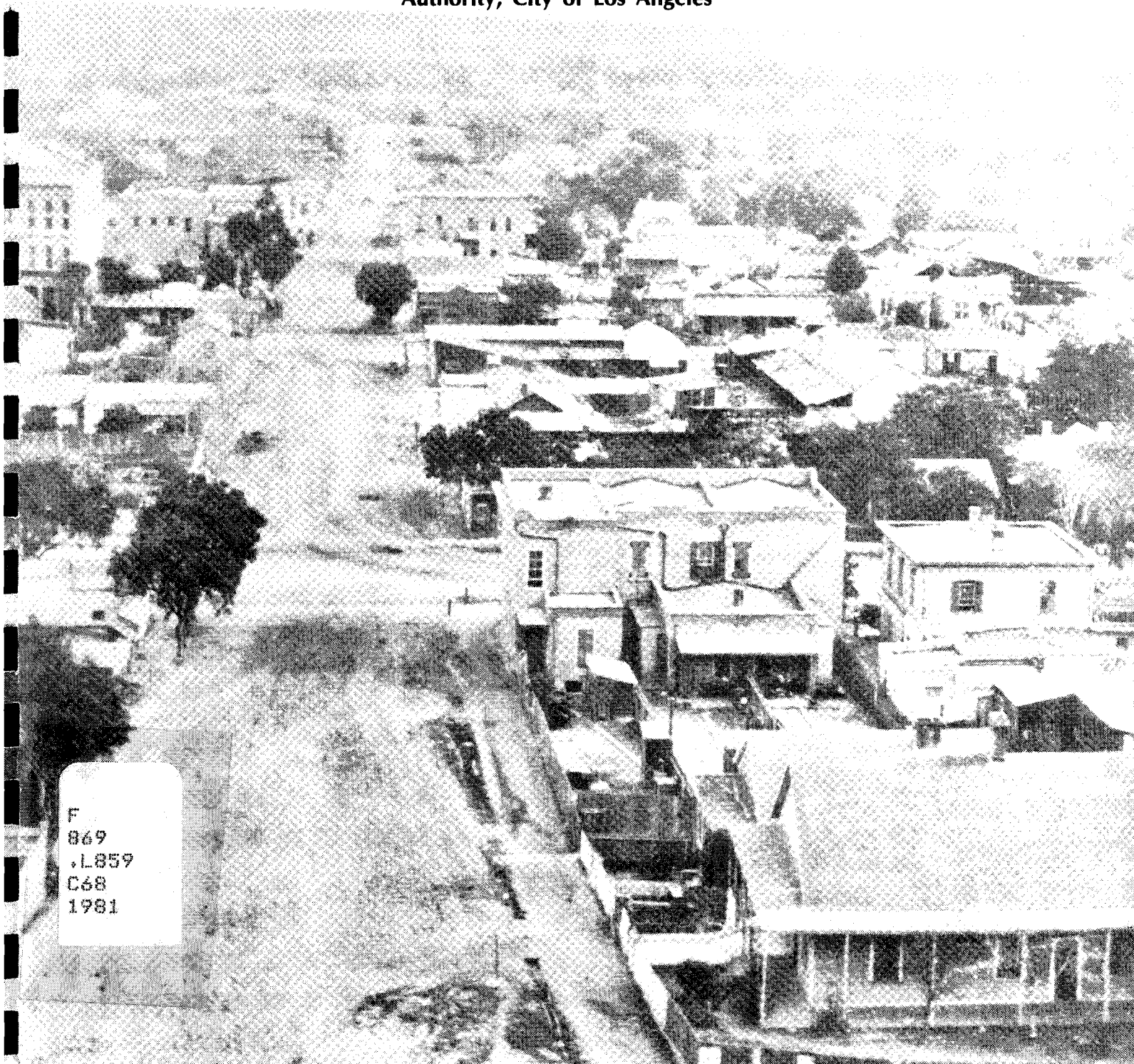


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# Archaeological Resources Survey: Phase 3

## Los Angeles Downtown People Mover Program

by JULIA G. COSTELLO  
for the  
Downtown People Mover  
Authority, City of Los Angeles



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1981

LOS ANGELES DOWNTOWN PEOPLE MOVER PROGRAM  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY

PHASE 3

BY

JULIA G. COSTELLO

FOR

DOWNTOWN PEOPLE MOVER AUTHORITY

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

MARCH 1981

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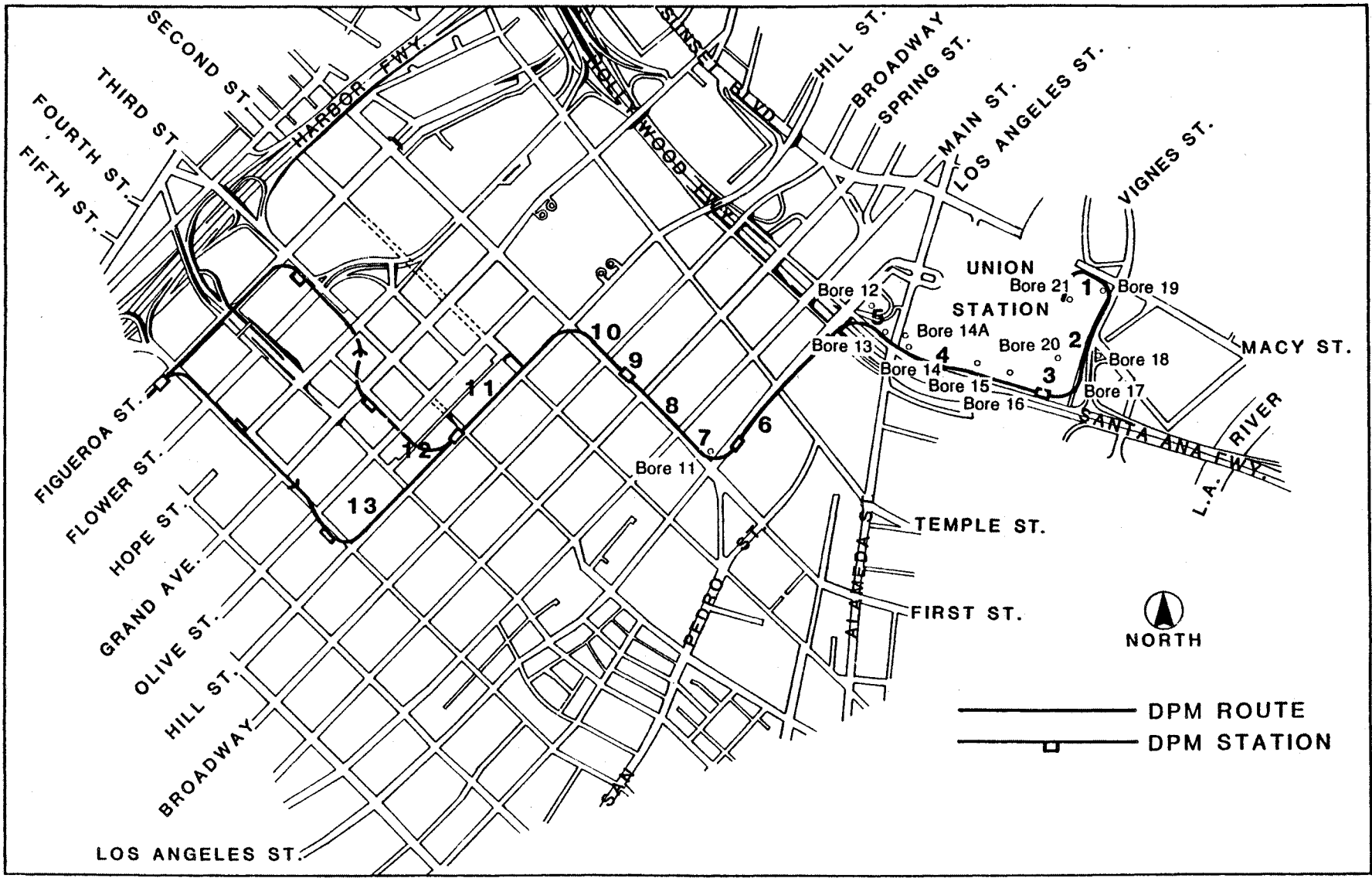
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## INTRODUCTION

This report presents data obtained during Phase 3 of the Archaeological Resources Survey for the Downtown People Mover Program. Funding for the Program has been obtained under an Urban Mass Transportation Administration capital grant and is administered by the Downtown People Mover Authority. The Archaeological Resources Survey is being conducted in compliance with Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Phase 3 investigations were performed by Julia G. Costello under contract with the Downtown People Mover Authority.

Phase 1 of the investigations identified potentially sensitive areas along the Downtown People Mover (DPM) route from Union Station to the Los Angeles Convention Center based on preliminary historical research (Wlodarski 1978). Phase 2 involved intensive historical research on the areas identified in Phase 1 and identification of potentially significant archaeological remains which were likely to be extant (Costello and Friedman 1980).

Phase 3 research was designated to take advantage of geo-



**FIGURE 1**  
**Location of Bore Holes**  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY: PHASE 3  
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technical investigations of subsurface soil conditions along the DPM route. Core borings planned in or near sensitive areas identified during Phase 2 were monitored by archaeologists to determine the presence and nature of buried cultural deposits. The locations of the bores are shown on Figure 1.

The results of the Phase 3 investigations are presented in two parts: the Data Volume describing the stratigraphy, artifacts, and historic associations of the borings; and the Evaluation and Recommendations Volume in which significance is addressed. Phase 2 sensitive areas are revised, based on Phase 3 findings, and testing programs, including cost estimates, are recommended. The Data Volume is presented here and the Evaluation and Recommendations are submitted under separate cover.

#### Field Procedures

Borings, using a 24" bucket auger, were monitored by the Principal Investigator and/or the Archaeological Assistant. General bore-hole locations were initially chosen by the geotechnical firm of LeRoy Crandall and Associates, on contract with the DPM Authority. The sites were positioned along the DPM route to obtain soils information for construction of the People Mover facility. The borings which were to be monitored were more specifically positioned after consultation



with the archaeologist. Efforts were made to avoid disturbing sensitive remains and to obtain general information on sub-surface stratigraphy within these designated testing areas. Final field locations were chosen by the boring crew supervisor, Gary Sito, who considered traffic flow, maneuverability of the equipment, and overall safety. In positioning Boring 14A, historic data was utilized to avoid a second encounter with the hotel basement.

Asphalt and cement covering surfaces were broken through and largely removed by the boring crew to keep the first one-foot sample as clean as possible. The boring bucket was rotated in the hole, its lower teeth scraping the soils up into the container. At one-foot intervals the bucket would be removed and the encased earth dropped in individual piles. Once sterile soils had been reached, the excavated earth was accumulated in one large pile adjacent to the hole for convenience in backfilling. Each batch of earth, representing approximately one-foot of vertical depth, was inspected by the archaeologists. Soils were systematically trowled and all cultural materials removed. Where large quantities of construction materials such as brick, wood, asphalt, concrete, and plaster occurred, several samples were taken and the density noted on field record forms. Soil samples were taken for each level where

a change in color or texture was perceived. All materials from each arbitrary level were recorded by bore hole and level number.

For each boring field data was recorded on three forms which, with the later addition of the artifact catalogue sheet, constitute the record file on that excavation. Each one-foot level was recorded on the Arbitrary Level Form including soil type, associated artifacts, and historical associations. The level forms were summarized for each boring on the Boring Summary indicating level number, depth, cultural materials, and Strata designation.

Strata refer to recognizable earth layers of distinctive human occupation or activities and are natural, as opposed to arbitrary increments of the boring sample. Designations were based on changes in soil types, artifact occurrences or other perceived natural characteristics. Several levels may constitute one stratum and one level may contain several strata. The Boring Schematic included in this report summarizes level and strata information and the correlations between these two designations for each boring.

Photographs were taken of all boring locations relative to adjacent physical features. Occasionally the archaeologists were permitted to inspect the sides of the boring hole for stratigraphic information but safety considerations prevented

detailed measuring. Most of the field forms were completed on site and artifact information was added after analysis.

### Lab Procedures

Artifacts recovered from the boring operations were checked for provenience designations and washed with water and hand brushes. Wood, charcoal, paper and leather were dry-brushed. Dried artifacts were sorted into material types (glass, ceramic, metal, bone, other) and into attribute and form categories within these types (color, decoration, manufacture technique; cup, plate, bottle, round nail, button, etc.) Artifact Record Forms were completed for each level and are appended to this report.

Catalog numbers were assigned in reference first to the boring number and then to the running number of artifacts found within the boring. Artifact 14-1 would indicate the first cataloged item in Boring 14, 14-2 the second, etc. Levels were processed in numerical order but are not identified in the catalog number. Only artifacts which could potentially reveal further information were given catalog numbers and kept. Artifacts without catalog numbers were discarded after recording and analysis. These include items such as miscellaneous glass fragments, wood, charcoal, brick, plaster, tin can containers,

nails, tacks, window pane, cement and concrete, asphalt, scrap metal, and roof shingles.

An artifact classification system based on function was used to facilitate a determination of the activities which produced the archaeological deposits. Categories of Group, Class, and Subclass identify artifact types according to increasingly more specific criteria. "Group" identifies the most general type of activity with which the artifact can be associated (Kitchen; Architecture); "Class" relates to a more specific usage (table service; hardware); and "Subclass" names the specific article (cup; bolt). The numbers identifying Group and Class on the Artifact Record Sheets are defined in the Appendix.

The material from which an artifact was made was recorded either in general terms (glass, bone, wood, etc.) or, if known, more specifically (iron, porcelain, Portland cement). The total number of fragments in any category was recorded under "Pieces" while the number of whole objects which the fragments could represent was estimated under "Items". Weight is the total number of pieces and is in grams. Additional descriptive information was recorded in "Other" and includes color, condition, measurements, markings, origin, date range, and decoration.

Analysis of these artifacts included an evaluation of artifact assemblages to assist in determining stratigraphy and an assessment of the activities and time periods represented by the collections. All artifact processing and recording was done by Pam Helvey, who also assisted in the analysis.

Recovered faunal material was analyzed by Sherri Gust. Remains were identified by species where possible and attributes such as butchering marks, butchered portions, and burning noted. Bone assemblages were analyzed according to their internal characteristics and to their relationships with other collections. A summary of the recovered faunal elements is presented in Appendix 3.

The following Bore summaries present the findings at each boring site. A brief historical synopsis provides a setting for interpretation of the archaeological materials. The strata identified at each site is discussed in terms of soil types, artifacts recovered, and historical associations. A boring schematic is included for each bore hole which visually summarizes arbitrary levels and natural and cultural stratigraphy. Artifact Record Sheets are included in the Appendix for reference as are the faunal identifications.

BORING 10

Block 9

Boring 10 was originally to be drilled into the Civic Center lawn on the north side of First Street. This location was changed to the street in the course of field work. Due to the great disturbance of the street area, it was determined to be unnecessary to monitor the boring operations.

## BORING 11

### Block 7

Boring 11 was located on the northeast corner of Los Angeles Street and First Street on the grass lawn area of the present City Hall South. (Figure 2) Historically this area lay just south of the central plaza of the pueblo and, by 1840, contained some structures of the spreading urban center. Few changes occurred on the block until the 1880s when the area began to be developed commercially. Small shops predominated although several of these were replaced by hotels in the early part of the twentieth century. In 1949 the City widened First Street and the buildings fronting that street were removed. The construction of the City Health Building in 1953 produced the landscaped setting present today.

Two cultural strata were distinguished in the boring hole: A fill material associated with the 1950s landscaping and almost four feet of sparse architectural rubble and domestic artifacts from the earlier occupations.

Stratum I was a sterile fill which was undoubtedly imported for the landscaping activities attendant to the construction of the City Health Building in 1953.



LEGEND - FIGURE 2

Block 7: First Street, Los Angeles Street to Main Street

Historic Structures

1.	Zanja	1850-1900
2.	Adobe Structure	1860-1888
3.	Brick Structure	1860-1912
4.	Adobe Residence	1847-1888
5.	Frame Structure	1870-1888
6.	Livery Building	1888-1912
7.	Brick and Adobe Structure	1888-1949
8.	Two Brick Stores	1888-1949
9.	Frame Restaurant	1888-1921
10.	Three Brick Stores	1888-1949
11.	Frame Structure	1888-1921
12.	Frame Stores	1888-1923
13.	Beer Hall and Restaurant	1888-1893
14.	Saloon and Meat Market	1888-1893
15.	Frame Offices	1888-1894
16.	Cobbler Shop	1894-1950's
17.	Bank	1893-1949
18.	Brick "Buggy Shop"	1894-1950's
19.	Four Brick Hotels	1912-1949
20.	Hotel	1912-1950's
21.	City Health Building/ City Hall South	1953-present

