

APPENDIX C2:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Dudek,
Archaeological Resources Recommendations for the Main Street Tower Project,
Los Angeles, California
March 2019.

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Daniel Taban
Jade Enterprises, LLC
888 South Figueroa Street, Suite 1900
Los Angeles, California 90017

***Subject: Archaeological Resources Recommendations for the Main Street Tower Project,
Los Angeles, California***

Dear Mr. Taban:

This letter provides a summary of archaeological resources management recommendations for the Main Street Tower (Project), located at 1123-1165 South Main Street, bound by 12th Street to the southwest commercial properties and associated parking lots to the northwest, two apartment buildings to the northeast, and South Main Street to the southeast in Los Angeles, California (Attachment A: Figure 1). The City of Los Angeles (City) is the lead agency responsible for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Project proposes a new mixed-use development on a site located in the Central City North Community Plan area of the City of Los Angeles. The Project would include a 30-story development, with 363 apartments above a four-story podium with 12,500 square feet of retail. The Project falls on public land survey system (PLSS) area Township 1 South, Range 13 West, within an unsectioned portion of the *Hollywood*, CA 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle (Attachment A: Figure 2).

RECORDS SEARCH INFORMATION

A California Historical Resources Information Systems (CHRIS) records search for the Project site and a 0.5-mile records search radius was performed by Dudek at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) on January 31, 2019. This search included their collections of mapped prehistoric, historic, and built environment resources, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Site Records, technical reports, and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources included historical maps of the project area, the NRHP, the CRHR, the California Historic Property Data File, and the lists of California State Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, and the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility. The results of the records search are presented in Confidential Appendix A.

Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

Results of the cultural resources records search indicated that 38 previous cultural resource studies have been conducted within the records search area between 1978 and 2017. None of the studies identified

overlap the Project site. Table 1, below, summarizes all 38 previously conducted cultural resource studies within the 0.5-mile record search area.

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within 0.5-Mile of the Project Site

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Within or Outside Project Site
LA-00483	R. Wlodarski and R. Greenwood	1978	Archaeological Resources Survey; The Proposed Downtown People Mover Project Corridor Area	Outside
LA-04097	Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.	1995	Council District nine Revitalization/Recovery Program Final Environmental Impact Report SCH# 94081017	Outside
LA-04464	Lerch, Michael K.	1998	(Voided) Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of the Ixc Carrier, Inc. Fiber optic Longhaul Project From Henderson, Nevada to Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-04559	Duke, Curt	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 625-07, in the County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-04836	Science Applications International Corporation	2000	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey Along Onshore Portions of the Global West Fiber Optic Cable Project	Outside
LA-04901	Duke, Curt	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number, R281.1, County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-05077	Duke, Curt	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for Sprint Pcs Facility La35xc768c (Desmond Building), Located in the County of Los Angeles, Ca	Outside
LA-06394	Milosfsky, Michali	1990	California Theater, Historic Structures Report	Outside
LA-06410	Christy, Juliet L.	2001	Archaeological Survey, South Central Los Angeles High School No. 3, Los Angeles, California.	Outside
LA-06438	Duke, Curt	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number, R280.2, County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-06451	Duke, Curt	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility Sm 006-02, County of Los Angeles, California	Outside
LA-06453	Duke, Curt	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 139-02 Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-06460	Duke, Curt and Judith Marvin	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm204-02, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-08013	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2006	Cultural Resources Investigations for the Proposed City House Los Angeles (LLC), and the Olympic on Grand (LLC) Properties in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.	Outside

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within 0.5-Mile of the Project Site

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Within or Outside Project Site
LA-08019	Galvin, Andrea	2004	Historic Architectural Survey and Section 106 Compliance for a Proposed Wireless Telecommunications Service Facility Located on a Commercial Building at 1147 Julian Street in the City of Los Angeles, (Los Angeles County), California	Outside
LA-08263	Wood, Catherine M.	2007	Archaeological Survey Report for the New Carver Apartments Project Located at 325 W. 17th Street. Los Angeles, California.	Outside
LA-08753	Bonner, Wayne H.	2006	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Candidate La03101d (1240 Main Street), 1240 South Main Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-08760	Bonner, Wayne H.	2006	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11002H (Cameron), 1349 South Flower Street, Los Angeles County, California.	Outside
LA-09154	Bonner, Wayne H.	2007	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile Candidate SV11002F (Pico/Flower), 1315 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.	Outside
LA-09539	Bonner, Wayne H.	2008	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11003K (Telacu Plaza), 1033 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-09544	Bonner, Wayne H.	2008	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11002I (Edwards Building), 1200 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.	Outside
LA-10127	Chattel, Robert	1996	California Lutheran Hospital (California Hospital Medical Center) Los Angeles, California. Historic and Contemporary Photographs.	Outside
LA-10262	Bonner, Wayne H.	2010	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Clearwire Candidate CA-LOS5988A/CA5629 (Basement Clothing), 1200 South Hope Street, Los Angeles County, California.	Outside
LA-10542	Grimes, Teresa	1998	Historic Architectural Survey and Evaluation Report and Finding of No Adverse Effect	Outside
LA-10772	Hatheway, Roger	1979	Historic Eligibility Determination Letter	Outside
LA-10816	Robinson, Mark	2006	Archaeological Survey Report for the YWCA Job Corps Urban Campus Project, 1016-1038 Olive Avenue, Los Angeles, California.	Outside
LA-10860	Robinson, Mark	2007	Exposition Corridor, Light Rail Transit Project; Construction Phase Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan	Outside

Table 1. Previous Technical Studies Within 0.5-Mile of the Project Site

SCCIC Report No.	Authors	Date	Title	Within or Outside Project Site
LA-10981	Hatoff, Brian	2010	Verizon Cellular Communications Tower Site - AEG Petroleum Building, 714 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90015 - Results of Architectural History Survey for Verizon Cellular Communications Tower Site	Outside
LA-10982	Hatoff, Brian	2010	Verizon Cellular Communications Tower Site - ABM Industries IBR, 1150 South Olive Street (APN: 5139-019-038), Los Angeles, CA 90015.	Outside
LA-11495	Loftus, Shannon	2011	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey	Outside
LA-11649	Kaplan, David and O'Connor, Pam	2004	Evaluation of Proposed Demolition of Stationers Building, 525 South Spring Street, Stationers Annex, 523 South Spring Street on the Spring Street Financial Historic District	Outside
LA-12045	Bonner, Wayne H.	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02204A (SM204 816 South Grand), 816 South Grand Avenue, #818 Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-12172	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA03619A (SC619 Emil Brown Building), 300 East 9th Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, County, California	Outside
LA-12174	Bonner, Wayne H.	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11002I (Edwards Building), 1200 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.	Outside
LA-12177	Bonner, Wayne H.	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11003K (Telacu Plaza), 1033 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.	Outside
LA-12179	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02139A (SM139 1601 Los Angeles St) 1601 Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Outside
LA-12584	Rogers, Leslie	2013	Initiation of Section 106 Consultation for the Restoration of Historic Streetcar Service in Downtown Los Angeles.	Outside
LA-13239	Gust, Sherri	2017	Extent of Zanja Madre	Outside

LA-13239 (Gust 2017)

This review of SCCIC records search and archival information, completed by Cogstone Resource Management, Inc. in 2017, resulted in a map of the likely alignments associated with the historic-period

Zanja Madre water conveyance system network throughout the City of Los Angeles (Gust 2012). Cogstone mapped the likely route of two segments of the zanja network near the Project site. One segment is mapped as running roughly south along or near Los Angeles Street approximately 0.19 to the east and one segment is mapped as running roughly south along or near Olive Street approximately 0.25 miles to the west. These zanja segments have been identified by Gumprecht (2001: 77) as Zanja No. 8 and Zanja No. 5, respectively. While the Cogstone study provides a valuable review of available documentation pertaining to this historic water conveyance feature, the existing information does not provide evidence indicating that these features are present within the Project site. Specific restrictions to the accuracy of this study were presented by the age and generalized quality of the records representing the route of the feature, the absence of physical evidence confirming a specific route of Zanja No. 8 or Zanja No. 5 adjacent to or within the Project site, and the degree of urbanization that has occurred in the more than 100 years since the zanja network was abandoned (Gumprecht 2001). The Cogstone study includes reference to three DPR forms or other records (P-19-003103, P-19-004113, and P-19-0190309) documenting occurrences where segments of the Zanja Madre have been previously encountered. The P-19-004113 DPR form documents the nearest recorded segment of the Zanja Madre (approximately 1.5 miles northwest), which was encountered in 2008 approximately 2 feet below the ground surface on East Temple Street, between North Alameda Street and North Garey Street. The record for P-19-003103 includes documentation of a segment identified near the intersection of North Broadway and Cottage Home Street in 2002; four segments encountered 2 feet below the western sidewalk of Alameda Street, between Ord Street and Alpine Street, in 2011; and two segments and an associated builder's trench encountered 15 feet below the current ground surface at Blossom Plaza in 2014. P-19-0190309 is a 2009 NRHP Nomination form for a 75 foot segment of this feature that was encountered in 2005, southwest of the intersection of Broadway and Bishops Road. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) response was attached to this form, which indicated that the analysis appeared incomplete, and the nomination has since been withdrawn.

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

SCCIC records indicate that a total of 47 previously recorded cultural resources fall within the records search area, none of which are within the Project site. Of these, 46 are historic-era buildings or structures. The remaining resource consists of a historic-era trash deposit (P-19-002454). Table 2 summarizes all previously recorded resources identified during the CHRIS record search. Confidential Appendix A includes the complete SCCIC records search results, including information related to historical buildings. No prehistoric sites or resources documented to be of specific Native American origin have been previously recorded within a 0.5-mile of the Project site. No resources identified within the records search area are documented in association with historic-era zanja features, which has been represented on historical maps to have run 0.25 miles west of the Project site. No physical evidence of

the zanja system has been documented to date in the vicinity. A brief history and explanation of the zanja system is provided below.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources Within 0.5-Mile of the Project Site

Primary Number (P-19-)	Age	Resource Type	Description	Recorded By and Year	Proximity to Project Site
002545	Historic	Site	Historic Trash deposit	2012 (S. Underbrink, TRC Solutions, Inc.)	Outside
166884	Historic	Building	710-714 S Broadway Los Angeles	1977; 1983 (Starzak, Richard, Roger G. Hatheway & Assoc.)	Outside
166885	Historic	Building	F.W. Woolworth Building; 719 S Broadway Los Angeles; HRI 020806	1977; 1983 (Richard Starzak, Louis Joyner, Roger G. Hatheway & Associates); 1983 (Starzak, Richard and Louis Joyner, Roger G. Hatheway & Associates)	Outside
166886	Historic	Building	Isaacs Building; 737-747 S Broadway Los Angeles; HRI 020807	1977 (Unknown)	Outside
166887	Historic	Building	Morosco Theater/Garland Theater/ Globe Theater; 744 S Broadway Los Angeles; 020808	1976 (T. Sitton & D. Smith, Natural History Museum)	Outside
166888	Historic	Building	Los Angeles Investment Co, Champan Building; 756 S Broadway Los Angeles; HRI 020809	1976 (D. Smith & T. Sitton, Natural History Museum)	Outside
166889	Historic	Building	Singer Building; 806 S Broadway Los Angeles; HRI 020810	1976 (T. Sitton & D. Smith, Natural History Museum)	Outside
166890	Historic	Building	Rialto Theater; 812 S Broadway Los Angeles; HRI 020811	1976; 1983 (Starzak, Richard, Roger G. Hatheway & Associates)	Outside
166891	Historic	Building	Apparel Center Building/ Wurlitzer Building; 814 S Broadway Los Angeles; HRI 020812	1976 (T. Sitton & D. Smith, Natural History Museum)	Outside
166892	Historic	Building	Braun Building; 820-822 S Broadway Los Angeles; ; HRI 020813	1976 (T. Sitton & D. Smith, Natural History Museum)	Outside
166893	Historic	Building	Orpheum Theater Building; 842 S Broadway Los Angeles; HRI 020814	1976 (T. Sitton & D. Smith, Natural History Museum)	Outside
166894	Historic	Building	Eastern-Columbia Building; HRI 020815	Dennis Smith-Tom Sitton (1976); Christy J. McAvoy (1992)	Outside

Table 2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources Within 0.5-Mile of the Project Site

Primary Number (P-19-)	Age	Resource Type	Description	Recorded By and Year	Proximity to Project Site
166895	Historic	Building	Ninth and Broadway Building; 850 S Broadway Los Angeles; HRI 020816	1976 (T. Sitton & D. Smith, Natural History Museum)	Outside
166898	Historic	Building	Tower Theater; 800-802 S Broadway Los Angeles; ; HRI 020819	(Christy Johnson, Historic Resources Group); 1976 (Tom Sitton, Natural History Museum)	Outside
166907	Historic	Building	Anjac Fashion Building/ Platt Music Co. Building; 830 S Broadway Los Angeles; HRI 020828	1976 (T. Sitton & D. Smith, Natural History Museum)	Outside
166910	Historic	Building	Newmark Building; Pavmalee Buildings; 714-720 S Broadway Los Angeles; HRI 020832	1983 (Starzak, Richard, Loius Joyner, Roger G. Hatheway & Associates)	Outside
166911	Historic	Building	Barker Brothers Building; 722-728 S Broadway Los Angeles	1983 (Starzak, Richard, Roger G. Hatheway & Associates)	Outside
166919	Historic	Building	Cheney Block; 731-733 S Broadway Los Angeles; HRI 020841	1983 (Starzak, Richard, Roger Hatheway & Associates)	Outside
166921	Historic	Building	Broadway Theater and Commercial District; 300-849 S Broadway Los Angeles	1977 (Tom Sitton, Natural History Museum); 1977 (Tom Sitton, Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History); 1998 (Christy Johnson, Historic Resources Group)	Outside
166923	Historic	Building	Wurlitzer Building; Broadway Leasehold Co. Building; HRI 020846	Richard Starzak (1983)	Outside
166924	Historic	Building	United Artists Theatre; California Petroleum Building; Texas Co. Building; HRI 020847	Richard Starzak and Leslie Heumann (1983)	Outside
166929	Historic	Building	The Friday Morning Club; Variety Arts Center; NRHP Nomination Form	Marvin A. Brown/ Los Angeles Conservancy (1983)	Outside
166943	Historic	Building	Lyons Apartments	Tom Sitton (1976)	Outside
166981	Historic	Building	Spring Street Financial District; 354-704 South Spring Street	1977 (T. Sitton, Natural History Museum); 2005 (David Greenwood)	Outside
166999	Historic	Building	Los Angeles Herald Examiner Building; NRHP Nomination/Registration Form & inclusion into NR	Jennifer Schroder and Teresa Grimes/Los Angeles Conservancy (1991)	Outside

