

## **Appendix D**

*Cultural Resources Study*



*City of Long Beach*

# Riverwalk Residential Development Project

## Cultural Resources Study

U.S.G.S. *Long Beach*, CA quadrangle

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# Riverwalk Residential Development Project

## *Table of Contents*

	Page
Executive Summary .....	1
Archaeological Monitoring.....	1
Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources .....	1
Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains.....	2
1.0 Introduction.....	3
1.1 Project Description.....	3
1.2 Regulatory Setting.....	3
1.3 Personnel.....	5
2.0 Environmental Setting.....	5
3.0 Cultural Setting .....	5
3.1 Prehistory .....	5
3.1.1 Early Man Horizon (ca. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.).....	6
3.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000–3000 B.C.).....	6
3.1.3 Intermediate Horizon (3000 B.C. – A.D. 500).....	7
3.1.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500–Historic Contact).....	7
3.2 Ethnography .....	7
3.3 History .....	9
3.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822).....	9
3.3.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848).....	9
3.3.3 American Period (1848–Present) .....	10
3.3.4 Long Beach.....	10
4.0 Background Research .....	11
4.1 California Historical Resources Information System.....	11
4.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies .....	11
4.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources.....	12
4.1.3 Historic Maps.....	13
4.1.4 Boys Scouts of America Research.....	13
4.2 Native American Heritage Commission .....	13
5.0 Survey Methods .....	14



6.0	Results .....	14
6.1	Will J. Reid Scout Park.....	17
7.0	Evaluation of Significance.....	23
7.1	Will J. Reid Scout Park.....	23
8.0	Management Recommendations.....	24
8.1	Archaeological Monitoring .....	24
8.2	Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural resources .....	24
8.3	Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains.....	25
9	References .....	26

**Figures**

Figure 1	Project Location.....	4
Figure 2	Study Area.....	15

**Tables**

Table 1	Previous Studies Within 0.5-Mile Radius of Project Site .....	12
Table 2	Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5-Mile Radius of Project Site . .....	13

**Photographs**

Photograph 1	Project site overview, facing southeast .....	16
Photograph 2	Overview of southeastern corner of project site, facing southwest.....	16
Photograph 3	Assembly Hall, facing southeast.....	18
Photograph 4	Training Center, facing south.....	18
Photograph 5	Ranger’s Office building, facing east.....	19
Photograph 6	Swimming Pool, facing west.....	19
Photograph 7	Changing Room, facing southeast.....	20
Photograph 8	Storage Building, facing southeast .....	20
Photograph 9	Camp Master building, facing northeast.....	21
Photograph 10	Mobile home trailer, facing north.....	21
Photograph 11	Amphitheater, facing southwest.....	22
Photograph 12	Restroom, facing northwest.....	22

**Appendices**

Appendix A	Records Search Summary
Appendix B	Native American Scoping
Appendix C	Resource Record



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Rincon Consultants was retained by the City of Long Beach to conduct a cultural resources study for the Riverwalk Residential Development Project in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California. This study has been conducted to assist the City of Long Beach with preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for the proposed project in accordance with requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This study includes a cultural resources records search, Native American scoping, an intensive pedestrian survey of the project site, evaluation of a historic built environment resource, and preparation of this report.

Background research conducted for this study found no previously recorded cultural resources or resources important to Native Americans within the project site. The research identified one previously recorded cultural resource, Rancho Los Cerritos (CA-LAN-696/H), within a 0.5-mile radius of the project. This resource is a registered California Historical Landmark and contained at least one historic-age human burial as well as a variety of prehistoric and historic-age artifacts. Rincon identified one built environment resource within the project site, the Will J. Reid Scout Park. Rincon recommends this resource not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Given the presence of CA-LAN-696/H near to the project and the relatively low level of previous ground disturbance throughout much of the project site, Rincon recommends archaeological monitoring of all construction-related ground disturbing activities. Measures for archaeological monitoring as well as unanticipated discoveries are described below.

### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING**

Rincon recommends archaeological monitoring of all project-related ground disturbing activities. Archaeological monitoring should be performed under the direction of an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (NPS 1983). If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within a 50-foot radius must halt and the find evaluated for significance under CEQA. The qualified archaeologist may reduce or stop monitoring dependent upon observed conditions. If Native American resources are encountered, a Native American consultant should be retained to participate in the treatment of the resource as well as to provide Native American monitoring services for the remainder of ground disturbing activities.

### **UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES**

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities when an archaeological monitor is not present, work within a 50-foot radius must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (NPS 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.



## **UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS**

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant. The most likely descendant shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Rincon Consultants (Rincon) was retained by the City of Long Beach to conduct a cultural resources study for the Riverwalk Residential Development Project in the City of Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California. This study has been conducted to assist the City of Long Beach with preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for the proposed project in accordance with requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This study includes a cultural resources records search, Native American scoping, intensive pedestrian survey of the project site, evaluation of cultural resources, and preparation of this report.

### 1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project would develop a residential subdivision on 10.56 acres at 4747 Daisy Avenue in Long Beach. The proposed subdivision would consist of 131 residential lots inside a gated community bordered by the Union Pacific Railroad on the south, the Los Angeles River on the west and an existing residential neighborhood on the north and east. The proposed community would include a private recreation center; meeting center; pool, spa and turf area; “tot lot;” and private access to the pedestrian path along the Los Angeles River, all of which would be managed by the future homeowners association. Project preparation would entail the removal of vegetation and all existing buildings and structures within the project site, and the importation of 30,000-40,000 cubic yards of fill dirt.

