

SECOND ADDENDUM REPORT:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC INVESTIGATIONS AT
CAMPO DE CAHUENGA, CA-LAN-1945H

Prepared for:

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Nature of the Project

The Campo de Cahuenga is a Los Angeles City Park, designated as Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument No. 29, one of the earliest of those so identified, and determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, "has yielded, or has the potential to yield" important information. The historic property is located at 3919 Lankershim Boulevard, North Hollywood (Figure 1). In support of the Metro Rail Red Line construction of the Universal City Station, Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) has requested Greenwood and Associates to conduct several investigations of activities with the potential to affect the Campo de Cahuenga archaeological site, CA-LAN-1945H. This study was developed to assist MTA in assessing any potential adverse effects which may have resulted from the placement, use, and removal of a construction haul road over a portion of the site, completing additional research to address data gaps identified in the earlier summaries, and ascertaining whether the site retained integrity in the parking lot north and west of the haul road (Figure 2). This work was to address three specific objectives:

1. Establish the basic historical record for the site, as proposed in 1996;
2. Assess the integrity of tiles and foundations under the haul road; and
3. Determine the presence and integrity of the tiles and foundations underneath the parking lot on the north side of the park.

Completion of these tasks would also contribute to the educational and interpretive values of the Park and provide additional evidence of the extent and condition of the adobe's foundation, floors, and any other features unknown.

Historical Research

Previous research had already pointed out several data gaps, conflicts, and problems in the historical record. Documented facts regarding the owner of the land and builder of the adobe, date of construction, nature of any land claims, and other important background data were absent. The historical record was incomplete and confused by the dates and names offered by Miller (1932) and subsequently accepted and repeated by Allen (n.d.), Knight (1991), and others. A preliminary review of ranches and owners failed to confirm that Tomás Feliz was the builder or occupant at Campo de Cahuenga, as claimed. The date of the signing of the Articles of Capitulation has never been questioned, but the naming of this place as Campo de Cahuenga, its identify as the location of the signing, or the presence of Tomás Feliz (also spelled Felix in many sources) had not been traced to primary sources.

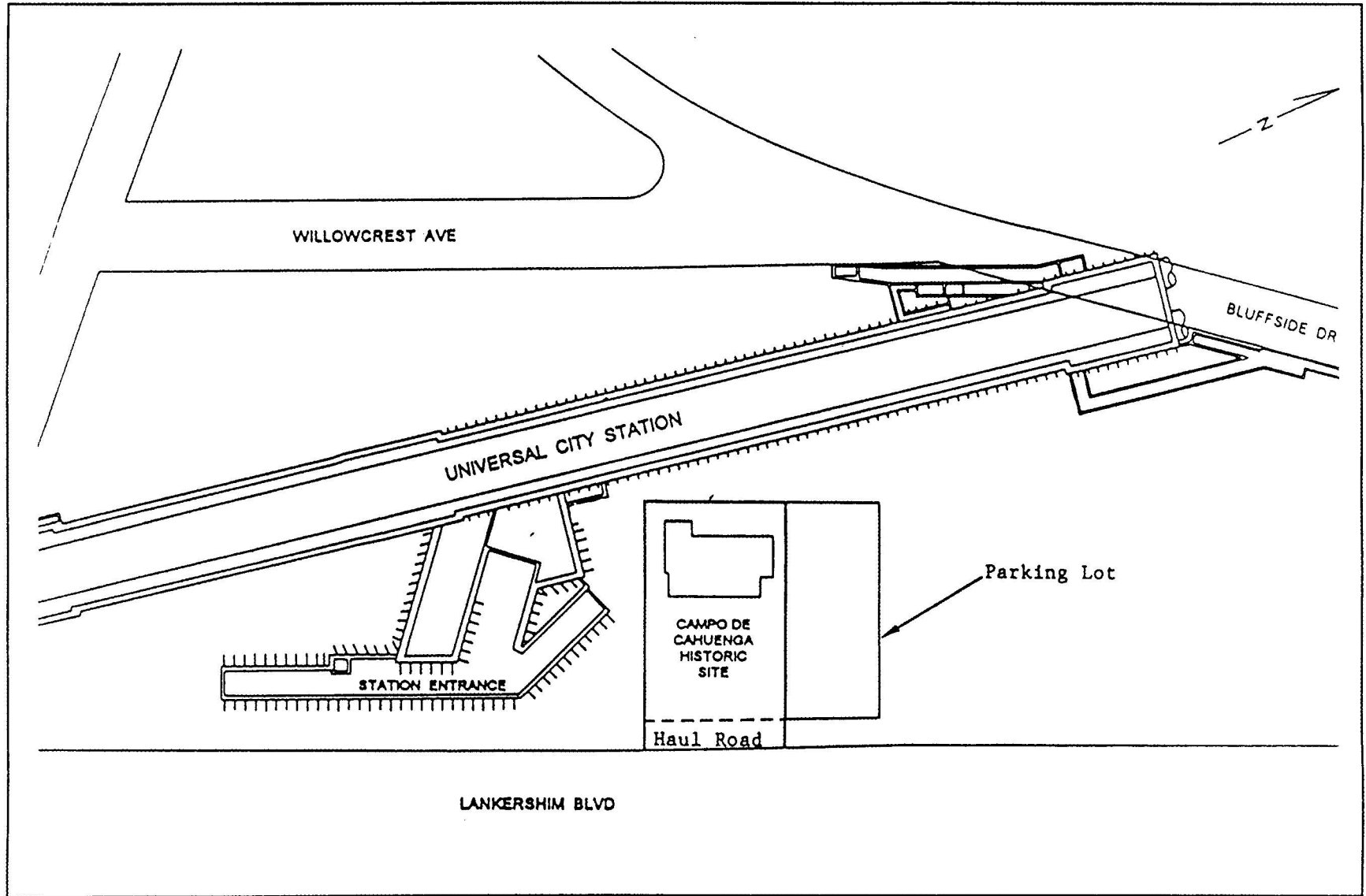
Preliminary research, as often the case, raised new questions. As of 1996, Cahuenga was documented as a place name of Gabrielino derivation, and not the title of a rancho granted to Tomás Feliz. He was actually buried in Los Angeles in 1830 which implied that the



Source: USGS 7.5 minute Topographic Map - Burbank, 1966 (photorevised 1972)

2000 1000 0 2000 Scale in Feet

Figure 1. Vicinity Map



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Figure 2. Project Area.

adobe is older than claimed, or that he did not build the structure, and some old sources had cast doubt on where the hostilities were actually concluded (Foster and Greenwood 1996). When the State Office of Historic Preservation determined that the site was eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, archaeological research potential (Widell 1997), they asked that the entire park be evaluated for its historical authenticity and architectural values under historical Criteria A and B. Specific questions about the land ownership, dating, association with Mission San Fernando, and others were referred to Leonard Pitt and Edna Kimbro, historians retained specifically for this project. Their documented report is provided as Appendix 1, with the pertinent summary included in the Conclusions section of this report. Other details about the Cahuenga station of the Butterfield Stage and an early post office were compiled by Greenwood and Associates and reported in the Conclusions.

Parking Lot

Known elements of the foundation and floors are limited to the portions exposed by the earlier testing between the sidewalk and the park fence (Foster and Greenwood 1996) and minor sampling under the sidewalk and Lankershim Boulevard (Foster and Greenwood 1997). As much as approximately one-third of the perimeter is within the City park, and another one-third is below the adjacent parking lot north of the park. It is also considered possible that post holes, piers, evidence of the postulated porch, and other deposits or features may be encountered on the north or east sides of the adobe.

The parking lot is being transferred to the City of Los Angeles, Department of Parks and Recreation, but is currently being renovated by MTA as part of its Universal City Station surface completion. MTA is also providing additional land for the parking lot. The orientation of the known remains and suspected footprint for the rest of the adobe indicate that portions of the site extend into the parking lot. Since the proposed improvements may have an effect on these resources, work was authorized to conduct a limited subsurface investigation to define and characterize any cultural deposits that may be present.

Methods

To provide additional data about the size, number of rooms, potential additions or porches, or other features, field work was undertaken between January 3 - 18, 2000, by John Foster assisted by Alice Hale and Dana Slawson. Two trenches (Figure 3) were excavated to define the structure's perimeter. The trenches were laid out perpendicular to the north and east exterior walls of the adobe, extending out from the existing park wall. The contractor saw cut and removed the existing parking lot pavement in two areas defined by the Field Director, who directed and closely supervised the actual trenching. A backhoe, equipped with a 60-cm smooth bucket, removed soil in 8-10 cm increments. Maximum depth was predicated on whether something was found or not. In general, excavation was carried out to depth of 60 cm if materials were absent. Indications of stone foundations and tile were cleared by hand in accord with professional archaeological procedures and standards. This

included mapping, drawings and photographs, and collection of cultural materials. At the conclusion of the investigation, the cultural remains were covered with a permeable membrane, as described below, backfilled, and repaved with asphalt.

Results

Trench 1, north-south, was started at the southern end and dug northward for a distance of 11 meters. Cobbles were immediately encountered and hand excavation revealed in situ cobbles. Excavation in the trench continued with intermittent encounters with additional areas of stone. The sporadic nature of the cobbles suggested that an existing foundation had been disturbed in several areas and trenching was extended to 11 meters to ensure that the north edge had been located (Figure 4). It became obvious that the trench had been positioned over the central bearing foundation of the adobe building. To verify which parts of the foundation had been exposed, a second trench was excavated to the east and adjacent of Trench 1. This parallel extension revealed the eastern edge of the foundation and two mission floor tiles which appeared to be in situ. The edges of the tiles matched the edge of the foundations, suggesting that they were in place. No other intact tiles were found. The central bearing wall foundation was found to be approximately 90 cm wide and 70 cm deep. Excavation at the north end of the foundation found the depth to be 80 cm.