Profile References

1906	City of Los Angeles	1906:map
1949	City of Los Angeles	1949:map

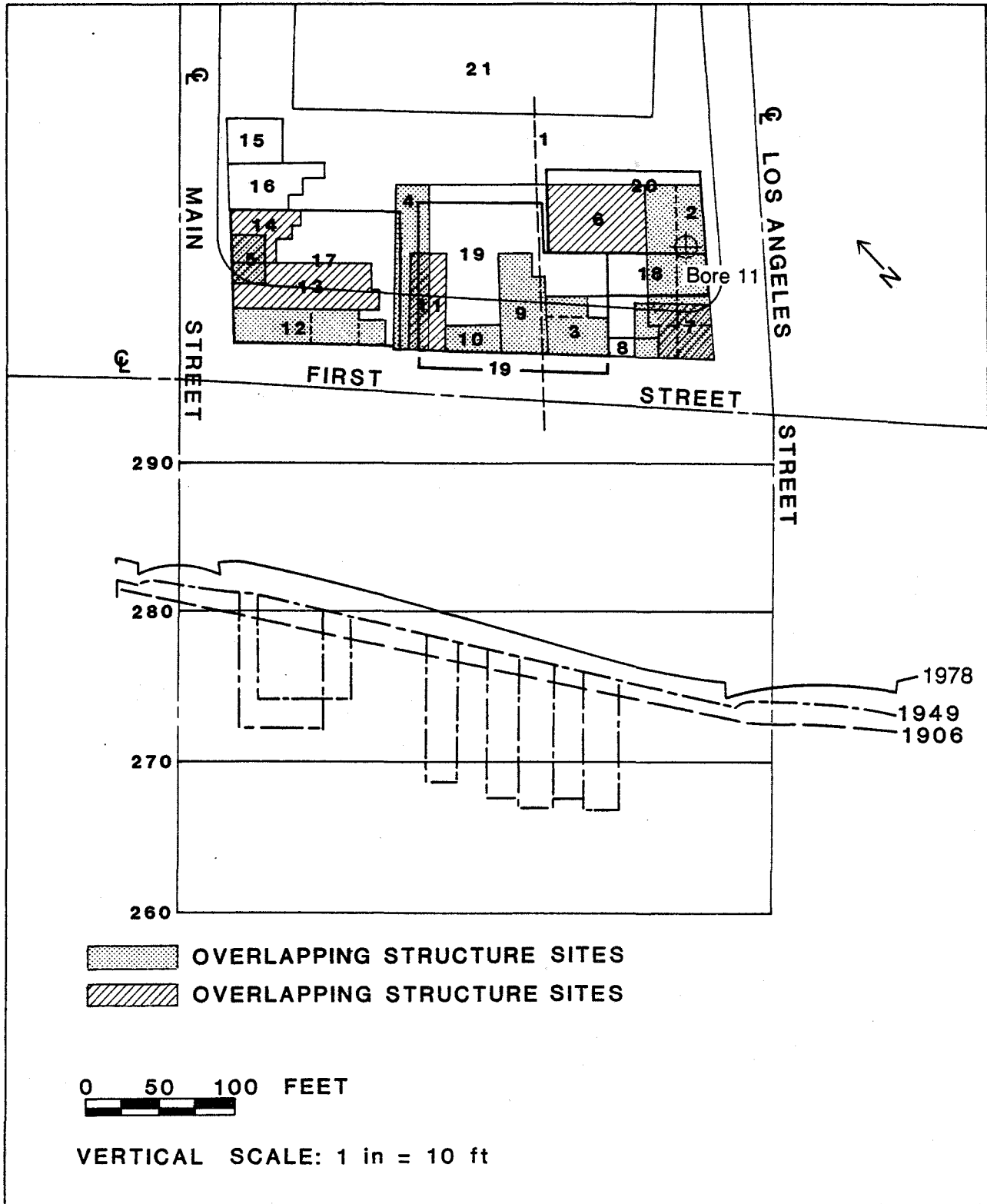


FIGURE 2  
**BLOCK 7 HISTORIC PLAN VIEW AND PROFILE**  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY: PHASE 3  
 LOS ANGELES DOWNTOWN PEOPLE MOVER PROGRAM  
 Julia G. Costello

Block # 7

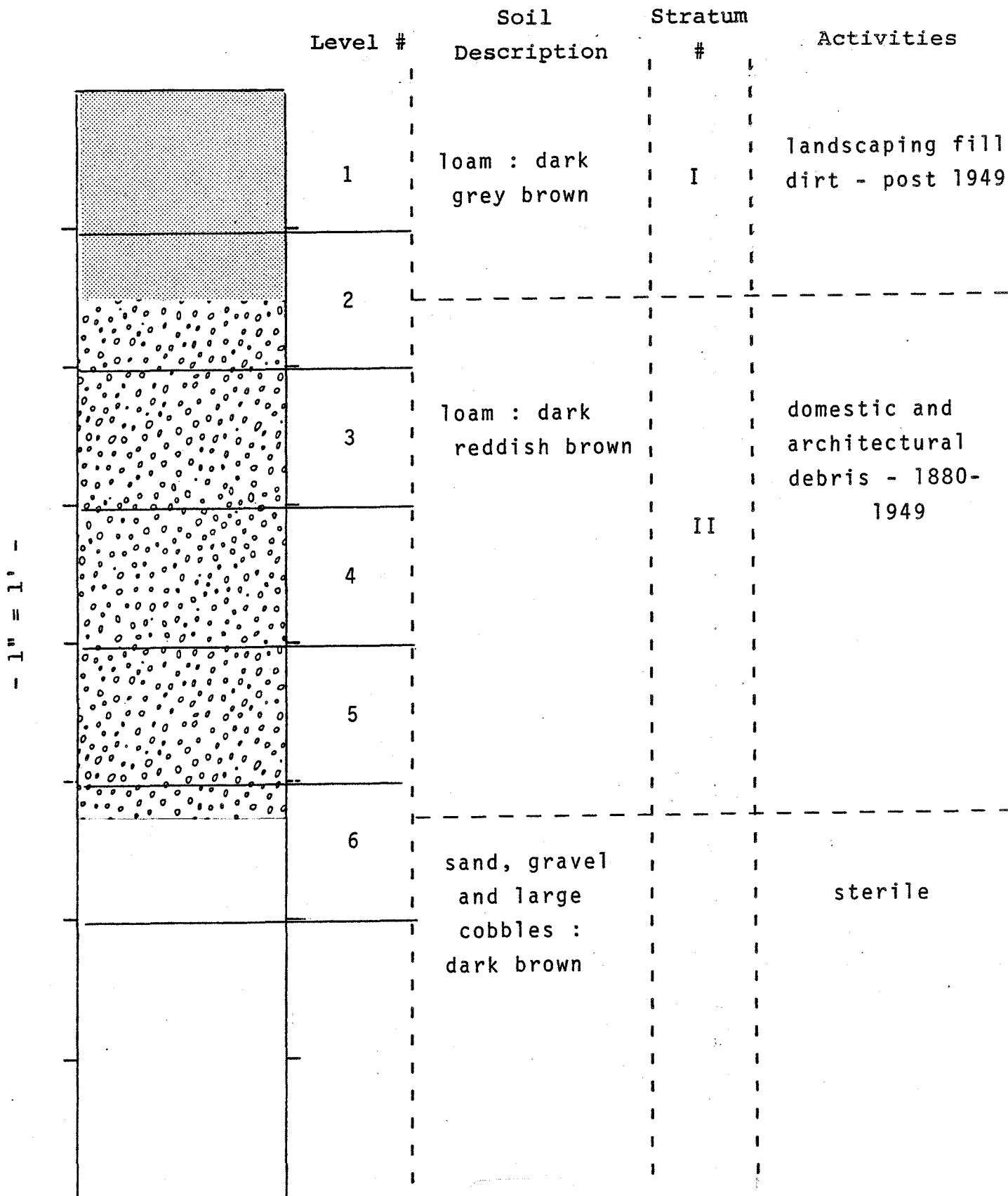
BORING SCHEMATIC

Boring # 11

Phase III - DPM

Date 25 Oct '80

Recorder Helvey



Stratum II began 18" below ground surface and extended to just over five feet. The few architectural remains included brick, Roman cement, plaster, window pane, square nails, sewer/drain pipe and asphalt. Domestic items included a glass soda bottle, soup plate, cup, mammal bone with saw marks, and a bird bone. Relative dates were obtained from a tissue transferprint on an English soup plate (pre 1865), square nails (pre 1880), Roman cement (pre 1900), and a hand-painted "Gaudy Dutch" pattern on an American cup (ca 1920).

The area of the boring was the site of several earlier structures: An adobe (1860-1888), a livery (1888-1912), and a hotel (1912-1949). The artifacts recovered represent activities which could span this entire period and are randomly spread throughout the stratum. The area appears to have been thoroughly disturbed by the road widening of 1949 and the City Health Building construction in the 1950s and the resulting debris sealed under the present lawn. No significant remains are likely to be undisturbed in the area.

## BORING 12

Boring 12 was not located on the DPM route itself but was drilled to establish general stratigraphic information along Los Angeles Street. It was placed in a small parking lot on the east side of Los Angeles Street between Arcadia and Alameda Streets. The lot is almost directly across from the Garnier Building in El Pueblo de Los Angeles State Historic Park. The area was located within the bounds of the Spanish pueblo and the Nigger Alley and Chinatown districts of the nineteenth century. Photographs of the construction of the Santa Ana Freeway in 1951-52 appeared to indicate that this piece of land might not have received deep sub-surface disturbance. In view of the potential for significant cultural materials in the block, it was decided to monitor the drilling in order to control any possible adverse impact from the drilling operations.

Only one foot of artifact-bearing soils were encountered (level 1, Stratum 10). The few artifacts recovered included one fragment of bone, one round nail, 2 glass pieces, and some small brick fragments. The soil was a light-brown sandy loam, not typical of the humis soils generally found on undisturbed surfaces. This stratum undoubtedly relates

Block # north of  
5

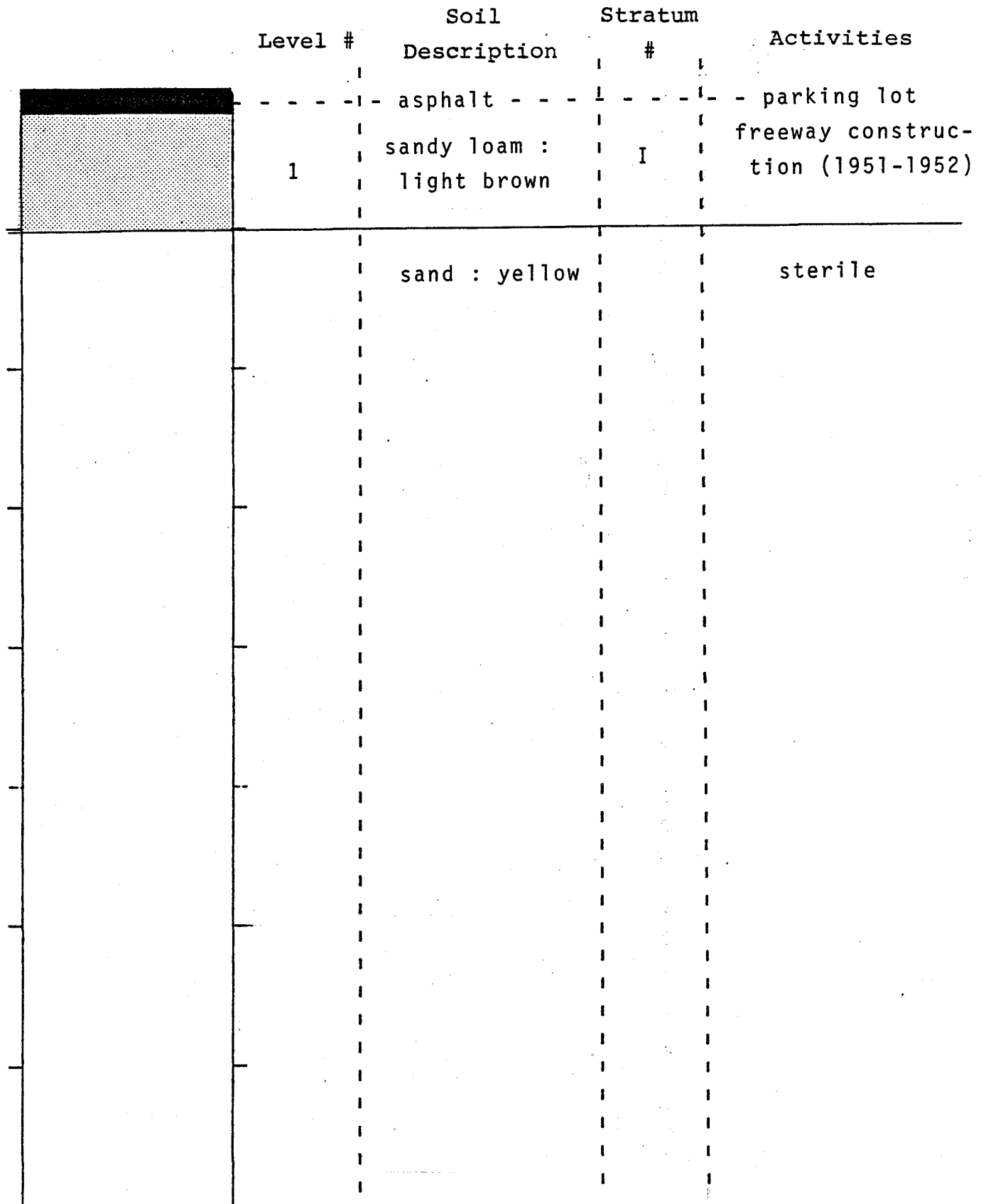
BORING SCHEMATIC

Boring # 12

Phase III - DPM

Date 4 Oct'80

Recorder Costello



to the early 1950's freeway construction which must have removed all of the cultural levels from previous historic occupations, leaving a few scattered artifacts. It was determined that nothing of cultural significance remained in the area.

## BORING 13

### Block 5

Boring 13 was located in a city-owned parking lot on the northwest corner of Alameda and Arcadia Streets (Fig.3). It, along with a parking lot on Los Angeles Street, is planned to eventually be transferred to El Pueblo State Historic Park by the City of Los Angeles. Before the historic period, this parking lot area was located at the base of a small floodplain terrace. The Spanish pueblo was developed on the upper terrace and the zanja madre ran at the base of the bluff just to the west of the boring site. In later years, Chinese and French emigrants settled in this area, sharing it with the Los Angeles red-light district. The ground elevation in the immediate area of the parking facility does not appear to have changed since the laying of the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks between 1910 and 1921.

The first stratum of cultural material distinguished from the boring extended to 2.5 feet below the asphalt surface. The soil was a brown, sandy loam composition. Artifacts consisted of a relatively small amount of fragmented brick, bottle glass, ceramic, and metal. Asphalt from the parking



LEGEND - FIGURE 3

Block 5: Arcadia Street, Alameda Street to Los Angeles Street

Historic Structures

1.	Zanja Madre	1781-1913
2.	Zanja	1850-1880
3.	Adobe Structure	1850-1888
4.	Brick Structure	1850-1888
5.	Brick Hotel	1870-1950
6.	Carriage Shop	1870-1894
7.	Frame Structures	1887-1910
8.	Brick Structures	1887-1921
9.	Frame "Paint Shop"	1887-1894
10.	Frame Structures	1888-1893
11.	Brick Brothel/Office	1894-1950's
12.	Brick Brothel/Office	1894-1921
13.	Frame Structure	1888-1894
14.	Wilcox Block	1894-1950's
15.	Brick Structures	1894-1950's
16.	Brick Structure	1910-1950's
17.	L. A. Fire Engine Co.	1910-1950's
18.	Garage	1921-1950's
19.	Southern Pacific Railroad Tracks	1921-present

Profile References

1888 City of Los Angeles 1888:map

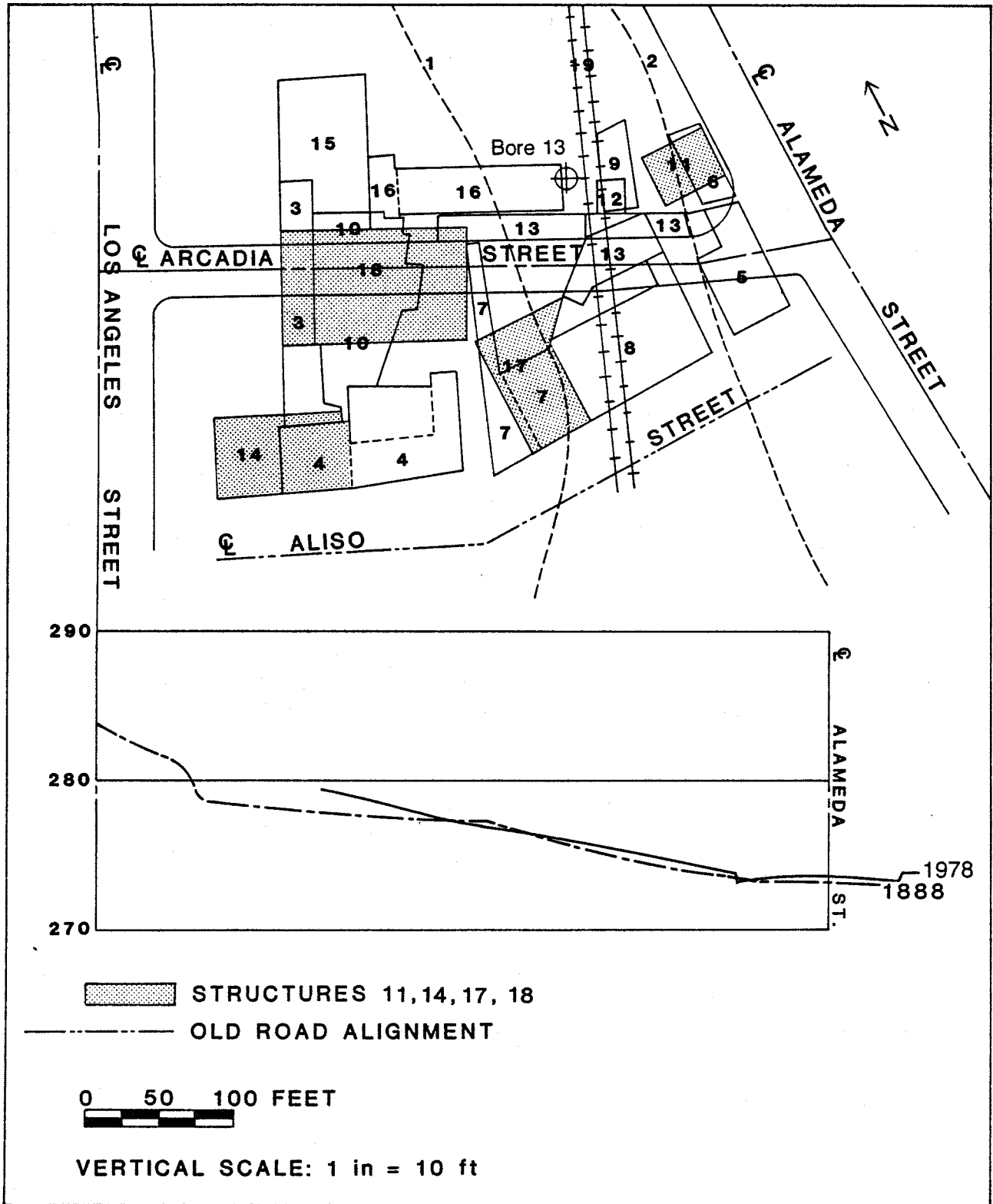


FIGURE 3  
**BLOCK 5 HISTORIC PLAN VIEW AND PROFILE**  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY: PHASE 3  
 LOS ANGELES DOWNTOWN PEOPLE MOVER PROGRAM  
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lot surface was mixed in the upper levels of the bore. The second stratum began with a layer of cobbles, iron-bearing rock, and rootlets that were observed in the sidewall. Directly beneath these stones, the underlying sand was stained red from iron oxides leaching out of the covering soils. Sterile, yellow sand then continued from a depth of 3.0 feet down to the underlying oil shales.