### 1.2 REGULATORY SETTING

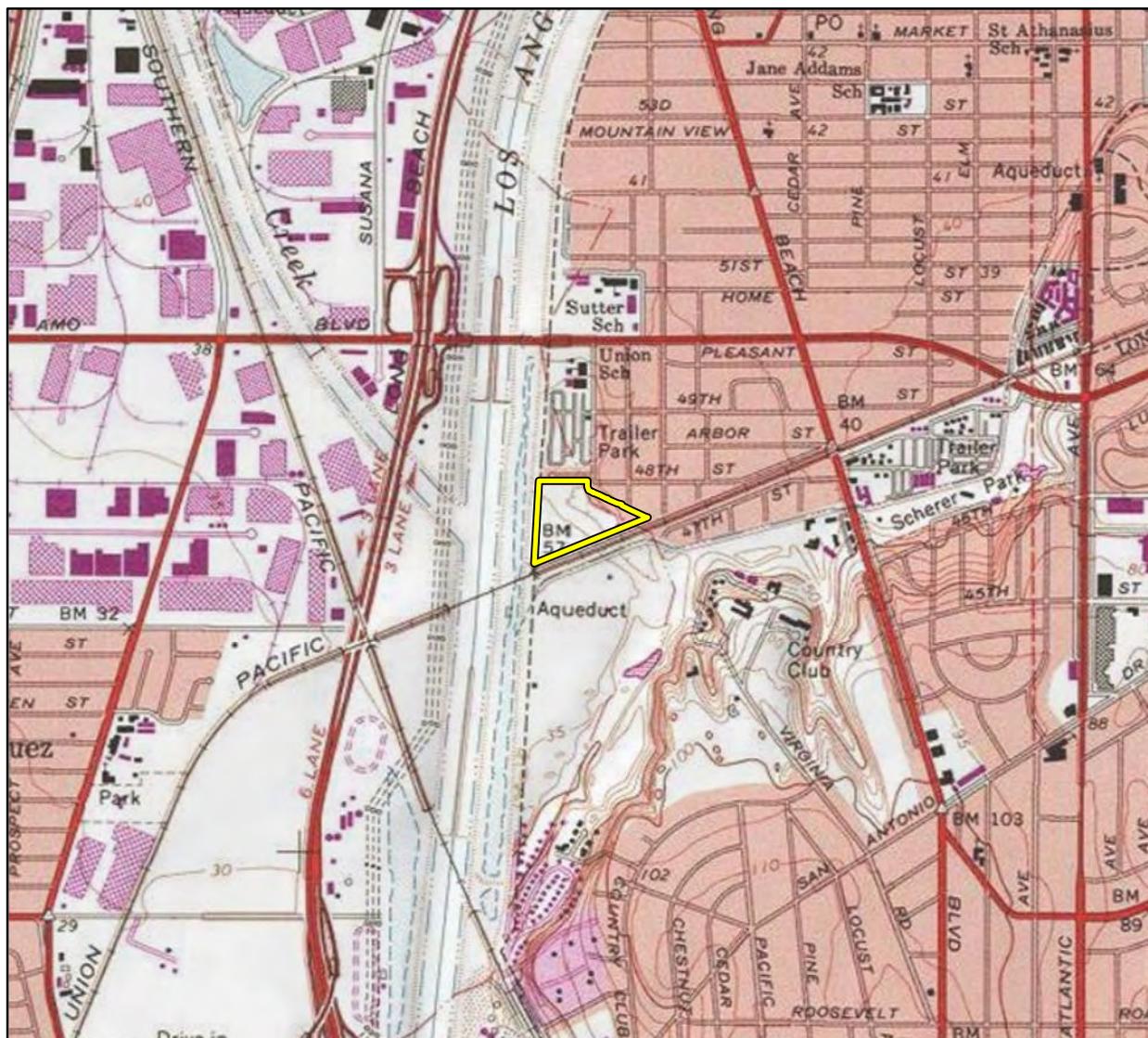
CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1). A *historical resource* is a resource listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); a resource included in a local register of historical resources; or any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]).

A resource shall be considered historically significant if it meets any of the following criteria:

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

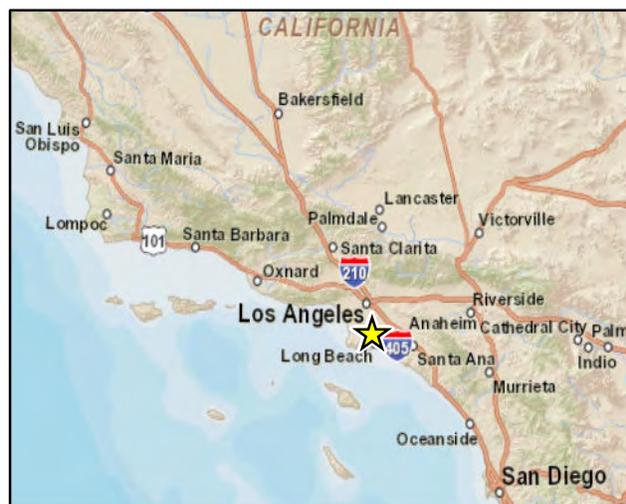
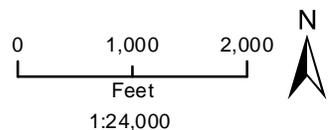
In addition, if a project can be demonstrated to cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC, Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).





Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, ESRI and its licensors © 2014. Long Beach Quadrangle. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

 Project Boundary



Project Location Map

Figure 1

PRC, Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an 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 that there is a 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.

### **1.3 PERSONNEL**

Rincon Cultural Resources Principal Investigator Robert Ramirez, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), served as principal investigator for the study, managed this cultural resource study, conducted the pedestrian survey, and coauthored this report. Architectural Historian James W. Steely of SWCA Environmental Consultants provided oversight for the built environment resources evaluation and co-authored this report. Rincon archaeologist Hannah Haas, B.A., conducted the cultural resources records search and Native American scoping, and coauthored this report. Rincon Cultural Resources Program Manager Kevin Hunt, B.A., edited this report. GIS Analyst Kevin Howen, B.A., prepared the figures found in this report. Rincon Vice President Duane Vander Pluym, D. Env., reviewed this report for quality control.

## **2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING**

The project site is situated within a highly urbanized section of the City of Long Beach. The project site is primarily open space covered by ornamental lawn interspersed with trees of various species. The project is located adjacent to the confluence of the channelized courses of the Los Angeles River and Compton Creek on the western boundary of the project site, with residential neighborhoods on the north and east, and the Union Pacific Railroad line to the south. To the south of the railroad is the Rancho Los Cerritos Adobe. Elevation within the project site is approximately 11 meters (35 feet) above mean sea level (AMSL).

## **3.0 CULTURAL SETTING**

### **3.1 PREHISTORY**

During the twentieth century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (c.f., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Though initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by



southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as later studies, including Jones and Klar (2007).

### **3.1.1 Early Man Horizon (ca. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.)**

Numerous pre-8000 B.C. sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001:609). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human femurs dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson et al. 2002). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry greater than 12,000 years old, the earliest on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 B.C. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

### **3.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000–3000 B.C.)**

Wallace (1955:219) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as “marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns.” The dominance of such artifact types indicate a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources were consumed including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish, fishes, and other littoral and estuarine species, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220). The Topanga Canyon site in the Santa Monica Mountains is considered one of the definitive Milling Stone Horizon sites within Los Angeles County.

Lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites are dominated by locally available tool stone and in addition to ground stone tools such as manos and metates, chopping, scraping, and cutting tools are very common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).



Mortuary practices observed at Milling Stone Horizon sites include extended and loosely flexed burials. Flexed burials oriented north were common in Orange and San Diego counties, with reburials common in Los Angeles County (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

### **3.1.3 Intermediate Horizon (3000 B.C. – A.D. 500)**

Wallace's Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3000 B.C.-A.D. 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2-3).

### **3.1.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500–Historic Contact)**

During Wallace's (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is noted. More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955:223).

Warren (1968) attributes this dramatic change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus to the westward migration of desert people he called the Takic, or Numic, Tradition in Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties. This Takic Tradition was formerly referred to as the "Shoshonean wedge" (Warren 1968), but this nomenclature is no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups (Heizer 1978:5; Shipley 1978:88, 90). Modern Gabrielino/Tongva in Los Angeles County are generally considered by archaeologists to be descendants of these prehistoric Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast during the Late Prehistoric Horizon.

## **3.2 ETHNOGRAPHY**

The project site is located within the traditional territory of the Native American group known as the Gabrielino. The name Gabrielino was applied by the Spanish to those natives that were



attached to Mission San Gabriel (Bean and Smith 1978:538). Today, most contemporary Gabriellino prefer to identify themselves as Tongva, a term that will be used throughout the remainder of this section (King 1994:12).

Tongva territory included the Los Angeles basin and southern Channel Islands as well as the coast from Aliso Creek in the south to Topanga Creek in the north. Their territory encompassed several biotic zones, including Coastal Marsh, Coastal Strand, Prairie, Chaparral, Oak Woodland, and Pine Forest (Bean and Smith 1978).

