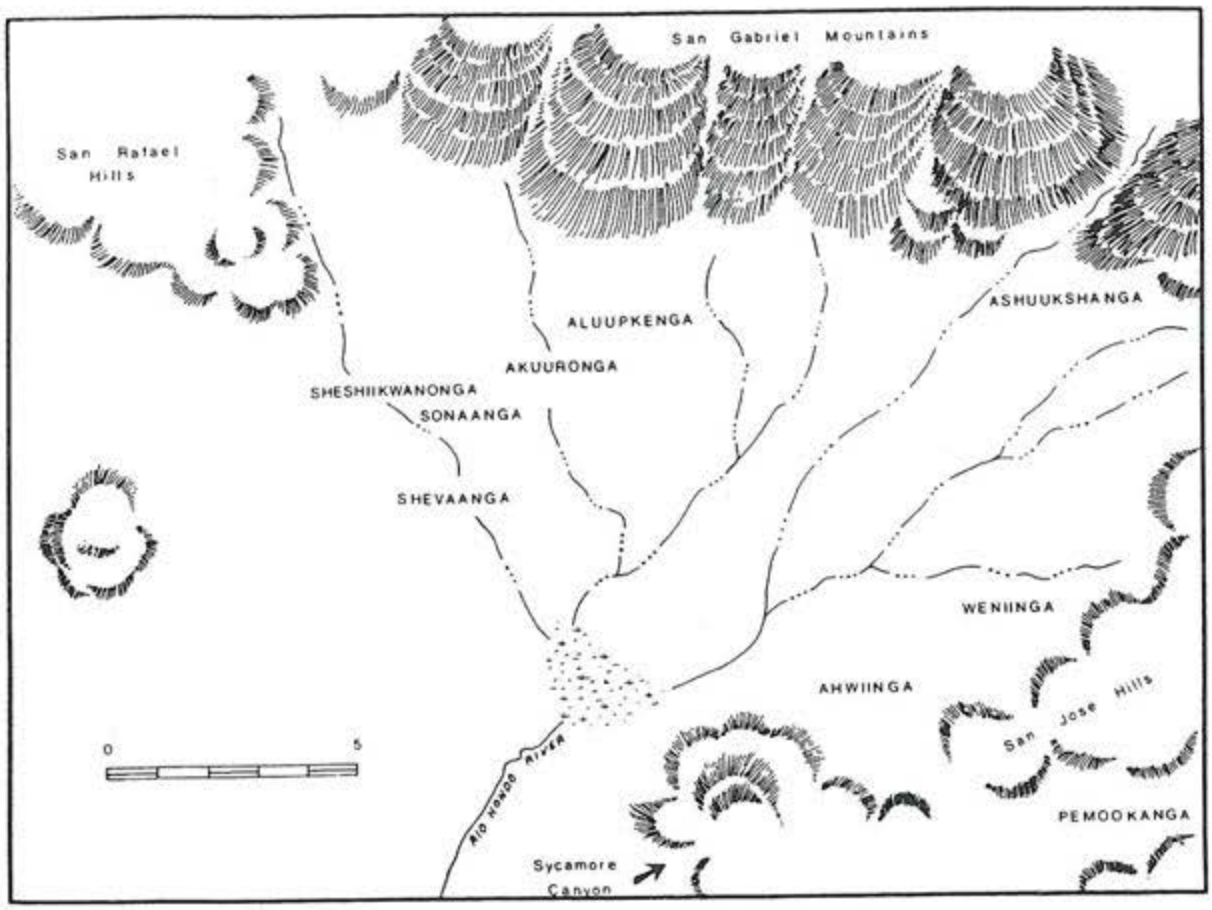


Figure 12: Gabrielino Communities Located Within the San Gabriel Valley
From McCawley (1996)

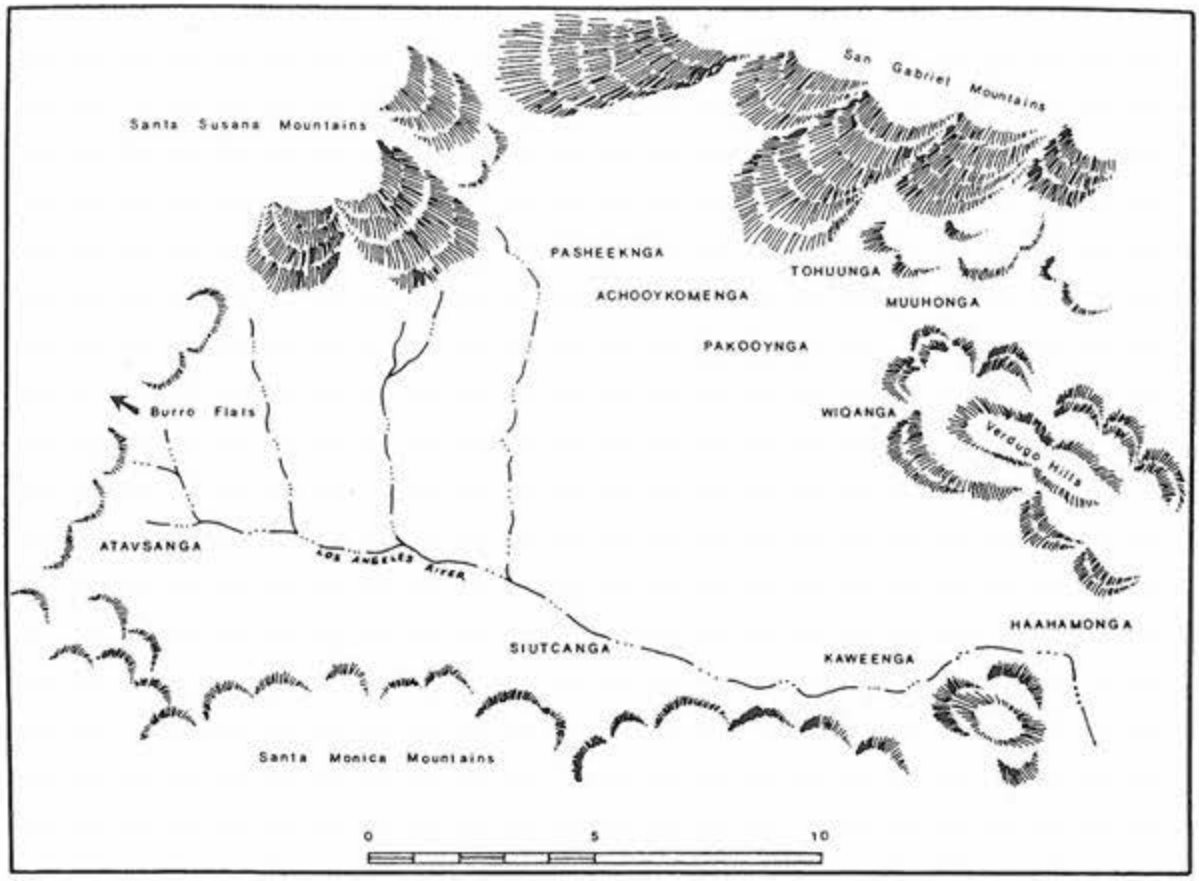


Figure 13: Gabrielino Communities Located Within the San Fernando Valley
From McCawley (1996)

HISTORIC SETTING

Glendale's Historic Preservation Element (1997) contains the formally adopted historic context statement prepared by Leslie Heumann and Associates for the City in 1993. The context statement is currently being utilized in all formal significance evaluations and National Register nominations of historic buildings, structures and objects within the City. However, the context statement does not reference or incorporate known or potential historic archaeological resources as part of its focus. This is an oversight no doubt attributable to the author's profession as an architectural historian and lack of experience with the archaeological record. Despite this oversight, the historic context statement is totally applicable to Glendale's historic archaeological resources, as later chapters of this report will demonstrate. Since this document is already a familiar part of Glendale's cultural resources management, the context statement is incorporated here by reference. So that this archaeological preservation plan may be used and consulted independently from other City documents, and because archaeological resources may be associated with any of Glendale's historical periods, the major periods of significance and associated cultural resources are reproduced here in summary form with amended text where archaeological concerns were omitted from the document.

The Rancho Period

Alta California

Although Spain claimed Mexico in the sixteenth century, it was not until Gaspar de Portola, Governor of the Californians, set out on an overland expedition from San Diego in 1769 that the Spanish occupation of Alta (upper) California really began. Portola's purpose was to establish missions, presidios, and pueblos, and he was accompanied on his journey by Franciscan friars led by Juan Junipero Serra. The first mission was founded in San Diego in 1769. By 1823 a total of 21 missions extending from San Diego to Sonoma and linked by the El Camino Real, had been organized. Two missions, Mission San Gabriel Archangel founded 1771, and Mission San Fernando Rey de España founded 1797, serviced the Glendale area and a series of trails were established between them that traversed the future City's landscape.

Rancho San Rafael and Rancho La Cañada

Among the many soldiers on the Portola - Serra Expedition was Jose Maria Verdugo. The earliest mention of Verdugo in California is on July 13, 1772 when he stood sponsor for an Indian baptized at San Carlos de Monterey Mission. That same year Verdugo was assigned to service at Mission San Gabriel Archangel. As the Native American Indians were absorbed into mission life, the king's soldiers had fewer duties and began to think about settling in the new territory. Like many soldiers, Verdugo added to his income by grazing live stock. San Gabriel Mission archives indicate that Verdugo married Maria de la Encarnacion in 1779. Five years later Rancho San Rafael came into being when Verdugo was formally granted permission from his former commander, Governor Pedro Fages, to keep cattle and horses on the land he selected between the Arroyo Seco and the Los Angeles River (then called the Rio Porciuncula). It was the second grant made in Alta California and, at 36,000 acres, one of the largest issued during Spanish occupation. The Rancho included not only present day Glendale, but also Burbank, Eagle Rock, Highland Park, Garvanza, and part of Pasadena.

The grant required that Verdugo raise 2,000 head of live stock, build a permanent dwelling, and provide grain for the community. Verdugo sent his brother to tend to the rancho and meet his obligations while he remained in the Spanish Army. Thirteen years and six children later, Verdugo wearied of military life, retired and commenced his new role as a landed don. By 1817, he was the possessor of 1,900 cattle, 670 horses, and 70 mules. A variety of crops were also cultivated including grain, vegetables and fruits. Mountain streams provided a steady source of water for the crops. Indeed, the rancho's earliest name, La Zanja, indicated that

a principal feature of the property was a water ditch. Scattered over the rancho were a number of adobe buildings.

After a long illness, Jose Maria Verdugo died in 1831, willing the Rancho San Rafael to his son Julio and daughter Catalina. Julio Verdugo assumed the role of his father as patriarch of the Verdugo family and set about building homes for his large family. He continued to raise live stock and planted grain on the rancho. Catalina, who was unmarried, lived with her various nephews. In 1851, following California's admittance into the Union as the 31st state, Julio and Catalina filed their petition for the Rancho San Rafael with the Board of Land Commissioners which had been created to confirm the Spanish and Mexican land grants. Confirmation was finally received in 1855. In 1861 Rancho San Rafael, which to that point had been owned jointly by the brother and sister, was divided. Julio received the southern portion and Catalina received the northern portion.

Rancho La Cañada was originally granted to Ignacio Coronel in 1843. This Rancho included the areas of Verdugo Woodlands, La Crescenta, Montrose and Verdugo City now within the City of Glendale. Through a series of land trades Julio Verdugo acquired Rancho La Cañada. In 1858 the ranchos were surveyed by Henry Hancock of the United States Surveyor General's office. Hancock was persuaded by Julio Verdugo to include what was then the southern portion of Rancho La Cañada in Rancho San Rafael (that is the area approximately from the 134 Freeway on the south to Berkshire Drive in La Cañada) in order to obtain another water source. This redistribution of land reduced Rancho La Cañada from approximately 12,000 acres to 5,800 acres.

The adobe homes built by the grantees and their families were the primary building types during the rancho period. Typically, these homes were modest, one story structures. One to four rooms were arranged in a linear or "U" plan. A veranda, protected by the overhang of a flat or gable or roof, connected the rooms on the exterior and shielded the adobe walls from rain. Tar was used to waterproof the earlier roofs; eventually clay tiles and then wood shingles were utilized. Adobe bricks were usually manufactured on the property, and walls were one to three feet thick. Floors were initially hard-packed earth and later covered with wood.

Of the several adobe structures built during this period, only two remain: the Verdugo Adobe at 2211 Bonita Drive and the Thomas Sanchez Adobe (later named Casa Adobe de San Rafael) at 1330 Dorothy Drive. The Verdugo Adobe was built by Teodoro Verdugo, son of Julio Verdugo, as a home for his family, including his Aunt Catalina. The date the adobe was constructed is unclear and a matter of controversy. The best estimates place its construction in the late 1860's or early 1870's. Casa Adobe de San Rafael was built in 1871 by Thomas Sanchez and his wife, Maria Sepulveda. Sanchez was the first sheriff of Los Angeles County, serving from 1859 to 1867. These two adobes are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register, and the Glendale Register of Historic Resources.

Known or Potential archaeological resource types for the Alta California and Rancho Periods not mentioned in the historic context for the City of Glendale would include: important landscape features; early roads and trails; water collection, diversion and control systems; garbage and waste repositories; resource extraction sites; manufacturing areas; structural foundations; and agricultural and ranching features. Natural features, such as the Arroyo Seco, Verdugo Arroyo, the Los Angeles River, or landmarks such as the Eagle Rock are important attributes of the rancho landscape. Events associated with some of these landscape features include the "Oak of Peace" in Verdugo Canyon; on January 11, 1847 representatives of the American and the Californios met under the tree during a period of hostilities; the results a few days later was the Treaty of Cahuenga ending the fighting and laying the groundwork for California's admittance to the United States. The Oak of Peace is currently listed on the Glendale Register of Historic Resources. Roadways were the primary links of communication among communities. The names of certain roadways often bore the name of their destination, such as San Fernando Road in Glendale, which connected the Rancho San Rafael with the San

Fernando Mission. Archaeological sites and features, if identified, could indicate the locations of other adobe structures built on the rancho, and are likely present in association with the two standing adobes registered as City Landmarks.

Anglo-American Settlement 1871-1900

The Great Partition

The break-up of the Rancho San Rafael began in the mid nineteenth century as more and more Anglo-Americans were attracted to southern California. In 1855, 671 acres near the Los Angeles River in the southern portion of the rancho were sold General J.L. Brent and became known as the Santa Eulalia Ranch. A 4,600 acre parcel on the west side of the rancho was traded to Johnathan R. Scott. At other times Julio and Catalina Verdugo sold off other sections of the rancho in settlement of their debts. A critical event occurred in 1861 when Julio Verdugo signed a mortgage in favor of Jacob Elias. In 1869, as a result of foreclosure on the mortgage, Julio's portion of the Rancho San Rafael was purchased by Alfred B. Chapman. Chapman quitclaimed 200 acres containing the Verdugo home and allowed Julio to remain on this small fragment of his inheritance. In 1871, as a result of a lawsuit brought by Andrew Glassell, A.B. Chapman, Prudent Beaudry, and O.W. Childs against 36 defendants, both the Rancho San Rafael and the Rancho La Cañada to the northeast were partitioned into 31 parts and conferred upon 28 persons. They included:

- Benjamin Dreyfus: 8,000 acres in Eagle Rock and Tropico
- David Burbank: 4,607 acres;
- Teodora and Maria Catalina Verdugo: 3,300 acres;
- Mrs. Rafaela Verdugo Sepulveda: 909 acres;
- O.W. Childs: 371 acres;
- C.E. Thom: 724 acres;
- Pruedent Beaudry: 1,702 acres (the Verdugo Mountains are formerly known as the Beaudry Hills)
- Glassell and Chapman: Rancho La Cañada (5,745 acres) and over 2,000 acres in Garvanza, Highland Park, and York Valley.