The trench walls were shaved and soil profiles were drawn of selected areas to document the stratigraphy. Numerous fragments of floor tiles were found throughout the top levels of excavation and suggested that the area had been subject to disturbance. Excavation of perpendicular Trench 2, 9 m long, resulted in the discovery of a portion of the eastern exterior foundation. The foundation was 80 cm deep and 100 cm wide. The cobbles were between 10 and 30 cm in diameter. The mud mortar was similar in dark brown color, and silty sand texture, to the surrounding soils. There were also numerous voids in the

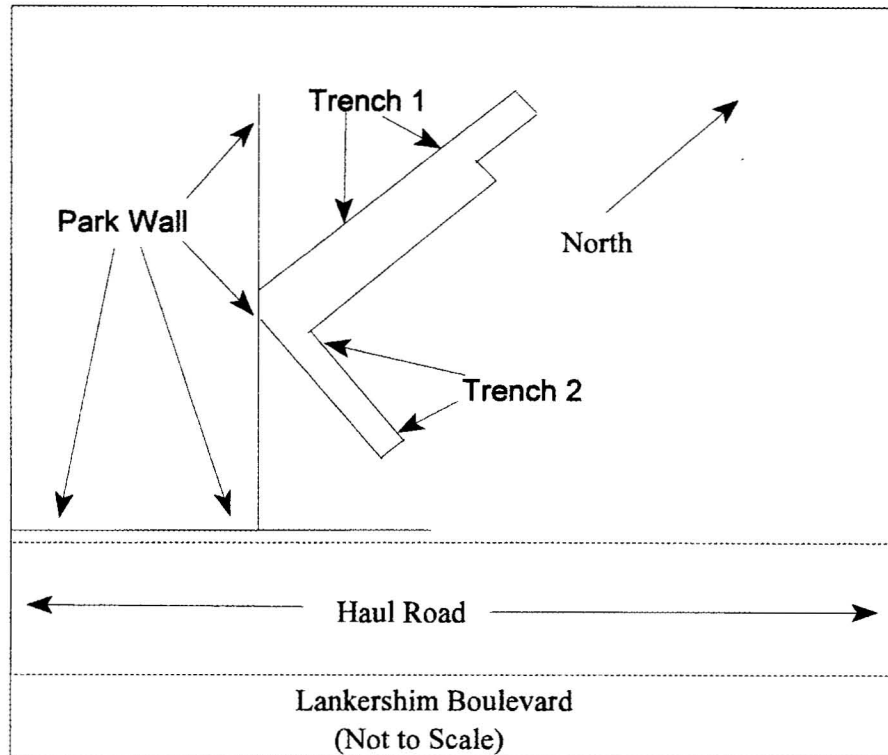


Figure 3. Schematic of Parking Lot Excavations.

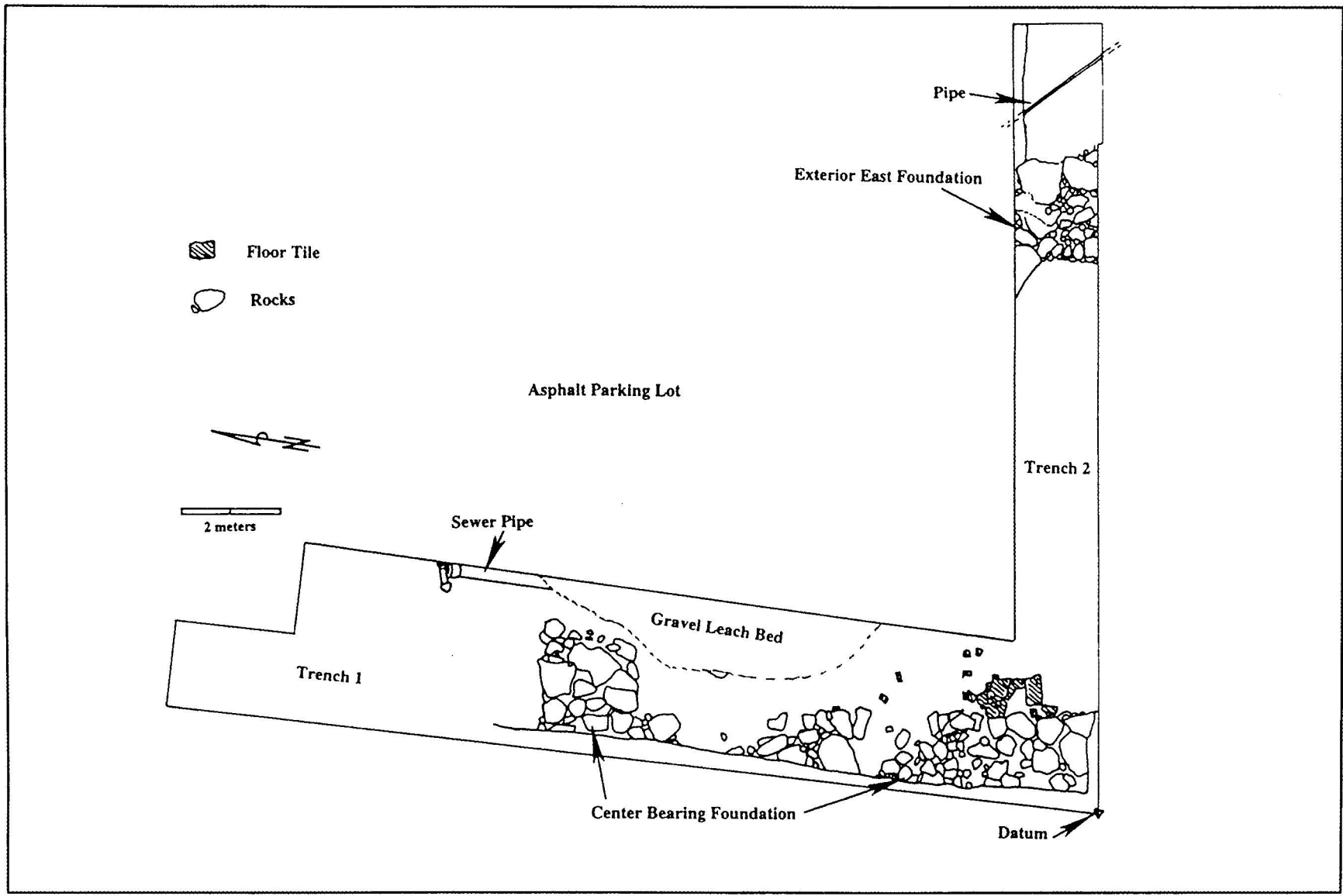


Figure 4. Parking Lot Investigation.

foundation suggesting that the stones were not closely packed during construction. The top of the foundation contained numerous smaller cobbles and pebbles, implying that the upper course was leveled as a base for the adobe bricks (Figure 5). The presence of the smaller stones indicates that the upper course is relatively intact. The lack of floor tiles in association suggests some disturbance but not enough to have displaced the smaller foundation stones.

The soil profiles of the trenches were remarkably similar. The top 10 cm consisted of two layers of asphalt above a sandy gravel base, 5 cm thick. Between 16 and 24 cm below grade, there is a layer of heavily fragmented tiles and mottled soil, characteristics of disturbance soil. From 25 cm to the base of excavation, the soil was a fine-grained, dark brown homogeneous matrix of silty sand. No cultural materials were found in the basal layer.

It would appear from the soil profiles, the remnants of foundations, and the crushed floor tiles that the immediate vicinity of the trenches has been disturbed. The base of the asphalt parking lot and the top of the foundations are within 7 cm, which suggests that construction of the parking lot could have been the cause of disturbance. It is plausible that the parking area would have been graded, thereby displacing the foundation stones and floor tiles. The soil immediately above the foundations is mottled and mixed with gravels suggesting it was used as the base for the asphalt. Other than an abundance of tile fragments, no significant cultural materials were noted in the parking lot (Appendix 2).

Measuring 3.4 m from the southern end of Trench 1 and comprising most of the base and side of the east wall, was a densely packed concentration of gravel. The gravel area extended into where the foundation stones should have been. Further examination of the gravel area revealed a sewer pipe in the east wall of the trench, oriented north-south and protruding out of the gravels. The construction foreman identified it as a leach pit for a structure, presumably to the north where the pipe was directed. It appears that a corner of the leach pit was excavated into the foundation effectively removing 1 x 2 meters of the stone alignment. This disturbance resulted in the discontinuous nature of the visible foundation. No further effort was expended on the leach pit and its dimensions remain unknown, but it is obvious that portions of the room into which it was introduced were destroyed.

All the foundation components are weathered granites similar to those found in the previous investigation. The stone size is also similar and unremarkable. Outside of these two trenches, there is no present information about how much else of the foundation is present, its size and configuration, integrity, and auxiliary features or deposits.

Haul Road Removal

As part of the construction process of the station, a temporary haul road was built over the eastern portion of the Campo foundations and floors. An excavation of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) was conducted and tile floors, foundations, and various artifacts were

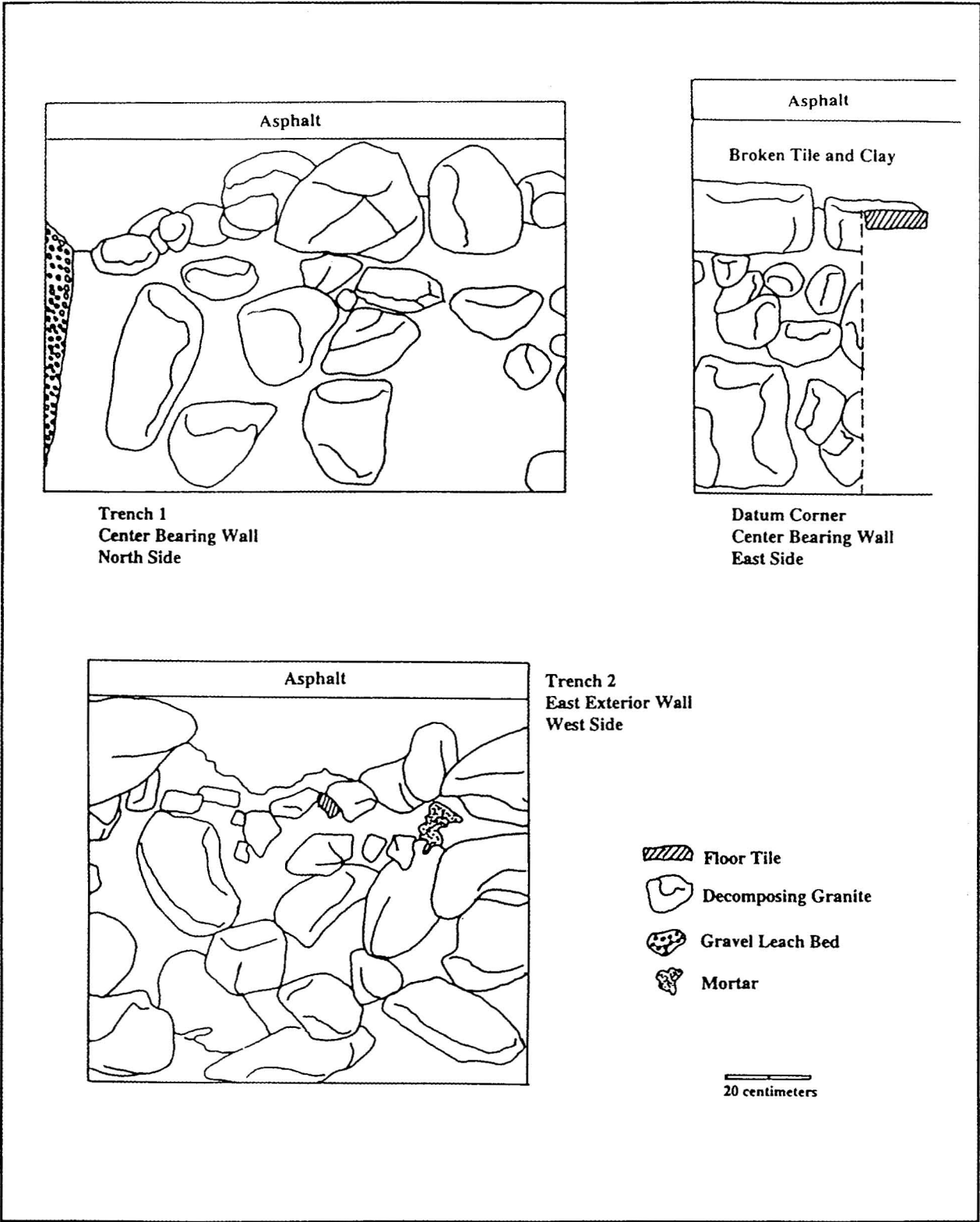


Figure 5. Foundation Profiles.