Table 2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources Within 0.5-Mile of the Project Site

Primary Number (P-19-)	Age	Resource Type	Description	Recorded By and Year	Proximity to Project Site
167275	Historic	Building	Garfield Building; 403 W 8th St Los Angeles; HRI 021232	1982 (M. Weil, Charles Kober Associates)	Outside
167316	Historic	Building	Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Los Angeles Branch; HRI 021282	Hatheway & Associates (1983); Marvin A. Brown (1984)	Outside
167509	Historic	Building	Southern California Flower Market; 755 S Wall St Los Angeles 90014	1980 (Michael Tanji, Ethnic Minority Cultural)	Outside
172148	Historic	Building	Bristol Hotel/Woodward Hotel; 423 W 8th St Los Angeles	1976 (Sitton, Tom, Natural History Museum)	Outside
173054	Historic	Building	Security Pacific National Bank; Petroleum Building/Petroleum Securities Building; includes DOE Form; Eligible for NR inclusion	Roger G. Hatheway (1979); URS Corp. (2010)	Outside
173111	Historic	Building	Figueroa Hotel; Hotel Figueroa	Roger Hatheway and John Chase (1978); Richard Starzak and Leslie Heumann (1983)	Outside
173112	Historic	Building	Blow-up Boutique - Vacant	Roger Hatheway and John Chase (1978)	Outside
173175	Historic	Building	United States Post Office, Metropolitan Station; Blackstone's Dept. Store; Famous Dept. Store; HRI #027243	Richard Starzak and Leslie Heumann (1983)	Outside
173176	Historic	Building	Anjac Fashion Building; Western Costume Building; 939 S. Broadway Building; HRI #027244	Richard Starzak and Leslie Heumann (1983)	Outside
173178	Historic	Building	Los Angeles Transit Building; Los Angeles Railway Corp. Building	Richard Starzak and Leslie Heumann (1983)	Outside
173179	Historic	Building	Job Corps Center Y.[M].C.A.; Commercial Club; HRI 027247	Richard Starzak and Leslie Heumann (1983)	Outside
173204	Historic	Building	Gerry Building; 910 S Los Angeles St Los Angeles 90015	2002 (T. Grimes)	Outside
173227	Historic	Building	National City Bank Building; 810 S Spring St Los Angeles; HRI 027295	1983 (R. Starzak & L. Heumann, Hatheway & Associates)	Outside
173243	Historic	Building	Commercial Exchange Building; 416-436 W 8th St Los Angeles 90014	1983 (Richard Starzak, Leslie Heuman, Hatheway & Associates)	Outside

Table 2. Previously Recorded Archaeological Resources Within 0.5-Mile of the Project Site

Primary Number (P-19-)	Age	Resource Type	Description	Recorded By and Year	Proximity to Project Site
186735	Historic	Building	1601-1613 S. Los Angeles Street; 3-story commercial building; HRI 131315	Judith Marvin and Jay and Jay Michalsky (2002)	Outside
187003	Historic	Building	816 S Grand Ave Los Angeles	1998 (C. McAvoy, HRG); 2004 (W. Hills, Architectural Resources Groups)	Outside
187460	Historic	Building	4000 S San Pedro St Los Angeles 90011; HRI 151960, 020962	Galvin, Andrea (2004)	Outside
187866	Historic	Building	Grand Avenue Club	Jeanette A. McKenna (2006)	Outside
188478	Historic	Building	Edwards Building; 1200 S. Hope Street	K. A. Crawford (2008)	Outside
188904	Historic	Building	YMCA Job Corps Urban Campus; 1016-1038 S. Olive Street	Christopher J. Hetzel (2006)	Outside
189239	Historic	Building	ABM Industries Building;	URS Corp. (2010)	Outside
189864	Historic	Building	White Building; 1600-1616 S. Broadway; Multi-family property	Shannon L. Loftus (2011)	Outside

NATIVE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE

Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources within or near the Project, Dudek contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) on January 29, 2019. The NAHC emailed a response on January 31, 2019, which indicated that the SLF search was completed with negative results. Because the SLF search does not include an exhaustive list of Native American cultural resources, the NAHC suggested contacting Native American individuals and/or tribal organizations who may have direct knowledge of cultural resources in or near the Project. The NAHC provided the contact information of ten individuals and/or tribal organizations with whom to contact along with the SLF search results. No additional tribal outreach was conducted by Dudek. Documents related to the NAHC SLF search are included in Attachment C.

OVERVIEW OF THE ZANJA SYSTEM

The zanja network was Los Angeles’ original irrigation system, and the network is thought to have run throughout the city in various branches, predominantly along major roads. The water conveyance system

consisted of interconnected ditches known as “zanjas” and was established in 1781 at the same time that El Pueblo de la Reyna de Los Angeles (The Town of Los Angeles) was founded. The first segment of the system was known as the Zanja Madre, and is thought to have run from a point on the Los Angeles River north of the city, south near present-day Main Street, originally terminating near the Plaza close to present-day Union Station (Gumprecht 2001: 58). The Zanja Madre was eventually extended south along Los Angeles Street until reaching East 1st street. Though researchers and the public often use the term “Zanja Madre” to refer to the larger water conveyance network, this term more accurately describes just the initial component established during the Spanish Period. The segments that were added on later were numbered and grouped based on what part of the city they reached and from where on the Los Angeles River they drew water. The size of Los Angeles did not necessitate an expansive system for the first half of the nineteenth century, and there were only three additional segments by 1849. As the city rapidly grew, water became a growing concern particularly because much of the land was agricultural and irrigation was crucial to farmers’ success. As a result, several new zanja segments were constructed after 1855 (Gumprecht 2001: 58-61).

By 1870, the Zanja Madre, being the most important canal in the system, was maintained at a width of ten feet along its entire length, and eight other zanja segments had also been built within the city (Gumprecht 2001: 61). By the late nineteenth century, there were a total of 19 zanja segments. As the city became more populated and more open zanjias were built throughout the city center, an increasing number of fatal drownings began to occur. Another concern surrounding the zanjias was their use as waste disposal and for bathing and laundry by many in the fledgling city (Gumprecht 2001: 62-63; Sklar 2008: 19). This fact led to dysentery and other health problems becoming a common problem in the city causing anger and outrage among the citizens. As early as the 1850s the zanjias were so filthy that wealthy Angelenos refused to get their drinking water from them; instead paying for water taken directly from the river (Gumprecht 2001: 62-63). Public outcry over the drownings and the overall cleanliness of the zanjias reached a point where the city was forced to take action which resulted in almost all of the zanja segments being enclosed either by concrete piping, or wooden flumes by the mid-1880s (Mearns 2016; Mulholland 2002: 18; Gumprecht 2001: 73, 88). The late nineteenth century saw the beginning of the abandonment of the zanjias and Zanja No. 5 was reportedly the first to be abandoned in 1888 (Gumprecht 2001: 89). By 1904, the last two zanjias, the Woolen Mill Ditch and Zanja No. 8-R were abandoned. At this point, any zanja segment that had not been adopted into the city’s water system was either destroyed or built over (Gumprecht 2001: 97).

Zanjias Near the Project Site

Dudek reviewed information detailing the original Zanja Madre network and subsequently constructed segments, including William Hall’s 1888 study of irrigation in Southern California (Hall 1888), and Blake Gumprecht’s work on the History of the Los Angeles River (Gumprecht 2001). This information

indicates that two zanja segments are mapped near the Project site; Zanja No. 8 approximately 0.25 miles west of the Project site, and Zanja No. 3 approximately 0.19 east of the Project site.

As described in Hall's 1888 work, Zanja No. 8 was the western branch of the low-service system, so named because this group of canals distributed water that was taken from a lower elevation of the Los Angeles River, while the high-system distributed water that was taken from a higher elevation on the river. The low-service system contained the Zanja Madre and the majority of the zanja segments that irrigated the central downtown area. According to this research, Zanja No. 8 ran from the end of the Zanja Madre, at the intersection of South Main Street and East 1st Street, south down South Main Street until East 8th Street where it turned roughly west until reaching South Olive Street. There it turned and ran generally southwest until eventually meeting another zanja segment, Zanja No. 8-R, at the intersection of West 18th Street and South Figueroa Street (Gumprecht 2001: 77; Hall 1888: 543-551; 566). Zanja No. 8 is thought to have been dug by hand in 1857 by Orzo W. Childs, who was paid for his work with 200-acres of land and who later became a wealthy investor and philanthropist (Gumprecht 2001: 60). Notably, Childs was one of the three men, along with John G. Downey and Isaias W. Hellman, who made the original gift of land to establish the University of Southern California. As early as 1860, Zanja No. 8 began to be a nuisance for the city; largely owing to the fact that it had become essentially a waste receptacle. One city official even deemed it a "foul nuisance" that should be disconnected from other zanjias (Gumprecht 2001: 62). Despite this, the zanja was not eliminated and by the time Hall conducted his 1888 survey of irrigation in Los Angeles it had apparently been extended to connect to Zanja No. 8-R which ran south along South Figueroa Street. In 1888, the entirety of Zanja No. 8, which constituted 8,300 feet, was cement pipe or open concrete conduit (Gumprecht 2001: 76; Hall 1888: 546).

Zanja No. 5 also runs from the end of the Zanja Madre, and runs in a generally southern route, meandering between Wall Street and South Main Street until reaching West Washington Boulevard, at which point Zanja No. 5 runs directly in line with South Main Street (Gumprecht 2001: 77; Hall 1888: 566). At East Adams Boulevard an offshoot of Zanja No. 5 runs directly west along East Adams Boulevard before turning a due south along South Grand Avenue. Both segments of Zanja No. 5 terminate at West Exposition Boulevard (Gumprecht 2001: 77). By 1888, Zanja No. 5 is described by Gumprecht (2001: 78) and Hall (1888:547) as being constructed of cement pipe for much of its length.

While Gumprecht documents Zanja No. 8 and Zanja No. 5 as running relatively near the Project site (2001:72), it is unclear what became of the cement pipe or conduit representing these structures. After the abandonment of the zanja network, some segments were adopted into the city's new water infrastructure; though the early abandonment of Zanja No. 5 suggests that this specific zanja was not utilized by the city and there is no information to indicate whether or not Zanja No. 8 was adopted into the city's water system. Development over the course of the twentieth century would likely have resulted in the destruction of much of the zanjias; though it is always possible remnant portions are still

buried below the surface or were adopted into the city's infrastructure. The zanja network required construction and maintenance staff. As such, historical refuse deposits created by these workers could be found in association with the zanja alignments. It should be noted, that no sources consulted identify Zanja No. 5 or Zanja No. 8 as running within or adjacent to the Project site; so though their existence subsurface is possible, it appears unlikely they would be identified within the Project site.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Dudek consulted historic aerials, accessed through UC Santa Barbara's Map and Imagery Laboratory, Sanborn Maps, accessed through the Los Angeles Public Library, and historical maps accessed through the David Rumsey Map Collection, the Los Angeles Public Library, and the Huntington Map Library to understand the development of the Project site. Three historical maps showing the City of Los Angeles in 1884, 1887, and 1921 were consulted (Baist 1921; Easton 1887 and Stevenson 1884). Sanborn maps were available for the years 1888, 1894, 1906, 1950, and 1953 (Sanborn Map Company 1888, 1894, 1906, 1950, and 1953). Historical aerials were available for the years 1930, 1938, 1947, 1956, 1962, 1971, and 1986 (Aerial Map Industries 1986; Fairchild Aerial Surveys 1930, 1947, 1956, 1962; Laval Company Inc. 1938; Teledyne Geotronics 1971). Additionally historic photos depicting the Project site in the late nineteenth century were accessed via the University of Southern California's Digital Photo Collection (C.C. & Pierce Co. 1913 and Merriman Photo Art ca. 1900). All figures consulted are available in Attachment A: Figures 3 through 19.

The 1884 map, prepared by H.J. Stevenson, a United States Surveyor, shows that at this time the Project site belonged to Orzo W. Childs, though it had not yet been subdivided. This map shows Zanja No. 5 running east of the Project site and Zanja No. 8 running west of the Project site. Neither zanja are shown to cross adjacent to or through the Project site (Figure 3). The 1887 map prepared by Fred Eaton depicting the proposed sewers of Los Angeles, shows the Project site within a now subdivided area. This map shows a proposed main sewer to be built along Main Street. The black zig-zag lines appear to separate the city into areas that will be serviced by specific sewer systems. There is no reference to Zanja No. 5 or Zanja No. 8 on this map; however, the *Arroyo de los Reyes* is mapped running to the west of the Project site (Figure 4). The *Arroyo de los Reyes* was a creek which originated north of what is now Echo Park, ran through a ravine, and then emerged near what is now Pershing Square (Masters 2012).