Some of these beneficiaries, as well as other new arrivals, bought and subdivided land, built homes, and planted fruit orchards. The Pattersons, Byrams, and Phelons were said to be the first permanent American settlers in Glendale. Other pioneer names include Ross, Lindgren, Fowles, Bissett, Larkin, Coleman, Ford, Rivers, Crow, Bullis, Bachman, Cook, Sherer, Morgan, Hodgkins, Woolsey, Hayes, Dunsmoor, Lukens, and Woodbury. Judge Ross planted the first citrus groves and 1883 built a large ranch house which he called Rossmoyne. According to J.C. Sherer, eyewitness and historian of Glendale, "nearly every home was surrounded by orchards, principally peach, apricot and prune, with a lesser acreage of oranges and lemons, the latter principally along the foothills."

The earliest home which remains from this period is the Taylor House at 1027 Glenwood Road. The unadorned, wood frame structure is representative of the residences constructed by Glendale's first Anglo-American settlers. Constructed sometime around 1871 and later relocated to its present location during the early 1920's, the Taylor house is listed on the Glendale Register of Historic Places.

Subdivision activity gained momentum in the early 1880's in Glendale as elsewhere in southern California. Settlement was stimulated by the completion of the transcontinental railroad, its connection to Los Angeles by the Southern Pacific in 1876, and the subsequent link to the Santa Fe system in 1881. A real estate frenzy ensued. In 1883, Byram, Patterson, and Phelon purchased 126 acres of the Childs Tract, on the east side of Glendale Avenue between First (Lexington) and Ninth (Windsor) Streets. This tract eventually formed the

nucleus of present day Glendale. Nearby, the Lomita Tract, located on 200 acres west of Glendale Avenue and south of Broadway, was subdivided by Harry J. Crow.

Founding of Glendale

Several of these early residents and landowners were infected with the enthusiasm of the 1886-1888 real estate boom, when hundreds of new towns were founded in southern California. Captain C.E. Thom, J. Ross, Harry J. Crow, B.F. Patterson, and E.T. Byram joined forces and commissioned a survey of a new town which they decided to call "Glendale," a name already in use on the former rancho. The map was recorded at the County Recorded on March 11, 1877, with the boundaries established at First Street (Lexington)) on the north, Fifth Street (Harvard) on the south, Central Avenue on the west, and the Childs Tract (part of which is now Chevy Chase Drive) on the east.

To promote their venture, the town founders planned a grand hotel in the center of town. Built at a cost of $60,000, enough to bankrupt at least one of its backers, the Glendale Hotel was an ornate edifice in the Queen Anne style. The premier architects of the day in California, Samuel and Joseph Cather Newsome, designed the building. It occupied the block bounded by J (Jackson), Third (Wilson), "I" (Isabel), and Fourth (Broadway) streets. Unfortunately, the completion of the hotel coincided with the collapse of the boom. By 1889, it was being used as a girl's school, and it stood mostly vacant after 1893 until after the turn of the century. Eventually the hotel became the home of the Glendale Sanitarium. The Glendale Sanitarium, precursor to the Glendale Adventist Medical Center, was demolished in 1928 after the sanitarium moved to larger facilities. The location of the former hotel and sanitarium is currently under construction being developed into the new Glendale Police Department facility. Historic archaeological resources, discovered during construction of the police parking structure, are currently under investigation by professional archaeologists.

Other properties representative of Glendale's brief but profitable boom are the Goode House and the Doctors' House. Both were built during the late 1880's and are excellent examples of the Queen Anne-Eastlake style. The Goode House at 119 North Cedar Street was built by Henry Banker, and is remembered as the home of Edgar D. Goode, one of Glendale's most prominent citizens who lived there from 1895. The Doctors' House, originally located at 921 East Wilson Avenue, is so named because three doctors resided and practiced there at different times. It was moved to Brand Park in 1980 and is now operated as a historic house museum.

The Fastest Growing City in America 1900-1945

Annexation

Between 1910 and 1985 the City of Glendale's acreage increased from 1,486 acres in 1906 to 19,580.8 acres in 1985, largely through annexation of surrounding towns and communities. Major annexations contributing large parcels of land included the annexation of Tropico in 1918, and the annexation of the La Crescenta and Montrose areas in 1952.

Tropico

From 1911 to 1918, the southern and southwestern sections of modern day Glendale were in the independent municipality of Tropico. Like Glendale, Tropico was once a part of Rancho San Rafael. Before its development as a town in 1887, the area was ranch land used first for grazing cattle and sheep, and later for

Figure 14: The Old Spanish and Mexican Ranchos of Los Angeles County

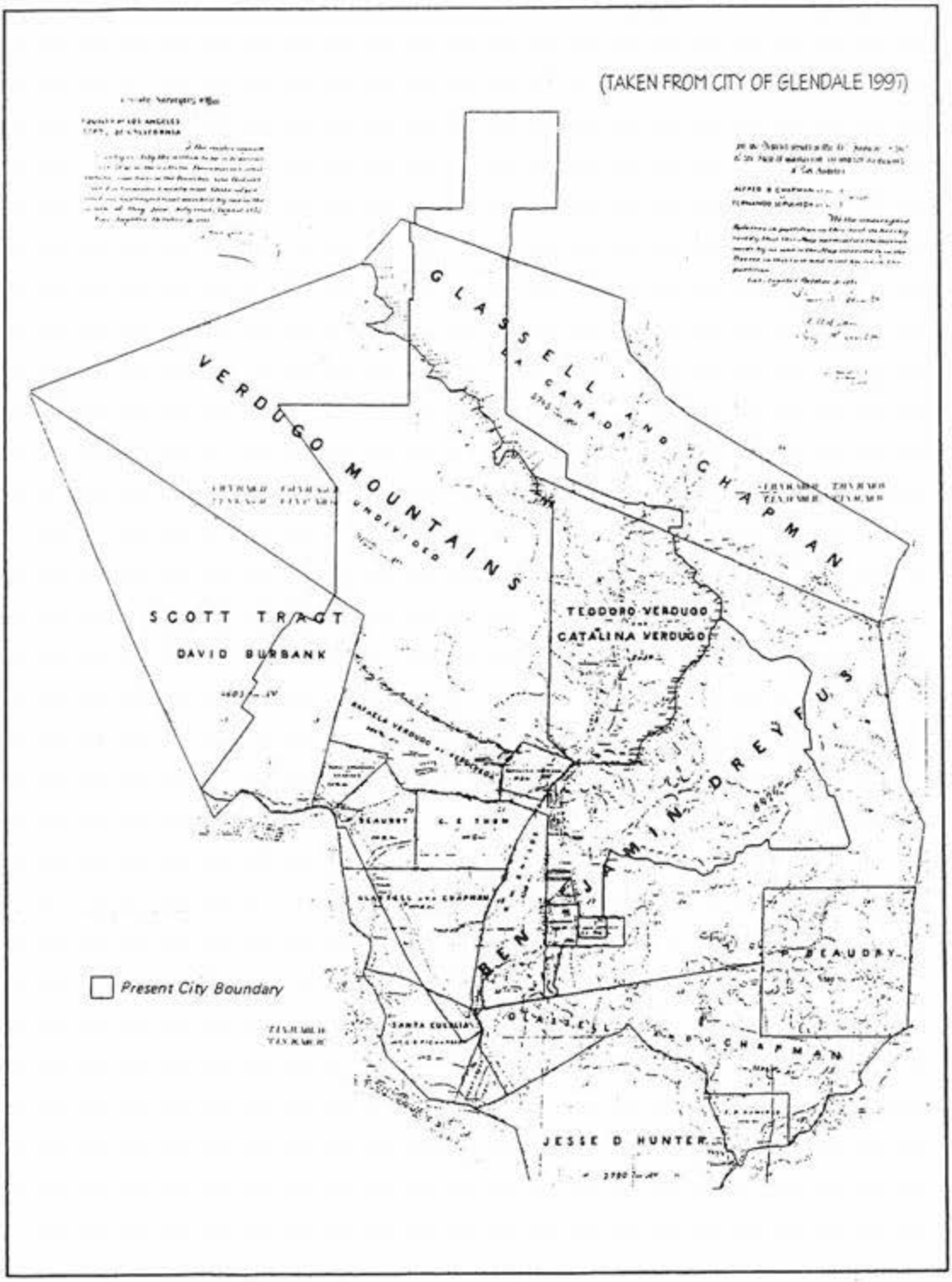


Figure 15: 1871 County Surveyor Map of the San Rafael and La Cañada Ranchos

the cultivation of oranges and strawberries. C.B Erskine, John Erskine, Hezekiah Jarvis, and Albion Chandler laid out the townsite of Tropico. The first name given to the town was Ethelden, while the post office was called Mason. Residents began to call the town Tropico when the Southern Pacific Depot nearby was so named.

The name was further reinforced when the main east-west street through the area (present day Los Feliz Boulevard) was designated Tropico Avenue. The recognized boundaries between Glendale and Tropico became Central Avenue.

The Tropico Improvement Association was organized in 1900, and in association with the Glendale Improvement Association, was instrumental in securing an interurban rail line into the area from Los Angeles. The "lean Nineties" were officially over when the line was completed in 1904, because from this time forward both towns grew rapidly. The economy revolved around small businesses, strawberry farming and tile manufacturing. The buildings associated with the economic development of Tropico are utilitarian commercial and industrial buildings, most of which have been destroyed during subsequent waves of development. The business district included a general store, a blacksmith shop, a meat store, a livery stable, real estate offices, and a few other small establishments. The Tropico Chamber of Commerce and the Bank of Tropico were organized in 1910.

Tropico also became the shipping center for strawberries grown in Burbank, Glendale, and Tropico. Various crops such as alfalfa, barley, grapes, citrus, and nuts were grown in the area. However, strawberries, which came to be known as "Tropico Beauties" became the most lucrative and dominant agricultural enterprise. Glendale's first mayor, Wilmot Parcher, was named as the Strawberry growers Association President in 1904. Agricultural pursuits eventually gave way to the suburbanization process and by 1914 all 200 acres of strawberry farmland had been replaced by residential development. As the agricultural land was subdivided and settled, and as transportation systems brought rapid residential and economic growth, religious, social, and educational institutions were developed in Tropico. The City soon outgrew its infrastructure. Movements to be annexed to either Los Angeles or to Glendale were initiated in 1911. Annexation to Glendale was finally approved by the voters and finalized on January 9, 1918.

Several historic Tropico area sites have been identified: The Richardson Ranch house built sometime between 1910 and 1915 (moved from its original location at the terminus of Brand Blvd.); the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) meeting hall built in 1894 at 902 south Glendale Avenue; and the Cerritos Avenue School site at Cerritos and Glendale Avenues (original site - 1883).

La Crescenta and Montrose

The Crescenta Valley was long considered very rural and was isolated from the activities taking place in the Glendale downtown area. Even though major portions of the La Crescenta area have been annexed to Glendale for over fifty years, this attitude has remained. The La Crescenta area history was largely ignored in the historic context statement, including only a very brief description of some of the founding settlers and associated buildings still in existence. The history of the La Crescenta area has not been as thoroughly researched as the downtown and southern portions of Glendale; this is partly because, until relatively recently (after the construction of the Glendale 2 and 210 Freeways through the area in the 1970's), the area was indeed fairly rural containing small single family residences, scattered businesses, and undeveloped mountainous terrain. Local historians, such as Grace J. Oberbeck (1938) and June Dougherty (n.d.), have compiled area histories based on archival research and oral histories for the area that are not widely known or distributed (these were made available to the City of Glendale Planning Division in 1997). A complete historic context statement for this northern area of Glendale should be prepared. Nevertheless, the historical contexts and

Figure 16: USGS Pasadena, CA Map, 1896 Edition, North Glendale and La Crescenta

Figure 17: USGS Pasadena, CA Map, 1896 Edition, South Glendale

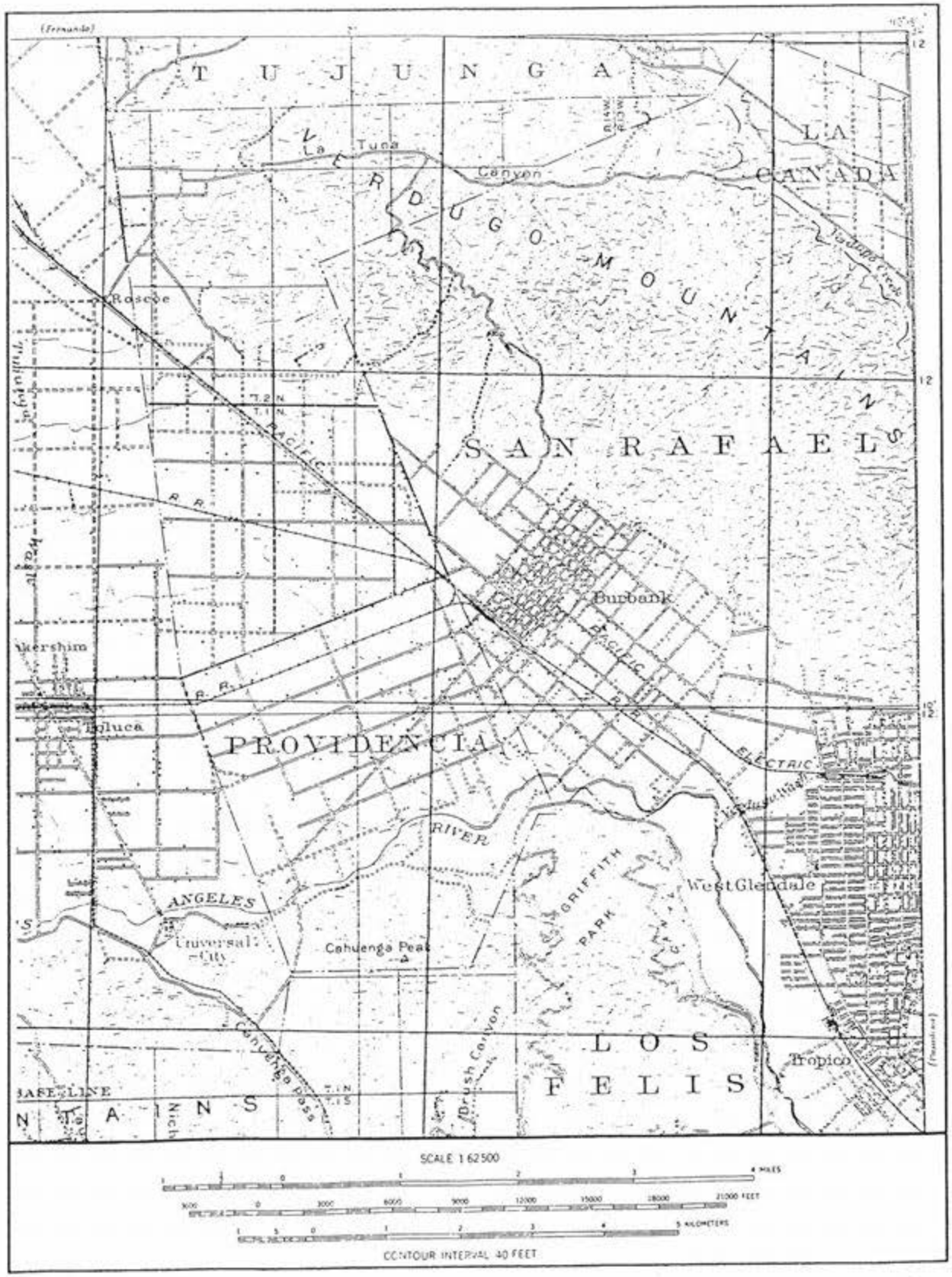


Figure 18: 1921 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Army Tactical Map