found (Foster and Greenwood 1996). The remains were evaluated and determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places by the State Office of Historic Preservation (Widell 1997).

The haul road had been designed to accommodate empty trucks which would line up to remove tunnel spoil. However, on a number of occasions, it was observed that loaded cement and dump trucks were using the road for various purposes. At that time it was not known what, if any, damage to the floor tiles may have resulted from the weight of the trucks. Road design was based on empty trucks entering the area on the road adjacent to the Campo but EMC, engineering firm, did confirm that its design could handle full trucks.

As part of the master plan, MTA planned to remove the temporary haul road and re-landscape the affected area, and assess if any damage had occurred as a result of construction and use of the haul road. Provisions were also made to protect and stabilize the tile floor and stone foundations known to be present below it.

Methods

This task required the removal of the asphalt pavement, slurry, sand base, and the plastic sheeting which had been laid down over the tiles. A rubber-tired backhoe removed the asphalt, slurry, and several inches of the underlying sand base. Hand crews lifted off the plastic sheeting under the direction of the Field Director and monitor who then removed the remainder of the sand with brooms to clear off the floors and foundations. Photographs were taken to match the previous images to assess any degradation of the tiles. In addition, detailed drawings of the tile floor made in 1996 were compared with the uncovered tiles to assess displacement, fracturing, or other damage that may have occurred. Roots from the pepper tree stump were removed in some instances to facilitate observations.

Photographs developed in 1996 were compared with the uncovered floor. Numerous prints had been taken of the tiles with special characteristics, e.g., paw prints, and these were placed next to the original and compared. Multiple sets were examined and in no case was any significant damage or deterioration observed. Once the documentation process had been completed, efforts to stabilize and protect the tiles and foundations were implemented.

Resource Stabilization

In 1998 (Work Order No. 80), research on preservation issues relative to landscaping the front portion of the Campo de Cahuenga were undertaken. The MTA planned to restore the area of the haul road when it was no longer needed and asked for recommendations for the type of material or plantings (if any) or methodology for re-landscaping the park area, which would preserve the archaeological resource.

In response to this request, the issue was discussed with Michael Sampson of the California Parks and Recreation Department, San Diego. Mr. Sampson is an archaeologist familiar with this type of issue and discussed it with his own staff and other Park officials. He further

consulted with Mr. Tom Winter, an architectural restoration specialist with the California Parks Department in Sacramento, about this specific problem. Mr. Winter made the following recommendations (personal communication 1998) :

- no grass or any other plants should be replanted or planted over the tile floor;
- drainage of water **away** from the tile floor was imperative to its preservation;
- a permeable non-woven filter membrane should be placed over the tile floor, not only to protect it from excessive moisture but also to “mark” the elevation and extent of the tile floor as well;
- a layer of sterile sand should then be placed over the membrane in a thickness proportionate to the depth of the tile floor and surrounding soil elevation;
- a mixture of decomposed granite and compacting material, e.g., clay, should then be placed over the sand to provide a protective surface over the tile. The clay would serve as a binder to avoid scattering of the decomposed granite material.

The clay would have a consolidating effect on the surface and help prevent it from being scuffed up by visitors. It was felt in general that the less foot traffic over the tile and protective surface, the better.

Winter and Sampson concurred that continued irrigation of the tile surfaces would result in irreparable harm to the resource and was to be avoided at all costs. They had no specific recommendations regarding a drainage system since they were not familiar with the project area. Their overall thoughts were that the water had to be diverted away from the resource to prevent it from altering the tile floor. Mr. Winter added that there was a high likelihood that the water used to irrigate the turf contained minerals and chemicals that would adversely affect the tiles.

In researching the membrane, geotextile experts were consulted who expanded on the earlier advice from Mr. Winters. It was indicated that a permeable membrane was necessary to prevent condensation and pooling on the tiles. The sand layer would in effect be the drainage layer but it would degrade over time and become mixed with the decomposed granite and clay cap. To prevent this, it was advised that a second layer of permeable membrane should be placed between the decomposed granite/clay and the underlying sand, thereby creating a “drainage envelope.” The membrane selected is a durable polypropylene material and resembles felt. The type of material used is 8 oz, 180N geotextile Mirafi 90 mil. The product comes in rolls and needs a two-foot overlap. The product is designed to last indefinitely and would only degrade if exposed to sunlight.

In the end, it was decided that a permeable, non-woven membrane should be installed. One layer of membrane would be laid directly over the tiles; a layer of sand would then be spread over this to constitute a channel for directed water flow; and a second layer of membrane would then rest on the sand, to keep the channel open and keep the sand from mixing with the uppermost layer of decomposed granite and clay.

Results

The Mirafi was purchased in 20 x 120 foot rolls. It was laid out in the parking lot and cut into 20 x 60 foot lengths. Work crews then carried the material to the exposed tile area and laid it out over the resource. A second layer was laid over it. Working from the south end of the work area, hand crews spread out 4-6 inches of sand over the Mirafi. When the designated depth was reached the next segment was then covered. Using wheelbarrows the sand placement continued until the northern extent had been reached. Another two sheets of Mirafi were then laid out over the sand and a tan clayey sand matrix (four inches thick) was then spread out over the entire length and width of the area. Care was taken to ensure that the edges of the Mirafi were not exposed. The entire process was done by hand and a relatively level surface was achieved.

Cultural Materials

Very little cultural material was recovered in the parking lot trenches, and very little would be expected during the removal of the haul road. The catalogue numbers appearing in Table 1 are consecutive, continuing from the sequence used in previous excavations at CA-LAN-1945H. All items were cleaned for closer examination, and only those which have been retained have been assigned catalogue numbers.

It is not surprising that the only item with greater relative age (Cat. 100) was a plate partially reassembled from four fragments caught in the tree roots just above the tile floor in Room 5. It is a blue transfer print but the sherd is too small to identify the pattern or maker. It is a scene showing one horseman and another man, both in costume, in a floral setting typical of the mid-nineteenth century. This could have been used by a resident of the adobe. Other items from the tile floor exposure include a heavy draft-type horseshoe with caulks, a small sherd of flow blue hollowware, an olive glass bottle base, and two pieces of large mammal bone.

More material was observed under the pavement of the adjacent parking lot, although it lacked context and was very mixed in age and function. Artifacts ranged from an abundance of Mission floor tile fragments to the only dated item, a clear bottle base embossed by Pacific Coast Glass Co. between 1925 and 1930. Other materials included glazed floor tile, a milk glass cosmetic jar, bottle and pane glass, cattle bone, round wire nails, and amorphous scrap of metal, plastic, rubber, and leather. All except the Mission period tile appear to be roughly contemporaneous with the dated bottle, and were most likely sealed when the parking lot was paved.

Conclusions

History

After intensive research into many primary sources, it now seems conclusive that neither Tomás Feliz nor the Ramirez or Lopez families owned, built, or occupied the adobe when the Articles of Capitulation were signed. Ramirez had made a claim for the Campo property in 1842, but it was never accepted. It is also all but certain that the historical document was signed at this place. Confusion in the past apparently arose because of a different property known as the *Cahuenga Tract*, where Lopez and Triunfo did reside (Appendix 1, Figure a). That parcel was on the opposite, east side of Cahuenga Pass, totally surrounded by the Rancho Providencia granted to de la Osa in 1843. The adobe at this park is clearly differentiated from those named above by Figures a and b in the Pitt and Kimbro report (Appendix 1). The Goldsworthy map of 1877 clearly shows the relationship between the remains of “Cauenga” (this site) and the pass, Los Angeles River, and the house of Lopez. When the Articles were signed, this property and structure belonged to Eulogio de Célis. The word “campo” originally denoted the flat plain or camp which figured in the historical landscape, and did not signify a rancho or land grant. This word does not appear in the historical documents.

The documents and maps cited in the appendix seem definitive in ascribing this property to Mission San Fernando. The lands were used for grazing as early as 1783 or 1795 (sources differ) by Mariano de la Luz Verdugo, until the Mission terminated his use rights in 1809 or 1810 to fill the Mission’s own needs. There is at least one suggestion that retired soldier Verdugo built the adobe. If so, it would have been after the founding of the Mission in 1797, to account for the Mission-made roof and floor tiles. Alternatively, it could have been built by or for the Mission, since the construction method and materials are so entirely typical of that era, rather than the 1840s. This would have to have been early, as construction ceased during San Fernando’s later years and there is no record of building on Mission lands after 1804. After secularization in 1834, the Ex-Mission property was ultimately sold by Pico to Eulogio de Célis in 1846. Since the structure was described as “old” by 1842 when Juan Ramirez filed his unsuccessful claim for the property, it is doubtful that de Célis could have built this adobe, although he might have been residing in it in 1847. The property of Andrés Pico and de Célis was assessed for \$32,509 in 1858 (Wayer 1976:55).

The adobe, then said to be “old,” figured in another military episode in 1864 when volunteers of Company C from Santa Barbara headed for Drum Barracks in Wilmington on foot to join the Union cause in the Civil War. They camped “almost on the very spot” where the Articles had been signed, and an elderly soldier provided an account of the event which he had witnessed (Hill and Parks, n.d.).