The earliest Sanborn Map, from 1888, shows the block containing the Project site developed as the "Residence and Ornamental Grounds" of Orzo W. Childs (Figure 5). The development included one residential structure, a tennis court, and at least three ancillary buildings. The Project site would have been in southeastern corner of the grounds and there does not appear to be any development in that area in 1888. The 1888 Sanborn map shows that development in the vicinity at this time consisted of a few domestic residences. In 1888 there appears to be a water pipe running down South Main Street, signified

by two dashed lines running down the street. Additionally, the 1888 Sanborn shows that at this time, South Broadway had not been laid out and the block where the Project site is located was approximately double its current size. Neither Zanja No. 5 nor Zanja No. 8 are depicted on the 1888 Sanborn. The 1894 Sanborn shows few changes to the block where the Project site is located, though a few more small buildings appear to have been built along the western boundary of the block (Figure 6). The Project site appears to still be devoid of any developments in 1894 and the nearby area is largely unchanged as well. In 1894, South Broadway had been partially laid out and meets South Main Street north of 11th Street. No references to Zanja No. 5 or Zanja No. 8 are made on the 1894 Sanborn. The water pipe present on the 1888 Sanborn is also present in 1894 and is designated as a 12 inch water pipe.

The 1906 Sanborn shows that the block containing the Project site had been redeveloped and was now home to Huntington Hall, a school for girls (Figure 7). The 1906 Sanborn shows that there were no buildings within the actual Project site at this time. There are no significant changes to the nearby area visible on the 1906 Sanborn. Neither Zanja No. 5 nor Zanja No. 8 are mapped on the 1906 map, or any later maps showing the Project site. A historic drawing from 1900 depicting the Project site during the late nineteenth century shows the Child's residence, which appeared to be a large mansion on carefully landscaped grounds (Figure 8). A later photo, from 1908 shows the Huntington Residence, which had been the Child's Residence previously, in much the same state. Neither photo depict a zanja or other such features running through the area (Figure 9). A real estate map prepared by G.W. Baist in 1921, shows that by this time South Broadway had been laid out in its current position and the block containing the Project site had been subdivided (Figure 10). The majority of the block where the Project site is located was not developed; however, there were three buildings within the Project site, including two automobile stores and two unnamed structures. Between 1906 and 1921 several new commercial developments had been built in the vicinity; though there were still many undeveloped lots and several single-family homes in the area.

Later Sanborn maps show a steady increase in development within the Project site and vicinity (Figure 11 and Figure 12). By 1950, there were several developments within the Project site, including a private garage, an auto sales lot, several stores, and a clothing manufacturer. The nearby areas had experienced massive redevelopment between 1921 and 1950 as well and were home to various commercial enterprises with very few single family homes in the nearby vicinity. There are no changes between the 1950 Sanborn and the 1953 Sanborn.

Historical aerials consulted dating from 1930 onwards indicate that the Project site and vicinity were already heavily developed early in the twentieth century. The aerials from the 1930s show that by this time the Project site was essentially completely developed (Figure 13 and Figure 14). Overtime there were changes to the area resulting from redevelopment and in-fill projects (Figure 15 and Figure 16). The Project site appears to have been redeveloped between the 1960s and the 1970s, and by the late 1980s the Project site was completely built out (Figure 17-19). Between 1986 and present, three

buildings in the north of the Project site were demolished and a parking lot was put in their place. No segments of Zanja No. 5 or Zanja No. 8 are visible on any historical aerials consulted.

SUMMARY

No cultural resources were identified within, or in the vicinity of, the Project site through a CHRIS records search, SLF search, or archival research. The archaeological record for the surrounding half-mile area includes no previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites and one historic-age refuse deposit. As noted above, two segments of the zanja network, Zanja No. 5 and Zanja No. 8, have been recorded near the Project site. A thorough review of historic sources, including historical documents, academic research, maps, and aerials have not shown these zanja segments to be located within or directly adjacent the Project site. Historic sources indicate that Zanja No. 5 was the first zanja segment to be abandoned in 1888, as indicated by city council meetings from this time, making it unlikely to have been adopted into the city's later infrastructure, which was not being developed at that time (Gumprecht 2001: 89). It is unclear when Zanja No. 8 came into disuse, although it would have been prior to 1904, which was when the entire system had been abandoned. There is no evidence to suggest whether or not Zanja No. 8 was adopted into the city's infrastructure when it was abandoned.

The Project site was the location of Orzo W. Child's residence from 1888 until at least 1894, after which it was the site of the Huntington Hall School for Girls until the late 1910s, which is evidenced through Sanborn maps, historic maps, and historic photos. None of the archival sources consulted show zanja segments running through or near the Project site. This period corresponds with the peak and then quick demise of the zanja era. The fact that no zanja segments are shown on any historic maps of the Project site during this time, is consistent with the conclusion that no segments of the zanja network are within the boundaries of the current Project. Though it is possible that remnants of the cement pipe or conduit that made up Zanja No. 5 or Zanja No. 8 exist within the City of Los Angeles, based on the review of available research, it is unlikely that either are present within the Project site. This record of use, the full project site having been occupied by buildings in the past, also speaks to the substantial level of modification of subsurface soils. As such, the area appears unlikely to support the presence of subsurface archaeological deposits.

Though no archaeological resources have been confirmed to be within the Project site, there is always a possibility that subsurface archeological artifacts, deposits or features that were not identified during past construction adjacent to or within the Project site could be encountered. Given the level of past disturbance and the results of the SCCIC records search, the Project site is considered to have a low potential to support the presence of prehistoric archaeological resources. Though Zanja No.5 and Zanja No. 8 have been recorded 0.19 miles east and 0.21 miles west, respectively, no evidence consulted suggests that they were mapped incorrectly or that they would be present within the Project site.

MANAGEMENT RECOMENDATIONS

Based on the resources reviewed, it is Dudek's opinion that encountering any portions of the zanja network within the Project site are very low and it is therefore unlikely that the Project will have an impact on these resources. As such, no resource-specific mitigation would be required.

Segments of the zanja network that are encountered today consist of relatively large brick and/or concrete pipe or curved features that are readily identifiable when encountered in subsurface contexts (see Attachment C for examples). Historical archaeological refuse or other material left by builders of the zanjias may also be found in association. Construction crew should be alerted to the potential to the potential to encounter archaeological material. In the event that cultural resources (sites, features, artifacts, or fossilized material) are exposed during construction activities for the proposed project, all construction work occurring in the vicinity of the find shall immediately stop until a qualified specialist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards, can evaluate the significance of the find and determine whether additional study is warranted. Prehistoric archaeological deposits may be indicated by the presence of discolored or dark soil, fire-affected material, concentrations of fragmented or whole freshwater bivalves shell, burned or complete bone, non-local lithic materials, or the characteristic observed to be atypical of the surrounding area. Common prehistoric artifacts may include modified or battered lithic materials; lithic or bone tools that appeared to have been used for chopping, drilling, or grinding; projectile points; fired clay ceramics or non-functional items; and other items. Historic-age deposits are often indicated by the presence of glass bottles and shards, ceramic material, brick and concrete. building or domestic refuse, ferrous metal, or old features such as concrete foundations or privies. Depending upon the significance and nature of the find under CEQA (14 CCR 15064.5(f); PRC Section 21082), the archaeologist may simply record the find and allow work to continue. If the discovery proves significant under CEQA, additional work, such as preparation of an archaeological treatment plan, testing, or data recovery may be warranted.

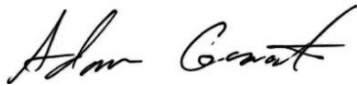
In accordance with Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, if human remains are found, the county coroner shall be immediately notified of the discovery. No further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains shall occur until the county coroner has determined, within 2 working days of notification of the discovery, the appropriate treatment and disposition of the human remains. If the county coroner determines that the remains are, or are believed to be, Native American, he or she shall notify the NAHC in Sacramento within 24 hours. In accordance with California Public Resources Code, Section 5097.98, the NAHC must immediately notify those persons it believes to be the most likely descendant from the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant shall complete his/her inspection within 48 hours of being granted access to the site. The designated Native American representative would then determine, in consultation with the property owner, the disposition of the human remains. City-mandated conditions

Subject: Archaeological Resources Recommendations for the Main Street Tower Project, Los Angeles, California

pertaining potential tribal cultural resources (TCRs) will apply for encountered remains or resources of Native American origin.

Should you have any questions relating to this report and its findings please do not hesitate to contact me directly.

Respectfully Submitted,



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Archaeologist

DUDEK

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Email: agiacinto@dudek.com

Cc: Erica Nicolay, Linda Kry, Brad Comeau, Micah Hale, Dudek

Att: A: Maps and Figures

B: Report LA-13239

C: Site Records

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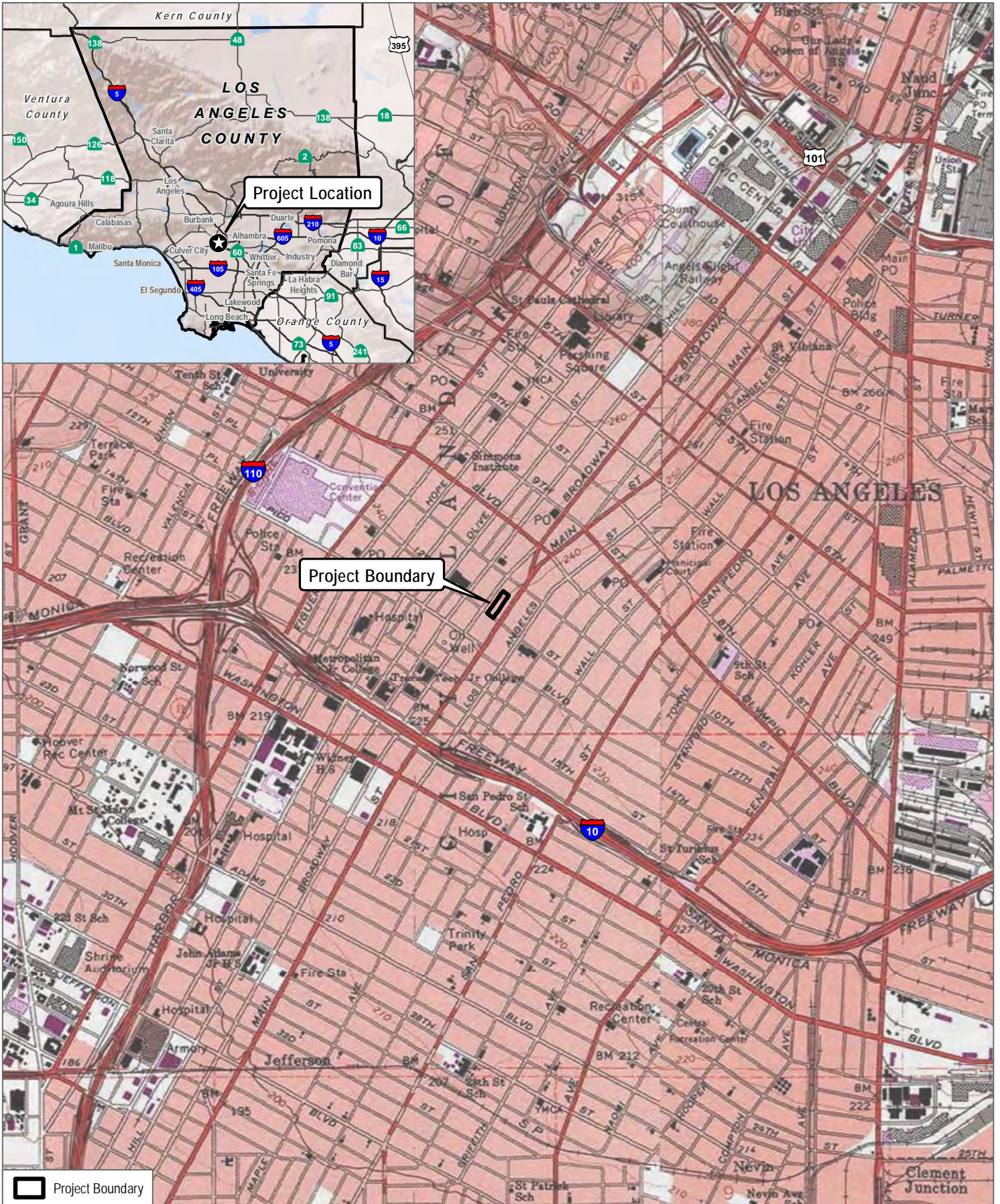
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ATTACHMENT A

Maps and Figures



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Hollywood Quadrangle
Township 1S / Range 13W / Section 32

DUDEK

FIGURE 1

Project Location

Main Street Project - Cultural Resources Report



 Project Boundary

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2019; Los Angeles County 2017