The Tongva language belongs to the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family, which can be traced to the Great Basin region (Mithun 2004). This language family includes dialects spoken by the nearby Juaneño and Luiseño but is considerably different from those of the Chumash people living to the north and the Diegueño (including Ipai, Tipai, and Kumeyaay) people living to the south.

Tongva society was organized along patrilineal non-localized clans, a common Takic pattern. Each clan had a ceremonial leader and contained several lineages. The Tongva established large permanent villages and smaller satellite camps throughout their territory. Recent ethnohistoric work (O'Neil 2002) suggests a total tribal population of nearly 10,000, considerably more than earlier estimates of around 5,000 people (Bean and Smith 1978:540).

Tongva subsistence was oriented around acorns supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of plants. Meat sources included large and small mammals, freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects. (Bean and Smith 1978; Langenwalter et al. 2001; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996). The Tongva employed a wide variety of tools and implements to gather and hunt food. The digging stick, used to extract roots and tubers, was frequently noted by early European explorers (Rawls 1984). Other tools included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Like the Chumash, the Tongva made oceangoing plank canoes (known as a *ti'at*) capable of holding six to 14 people and used for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands. Tule reed canoes were employed for near-shore fishing (Blackburn 1963; McCawley 1996:117-127).

Chinigchinich, the last in a series of heroic mythological figures, was central to Tongva religious life at the time of Spanish contact (Kroeber 1925:637-638). The belief in Chinigchinich was spreading south among other Takic-speaking groups at the same time the Spanish were establishing Christian missions. Elements of Chinigchinich beliefs suggest it was a syncretic mixture of Christianity and native religious practices (McCawley 1996:143-144).

Prior to European contact, deceased Tongva were either buried or cremated, with burial more common on the Channel Islands and the adjacent mainland coast and cremation on the remainder of the coast and in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996:157). After pressure from Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-contact period (McCawley 1996:157). Major Tongva villages located within Long Beach include Tevaaxa'anga, an inland village located near the Los Angeles River, and Ahwaanga and Povuu'nga which were coastal villages (Tongvapeople.com 2014).



### **3.3 HISTORY**

The post-contact history of California is generally divided into three time spans: the Spanish period (1769–1822), the Mexican period (1822–1848), and the American period (1848–present). Each of these periods is briefly described below.

#### **3.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)**

Spanish exploration of California began when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition into the region in 1542. For more than 200 years after his initial expedition, Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003). In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra established the first Spanish settlement in what was then known as Alta (upper) California at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823. It was during this time that initial Spanish settlement of the project vicinity began.

On September 8, 1771, Fathers Pedro Cambón and Angel Somera established the Mission San Gabriel de Arcángel near the present-day city of Montebello (Johnson et al. 1972). In 1775, the mission was moved to its current location in the City of San Gabriel due to better agricultural lands. The establishment of Mission San Gabriel marked the first sustained European occupation of the Los Angeles Basin. The mission, despite a slow start partially due to misconduct by Spanish soldiers, eventually became so prosperous it was known as “The Queen of the Missions” (Johnson et al. 1972).

In addition to Mission San Gabriel, the Spanish also established a pueblo (town) in the Los Angeles Basin known as El Pueblo de la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula in 1781. This pueblo was one of only three pueblos established in Alta California and eventually became the City of Los Angeles (Robinson 1979). It was also during this period that the Spanish crown began to deed ranchos to prominent citizens and soldiers. To manage and expand their herds of cattle on these large ranchos, colonists enlisted the labor of the surrounding Native American population (Engelhardt 1927a). Native populations were also affected by the missions who were responsible for their administration as well as converting the population to Christianity (Engelhardt 1927b). The increased European presence during this period led to the spread of disease which devastated the native populations (McCawley 1996).

#### **3.3.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)**

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican War of Independence (1810-1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period saw the privatization of mission lands in California with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This Act federalized mission lands and enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute former mission lands to individuals in the form land grants. Successive Mexican governors made more than 700 land grants between 1822 and 1846, putting most of the state’s lands into private ownership for the first time (Shumway 2007).



During this time, the population of the pueblo of Los Angeles nearly doubled, rising from 650 to 1250 between 1822 and 1845 (Weber 1982:226). In 1842, gold was discovered by Francisco Lopez in Placerita Canyon on a rancho associated with Mission San Fernando (Guinn 1977; Workman 1935:26). The land within which the project site is located was once part of Rancho Los Nietos which rancho was granted to Manuel Nieto in 1874. His rancho would be later divided among his heirs, a portion of which became Rancho Los Cerritos which includes the project site (Shumway 2007).

The Mexican Period for the Los Angeles region ended in early January 1847. Mexican forces fought and lost to combined U.S. Army and Navy forces in the Battle of the San Gabriel River on January 8 and in the Battle of La Mesa on January 9 (Nevin 1978). On January 10, leaders of the pueblo of Los Angeles surrendered peacefully after Mexican General Jose Maria Flores withdrew his forces. Shortly thereafter, newly appointed Mexican Military Commander of California Andrés Pico surrendered all of Alta California to U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont in the Treaty of Cahuenga (Nevin 1978).

### **3.3.3 American Period (1848–Present)**

The American Period officially began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million for conquered territory including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. Settlement of the Los Angeles region increased dramatically in the early American Period. Los Angeles County was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties established in the months prior to California becoming the 31st state.

The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush, despite the first California gold being previously discovered in Placerita Canyon in 1842 (Guinn 1977; Workman 1935:26). By 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to immigrate to the state, particularly after the completion of the First Transcontinental Railroad in 1869. The U.S. Congress in 1854 agreed to let San Pedro become an official port of entry. By the 1880s, the railroads had established networks from the port and throughout the county, resulting in fast and affordable shipment of goods, as well as a means to transport new residents to the booming region (Dumke 1944). New residents included many health-seekers drawn to the area by the fabled climate in the 1870s–1880s.

Many ranchos in Los Angeles County were sold or otherwise acquired by Americans in the mid-1800s, and most were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns. Nonetheless, ranching retained its importance and, by the late 1860s, Los Angeles was one of the top dairy production centers in the West (Rolle 2003). By 1876, the county had a population of 30,000 (Dumke 1944:7). Ranching was supplanted by farming and urban professions during the late nineteenth century due to droughts and increased population growth.

### **3.3.4 Long Beach**

European settlement of what was later to become the City of Long Beach began as early as 1784 as part of a land grant given to Manuel Nieto that became Rancho Los Nietos (Shumway 2007).



After Nieto's death in 1804 the grant was divided between Nieto's heirs, forming five other ranchos including Rancho Los Cerritos and Rancho Los Alamitos. These two ranchos form the majority of what is now the City of Long Beach. The current project site is within former Rancho Los Cerritos lands, which was inherited by Nieto's daughter Manuela Cota. Following Manuela's death, Rancho Los Cerritos was sold to Jonathan Temple, a Los Angeles entrepreneur. Temple built a ranch house on the land approximately 0.25 mile from the current project site (P-19-000696; City of Long Beach 2010).