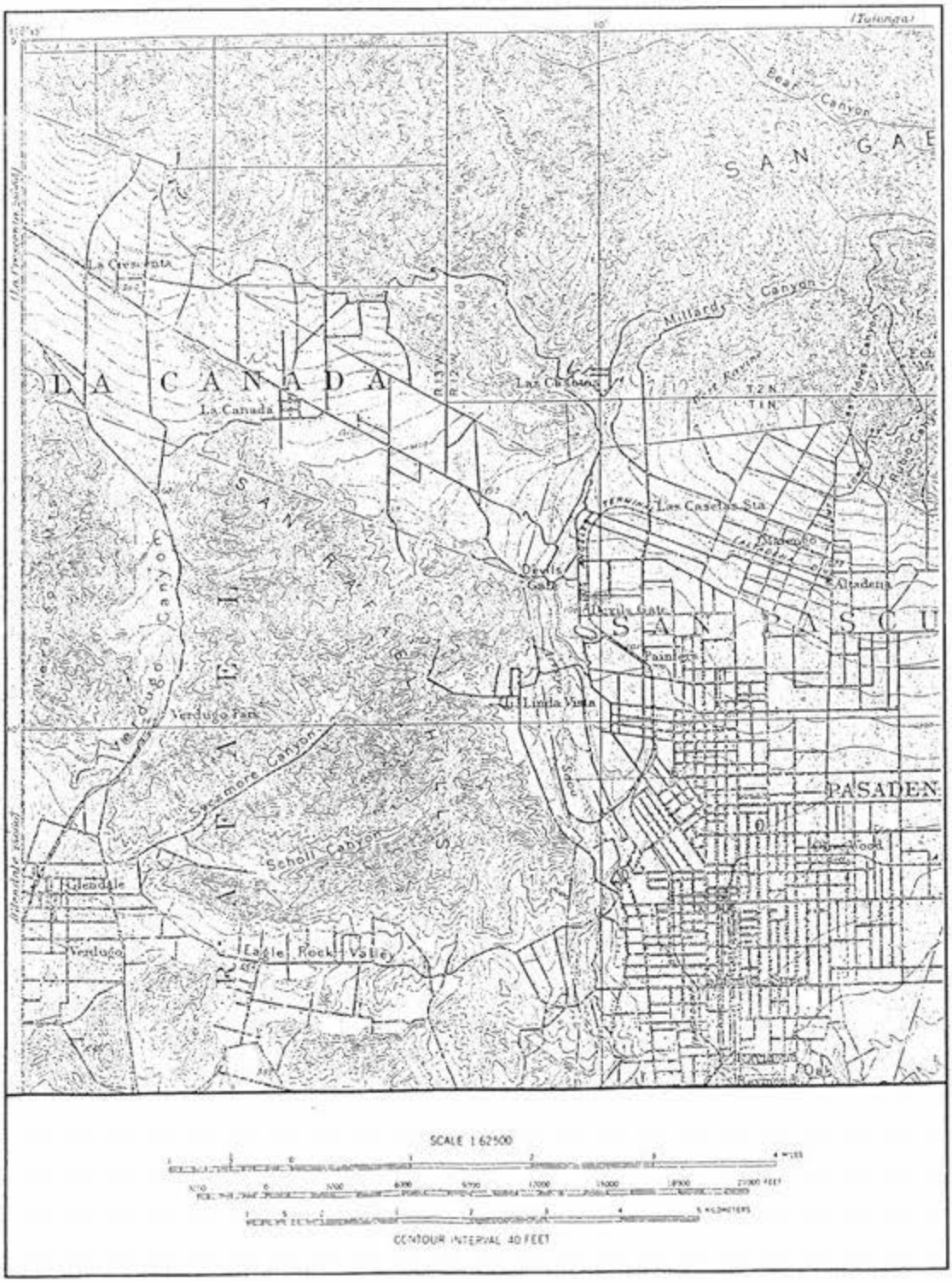


Figure 19: USGS Pasadena, CA Map, 1900 Edition

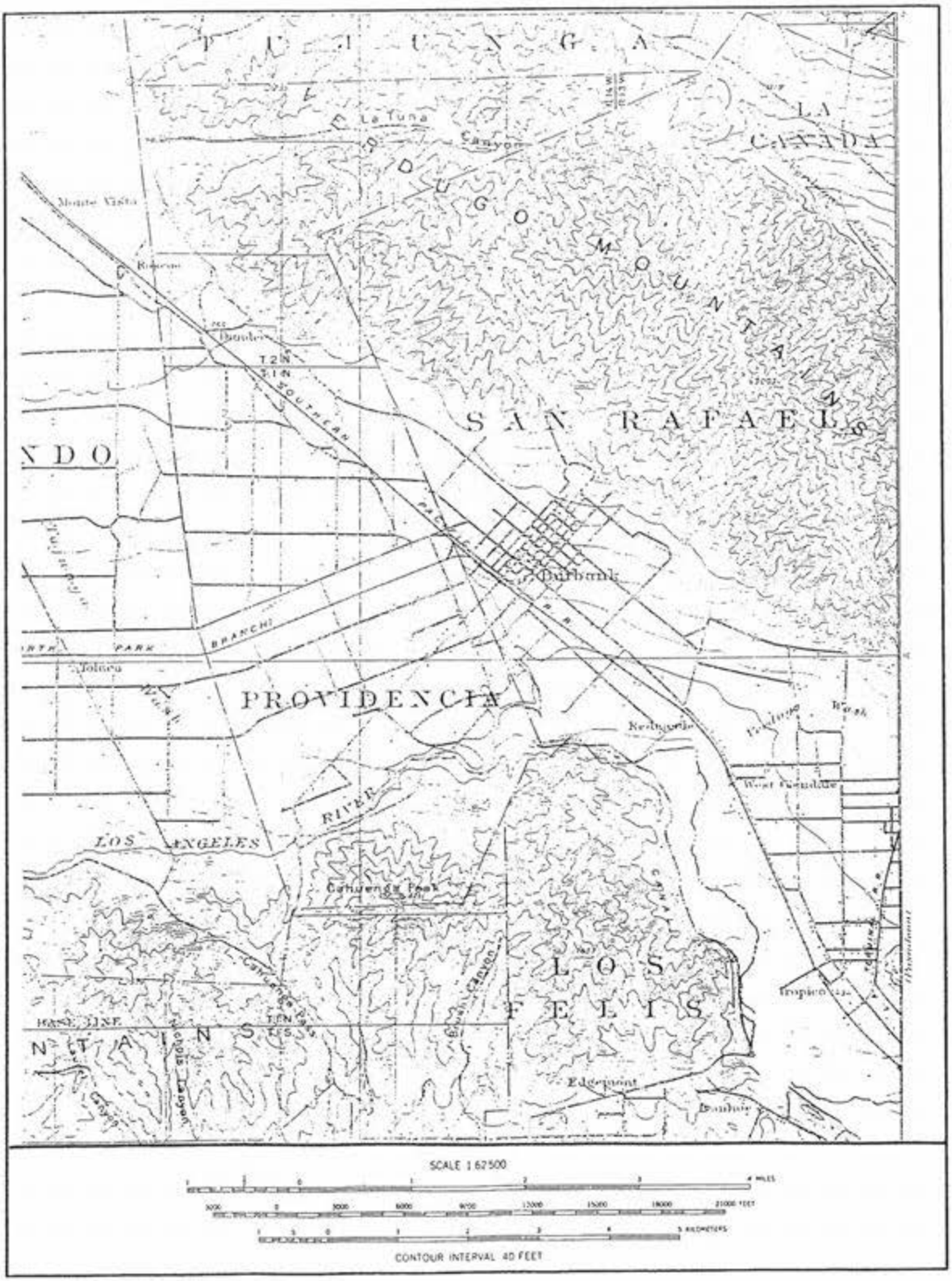


Figure 20: USGS Santa Monica, CA Map, 1902 Edition, West Glendale and Tropico

chronological data compiled for the larger Glendale area generally applies. The Montrose area is more closely linked with the historical developments occurring in downtown Glendale and contains a small commercial district important to the area's economic development. In 1952, Montrose and portions of La Crescenta were annexed to the City of Glendale.

The La Crescenta and Montrose areas were part of the Rancho la Cañada. After 1875, the rancho was broken up and sold to a number of settlers. Among them, Benjamin Briggs, purchased most of the rancho west of Pickens canyon, including La Crescenta, Montrose and what was later to be called Verdugo City. He named the area "Crescenta" after the crescent shape of the valley. "La" was added by the U.S. Post Office to help distinguish it from Crescent City, California. Briggs built his home, a sanitarium, and a schoolhouse using concrete as the building material - reputedly the first use of concrete in southern California. He planted fruit tree orchards on the surrounding hills. This area became known as Briggs Terrace. Briggs' son-in-law founded the Crescenta Community Presbyterian Church in 1885. In 1886 the first school in the area was organized by Briggs' niece Helen Haskell. Another of Briggs' nieces, May Briggs Gould, built Gould Castle (a show place of the Crescenta Valley) near Pickens Canyon. These structures, or the remains of them, remain today despite various impacts and developments.

In the early 1900's the State of California instituted a "good road" program which provided paving for some county roads. Michigan Avenue, which is now Foothill Boulevard, and Verdugo Road were paved as a result of this project and helped to bring La Crescenta out of isolation. More people came to the Valley by automobile and by an electric railroad line, the Glendale and Montrose Railway (see Moreau and Walker 1966), which had lines as far north as Pennsylvania Avenue at Foothill Boulevard. Attracted by the clean air and mountain scenery many Los Angeles residents came to the area.

George Le Mesnager, a French immigrant, built a stone barn around 1914 as a storage building for the grapes he grew on his property, known then as the Inter-Valley Ranch, in Dunsmore Canyon in La Crescenta. Known today as the Le Mesnager Historic Barn and located in Deukmejian Wilderness Park, it is one of the oldest buildings in the La Crescenta Valley. From the barn, grapes were transported to Le Mesnager's "Old Hermitage Vineyards" winery in Los Angeles where made into table wines (see Hatheway and Associates 1991). The Le Mesnager Barn is a Glendale City Landmark. The Dunsmoor* Water Company also formed in Dunsmoor Canyon incorporated in 1908 (* the spelling of "Dunsmore" has changed over the years).

The 1920's witnessed much activity in the La Crescenta area. Municipal services were provided by Los Angeles County and utilities were made available. Land was subdivided for development. One of the most prominent developers in the area was William S. Sparr who sold land in Oakmont Park (Sparr Heights) and in Verdugo Canyon (Oakmont Country Club). Smaller lot subdivisions became common in La Crescenta area, some consisting of 40 feet by 80 feet lots. Some buyers chose to construct their homes from stone which was so abundant in the alluvial soil of the area. Many of these stone houses are still standing today, despite numerous floods and earthquakes. A historical survey of stone houses in the La Crescenta area identified several of such craftsmanship and integrity that they were noted as eligible landmarks and potential contributors of a historic district based on the use of locally derived building materials (OHP, Directory of Properties 1999).

In 1934 a flash flood occurred in the La Crescenta and Montrose areas, the result of heavy rains and a severe fire in the mountains the previous season. This flood caused severe damage in the neighborhoods south of Foothill Boulevard; many structures and lives were lost during the disaster. In order to prevent such disasters in the future the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, in conjunction with the Army Corps of Engineers, undertook a variety of projects which included, numerous check dams and debris basins in the canyon

drainages, channelization of the Verdugo Wash and the construction of several all weather bridges across it. Four examples of these Work Progress Administration (WPA) bridges still exist - at Glenoaks Boulevard, Geneva Boulevard, Kennilworth Street, and Concord Street. Each of these bridges were listed as City Landmarks in 1997.

The Interurban Railway

Transportation has been the key to Glendale's growth during each phase of its history. Initially, the completion of the transcontinental railway had made the boom of the 1880's possible. The Southern Pacific continued to serve Glendale through subsequent booms in the twentieth century. The original Glendale depot was constructed in 1883 and replaced in 1923 by a much larger one. The new depot was constructed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. This depot is currently listed as a Glendale Historic Landmark and has recently been restored. Following the arrival of the Southern Pacific, the next milestone was the connection of Glendale to Los Angeles with a line of the Interurban railroad. This 1904 event, more than any other in Glendale's history, determined the fate of the city. In 1902 the Los Angeles and Glendale Railway Company was formed with Leslie C. Brand, largest landowner in Glendale (his home was El Miradero, now a City Landmark, museum and library), as president. The main thoroughfare was along Brand Boulevard. Electric cars also ran through Glendale, as far north as La Crescenta.