There appears to be a temporal difference in the top three levels excavated. The cultural material from the two upper one-foot levels, Stratum I, consists of a relatively small amount of brick, asphalt, bottle glass, ceramic, tin can fragments, and both square and round nails. A broken "ripper tooth" associated with earth-grading equipment was also found in the top level. The single piece of ceramic came from a pitcher manufactured in England during ca 1850 to 1900. The presence of both square and round nails could indicate both a pre and post 1900 usage. The clear bottle glass would indicate a post 1880 manufacture. All the artifacts except a few brick fragments came from level 1.

Deposits from Stratum I appear to be associated with the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century occupation of the area. Artifacts reflect domestic activities as well as the presence of nearby wood and brick structures. This area was cleared between 1910 and 1920 for the railroad track construction, an activity which may provide a terminus date

Block # 5

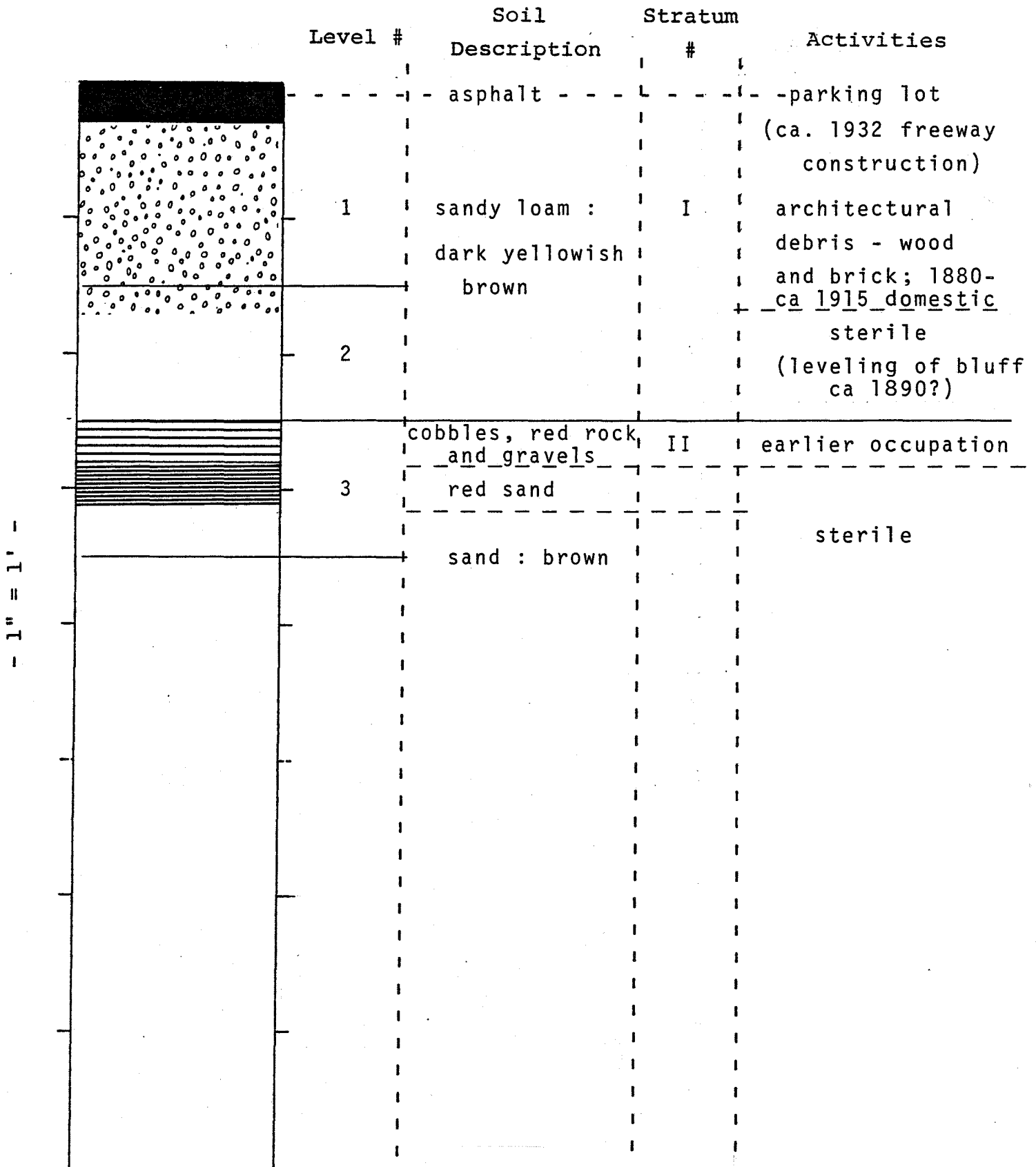
BORING SCHEMATIC

Boring # 13

Phase III - DPM

Date 2 Oct '80

Recorder Costello



for the artifact accumulation. The broken ripper tooth may date to the construction of the Santa Ana Freeway in 1952.

Although the soils of levels 1 and 2 are the same, level 2 was almost sterile. These sterile soils may have been deposited here as a result of a leveling of the old bluff which ran through the western part of the block. As on the La Placita Block to the north (Costello and Wilcoxon 1978), this may have taken place around 1890.

The cultural material from level 3, Stratum II, contains fragments of larger mammal bone and pieces of ceramic tableware manufactured in both England and America. The single piece of English soup plate has a floral pattern decoration produced by a tissue transferprint technique dating before 1865. The American industry producing white tablewares was not established until after 1880 in Ohio. The single piece of white plate produced in the U.S. must therefore have been produced after that date.

Both the blue decorated ceramic and the large bone fragment suggest a slightly earlier period than Stratum I materials. This level may represent debris from earlier Spanish period residences uphill to the west facing Los Angeles Street. Such deposits were uncovered in a similar position to the old bluff in the La Placita Block to the north of this site (ibid).

Despite nearby twentieth century earth-moving activities during the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks and the Santa Ana Freeway, the area tested appears to be relatively undisturbed. The artifacts and stratigraphy suggest dates and activities possibly including: Hispanic period to ca 1890 (Stratum II); A leveling of the old terrace bluff (Stratum I, level 2); Domestic and shop activities from ca 1890-1915 (Stratum I); and construction of the Santa Ana Freeway on-ramp in 1952 ("ripper tooth" in level 1).

## BORING 14

### Block 4

Boring 14 was located on the northeast corner of Aliso and Alameda Streets (Figure 4). Historically this was the edge of the Los Angeles River floodplain, just under the terrace on which the Pueblo was finally developed. Native American artifacts recovered during the construction of nearby Union Station may indicate that the historic village of Yang-na was located near here, although it has also been suggested that these Native American remains are associated with a 19th century reservation (Huey, et al 1980:19). This area was developed early for agriculture and gradually incorporated into the growing city. By 1888 the block included an interesting combination of residential, commercial and industrial buildings. Ethnically the area was a part of the French Colony which emerged in the 1870s, and socially it was located in the heart of L.A.'s prostitution district. Most of the buildings were built by 1890 and stood until the construction of Union Station in 1936.

The boring fell within the confines of the old Hotel de France (later the Eden Hotel) and pierced the rubble-

LEGEND - FIGURE 4

Block 4: Aliso Street, old Lyons Street to Alameda Street

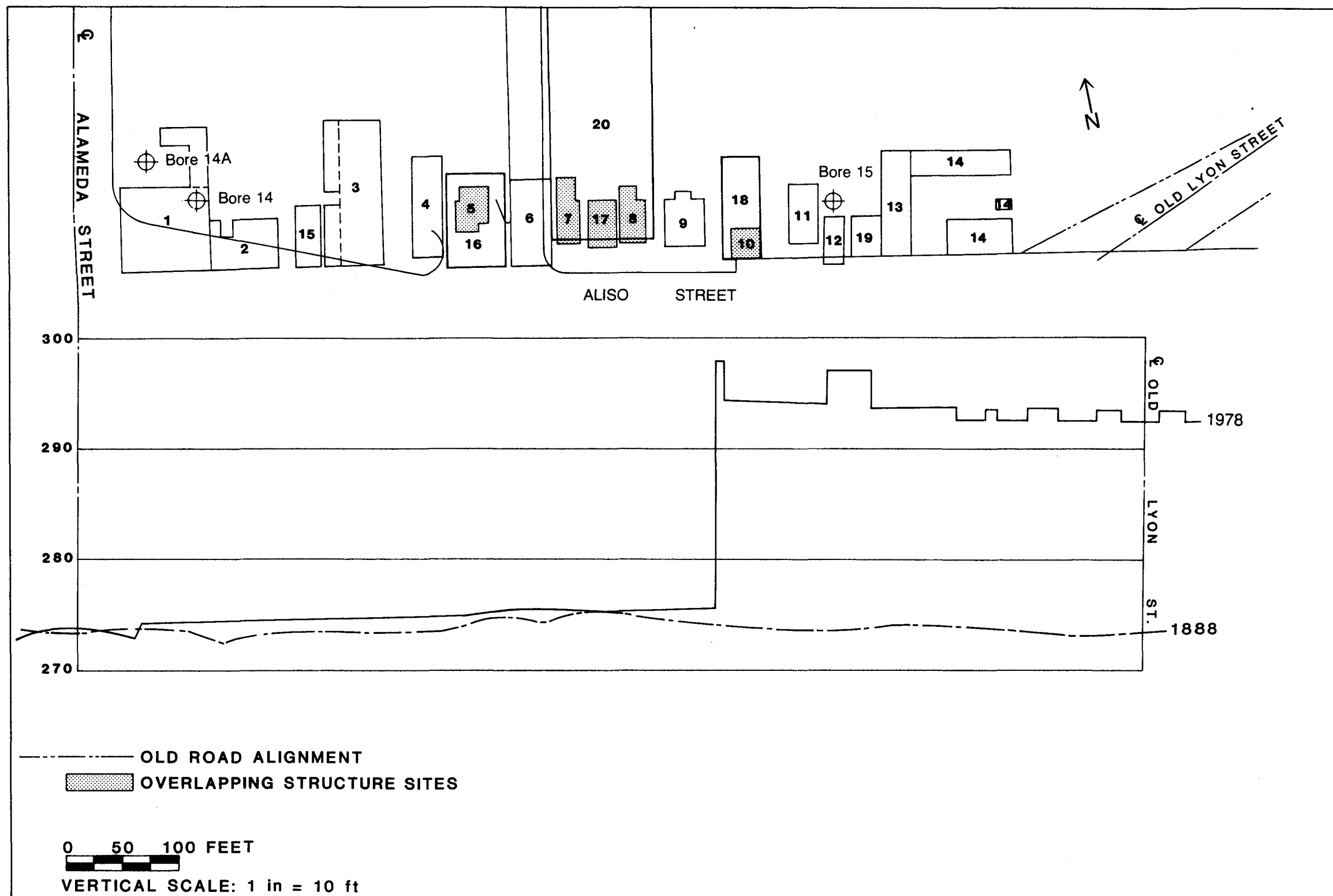
Historic Structures

1. Hotel de France	1885-1936
2. Frame Livery	1886-1921
3. Stable/Carriage Works	1883-1936
4. Brick Brothel/Office	1888-1936
5. Frame Brothel	1888-1910
6. Frame Structure	1888-1936
7. Frame Residence	1888-1936
8. Frame Residence	1888-1936
9. Frame Residence	1888-1936
10. Chinese Laundry	1888-1894
11. Frame Duplex	1888-1936
12. Frame Structure	1888-1936
13. Frame Structure	1888-1936
14. Brick Store and Sheds	1888-1936
15. Blacksmith Shop	1894-1936
16. Brick Structure	1910-1936
17. Frame Residence	1910-1936
18. Frame Structure	1910-1936
19. Brick Structure	1910-1936
20. Railway Express Building	1936-present

Profile References

1888 City of Los Angeles 1888:map





**FIGURE 4**  
**BLOCK 4 HISTORIC PLAN VIEW AND PROFILE**  
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filled basement. The first four levels constitute Stratum I, defined as a sandy-loam fill covering the destroyed basement. The basement itself extended from 3 to 9 feet below surface and was loosely filled with the remains of the hotel. Sterile yellow sand was encountered just beneath the basement floor.

All artifacts were retrieved from Stratum I for a collection of 133 pieces. Eighty percent of these were related to architecture including brick, plaster, Roman and Portland cement, counter tile, round nails, roofing tacks, spikes, rebar, window pane and partition pane glass. The few domestic items (15%) consisted of whiskey, soda, and miscellaneous glass bottles, ceramic plate fragments, and mammal bone. Relative dates were assigned to Roman cement (pre 1900) and Portland cement (post 1900), purple (magnesium) glass (1880-1917), and to a tipping tool finish on a clear glass bottle (1880-1917). One complete, but unfortunately not entirely legible, marking on pieces of milk glass counter tile was "V(?) HUNE".

This stratum represents the activities associated with the construction of the Union Station facility. Soils were relatively free of large pieces of brick, plaster, and wood typical of Stratum II. Debris from the destruction of Aliso Street and Alameda Street buildings are certainly represented by the high occurrence of architecture-related artifacts. The relative homogeneity of the soils

suggests that some three feet of material was probably added to the site and mixed with local artifacts during grading activities.

Strata II is defined as the rubble fill contained within the old hotel basement. It was a loose jumble of bricks, plaster, wood and other building debris. Only a small sample of the architecture materials was recovered. No trade marks were noted on any of the bricks. Other building materials included tar paper, painted wood siding, round nails, roofing nails, spikes, a hinge, rivet and washer, miscellaneous wire, wallpaper, electric insulators and window pane. Several chunks of coal could indicate the heating method for the building. Domestic materials were also recovered within the fill and consisted of wine, whiskey, soda, medicinal, and miscellaneous bottles, ceramic table-service including a Chinese tea cup, tin can fragments, a perfume bottle, cosmetic jar, pencil, and two buckets.

Several identifiable maker's marks were found on glass and ceramic items. Pacific Coast Glass Works, San Francisco "PC" (medicinal) mark dates ca 1925-1930 (Toulouse 1971: 414-417); The Owens Bottle Co., "O" in a diamond on a medicinal bottle dates from ca 1911-1929 (ibid: 393); and "I" in a circle and diamond on a soda bottle by The Owens Illinois Glass Co., dates from 1929-1954 (ibid:403). The only identified ceramic manufacture mark was "Johnson

Block # 4

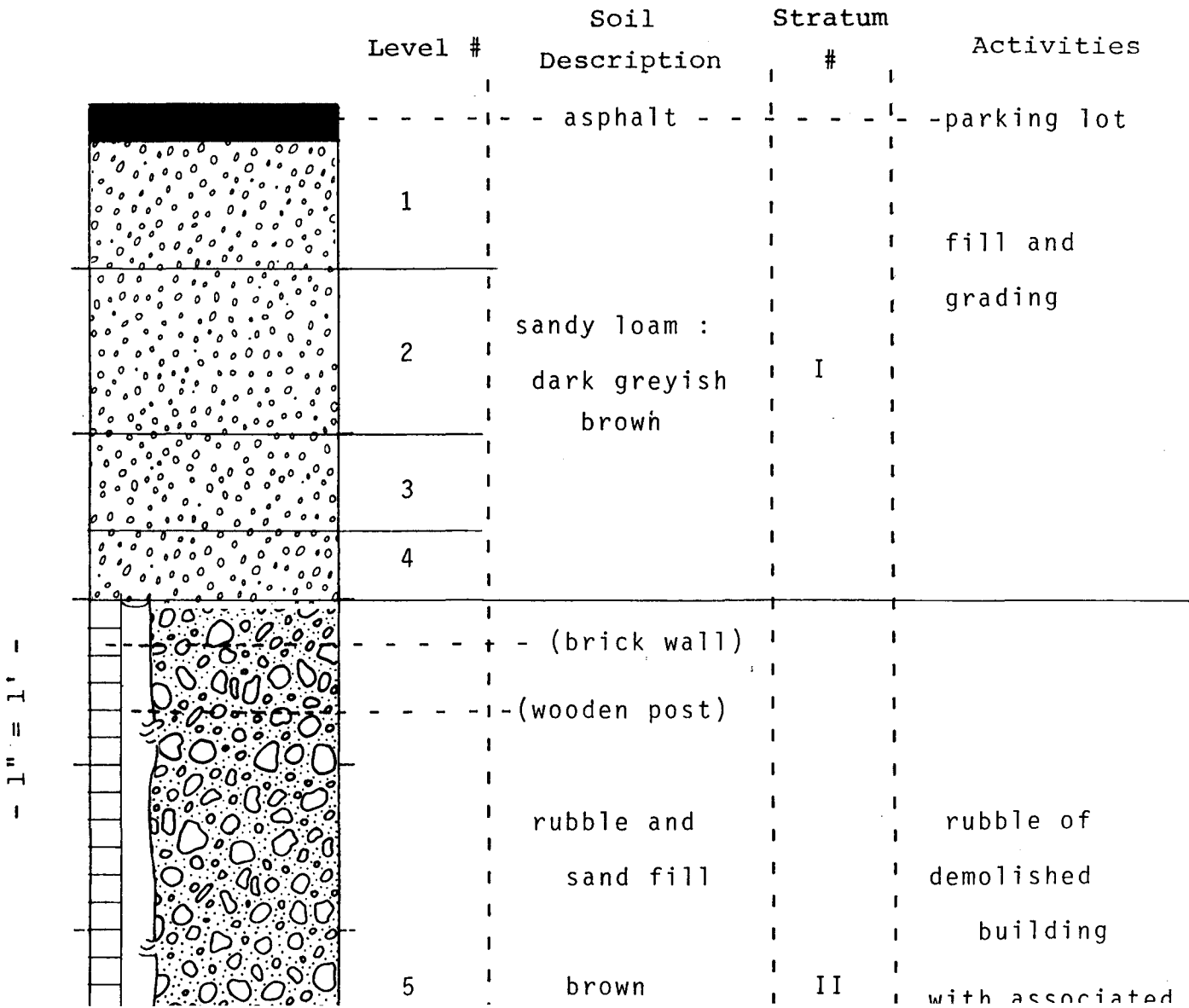
BORING SCHEMATIC

Boring # 14

Phase III - DPM

Date 27 Sept '80

Recorder Costello



(Bros)/Engl(and)" made after 1900 by the Johnson Bros. Ltd of England (Godden 1964:355)

Unidentifiable marks include: "THE AMSC.,/12//20-40-60cc//AMS" (medicinal bottle); and "AMERICAN BOURBON WHISKEY//(?)TED DISTILLERS LTD./VANCOUVER, CANADA/REG. NO.9135" with a "P" in a diamond base mark (whiskey bottle), pictured in Fountain (1971:138) although no dates are given; "P&S" on a porcelain electrical switch; and "...RUN" on an electrical insulator.