In 1866, Temple sold Rancho Los Cerritos to Thomas and Benjamin Flint and Lewellyn Bixby. The Bixby family bought Rancho Los Alamitos, combining the two and forming the Bixby Ranch. Beginning in the 1870s, Flint, Bixby, and Co., began selling the land. By 1884, Long Beach, then known as both the American Colony and Wilmore City, covered the southwestern portion of Rancho Los Cerritos. The failed Wilmore City development was purchased by Pomeroy and Mills, a San Francisco real-estate company, in 1884 and the community began to grow under its new name of Long Beach. Expansion of transportation networks sparked further growth and in 1888 Long Beach was incorporated as a city with a population of 800. Long Beach became a major producer of oil beginning in the 1920s with the drilling of the Signal Hill Oil Field. By 1950 the field produced more than 750 million barrels of crude, averaging more than 500,000 barrels of oil per acre, making it one of the richest oil fields in terms of production per acre in the world (Franks and Lambert 1985). Long Beach also became a tourist destination, transportation center, and shipping industry hub with the construction of the wharf and multiple piers. Today, Long Beach has the busiest port on the West Coast, just east of the former port of San Pedro (now the Port of Los Angeles) and is one of the most populous cities in the state of California (City of Long Beach 2010).

## **4.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH**

### **4.1 CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM**

On August 5, 2014, Rincon conducted a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. The search was conducted to identify all previously recorded cultural resources and previously conducted cultural resources work within a 0.5-mile radius around the project site. The CHRIS search included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and State Historic Resources Inventory (SHRI), the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list. The records search also included a review of all available historic USGS 7.5- and 15-minute quadrangle maps.

#### **4.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies**

The records search identified ten previous studies within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site (Table 1). Of these, one (LA-3102) included the project site. However, that study consisted of



archival research and did not include a historical resources or pedestrian survey. The National Archaeological Database listings for these studies are included with the records search summary in Appendix A.

**Table 1**  
**Previous Studies Within 0.5-Mile Radius of Project Site**

SCCIC Report No.	Author	Year	Study	Proximity to Project Site
LA-00358	Stickel, Gary E.	1976	An Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Survey of the Los Angeles River, Rio Hondo River, and the Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin, Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-00503	Dixon, Keith A.	1974	Archaeological Resources and Policy Recommendations of Long Beach	Outside
LA-02330	White, Robert S.	1989	An Archaeological Assessment of a 15-acre Parcel Near Quartz Hill, Los Angeles County Office Complex	Outside
LA-02882	McKenna, Jeanette A.	1993	Cultural Resources Investigations, Site Inventory, and Evaluations, the Cajon Pipeline Project Corridor, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California	Outside
LA-02970	Chamberlain, Pat and Jean Rivers-Council	1992	Cajon Pipeline Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement / Environmental Impact Report	Outside
LA-03102	McCawley, William, John Romani, and Dana Slawson	1994	The Los Angeles County Drainage Area Subsequent Environmental Impact Report	Within
LA-3422	Bissell, Ronald M.	1996	Cultural Resources Search in Support of the Rancho Los Cerritos Seismic Upgrade, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-03570	Bissell, Ronald M.	1997	Cultural Resources Research in Support of the Rancho Los Cerritos Seismic Upgrade, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-07950	Harper, Caprice D.	2006	Archaeological Survey Report for the Interstate 105 (I-105) Dewatering Wells Beneficial Re-Use of Groundwater Project, in the Cities of Paramount, Compton, Long Beach, and Carson, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-11993	O'Neill, Laura	2012	Finding of No Adverse Effect for the Proposed Interstate 710 Corridor Project Between Ocean Boulevard and the State Route 60 Interchange	Outside

Source: South Central Coastal Information Center, 2014

#### 4.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The SCCIC identified one previously recorded cultural resource under two different numbers within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site (Table 2). This resource is not located within the project site.



**Table 2**  
**Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5-Mile Radius of Project Site**

<b>Primary Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status</b>	<b>Recorded/Updated By and Year</b>	<b>Proximity to Project Site</b>
19-000696	Rancho Los Cerritos	California Historical Landmark	W. S. Evans, Jr. 1974	Outside
19-179270	Rancho Los Cerritos California Historical Landmark Form	California Historical Landmark	T. Tibbetts 1990	Outside

Source: South Central Coastal Information Center, 2014

### **4.1.3 Historic Maps**

Rincon reviewed historic maps provided by the SCCIC as part of the records search. A 1943 Downey, CA, United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle map depicts the project site as generally open space with one building just outside the eastern edge. The area surrounding the project site appears to be a mixture of developed residential and open space. The channelized course of the Los Angeles River appears immediately west of the project site.

### **4.1.4 Boys Scouts of America Research**

Rincon Principal Investigator, Robert Ramirez visited the BSA Long Beach Area Council headquarters on September 12, 2014. While there, Mr. Ramirez interviewed Long Beach Area Council Scout Executive/Chief Executive Officer (CEO) John Fullerton about the history of the Scout Camp. In addition to the oral interview, Mr. Fullerton provided camp records and other documents on the history of the Scout Camp. This information has been incorporated into the general discussion of the Scout Park (see Section 6.1).

## **4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

Rincon Consultants initiated Native American coordination for this project August 5, 2014. As part of the process of identifying cultural resources within or near the project site, we contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF). The NAHC faxed a response on August 12, 2014, and stated that a search of the SLF “failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area.” The NAHC provided a list of five Native American contacts who may have knowledge of cultural resources in or near the project site. Rincon prepared and mailed letters (Appendix B) to each of the NAHC-listed contacts on August 18, 2014, requesting information regarding any Native American cultural resources within or immediately adjacent to the project site.

Mr. John Tommy Rosas of the Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation replied via email on August 18, 2014. Mr. Rosas state the project site is located near a registered Tongva village site which makes the area culturally sensitive. Mr. Rosas has serious objections to the project due to potential negative impacts to Tongva cultural resources.

Mr. Andrew Salas of the Gabrielino/Tongva Band of Mission Indians replied by email on September 8, 2014. Mr. Salas states the project site lies within a culturally sensitive area and has requested to work respectfully with the proposed project to protect any and all cultural



resources. Mr. Salas offered his groups' services as certified Native American monitors to be present during any and all ground disturbances.

Mr. Anthony Morales of the Gabrielino/Tongva Band of Mission Indians replied to our inquiry on September 10, 2014. Mr. Morales stated the proposed project is located in a culturally sensitive area due to its location next to the Los Angeles River. It is an area of concern and he recommends archaeological and Native American monitoring.

As of October 22, 2014, Rincon has not received any additional responses.

## **5.0 SURVEY METHODS**

Rincon Principal Investigator Robert Ramirez conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the 10.56-acre project site on September 12, 2014. The survey was conducted using transects oriented north-south spaced no greater than 10 meters apart.