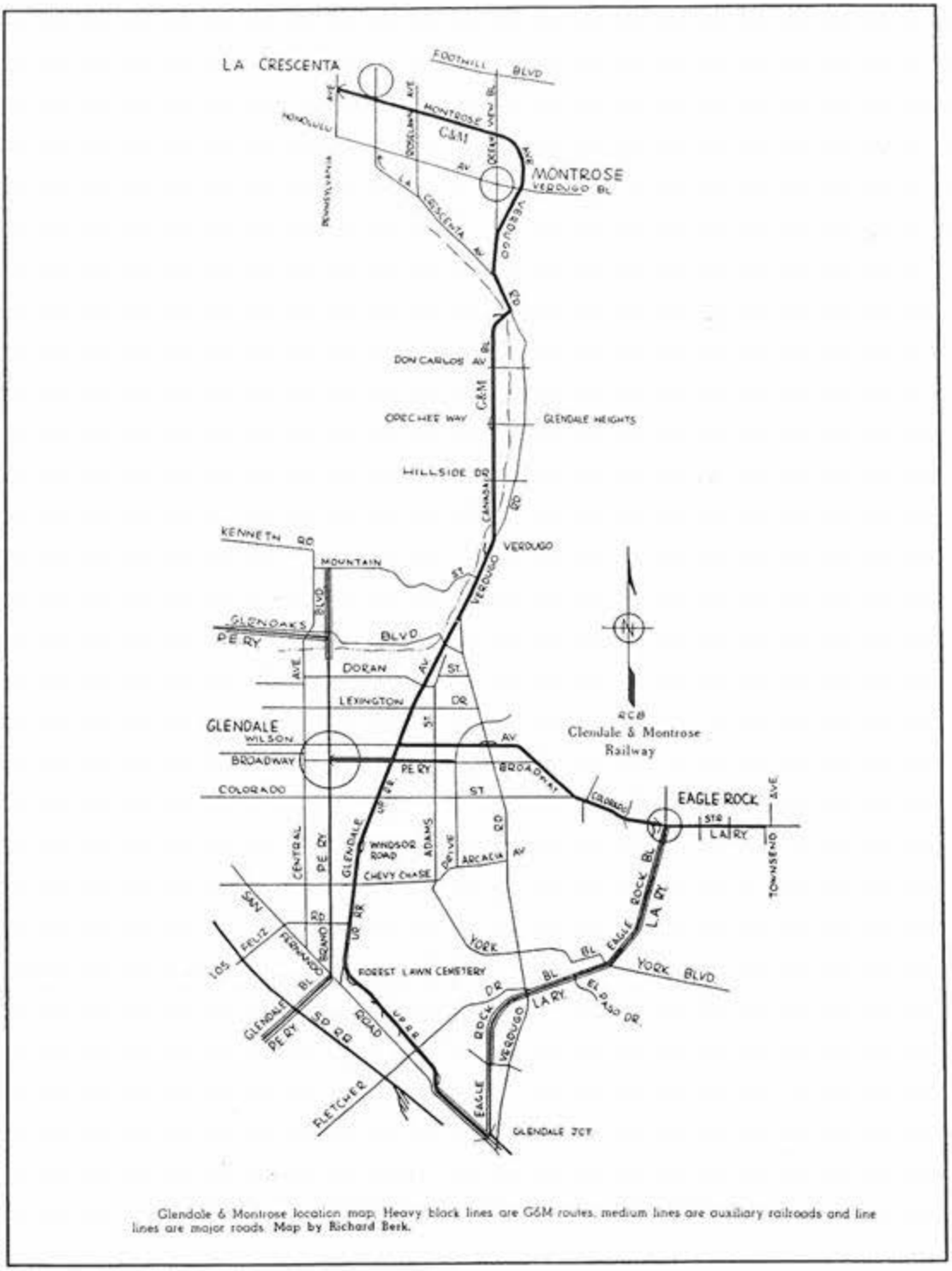
A Community of Homes

In the early days of Glendale, ranching was the major land use. The residential structures were adobes left over from the Spanish and Mexican periods and farm houses built by Anglo-American Settlers. That situation changed quickly during the 1880's as real estate activity flourished. The primary building type, however, remained the single-family house. The dominance of this property type was natural since Glendale was promoted as a bedroom community of Los Angeles. Promoters emphasized the pastoral aspects of the land, easy access to Los Angeles, quality schools, free telephone service to Los Angeles, moderate climate, social life, and abundance of mountain water. Most of the parcels were 50 by 125 feet and sold for $250 to $550, with the exception of those facing Central Avenue. All deeds contained an anti-liquor clause and required that all buildings had to be painted or stained and could be sited at least 25 feet from the sidewalk. One story craftsman bungalows were very popular and many remain today.

One area of historic interest lies along the southern flanks of the Verdugo Mountains in northern Glendale. Leslie C. Brand constructed his home, El Miradero, on the northern outskirts of Glendale in 1906. During the 1920's and 1930's the area became a popular residential neighborhood for the well-to-do. Mattison Boyd Jones built an American Colonial Revival mansion on Kenneth Road in 1922. It was soon joined by a number of Spanish Colonial Revival style residences including: Markham House (Homeland) at 1405 Mountain Street (1926); Peter Damm House (Lorelie) at 330 Kempton Road (1929); and the Walters House at 3000 Sparr Boulevard (1923). The area also features a number of houses by some of the leading proponents of Modern architecture in southern California. These include the Lewis, Calori, and Derby Houses designed by Lloyd Wright in 1926, the Bauer House designed in 1936 by H.H. Harris; and the Rodriguez House designed by Rudolph Schindler in 1941. Each of these is listed on the Glendale Register of Historic Resources; there are a number of houses of similar quality and age in these neighborhoods that would qualify as local landmarks or would contribute to a historic district and the City is currently researching this potential (Owen, Personal Communication 2000).

Economic Development

At the turn of the century, the center of Glendale's business district was at the corner of Glendale Avenue and



Glendale & Montrose location map. Heavy black lines are G&M routes, medium lines are auxiliary railroads and line lines are major roads. Map by Richard Berk.

Figure 21: Glendale & Montrose Electric Railway Route, Circa 1914
From Moreau and Walker (1966)

Third Street (Wilson); after the completion of the Pacific Electric Line in 1904, Brand Boulevard became the principal business street in the city. Most early establishments were located in wood frame buildings, but soon two story masonry commercial buildings were constructed. During the 1920's, Glendale under went another building boom in commercial property. Construction began on the city's first four story business block in 1922. The Glendale Theater Building, Chamber of Commerce Building, Hotel Glendale, and Hotel Maryland soon followed. Glendale's banking industry started slowly but two banks were established before the city was incorporated: the Bank of Glendale and the First National Bank of Glendale. Both were established in 1905 and eventually merged into the Security Pacific Bank. Leslie C. Brand was the principal financial backer of the First National Bank of Glendale. Initially this bank leased space in the Masonic Hall Building on Brand Boulevard and later moved into its own building on the southeast corner of Brand Boulevard and Broadway and is still used as a bank. Security Trust and Savings Bank constructed the first six-story building in Glendale in 1923. The Beaux Arts style structure designed by Alfred F. Priest still stands on the northeast corner of Broadway and Brand Boulevard. By 1926 there were eight banks operating in Glendale. These first, historic, buildings in Glendale's commercial district are currently listed on one or more of the following : the Glendale Register of Historic Places, the California Register, and the National Register of Historic Places.

The health care industry in Glendale has gone through similar periods of expansion. The emergence of Glendale a s a health center can be traced to the development of several sanitariums at the turn of the century. Nineteenth century medical practitioners believed in the curative powers of climate, especially with respect to tuberculosis and other pulmonary diseases. The health benefits of the southern California climate had long been promoted (especially in the Glendale and La Crescenta-La Canada areas).

Mrs. N. Maxwell Miller operated the first sanitarium in Glendale. Her institution, Thornycroft Farm and Sanitarium, was located on a six acre site at Adams and Ninth Street (Windsor Road) in a grove of fruit trees. It was subsequently sold and renamed several times as the Golden West Sanatarium, the Windsor Hospital, and the Glendale Community Hospital, and the building is now gone. A far larger sanitarium was established in 1905 when the old Glendale Hotel was purchased from L.C. Brand by the Seventh Day Adventist Church. The church converted the building into the 75 bed Glendale Sanitarium and Hospital. After moving to a larger facility the old building was demolished. The Glendale Sanitarium became the Glendale Adventist Medical Center. Other hospitals founded in Glendale include the Glendale Research Hospital (1919), now Verdugo Hills Hospital; and Physicians and surgeons Hospital (1923), now Glendale Memorial Hospital.

The History of aviation in southern California is closely connected to Glendale. Leslie Brand is credited with building the first private airplane hangar in the area which is now Glendale. The air field was used beginning in 1912; World War I produced numerous pilots many of whom owned airplanes and set about to secure a public airport in Glendale. Convinced that aviation could become a major industry, the Glendale City Council purchased a 33 acre site near the Los Angeles River in 1922 and began construction of the public airport. Public ownership of the airport was short-lived; it was purchased by a private syndicate naming C.C. Mosely, one of the founders of Western Airlines, as manager. Architect H.L. Gogerty was hired to design a terminal building for the airport in 1928. Combining Zig Zag Moderne with Spanish Colonial Revival imagery, the terminal officially opened in 1929 and was named Grand Central Air Terminal. It was the first airport to offer service between Los Angeles and New York, and was utilized by a number of major airlines. Grand Central Air Terminal quickly became the premier airport in southern California. The first planes to bear the names Jack Northrop and Howard Hughes were built at Grand Central Air Terminal. In 1959 the advent of the jet age forced the airport to close due to Grand Central's short 3.400 foot runway. The former airport terminal building remains today and is listed on the Glendale Register of Historic Resources.

Civic Affairs

Incorporation of the City of Glendale in 1906 led to a number of changes in public services, which were

previously provided by Los Angeles County. Glendale City Hall was erected in 1912, and the construction of other municipal buildings soon followed; City Hall and Glendale's Municipal Power and Light Building (1928) are listed on the Glendale Register of Historic Resources. The fire and police departments operated as a single entity in the early years of Glendale. The original City jail consisted of an iron cage located at the rear of the first fire station on Howard Street (Isabel). Eventually a new station was erected on East Broadway where the post office now stands, itself a Historic Landmark listed on the Glendale and National Registers.

There are 34 parks in Glendale which encompass more than 1,000 acres. Glendale acquired its first public park in 1922 when it purchased 10 acres of land at Patterson and Kennilworth Avenues. Originally called Patterson Park, the name was later changed to Fremont Park. It was soon joined by Verdugo Park near the Verdugo Adobe. One of the largest parks in the system is Brand Park, which was donated to the City in 1945 at the bequest of L.C. Brand. The park contains 660 acres, 30 of which have been developed. Brand's mansion, El Miradero, now serves as Brand Art Library and Gallery.

The school system in Glendale can be traced back to the Sepulveda School District which formed in 1879. The district encompassed 75 square miles stretching from the Arroyo Seco to the Los Angeles River and from the mountains north of La Crescenta to Elysian Park. Serving the area was a two room school house on Verdugo Road at the southeast corner of Chevy Chase Drive. The school had an enrollment of 190 children including 9 Native American Indians in 1880. Responding to the needs of increasing populations, Tropico formed its own school district in 1883, La Crescenta in 1887 followed by the West Glendale and Glendale School districts in 1892. Each of the four school districts had one school house. The Union High School District was formed in 1901 and served all four school districts including Burbank, Ivanhoe, and Eagle Rock. Classes met temporarily at the old Glendale Hotel. Eventually the Glendale Unified School District was formed and the separate districts merged under the City's direction. School buildings from the 1920's which still reflect their original design include the auditorium and stadium at Hoover High School and the Toll Middle School. La Crescenta area schools have not been evaluated.

Religious, Social and Cultural Life

Several religious institutions in Glendale can trace their roots back to the 1880's. The Methodists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians were the first denominations to form congregations. The first religious building erected in Glendale was originally intended to serve all of the various faiths. As Glendale's population grew, other meeting places were established such as at the G.A.R.(1900) building or the Masonic Temple (1910), until permanent buildings could be constructed. The oldest religious buildings in Glendale date from the 1920's. These include: Family Roman Catholic Church designed by A.C. Martin in 1922; First Baptist Church of Glendale dedicated in 1927; First United Methodist Church designed by Albert Lindly in 1928; and First Church of Christ , Scientist a classical revival style church designed by Meyer and Holler in 1926. With the exception of the United Methodist Church, each of these churches were listed on the Glendale Register of Historic Places. Citing freedom of religion issues, the three churches requested that their buildings be deleted from the landmarks list in 1997 (EIP Associates 1997)

Glendale was positioned to play an important role in the motion picture industry. In 1909, it became the home of one of the earliest motion picture companies on the west coast, the Kalem Company. Located at the corner of Orange Street and Broadway, the company later moved to Verdugo Road. The City's first motion picture theater was the Glendale Theater which opened in 1910. The Majestic Theater opened in 1912 in a storeroom of the Central Building at Broadway and Maryland Avenue. Both closed their doors shortly after the Palace Grand opened in 1914. The Palace Grand was replaced a few years later by commercial space and was renamed Jensen's Arcade. This complex contained the Egyptian Village Cafe, a popular eating establishment.