The Campo also served as a stop on the first scheduled trip of the Butterfield Overland Stage on the route between San Francisco and Tipton, Missouri. On the 22nd day out of Tipton, the stops from south to north were Laguna Grande, Temescal, Chino Ranch, San

Jose, El Monte, Los Angeles, Cahuenga, San Fernando, King's, Widow Smith's, and French John's (Ormsby 1958:27-28). The identity of the location is supported by maps, a referenced distance of either 9 miles (Ormsby 1962:115) or 12 miles northwest of Los Angeles "on the west side of Lankershim Boulevard almost directly opposite the entrance gate to the Universal City Studios" (Greene 1994:256). It was among the first stations on the route. The Civil War caused traffic to be diverted northward to a central route in 1861, and the service was discontinued after the inauguration of Railway Mail in 1862 and completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869. In the budget for 1957-1958, the County of Los Angeles proposed to install a bronze plaque on a large granite boulder at 3919 Lankershim Boulevard as part of the Overland Mail Centennial (Los Angeles County 1957:2). Another possible use of the adobe was for a fourth class post office in 1881-1886, with John M. Donaldson as the first postmaster (Salley 1977:31).

The additional information developed about the Campo's association with Mission San Fernando, its ownership after Secularization and when the Articles of Capitulation were signed, contemporary confirmation that the Articles were signed at this place, and the location of a Butterfield Stage stop on its first overland trip all contribute data to establishing the values of the historical property under Criteria A (association with important events) and B (association with important persons) of the National Register of Historic Places.

Parking Lot Investigation

The investigation confirmed that the foundation of the adobe continued into the parking lot but had been disturbed in the limited area tested. Portions of two floor tiles were found in situ, and sections of the foundations were also found intact. The width and depth of the foundations were similar to those found in previous investigations and are in alignment with those documented earlier by Miller (1932) and Greenwood and Associates. It is postulated that the floor tiles and foundations had been subject to two episodes of disturbance, grading for construction of the asphalt surface and earlier excavation of a leach pit. While the two trenches were successful in demonstrating local disturbance, the extent of the disruption is unknown. One building, a restaurant, has been identified on the adjacent lot to the north and may have been the reason the leach pit was installed (Figure 6). The short lived restaurant was in use between 1924 and 1934 and was demolished shortly thereafter. The most significant results were further refinement of the overall size of the adobe, found to be longer than Miller's projection, and the location of surviving elements of the stone foundations (Figure 7). There continues a potential for the recovery of better preserved structural remains, porch posts, artifacts, and associated features in areas not tested. The results of the test trenches expand the area defined as archaeologically significant relative to Criterion D of the National Register of Historic Places.

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miles North of corner of Hollywood Blvd. and Cahuenga Ave.,
north end of Cahuenga Pass, on Ventura Road, State Highway.

at **UNIVERSAL CITY STATION**

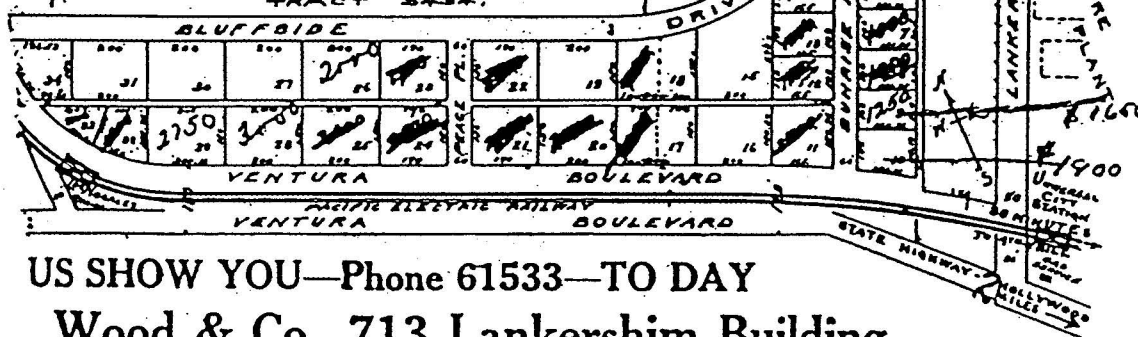
on Pacific Electric Railway

38 minutes from Fourth and Hill Streets

Monthly Ticket \$6.27

20 Cars Each Way Daily

See Price & size on each unsold lot on plat



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. Wood & Co. 713 Lankershim Building

Agents for
J. B. LANKERSHIM, Owner

Southeast Corner Third and Spring Sts.
Phone 61533 or 66188

Figure 6. Advertisement for Orchard Acres, ca. 1919 - 1924. (Gulbranson Collection)

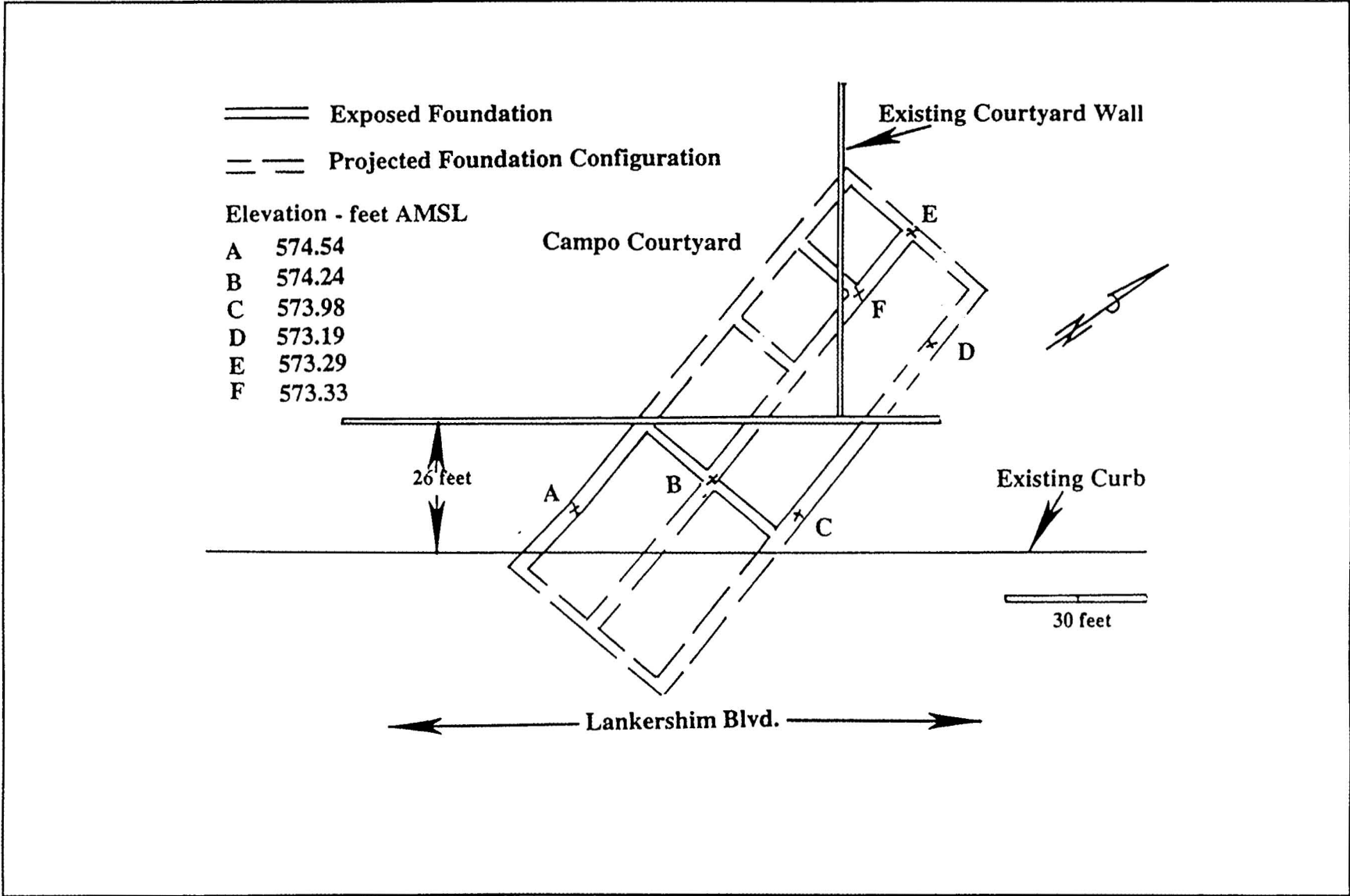


Figure 7. Schematic of Adobe Foundations.

Haul Road Removal and Stabilization

Detailed field drawings of the tile and stone foundations made in 1996 were compared and contrasted with existing conditions. Other than in some areas of the east foundation, no significant changes were observed. Some of the cobbles in the foundation were displaced but it wasn't possible to determine if it was the result of emplacing the haul road or its removal. In either event, the amount of displacement was insufficient to alter the characteristics or nature of the resource. The removal of additional tree roots did expose several new areas of tile which were then photographed, drawn to scale, and added to the base map.

It is the opinion of this investigation that the construction of the haul road, use, and later removal did not result in any significant damage to the tile floors and stone foundations. The preservation goals set forth early in the process resulted in a comprehensive plan to stabilize the tile floors and foundations after the haul road was removed. This plan was then implemented in a cost effective and safe manner which will preserve the remains and provide future opportunities for interpretation and scientific inquiry.

Recommendations

The shallow nature of the cultural remains (<25 cm) requires that a qualified historical archaeologist be present on site to monitor any future work that intrudes beneath the existing surface to ensure that intact cultural remains are not impacted. The monitor will identify and evaluate any discoveries, and if they cannot be avoided and preserved, will implement data recovery for those deemed significant. This is necessary because the limited investigation of the parking lot has revealed that the foundation does extend into this area, with some stone and floor tile intact; other remains or features may be present here or in the park.

Every effort should be made to emphasize and commemorate the historical event which took place here, disseminate its history, and interpret that history and the physical remains for the benefit and education of the public. The Campo de Cahuenga Park and Campo de Cahuenga Historical Memorial Association have been associated since 1906. The park should support the annual reenactment of the signing of the Articles of Capitulation staged by the Association with historic personages represented in costume, the firing of cannons, presence of Native Americans, typical music and dance. The Native American presence should also be acknowledged since this vicinity was important as the place traditionally identified as the ethnographic village of *Kaweenga* (various spellings).