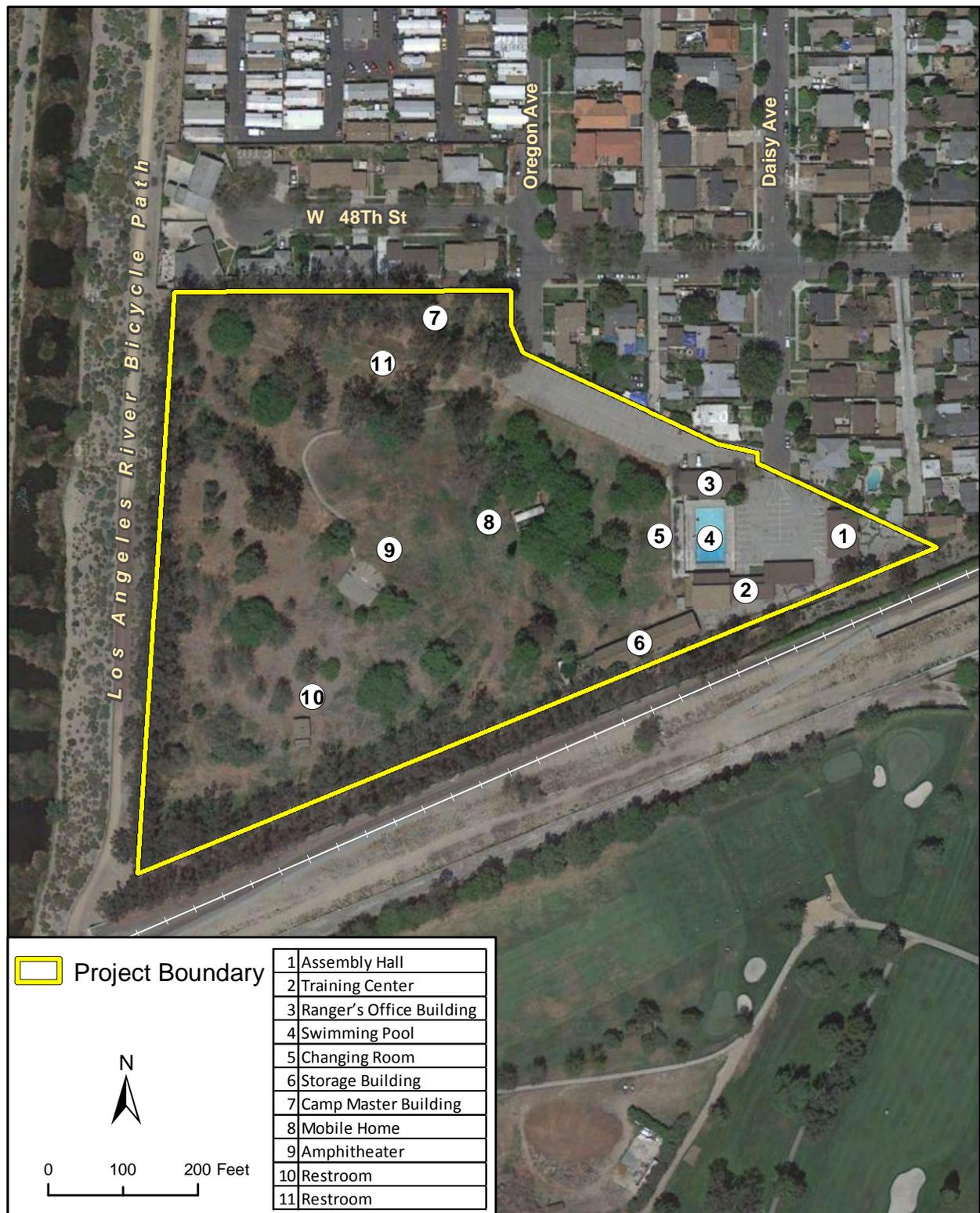
During the survey, Mr. Ramirez examined all exposed ground surfaces for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock [FAR]), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). All extant buildings, structures, and objects were photographed using a digital camera for later analysis.

## **6.0 RESULTS**

The intensive pedestrian survey did not identify any surficial archaeological resources within the project site. The survey did identify several extant buildings, structures, and objects within the project site. Archival research indicates these built environment features are components of a former Boy Scouts of America facility known as the Will J. Reid Scout Park. The Boy Scouts facility, consisting primarily of open space planted with lawns and trees with several buildings, structures, and objects spread throughout, encompasses the entire 10.56-acre project site (Figure 2). Archival research also indicates the facility was established in 1942 and is therefore considered a potential historical resource. Rincon recorded and evaluated the facility as part of this study; it is discussed in detail in Section 6.1 below. The facility was recorded on the appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms (Appendix C).

Bare ground visibility during survey was good (approximately 70 percent) within the open space portions of the project site. Irrigation ceased some time ago, many trees have been cut down, and much of the lawn had dried up leaving patches of bare earth (Photograph 1). The southeastern corner of the project site is paved with asphalt and contains a complex of buildings and structures, thereby reducing bare ground visibility to near zero (Photograph 2).





Imagery provided by Google and its licensors © 2014.

Study Area

Figure 2



Photograph 1. Project site overview, facing southeast.



Photograph 2. Overview of southeastern corner of project site, facing southwest.

## 6.1 WILL J. REID SCOUT PARK

The Will J. Reid Scout Park (Scout Park) was established in 1941 when the Boy Scouts of America (BSA) Long Beach Area Council purchased the land from Long Beach resident William J. Reid (1889-1956). Mr. Reid, a prominent Long Beach resident and chairman of the board at Hancock Oil Company, gifted the BSA the money to purchase the land from himself (John Fullerton, personal communication 2014). Mr. Reid was actively involved with the BSA and served on the Long Beach Area Council's executive board. As a result of his efforts to help establish the Scout Park, the BSA named it after him.

The Scout Park encompasses 10.56 acres and was the fourth camp facility to be established within the Long Beach Area Council (John Fullerton, personal communication 2014). The Scout Park is primarily open space used for camping and other outdoor activities, but also contains several buildings and structures (Photograph 2). With some exceptions, the surviving buildings present Minimal Traditional Style compositions, painted brown to blend with the landscape and reflect the intended Rustic Camp atmosphere. The storage building is a board-and-batten clad warehouse; the restroom facilities are carefully detailed as a Mid-Century Modern buildings with extended ridge beam, shake-clad roof, and vented cupola; the Camp Master building is a small prefabricated shelter clad with pressed-board siding.

The southeastern corner of the Scout Park contains a complex of buildings and structures used for meetings and other activities. These include:

- Assembly hall built during the 1950s (Photograph 3).
- Training center built in 1974, composed of several classrooms, storage/supply rooms, toilets, kitchen, and dining hall, southwest of the assembly hall (Photograph 4).
- Ranger's office building built about 1969, across the paved parking lot from the assembly hall (Photograph 5).
- Swimming pool and changing room built in the 1950s, on the east side of the parking lot (Photograph 6 and 7).
- Storage building relocated to the Scout Park at an unknown date, immediately west of the training center (Photograph 8).

The remainder of the Scout Park grounds contains several smaller buildings consisting of:

- Camp Master building (Photograph 9) built between 1953 and 1972 (HistoricAerials 2014).
- Mobile home trailer (Photograph 10).
- Amphitheater, (Photograph 11) built in the 1960s.
- Two stand-alone restrooms (Photograph 12) built between 1953 and 1972 (HistoricAerials 2014).
- 17 water faucets scattered throughout the western quarter of the Scout Park.





Photograph 3. Assembly Hall, facing southeast.



Photograph 4. Training Center, facing south.



Photograph 5. Ranger's Office building, facing east.



Photograph 6. Swimming Pool, facing west.



Photograph 7. Changing Rooms, facing southeast.



Photograph 8. Storage Building, facing southeast.



Photograph 9. Camp Master building, facing northeast.



Photograph 10. Mobile home trailer, facing north.