DUDEK

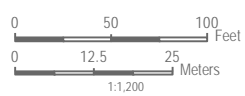


FIGURE 2
Project Aerial

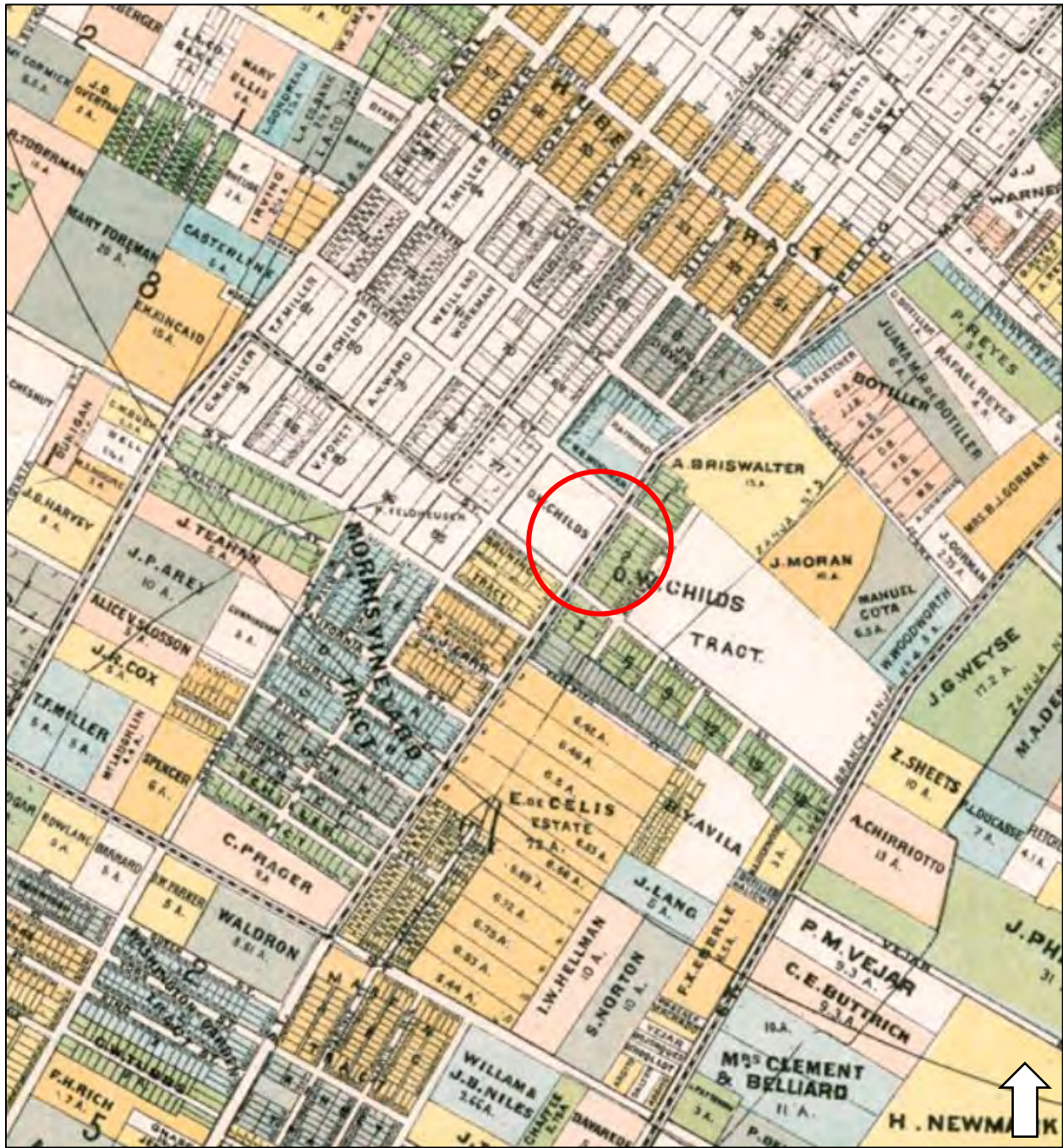


Figure 3. Approximate location of Project site plotted on H.J. Stevenson's 1884 Survey map of Los Angeles; Zanja No. 5 and Zanja No. 8 are both depicted as black lines; one on each side of the proposed Project site (Stevenson 1884).

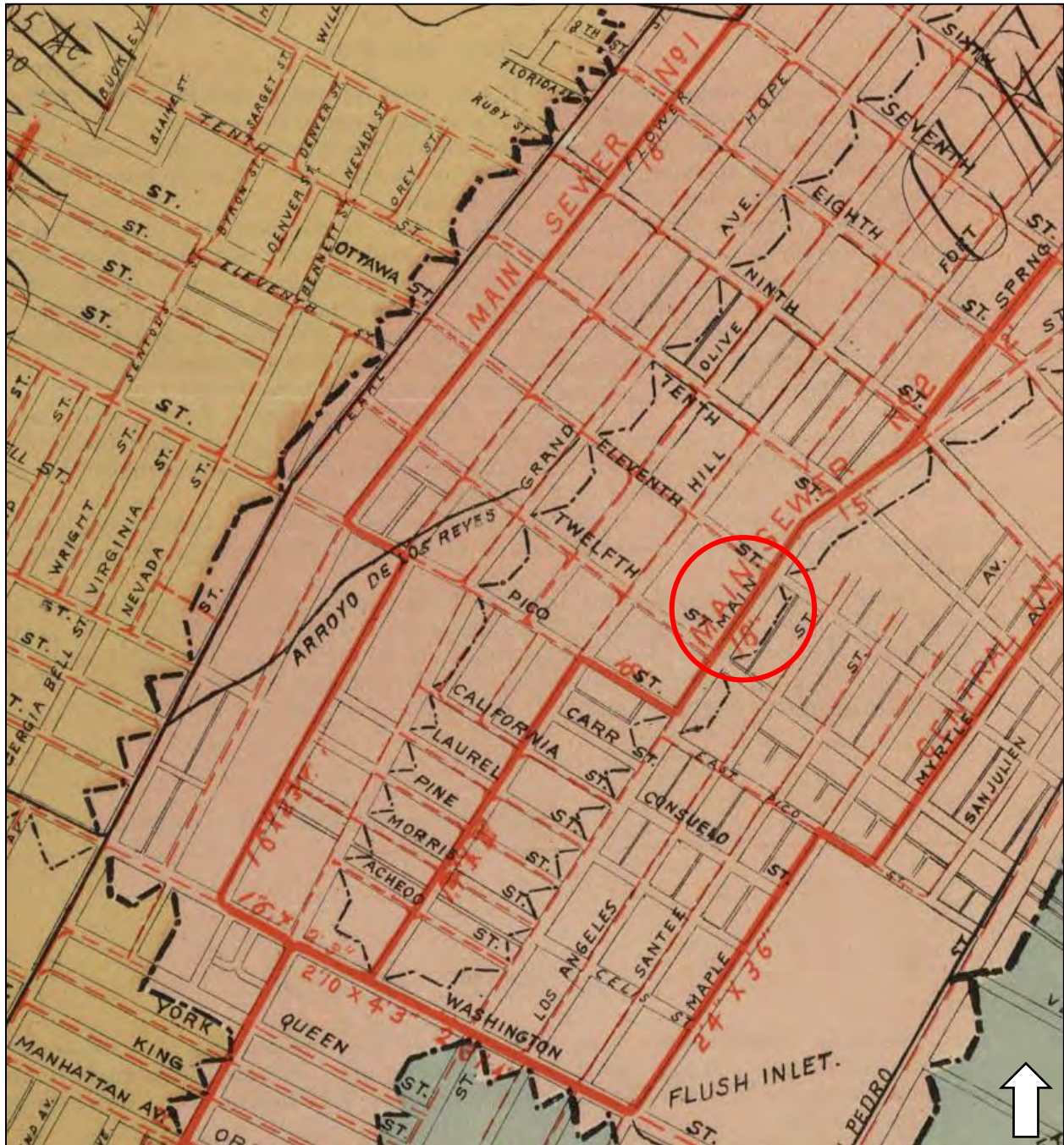


Figure 4. Approximate location of Project site plotted on Eaton's 1887 map of the proposed sewer system showing components of the zanja system (Eaton 1887).

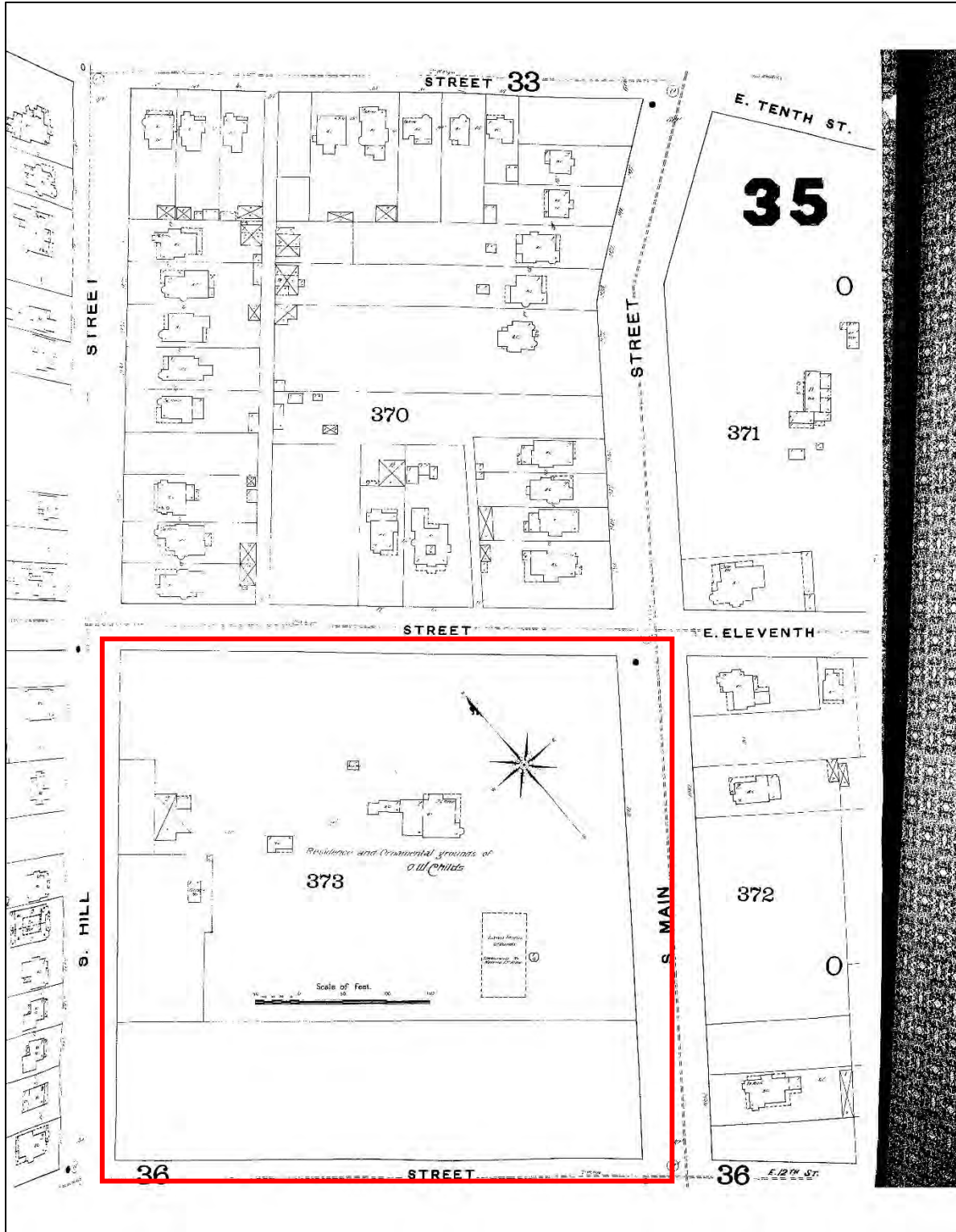


Figure 5. 1888 Sanborn showing Project site and immediate vicinity.

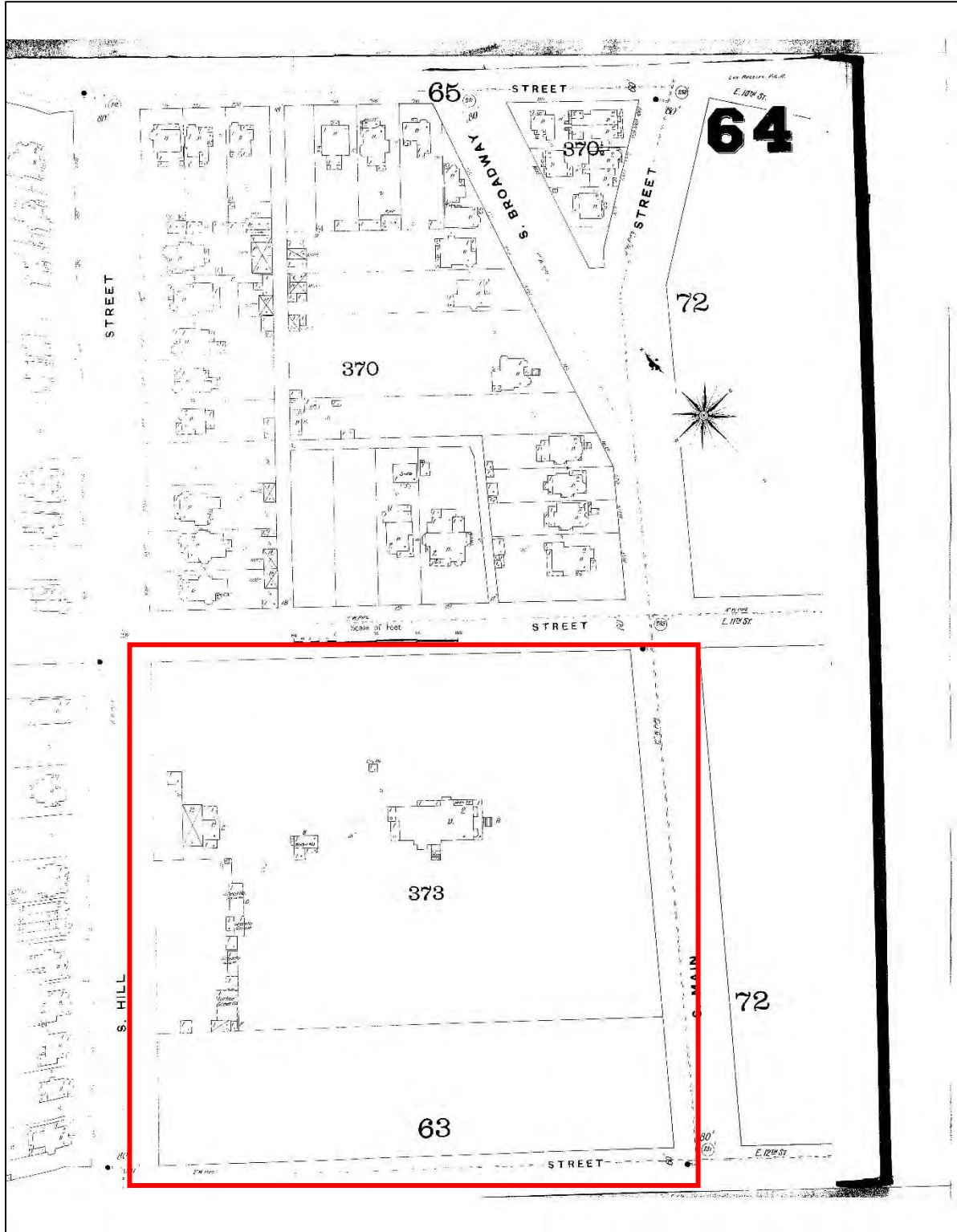


Figure 6. 1894 Sanborn showing Project site and immediate vicinity.