The recommendations include further efforts to interpret the remains for the benefit, education, and pleasure of the public. It is recommended that displays in the existing museum include archival copies of the historical documents and maps, a scale model of the adobe as it is presently known, photographs of the archaeological excavations, artifacts, and informative legends and signage to contribute to the visitor's experience. Displays at the Campo de Cahuenga should encompass its values for archaeology, history, the

Native Americans, and the local community as the original incentive for historic preservation activities and organizations in the Valley.

If possible, a section of the stone foundation and tile floor should be left uncovered, but protected, for viewing. The outlines of the foundation, where obscured by sidewalk, lawn, roadbed, and parking lot, should be recreated on the surface by embedded stones, colored concrete, or other device to provide the public with a vivid impression of its location and size.

A pamphlet written for the public to summarize what is now known is recommended as an informative and valuable hand-out to take away from the park.

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Appendix 1

**Historical Background of
Campo de Cahuenga**

by

**Leonard Pitt, Ph.D.
Historical Consultant**

and

**Edna E. Kimbro
Preservation Consultant**

The Articles of Capitulation

Over the years, three different sites have been claimed as the location where Gen. Andrés Pico and Lt. Col. John C. Frémont signed the Articles of Capitulation on January 13, 1847, a document that ended the fighting in the Mexican-American War in California. We believe that the treaty was unquestionably signed at the building whose remains lie beneath what is now called Campo de Cahuenga, located at 3919 Lankershim Boulevard in North Hollywood.

The “Outpost.” For a time, the claim was made that the treaty was signed at “The Outpost,” a building located several miles to the south, on the Hollywood side of Cahuenga Pass, and owned in 1917 by Harrison Gray Otis, publisher of the *Los Angeles Times*. Otis published a photograph album containing views of The Outpost with a caption claiming that this is where the Treaty was signed (Otis album, Bancroft Library). The Outpost was located south of the Santa Monica Mountains near Franklin and Highland Avenues, not in the San Fernando Valley. It was at the northern boundary of Rancho La Brea (Sec. 3, Township 1 S - Range 14 W, SBM).

As we indicate below, all of the evidence points to a signing north of the Santa Monica Mountains, in the San Fernando Valley. Moreover, the pioneer Eugene R. Plummer stated that the building at The Outpost was built in 1855 and thus could not have been used to sign the treaty in 1847 (Plummer 1917). It is of further significance that in the 1920s, Harry Chandler, Harrison Gray Otis’ son-in-law and the new owner of The Outpost, supported a campaign to mark the Campo de Cahuenga officially as the site of the treaty signing.

Rancho del Alamo. Mrs. John T. Wilson, an adherent to the claims of Maria de Jesús Lopez de Feliz (widow of Tomás Feliz), advanced “El Rancho del Alamo” as the site of the capitulation. But she did not identify its exact location, and simply indicated that it was not the Universal City site. There are reasons to believe that El Rancho del Alamo was located north of the Santa Monica Mountains in the San Fernando Valley. A place called Alamo, near Lookout Mountain, was the site of Governor Manuel Micheltorena’s defeat at the Battle of Cahuenga in 1845, and the Feliz and Lopez family ranchos were located in the vicinity (Bancroft IV:503). In the same year the Lopez brothers traded Rancho Tujunga near Mission San Fernando to neophyte (Mission convert) José Miguel Triunfo for Cahuenga Rancho (Bowman 1974:34). Rancho Los Felis lay east of Rancho Cahuenga and encompassed present day Griffith Park. Again, we have seen no compelling evidence that this place was the setting of the capitulation.

Campo de Cahuenga. The evidence strongly favors the site located opposite Universal City, now known as “Campo de Cahuenga.” This location contains the remains of the adobe building nearly 100 feet by 40 feet that was first explored circa 1931 (Miller 1932). It is where a conjectural replica of the building was erected in 1923, nearby, but not on the original foundations which extended out into Lankershim Boulevard on a diagonal to the orientation of the modern thoroughfare.

The claim is supported by many primary documents, including first hand accounts written by American participants Louis T. McLane, Edwin Bryant, and Henry L. Ford. Both Bryant and McLane kept diaries of the daily progress of their unit and indicated distances traveled in their entries. Writings of the Californios José de Jesús Pico, Augustin Olvera and Narciso Botello also support this contention.

According to McLane, a meeting occurred between Californio representatives and Frémont at Mission San Fernando where Frémont was encamped on January 12, 1847. The American forces on January 13, “caught up early and moved on across the plain of Cauenga. . . Pico met us 2/3ds across and agreed to our terms. Camped at the Rancho of Cauenga from which the plain and creek take their name” (McLane 1971:103). This indicates that the American military forces moved south two-thirds of the distance from the mission to Cahuenga Pass, and camped at a rancho at Cahuenga. This description could fit either the “old Lopez house” at Rancho Cahuenga shown on the 1868 survey of Rancho Providencia, or the adobe house closer to the Portezuela, or entrance, to the pass near Universal City (Thompson 1868).

Edwin Bryant reported that “the whole battalion encamped in the mission buildings.” On January 12, two Californio officers and Tortorio Pico “came to the mission to treat for peace” and the “officers left in the afternoon” (Bryant 1967:391). On January 13, “We continued our march, and encamped near a deserted rancho at the foot of Couenga [sic] plain. Soon after we halted the Californian peace-commissioners appeared, and the terms of peace and capitulation were finally agreed upon and signed by the respective parties” (Bryant 1967:392). Bryant noted the distance traveled from Mission San Fernando to the deserted rancho as 12 miles (Bryant 1967:393). The distance can be scaled approximately the same to either the Lopez house or the Campo site. Bryant further noted their activities on January 14: “Crossing a ridge of hills we entered the magnificent undulating plain surrounding the City of Angels” (Bryant 1967:393).

Lieutenant Henry Ford wrote that, “At the rancho of Cahuenga, near which the battalion had moved on the twelfth, articles of capitulation were signed and approved by Frémont and Andrés Pico on the thirteenth” (Rogers 1950:53). José de Jesus Pico recounted that, “Andrés Pico, José Antonio Carrillo and the other officers gathered together their small troop and camped at Cahuenga. There they named two commissioners, Don Francisco de la Guerra and Don Francisco Rico who went to Frémont’s camp at San Fernando Mission.” José de Jesus Pico indicated that later the two chiefs, Pico and Frémont, signed the articles of capitulation drafted by Don José Antonio Carrillo. No mention was made of the precise location of the signing (Pico 1878:74, 75).

Botello said that the Californios passed the night of January 11th at San Gabriel and the following morning went to Cahuenga to await the results of a commission sent to Mission San Fernando to see Frémont and arrange what guarantees they could in the event of capitulation. He recalled that the commission was composed of Don Francisco de la Guerra and two others, and that Pedro C. Carrillo went with the commissioners to serve as interpreter. Botello related that the capitulation was signed the following day at Cahuenga, but did not specify further (Botello 1878:168, 169).

Claimed Association with the Feliz or Lopez Families

It has been a matter of local lore and perpetuated confusion about whether the Campo adobe was associated with Tomás Feliz or with the Lopez family. Many secondary sources, including the State Landmark designation, have called the treaty site near Universal City the home of Don Tomás Feliz.

No proof has been found that Tomás Feliz owned property near the Campo site. And yet, the Lopez family, which was related by marriage to the Feliz family, did own and occupy a piece of property known as “Rancho Cahuenga” in 1847. Ada L. Dabney, a member of the Feliz family,

once claimed that the Campo ruins were the home of Don Tomás Feliz and his family (Dabney 1925). Many people subsequently repeated this claim. Yet Dabney offered no proof and we have found no corroboration of this assertion.

Bryant's description of the capitulation site as a "deserted ranch" is central to efforts to identify the owner of the adobe, as well as the site of the capitulation. Given that the Lopez family had just acquired Rancho Cahuenga in 1845 from José Miguel Triunfo, it would seem unlikely that their dwelling would be deserted. Mrs. John T. Wilson, a daughter of Geronimo and Catarina Lopez, originated the claim long after the fact. She asserted that "Don Geronimo Lopez carried the flag of truce to Frémont" and that "Frémont and Pico had met in her home" (1917) -- referring specifically to the home of the daughter of Maria de Jesús Lopez de Feliz, who lived with Mrs. Wilson's mother, Catarina Lopez. Since people were allegedly present in this version of the narrative, it would seem to contradict completely the possibility that the treaty was signed at that location. Again, circumstantial evidence suggests that the Campo site near Universal City was more likely to have been deserted.

In 1916, another Lopez/Feliz adherent, Zaragosa Lopez de Briton, presented to the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History a table that she asserted was made in 1844 by Carlos Barros (also known as Charles Burroughs) and used for the signing of the treaty. There is no corroborating proof of this and since the rancho was said to be in deserted condition, it seems implausible, especially since the same claim has been made for another table in the possession of the Campo de Cahuenga Historical Memorial Association.

If not for Bryant's description, one might reasonably believe that the capitulation was signed at the "Old Lopez House," noted upon the 1868 survey of Rancho Providencia and Cahuenga, and that the family might have been observers to the signing of the treaty. But no participant in the actual events has verified the Lopez family folklore.

Many secondary sources have combined the traditions calling the treaty site near Universal City the home of Don Tomás Feliz, who was the first husband of Maria de Jesús Lopez de Feliz y Pacheco. However, Tomás Feliz had died in 1830 and his widow remarried Jordan Pacheco from Lower California in 1835, according to the research of Thomas Workman Temple (Northrop 1976:130). Again, there is no solid evidence to connect Tomás Feliz (or the Lopez family) with the Campo property near Universal City.

The Prudomme/Forbes Affidavits of 1921-1922

In 1921, Charles J. Prudhomme, an early resident of southern California and a preservation activist, gathered affidavits from first- or second-hand observers which he eventually turned over to Mrs. A. S. C. Forbes, of the California History and Landmarks Club and later of the Camino Real Association of California. These documents were intended to support the case of Campo de Cahuenga. While they were gathered more than half a century after the fact and were often based on hearsay, they seem to have strong validity. Forbes presented them to the California Historical Survey Commission on Dec. 6, 1922 as part of a nomination to have the state declare Campo de Cahuenga a California historic monument.

Geronimo Lopez, who was born in Los Angeles in 1828, specifically declared that the treaty was signed at the “Adobe House,” or “Casa de Cahuenga” (Prudomme 1921; Lopez 1921). Lopez was the husband of the above-mentioned Maria Catarina Lopez.