During the boring excavation through the rubble, material constantly sluffed into the excavated boring hole eventually exposing a large cavity of the basement. Directly west of the hole a brick column or wall portion was clearly visible. A corner of this feature was exposed near the hole but it could not be determined whether it was a doorway of a basement partition wall or the edge of a support column. Immediately south of this feature and in line with the exposed surface was a 2 foot diameter wooden post. This was undoubtedly a support column for the floor joists above. A nearly 6 inch thick slab or cross beam appeared on the north side of the cavity, intersecting the brick face perpendicularly about 6 feet beneath the surface. Neither its fabric nor function could be determined.

The basement of the hotel was clearly filled with the

demolished building which once stood over it, a practice common through the first part of the twentieth century. The artifacts date from ca 1900-1930, the time when the building was known as the Eden Hotel. The artifacts were likely present as abandoned items throughout the structure and items such as the whiskey bottles may indicate use of the abandoned building by transients just before its demolition. These deposits have a minimal information potential.

## BORING 14A

### Block 4

Boring 14A was located on the northeast corner of Alameda and Aliso streets within the Union Station parking lot (figure 4). For technical reasons Bore 14 needed to be redrilled and this was, therefore, the second drilling at this location. Boring 14 had encountered the basement of the Hotel de France/Eden Hotel. Historic maps of Phase 2 were consulted to avoid this feature and to instead test the backyard areas. A brief summary of the history of this location can be found under the discussion of Boring 14.

Two cultural strata were distinguished in this boring sample. Under the asphalt parking lot cap was approximately one foot of a sandy gravel presumably used as a base for the parking surface. Artifacts were present throughout these soils. Underlying this was almost 2.5 feet of a brown sandy loam which contained a relatively dense assortment of artifacts. Artifacts contained in the Stratum I fill were similar in type and distribution to those of the underlying stratum and it is assumed that those of the upper levels became incorporated into the sand during fill deposition and contouring activities. At four feet below surface the distinctive sterile yellow sands of the natural subsoils were encountered.

Stratum I materials consist primarily of kitchen-related artifacts. Sixty percent of the collection (of 144 pieces) was bone and 27% ceramics and bottle glass. These included: whiskey, wine, medicinal, and miscellaneous bottles, ceramic ale bottle fragments, pieces of ceramic cups, bowls, mugs, Chinese wine cups, and other table service forms. Mission period Indian-made pottery was also recovered. A few small fragments of brick and square nails indicated the former presence of structures.

The materials from Stratum I indicate a date-range of from 1865-1920. Dates were obtained from manufacture techniques and relative introduction periods and include transferprint (pre 1865), dot transferprint (post 1865), Chinese Celadon wine cup and English mug (ca 1850-1900); black glass whiskey bottle and square nails (pre 1880), American bowl (post 1880), and European ceramic ale bottles (ca 1865-1920).

Although the soils of Stratum I indicate fill material for the parking lot construction (ca 1939), the artifacts contained in the material are similar in composition and date ranges to those of Stratum II below. It seems most likely that these were incorporated into the fill material during the lot grading and therefore originated relatively close to the boring site.

Stratum II extends from 1.5 to 4.0 feet below surface and



Block # 4

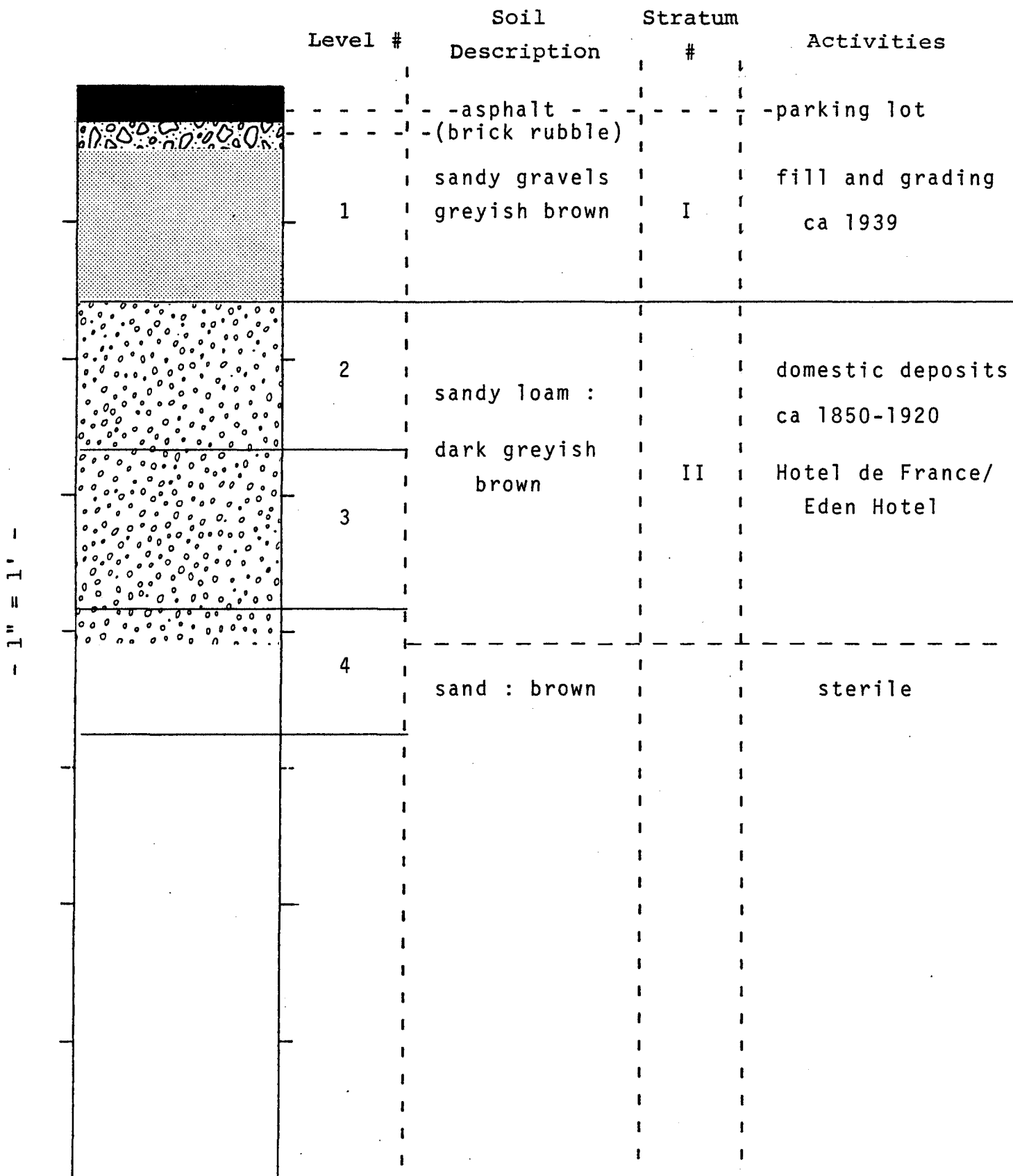
BORING SCHEMATIC

Boring # 14A

Phase III - DPM

Date 4 Oct '80

Recorder Costello



contains levels 2, 3, and part of 4. Like Stratum I, most of the artifacts (total 415 pieces) were related to kitchen activities: 56% of the pieces were bone while 17% were bottle glass or ceramics. Bottles included wine, whiskey, soda, medicinal, and miscellaneous fragments while table service items consisted of cup, saucer, bowl, plate, soup plate, mixing bowl, porridge bowl, Chinese tea cup, and Chinese culinary and storage vessel fragments. Egg, oyster, abalone, and cheone shells were also recovered. Indian made Mission Pottery cooking pot sherds were present as in Stratum I. There were slightly more architectural materials in Stratum II than Stratum I (18%) represented by brick, square nails, window pane glass, lightbulb glass, and a hinge. Personal items such as a shoe, buttons, a smoking pipe, vase and flower pot fragments were present.

Relative dates for these items range from ca 1850-1920. Diagnostic items include Chinese Celadon tea cups (1850-1900), English "Flow Blue" (pre 1865), black glass and square nails (pre 1880), American whiteware table service (post 1880), Chinese "Sunburst" pattern on plate (ca 1900), and American "Gaudy Dutch" pattern on a plate (ca 1920).

A total of 287 bone fragments, 51% of the artifact collection were recovered from the boring. A special analysis of these faunal remains supports their association with the nineteenth century Hotel de France. As with the other

artifacts, no change in type occurrence could be determined between the two strata. Comparisons were made with a faunal collection from the Encino Roadhouse (Reynolds 1979), a similar Basque restaurant and hotel of the same time period. Although the occurrence of meat types is remarkably similar (see Table 1), both Reynolds and Gust (see appendix) agree that the faunal material is not ethnically distinct but instead reflects the unique refuse pattern of hotel/restaurant operations. (Gust with Schultz 1980; Gust 1980). It seems that the demands of the patrons of hotels and/or restaurants override other economic and ethnic factors of ownership and clientele.

TABLE 1 :

A Comparison of the Frequency of Meat Types at Two Basque Hotels

	Hotel de France (DMP)	Encino Roadhouse (4-LAn-43)
	<u>% of meat weight*</u>	<u>% of meat weight*</u>
beef	73.2	69.1
mutton	19.5	15.6
pork	7.3	5.3

---

\*Meat weights were estimated by multiplying the minimum number of individuals by: 500 lbs for beef; 100 lbs for sheep; and 150 lbs for pork.

The artifacts coincide in types and date ranges to the occupation and operation of the Hotel de France/Hotel Eden. The preponderance of kitchen-related materials, especially bone fragments, identifies the restaurant as the primary source of artifacts. The inclusion of Asiatic as well as American items may reflect the cosmopolitan nature of the hotel staff if not the clientel. Burning, present on a number of Stratum II artifacts may indicate a method of trash disposal. Whether the hotel staff systematically burned their trash or not, however, they certainly disposed of a good portion of it within the confines of the hotel yard.

BORING 15

Block 4

Bore 15 was located in the elevated track area southeast about 50 feet north of Aliso Street (Figure 4) of the Union Station Terminal building. Historically, this area was part of the floodplain of the Los Angeles River. It was developed for agriculture during the early days of the Spanish pueblo and gradually transformed into a mixed residential and commercial neighborhood by the 1880s. Aliso Street supported hotels and brothels near Alameda Street while further to the east were early housing developments. The construction of Union Station in 1936 necessitated the razing of all structures on the block. The elevated track area additionally required over 17 feet of fill which is held behind a substantial retaining wall fronting Aliso Street.

Four strata were distinguished during boring operations. Stratum I included the first four feet of material containing sparse occurrences of brick and wood. From four feet to 18 feet below surface, Stratum II, only sterile sand fill was encountered. Most of this material was reputed to have been obtained from Morgan Hill. At 18 feet below surface the soil changed to a brown loam

Block # 4

BORING SCHEMATIC

Boring # 15

Phase III - DPM

Date 26 Sept '80

Recorder Costello

-- 1" = 3' --

Level #	Soil Description	Stratum #	Activities
1	heavy loam : dark brown	I	a few architectural items in upper part; generally sterile
2	sand : brown	II	sterile fill
3	loam : dark brown	III	architectural debris; burning
4	loam : dark brown	IV	old occupation level
5	sand : brown		sterile

containing quantities of brick, plaster, and charred wood (Stratum III). Stratum IV containing domestic artifacts, was distinguished at 20 feet below surface, the approximate elevation of the former ground surface. Sterile sub-soils were encountered at 22 feet below the track level. Artifacts were collected from Stratum IV only. They consisted of wood framing, pitcher/sugar bowl and bean pot fragments, mammal bone, leather items, and a mono fragment (a Native American grinding stone). The pitcher/sugar bowl was manufactured in England around 1850-1880, and the bean pot was of American yellowware dating to ca 1880. The mono fragment most likely pre-dates the nineteenth century residences. Native American artifacts were noted during the construction of Union Station.

The bones from this stratum represent food refuse from the mid to late nineteenth century. The identifiable piece of cow bone is a classic 7-bone chuck steak cut with a hand saw. The sheep jaw is from a lamb and may be a remnant of sheep's head soup or other traditional dishes.

As the artifacts appear to have been in use during the latter part of the 19th century, Stratum IV most likely represents the old occupation surface of Aliso Street while Stratum III above contains the burned and razed

remains of former structures. Specifically, Stratum IV frame artifacts may have originated from Structures 11 and 12, a frame duplex and residence built by 1888, and the charred wood of Stratum III may include the remains of these buildings.

The track area had not been designated as a Sensitive Area as it was concluded during Phase 2 that its construction would have obliterated all remains of former occupations. It was surprising and interesting that the historic activities were still visible in the stratigraphy. The mixing of earth also evident in the four feet of Strata III and IV, however, makes it unlikely that significant artifact deposits would have survived intact.



BORING 16

Block 3

Boring 16 was located on the former floodplain of the Los Angeles River. It saw agricultural development of these lowlands during the Spanish and Mexican periods and gradual transformation to a residential and commercial area by the 1880s. Specifically, the bore was located just east of the historic intersection of Old Lyon Street and Aliso Street, the location of the Aliso Mill and later cracker companies (Figure 5). This area was covered in the 1930s by more than 17 feet of fill needed to raise the railroad track area for Union Station. At that time all buildings in the construction area were razed.

The fill material for Boring 16 was much more varied than for Boring 15, containing a variety of different lenses. Although most of the fill material for the track construction came from nearby Morgan Hill, evidently by the time this last portion of the raised area was being completed the Morgan Hill fill had been depleted. To complete the project, fill was obtained from any location in the city that could supply it and a varied assortment of lodes

LEGEND - FIGURE 5

Block 3: Aliso Street, Vignes Street to Lyons Street

Historic Structures

1. Zanja No. 6-1	1857-1936
2. Adobe/Frame Structure	1887-1910
3. Frame Residence	1887-1910
4. Frame Residence and Shed	1888-1910
5. Frame Residence	1888-1910
6. Frame Sheds	1888-1910
7. Flour Mill and Cracker Co.	1857-1930's
8. Winery/Medical College	1870-1930's
9. Frame Residence	1888-1930's
10. Frame Residence	1888-1910
11. Frame Shed	1888-1893
12. Wagon Shop	1888-1910
13. Maier Brewery	1910-present
14. Warehouse and Coal Yard	1910-1930's

Profile References

1888 City of Los Angeles 1888:map

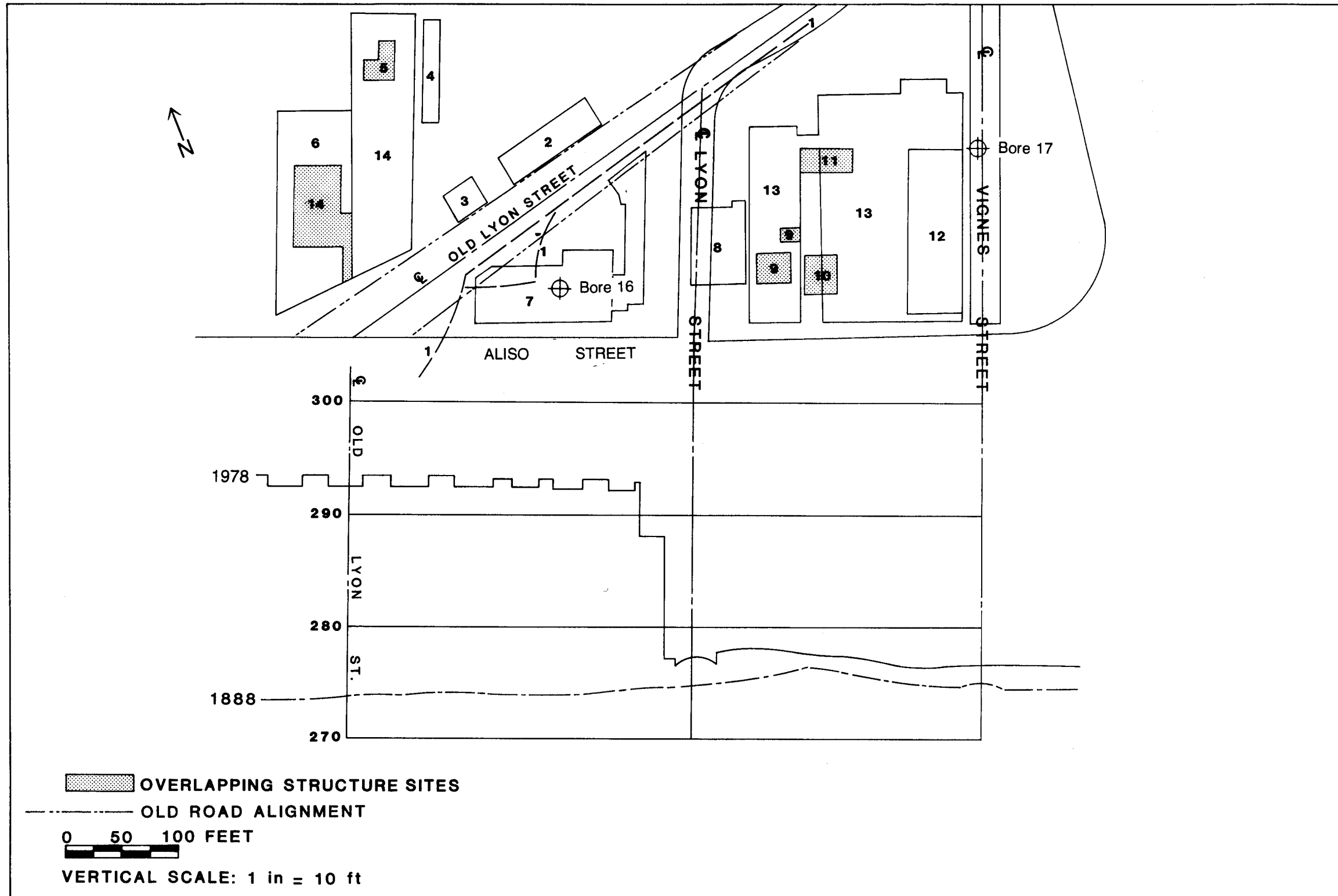


FIGURE 5  
**BLOCK 3 HISTORIC PLAN VIEW AND PROFILE**  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY: PHASE 3  
 LOS ANGELES DOWNTOWN PEOPLE MOVER PROGRAM  
 Julia G. Costello

were evidently obtained (personal communication, Mr. Phister, LAUPT).