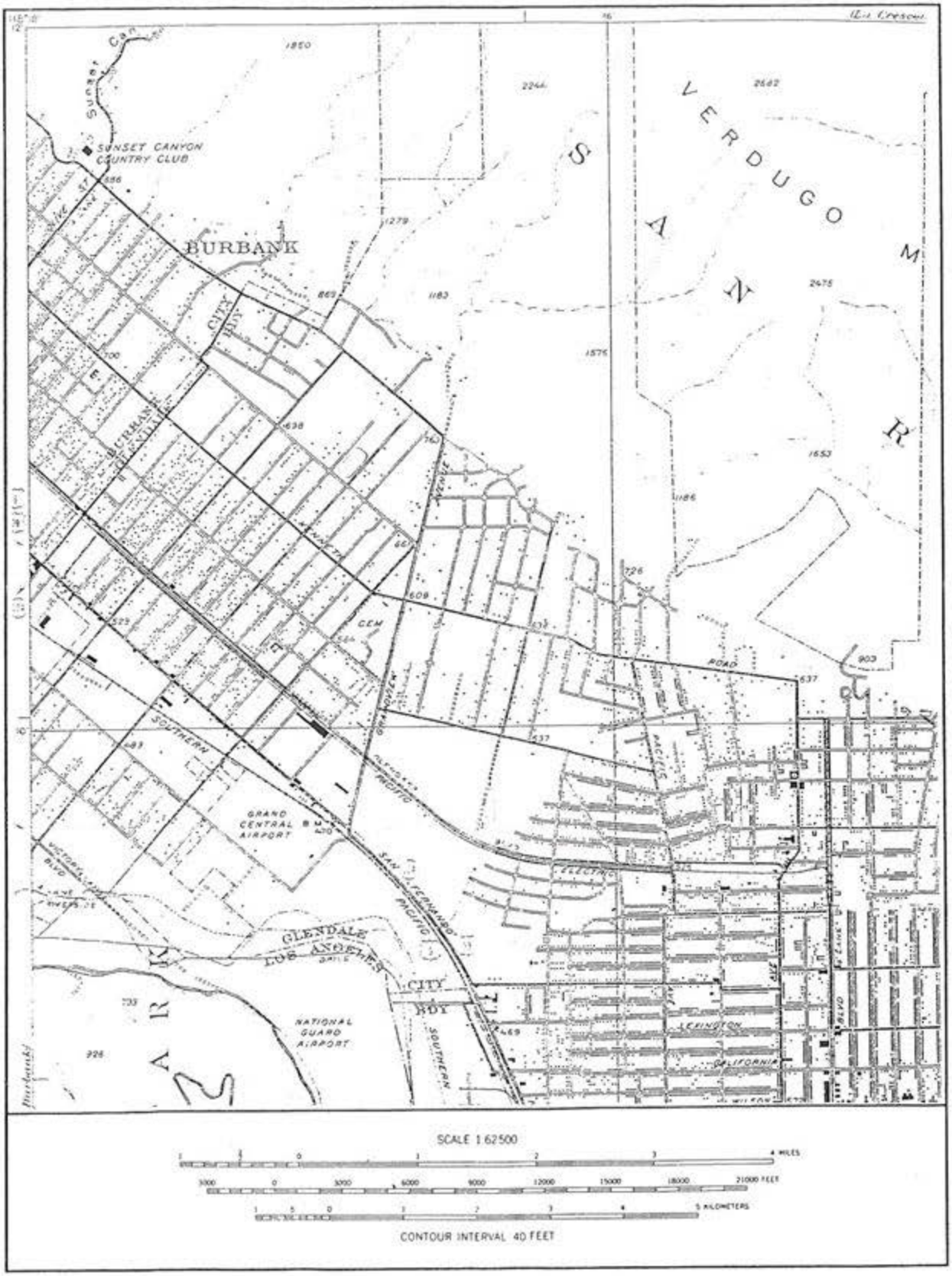


Figure 22: USGS Glendale, CA Map, 1928 Edition, North Glendale

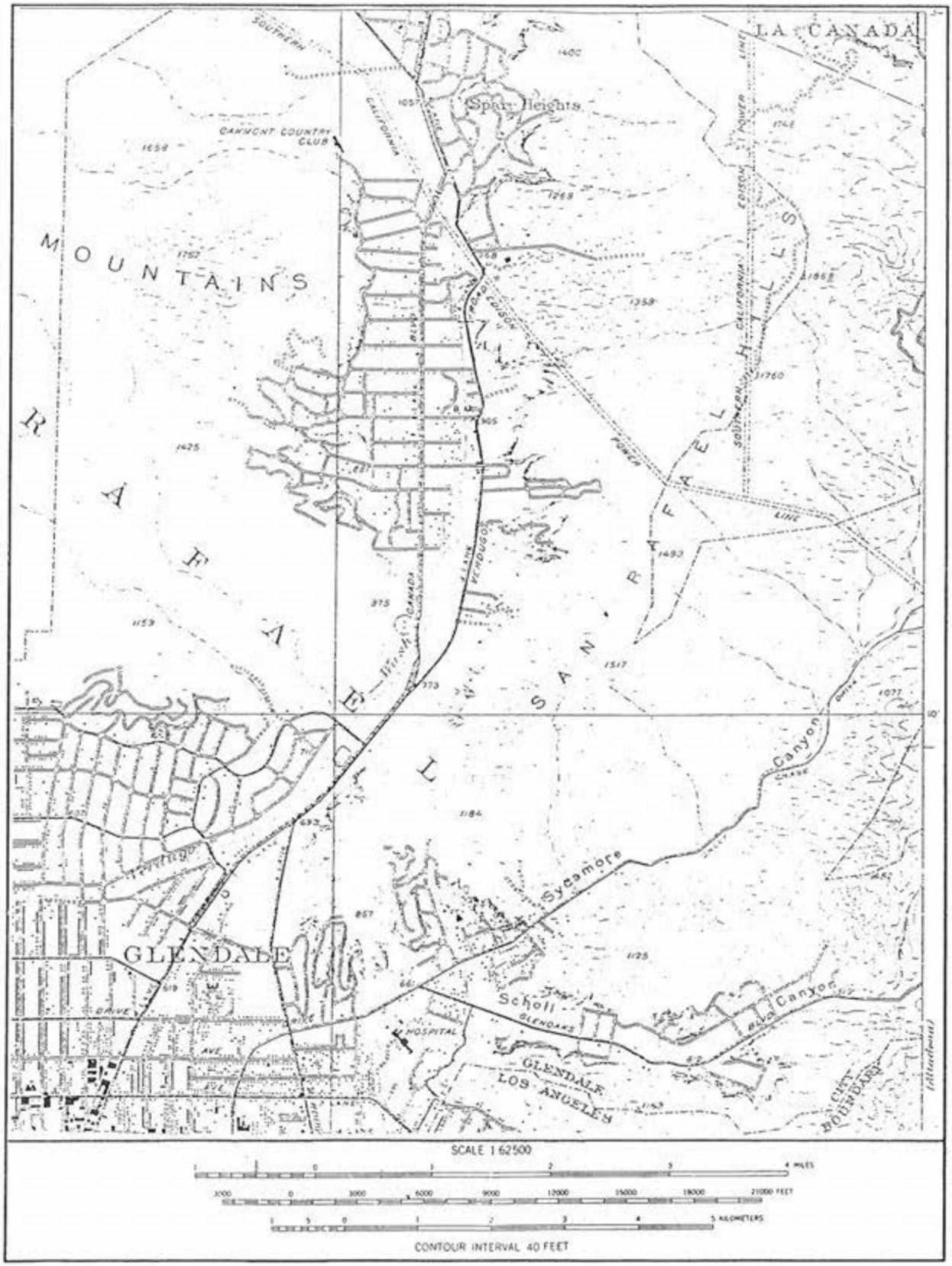


Figure 23: USGS Glendale, CA Map, 1928 Edition, North Glendale

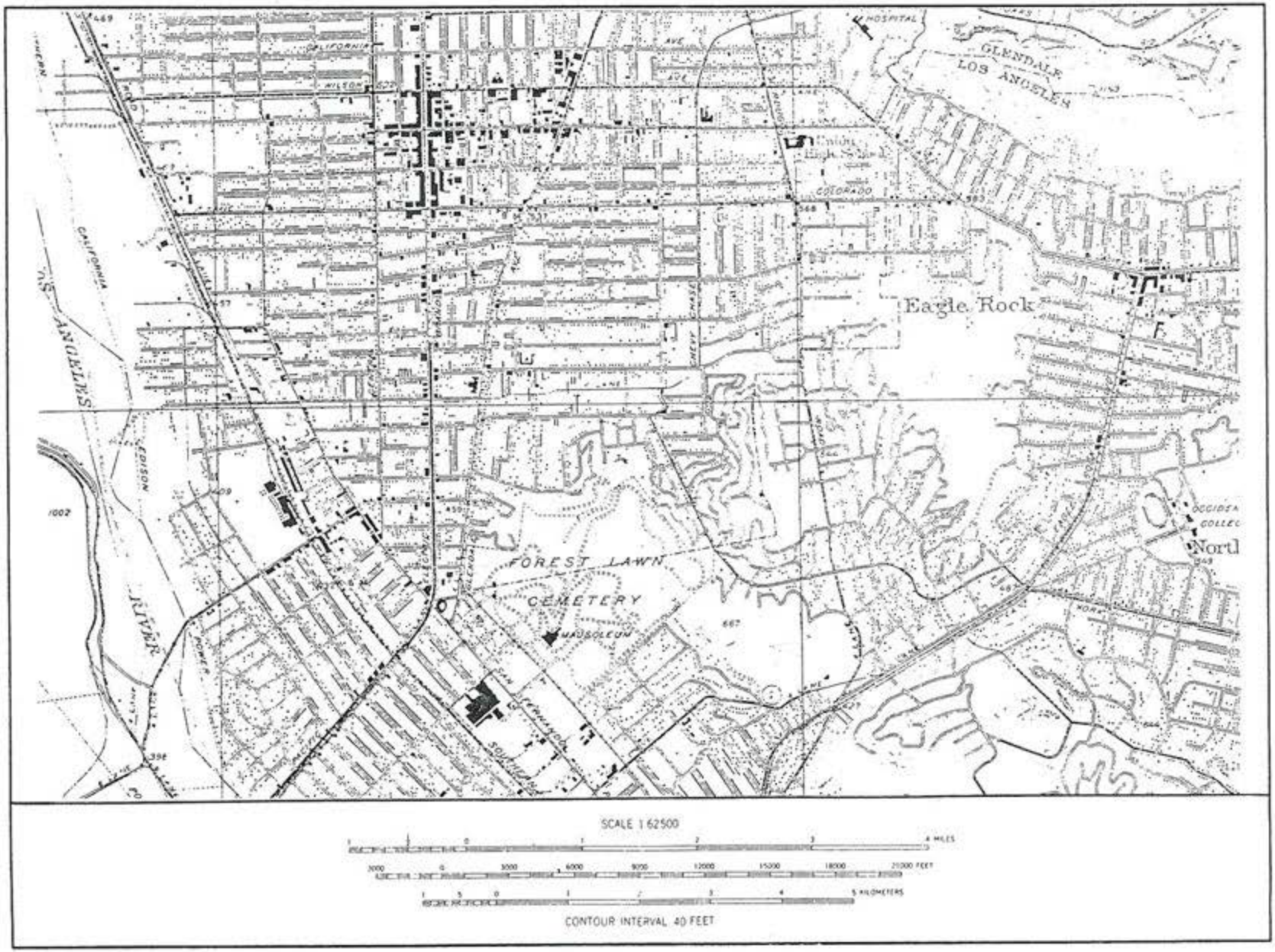


Figure 24: USGS Glendale, CA Map, 1928 Edition, South Glendale

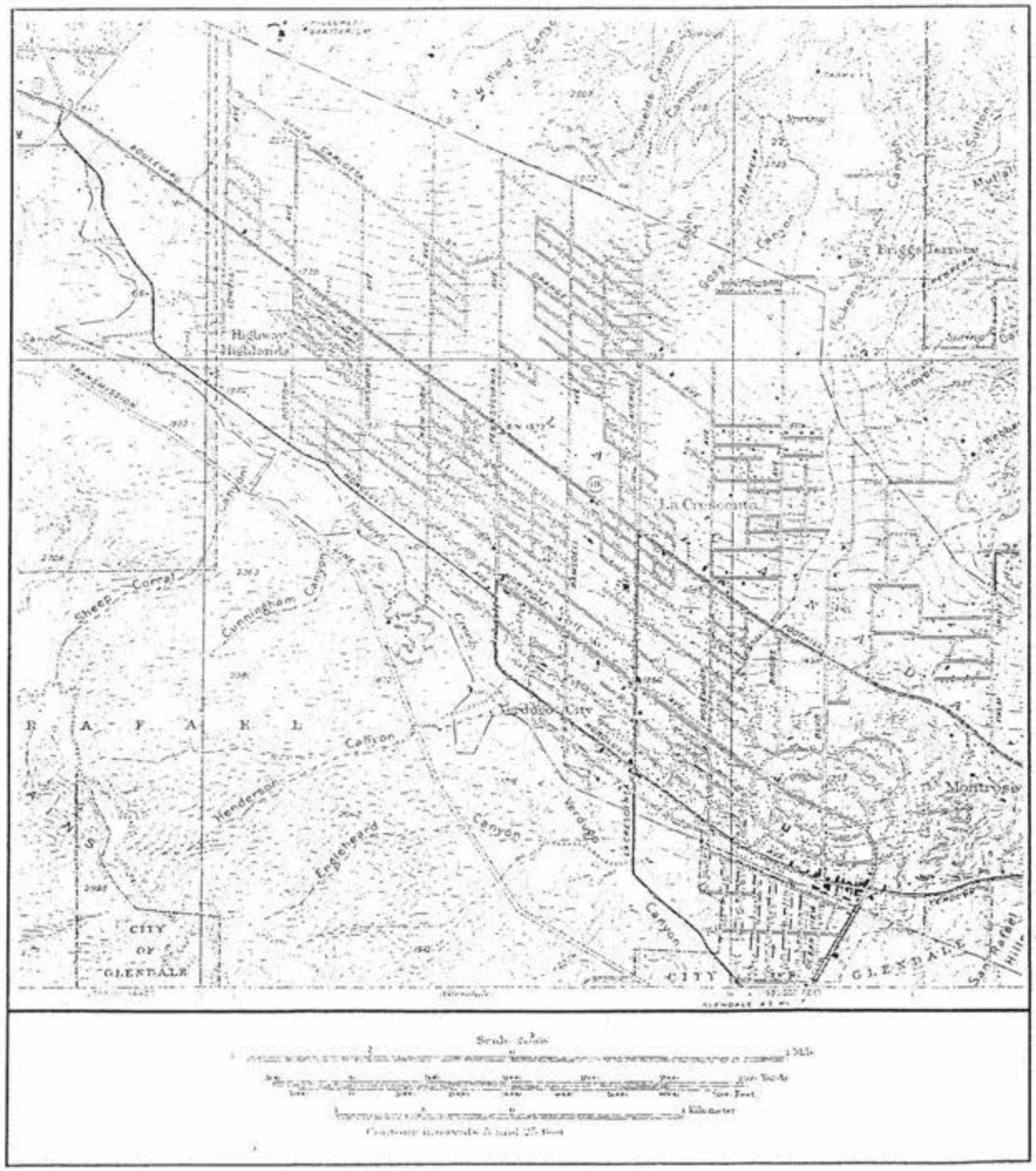


Figure 25: USGS La Crescenta, CA Map, 1939 Edition

The Alex Theater at 216 North Brand Boulevard opened in 1925 as a movie and vaudeville house. These theaters often doubled for civic events and performing arts venues until the Glendale Civic Auditorium was constructed in 1939 as a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project.

Although Burbank and Hollywood eventually became the headquarters for the motion picture industry, many actors, writers, and directors of stage and screen lived in Glendale. The "Glendale Theatrical Colony." as it was known included actors and actresses, opera singers, motion picture directors and other famous people. Their homes may still exist in Glendale and would be considered as a significant property type associated with the social and cultural life of Glendale, especially since so many of Glendale's motion picture and performing arts venues have been demolished. The Alex Theater, considered one of the gems in the "Jewel City," has recently been restored and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as well as on the Glendale Register.

CHAPTER 4 - SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES RESEARCH

Overview

Federal and state historic preservation laws have defined categories of "historic properties" or "historical resources", as they are respectively referred to. Local Governments may also provide definitions specific to their communities as long as they are consistent with state and federal preservation policies. The City of Glendale uses the term "historic Resources." "Cultural resources" is a general but inclusive term for all the differing types of historic or historical resources. In this report we will use the phrase cultural resources to avoid any confusion caused by the various terminologies. All definitions include the following types of cultural resources: buildings, districts, structures, objects, districts, landscapes, or sites. Though primarily classified as "sites," archaeological resources may be the remains of any of these classifications. Any physical evidence of human activities over 50 years old may be recorded as a "site", and included in the State Historical Resources data base (file system for maintaining historical records), although they may not be necessarily of cultural significance as defined by Federal, State, and Local statutes and guidelines.

The City of Glendale has a variety of cultural resources within its jurisdiction. The following records search and archival research data reveals that portions of the City have been field surveyed for historic architectural resources such as buildings, structures, objects, and districts, as well as for archaeological sites. However, the archaeological surveys tended to be mainly in the undeveloped or open-space zones of the City. Our research will show that, while it may be unproductive to field survey a city street for archaeological remains, there exists a great potential for both prehistoric and historic archaeological deposits beneath the City's built environment.

Cultural Resources Record Search

A formal records search for the City of Glendale Archaeological Resources Preservation Plan was conducted by June Schmidt and Gwen Romani of Compass Rose Archaeological Consultants, Inc. on March 14, 2000 at the South Central Coastal Historical Resources Information Center at California State University Fullerton. The Information Center is the State repository of historical resources site and survey records for the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura. The record search included locating information on all known prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, historic resources, cultural landscapes, ethnic resources, and designated historic landmarks. In addition to the record search, the following publications, manuscripts, special collections, and archives were consulted:

- *National Register of Historic Places*, 1966-1988 (1989).
- California Office of Historic Preservation - National Register Listed Properties as of August 1986.
- *Survey of Surveys: A Summary of California's Historical and Architectural Resource Surveys* (1986).
- Inventory of Historic Structures - OHP Computer Files (1987).
- Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California (OHP, 1988).
- California Historical Landmarks (OHP, 1990).
- Directory of Determinations of Eligibility: Volume I, Historic Properties (OHP, 1990); Volume II, Archaeological Sites Listing (OHP, 1991).
- California Points of Historical Interest (OHP, 1992).
- City of Glendale Register of Historic Resources (1997).
- City of Glendale Historic Preservation Element (1997)
- City of Glendale Historic Preservation Ordinance No. 5110 (1996).
- City of Glendale Hillside Design Guidelines (1993) .

- City of Glendale Planning Division
- City of Glendale Parks and Recreation Division
- Historic Maps: USGS Pasadena 1896, 1900 eds.; USGS La Crescenta 1939 ed.; USGS Glendale 1928 ed.; USGS Los Angeles 1900 ed.; USGS Santa Monica 1902 ed.; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Tactical Map, Santa Monica Quadrangle 1921; Los Angeles County Surveyor's Map 1871; Title Insurance and Trust Company, Los Angeles 1929.
- Special Collections, Glendale Public Library
- UCLA Museum of Cultural History, Archaeological Inventory of California Collections

The Information Center records search revealed that 42 archaeological surveys and 2 archaeological sites have been recorded within the City of Glendale. A search of the City's records revealed 2 additional archaeological finds as well as 7 historic resources surveys that were not on file at the State Information Center. However, according to the Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data Files, over 413 significant or potentially significant historic properties have been identified as a result of these historic surveys and are recorded with the State Office of Historic Preservation and archived at the Information Center (OHP). As stated, these historic properties are important to this study because they represent a potential rise in the archaeological sensitivity of a given area.