Ysidro Reyes, who was 10 years old in 1847, verified that it was commonly known that the Casa de Cahuenga (near Universal City) was where the treaty was signed (Reyes 1921).

Charles J. Prudomme, in an affidavit signed Feb. 21, 1921, stated that in 1864 he went hunting with his father, Victor Prudon (sic), and as they passed near the Casa de Cahuenga, his father declared that this was where the treaty was signed on January 13, 1847 (Prudomme 1921).

The pioneer Eugene Plummer reported that a sister of the wife of Gen. Andrés Pico told him that the signing took place at Cahuenga (Plummer 1917).

Manuel Cota, who was born in La Ballona (Culver City) in 1839 and was witness to many contemporary events, attested to the same location (Cota 1921).

According to a hearsay report, in 1889 a man named George King personally accompanied Frémont to verify where the treaty was signed. They came to the Campo ruins near a live oak, and Frémont declared this to be the location. This was related to a friend of King’s named Horatio Rust (Rust 1903).

Another second-hand report is that of Elizabeth Benton Frémont, daughter of John C. Frémont, who wrote that her father repeatedly told her that the signing took place at the Campo (Frémont 1917).

The Property Owner in 1847

In our opinion, the Campo de Cahuenga property unquestionably belonged to Eulogio de Célis at the time of the signing in 1847. He purchased it from Andrés Pico on June 17, 1846 as part of the Rancho Ex-Mission de San Fernando, and it was subsequently confirmed to him by the U.S. Land Commission (Engelhardt 1927:76).

Other claims involving the area came before the Land Commission, but none of them diminished the validity of de Célis’ claim. In 1842, Juan Ramirez had petitioned for Rancho Cahuenga. In his *diseño* (sketch map), Ramirez claimed land that in the same year had been granted to José Miguel Triunfo -- land that had been a portion of the rancho Ex-Mission de San Fernando and located in the middle of Rancho Providencia. Governor Juan B. Alvarado rejected Ramirez’ claim (Rancho Cahuenga *Expediente*, State Archives, 1842:548-549). This claim may also have been rejected by the American Land Commission after 1851 (Land Case 378; copy of *diseño*).

Rancho Cahuenga was also claimed by José Limantour, based upon an 1845 payment of \$2,000 to Governor Micheltorena, but the Land Commission found that the governor’s “sale” of 1845 was invalid (Land Case 321 SD:5). Four leagues (approximately 5760 acres) at Rancho Cahuenga were supposedly granted in 1846 to Luis Arenas, but no land case documentation was located at the Bancroft Library for it. Bancroft indicates that a claim advanced by Nicholas Morchon was not approved (Bancroft V:627; Cowan 1977:21). The claim by Cyrus Alexander for Triunfo’s

Rancho Cahuenga, the claim based on Vicente de la Ossa's Rancho Providencia grant of 1843, and Eulogio de Célis' claim for Rancho Ex-Mission San Fernando (purchased in 1846) were all approved by the U.S. Land Commission and surveys were made by the U.S. Surveyor General. The U. S. Surveyor General's survey maps clearly show the Campo de Cahuenga site ruins within the boundaries of de Célis' Rancho Ex-Mission de San Fernando labeled "Cauhenga House" (Hancock 1858). Since this site was included in the Rancho Ex-Mission de San Fernando owned by de Célis, it can be presumed to have been land belonging to the Ex-Mission of San Fernando. Also, the successful ousting of Mariano de la Luz Verdugo from the area by the missionaries ca. 1809 reinforces that conclusion, as does the *expediente* pertaining to the grant application of Juan Ramirez, which states explicitly that the land was occupied and built upon by Mission San Fernando Rey (Rancho Cahuenga *Expediente*, State Archives 1842:548-549).

Nor should the property under review be confused with the property claimed by the neophyte (converted) Indian, José Miguel Triunfo. When the first child of José Miguel Triunfo and Rafaela Canedo was baptized at Mission San Fernando in 1837, the place of birth was recorded as the mission's Rancho Cahuenga. In 1841, a third child being baptized was said to have been born at Rancho de la Vina de Cahuenga, suggesting a vineyard at the site (Johnson 1997:276). José Miguel Triunfo was granted a small rancho at Cahuenga, which soon was surrounded by Rancho Providencia granted to de la Ossa by Governor Micheltorena in 1843 (Johnson 1997:260). This is the land that Triunfo swapped with the Lopez brothers for their land at Rancho Tujunga in the hills (Bowman 1974:134). The U. S. Surveyor General's survey of Rancho Providencia includes a survey of Rancho Cahuenga in 1868 and the ruins of José Miguel Triunfo's home there are shown upon it (Thompson 1868). In other words, Triunfo's "Rancho Cahuenga" is not the same as the location of the Campo.

Reference to Figure a. will clarify some of the confusions in names which have led to the various interpretations. The "Tract called Cahuenga" which includes the houses of Triunfo and Lopez is not the same as the location called Cahuenga House in 1858. Rancho Providencia which completely encircles the Cahuenga Tract and contains the Lyons and another unidentified house, is on the other, eastern side of Cahuenga Pass. The Goldsworthy survey map of 1877 (Figure b.) clearly shows the relationship of "Casa Cauenga" to El Camino Real, the Los Angeles River, the pass, and lands of Ex-Mission San Fernando, and thus to the other grants and houses.

Construction Chronology

The archaeological remains of the building at Campo de Cahuenga are much more consistent with early mission building technology than that of the rancho era. The building had *teja*, or tile, roofing, and *ladrillo*, or tile, flooring. These were products of mission tile kilns operated by neophyte artisans trained in tile production: mixing, forming, loading, and firing. After the secularization of the missions, tile production ceased as the work crews disbanded. The same argument can be made for the production of lime mortar that was also encountered at the site. Lime mortar requires a source of lime, either limestone or shells, a kiln, and a workforce trained in the burning of lime and the slaking of quicklime. These endeavors were already in decline well before secularization in 1834, as their populations dwindled and the missions ceased adding new structures.

Archaeological evidence of bases or foundations for heavy masonry piers also exists on site, suggesting that a portion of the corridor at the north end of the building was possibly arcaded. The construction of arches requires technical engineering knowledge more typical of the mission period

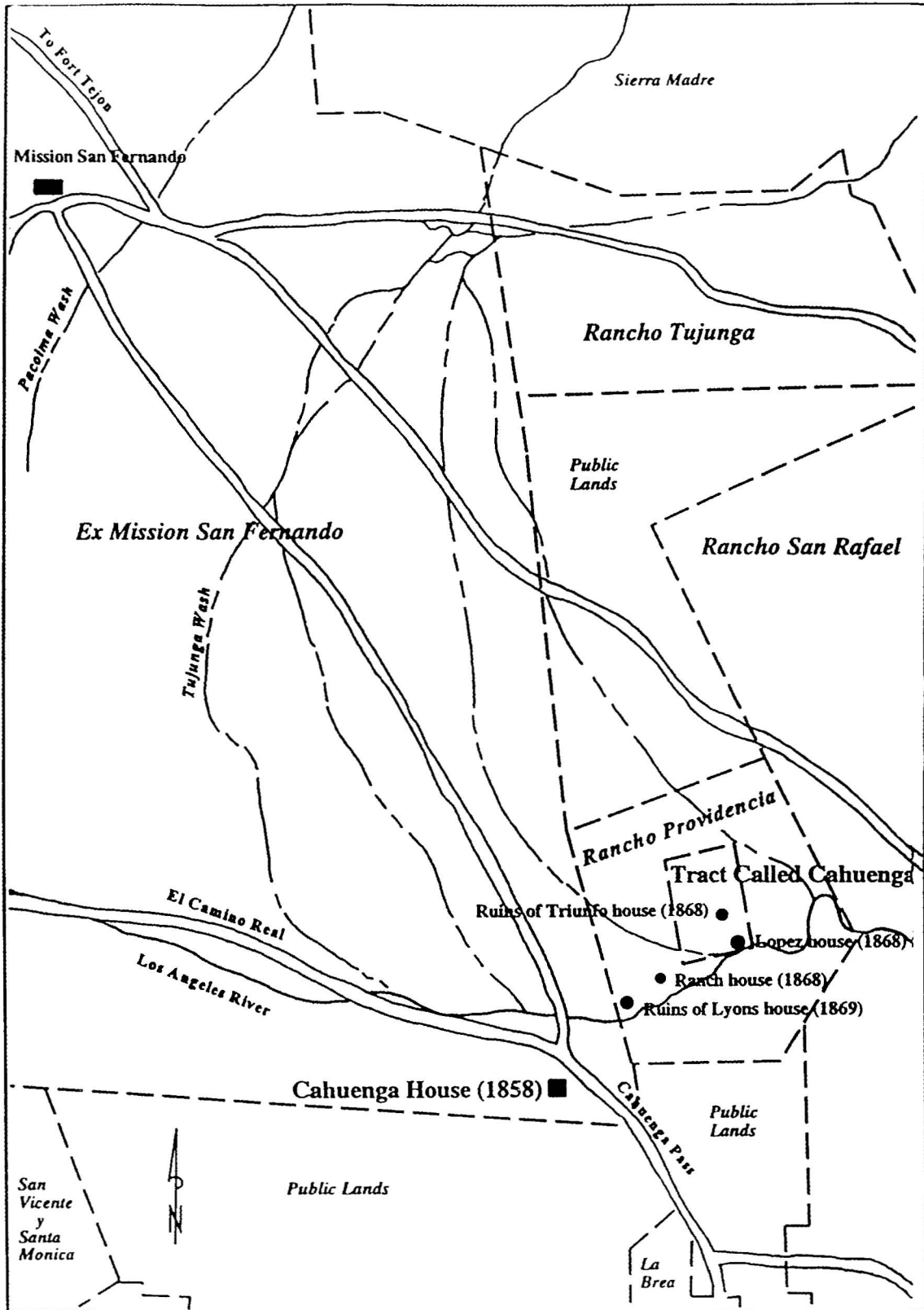
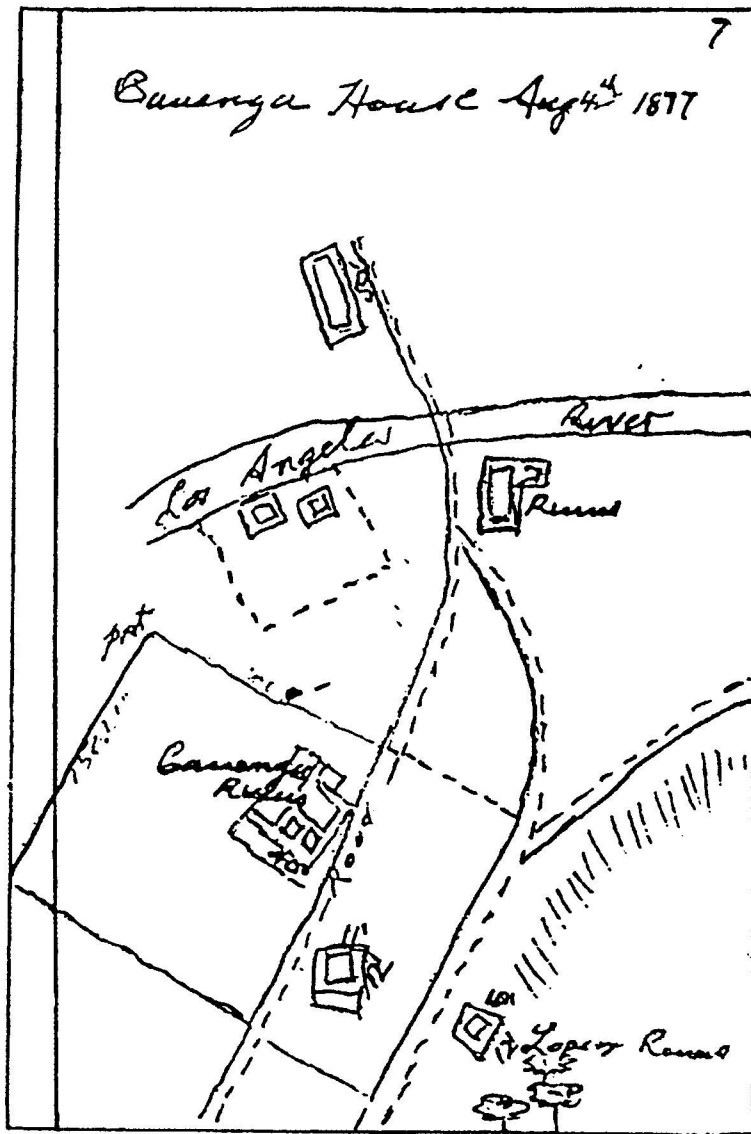