The stratigraphy reflected the varied sources of fill material. The generally sterile sandy gravel of Stratum I gave way at 4.5 feet below surface to a dark soil containing Chinese ceramics, bone, glass and architectural remains of wood, window pane, and sewer pipe. The Chinese manufactured ceramics include table service and storage vessels: a tea cup with Taoist symbols hand painted in polychrome on a bright orange background (ca 1850-1900); a wine bottle (ca 1850-1975); and two large barrel-shaped storage vessels (ca 1850-1975). A single piece of opium pipe (ca 1850-1915) was also found. The only piece of English ceramics present was from a saucer and the single bone from a sheep's rib. These items certainly indicate an origin from a Chinese community, perhaps across nearby Alameda Street or from the site of the Union Station Terminal itself. This was the only stratum from which artifacts were collected.

A four foot layer of brick and plaster rubble (Stratum III) followed the Chinese Stratum and was underlain by Strata IV and V representing two additional sources of occupation fill. Almost six feet of sterile sand was then encountered (Stratum VI) before the final cultural lens of dense brick and large wood pieces (Stratum VII). Both Roman and Portland

Block # 3

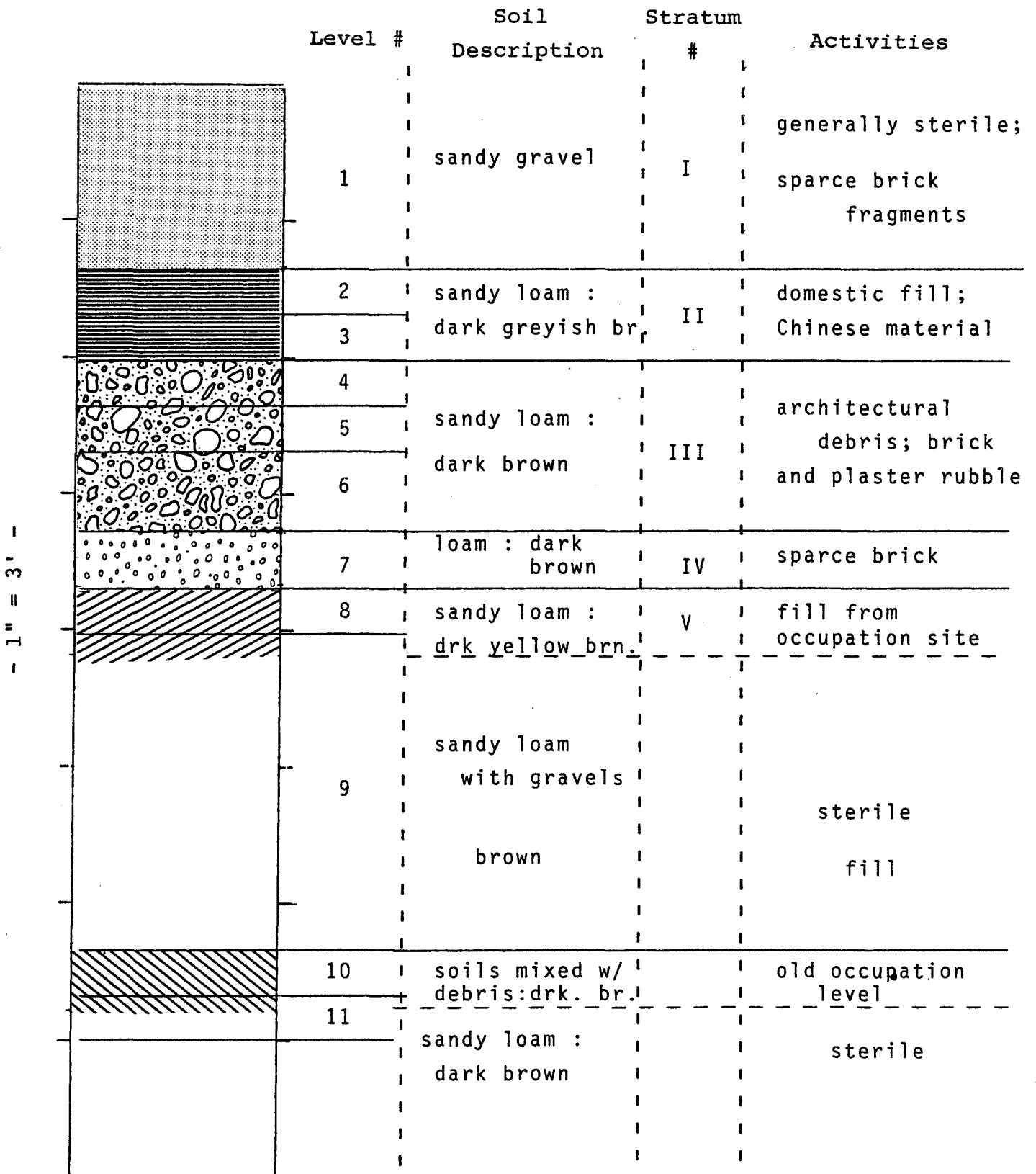
BORING SCHEMATIC

Boring # 16

Phase III - DPM

Date 25 Sept '80

Recorder Costello



cement was associated with this rubble suggesting a large brick structure built prior to the 1890s. This evidence coincides with descriptions of the old flour mill and cracker company building (Structure #7) and Stratum VII most likely represents the remains of this building. Small fragments of brick appeared to a depth of 22 feet but were a result of sluffing from upper Strata during boring operations.

It had been concluded during Phase 2 that disturbances resulting from construction of the formidable elevated track area would have destroyed the original living surfaces. It was surprising that the cultural strata were so readily identifiable in the bore although they have been disturbed sufficiently to leave doubt as whether anything of significance remains.

BORING 17

Block 3

Boring 17 was located within the old street surface of Vignes Street (Figure 5). It is on the old Los Angeles River floodplain and saw the historic sequence of agricultural to residential development in the 1880s. In 1897 Vignes Street was extended south from Old Lyon Street to Aliso. It was this old road surface and fill that was pierced by the boring.

Cultural levels in the boring only extended to 15" below ground surface. Four inches of asphalt cap covered a 5½" concrete slab, perhaps the original Vignes road surface. A small amount of artifacts including some brick fragments, a round nail, a latch, and metal fragments were present to about 5" below the concrete. These would pre-date the 1897 road construction and may represent the destruction of 4-5 houses of the Ballesteros Tract for the right-of-way. The cultural deposits were not thought to have significant information potential.

Block # 2

BORING SCHEMATIC

Boring # 17

Phase III - DPM

Date 29 Sept '80

Recorder Costello

Level #	Soil Description	Stratum #	Activities
	asphalt		street surface
	concrete		old Vignes St.
1	sandy loam : dark greyish br.	I	sparce brick and metal
	sandy loam : dark brown		sterile

- 1" = 1' -



BORING 18

Block 2

Boring 18 was located on a small traffic island on the south side of the intersection of Ramirez Street and the Santa Ana Freeway offramp (Figure 6). Historically, this was part of the Los Angeles River floodplain and was developed in vineyards by the early European settlers through the 1870s. By 1876, Prudent Beaudry subdivided lots into the Ballesteros tract and by 1888 houses lined the east side of Lyon Street. The construction of Union Station in 1936 destroyed the residential feeling of the neighborhood and the area began to be developed commercially. The construction of the Santa Ana Freeway access ramp in 1951-52 destroyed any structures left in the vicinity of the boring hole.

About 7 feet of mixed artifact-bearing soils were present in the boring. Materials were moderately sparce, 85 fragments of items were retrieved from the entire 7 foot stratum. Architectural materials were represented by brick, concrete, wood framing, square and round nails, and both plain and

LEGEND - FIGURE 6

Block 2: Vignes Street, Macy Street to  
Aliso Street

Historic Structures

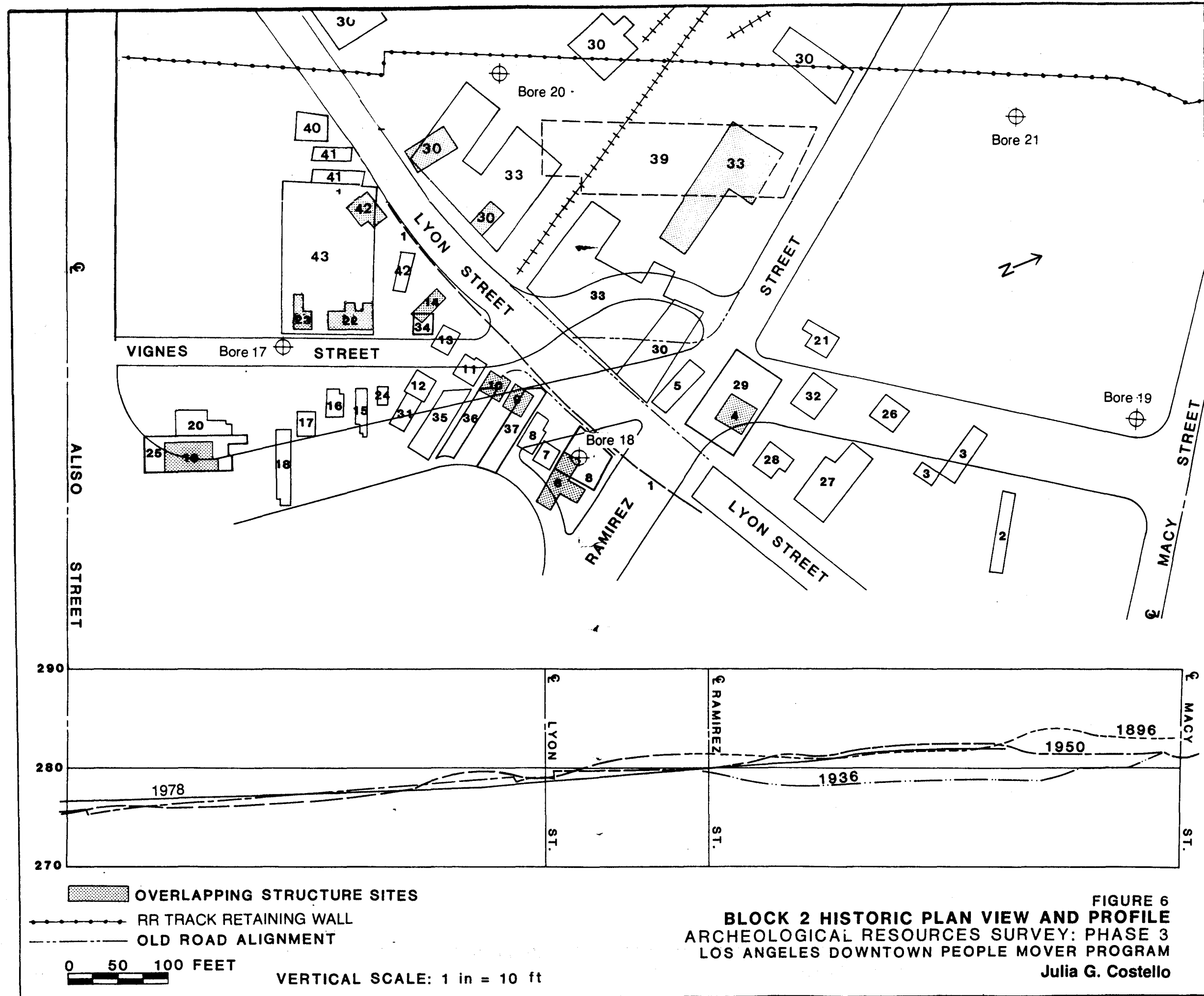
1.	Zanja No. 6-1	1850's-1936
2.	Frame Shed	1888-1910
3.	Frame Structure	1888-1910
4.	Frame Residence	1888-1910
5.	Adobe Residence	1887-1888
6.	Frame Residence	1888-1921
7.	Frame Residence	1888-1921
8.	Frame Residence	1888-1894
9.	Frame Residence	1888-1897
10.	Frame Residence	1888-1897
11.	Frame Residence	1888-1897
12.	Frame Residence	1888-1897
13.	Frame Residence	1888-1897
14.	Frame Residence	1888-1921
15.	Frame Residence	1888-1921
16.	Frame Residence	1888-1955
17.	Frame Residence	1888-1921
18.	Frame Shed	1888-1921
19.	Frame Residence	1888-1893
20.	Frame Residence	1888-1910
21.	Frame Residence	1894-1955

Profile References

1896	Compton	1896:map
1936	Aldrich	1936:map
1950	Aldrich	1950:map

Historic Structures

22.	Frame Structure	1893-1910
23.	Frame Residence	1893-1910
24.	Frame Structure	1894-1910
25.	So. Calif. Cracker Co./Macaroni Factory	1893-1920's
26.	Frame Structure	1910-1936
27.	Brick Laundry	1910-1955
28.	Frame Structure	1910-1955
29.	Brick Macaroni Factory	1910-1936
30.	Frame Structures	1910-1936
31.	Frame Structure	1910-1955
32.	Frame Structure	1921-1936
33.	Mule & Horse Markets	1921-1936
34.	Frame Structures	1921-1936
35.	Structures	1921-1955
36.	Structures	1921-1955
37.	Structures	1921-1955
38.	Structures	1921-1955
39.	Truck load dock	1960s-pres.
40.	Horse shed	1887-1910
41.	Frame residences	1893-1910
42.	Frame residences	1893-1921
43.	Brew 102 bldg	1960s-pres.



**FIGURE 6**  
**BLOCK 2 HISTORIC PLAN VIEW AND PROFILE**  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY: PHASE 3  
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chicken wire-reinforced window pane. Domestic items included fragments of beer, whiskey, wine, soda, medicinal and miscellaneous bottles; European and American ceramic fragments from cups, plates, and storage jars; one fragment of a Native American cooking pot; bird and mammal bone with knife marks; and a sadiron.

A mark from a ceramic table service form, "(ROYAL) PATENT/ (IRON)STONE/(T.&) R. BOOTE", was identified as having been made by T.&R. Boote LTD., Waterloo Pottery, Burslem, England (Staffordshire District) and dating from 1842-1891 (Godden 1965:84). Unidentified marks included "AMSCO" on a medicinal bottle, "R" on a beer bottle, "A/3" on a miscellaneous bottle, and "EN(GLAND)" on a ceramic table service form dating from 1891 (Godden 1964:11). Round and square nails indicate a pre and post 1900 date (ca 1880-1910), while the ubiquitous presence of concrete and asphalt suggest twentieth century activities.

Artifacts recovered reflect all periods of occupation of the area. The Spanish Mission period is suggested by the Native American pottery, while most of the ceramics and domestic materials date to the period of the Ballesteros Tract development. Concrete and asphalt record the later-day roadwork in the area. These period artifacts, however, are in a jumbled context. Concrete occurred at ca 7 feet below surface while the Mission Pottery was in the first

Block # 2

BORING SCHEMATIC

Boring # 18

Phase III - DPM

Date 29 Sept '80

Recorder Costello

	Level #	Soil Description	Stratum #	Activities
	1			
	2	sandy loam : dark greyish brown	I	Disturbed soils associated with construction of Santa Ana Freeway access ramp
	3			
	4			
	5			
	6			
	7		sand : brown	

level. It is concluded that while most of the artifacts probably originated close to the boring site, all natural stratigraphy in the area has been hopelessly homogenized.

BORING 19

Block 1

Prior to the 1880s, the location of Boring 19 was part of the Hispanic development of the former Los Angeles River floodplain in agriculture. The boom of the 1880s saw the lucrative cutting-up of these vineyard areas for subdivisions - a practice which was to drastically effect the development of greater Los Angeles. The Peschke Tract was laid out sometime between 1884 and 1886 and the Avila Tract sub-divided by 1888. By 1889 there were fifteen frame residences lining the south side of Macy Street from Avila Street to Lyon. The neighborhood remained relatively unchanged until the 1930s when the construction of Union Station drastically altered this section of town. Industrial development gradually took over and by 1955 no houses remained. (See Figure 7).

Two strata were distinguished at the boring site. A mixed stratum of fill-like material, Stratum I, extended from the asphalt cap to approximately two feet below surface. At this point a layer of wood and plaster with associated domestic and other architectural debris was encountered (Stratum II). Sterile soils began at about

LEGEND - FIGURE 7

Block 1: Macy Street, Avila St. to Vignes Street

Historic Structures

1. Frame Store/Residence	1889-1955
2. Frame Residence	1889-1955
3. Frame Residence	1889-1955
4. Frame Residence	1889-1955
5. Frame Residence	1889-1955
6. Frame Residence	1889-1955
7. Frame Residence	1910-1955
8. Frame Residence	1889-1955
9. Frame Residence	1889-1955
10. Frame Residence	1889-1948
11. Frame Residence	1889-1948
12. Frame Residence	1889-1948

Profile References

1895	Compton	1895:map
1948	City of Los Angeles	1948:map



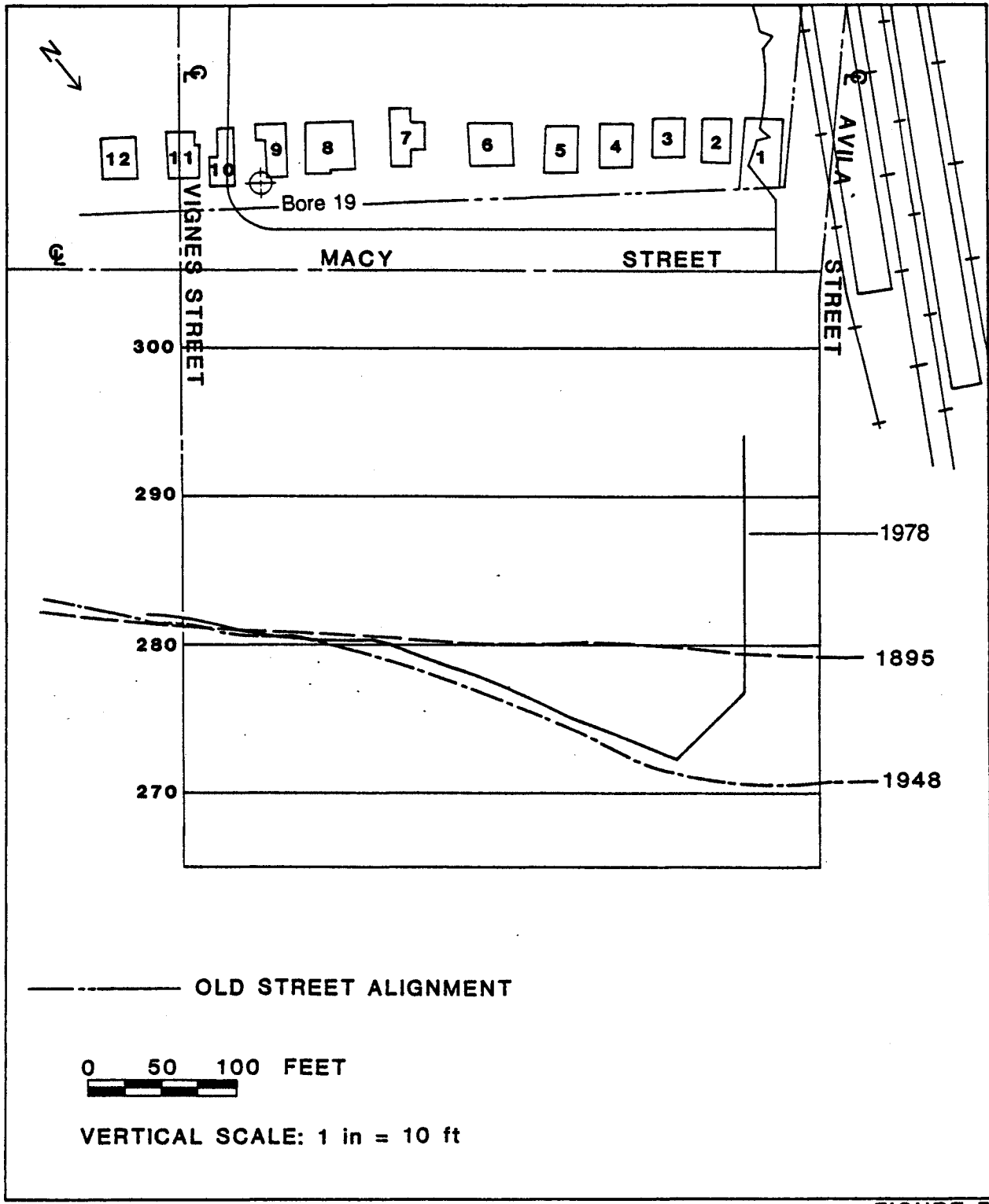


FIGURE 7  
**BLOCK 1 HISTORIC PLAN VIEW AND PROFILE**  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY: PHASE 3  
 LOS ANGELES DOWNTOWN PEOPLE MOVER PROGRAM  
 Julia G. Costello

2.5 feet beneath the surface.