A record search was completed for the City by Historic Preservation Commissioner Shelley Owen and City Planning Staff Member Gerald Wasser, as part of the Historic Preservation Element update completed in 1997. At that time, 36 archaeological surveys within the City were recorded. Since that time, 6 more surveys have been conducted within the City's boundaries. The 1997 record search indicated a discrepancy between records held by the City and records archived at the State Information Center. This discrepancy still exists, most notably indicated by the two additional archaeological sites recorded within the City, but not on file with the Information Center. It is important to researchers working in area to have the most up to date cultural resources data available; archaeologists generally use the Information Center for that purpose and are usually unaware of City records and policies unless told about them. As the Information Center is the State's official repository for both archaeological and historic, built-environment resources, all parties share responsibility for maintaining an up-to-date records file system.

Archaeological and historic survey reports examined for this study indicate: (1) that all archaeological surveys have been conducted within undeveloped or open-space areas of the City; (2) that the overwhelming majority of them are greater than 5 years old; (3) ground surface visibility was reported as extemely poor in nearly every report; and (3) historic archaeological resources were largely neglected. The absence of any archaeological monitoring reports indicates that monitoring has rarely, if ever, been required within the City. The 42 archaeological survey reports and archaeologic site records have been reproduced and will be included as a confidential appendix to this report.

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

Prehistoric Archaeological Sites

Two archaeological sites and one isolate have been recorded in the City of Glendale. Only one site, CA-LAN-132, has been formally recorded and filed with the State Information Center. CA-LAN-132 is reported as five human burials discovered in 1949. The burials were discovered by a Glendale homeowner while digging a hole in which to bury debris. In addition to the burials, the site contained "asphaltum; [stone] chips; 2 manos; 1 bowl fragment; and ground stone" artifacts (Costans 1949). The burials were identified as being of Native American origin; they were interred beneath stone cairns surrounded by fire stained earth and charcoal, some with accompanying articles or possessions. The burials, as well as the accompanying artifacts are being

curated at the University of California, Los Angeles' Museum of Cultural History under Accession #227.

The Special Collections Department at the Glendale Central Library contains reference to one archaeological site and one isolated find; artifacts from these two locations were collected and donated to Special Collections. No archaeological site records have been prepared for these locations. The first location is an archaeological site found by a "Glendale resident in 1910 while excavating a foundation for a house in the 1000 block of North Brand Boulevard. Two pestles were found and one sandstone mortar, the size of which had not been used by the Gabrielino Indians for 450 years" (Glendale n.d.). The artifacts were photographed and identified for inclusion in this report. The collection actually consists of one finely crafted cylindrical pestle, a trough-shaped mortar (probably from the Mexican or Rancho Periods), and a grooved fishing net weight. The approximate location of this site has been indicated on the site location and sensitivity maps prepared for this report.

The isolated prehistoric artifact consists of a single, finely crafted pestle of the same material and style as the on e previously described. It was discovered in 1994 as a result of trenching for utility conduit by the Glendale Public Services Department along Wilson Avenue between Central and Orange Street. The trenching crew was directed to halt-work in the area of the find and an archaeologist was called to the site to evaluate the find and inspect the trench. Judy McKeehan of Chambers Group, Inc. responded and prepared a brief report describing the find:

> Stratigraphy comprises three distinct horizontal depositions of approximately equal thickness (1.5 to 2 feet). The upper and lower strata consist of fine to medium-grained sand and are separated by a layer of sand containing large amounts of medium cobbles. The strata are continuous along the length of open trench examined...According to crew members present, the artifact was located near the base of the trench, approximately 5.5 to 6 feet beneath ground surface well within the lower sand stratum. Existing conduit trenches lie above this depth and would not have bearing on its location. Examination of historic USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles for the Glendale area (Santa Monica 1902 and Pasadena 1900) indicates that the job site lies within the physiographical drainage areas of the Los Angeles River and the Verdugo Wash, both of which could have contributed to the alluvial deposition at the site.

The location of this isolated artifact has been noted on the site maps. Both documents, copied from the Special Collections Department, will be included in this report and will be forwarded to the Archaeological Information Center to be archived. These site locations were revisited as part of this investigation. The areas are all currently developed and are preserved beneath the current built environment.

Historic Archaeological Sites

One historic archaeological site has been formally recorded within the City of Glendale. CA-LAN-1935H was recorded by Christopher Drover in 1990 as part of an archaeological survey for the Deukmejian Wilderness Park Master Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR). The site is described as consisting of two rusted iron swing set stands and numerous iron stand pipes standing 6 to 8 feet high and scattered along the bank of the creek, no other artifacts or features were identified at the time of the survey. The site was presumably recorded because of the local belief that an orphanage once existed on this property (a property which is itself historic, see below), and that the swing set remains and stand pipes were part of that facility. A separate historic resources study was prepared by another researcher, Roger Hatheway, as part of the same project (1991). Its

a shame that the two studies did not share information as their interests certainly overlapped.

The Deukmejian Wilderness Park is home to the Historic Le Mesnager Vineyard - Ranch. The historic stone barn on the property is recorded as a City Landmark on the Glendale Register of Historic Places. The Le Mesnager family operated the ranch and also lived there periodically from 1898 through 1960. Hatheway (1991) has prepared a very interesting and comprehensive history of the property and the Le Mesnager family that is a valuable resource to all interested in Glendale history. All records, archives, maps and even oral histories taken from the surviving Le Mesnager family members, have indicated that an orphanage never existed at the site - even during periods where the owner leased the property to outsiders. This should put to rest the idea that the "swing set site" represents an archaeological school site. However, if the two researchers had compared notes, it would have been readily apparent that the historic structures and features recorded on the property also have associated archaeological features and quite probably, buried historic archaeological deposits. The site inspection conducted as part of this investigation relocated the swing set and stand pipe features but also noted the presence of archaeological features associated with the historic Le Mesnager Ranch, such as irrigation and water control features; the remains of the Le Mesnager storage shed, and other outbuildings and incinerator. The historical research completed by Hatheway also noted that there were several other structures and features constructed over the years by the Le Mesnager family that are not currently extant; remains of these or other historic archaeological deposits are likely present on the property and are worthy of investigation. In addition, the check dams built as a result of severe flooding in 1934 by the Army Corps of Engineers in Dunsmoor Canyon (and other areas of the City) are now themselves historic and are worthy of recordation and evaluation. The Deukmejian Wilderness Park is a very good example of how archaeological and historical resources can overlap and complement one another in a setting that captures a piece of history readily understood by the public.

Two other potential historic archaeological resource sites were identified as part of this investigation. These include potential historic archaeological deposits associated with the Verdugo Adobe, and an historic archaeological site that was not recorded during a survey investigation in the Verdugo Mountains for a telecommunications network project in 1989.

It is very likely that historic archaeological resources are in association with both the Verdugo Adobe and Casa Adobe de San Rafael. A historical and architectural assessment of the Verdugo Adobe was prepared by Chambers Group, Inc. in 1993 as part of a Glendale Parks and Recreation Department Master Plan for the property's use. The report identified several areas where archaeological resources may be present and made recommendations for their future identification and study:

> Two areas of high potential remain. First, the area immediately surrounding and beneath the adobe may offer further information on construction of the adobe, as well as possibly help in more reliable dating of the structure. Excavation immediately next to the adobe walls would yield information on the foundation, as well as possibly provide diagnostic artifacts that would aid in dating the structure. Excavation beneath the adobe reveals original floor surfaces and yields additional artifacts to help with dating, while excavation between the adobe and wood frame addition could also date the latter's construction.
>
> The second area with a high potential is to the west of the adobe, extending into the existing alleyway that may also contain historic archaeological resources. Rear yards, represented by this area, often collected household refuse; in addition, an oven and other features related preparation of food

> would also be anticipated in this area. The 1910-1913 assessor map notation of a barn on Lot 159, west of the adobe, may also indicate the rear yard was to the west of the adobe, between it and the barn. The buildup of soil in this area, noted in Section 3, indicates that these resources may have been protected and thus are more likely to still exist (Weber et. al. 1993).

Recommendation #3 of this report included that the historical significance of the landscaping around the adobe should be assessed by a landscape architect and qualified historical archaeologist (ibid.:27).

Another historic archaeological site was apparently discovered by Jill Weisbord and Edward B. Weil, but was not formally recorded (1989). A survey of approximately 40 acres in the Saddle Peak area of the Verdugo Mountains discovered structural remains on a "tree studded terrace, below the ridge" (Weisbord and Weil 1989:7). According to the report:

> ...there are the remains of what appears to be a dwelling. The historic remains are located in a flat area, which occurs on a small, tree studded terrace below the ridge. This may be the remains of the structure that is indicated on the 1966 USGS Burbank 7.5' quadrangle. Two structural elements were [also] recorded during the field visit. Located on the south edge of the site is the remains of a concrete foundation or retaining wall..and two parallel concrete bars...scattered historic material was noted close to this second feature and included; pieces of old wall plaster, roundhead wire nails (5), a tack, ans old crown bottle tops with cork inserts. The lid of a tin can and some broken glass fragments were also found in the area (ibid.:7-8).

Since no site record was prepared for this potential historic site, the location was plotted on the site and sensitivity maps included in this report.

The Glendale Register of Historic Resources

Historic resources surveys conducted within the City of Glendale have resulted in the recordation of over 413 historic properties. Not all of these properties have been formally evaluated for significance under local, state, or federal programs, however most have been found to meet at least local criteria for significance. Of these, there are currently 37 properties within Glendale which have been determined eligible and have been listed on the National Register, the California Register or the Glendale Register, or, as in some cases, all three. These properties are listed and described in the City of Glendale Register of Historic Resources (1997). The following table lists all properties currently protected and designated as historic landmarks on the Glendale Register.

Table 1. Glendale Register of Historic Resources

Resource	Address	Designation
1. Verdugo Adobe	2211 Bonita Drive	NR, CR, GR
2.Oak of Peace	2211 Bonita Drive	GR
3. Casa Adobe de San Rafael	1330 Dorothy Drive	CR,GR
4. Taylor House	1027 Glenwood Road	GR

Table 1. Glendale Register of Historic Resources, Continued		
5. Richardson House	1281 Mariposa Street	GR
6. Doctors' House	Brand Park	GR
7. El Miradero	Brand Park	CR, GR
8. Goode House	119 N. Cedar Drive	GR
9. Toll House	1521 N. Columbus Avenue	GR
10. Southern Pacific Railroad Depot	400 West Cerritos Avenue	NR, CR, GR
11. Le Mesnager Historic Barn	Deukmejian Wilderness Park	GR
12. Statue of Miss American Green Cross	Brand Park	GR
13. G.A.R. Meeting Hall	902 S. Glendale Avenue	GR
14. Glendale Y.M.C.A.	140 N. Louise Street	NR, CR, GR
15. Masonic Temple	234 S. Brand Boulevard	GR
16. Security Trust and Savings Bank	100 N. Brand Boulevard	GR
17. Hotel Glendale	701 E. Broadway	NR, CR, GR
18. Harrower Lab	920 E. Broadway	GR
19. Grand Central Air Terminal	1310 Air Way	NR, CR, GR
20. Alex Theater	216 N. Brand Boulevard	GR
21. Jones House	727 W. Kenneth Road	NR, CR, GR
22. Derby House	2535 E. Chevy Chase Drive	GR
23. Calori House	3021 E. Chevy Chase Drive	GR
24. Rodriguez House	1845 Niodrara Drive	GR
25. Homeland	1405 East Mountain Street	GR
26. Brockman Clock Tower	1605 Arbor Drive	GR
27. Lorelei	330 Kempton Road	GR
28. Walters House	3000 Sparr Boulevard	GR
29. Blumenthal House	2414 E. Glenoaks Boulevard	GR
30. Municipal Power and Light Building	Formerly 145 N. Howard Street	GR
31. Glendale City Hall	613 E. Broadway	NR, CR, GR
32. U.S. Post Office	313 E. Broadway	NR, GR

Table 1. Glendale Register of Historic Resources, Continued		
33. Gregorians Residence	1527 Cedarhill Road	GR
34. Geneva Street Bridge	Geneva Blvd. at Verdugo Flood Control Channel	GR
35. Kennilworth Avenue Bridge	Kennilworth Avenue at Verdugo Flood Control Channel	GR
36. Glenoaks Boulevard Bridge	Glenoaks Blvd. at Verdugo Flood Control Channel	GR
37. Concord Street Bridge	Concord St. at Verdugo Flood Control Channel	GR
38. F.W. Woolworth Building	201 North Brand Blvd.	GR
Register Designations: NR: National Register; CR: California Register; GR: Glendale Register		

CHAPTER 5 - REGULATORY AND RESEARCH CONSIDERATIONS

Regulatory Considerations

The National Historic Preservation Act (NEPA)

Federal regulations for cultural resources are governed primarily by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Implementing regulations for the Section 106 review process are found in 36 CFR 800. The goal of this process is to offer a measure of protection to sites which are determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. In turn, Section 106 investigations meet the legal mandates established under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

While federal agencies must follow federal regulations, most projects by private developers and landowners do not require this level of federal review. Federal regulations only come into play in the private sector if a project requires a federal permit or if it uses federal money. Federal regulations may also apply if a project comes under the jurisdiction of the California Coastal Commission. Federal (404) permits are typically required from the Army Corps of Engineers for projects which will impact coastal or interior wetlands or waters of the United States. The definition of these features is subject to change and may include areas or drainages which are dry most of the year. Federal regulations also come into play when projects are partially funded by the Office of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). This includes both urban redevelopment and residential housing projects.

Historic preservation and planning investigations are required for implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The regulations require that federal agencies funding or licensing projects must consider the effects of a potential project on historic properties (cultural resources), that are listed on or are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Federal regulations require that the first step in the Section 106 review process be the identification of historic properties through archival research and field surveys. Identification activities are undertaken to gather information about historic properties in an area. The scope of these activities will depend on existing knowledge about properties, goals for the survey developed in the planning process, and current management needs.

Eligibility evaluations for identified cultural resources is the next step in the process. Researching a property for National Register nomination differs from researching a property for other purposes. Information collected must be directed at determining the properties historical significance. The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Significance may be based on an association with historical events (Criterion A); association with a significant person (Criterion B); distinctive physical characteristics of design, construction or form (Criterion C); and potential to yield important information (Criterion D). Federal guidelines have also prescribed a minimum 50 year old age for cultural resources evaluated for eligibility to the National Register; however there have been exceptions to this provision.

Finally, every National Register nomination must place a property in its historic context to support that property's significance. The historic context organizes information based on a cultural theme and its geographical and chronological limits. Contexts describe the significant broad patterns of development in an area that may be represented by historic properties (cultural resources). According to the National Park Service, the development of historic contexts is the foundation for decisions about identification, evaluation, registration and treatment of historic properties (Department of the Interior 1983). Succinctly stated,

preservation planning agencies at the local, state and national levels should endeavor to produce historic context information regarding their particular jurisdictions to facilitate adequate and appropriate evaluation of cultural resources.