Photograph 11. Amphitheater, facing southwest.



Photograph 12. Restroom, facing northwest.

Research indicates that several other buildings were within the Scout Park prior to the surviving compliment of buildings and structures. These included a clubhouse and several bungalows relocated from the nearby Cerritos Gun Club when it closed in 1941 (Knatz 2010). The clubhouse was torn down in 1974 and replaced by the current training center buildings (Knatz 2010). It is unknown when the bungalows were torn down. The ranger's office building replaced a previous building named Cerritos Hall. The former building is depicted in a 1953 aerial photograph of the Scout Park with the current ranger's office building in its place in a 1972 aerial image (HistoricAerials 2014).

Many of the trees that covered the western two-thirds of the Scout Park have been cut down and much of the lawn has dried up without irrigation (see Photograph 2). In 2013 the BSA sold the Scout Park to a developer for \$ 6 million. The Long Beach Area Council now uses its one-mile square Camp Tahquitz in the San Bernardino Mountains and the Sea Scout Base in Long Beach (Mellen 2013).

## **7.0 EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE**

As detailed in Section 1.1, a resource is considered historically significant under CEQA if it meets at least one of the following four criteria for listing in the CRHR:

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

### **7.1 WILL J. REID SCOUT PARK**

The Will J. Reid Scout Park consists of a 10.56-acre parcel used between 1941 and 2010 by the BSA's Long Beach Area Council for camping and other outdoor activities. Over those years, thousands of Boy Scouts attended the Scout Park and participated in numerous Scout related events and activities. The Scout Park, however, is not known to be associated with any significant events that made a particular or significant contribution to California's history or cultural heritage. Therefore, the Scout Park is recommended not eligible for CRHR listing under Criterion 1.

The Scout Park was established in 1941 with the help of industrialist William J. Reid, who was a prominent Long Beach resident and chairman of the board of Hancock Oil Company. He was actively involved with the Scout Park, providing the financial means for the BSA to establish the Scout Park, and serving on the Long Beach Area Council's executive board. Reid was a locally prominent citizen, as the Scout Park and a Long Beach High School were named after him; however, his civic contributions appear not to extend beyond local philanthropic activities, and other properties such as his residence and oil company office would better convey his



significance. Research has not identified any other important individuals to associate with this property, so the Scout Park is recommended not eligible for CRHR listing under Criterion 2.

The surviving administrative and recreational group of buildings and structures within the Scout Park is not a concentration of distinctive examples of type or workmanship. Furthermore, the grounds of the Scout Park have been heavily altered in recent years, with most trees cut down and the lawns un-irrigated. These landscape aspects of the Scout Park were vital elements to its original appearance and use as a place for outdoor activities and events. Since the Scout Park does not convey significance under Criterion 3, Rincon recommends the Will J. Reid Scout Park as not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

No known historic or prehistoric archaeological deposits are within the Scout Park that would yield information important to prehistory or history. Therefore, the Scout Park is recommended not eligible for CRHR listing under Criterion 4 at this time.

## **8.0 MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS**

This cultural resources study identified one built environment resource in the project site, the Will J. Reid Scout Park. The resource was evaluated for CRHR eligibility as part of this study and recommended not eligible. This study did not identify any previously recorded or newly identified prehistoric or historic archaeological resources, but research indicates it is in an archaeologically sensitive area. Rancho Los Cerritos (CA-LAN-696/H) is within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. This resource is a registered California Historical Landmark and contains human burials as well as a variety of prehistoric and historic artifacts. Due to the presence of this resource near to the project site, Rincon recommends archaeological monitoring of all construction related ground disturbance.

### **8.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING**

Rincon recommends archaeological monitoring of all construction-related ground disturbing activities. Archaeological monitoring should be performed under the direction of an archaeologist meeting the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology* (NPS 1983). If archaeological resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work within a 50-foot radius must halt and the find evaluated for significance under CEQA. The qualified archaeologist may reduce or stop monitoring dependent upon observed conditions. If Native American resources are encountered, a Native American consultant should be retained to participate in the treatment of the resource as well as to provide Native American monitoring services for the remainder of ground disturbing activities.

### **8.2 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES**

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities when an archaeological monitor is not present, work within a 50-foot radius must halt and an archaeologist meeting the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology* (NPS 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery



proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

### **8.3 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS**

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.



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## **Appendix A**

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### Records Search Summary

# Report List

## LB Riverwalk

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00358	Paleo -	1976	Stickel, Gary E.	An Archaeological and Paleontological Resource Survey of the Los Angeles River, Rio Hondo River and the Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin, Los Angeles, California	Environmental Research Archaeologists	19-000858, 19-001009, 19-001311
LA-00503		1974	Dixon, Keith A.	Archaeological Resources and Policy Recommendations of Long Beach		19-000102, 19-000131, 19-000231, 19-000232, 19-000233, 19-000234, 19-000235, 19-000236, 19-000270, 19-000271, 19-000272, 19-000273, 19-000274, 19-000275, 19-000306, 19-000484, 19-000683, 19-000693, 19-000694, 19-000695, 19-000696, 19-000697, 19-000698, 19
LA-02330		1989	White, Robert S.	An Archaeological Assessment of a 15-acre Parcel Near Quartz Hill, Los Angeles County Office Complex	Archaeological Associates, Ltd.	
LA-02882		1993	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Cultural Resources Investigations, Site Inventory, and Evaluations, the Cajon Pipeline Project Corridor, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California	Mc Kenna et al.	19-000967, 19-001046
LA-02970		1992	Chamberlaine, Pat and Jean Rivers-Council	Cajon Pipeline Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement Environmental Impact Report	City of Adelanto, and Bureau of Land Management	19-000059, 19-000060, 19-000067, 19-000077, 19-000194, 19-000213, 19-000216, 19-000248, 19-000441, 19-000444, 19-000823, 19-000903, 19-000925, 19-000926, 19-000927, 19-000962, 19-001015, 19-001046, 19-001134, 19-001354, 19-001595, 56-000027, 56-000062, 56
LA-03102		1994	McCawley, William, John Romani, and Dana Slawson	The Los Angeles County Drainage Area Subsequent Environmental Impact Report	Greenwood and Associates	19-000693, 19-000696
LA-03422		1996	Bissell, Ronald M.	Cultural Resources Research in Support of the Rancho Los Cerritos Seismic Upgrade, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California	RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.	19-000696
LA-03570		1997	Bissell, Ronald M.	Cultural Resources Research in Support of the Rancho Los Cerritos Seismic Upgrade, Long Beach, Los Angeles County, California	RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.	19-000696

# Report List

LB Riverwalk

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-07950		2006	Harper, Caprice D.	Archaeological Survey Report for the Interstate 105 (I-105) Dewatering Wells Beneficial Re-use of Groundwater Project in the Cities of Paramount, Compton, Long Beach, and Carson, Los Angeles County, California	Bonterra Consulting	
LA-11993		2012	O'Neill, Laura	Finding of No Adverse Effect for the Proposed Interstate 710 Corridor Project Between Ocean Boulevard and the State Route 60 Interchange	Galvin Preservation Associates	

## **Appendix B**

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### Native American Scoping

STATE OF CALIFORNIAEdmund G. Brown, Jr. Governor**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100  
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
Fax (916) 373-5471



August 12, 2014

Hannah Haas  
Rincon Consultants, Inc.  
5135 Avenida Encinas, Suite A  
Carlsbad, CA 92008

Sent by Fax: (760) 918-9444  
Number of Pages: 2

Re: Long Beach Riverwalk Project, Los Angeles County.