Stratum I material included architectural remains in association with other recent artifacts (post 1930). Brick, plaster, wood, and round nails occurred with bottle glass, barbwire and machinery parts. The round nail, clear glass and barb wire fragments date from post 1880, the crown cork cap closure from post 1895, and the machine-made bottle fragment from post 1930. This strata has been associated with the industrial period of development after the construction of Union Station.

Strata II showed signs of house debris mixed with domestic artifacts of an earlier era. Dense occurrence of plaster produced a general graying of the soils and was associated with some brick, and with square and round nails. Miscellaneous bottle glass, a button, and a machinery part were also recovered. The presence of both round and square nails would indicate a structure occupied before and after the turn of the century. The two machine-made bottle fragments, one with a screw top and the other with a crown cork cap finish, date from ca 1930. Glass shirt buttons generally date from ca 1900.

Strata II likely represents the destruction of one of the Peschke Tract homes sometime after the 1930s, specifically,

Block # 1

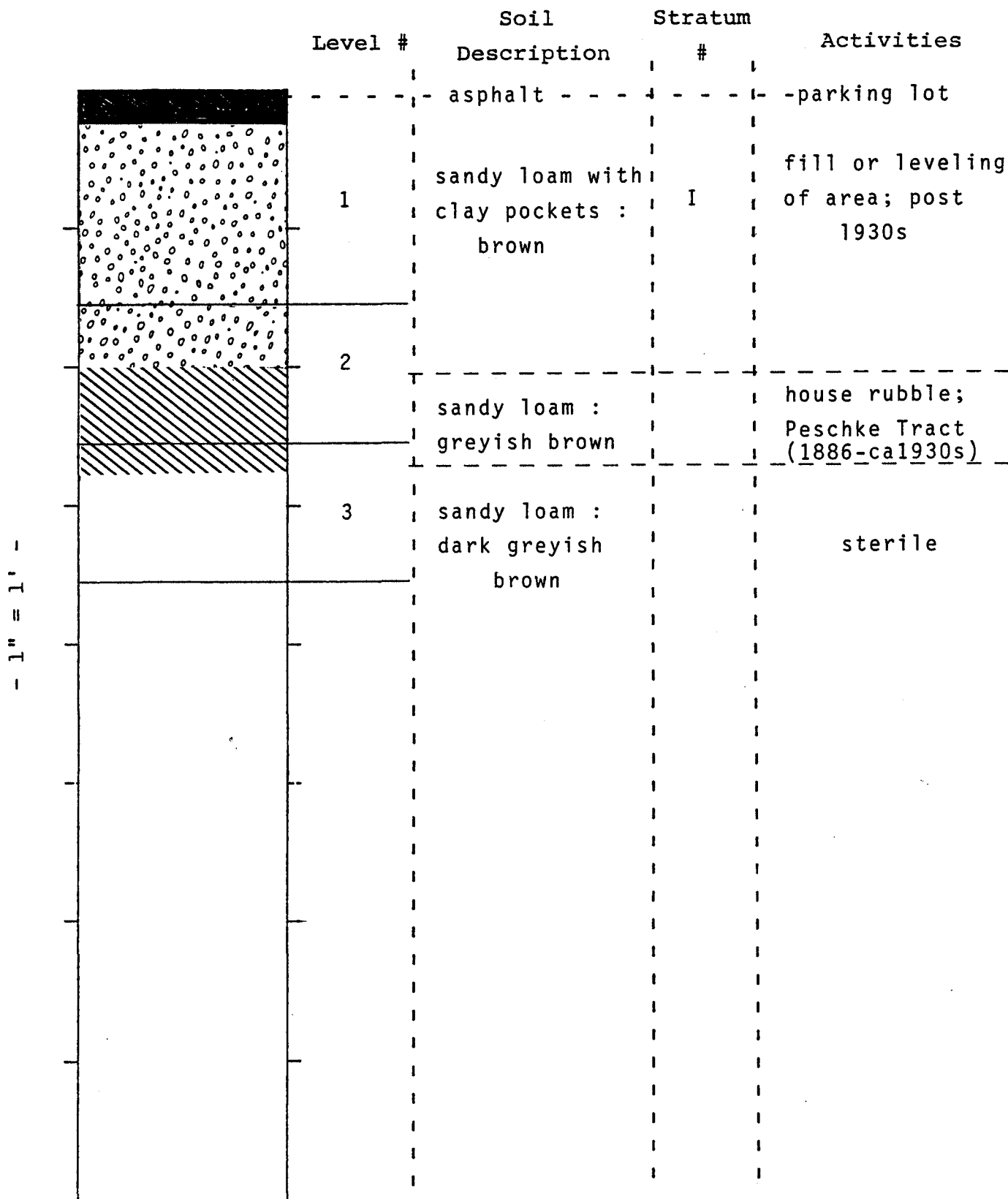
BORING SCHEMATIC

Boring # 19

Phase III - DPM

Date 24 Sept '80

Recorder Costello



#502 Macy Street. The plaster would be abundant from the wood-framed buildings, the bricks could represent house footings or, less likely, a fireplace, while the presence of the two nail types would be consistent with the occupation period. These deposits appear to be discrete and undisturbed.

## BORING 20

### Block 2

Boring 20 was located in the large, asphalted area to the east of the Union Station track area bordered by old Lyons Street on the south and Ramirez Street on the north (Figure 6). As this area was not addressed in detail during Phase 2, a short history will be presented below.

This land lay just east of the Spanish plaza on the floodplain of the Los Angeles River. The prehistoric village of Yang na has been thought to be in this area although recent re-evaluations have opened this for question (Huey, et al 1980). The Ord map of the pueblo of Los Angeles in 1849 shows this lower floodplain under cultivation. Individual properties are depicted and the Ramirez property, which includes the study area, is clearly outlined. Encompassing nearly the entire triangular area bordered by Lyons Street on the south, Ramirez on the north, and a north-south line running north from the intersection of Lyons and Aliso on the west, this property has remained largely undeveloped through modern times.

In 1887 the Ramirez plot is shown divided into pie-shaped parcels following a legal settlement of the property, perhaps after the death of P. A. Ramirez (Hansen 1887). Giacomo Tononi acquired the bulk of the land amounting to ca 4.33 acres. On the 1887 Sanborne this area is labeled as "Orchards and Vineyards" and as a "Vineyard" on the 1888 Sanborne. The land is shown without structures in the 1893 Dakin map and on the 1894 Sanborne map except for a small "hay storage" or "grainery storage" building near the intersection of Lyons and Alisa Streets. A 1909 "bird's eye view" of Los Angeles shows this area as being generally open land with two "Sale Stables" fronting Lyons Street (Gates 1909).

The 1910 Baist map is more helpful. It shows the entire 6-acre triangular piece of land between Ramirez and Lyons consolidated under the ownership of "Isabel and Esiable". Seven small wooden buildings are scattered along the Lyons and Ramirez Street frontages, and one building is centered in the interior (all numbered 30). Two spur Railroad lines enter the property from the northwest from the Southern Pacific railroad yard at Alameda and Macy.

In 1921 the same tract is noted to have new owners: "Tononi and Hanafin". The earlier frame buildings were, except one, gone. Two large "Mule and Horse Markets" (Nos. 33) had

been constructed facing Lyons Street (Baist 1921), and a smaller wooden building faced Ramirez Street (No. 33). It is assumed that the property was used primarily for horse trading and shipment from the first part of the century. These livestock activities would have been disrupted by the removal of the railroad shipping tracks during the 1936 Union Station construction. Early 1950's photographs (on file at Caltrans) show the area in use as a parking lot. Later a truck-loading dock was erected in the center of the property. The entire area is presently asphalted.

The history of this piece of land begins with its agricultural development during the days of the Spanish Pueblo. It continued as orchards and vineyards through perhaps the turn of the century when it became a center for horse trading and shipping. This activity would have been disrupted by the 1936 Union Station construction. The entire area has apparently been used as a parking and truck-freight facility from before mid-century through the present.

Two strata were distinguished in Boring 20: A relatively sterile component extending ca 2.5 feet beneath the surface and an earlier occupation level from 2.5 to almost four feet. Stratum I, 2.5 feet deep, contained a total of three artifacts: two brick fragments and one fragment of glass.

Block # 2

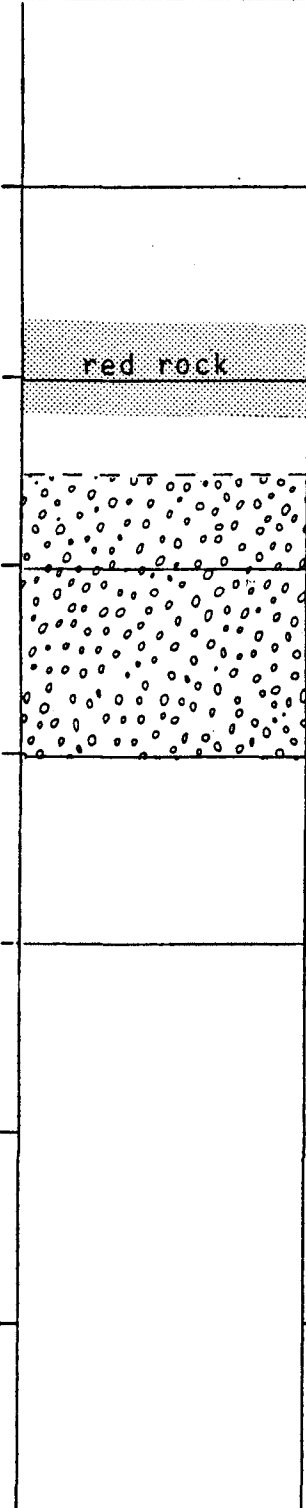
BORING SCHEMATIC

Boring # 20

Phase III - DPM

Date 26 Sept '80

Recorder Costello

	Level #	Soil Description	Stratum #	Activities
	1	Sandy loam - gravels in top part of level 1		
	2	very dark grey- ish brown	I	sterile
	3			
	4		II	Spanish/Mexican or early American period; domestic and architecture artifacts
	5			



These may have been introduced from the surface or have been in the fill material. No dates could be determined for the fill, although it seems likely it was introduced after the livestock operations (ca 1936) during the industrial development of the area.

Stratum II contained artifacts typical of the Hispanic or early American period in Los Angeles. It was encountered at about 2.5 feet below the surface and did not extend deeper than four feet. Fragments from glass bottles containing wine, beer/whiskey, soda, and a champagne neck with hand applied rim that dates to pre 1856 were recovered. Ceramics included plate, bowl, and soup plate forms. A bowl with a "Flow Blue" design dates to post 1820, and the blue "Feather-edge" soup plate from ca 1800 to 1850. Architectural remains included wood, square nails, and window pane. Pieces of coal were also found which may indicate a heating method. Native American artifacts included six fragments of Mission Pottery and a steatite bowl piece. Mammal bone, oyster shell, and tin can containers were also recovered.

Of the several fragments of cattle and sheep bones recovered, only four could be identified. Two of these were rib bones with both ends broken and two had butchering marks of a hand-operated meat saw. These handsaw marks indicate the

introduction of Euro-American butchering techniques and would post-date the arrival of these non-Hispanics. In Los Angeles this could have occurred well before the 1950 Gold Rush and the general Americanization of California as the pueblo was an early cattle and trading center.

These artifacts are a mixture from Spanish-Indian and Euro-American origins. The collection generally dates from as early as the end of the 1700s to about 1880. It seems likely that the artifacts relate to the earlier agricultural development of the area and predate the later horsetrading activities. The presence of Native American artifacts may indicate that Indians were employed in the vineyards. Someone was undoubtedly living on or near the boring site. The early dates for these domestic artifacts, the integrity of the deposits, and the possibility that Native Americans may have been in residence on the site, all contribute toward the significance of these cultural resources.

BORING 21

Block 2

This boring was located on the historic floodplain of the Los Angeles River (Figure 6). It was developed into vineyards during the Spanish period and remained as such until the 1880s. At this time the Avila land was subdivided into the Avila Tract and lots and homes were sold to accommodate the rush of immigrants to the area during the last part of the Nineteenth Century. After the 1930s construction of Union Station the area began to lose its desirability as a residential district and commercial warehouses and industry moved in. Although a few houses were still left by the 1950s, the immediate area of the boring was being used as a parking facility.

Stratum I consisted of a relatively sterile sand-gravel fill capped by a ½" lens of red soil, 1" of clay, and 2" of asphalt. It was relatively sterile, producing only 13 artifacts in its 1½' depth. Underlying this was over a foot of dark loam soil containing an abundance of domestic artifacts and charcoal. This Stratum II became sterile at

Block # 2

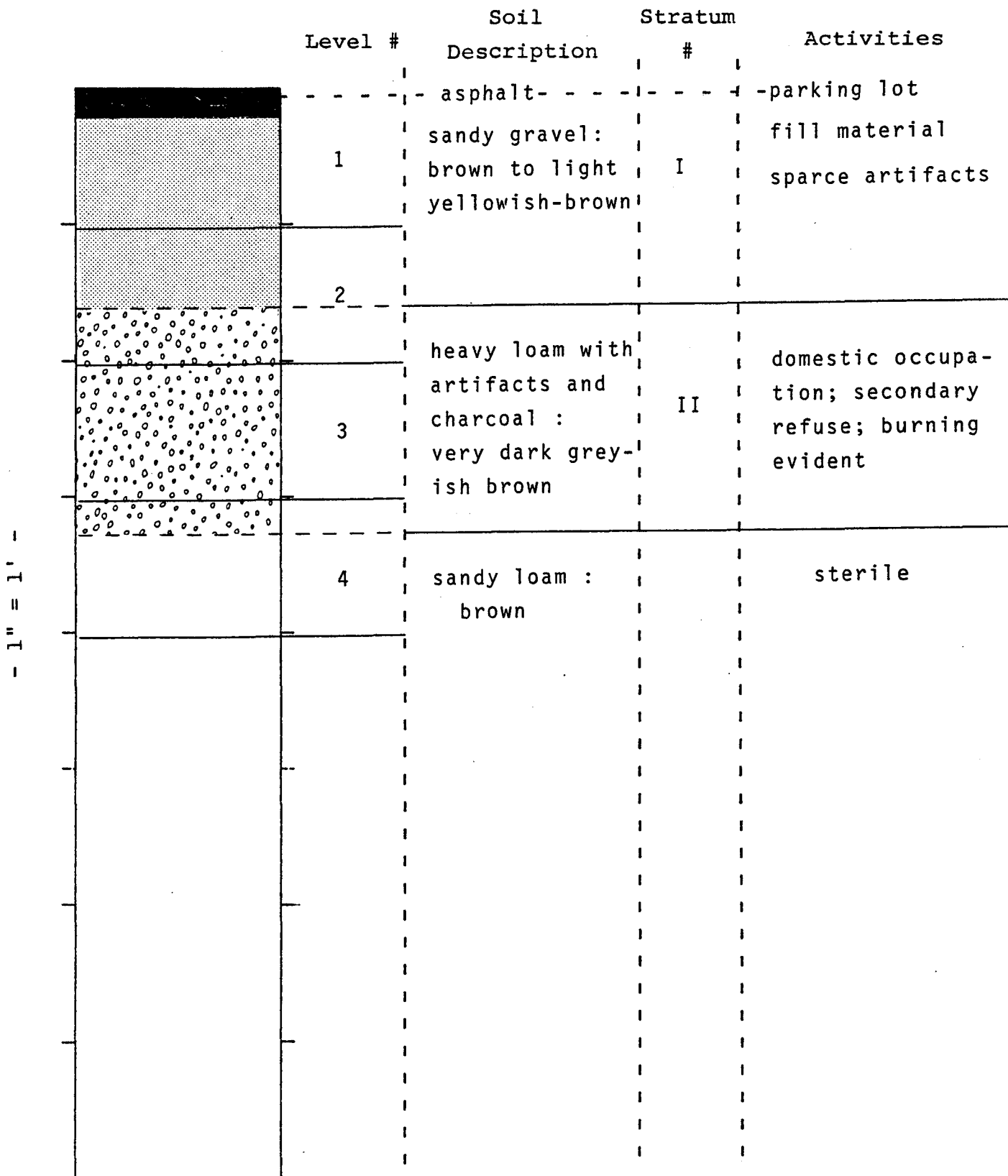
BORING SCHEMATIC

Boring # 21

Phase III - DPM

Date 24 Sept '80

Recorder Costello



about 3.25 feet beneath the surface.

Strata II consists of the bottom half of Level 2, all of Level 3, and the top quarter of Level 4. Architectural remains included Portland cement, wood frame, composite roof shingles, window pane, square nails, light bulb glass, and miscellaneous wire. Domestic items are represented by glass fragments of wine, whiskey, soda, medicinal, and miscellaneous bottles, and ceramic pieces of cups, serving bowls, drinking glasses, Chinese jar/wine bottle, and other table service forms. Also recovered were cosmetic jar fragments, shoe parts, pencil lead, a marble, a button, tin can containers, and mammal and bird bones.