If a resource is determined ineligible for the National Register, no further work is required at the site prior to development activities. A resource which is determined eligible for the National Register (after a review period and consultation with appropriate federal agencies), and which cannot feasiblely be avoided during construction activities, requires treatment or data recovery to mitigate the loss of the resource. If eligible historic properties will be adversely affected by a proposed undertaking, the Lead Agency and the State Office of Historic Preservation will attempt to mitigate the loss of the cultural resource by a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). If deemed necessary, the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation may be called upon for a final review of the MOA. All mitigation activities involving excavation programs are based upon a detailed research design which is submitted to the federal agency for review and approval prior to the start of the archaeological investigation.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

There are numerous laws protecting cultural resources on public land, but most private development projects have to consider cultural resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) whenever county or city discretionary permits are required. In such cases, CEQA mandates that the project's potential environmental effects be reviewed. Historical Resources are included in CEQA's definition of "environment" as outlined in California Public Resources Code 21060.5. Under CEQA, a "project" means any project in which a public agency is involved in or has jurisdiction over, for which an environmental impact report or a negative declaration is required. CEQA "projects" do not include projects which are statutorily, categorically, or ministerially exempt from environmental review. It is important to note, however, that certain categorical exemptions to projects do not apply when the project might disturb or destroy important cultural resources, particularly historic buildings or structures.

CEQA's requirements for addressing impacts on archaeological resource are discussed in detail under Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code. Guidelines for implementing these requirements are found in Section 15064.5 of CEQA. CEQA defines the term "historical resources" as: (1) a resource listed in, or determined eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources; (2) a resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not; (3) any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource. Generally however, a resource shall be considered to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources including the following:

(A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
(B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
(C) 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
(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register, is not included in a local register of historical resources, or identified in an historical resources survey does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1. A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resources means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired. The significance of an historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resources that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register or in a local register pursuant to section 5020.1(k).

A lead agency is required to identify potentially feasible measures to mitigate significant adverse changes in the significance of an historical resource. The lead agency is required to ensure that any adopted measures to mitigate or avoid significant adverse changes are fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures; CEQA Guidelines recommend utilizing the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties to ensure a project is mitigated to a level of less than a significant impact on the historical resource.

CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites. When a project will have an impact on an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined above. Impacts to archaeological resources that are deemed "historical resources" are discussed in Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code. The provisions of these sections call for specific procedures and treatment of an archaeological resource. Pursuant to Part (g) of Section 21083.2, a unique archaeological resource is:

> "an archaeological artifact, object, or site, about which it can be *clearly demonstrated* that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a *high probability* that it meets any of the following criteria:
> (1)Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is demonstrable public interest in that information; (2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or (3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person."

When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency must work with the appropriate native Americans as identified by the Native American Heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code SS5097.98. The project applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans identified by the Native American Heritage Commission. In the event of accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there should be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or nearby area until the county coroner is called and determines that no investigation of the cause of death is required, and determines whether the remains are Native American. The coroner is responsible for contacting the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours.

The Public Resources Code also makes requires that a lead agency make provisions for the accidental discovery of archaeological resources during construction. These provisions should include an immediate evaluation of the find by a qualified archaeologist.

City of Glendale Historic Preservation Ordinance

The City of Glendale Historic Preservation Ordinance No. 5110 (Titles 2, 15, and 30 of the Glendale Municipal Code, [GMC]) establishes the Historic Preservation Commission, defines cultural resource terms, and outlines findings for the designation of historic resources and historic districts. The ordinance defines a "Historic Resource" as any site, building, structure, area or place, man-made or natural, which is historically or archaeologically significant in the cultural, architectural, archaeological, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political or military heritage of the City of Glendale, the State of California, or the United States. According to Section 15.20.050 of the GMC, the criteria for "significance" or designation at the local level includes the following:

> *A*. The proposed resource or district identifies interest or value as part of the heritage of the City;
>
> *B*. The proposed resource or district is the location of a significant historic event;
>
> *C*. The proposed resource or district identifies with a person or persons or groups who significantly contributed to the history and development of the City; or whose work has influenced the heritage of the city, the state, or the United States;
>
> *D*. The proposed resource or district exemplifies one of the best remaining architectural type in a neighborhood; or contains outstanding or exemplary elements of attention to architectural design, detail, materials or craftsmanship of a particular historic period;
>
> *E*. The proposed resource or district is in a unique location or contains a singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood;
>
> *F*. The proposed resource or district is a source, sight, or repository of archaeological interest; or
>
> *G*. The proposed resource or district contains a natural setting that strongly contributes to the well being of the people of the City.

A "potential historic resource or district" is defined as a resource or district which is officially proposed for listing in the Glendale Register of Historic Resources for which a final action has not occurred. However, it should be noted that there is currently no "official" method for nominating a resource or district to Glendale's register. The Historic Preservation Commission can recommend to City Council that certain resources or districts appear eligible for listing; however, there is no formal procedure in place for the public to research, document, and present eligible resources to the Commission or to the City Council. Typically, state forms (building, structure, or object records drafted by the California Department of Parks and Recreation) are prepared by the Glendale Historical Society, or by City Staff when properties are recommended for listing. Consistent with state and federal law, property owner consent is required before a property can be listed on the Glendale Register of Historic Resources.

Glendale's Historic Preservation Element of the City's General Plan contains Goals and policy objectives

relevant to archaeological resources. These include objectives 1.3-5 to encourage the protection and preservation of archaeological sites and cooperate with institutions of higher learning and interested organizations to record, preserve, or excavate sites; require that archaeological surveys and/or monitoring be conducted prior to the issuance of construction permits in archaeologically sensitive areas of the City; and to temporarily suspend construction work when archaeological sites are discovered, and establish procedures which allow for the timely investigation and/or excavation of such sites by qualified professionals. Other goals and objectives identified by the City include development of an archive for historically important documents and artifacts; continue to consult with the State's Historical Resources Information Center by sharing information and periodically updating the archaeological records search conducted for the City; and to encourage sensitivity to Native American concerns and values involving aboriginal archaeological sites, and to consult with representative Native American groups when prehistoric archaeological sites are discovered.

Research Considerations

Archaeological resources have the potential to contribute to the knowledge of the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic periods within the City of Glendale. Research designs are documents which describe the areas of investigation (or research domains) that an archaeological investigation is likely to contribute to. In a significance evaluation, or any nomination to a local, state or national register, the resource's importance is inextricably linked to its period of significance, historic context, and in the case of archaeological resources, to its ability (or likely ability) to answer demonstrably important research questions.

What is important archaeological information? Some archaeologists believe important archaeological information derives from the need to preserve a sample of the variety of information adequate for future theoretical, interpretive, and cultural explanations of history. In a most general way, a research design - a strategy or plan of action for linking archaeological information/data to an interpretive context - identifies what is important. For example, a research design should start by identifying a theme or research domain, such as "Irrigation," and then with a historic context such as "Euro-American Irrigation in the Late 19th- Early 20th Century," that establishes the framework of theme, time and place in which research is to be conducted. Next, research designs should develop an explanatory context which places the historical context into an explicit and logical questioning framework or structure of inquiry which is closely linked to the research domain and historic context. Research questions, stated in an appropriate form, such as the testable hypothesis in scientific inquiry, emerge from the explanatory context (Hardesty 1995). Finally, the research design should identify the archaeological data needed to answer the questions proposed.

Ideally, a city or county agency should develop an appropriate level research design for the region over which it has jurisdiction; the research design would outline the historic contexts, important research domains or themes, and the important research questions pertinent to the region, or to the discipline and/or methodology of archaeology. Having a regional research design facilitates a standardized procedure for the evaluation of cultural resources that a planning agency can easily monitor. This report, being the first step towards identification of cultural resources within the project area, has attempted to set up a basic framework for the future evaluation of cultural resources within the City of Glendale by identifying historic contextual information through archival research. Historic context is defined as the sum of information pertaining to an area, organized by theme, place and time. Research domains deal with thematic areas of scientific or cultural inquiry, such as subsistence or transportation. The following historic contexts and research domains may be used as the basis for future eligibility evaluations for archaeological resources located within the City of Glendale.

Summary of Historic Contexts

Prehistoric Context

Prehistoric Period contexts defined in this report were:

- Early Man Period (Pre 6,000 B.C.)
- Milling Stone Period (6,000 - 1,000 B.C.)
- Intermediate Period (1,000 B.C. - A.D. 750)
- Late Prehistoric Period (A.D. 750 - A.D. 1769)

Ethnographic Context

Synthesis of various data, resulted in an ethnographic context that suggests that the Gabrielino Indians were the primary groups occupying the Glendale area at the time of European contact, though a variety of Native American groups may have passed through, seasonally exploited, and/or resided in this area as well. Native Americans from the Glendale area were recruited into the mission system, many of them into the Mission San Fernando and the San Gabriel Mission.

Historical Context

Historic period contexts were developed for the City of Glendale by Leslie Heumann and Associates; these were formally adopted and included in the Glendale Historic Preservation Element. The basic historical contexts include the following:

- Mission/Rancho Period (1769 - 1871)

- Anglo-American Settlement (1871 - 1900)
    - The Great Partition
    - Founding of Glendale (1887)
    - Tropico (1887 - 1917)
    - La Crescenta, Montrose, Verdugo City, and La Cañada
    - Economic Growth
    - Institutional Development
    - Annexation
    - Residential Development

-The Fastest Growing City in America (1900 - 1945)
    - The Interurban Railway
    - A Community of Homes
    - Economic Development
    - Civic Affairs
    - Religious, Social, and Cultural Life

Within these contexts, numerous research domains, or specific areas of inquiry may be developed. A few of the potentially relevant research themes are listed in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Research Domains Potentially Relevant to the Project Area

- Cultural Chronology	- Exploration/Settlement
- Environmental Adaptation	- Commerce/Trade
- Technology	- Transportation
- Land Use	- Health Industry
- Subsistence	- Demography
- Irrigation	- Invention
- Economics	- The Performing Arts
- Agriculture	- Community Planning and Development

All of these research themes are applicable to future investigation within the various historic contexts described in this report. Further research could build on these research domains and use them in the refinement of historic contexts that characterize the cultural development within the City, as well as toward building a research design framework for evaluating the significance of cultural resources found within the City of Glendale.

CHAPTER 6 - SUMMARY AND PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

This study indicates that the City of Glendale has a good potential for cultural resources of all types from the prehistoric, ethnographic, and historic periods. Even though most archaeological field surveys in Glendale have resulted in negative findings, the potential for buried resources is still relatively high in certain areas of the City due to the nature of the alluvial fan environment, the location of two major water courses through the City, and the natural resources present that made the region a desirable place to live throughout the prehistoric and historic periods. The prehistoric sites identified in Glendale have all been found as a result of extensive digging; for house foundations, for utility lines, and for a 1940's era trash pit in a resident's backyard. In each case the depth was said to be between three and five feet below the surface, and all have been located within proximity to either the Los Angeles River or the Verdugo Wash, and their seasonal tributaries.

Many parts of Glendale are considered to have a high potential for historic archaeological resources, despite the paucity of documented, or known sites. Ethnographic and historic period archaeological resources are likely to be found in many areas, especially in association with Glendale's numerous historic landmarks such as the Verdugo Adobe and the Le Mesnager Barn and Ranch. Historic maps checked for this study indicate the presence of numerous structures, roads, trails, historic railway lines, and other improvements as early as 1871 in various parts of the City. The Verdugo Arroyo is an important indicator on these maps of historic development within the City; sites from every aspect of Glendale's history have been identified along its historic path, prior to channelization.

Analysis of previous archaeological survey reports prepared for the City indicate that field surveys have been required predominately within the undeveloped regions of the City, primarily within the Verdugo Mountain and San Rafael Hills areas. While this is appropriate procedure, and good in practice, it does not hold up in theory. Few archaeological resources have been recorded as a result of these surveys. The results of this study indicate that the most likely places of finding archaeological resources are those places that human activity was most likely to occur. It may sound overly simplistic, but, prehistoric or historic peoples did not build their homes on ridge tops or along steep slopes; that is a modern practice. Settlement patterns revealed by the records and archival data for the City of Glendale indicate that most people settled here in low lying areas, in proximity to a water source; they utilized the resources of the nearby canyons and woodlands; and later, the City organized around developing transportation systems that linked the area with the City of Los Angeles.

The limited field work conducted for this report consisted of archaeological site visits to the previously recorded sites. Since one site is buried beneath a patio in a resident's backyard, it is currently inaccessible; it is assumed that the general area is sensitive due to the site's location near the Verdugo Arroyo and due to the nature of the site (Native American cemetery). The other recorded site, the possible remains of an historic orphanage in Dunsmore Canyon, was relocated without problem on the alluvial terrace where it was originally recorded. It is our opinion that this is not an archaeological resource, but perhaps a feature of some other past use - most likely the horse riding business that was operated there in the 1970's. There are, however, numerous features and potential archaeological resources associated with the Le Mesnager Barn and Ranch that have not yet been recorded. The current site record for CA-LAN-1935H should be updated and amended to reflect this current information. One additional prehistoric site and one isolated artifact were also informally recorded within the City. Artifacts recovered from these two locations are displayed in the Special Collections Department of the Glendale Main Library. Information pertaining to the location and disposition of the artifacts was photocopied and their relative locations plotted on the sensitivity prepared for this report. It is recommended that formal site records be completed for the archaeological site and the isolated find, and that these forms be submitted to the South Central Coastal Historical Resources Information Center.

Management Plan for the Preservation of Archaeological Resources

The following information is intended to be used as a guide for City planners in their effort to identify and preserve Glendale's archaeological resources. Confidential archaeological site locations, records, and sensitivity mapping for the City of Glendale are included as Chapter 7 of this report. Designed to be a detachable "appendix" of this report, Chapter 7 contains the confidential portions of the report and includes readily accessible data for the city planner to consult on a project by project basis. Areas within the City of Glendale that have been surveyed for archaeological resources as of the date of this record search, are mapped on USGS 7.5' quadrangles; the mapped areas are referenced by an ID number to identify the author, date and title of the report on an attached bibliography. The archaeological reports and site records will be turned over to the City Planning Department as an appendix to this report.

While the information presented in this management plan is the most current regarding cultural resources, it will eventually become out-of-date as new projects are undertaken and archaeological investigations are completed, both within and adjacent to Glendale City boundaries. Careful record keeping by the planning department of cultural resources projects conducted within the City of Glendale, and periodic updating of the record search data at the Historical Resources Information Center, will ensure that cultural resources are protected as required by the National Historic Preservation Act, the California Environmental Quality Act, and the City of Glendale Historic Preservation Ordinance and policy objectives contained in the Historic Preservation Element.

The recommended procedures for the identification and preservation of archaeological resources within the City of Glendale provided below are consistent with state and federal guidelines and regulations as well as the City of Glendale Historic Preservation Element of the General Plan. The City is under no formal obligation to implement these recommendations; but it is hoped that the planning department (also the Redevelopment Agency and the Environmental Planning Board) utilizes this plan to more effectively manage and preserve archaeological resources and potential resources. Planning staff could use the sensitivity maps and background research contained in this report in the preparation of formal policy governing all public agencies charged with the responsibility of planning and preservation. Such a plan would contain the following elements: 1) a standardized procedure for preservation and community land use planning decisions; 2) a standardized procedure for evaluation of the resources' significance; 3) a detailed historic context for evaluating and interpreting the cultural resources; and, 4) a standardized procedure for addressing future cultural resources work. The overall goal of the management plan is to preserve an area's "significant" cultural resources representative of the full range of the area's past history for the benefit of present and future generations; and to balance the interests of preservation with economic growth and vitality. Implementation of such a plan begins at the initial study phase of a project; this document could be consulted to determine if a project might have a significant impact on archaeological resources or on previously recorded historic resources that may not have been listed on the Glendale Register but are currently part of the City's cultural resource inventory (see Appendix C).