Figure a. Composite derived from 1858, 1868, and 1869 land grant maps.

This rough sketch of Casa Cauenga
by Lieut. John Goldsworthy, U. S.
Army Engineer Corps in 1877, definitely
established the exact location of the
building known as Casa Cauenga



*Survey of Cauenga House
John Goldsworthy
U. S. A.
Made Aug 4
1877*

Figure b. Casa Cauenga in 1877.

following the introduction of imported artisans in the 1790s, than of the 1840s rancho era. In the 1840s, heavy masonry roofs and difficult to construct arches (requiring the construction of wooden centering) were replaced by light roofs covered with *tejamaniles* or shingles made as early as the middle 1820s in the Santa Cruz Mountains and exported by Thomas O. Larkin starting in the mid 1830s. The massive stone foundations and lime mortar are also typical of mission building practices.

It could be argued that the tiles could have been taken from mission sites in decline, but this activity was most common where towns grew up in the immediate vicinity of missions or ruined presidios such as Ventura, San Diego, and Monterey. Why would a rancho in the 1840s transport such heavy materials long distances when lighter, more up-to-date materials were readily available? It is more likely that a building constructed with mission architectural materials and in the mission vernacular of stone foundations, tile roof, and tiled floors was constructed in the mission era rather than in the 1840s.

Identity of the Builder

The actual identity of the individual who built the excavated building is unknown, but we believe that the structure was probably built by and for Mission San Fernando, as indicated in the *expediente* of Juan Ramirez for Rancho Cahuenga. Alternatively, it could have been built by or for Mariano de la Luz Verdugo, who had grazing rights at Rancho Cahuenga (Portezuela) from 1795 or before to about 1810.

It is not necessary to search far afield for possible mission era builders at Cahuenga. Prior to the establishment of Mission San Fernando, Mariano de la Luz Verdugo, an *invalido* or veteran soldier, was granted grazing rights in 1795 at Cahuenga (Cowan 1977:62). Harlow places Mariano de la Luz there as early as 1783, saying the site was “claimed by the pueblo, occupied by the mission” (Harlow 1976:opp. 21). William Mason indicates that Mariano de la Luz had an adobe building in the pass which his vaqueros used; this could refer to the Campo. The mission acquired it as part of the rancho around 1809 when Verdugo was displaced (Mason 1999).

Around the same time, Father Vicente de Santa Maria of Mission San Fernando mentioned to Father Fermín de Lasuén that Mariano Verdugo’s rancho at Portezuela was surveyed as a potential site for Mission San Fernando (Engelhardt 1927:6). Santa Maria remarked at the time that the gentile (unconverted) Indians in the valley were fond of Mariano Verdugo’s rancho. Located at Cahuenga was the Indian rancheria, or village of *Cabuenga* (Johnson 1997:252-253). In 1797, Joaquin Villa was baptized at the mission from the Rancho de San Joaquin de Cahuenga, possibly referring to Verdugo’s rancho. One could speculate that Villa may have been the child of a vaquero, or *mayordomo*, as the name is not an Indian name, but *de razón* (Engelhardt 1927:86). Or, Rancho San Joaquin de Cahuenga might refer to the land north of the Portezuela of Verdugo, to the tract of land that later belonged to José Miguel Triunfo.

Association with San Fernando Mission

We believe that the property now known as the Campo de Cahuenga was commonly understood to be the property of Mission San Fernando beginning in 1810. Prior to 1810, it was occupied by the soldier, Mariano de la Luz Verdugo. In 1801, he is mentioned as continuing in possession of Rancho Portezuela, said to be located at Universal City by Cowan (Bancroft II:185; Cowan 1977:62). Verdugo’s tenure there was independently reported in August of 1802 by the military

officer, Felipe de Goycochea (Bancroft II:111). Verdugo appears to have remained unmolested in conditional possession until 1809, when Fathers Antonio de Urrestí and Pedro Muñoz at Mission San Fernando wrote a three-page missive to Governor José Joaquin Arrillaga advancing the mission's natural rights to Verdugo's rancho based upon the neophytes' needs for subsistence. The priests argued that Verdugo would never have been granted the concession had the mission already been established, as it would have been too close to the mission. They also argued that in dry years the cattle needed to be able to pasture and drink water from the river there, noting that Verdugo permitted it. They also acknowledged that Verdugo wanted to avoid arguments and disputes on the subject (Urrestí and Muñoz 1809; SBMA doc. 809). By 1810, it appears that Verdugo abandoned the land (and whatever he may have built upon his rancho) to the mission (Bancroft II:353). Perhaps he abandoned an adobe rancho building as well.

Recent research into the Mission Register by John Johnson indicates that the missionaries concentrated on the conversion of the gentiles from the large rancherías of *Cahuenga*, *Tujunga*, *Siutcanga*, and *Jajamonga* between 1797 and 1801 (Johnson 1997:255).

In 1816, Fr. Muñoz wrote again to Governor Pablo de Solá regarding limits to the mission's expansion (Muñoz to Solá 1816, SBMA doc. 1068). In 1817, a document executed by William Cota, Alcalde of the Pueblo de Los Angeles, ceded possession of the land from Triunfo (perhaps near Thousand Oaks) to Cahuenga to the mission (Moreno to Francisco Gonzales 1831, SBMA doc. 3312c). Ten years later, on October 7, 1827, an inventory sent by Fr. Francisco G. Ibarra to the authorities explains the extent of mission lands and mentions that there was land suitable for cultivation of beans and corn at Cahuenga, although it was flooded in 1825 and 1826. In 1830, Father Ibarra protested José de la Guerra's appropriation of El Triunfo: "I consider El Triunfo to belong to the Mission (Engelhardt 1927:43). The extent of Mission San Fernando was at issue again in an 1831 letter from Antonio Moreno to Fathers Gonzales and Ibarra at Mission San Fernando citing the 1817 limits (SBMA 1312c). Eugene Dufлот de Mofras, the French traveler who visited California in 1842, said of Mission San Fernando, "Its larger ranchos are Las Virgines, La Amarga, La Huenga, and San Francisquito" (Engelhardt 1927:63).

The cultivation of crops at Cahuenga might logically have involved the erection or use of a building for workers' quarters and for seeds and crop storage. It is impossible to be certain because the annual reports for the mission from 1810 to 1832 make no mention of the rancho buildings. Engelhardt (1927:16) reported one mission building erected in 1804 with a granary and other rooms at San Francisquito (San Francisco Xavier), but it is not possible to know with absolute certainty that no other rancho buildings were ever constructed at other sites. Johnson reports that Harrington's informant, Septimo Lopez, pointed out mission-associated sites to the anthropologist (Johnson, personal communication 1999). If the adobe was built by Verdugo during the period when he held grazing rights, it would not therefore be listed as one of the mission's constructs.

According to S. Argüello, at Los Angeles, in the *expediente* (land claim document) denying the property at Rancho Cahuenga to Juan Ramirez in 1842: "The mission acquired that place by purchasing the property of the grandfather of the petitioner's wife...They put thereon the building to be seen there, which is somewhat dilapidated" (Rancho Cahuenga *Expediente*, State Archives 1842:548-549). Concluding the *expediente*, Governor Alvarado denied the petition, affirming that "the land is occupied and the land of Cahuenga built upon by the Mission of San Fernando." It is apparent that there was already an old building on the claim and further possible that Mariano de la Luz Verdugo was the grandfather of Ramirez' wife.

The Name of Campo de Cahuenga

Historically, “Campo de Cahuenga” would be the name of a place, rather than that of a building. The structure now lying in ruins beneath the ground was mapped as “Cahenga House.” Although for the better part of the twentieth century, the name “Campo de Cahuenga” has been associated with both the site and the building, interpretive displays and publications should clarify the issue and make the distinction in terminology.

The word Campo itself was translated historically to mean a plain of flat, even country (first meaning) or alternatively, a camp (Cowan 1977:146), and Cahuenga is apparently derived from the Gabrielino village of *Kaweenga* “at the present day site of Universal City” (McCawley 1996:40). The place of the adobe remains was still being called the Frémont-Pico Memorial Park as late as 1932, when Miller added “Campo de Cahuenga” to the title of his article (Miller 1932:279).

One caution is approaching the history of the Campo de Cahuenga is the fact that the campo or plain is not located within Rancho Cahuenga, or the Rancho Providencia that surrounds Rancho Cahuenga. The sites lies just to the north of the entrance to the pass, or the Portezuela, and south of both Providencia and Rancho Cahuenga.