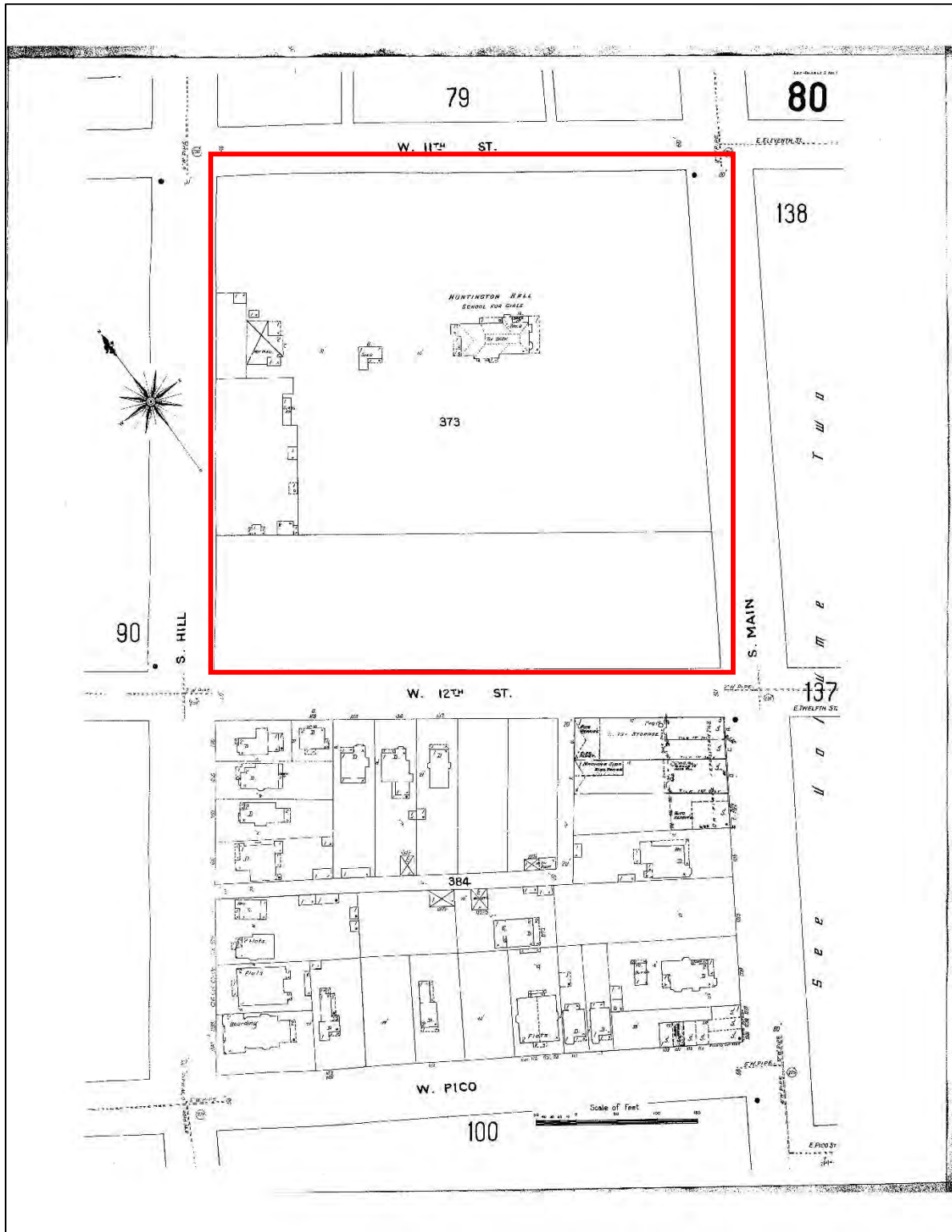


Figure 7. 1906 Sanborn showing Project site and immediate vicinity.

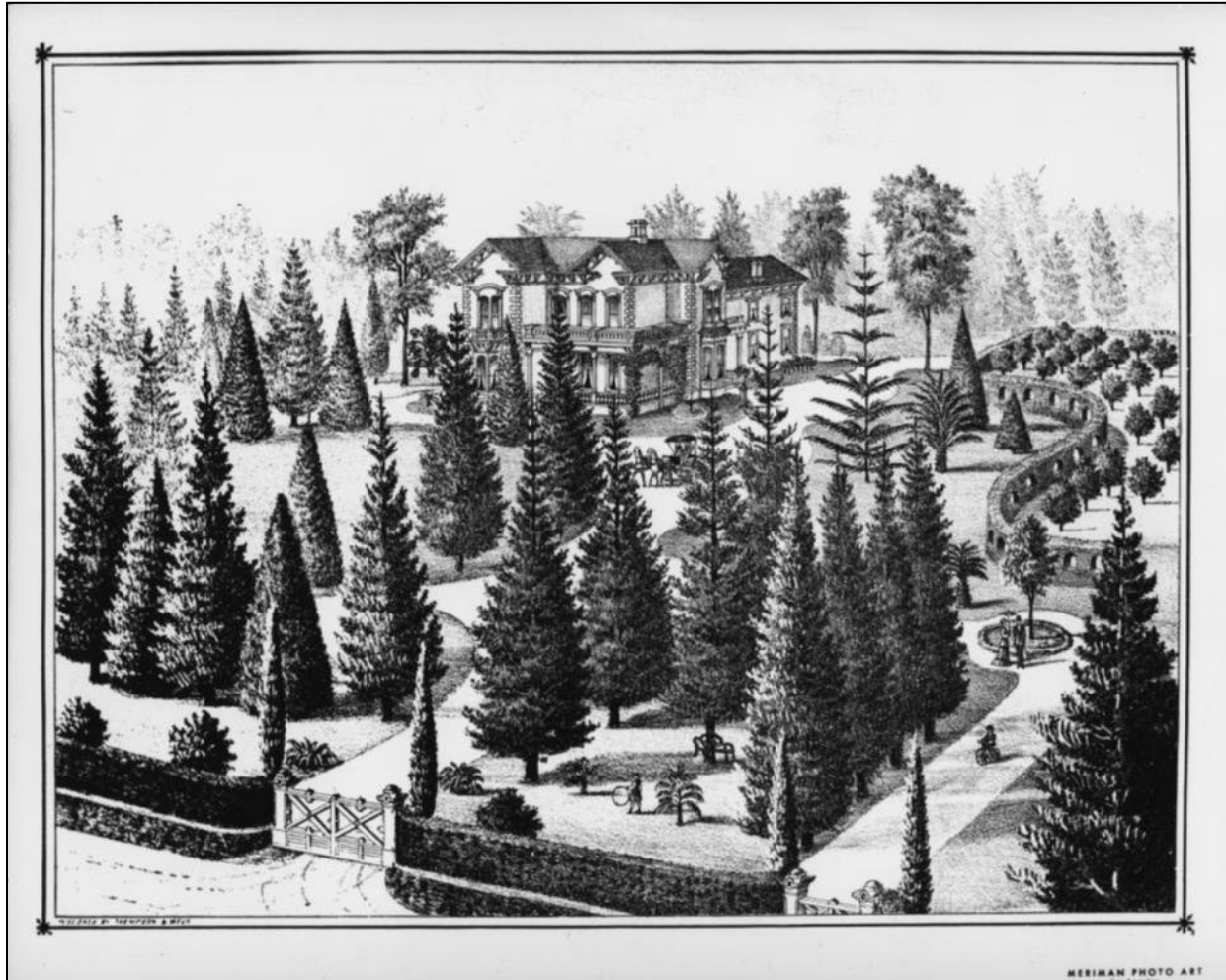


Figure 8. Drawing depicting Orzo W. Childs Residence, ca. 1900 (Merriman Photo Art ca. 1900).



Figure 9. Exterior view of the Huntington Residence ca. 1908 (C.C. Pierce & CO. 1913)

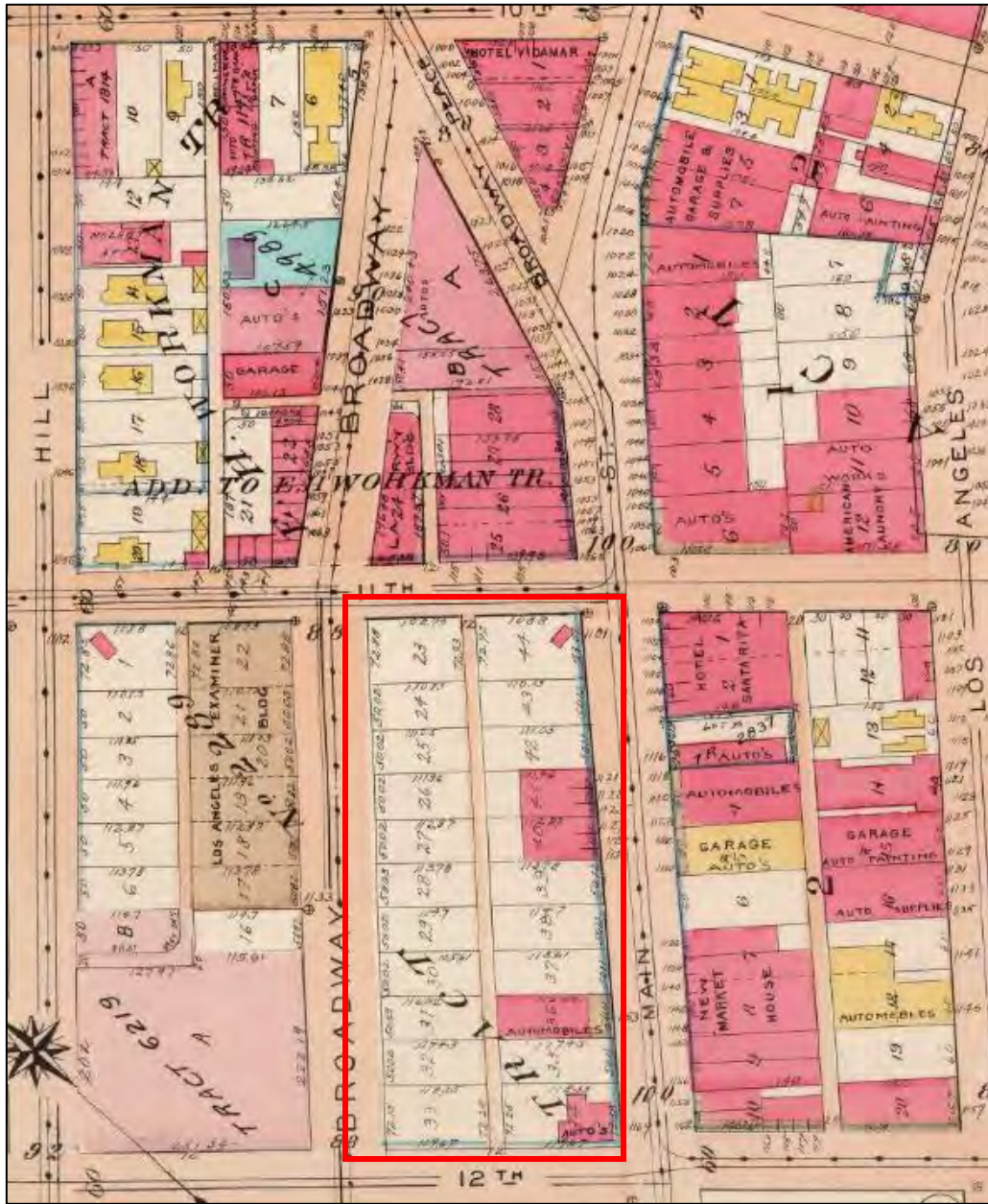


Figure 10. 1921 Real Estate Map showing the Project site and immediate vicinity (Baist 1921)

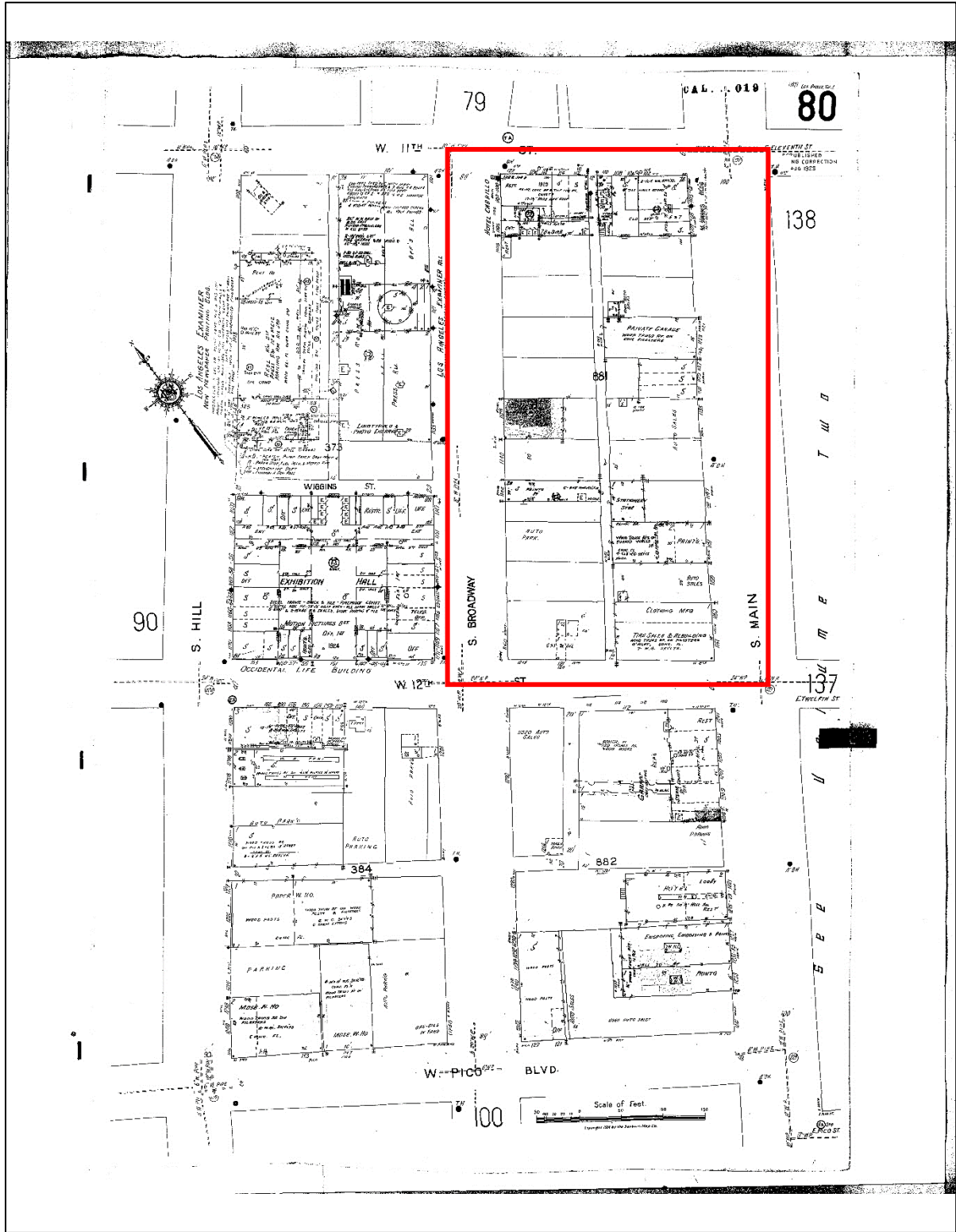


Figure 11. 1950 Sanborn showing Project site and immediate vicinity.