Dear Ms. Haas,

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez

Associate Government Program Analyst

**Native American Contact List**

Los Angeles County

August 11, 2014

Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation  
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This list is current only as of the date of this document.

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to the proposed Long Beach Riverwalk Project, Los Angeles County.



**Rincon Consultants, Inc.**

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August 18, 2014

John Tommy Rosas  
Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation  
Email: [tattnlaw@gmail.com](mailto:tattnlaw@gmail.com)

**RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Long Beach Riverwalk Project, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Mr. Rosas:

Rincon Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the Long Beach Riverwalk Project, Los Angeles County, California. The proposed project would develop 10.56-acres into a residential subdivision at 4747 Daisy Avenue in north-central Long Beach (see enclosed map). The subdivision would include 131 lots containing 2 and 3-story homes. Amenities would include private recreation center including a meeting center, pool and spa and turf area, a tot lot, and private access to the pedestrian path along the Los Angeles River.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. The results stated that a search of the SLF "failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources" within the project area but recommended that we consult with you directly regarding your knowledge of the presence of cultural resources that may be impacted by this project.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact me in writing at the above address or [rramirez@rinconconsultants.com](mailto:rramirez@rinconconsultants.com), or by telephone at (760) 918-9444, extension 215. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "RR", is written over a large, light gray watermark that says "SAMPLE".

Robert Ramirez, M.A., RPA  
Cultural Resources Principal Investigator

Enclosure: Project Location Map

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**Appendix C**  
Resource Record

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 10

\*Resource Name or #: Will J. Reid Scout Park

**P1. Other Identifier:**

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Long Beach Date: 2014 (electronic) T 4S; R 13W; Sec Unsectioned Rancho Los Cerritos; S.B. B.M.

c. Address: 4747 Daisy Avenue

City: Long Beach

Zip: 90805

d. UTM: Zone: ; mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation:

**\*P3a. Description:**

The Will J. Reid Scout Park (Scout Park) is a 10.56-acre former Boy Scouts of America campground near the confluence of the Los Angeles River and Compton Creek. The Scout Park was established in 1941 when the Boy Scouts of America (BSA) Long Beach Area Council purchased the land from Long Beach resident William J. Reid (1889-1956). The Scout Park was the fourth camp facility to be established within the Long Beach Area Council and was used for camping and other outdoor activities but contains several buildings and structures. The southeast corner of the Scout Park contains a complex of buildings including an Assembly Hall built during the 1950s, Training Center built in 1974, Ranger's Office built about 1969, a swimming pool and changing room built in the 1950s, and a storage building of unknown date (John Fullerton Pers comm 2014). The remainder of the Scout Park grounds contains several smaller buildings consisting of a Camp Master building built between 1953 and 1972, a mobile home trailer, an amphitheater built in the 1960s, and two restroom facilities built between 1953 and 1972 (John Fullerton pers comm 2014; HistoricAerials.com 2014). With some exceptions, the surviving buildings present Minimal Traditional Style compositions, painted brown to blend with the landscape and reflect the intended Rustic camp atmosphere. The storage building is a board-and-batten clad warehouse; the restroom facilities are carefully detailed as a Mid-Century Modern buildings with extended ridge beam, shake-clad roof, and vented cupola; the Camp Master building is a small prefabricated shelter clad with pressed-board siding.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP31: Urban Open Space; HP39: Recreational Facility

\*P4. Resources Present:  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)  
Will J. Reid Scout Camp entrance, facing south, 9/12/14



\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  Historic  
 Prehistoric  Both  
1941 (Boy Scouts of America)

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

Integral Communities  
888 San Clemente Drive, Suite 100  
Newport Beach, CA 92660

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

R. Ramirez  
Rincon Consultants  
5135 Avenida Encinas Suite A  
Carlsbad, CA 92008

\*P9. Date Recorded  
9/12/2014

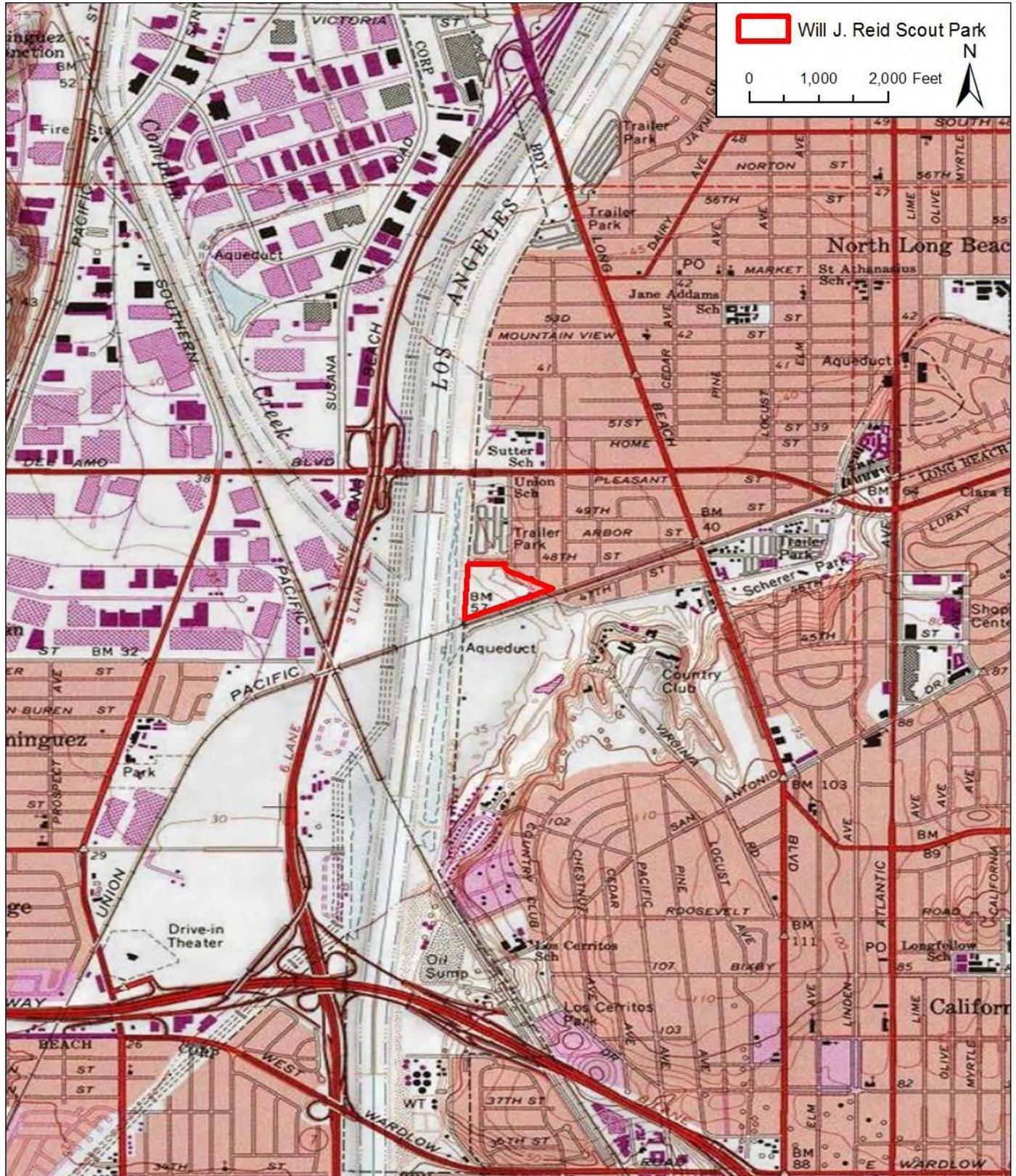
\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)  
Intensive Pedestrian

\*P11. Report Citation: Ramirez, R, H. Haas, and J.W. Steely. 2014. Cultural Resources Study for the Riverwalk Residential Development Project, Long Beach, Los Angeles, California. Report on file at the South Central Coast Information Center.