Additional Research

We have been able to clarify many of the lingering questions about the owner, builder, date, and associations of the historical structure. The primary sources consulted are scattered among Berkeley, Santa Barbara, Sacramento, Van Nuys, Santa Cruz, and the National Archives, so a substantially greater effort in time and funds would be needed to develop any additional information about land ownership and the association with the mission, and admittedly, this might be a difficult and fruitless undertaking.

For example, we sought to obtain a chain of title for this property from a commercial title search company. One such firm would not undertake the task. A second was willing to do the work, but never produced a report. We think a chain of title could still be obtained, although admittedly this property is more difficult to research than an ordinary rancho. Since this was former mission property and was acquired by lease and sale rather than by grant, no *diseño* was required, and no petition was filed to confirm ownership. Absent these basic tools, it might be difficult to create a solid chain of title.

One could conduct further research into the records of Mission San Fernando and of the Old Plaza Church that are deposited at the Archives of the Los Angeles Archdiocese. One could search the registers for Indian baptisms between 1795 and 1809 looking for *gente de razón* children born at Portezuela or at a Verdugo or Cahuenga Rancho which might suggest a building at the site of Campo de Cahuenga. (However, confusion could result from baptized children who were from the Verdugo Rancho San Rafael to the northeast. Also, Indian children baptized from Cahuenga would probably be from the Native American rancheria of that name, and not necessarily a mission outpost building.) Birth, Marriage, and Death records of the period could also be examined looking for people who gave Rancho Cahuenga as their place of residence, including godparents and sponsors prior to secularization. Engelhardt’s research notes could be closely scrutinized for information pertaining to Rancho San Francisco Xavier that was not in the annual mission reports.

The State Archives could be further searched for *expedientes* related to the land claims of Nicholas Morchon and Luis Arenas for Rancho Cahuenga. The documentation submitted in claims rejected by the U.S. Claims commission might be of value in this instance, and might be located in the State Archives, as was the Ramirez claim. Those records were not found in the land case records at the Bancroft Library, which appear to contain only approved or litigated claims. It is uncertain whether this line of research would provide more definitive information than what we now have.

Conclusions

Diligent research has been unable to yield any information to suggest that Don Tomás Feliz or members of the Lopez or Ramirez families were the builders, owners, or occupants of the adobe in question. Assertions of these associations were made many years after the signing and none has been supported by eye-witness accounts or written evidence. There is, on the other hand, credible documentation that this land (campo) was used by Mission San Fernando for grazing its stock. Mariano de la Luz Verdugo had the grazing rights from at least 1795, prior to the founding of the mission in 1797, until 1810; one source reported that he was utilizing the land as early as 1783. When the mission advanced its need for the property to feed its neophyte population, it also acquired the adobe building of Verdugo "in the pass."

After secularization of the missions, Andrés Pico acquired the land, and he sold it to Eulogio de Célis on June 17, 1846. Thus, we believe that de Célis owned the adobe where and when the Articles of Capitulation were signed, and that the structure is considerably older than others have written. The adobe was most likely built during the years when the open plains were used for grazing, and before the San Fernando Mission was founded in 1797. The construction methods and materials are typical of this period, rather than incorporating the wood frame and shingle roofs which were common in the mid-nineteenth century.

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Appendix 2

Catalogue of Cultural Materials, CA-LAN-1945H

Table 1. CA-LAN-1945H Catalog, Numbers 100 - 126

Cat	Unit	Level	Item	Material	Decoration	N	Remarks
100	tile floor exposure	in tree roots	plate	earthenware	blue on white transfer w. horsemen. Blue "3" on base	1	4 pieces refit. 1-7-00
101	parking lot exposure	8-20	Tizon brownware	ceramic	burned	1	1-5-00. Under asphalt in parking lot
102	parking lot exposure	8-20	glass globe frag	frosted glass		1	1-5-00. Under parking lot asphalt. 5 pieces refit
103	tile floor exposure	Overburden	sherd	earthenware	flow blue hollowware	1	1-10-00
104	tile floor exposure	Overburden	bone	phalanx	large mammal	1	1-10-00
105	tile floor exposure	Overburden	bottle base frag	glass, olive	no marks	1	1-10-00. 2 pieces refit
106	tile floor exposure	Overburden	canon bone	bone	rodent gnawed	1	1-6-00
107	tile floor exposure	Overburden	horseshoe	iron	rusty. 4 1/2" l. x 4 1/2" w. caulks, heavy draft	1	1-6-00
108	parking lot exposure	8-20	bone	bone	5 canon frags, 2 unid., 1 tooth. <i>Bos bovis</i>	8	1-5-00. Under asphalt in parking lot
109	parking lot exposure	8-20	bottle base	glass, clear	P/C in rectangle on heel	1	Pacific Coast Glass Co., San Francisco, 1925-1930 (Toulouse 1971:414-415)
110	parking lot exposure	8-20	bottle	glass, clear	molded squares on walls, 1 lg label panel, 1 sm label panel, wide oval base w. "1020" "2"	1	1-4-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. Whole
111	parking lot exposure	8-20	floor tile	ceramic	maroon glaze, L. A. (Circle w. 2 dots) B on back	1	1-4-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. 2 frags refit
112	parking lot exposure	8-20	bottle base	glass, lt green	7 on heel	1	1-4-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. 3 frags refit
113	parking lot exposure	8-20	bone	bone	15 frags, prob <i>Bos bovis</i>	15	1-4-00. Under asphalt in parking lot
114	parking lot exposure	8-20	sherd	whiteware	1 rim w. gilt	7	1-4-00. Under asphalt in parking lot
115	parking lot exposure	8-20	sanitary porcelain	porcelain	white, no marks	1	1-4-00. Under asphalt in parking lot
116	parking lot exposure	8-20	sherd	earthenware	blur on white	1	1-4-00. Under asphalt in parking lot
	parking lot exposure	8-20	glass frags	glass	1 lt green, 1 dk green, 3 clear	5	1-4-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. Nondiagnostic. Discard
	parking lot exposure	8-20	pane glass frag	glass	clear profile, 1/8" th	1	1-4-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. Nondiagnostic. Discard
117	parking lot exposure	8-20	cosmetic jar frags	milk glass	screw cap, no marks	1	1-4-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. 5 frags
118	parking lot exposure	8-20	fuse	ceramic and metal	no marks	1	1-4-00. Under asphalt in parking lot

Table 1. CA-LAN-1945H Catalog, Numbers 100 - 126

Cat	Unit	Level	Item	Material	Decoration	N	Remarks
119	parking lot exposure	8-20	pressed fire brick	clay	tan, bisected circle mark	1	1-4-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. Frag
	parking lot exposure	8-20	floor tile frags	clay	orange w dblack core. Mission period	4	1-4-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. Nondiagnostic. Discard
	parking lot exposure	8-20	duplex nail	metal	2 5/8"	1	1-4-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. Nondiagnostic. Discard
	parking lot exposure	8-20	plastic frag	plastic	red	1	1-4-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. Nondiagnostic. Discard
	parking lot exposure	8-20	disk	metal	prob from electrical box	1	1-4-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. Nondiagnostic. Discard
	parking lot exposure	8-20	mortar frag	mortar	w. yellow paint	1	1-4-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. Nondiagnostic. Discard
120	parking lot exposure	8-20	bolt	metal	3/4" diam head, 2" l.	1	1-4-00. Under asphalt in parking lot.
	parking lot exposure	8-20	wire nail	metal, rusty,	2 5/8" l.	1	1-500. Under asphalt in parking lot. Discard
	parking lot exposure	8-20	glass	clear frags	no marks	3	1-5-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. Discard
121	parking lot exposure	8-20	frag	composite	burned	1	1-5-00. Under asphalt in parking lot
	parking lot exposure	8-20	spike	metal, rusty	4 1/8" l.	4	1-5-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. Discard
	parking lot exposure	8-20	wire nail	metal, rusty	2 1/2" l.	3	1-5-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. Discard
	parking lot exposure	8-20	wire nail	metal, rusty	2 1/8"	3	1-5-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. Discard
	parking lot exposure	8-20	amorphous metal	poss wire or sm nails	rusty	16	1-5-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. Discard
	parking lot exposure	8-20	amorphous metal	thin sheet	rusty, no marks	1	1-5-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. Discard
122	parking lot exposure	8-20	lead strip	lead	2 frags. 1/4" x 1/8" x approx 6" l.	1	1-5-00. Under asphalt in parking lot
	parking lot exposure	8-20	glass frags	glass	6 clear, 1 SCA, 1 aqua, 1 green, 5 brown, no marks	14	1-5-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. Discard
	parking lot exposure	8-20	pane glass frags	glass	1 green profile 1/8" th., 2 clear profile 1/8"	3	1-5-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. Discard
123	parking lot exposure	8-20	glass frag	glass	dark olive	1	1-5-00. Under asphalt in parking lot
124	parking lot exposure	8-20	leather strap	leather	3/4" x 6+", holes at 1" intervals	1	1-5-00. Under asphalt in parking lot
125	parking lot exposure	8-20	rubber strip	rubber	2 frags refit. Scored on 1 side. 3/4" w. x 1 3/4" l.	1	1-5-00. Under asphalt in parking lot

Table 1. CA-LAN-1945H Catalog, Numbers 100 - 126

Cat	Unit	Level	Item	Material	Decoration	N	Remarks
	parking lot exposure	8-20	bone frag	bone	long bone, bird	1	1-7-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. Discard
	parking lot exposure	8-20	mortar frag	mortar	½" th.	1	1-7-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. Discard
	parking lot exposure	8-20	sherd	whiteware	rim frag., no marks	1	1-7-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. Discard
	parking lot exposure	8-20	glass frags	brown	no marks	2	1-7-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. Discard
	parking lot exposure	8-20	bone frags	bone	prob <i>Bos bovis</i>	10+	1-6-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. Discard
	parking lot exposure	8-20	glass frags	glass	1 clear, 1 brown, no marks	2	1-6-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. Discard
	parking lot exposure	8-20	thin sheet metal	metal, rusty	no marks	7	1-6-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. Discard
	parking lot exposure	8-20	wire	metal, rusty	20" l.	1	1-6-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. Discard
	parking lot exposure	8-20	wire nail	metal, rusty	2 - ¼" l., 1 - 2 ½" l.	3	1-6-00. Under asphalt in parking lot. Discard
126	parking lot exposure	8-20	hardware frag	cast iron, rusty	unid.	1	1-6-00. Under asphalt in parking lot