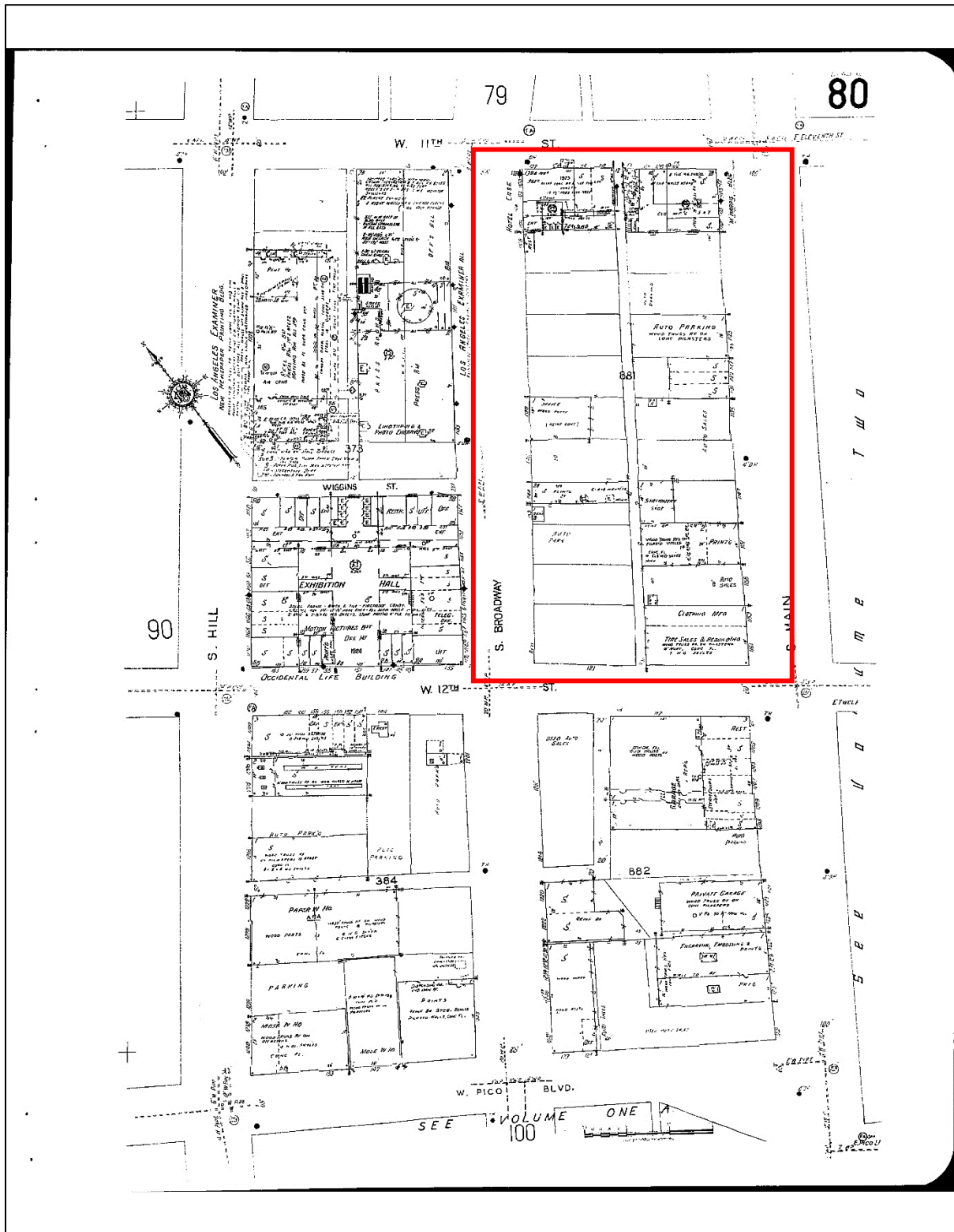


Figure 12. 1953 Sanborn showing Project site and immediate vicinity.



Figure 13. 1930 aerial showing Project site and general vicinity (Fairchild Aerial Surveys 1931)



Figure 14. 1938 aerial showing Project site and general vicinity (Laval Company Inc. 1938)



Figure 15. 1947 aerial showing Project site and general vicinity (Fairchild Aerial Surveys 1947)

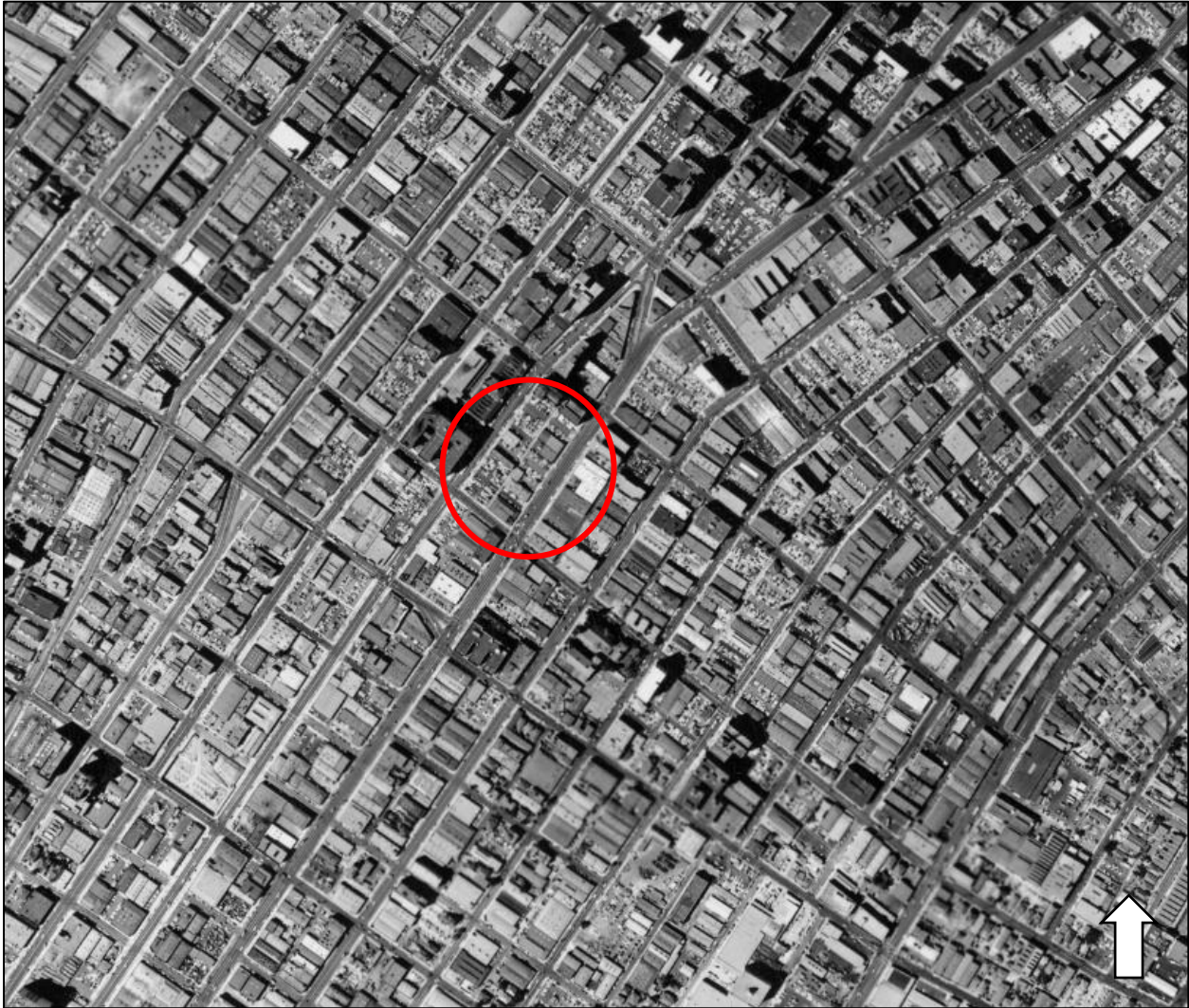


Figure 16. 1956 aerial showing Project site and general vicinity (Fairchild Aerial Surveys 1956)



Figure 17. 1962 aerial showing Project site and general vicinity (Fairchild Aerial Surveys 1962)



Figure 18. 1971 aerial showing Project site and general vicinity (Teledyne Geotronics 1971)



Figure 19. 1986 aerial showing Project site and general vicinity (Aerial Map Industries 1986)

ATTACHMENT B

Report LA-13239

Extent of Zanja Madre

By: Cogstone

2017

This report number corresponds to the shapefile supplied by Sherri Gust of Cogstone. It represents their research into the entire linear boundary of the Zanja Madre. So far, only portions of the Zanja have been physically surveyed, excavated, and recorded. These are cross referenced with this file.