The list of terms below outline and define the various methods of identifying and evaluating archaeological resources:

I. Inventory of Cultural Resources

This phase generally includes 3 steps: a record search, a field survey, and a written report. Project areas located in urban areas may also necessitate a more extensive archival search of historic records. The inventory should be completed as early in the planning process as possible. If cultural resource constraints for a project are known from the beginning, it is often possible to redesign the project to avoid impacts to "important" cultural

resources, resulting in great savings of both time and money.

Record Search: The record search is conducted at the appropriate regional Historical Resources Information Center. Eleven regional centers have been established to house the records held by the State's Historical Resources File System, under the direction of the State Office of Historic Preservation. Anyone may request a record search, however, only qualified archaeologists and the landowner are allowed to receive confidential site location information. Anyone else requesting a record search will receive the same data and recommendations, without site locations plotted. Archaeological records in the Information Centers are exempt from the California Public Records Act as described in California Government Code Section 6254.19. Likewise, a public agency should not publicize the location of known archaeological resources within their jurisdiction. The record search provides information regarding whether a part or all of the project area has been previously surveyed; whether any known archaeological resources have been recorded on or near the project area; whether any historic resources, including registered properties are within the project area; whether the probability is low, moderate, or high that cultural resources are located within the project area; and whether a field survey is needed to determine if cultural resources exist on the property.

Field Survey: The purpose of the field survey is to examine the entire property for cultural resources by systematically traversing and inspecting the ground. This inspection is designed to identify any prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and historic resources over 50 years old. The person or firm selected to conduct the survey should be qualified to deal with the full range of cultural resources.

Archival Search of Historic Records: Project areas located in urban areas may have a long history of historic occupation that may not be thoroughly identified in a standard record search. For such areas it is recommended that a historian or historic archaeologist be hired to investigate historic maps, deeds, assessor's records, and past building permits to determine the historic context and past building history of the subject property. This information will help determine if there is the potential for significant buried resources on the property, and will serve as a guide for any subsurface testing that may be required.

Historic Buildings: The inventory and evaluation of historic buildings require expertise in the evaluation of architectural and/or engineering features. Some historic archaeologists have the training or experience to evaluate such structures, but usually evaluations of complex historic structures require the expertise of an architectural historian.

Site Forms and Written Report: If cultural resources are identified, these must be properly recorded on State Department of Parks and Recreation forms, and a report must be written which describes how the survey was conducted and provides results and recommendations for preservation or further work, if needed. Copies of the written report as well as of site records must be filed with the appropriate regional Historical Resources Information Center. Guidelines for the format and content of all types of archaeological reports have been developed by the California Office of Historic Preservation, and reports will be reviewed by the regional information centers to determine whether they meet those requirements. A copy of the state guidelines for cultural resource management reports has been included with this report as Appendix D.

II. Evaluation of Cultural Resources

The purpose of this phase is to determine whether a cultural resource is "important" (significant) under the criteria established in the California Public Resources Code and the CEQA statutes and guidelines. The resource may be considered significant under local criteria as well. If a project has any federal involvement, National Register criteria may be utilized in determining significance. If the resource is deemed not important, there will be no significant environmental effect and no further work is needed. If the resource is important,

then impacts to the resource must be mitigated.

The procedures for evaluating cultural resources depends upon the type of resource involved. Prehistoric and historic archaeological sites are usually evaluated through various levels of scientifically controlled subsurface excavation. All archaeological resources being evaluated for their significance utilizing excavation techniques should be guided in the field by a research design which outlines the important research questions or scientifically consequential information that the site is likely to yield or provide answers to. If the site is deemed significant because it can answer important research questions, it is crucial to the argument, and to decision makers, to know what those important research questions are.

As noted above, a research design should be completed prior to any excavation activities at an archaeological site. According to state guidelines a research design should include, but is not limited to: 1) a brief summary of the excavation proposed; 2) a list and discussion of important information the excavated resources contain or are likely to contain; 3) an explanation of how the information should be recovered to be useful in addressing scientifically valid (important) research questions; 4) an explanation of the methods of analysis; 5) an estimate of the cost of and time required to complete the excavation proposed under the plan; and, 6) plans for the curation of collected materials.

Evaluating Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Sites: There are many types of prehistoric archaeological sites; some can be evaluated simply by excavating several shovel test pits to determine if a subsurface deposit is present. Other sites, such as ancient habitation sites require formal test excavations. It is important to note that test excavations have limited goals and should be limited in scope. The goals of the test excavation are: 1) determination of site boundaries; 2) assessment of site's integrity, i.e. how intact the site is; and, 3) the evaluation of the site's importance or significance through a study of its features and artifacts. Large scale excavations are not necessary during the evaluation stage. Historic archaeological sites in urban areas may first require archival research to determine the need for subsurface testing. Historic archaeological sites should be evaluated by experienced historic archaeologists. The artifacts recovered during test excavations must be properly processed, cataloged, analyzed, written up in a formal test excavation report meeting state guidelines, and stored at a curation facility (museum) that meets state or federal standards.

III - Treatment of Impacted, Significant Cultural Resources

If important cultural resources are identified (and their "importance" has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Lead Agency), there are several ways to treat and mitigate impacts to those resources as described in CEQA. These include preservation through avoidance or site capping, the creation of conservation easements, or through preservation of the resources "on paper" through a data collection/recovery program designed to recover the "important" information from the site.

Avoidance: The preferred mitigation measure under CEQA is site avoidance. Many development projects can be redesigned to avoid important cultural resources by designating these areas as open space or designing construction to go around the site. This is the least costly mitigation measure and is favored by archaeologists, archaeological or historical avocational societies, and Native American groups.

Site Capping: When avoidance is not possible, one solution is to bury the site with a layer of sterile fill soil prior to development. However, before a site can be capped, several requirements must be met. A site cannot be capped until: 1) its "importance" has been evaluated, and 2) its boundaries have been adequately mapped. This allows archaeologists, local Native Americans, and city/county planners to know what has been buried and precisely where it is located. In addition, the fill must be of the appropriate materials and should be thick enough to contain all types of utility trenches and other ground disturbances that would be expected. In some

instances site capping is not feasible due to local soil conditions or because the proposed developments are so massive that their weight would severely damage the site through compaction. Deed restrictions must prohibit new owners from excavating below the fill.

Conservation Easements: In some instances it may be possible to deed that portion of a property containing important cultural resources to a non-profit organization. Often this procedure will produce tax advantages which may offset the loss of revenue that would have been obtained from its sale. A number of organizations, such as the Archaeological Conservancy can help examine the tax advantages of donating or selling culturally sensitive parcels, and some organizations also can manage such parcels.

Data Recovery: This is by far the most costly and time consuming alternative. There are two types of data recovery: 1) data recovery excavations at prehistoric or historic archaeological sites; and 2) data recovery through archival and photographic documentation of historic buildings. Data recovery excavations involve the scientific excavation of a representative sample of the features and artifacts contained within that portion of the site which will be destroyed by project development. All data collection excavations should be based on a written research design which meets state guidelines for such documents. CEQA places limits on the amount of money a developer must spend to mitigate impacts to important cultural resources.

The Discovery of Cultural Resources During Construction

This is to be avoided whenever possible, by following the recommendations of a professional archaeologist for exploratory trenching and/or archival research in older urban areas. When such exploratory trenching is not feasible or practical, grading or construction monitoring by an archaeologist may be recommended as a mitigation measure. CEQA encourages local planning agencies to develop provisions for the "accidental" discovery of cultural resources. These should include a "halt-work" condition and the immediate evaluation of such finds by a professional archaeologist by one of the measures described above.

The Discovery of Human Remains During Construction

As noted in CEQA, a number of California state laws regulate the treatment and disposition of human remains encountered during archaeological excavation or project grading and construction. The disposition of Native American burials (human remains) are governed by provisions of Sections 5097.94 and 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code, and fall within the jurisdiction of the Native American Heritage Commission. Where human remains are known or thought likely to exist, consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission should be initiated by the Lead Agency as early in the project planning process as possible. The location of old grave sites and Native American remains are often not known in advance. CEQA suggests a specific procedure for dealing with the unexpected discovery of human remains. If human remains are discovered, the County Coroner must be notified within 48 hours. There should be no further disturbance to the site where the remains were found. If the remains are Native American, the coroner is responsible for contacting the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of his/her determination. The Commission, pursuant to Section 5097.98, will immediately notify those persons it believes to be most likely to be descended from the deceased Native American.

Involvement of Local Native American Representatives in the Cultural Resource Management Process

It is strongly recommended that city planners involve Native American groups in the management of prehistoric archaeological and cultural resources. To expedite communication and cooperation between all parties, it is strongly recommended that Native American leaders and representatives be kept informed about proposed development projects within their recognized jurisdictions, particularly those situated in potentially or known

sensitive areas, so that their concerns may be heard. Native American groups also should be consulted regarding a project's potential to disturb any areas of traditional cultural significance, as these types of cultural resources are afforded a measure of protection under new state and federal laws. The use of Native American observers should also be encouraged during the course of archaeological excavations.

In summary, the City of Glendale can implement a program of archaeological resources investigation, evaluation and preservation to suit its needs based upon the procedures listed above. Specific recommendations include the following:

1) The City should require archaeological monitoring in areas of the City identified as having a high potential for buried archaeological resources. Initial consultation with a qualified archaeologist, prior to any ground disturbing construction activities or demolition projects, would aid the City in determining to what extent monitoring is needed; for instance, it could be determined that part-time or "spot-check" monitoring would be appropriate based upon certain constraints such as geological data, historical research, etc. In some cases, the archaeologist may determine that monitoring is only required for potential "cultural" levels of soil (beneath fill or disturbed levels), which would greatly reduce the cost of archaeological monitoring.

2) Continue to survey unsurveyed portions of the City. Although the archaeological sensitivity of the undeveloped, mountainous portions of the City is relatively low, archaeological surveys serve to confirm this designation while assuring that potential archaeological resources are systematically identified and recorded. Archaeological surveys may not be productive within the developed or urban areas of the City; however, monitoring may be required in areas identified as sensitive. Unsurveyed areas of the City that are currently developed should be afforded a measure of protection by consulting the Glendale Register of Historic Resources and the the OHP Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for the City of Glendale (Appendix C). If a project will disturb or impact historic resources, or potential historical resources, mitigation to reduce or eliminate such impacts should be developed in consultation with a qualified historian or architectural historian.

3) It is recommended that the Planning Division consult the following documents when evaluating the potential impacts of an undertaking or project, or when preparing an initial study: a) the Glendale Register of Historic Resources; b) the OHP Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for the City of Glendale (Appendix C); c) Chapter 7 of the Archaeological Resources Management Plan (sensitivity maps, archaeological site locations and areas in close proximity); and d) the Historical Resources Information Center. The Information Center for Los Angeles County provides a "quick-check" service for local and responsible agencies that includes professional recommendations for specific projects; often these quick checks can be performed over the phone by fax.

4) Review and evaluate archaeological resources reports prepared for projects under the City's jurisdiction by utilizing the State Guidelines included here as Appendix D, the Archaeological Resources Management Report, and the Glendale Historic Preservation Element. These documents describe in detail the contents and format required for archaeological reports and the specific information that the City requires to complete archaeological research and historic contexts. Consistency with the policy objectives of the Historic Preservation Element should also be evaluated. Chapters within Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs) that deal with cultural resources should be similarly evaluated for content and completeness. Cultural resource chapters within EIRs should contain a brief summary of prehistoric and historic contexts, regulatory considerations (including state and local regulations and policies, and federal if applicable), and a clear and concise discussion of the "thresholds of significance." Both, direct and indirect impacts should be assessed for cultural resources, and meaningful mitigation measures (see measures above) developed for any unavoidable impacts identified. The mitigation monitoring program should include a pre-construction meeting with key

personnel and heavy equipment operators (and the project archaeologist, as needed) to ensure cultural resources mitigation is carried out.

5) The City should continue to update this research and locational information at least every two years. The Planning Division should be responsible for updating the sensitivity and site locational maps as additional information is acquired by the City. A formal record search at the Historic Resources Information Center should be conducted every two years to update the records. Recommendations contained in this report for updating and/or completing site records should be followed-up as soon as possible. These include updating the site record(s) for archaeological resources located within the Deukmejian Wilderness Park (CA-LAN-1935H); completing formal site records for the isolated artifact located at Wilson and Orange Avenues, and the sites noted at North Brand Blvd. and the Saddle Peak site.

6) Contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for a list of Native Americans with ties to the Glendale area. These groups or individuals can be consulted as needed for information regarding any Native American concerns or issues raised about a project. Projects involving federal monies, permits, or agencies require Lead Agency consultation with potentially affected Native American Groups. Local Native Americans may be particulary interested in the disposition of the burial remains excavated at CA-LAN-132.

CHAPTER 7 - ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND SENSITIVITY MAPPING

Use of Archaeological Sensitivity Maps

Archaeological sensitivity maps have been prepared for the City of Glendale. These maps indicate known site locations and delineate areas of the City predicted to be of high, moderate or low sensitivity for encountering archaeological resources. Predicted sensitivity areas are noted on USGS Quadrangle maps for the City of Glendale using color coded highlighting. A table follows the maps which indicates the predicted sensitivity by City zoning designations. The table includes a recommended procedure for the preservation of archaeological resources within each particular zone, however, for a more complete guide to preservation options and procedures the reader is directed to the summary and plan recommendations in Chapter 6 of this report. Archaeological sensitivity maps are only a general tool useful in the planning process, but they should not replace more thorough research, record searches, or field surveys when a project might have a significant impact on the environment (even when the project is located within an area designated as "low sensitivity"). Sensitivity maps also become out-of-date after two to three years, as new projects and research replace or supplement the current data.

The basic strategy for preservation planning includes a review of the sensitivity and record search maps to determine if known or suspected archaeological resources are present within or in close proximity to a proposed project. It is assumed that this same procedure is followed for projects within or adjacent to Glendale's designated historic resources as well as those resources determined eligible for listing on Glendale's Register of Historic Resources as a result of a qualified survey (these are listed in Appendix C). If the project area is located at or near a known archaeological resource or is within an area of predicted high sensitivity, a qualified archaeologist should be consulted prior to issuance of any permits or ground disturbance. As noted previously, it would be unproductive to require archaeological surveys in the most sensitive areas of the City, as most of these areas are built-out; prehistoric or historic resources will only be found in these areas as a result of projects that disturb the ground surface. Buried archaeological resources, if they are present in Glendale, are considered protected in place unless disturbed by digging. The immediate areas surrounding Glendale's historic register landmarks are also considered currently protected, however archaeological surveys of these areas is recommended to complete the inventory and assess each landmark area's specific archaeological potential.

Organizations That May Be Contacted Regarding Cultural Resources

Federal Agencies
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Environmental Office
1615 West Olympic Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90015-3801
(213) 251-7150

State Agencies
California Office of Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296-0001
(916) 653-6624

Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 653-4082

South Central Coastal Historical Resources Information Center
California State University, Fullerton
800 North College Blvd.
Fullerton, CA 92834
(714) 278-5395

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