\*Attachments:  NONE  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  
 Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  
 Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List):

DPR 523A (1/95)

\*Required information



**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

Page 3 of 10

\*NRHP Status Code

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Will J. Reid Scout Park

B1. Historic Name: Will J. Reid Scout Park

B2. Common Name: Will J. Reid Scout Park

B3. Original Use: Boy Scout Camp

B4. Present Use: Not in use

**\*B5. Architectural Style:**

**\*B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)  
Scout Camp established in 1941.

**\*B7. Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

**\*B8. Related Features:**

Complex of buildings in the southeast corner of 10.56-acre parcel consisting of an Assembly Hall, Training Center, Ranger's Office, Swimming Pool, Changing Room, and Storage Building. Other features include a Camp Master building, mobile home trailer, amphitheater, and two restroom facilities.

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

**\*B10. Significance: Theme:**

**Area:** Long Beach

**Period of Significance:** 1941-2010

**Property Type:** Recreational Facility

**Applicable Criteria:** N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The Will J. Reid Scout Park consists of a 10.56-acre parcel used between 1941 and 2010 by the BSA's Long Beach Area Council for camping and other outdoor activities. Over those years, thousands of Boy Scouts attended the Scout Park and participated in numerous Scout related events and activities. The Scout Park, however, is not known to be associated with any significant events that made a contribution to California's history or cultural heritage. Therefore, the Scout Park is recommended not eligible for California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) listing under Criterion 1. The Scout Park was established in 1941 with the help of industrialist William J. Reid, who was a prominent Long Beach resident and chairman of the board of Hancock Oil Company. He was actively involved with the Scout Park, providing the financial means for the BSA to establish the Scout Park, and serving on the Long Beach Area Council's executive board. Reid was a locally prominent citizen, as the Scout Park and a Long Beach High School were named after him; however, his civic contributions appear not to extend beyond local philanthropic activities, and other properties such as his residence and oil company office would better convey his significance. Research has not identified any other important individuals to associate with this property, so the Scout Park is recommended not eligible for CRHR listing under Criterion 2.

The surviving administrative and recreational group of buildings and structures within the Scout Park is not a concentration of distinctive examples of type or workmanship. The grounds of the Scout Park have been heavily altered in recent years, with most trees cut down and the lawns un-irrigated. These landscape aspects of the Scout Park were vital elements to its original appearance and use as a place for outdoor activities and events. Since the Scout Park does not convey significance under Criterion 3, Rincon recommends the Will J. Reid Scout Park as not eligible for listing in the CRHR.

No known historic or prehistoric archaeological deposits are within the Scout Park that would yield information important to prehistory or history. Therefore, the Scout Park is recommended not eligible for CRHR listing under Criterion 4.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

**\*B12. References:** John Fullerton, Executive Scout/CEO Long Beach Area Council; HistoricAerials.com, <http://www.historicaerials.com/aerials.php?scale=2000&lon=-118.200684&lat=33.842014&year=2005>.

B13. Remarks:

**\*B14. Evaluator:** R.Ramirez and J.W. Steely

**\*Date of Evaluation:** 10/15/14

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



**CONTINUATION SHEET**



Photograph 1. Project site overview, facing southeast.



Photograph 2. Overview of southeastern corner of project site, facing southwest.

**CONTINUATION SHEET**



Photograph 3. Assembly Hall, facing southeast



Photograph 4. Training Center, facing south



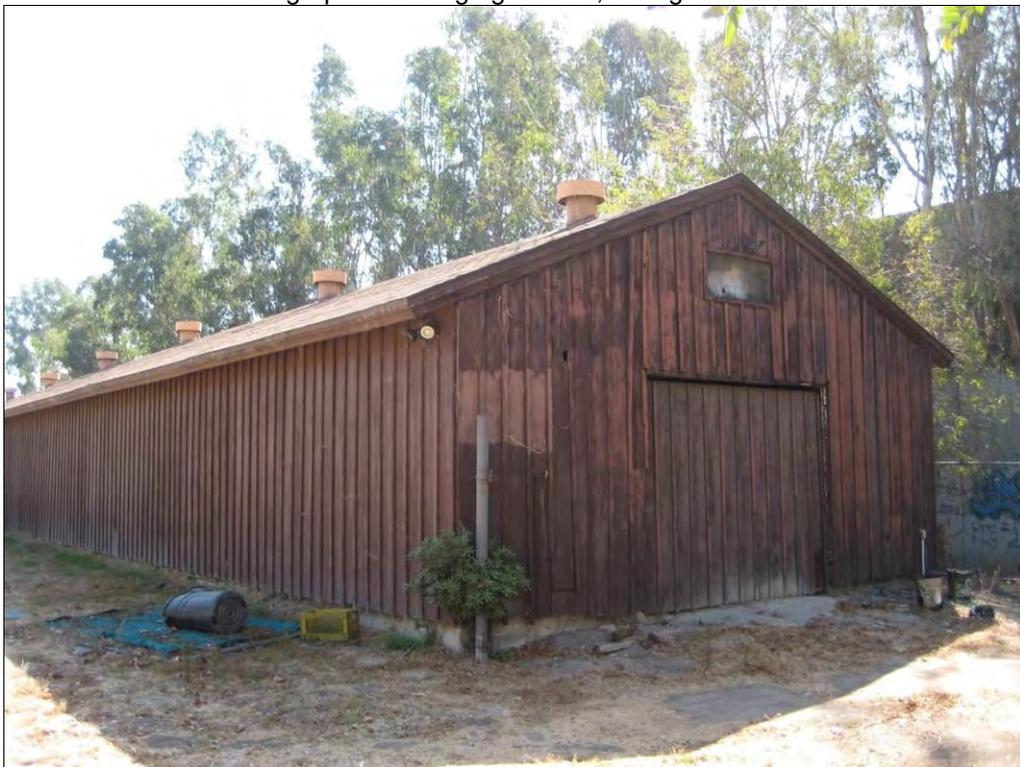
Photograph 5. Ranger's Office building, facing east.



Photograph 6. Swimming Pool, facing west.



Photograph 7. Changing Rooms, facing southeast.



Photograph 8. Storage Building, facing southeast.

**CONTINUATION SHEET**



Photograph 9. Camp Master building, facing northeast.



Photograph 10. Mobile home trailer, facing north



Photograph 11. Amphitheater, facing southwest.



Photograph 12. Restroom, facing northwest.