Eleven dates could be assigned to artifacts in Stratum II by related style, manufacture technique, or embossed marking. Relative dates include: square nails (pre 1900); Chinese culinary jar/wine bottle (ca 1850-1975); Blob top finish on soda bottles (ca 1879-1917); adobe marbles (ca 1880-1920); glass light bulb base (post 1900); straw color glass (ca 1917-1930); carnival glass, Portland cement (post 1900), and handpainted polychrome floral design on a cup (post 1920). Identified markings on glass bottles were: "(FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS THE RESALE OF REUSE) OF THIS (BOTTLE)", liquor (ca 1934-1963); "K.ARAKELIAN INC./MADERA, CAL./DES. PAT. 123,505/LM//2/650", soda (ca 1939-1957) by

the Latchford-Marble Glass Co., Los Angeles, CA. Toulouse 1971:322); and "STAR WINE. . ./WHOLESALE AND FA.../WINES AND LIQUO(RS)/LOS ANGELES, CA...", liquor (ca 1889-1902) by Guiseppe Sormano who established the California Star Winery nearby on Macy Street in 1889 and operated it until 1902 (Figure 8).

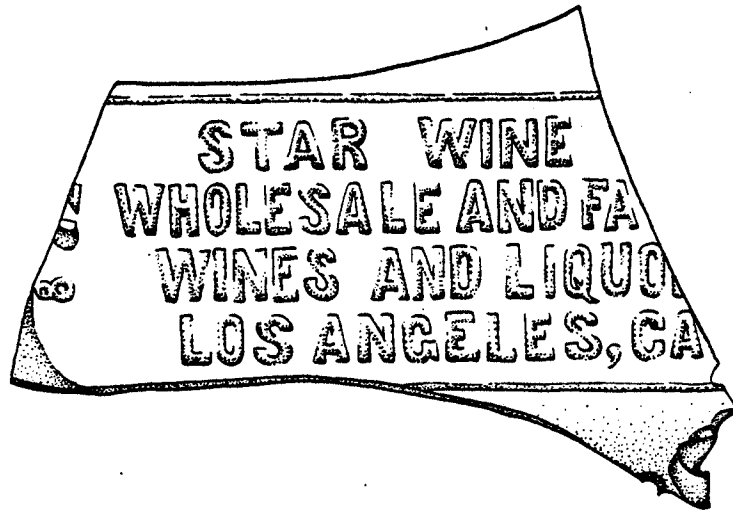


FIGURE 8

The domestic nature of these artifacts and their date ranges suggest an association with the Avila Tract homes in the area from 1889-1930s. The few later items including some bottles, a pop top, and cigarette butt may indicate the peripheral use of the area during the 1940s and

1950s. The fill material over the site was most likely added during the 1950s or 1960s in preparation for commercial and industrial development.

The DPM track and facilities are not planned to impact this area and therefore it has not been evaluated for significance.

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Baist

- 1910 Real Estate Atlas of Surveys of Greater Los Angeles, California. G. Wm. Baist, Philadelphia. Copy found at Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.
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APPENDIX I

Artifact Record Forms

ARTIFACT RECORD FORM  
Downtown People Mover Program

page 1 of 1  
date 25 Oct.'80

Block # 7  
Boring # 11  
level # 2

Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
Level 2	11-1	2	9	Brick	Clay	1	1	2,050.0	Red w/lg Gravel=8"x3-1/4x2"
									Mold Marks

ARTIFACT RECORD FORM  
Downtown People Mover Program

page 1 of 1  
date 25 Oct.'80

Block # 7  
Boring # 11  
level # 3

Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
Ø	Ø	2	9	Brick	Clay	1	1	104.0	x-Dk Orange w/Gravel
	-	8	?	Asphalt	Asphalt	4	-	18.5	x-Black -no Gravel
	-	2	9	Cement	Cement	3	-	125.0	x-Roman Cement w/Brick Frags
	-	2	9	Plaster	Plaster	6	-	86.5	x-White-Two-layer thick on Roman Cement
	-	2	1	Window Pane	Glass	1	1	0.5	x-Clear-1/16" thick
	11-2	1	9	Bird	Bone	1	1	0.2	Hollow Long Bone
	11-3	1	9	Mammal	Bone	1	1	5.0	Long Bone w/Saw Marks

Block # 7  
 Boring # 11  
 level # 4

ARTIFACT RECORD FORM  
 Downtown People Mover Program

page 1 of 1  
 date 25 Oct.'80

Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
Ø	-	2	9	Brick	Clay	1	1	2.0	x-Brown w/sm Gravel
	-	8	?	Asphalt	Asphalt	3	-	97.2	x-Black-no Gravel
	-	2	9	Plaster	Plaster	8	-	144.0	x-White-Two layer,different direction-3/8"RomanCement
	-	2	9	Plaster	Plaster	2	-	46.0	x-Tan Color-One layer
	-	1	5	"Soda"	Glass	2	1	4.0	x-Lt Aqua 1/4" thick
	-	2	1	Window Pane	"	1	1	0.8	x-Clear 3/16" thick
	-	2	2	Square Nail	Metal-Iron	3	3	27.2	x-Corroded-Misc Frags
	-	2	3	Bolt	" "	1	1	39.7	Corroded Top-3/4"x2-1/2"lg
	11-4	1	1	Soup Plate	Hard Earthenware	2	1	23.5	Wht w/BlueTissue Transfer-print England(Pre1865) Castle Pattern
	11-5	1	1	Cup/Bowl	Hard Earthenware	1	1	1.5	Wht w/Green Handpainted "Gaudy Dutch"-American (c 1920)
	11-6	1	9	Mammal	Bone	3	3	14.2	Long Bone Frags
	11-7	2		Sewer/Drain Pipe	Stoneware	39	-	4480.0	Dk Purple Exterior &Interior Glazed-Orange Body-1/2"thick





ARTIFACT RECORD FORM  
Downtown People Mover Program

page 1 of 1  
date 2 Oct.'80

Block # 5  
Boring # 13  
level # 3

Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
0	13-3	1	9	Mammal	Bone	2	2	82.7	Long Bone Frags
	13-4	1	1	Plate	Hard Earthenware	1	1	4.0	Wht. Clear Glaze-Rim Frag
	--	--	--	--					Discolored-Amer. (Post 1880)
	13-5	1	1	Soup Plate	Hard Earthenware	1	1	10.7	Blue Floral Transfer print - England (Pre 1865)

ARTIFACT RECORD FORM  
Downtown People Mover Program

page 1 of 1  
date 30 Sept.'80

Block # 4  
Boring # 14  
level # 1

Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
0	-	2	1	Window Pane	Glass	2	-	1.6	x-Aqua-1/16" thick
	-	1	5	Misc. bottle	"	1	1	2.3	x-Lt. Purple Side frag (1880-1917)
	-	1	5	"Soda"	"	4	-	10.7	x-Clear-Side Frags
	14-1	2	1	Partician Pane	"	1	1	3.5	Clear & frag w/ ribs on one side 3/8" thick
	14-2	1	1	Plate	Hard earthenware	1	1	2.5	Wht-Rim frag-No deco.
	-	2	9	Brick	Clay	2	-	5.0	x-Orange Frags
	-	2	9	Charcole	Wood	1	1	1.5	x-Burn wood Frag
	-	2	2	Rd Nail	Metal-Iron	1	1	6.0	x-Corroded-2-1/4" Long
	14-3	2	6	Counter Tile	Milk glass	21	1	145.5	Milk glass-frags-3/8" thick one side ribbed
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	w/mark "V-Hune"

82

Block #   4  

Boring #   14  

level #   2  

ARTIFACT RECORD FORM  
Downtown People Mover Program

Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
0	-	2	1	Window Pane	Glass	2	-	0.6	x-clear-1/16" thick
	-	2	1	Window Pane	"	18	-	34.5	x-Aqua -1/16" thick
	-	1	5	"Soda"	"	2	-	1.0	x-clear-Side frags
	-	2	2	Rd Roof Tack	Metal-galvan- ized	1	1	2.0	x-corroded-1/8"lgx1/2" dia. head
	-	2	2	Rd Nail	Metal-Iron	1	-1	4.5	x- " 2-1/4" long
	-	2	2	Rd Nail	" "	1	1	9.5	x- " 2-1/2" long
	-	2	2	Rd Nail	" "	1	1	26.4	x- " 4.0" long
	-	2	2	Spike	" "	1	1	54.2	x- " 6.0"lgx3/8"dia.
	-	2	2	Rd Nail	" "	1	1	26.3	x- " 3-1/2" long
	-	2	9	Plaster	Plaster	1	1	6.4	x-Portland-3/8" thick = post 1920
	-	8	?	Asphalt	Asphalt	5	-	16.0	x-Black 3/16" thick
	14-4	1	9	Mammal	Bone	1	1	1.6	Burned-porous Frag
	14.5	2	6	Counter Tile	Milk glass	9	2	116.7	Milk glass-1/4"x1/2" thick
	-	-	-	-	-				Both have one side ribbed w/mark"V[...] Hulne"



Block #  4   
 Boring #  14   
 level #  3

ARTIFACT RECORD FORM  
 Downtown People Mover Program

page  1  of  1   
 date  30 Sept '80

Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
Ø	-	8	?	Asphalt	Asphalt	1	1	2.2	x-Black w/sm Gravel
	-	2	2	Rd Nails	Metal-Iron	2	2	10.0	x-Corroded-Misc frags
	-	2	2	Rd Nail	" "	1	1	4.0	x- " 1-1/2" long
	-	2	2	Rd Nail	" "	1	1	3.2	x- " 2.0" long
	-	2	2	Rd Nail	" "	1	1	11.5	x- " 2-1/2" long
	-	2	2	Rd Nail	" "	2	2	39.4	x- " 4.0" long
	-	2	1	Window Pane	Glass	13	-	14.2	x-Aqua 1/8" thick
	-	2	1	Window Pane	"	1	1	6.7	x-Aqua 5/16" thick
	-	1	5	"Soda"	"	4	-	3.5	x-Clear-Side Frags
	-	1	5	Misc. Bottle	"	1	1	0.5	x-Lt.Green Side Frag
	14-6	2	6	Counter Tile	Milk glass	1	1	2.2	MilkGlass-5/8" thick <sup>ribbed on</sup> one side
	-	-	-	-					w/mark "V[...] HULNE"

ARTIFACT RECORD FORM

Downtown People Mover Program

page 1 of 1

date 30 Sept '80

Block # 4

Boring # 14

level # 4

Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
0	-	2	2	Rd Nail	Metal-Iron	1	1	2.0	x-corroded-Misc. Frag
	-	2	2	Rd Nail	" "	2	2	7.0	x- " 1-3/4" long
	-	2	2	" "	" "	2	2	6.0	x- " 2.0" long
	-	2	2	" "	" "	1	1	1.0	x- " 2-1/2" long
	-	2	2	" "	" "	1	1	6.5	x- " 2-3/4" long
	-	2	2	" "	" "	1	1	7.1	x- " 3-1/4" long
	-	2	2	" "	" "	1	1	17.5	x- " 4.0" long
	-	2	9	Concrete	Concrete	1	1	13.5	x-Portland Cement w/sm. gravel
	-	2	9	Plaster	Plaster	2	-	1.2	x-Roman cement w/white plaster
	-	2	1	Window Pane	Glass	2	1	2.8	x-Dk aqua-1/16" thick
	-	2	1	" "	"	3	-	5.2	x-Lt aqua-1/8" thick
	-	2	1	" "	"	2	-	2.1	x-Clear - 1/16" thick
	-	1	5	Misc. Bottle	"	1	1	1.9	x-Lt.green -Side frag
	-	1	5	"Soda"	"	4	-	8.0	x-Clear -Side frags
	14-7	1	5	Whiskey	"	1	1	1.0	Clear finish frag, Lip tool 1865-1930(See 14-15)
	14-8	?	?	Flower pot/ crucible	Common pottery	1	1	17.5	Body frag-cylindrical-burned
	14-9	2	9	ReBar	Metal-Iron	1	1	73.4	Corroded-Fluted sides endstaper from 1/2" to 1/4"

Block # 4Boring # 14level # 5ARTIFACT RECORD FORM  
Downtown People Mover Programpage 1 of 4date 30 Sept '80

Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
0	0	2	1	Window Pane	Glass	4	-	51.6	x-Lt Aqua-1/4" thick
	-	2	1	" "	"	10	-	35.5	x-Clear-1/4" thick
	-	2	1	" "	"	9	-	47.0	x-Dk aqua-1/8" thick
	-	2	1	" "	"	93	-	164.5	x-Lt aqua/green/clear 1/16" th
	14-10	6	9	Perfume	"	1	1	10.0	Clear-Hex base, frag 1" diam.
	14-11	1	5	Misc. Bottle	"	1	1	3.0	Clear-Base frag
	14-12	6	10	Medicinal	"	3	1	7.0	Clear-Base&side frag-graduated
									w/mark "P/C 5"
	14-13	6	10	Medicinal	"	5	1	130.0	Clear-base&side frags graduated w/marks.
									"The A.M.S Co./12/20,40,60/1/AMS"
	14-14	6	10	Medicinal	Glass	6	1	28.5	Clear-Side frags-graduated w/mark:
									"[ ] 65/12,3" (1911 to 1924)
	14-15	1	5	"Whiskey"	Glass	2	1	18.0	Clear finish-Lipping tool 1865-1930 (see 14-7)
	-	1	5	Misc. bottle	"	18	-	34.2	Clear-Misc.Side frag
	14-16	1	5	"Soda"	"	34	1	150.0	Lt aqua, side frag w/mark [ ]
	-	1	5	Misc bottle	"	1	1	4.0	Ltaqua-Patented Side frag
	14-17	1	5	Misc bottle	"	1	1	46.0	"Straw"-side frag(1915-1930)
	14-18	1	5	Whiskey	"	9	1	59.5	Dk brn-side&base frag-w/mark: "American" / Bo[rbon/whisk]ey" / "L..ted Distill]ers Ltd/Vancouver, Canada / Reg.No.9135 3" [ ]
									Dk brn-side+base frag w/mark: "[American Bourbon/[Whiskey] / Ed Distillers[Ltd]Vancouver, Canada / Reg.No.91356"
	14-19	1	5	Whiskey	Glass	23	1	170.0	

ARTIFACT RECORD FORM  
Downtown People Mover Program

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Block # 4  
Boring # 14  
level # 5

Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
0	-	1	5	Misc. Bottle	Glass	1	1	8.5	x-Cobalt base Frag
	-	1	5	Misc. Bottle	"	1	1	3.4	x-Lt Green-Side Frag
	-	1	5	Wine	"	2	1	7.0	x-Olive - Side Frag
	-	6	9	Misc. Jar	Milk glass	1	1	0.3	x-Milkglass-Flat Frag-1/16"
	-	1	5	Misc. Bottle	Glass	1	1	0.5	"Straw"-flat frag-1/16"thk x-1917-1930
	14-20	1	1	Chinese Tea cup	Porcelain	3	1	24.5	Dk Orange base & side frags w/ grn & yel Hand painted deco. c1850-1900 (Toas symbols)
	14-21	2	7	Elect. switch	Industrial porcelain	1	1	53.7	White-complete-2"dia. 1/2" th w/wire & copper fittings mark "P+S/P+S"
	14-22	2	7	Elec. insulator	Industrial Porcelain	3	2	21.0	Wht-top frag-1"dia 1-1/2"hi. w/mark:"...Run"
	14-23	1	1	Bowl	Hard earthen ware	1	1	3.0	Wht-Rim frag-Roll back rim
	14-24	1	1	Misc. Table service	" "	1	1	1.0	Wht-w/blue Scroll Deco. Side frag
	14-25	1	1	Misc. Table service	" "	1	1	2.5	Wht-base frag w/mark:"John- son[Bros]/England]Post 1903
	14-26	2	6	Sewer Pipe	Stoneware	2	1	245.7	Dk grey-Purple Glaze & rim frags Red body
	14-27	7	8	Pencil	Slate	1	1	1.1	Dk Grey Rod Frag-3/8" dia.
	14-28	1	9	Mammal	Bone	1	1	64.0	Long bone-saw marks
	14-29	1	9	Mammal	Bone	1	1	40.0	Long Bone & section. Saw marks
	14-30	1	9	Mammal	Bone	1	1	7.0	Spare Rib-Saw mark
	14-31	1	9	Mammal	Bone	1	1	2.0	Long Bone Frag-Xsec. Saw Marks
	14-32	1	9	Mammal	Bone	3	3	9.0	Ribs
	14-33	1	11	Tar Paper	Tar & paper	8	-	11.0	Blk w/fibers-1/8" thick frag
87	-	8	6	Asphalt	Asphalt	2	-	12.0	Blk w/sm gravel-frag

Block # 4  
 Boring # 14  
 level # 5

ARTIFACT RECORD FORM  
 Downtown People Mover Program

page 3 of 4  
 date 30 Sept ;80

Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
0	0	3	2	Coal	Coal	2	4	7.6	x-Black Frag
	14-34	3	9	Wall Paper?		1	1	0.9	Red & Wht w/Fibers 1/16"thk
	14-35	99	99	Unknown	Celluloid	1	1	0.6	Yellow translucent-Flat Frag 1 mm thick
	14-36	99	99	Unknown	Cloth	1	1	1.0	Black fibers-1 mmthick-Frag
	-	2	9	Cement	Cement	4	-	209.5	Portland Cement-Post 1920
	-	2	9	Plaster/ <sup>on</sup> cement	Cement	24	-	163.0	Roman Cement w/wht plaster Frag 1/16"thick
	-	2	9	Wood Frame	Wood	34	-	162.0	Misc Frags
	-	2	9	" "	Wood	15	-	99.8	Misc Redwood Frags
	14-37	2	9	Frame w/Paint	"	1	1	15	Cutwood Frag-1"x3/4" Concave side
									Painted Blue-green
	14-38	2	9	Siding Frame	"	2	1	162.5	Tongue & groove-1/4" groove Shaped surfaces & Dowel ends
	14-39	1	8	Bucket	Aluminum	2	1	15.5	Side Frag-3/4 molded Lines parall Rim 2" high
	-	1	6	Tin Can	Metal-Iron	2	-	36.5	x-Corroded-Misc Side Frags
	-	2	2	Rd Nail Frags	" "	4	-	26.5	x- " Misc Nail Frags
	-	2	2	Rd Roof Tack	Metal-Galvan- ized	1	1	2.0	x-Gravenized-1"lg&1/2" dia. head
	-	2	2	Rd Nail	Metal-Iron	2	1	9.4	x-Corroded-2" long
	-	2	2	" "	" "	1	1	9.4	x- " 2-1/4" long
	-	2	2	" "	" "	1	1	7.1	x- " 2-1/2" long
	-	7	10	Rd Wire	" "	2	2	8.0	x- " 1/8" Diam
	-	2	2	Rd Nail	" "	1	1	33.2	x- " 4" long 1/4" diam.
	14-40	2	2	Spike	" "	1	1	115.5	Corroded 5"lgx3/8" diam.
	14-41	2	3	Hinge	" "	1	1	187.3	Corroded 4"x2"wings, 4 holes each wing.
	-	2	2	Rd Nail	" "	1	1	45.0	x-Corroded 6-1/4" long