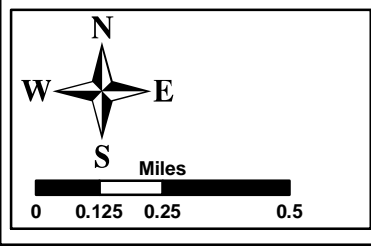
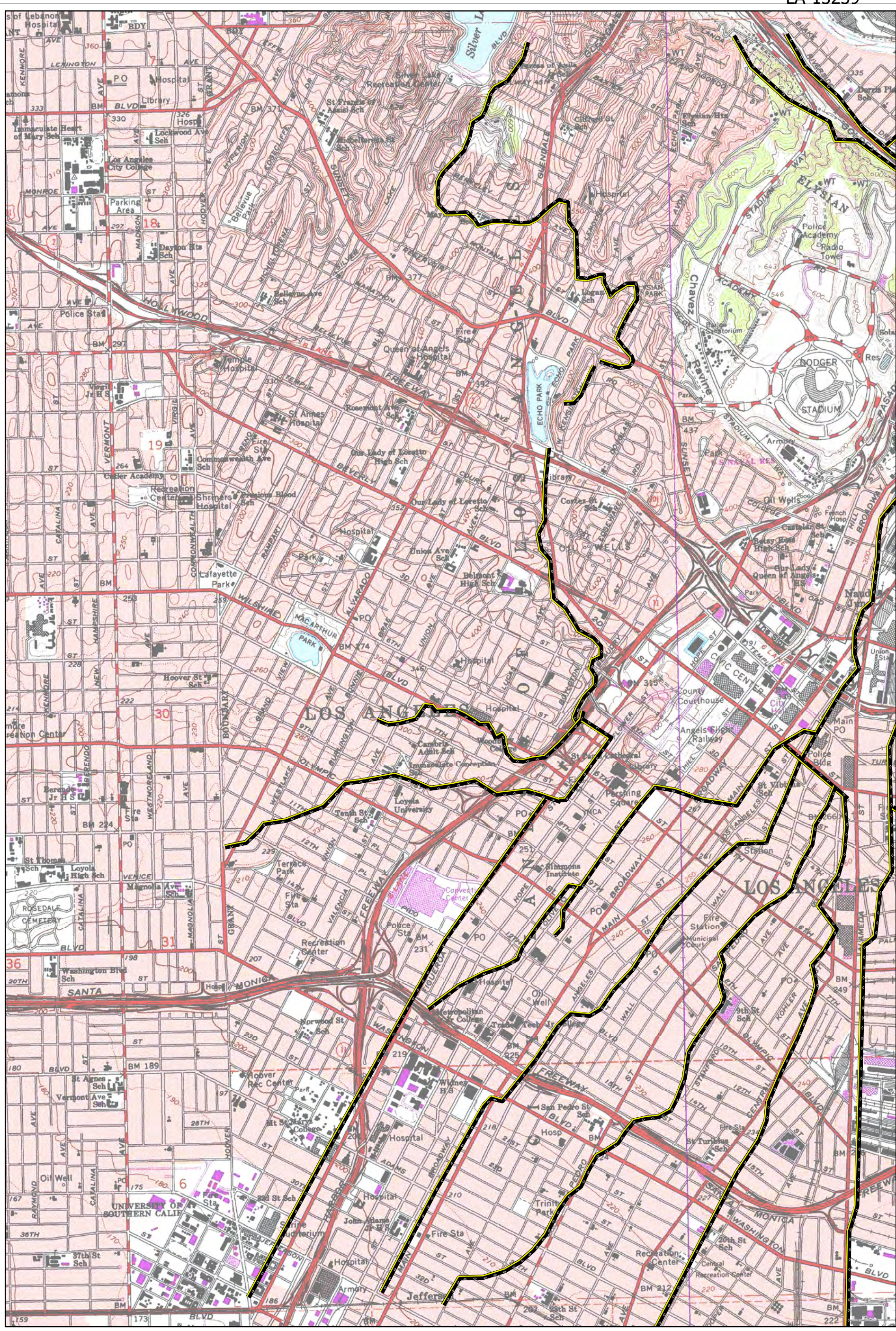
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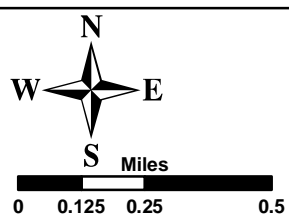
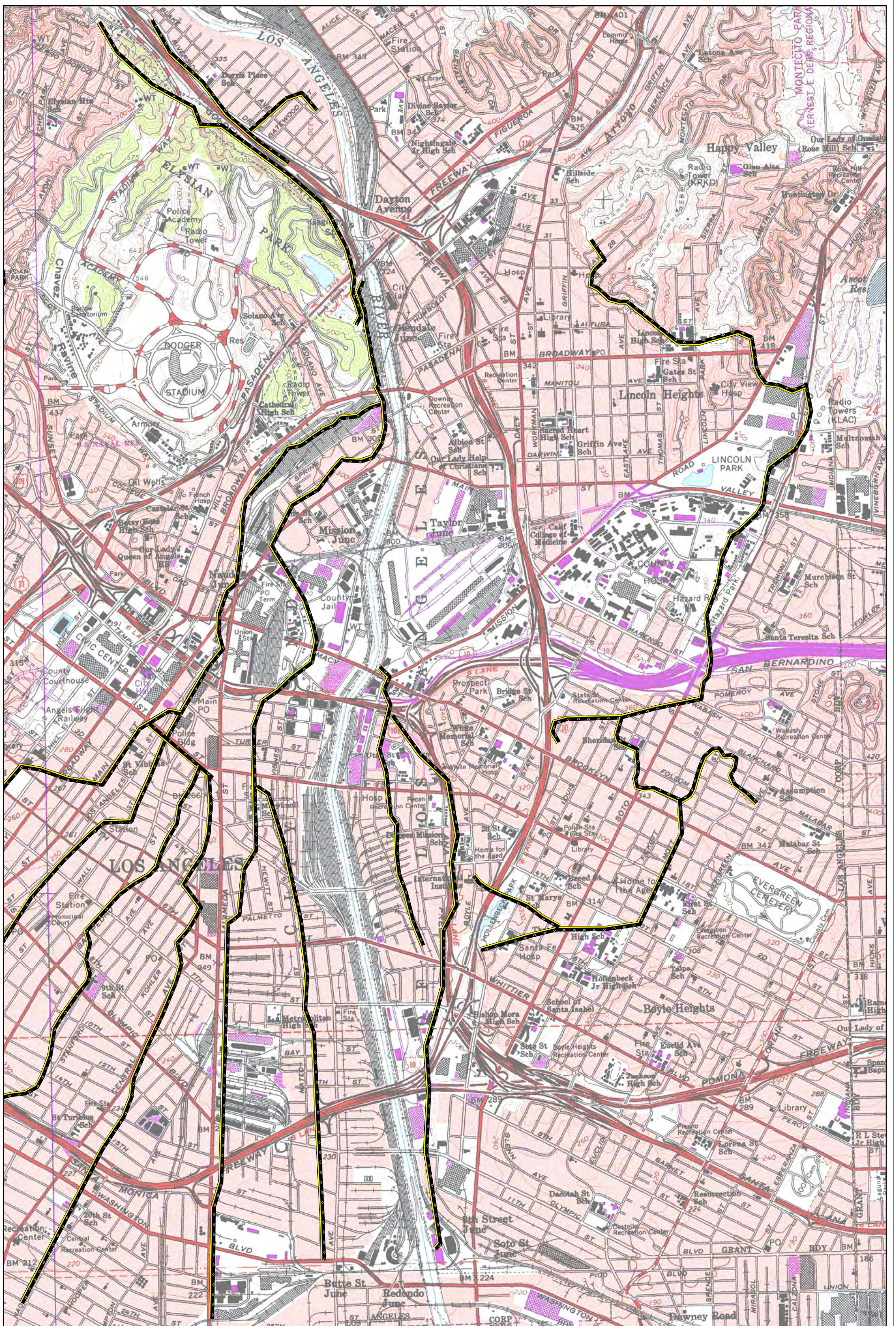
19-004113

19-190309

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION * * * Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for LOS ANGELES County.			Page 247	04-05-12							
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							PROJ.REVW.	HUD080104C	02/01/08	2D2	C
172028			SEPULVEDA FLOOD CONTROL DAM	LOS ANGELES	F	1941	PROJ.REVW.	FWWA070202B	03/14/07	2S2	AC
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172542			ZANJA MADRE	LOS ANGELES	C	1781	NAT.REG.	19-0531	08/04/08	7W	
172636			AFRICAN AMERICANS IN LOS ANGELES M	LOS ANGELES	PM	1890	HIST.RES.	NPS-64501036	03/17/09	1S	A
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023386	19-169408	255 10TH ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1885	HIST.SURV.	0053-0837-0000		5D2	
023380	19-169402	303 10TH ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1915	HIST.SURV.	0053-0831-0000		5S2	
023379	19-169401	354 10TH ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1878	HIST.SURV.	0053-0830-0000		5S2	
023402	19-169424	689 10TH ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1925	HIST.SURV.	0053-0855-0000		7N	
							HIST.SURV.	0053-0885-0000		7R	
175531		343 111TH PL		LOS ANGELES	P	1924	PROJ.REVW.	HUD070529J	07/05/07	6U	
126010		11TH AVE		LOS ANGELES	Y	1921	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-00-0211-0000	05/15/00	6U	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD001017Z	05/15/00	6U	
026574	19-172561	3434 11TH AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1941	HIST.SURV.	0053-3902-0000		7R	
026575	19-172562	3604 11TH AVE		LOS ANGELES	M	1925	HIST.SURV.	0053-3903-0000		7R	
097885	19-175327	3612 11TH AVE	ANIMAL SHELTER	LOS ANGELES	M		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-94-0218-0000	08/08/94	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HRG940202Z	08/08/94	6Y	
116292		4721 11TH AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1923	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-96-0206-0000	02/11/96	6U	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD960801E	02/11/96	6U	
126008		5315 11TH AVE		LOS ANGELES	Y	1921	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-00-0211-0000	05/15/00	6U	




Hollywood, CA
 USGS 7.5'
 PR: 1981 1:24,000



Los Angeles, CA
 USGS 7.5'
 PR: 1981 1:24,000

ATTACHMENT C

Site Records

State of California - The Resources Agency Department of Parks and Recreation		Primary #	19-003352	
PRIMARY RECORD		HRI #		
		Trinomial		
		NRHP Status Code:		
Page 1 of 6	Other Listings:			
	Review Code:	Reviewer:	Date:	
P1. Resource Identifier: Emergency Operations Center				
P2. Location: a. County: Los Angeles				
b. Address: A parcel east of North Alameda Street between East Temple and Banning Streets and the parcel in the northeast corner of Vignes and East Temple, in the City of Los Angeles				
City: Los Angeles		State: California		Zip: 90012
c. UTM: USGS Quad: Los Angeles		Date: 1991	Zone: 11	
UTM: 1. 110386044E/3768249N; 2. 110386165E/3768220N; 3. 110386023E/3768149N; and 4. 110386130E/3768125N. d. Other Locational Data:				
P3. Description: A previous reconnaissance of the parcel had identified potential resources within a parcel subject to development (Strauss 2004). It was proposed that the project area be trenched to identify buried archaeological resources. Three archaeological features were encountered including a segment of the <i>Zanja</i> No. 6-1, ca. 1900; an artifact scatter of ca. 1900 artifacts; and a concrete foundation, possibly associated with the Los Angeles Soap Company.				
P4. Resources Present: Building__ Structure__ Object <u>x</u> Site <u>x</u> District__ Element of District__				
P5. Photograph or Drawing:		Feature 1, Concrete Pipe, Zanja No.6-1		
		P6. Date Constructed/Age: <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic <input type="checkbox"/> Both		
		P7. Owner and Address: Steve Chan, Project Manager EOC, Prop. Q, Public Safety Program 221 N. Figueroa Street, Suite 1600 Los Angeles, CA 90012		
		P8. Recorded by: John M. Foster, RPA		
		P9. Date Recorded: March 17, 2005		
		P10. Type of Survey: <input type="checkbox"/> Intensive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reconnaissance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Describe: Extended Inventory		
P11. Report Citation:				
Foster, John M. 2005 Archaeological Inventory: Emergency Operations Center, Fire Station, and Parking Garage. Greenwood and Associates. Submitted to EOC, Prop. Q, Public Safety Program, City of Los Angeles.				
Attachments: __ None <u>x</u> Map Sheet__ Continuation Sheet__ Building, Structure, and Object Record__ Linear Resource Record <u>x</u> Archaeological Record__ District Record__ Milling Station Record__ Rock Art Record__ Artifact Record__ Photograph Record__ Other:				

State of California - The Resource Agency Department of Parks and Recreation ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD (Part 1)	Primary # 19-003352 Trinomial
Page 2 of 6	
A1. Resource Identifier: Emergency Operations Center	
A2. Resource Attributes: HP2 (single family residence), HP6 (1-3 story commercial structure), HP11 (engineering structure), HP20 (aqueduct), AH2 (foundations), and AH6 (water conveyance system)	
A3. Dimensions: a. Length 100 m (N/S) x b. Width 100 m (E/W)	
Method of Measurement: <input type="checkbox"/> Paced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Taped <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Estimate <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
Method of Determination: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Artifacts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Features <input type="checkbox"/> Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Topography	
<input type="checkbox"/> Cut bank <input type="checkbox"/> Animal burrow <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excavation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Property boundary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Taken from scaled map of project area.	
Reliability of Determination: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High <input type="checkbox"/> Low Explain: Mechanical trenching	
Limitations: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted access <input type="checkbox"/> Paved/built over <input type="checkbox"/> Disturbances <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site Limits incompletely defined <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
A4. Depth: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Method of Determination: Various. Ranges from 45 cm to 85 cm.	
A5. Human Remains: <input type="checkbox"/> Present <input type="checkbox"/> Absent <input type="checkbox"/> Possible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unknown:	
A6. Features: Feature 1 consisted of a concrete pipe near the western terminus of the Trench 1. The top of the pipe was 45 cm deep below grade, 86 cm in wide, and had 8 cm thick walls. The top of the pipe had been perforated during trenching leaving a 50 cm diameter gap in the top allowing observation into the pipe. The gap was at the join of two segments which consisted of an overlapping fitting. Excavation of Trench 3 encountered a concrete foundation (Feature 2) 70 cm below grade in the eastern half of the trench. The top of the foundation was smooth, 60 cm wide and a minimum of 20 cm deep, with no evidence of attachments, forms, reinforcement, or other details. The feature was aligned north-south. There was no obvious builder's trench. Fill was observed both to the east and west of the feature to a depth of 1.2 m. No obvious artifacts were associated with this feature. In preparation for trenching, a reconnaissance was conducted on the parcel on foot. A surface deposit of bottle glass and a few pieces of ceramics were observed in the west center of the subject area. The observed artifacts consisted of sun colored amethyst (SCA), hand tooled bottle finishes, and stoneware ale bottles, suggestive of turn of the century technology. Three loci were observed in close proximity. Locus 1 is a 3 x 4 m dense cluster of bottle glass (>40 fragments/meter); Locus 2 is 2 m southwest of Locus 1 and 2 x 2 meters consisting of bottle glass and a few ceramic sherds. Locus 3 is 2 m northeast of Locus 1 and has a low density (4 fragments/meter) scatter of artifacts. Feature 3 appears to have originated from domestic context, rather than commercial.	
A7. Cultural Constituents: concrete pipe (historic <i>zanja</i> , ca. 1900), concrete foundation, bottle glass, ceramic sherds, and cans.	
A8. Were Specimens Collected? <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	
A9. Site Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poor (Describe disturbances); Site has been subject to extensive hazardous waste cleanup (75 x 75 m), plowing, and use of fill. Fill was noted to a depth of 1.2 meters throughout most of the east half of the site.	

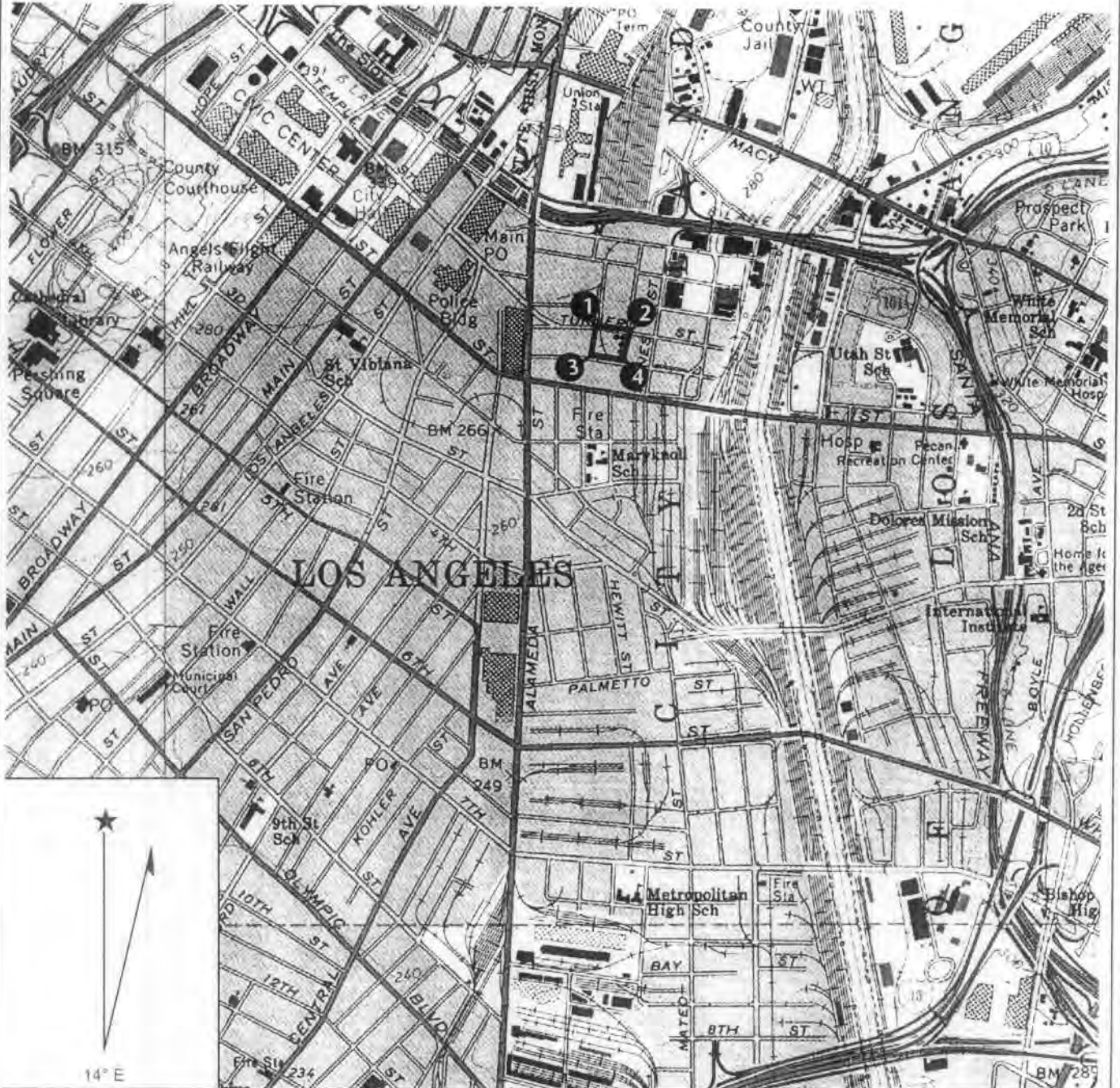
State of California - The Resource Agency Department of Parks and Recreation ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD (Part 2)	Primary # 19-003352 Trinomial
Page 3 of 6	
Resource Identifier: Emergency Operations Center	
A10. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction): 500 meters east to Los Angeles River	
A11. Elevation: 314 feet ASL.	
<p>A12. Environmental Setting (Describe vegetation, fauna, soil, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc. as appropriate): On March 4, 2005, the project area consisted of weedy vegetation (some more than 60 cm high), a one acre pond, two ducks, a coot, one shore bird, two seagulls, two hawks (one red tail, one unidentified), multiple crows, and a lot of mosquitos. On March 11, the pond, the birds, and all vegetation were gone.</p> <p>The topography is generally flat with a large depression in the west center created by hazmat remediation. . Various building rubble was observed over the entire parcel. One homeless person was encamped on the sidewalk on the abandoned section of Banning Street, next to a low wall and chain link fence.</p>	
A13. Historical Information:	
A14. Age: <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Colonial (1500-1769) <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish/Mexican (1769-1848) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early American (1848-1880) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Turn of century (1880-1914) <input type="checkbox"/> Early 20 th century (1914-1945) <input type="checkbox"/> Post WWII (1945+) <input type="checkbox"/> Undetermined	
A15. Remarks and Interpretations (Discuss scientific, interpretative, ethnic, and other values of site, if known):	
<p>A16. References: Strauss, Monica 2004 Archaeological Resources Assessment for the Proposed Public Safety Facilities Master Plan Project, City of Los Angeles, California. EDAW. Submitted to City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering.</p>	
A17. Photographs (List subject, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record):	
A18. Form Prepared by: John M. Foster, RPA	Date: March 17, 2005
Affiliation and Address: Greenwood and Associates, 725 Jacon Way, Pacific Palisades, CA 90272	
Empty space for additional information	

Resource Identifier: Emergency Operations Center

Map Name: Los Angeles USGS

Scale: 1:24,000

Date of Map: 1991



Name: LOS ANGELES
Date: 3/21/2005
Scale: 1 inch equals 1666 feet

Location: 11 386055 E 3768227 N
Caption: Site Location Map

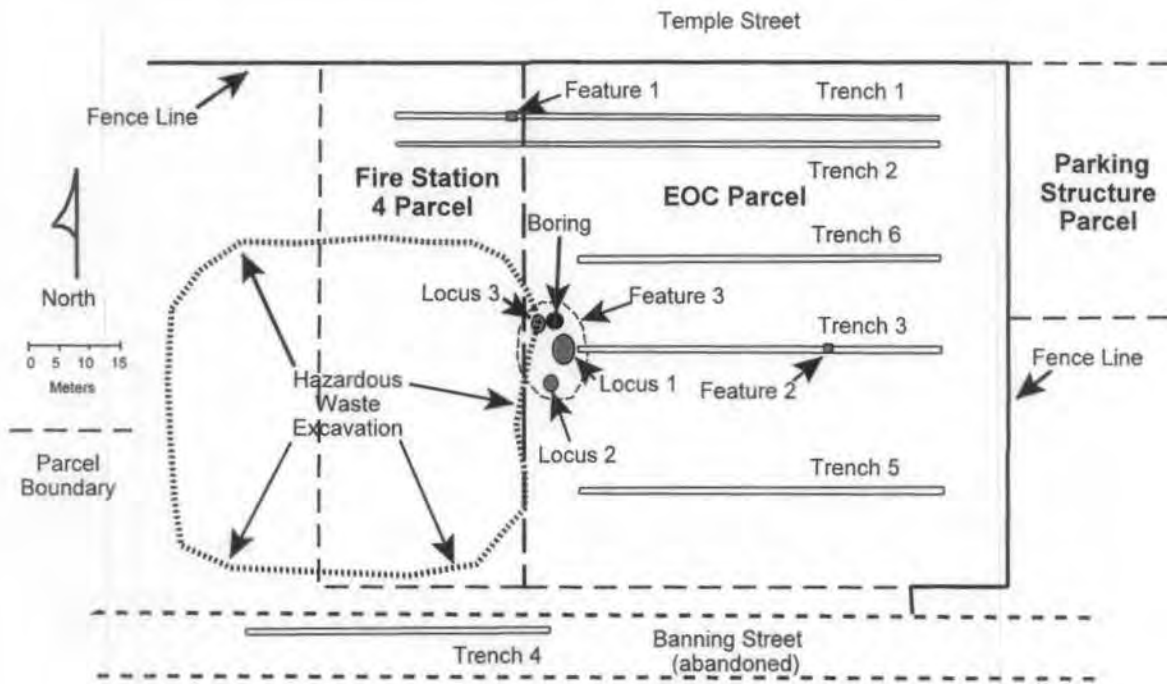
SKETCH MAP

Trinomial

Page 5 of 6

Resource Identifier: Emergency Operations Center
Drawn by: John M. Foster

Date: March 17, 2005



NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.

Resource Identifier: Emergency Operations Center

Date: March 17, 2005, Camera: Olympus Digtal



Figure 1. General site area, view to the west



Figure 2. Trench 1, view to the east



Figure 3. Trench 1, view to the east



Figure 4. View to west



Figure 5. General view southeast



Figure 6. General view to the east



Figure 7. Feature 1, view of metal in Trench 1 profile, view to the south



Figure 8. Feature 1, view to the north

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

Primary # **19-004113**
HRI #
Trinomial **CA-LAN-4113**
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 6

*Resource Name or #: Segment of Zanja No. 6-1

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: Los Angeles Date: 1966. Photo revised 1981; minor revisions 1994

Unsectioned of Sec; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: Across the 500 block of E. Temple Street between N. Alameda Street and the N. Garey Street

City: Los Angeles

Zip: 90012

d. UTM: NAD83; Zone: 11; 385955.602mE/ 3768437.235mN (G.P.S.)

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

Across the 500 block of E. Temple Street between N. Alameda Street and the N. Garey Street; there is a plaque dedicated to and marking the presence of the *zanja* segment that is located directly in front of the fire station building at 425 E. Temple Street.

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Elevation: Approximately 2' below ground surface

An extension of the *Zanja* 6-1, was exposed on January 30th, 2008. This division broke from the main ditch, the *Zanja Madre*, north of Los Angeles Street and flowed south between Alameda Street in the west and the Los Angeles River in the east. The No.1 split was constructed in 1857 and by 1888 the greater part of the conduits had been converted to cement pipe (See P5a image).

The portion of *Zanja* No.6-1 was uncovered on the southern side of E. Temple Street and measured just over 5 1/2 feet long and 2 feet wide. A drainage box, located to the east, appeared connected to the conduit. The box was roughly 26-35 inches long, 18 inches wide, and 37 inches in depth.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) AH4 – Privies/dumps/trash scatters, AH6 – Water conveyance system

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

Whiteware ceramic fragments

P5a. See continuation sheet

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

See continuation sheet

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** Historic

Prehistoric Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**

City of Los Angeles, Public Works-Engineering

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

Candace Ehringer & Frank Humphries

Aecom

515 S. Flower Street

9th Floor

Los Angeles, Ca 90071

***P9. Date Recorded:**

January 30, 2008

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)

Archaeological Monitoring

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

Dietler, Sara et. al.

2010 *Archaeological Assessment For The Temple Street Widening Project City Of Los Angeles, California.* AECOM. Submitted to the City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering.

Strauss, M.

2004 *Archaeological Resources Assesment for the Proposed Public Safety Facilities Master Plan Project, City of Los Angeles, California.* EDAAW. Submitted to the City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering.

***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

***A1. Dimensions:** a. Length: 5 ½ feet (N/S) × b. Width: 2 feet in diameter (E/W)

Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other:

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography
 Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination: High Medium Low Explain:

Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined
 Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain):

A2. Depth: Approximately 2 feet below surface level None Unknown Method of Determination: Excavation

***A3. Human Remains:** Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain):

***A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):
See continuation sheet.

***A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):
See continuation sheet.

***A6. Were Specimens Collected?** No Yes (See technical report for artifact catalog. Artifacts will be curated at the San Diego Archaeological Center)

***A7. Site Condition:** Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): Feature is located beneath street surfaces and buildings; portions of the feature appear to have been affected by previous construction activities.

***A8. Nearest Water** (Type, distance, and direction.): Los Angeles River less than 2 miles to the east

***A9. Elevation:**

A10. Environmental Setting (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.): Area is entirely developed.

A11. Historical Information:

During the early American period, the irrigation conduit was developed into a system and the first extension from the mother ditch was constructed in 1857. This extension, *Zanja* No.6-1, broke from the *Zanja Madre* north of Los Angeles Street and flowed south between Alameda Street in the west and the Los Angeles River in the east (Gumprecht 1999; Strauss 2004). Historic documents illustrate that *Zanja* No. 6-1 passed through the central portion of the Project area.

***A12. Age:** Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945
 Post 1945 Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:

A13. Interpretations (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations):

It is unclear when *Zanja* No. 6-1 was discontinued, but by 1902, the city of Los Angeles had replaced the *zanja* system. This segment was likely converted for use as a storm drain.

A14. Remarks:

A15. References (Documents, informants, maps, and other references):

Strauss, M.

2004 Archaeological Resources Assessment for the Proposed Public Safety Facilities Master Plan Project, City of Los Angeles, California. EDAW. Submitted to the City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Engineering.

A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.):
Original Media/Negatives Kept at:

***A17. Form Prepared by: Linda Kry**

Affiliation and Address: AECOM 515 South Flower Street, 9th Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90071

Date: 2/18/2010

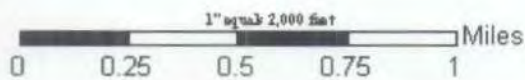
LOCATION MAP



Source: USGS 7.5' - Los Angeles Quadrangle, California (2004)

Key

- Cultural resource



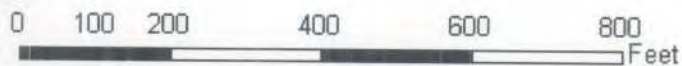
Site Location Map

Archaeological Assessment for the Temple Street Widening Project City of Los Angeles, California

SKETCH MAP



Source: Terraserver-USA



Site Sketch map

Archaeological Assessment for the Temple Street Widening Project City of Los Angeles, California

CONTINUATION SHEET

Continuation Update

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.):



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #):

Image of cemented Zanja No. 6-1 segment located on the southern side of E. Temple Street. View to North.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Continuation Update

***A4. Features** (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):
Feature 3 is a structural feature that was encountered during construction activities. Feature 3 consists of a segment of the *Zanja 6-1* that was discovered during hand excavation on the south side of Temple Street. The exposed portion of the segment measured 11 feet long by 24 inches wide and did not appear to evidence any damage or loss of integrity. The segment was discovered approximately 24 inches below the bottom edge of Temple Street's southern curb and appeared to extend from the curb north under Temple Street.

***A5. Cultural Constituents** (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.):
Overlaying part of this *zanja* segment was a layer of concrete, approximately four inches thick. The concrete did not appear to have damaged the *zanja* in any way. Three whiteware type ceramic fragments, with a date range of 1810 to the present, were found just above the feature.

A catch basin was uncovered east of the segment, near the southern end of the exposed portion of the *zanja*. The catch basin was approximately 26 to 35 inches long and 18 inches wide, with the basin itself measuring at least 32 inches deep. Sediment within the catch basin was hand excavated and did not contain any diagnostic historic artifacts. The west wall of the catch basin contained a hole, which may connect with the *zanja*. However, there was a six inch inactive modern pipe that cut through a section of the *Zanja*, apparently the results of previous utility construction not related to the Temple Street Widening Project activities. When the *zanja* was no longer used to supply water to Los Angeles, parts of it were converted for use as sewer and storm drains. The catch basin may represent this segment's use as a storm drain.