Block # 4  
 Boring # 14 A  
 level # 1

ARTIFACT RECORD FORM  
 Downtown People Mover Program

page 1 of 2  
 date 6 Oct '80

Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
0	0	2	9	Brick	Clay	4	-	31.8	x-Orange-Frags
	-	8	?	Asphalt	Asphalt	3	-	25.0	x-Black w/Sm Gravel
	-	2	9	Brick	Clay	1	1	0.8	x-Brown - Frag
	-	1	6	Tin Can	Metal-Iron	5	-	42.5	x-Corroded-Side Frags
	-	2	2	Sq Nail Frags	" "	6	5	28.8	x- " Misc Frags
	-	2	2	Sq Nail	" "	1	1	6.0	x " 2-1/2" long
	-	7	14	Slag	Slag	1	1	0.4	x-Melted Glob
	-	1	5	"Wine"	Glass	3	-	2.5	x-Lime green-Side Frag
	-	1	5	"Wine"	Glass	1	1	0.6	x-DkGreen-Side frag- Bubbles
	-	6	10	Medicinal	"	3	1	1.0	x-Lt aqua-Side Frags 1/16" thick-Patented
	-	1	5	Misc Bottle	"	2	2	4.2	x-Clear-Side&Base Frags
	-	1	5	Misc Bottle	"	3	1	2.0	x-Aqua-Burned White
	-	1	5	"Wine"	"	2	1	6.7	x-Olive green-side frag Patented.
	14A-1	6	10	Medicinal	"	1	1	38.8	DkAqua Side Frag-2-1/2" wide Bottle
	14A-2	3	9	Decorative	"	2	1	5.0	Clear-MR Pyramids-Cut glass
	14-3	1	5	Whiskey	"	2	1	11.2	Black glass-Base Frags (Pre 1880)
	14A-4	1	9	Clam	Shell	1	1	0.2	Body Frag-Burned
	14A-5	1	8	Cooking Pot	Common Pottery	2	2	20.4	Missionware-Brown-Burned
	14A-6	1	1	Cup	Hard earth- enware	1	1	0.9	White-Blue Transfer print both sides Geometric Leaf Pattern (England-Pre 1865)
	14A-7	1	1	Cup	VitreousChina	1	1	3.6	White-Purple Dot Transfer- print-bothSide-Tree Pattern Post 1865-England
	14A-8	1	1	Bowl	Hard earth- enware	3	1	7.3	White-Blue Stripe on Rim- American-Blue exterior-wht Interior (see 14A-34)
06	14A-9	1	1	Chinese Wine cup	Porcelain	1	1	0.4	Blue-green Glaze-Side Frag (c1850-1900)

Block # 4  
 Boring # 14A  
 level # 1

ARTIFACT RECORD FORM  
 Downtown People Mover Program

page 2 of 2  
 date 6 Oct '80

Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
0	14A-10	1	1	Mug	Vitreous China	1	1	8.8	Bluetint Glaze-MR side Frag Faceted-England (c1850-1900)
	14A-11	1	1	Misc. Table service	Vitreous China	1	1	0.9	Blue tint Glaze-England (c1850-1900)
	14A-12	1	5	Ale	Stoneware	2	1	17.5	Lt Green Glaze-Europe (c1865-1920)
	14A-13	1	5	Ale	"	1	1	3.0	Cream Glaze-Europe (c1865-1920)
	14A-14	1	1	Misc. Table service	Hard earthenware	3	-	5.2	White-Side Frags
	14A-15	99	99	Unknown	Metal	1	1	2.0	Rectangular-3/16"x2/16" x?
	14A-16	1	9	Mammal	Bone	4	4	12.5	Phalanges-Complete
	14A-17	1	9	"	"	1	1	2.2	Tooth-Frag
	14A-18	1	9	"	"	5	5	11.0	Small Bone - complete
	14A-19	1	9	"	"	2	2	8.4	Articulating Facets-Frags
	14A-20	1	9	"	"	1	1	5.5	Tibia-Frag
	14A-21	1	9	"	"	4	3	89.7	Saw Marks - Bone Frags
	14A-22	1	9	"	"	70	-	516.0	Misc. Bone Frags



Block # 4Boring # 14Alevel # 2ARTIFACT RECORD FORM  
Downtown People Mover Programpage 1 of 3date 6 Oct '80

Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
0	-	2	9	Charcoal	Wood	12	-	7.0	x-Burned Wood
	-	8	?	Asphalt	Asphalt	13	-	64.3	x-Black w/Large Gravel
	-	2	9	Brick	Clay	2	-	67.5	x-Red - Frags
	-	2	9	"	"	1	1	3.0	x-Orange - Frags
	14A-23	4	3	Shoe	Leather	2	-	11.0	Brown - Frags
	14A-24	1	9	Shell	Shell	2	-	5.1	Shell Frags - Abilone
	14A-25	1	9	Shell	Shell	1	1	0.3	(Cheone) Shell frag
	14A-26	1	9	"	"	2	1	0.1	Egg Shell Frags
	14A-27	4	2	Button	Glass	1	1	0.5	White-4 hole-7/16" diam.
	14A-28	4	2	"	Shell	1	1	1.0	Clam-4 hole-5/8" dia Burned
	14A-29	4	2	"	Glass&Metal	1	1	0.3	White-Loopback-drop button pyramid shape
	-	1	5	Wine	Glass	3	2	27.9	x-Olive Green-Side Frag Patented
	-	1	5	Wine	"	9	-	13.0	x-Green-Side Frag
	-	1	5	Misc.Bottle	"	1	1	0.6	x-Lime green-Side Frag
	-	6	10	Medicinal	"	11	1	10.0	x-Aqua-Beveled Front Panels Patented-1/16" thick
	-	1	5	Misc.Bottle	Glass	1	1	0.2	x-Aqua-Transparent-Side Frag
	-	1	5	"Soda"	"	1	1	4.6	x-Aqua-Frosted Base-Frag
	-	2	1	Window Pane	"	6	3	10.2	x-Aqua, Lt Aqua & Clear Frag-16" thick
	-	3	1	Light Bulb	"	10	-	1.5	x-Clear Bulb Frags 1/32" thick
	-	3	9	"Vase"	Milk Glass	1	1	0.8	x-Milk Glass - Side Frag
	14A-30	1	5	Whiskey	Glass	6	1	33.0	Black glass-Base Frags (Pre 1880)
	-	1	5	Misc.Bottle	"	7	2	9.0	x-Clear-Side&Base Frags
	14A-31	1	1	"Bowl"	"	1	1	1.0	Clear-Roll Back Rim
	14A-32	1	1	Chinese Tea cup	Porcelain	1	1	0.4	Blue-green Glaze-Side Frag Celadon (c1850-1900)

Block # 4  
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Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
0	14A-33	1	1	Saucer	Hard earthenware	1	1	0.4	White-purple Transprint-Rim Frag
	14A-34	1	1	Bowl	" "	4	1	2.2	White w/Blue stripe on Rim (see 14A-8) Blue exterior&Whit interior (American)
	14A-35	1	1	Plate	Hard earthenware	2	1	9.5	White-Rim&Side Frag-Hand-painted, Black, Green & Burgundy-American (c1920)
	14A-36	1	1	Porage Bowl	Hard earthenware	1	1	0.8	Flow.Blue-Side Frag-England (Pre 1865)
	14A-37	1	1	Misc.Tableware	" "	1	1	0.3	Flow.Blue-Side Frag-England (Pre 1865)
	14A-38	1	1	Chinese Plate	Procelain	1	1	4.6	Blue-HandPainted-"Sunburst" Pattern (c1900)
	14A-39	1	1	Mixing Bowl	Hard earthenware	1	1	11.5	Yelloware w/yellow tint glaze -American
	14A-40	1	1	Cup	" "	2	1	16.5	White-Side & Base Frag
	14A-41	7	1	Smoking Pipe	Kaolin	1	1	0.4	White-Side Frag
	14A-42	1	1	Soup Plate	Hard earthenware	11	2	64.0	Blue TintGlaze-Rim, Base & Side-Frags(See14A-69)England
	14A-43	1	1	Saucer	" "	1	1	0.2	Blue Tint Glaze-MR Rim Frag
	14A-44	1	8	Cooking Pot	Common Pottery	3	2	15.6	MissionWare-Brown&Black Side Frags - Burned
	14A-45	1	1	Chinese Stor-age Barrel	Stoneware	9	2	89.5	Dk Brown Glaze-Side Frag=(c1850-1975)
	14A-46	1	1	Culinary Jar/Wine Bottle	"	1	1	2/-	Dk Brown Glaze-Side Frag=(c1850-1975)
	-	2	2	Misc.Nail Frags	Metal-Iron	17	-	101.5	x-Corroded-Misc Nail Frags
	-	2	2	Sq Nail	" "	1	1	4.0	x- " 1-1/2" long
	-	2	2	Sq Nail	" "	1	1	7.0	x- " 1-3/4" long
	-	2	2	Sq Nail	" "	1	1	8.8	x- " 2-1/4" long
	-	1	6	Tin Can	" "	3	-	14.0	x- " Misc.Side Frags
	-	1	6	Tin Can	" not iron	2	1	4.0	x-Seam & Side Frag-Crimp seam
96	14A-47	99	99	Bakelite	Rubber	4	-	280.0	Black-MR-Metal Corroded due to heat.

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Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
0	14A-48	1	9	Mammal	Bone	5	5	45.5	Phalanges - complete
	14A-49	1	9	"	"	1	1	3.5	Wrist Bone - complete
	14A-50	1	9	"	"	1	1	2.5	Articulating Facet-Frag
	14A-51	1	9	"	"	4	4	8.0	Teeth
	14A-52	1	9	"	"	6	6	103.6	Misc.Bone w/Saw Marks
	14A-53	1	9	"	"	98	-	438.0	Misc. Bone Frags

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Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
∅	-	2	9	Brick	Clay	2	-	17.5	x-Red Frag
	-	2	9	"	"	1	1	1.2	x-Orange Frag
	-	1	5	Wine	Glass	1	1	3.1	x-Green-Side Frag
	-	6	10	Medicinal	"	3	1	1.1	x-Aqua-Frosted-Side Frags 1/16" thick
	-	1	5	Misc Bottle	"	1	1	0.6	x-Clear - Side Frag
	-	1	5	Whiskey	"	1	1	0.1	x-BlackGlass-Frag(Pre1880)
	14A-54	99	99	Unknown	"	1	1	1.8	Clear-Rim or Base Frag- Fire Cracked
	14A-55	6	10	Medicinal	"	5	1	4.5	Dk Aqua-Side Frags
	14A-56	1	8	Cooking Pot	Common Pottery	2	1	8.5	MissionWare-SideFrag-Burned
	14A-57	1	8	" "	" "	1	1	1.8	" " " " "
	14A-58	3	9	Flower Pot	" "	2	1	22.0	Orange-Side Frags
	14A-59	1	9	Shell	Shell	1	1	16.0	(Clam) Hinge Frag
	14A-60	1	9	"	"	1	1	0.2	Abalone-Frag
	14A-61	6	6	Comb	Plastic	1	1	0.1	White tooth-Frag
	14A-62	1	1	Unknown Table service	Hard earth- enware	1	1	0.2	Wht w/Purple Dot Transfer- print Cactus Pattern-American (Post 1880)
	14A-63	1	1	Bowl	Hard Earthen- ware	1	1	1.2	White w/Blue Stripe Rim Side Frag-American- (Post 1880)
	14A-64	3	9	"Vase"	Porcelain	1	1	0.9	White w/Handpainted Design Green, Pink, Gilted
	14A-65	1	1	Cup	Hard Earthen- ware	1	1	4.2	Blue tint Glaze-Base Frag- England
	14A-66	1	1	Plate	Vitreous China	1	1	1.2	Blue tint Glaze-Base Frag- England
	14A-67	1	1	Plate	Hard Earthen- ware	1	1	3.0	White-Base Frag
95	14A-68	1	1	Plate	Hard Earthen- ware	2	2	2.6	Blue tint Glaze-Base&Rim Frag- England
	14A-69	1	1	Soup Plate	" " "	7	1	40.4	Blue tint Glaze-Rim&Side Frag-England (see 14A-42)

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Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
∅	-	8	6	Asphalt	Asphalt	1	1	9.0	x-Black-Frag
	-	2	2	Sq Nail-Frags	Metal-Iron	14	-	62.5	x-Corroded-Misc Frags
	-	2	2	Sq Nail	" "	1	1	4.8	x- " 2.0" long-Burned
	-	2	2	" "	" "	2	1	18.8	x- " 2-1/4" " "
	-	2	2	" "	" "	1	1	6.4	x- " 2-1/2" " "
	-	2	2	" "	" "	1	1	14.2	x- " 3.0" " "
	-	1	6	Tin Can	" & rock	3	-	23.0	x- Cor.SideFrags- <sup>Burned</sup> to Rock
	-	1	6	" "	" <sup>not</sup> iron	1	1	1.0	x-Seam Frag-Crimpt
	-	2	2	Sq Nail	Iron&Rock	2	1	65.0	x- Corroded-2-3/4" long Burned to rock
	-	2	2	" "	" "	1	1	58.5	x- Corroded-Misc Nail Burned to rock
									w/glass & tin can frags
	-	2	2	Sq Nail	Iron & rock	1	1	23.1	x- Corroded-1-3/4" long Burned to rock
14A-70		2	3	Hinge	Metal-Iron	1	1	223.6	"3"x2"x1/2" Burned to Rocks, Nails, etc.
14A-71		1	8	Mammal	Bone	4	4	6.0	Teeth & Jaw Frags
14A-72		1	8	"	"	1	1	2.9	Phaliange
14A-73		1	8	"	"	2	2	3.4	Small - Complete
14A-74		1	8	"	"	1	1	16.0	Navicular - Angle Bone
14A-75		1	8	"	"	7	-	205.0	Misc.Bone Frags w/Saw marks
14A-76		1	8	"	"	70	-	238.0	Misc. Bone Frags

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Boring # 14A  
level # 4

Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
0	-	1	5	"Wine"	Glass	2	1	8.0	x-Green Side Frag-Patented
	-	7	10	Barrel Hoop	Metal-Iron	1	1	13.2	x-Corroded-Flat Frag
									15/16"x1/16"x? Burned
	14A-77	1	8	Mammal	Bone	1	1	8.0	Misc.Bone Frag w/saw marks
	14A-78	1	8	"	"	4	-	18.7	Misc.Bone Frags
	14A-79	7	8	Artist Pastel	Chalk	1	1	2.6	Yellow-Taper End-1/2" Diam.

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Block # 4  
Boring # 15  
level # 4

Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
0	-	2	9	Frame	Wood	16	-	50.0	x-Misc.Frags-Not Burned
	15-1	1	9	Mammal	Bone	1	1	36.0	Jaw w/teeth-lower left
	15-2	1	9	"	"	1	1	10.5	Long Bone Frag-Saw marks
	15-3	1	9	"	"	1	1	27.0	T-Bone Steak- Saw Marks
	15-4	7	3	Toy	Metal	1	1	1.5	Painted green-Flat frag 3/4"x5/8"
	? 15-5	1	1	Pitcher/Sugar Bowl	Vitreous China	1	1	55.2	Blue tint Glaze-frag England-(1850-1880)
	15-6	1	8	Pot w/handle	Hard Earthen ware	3	1	65.1	Yellowware Frag w/brown Glaze American (c 1880)
	15-7	7	12	Mono	Granite	1	1	41.0	Mono Frag
	15-8	99	99	99	Leather	3	1	4	Black-Thin 1/16" thick
97	15-9	99	99	99	Leather	1	1	10.0	Black w/hair-1/8"thick-cut marks.

Block # 3  
 Boring # 16  
 level # 2

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Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
∅	-	2	1	Window Pane	Glass	1	1	3.0	x-Aqua-1/16" thick
	-	99	99	Unknown	"	1	1	0.6	x-Clear -Side Frag
	16-1	1	3	Goblet/Base	"	1	1	3.8	Clear-Base Frag-Firecracked
	-	1	9	Wood	Wood/Charcoal	1	1	0.6	x-Black - Burned
	16-2	1	9	Mammal	Bone	1	1	2.0	Rib Frag
	16-3	1	1	Chinese tea cup	Porcelain	1	1	1.1	Orange Deco-Handpainted-Frag (c 1850-1900)
	16-4	1	1	Saucer	Hard earth- enware	1	1	1.1	Blue tint Glaze-Frag-burned England
	16-5	6	1	Opium Pipe	Common Pottery	1	1	2.7	DkBlack (c 1850-1915) Frag-Burn-Handmolded
	16-6	1	5	Chinese Wine Bottle	Stoneware	1	1	9.5	DkBrown Glaze-Frag (c 1850-1975)
	16-7	2	6	Sewer Pipe	"	2	1	25.0	Purple-Brown Glaze-Frag 3/4" thick
	16-8	1	1	Chinese Barrel Storage	"	4	2	42.5	DkBrown Glaze-Frag (c 1850-1975)
	?16-9	99	99	Unknown	"	2	1	15.0	DkBrown-Frag-coarse interior w/Plaster coat

Block # 2  
 Boring # 17  
 level # 1

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Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
∅	-	8	6	Asphalt	Asphalt	1	1	2.0	x-Black
	-	2	2	Round Nail	Metal-Iron	2	2	7.2	x-Corroded-1-3/4" long
	-	99	99	Unknown	" "	1	1	25.5	x- " 3/4"x 1"
86	17-1	2	3	Latch	" "	1	1	54.0	Corroded 3 1/2"x2 1/2"x1 1/2"

Block # 2  
 Boring # 18  
 level # 1

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Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
Ø	-	2	9	Brick	Clay	3	-	38.5	x-Red - Frag
	-	2	2	Nail	Metal-Iron	1	1	12.0	x-Corroded- 2½" long
	18-1	1	8	Cooking Pot	Common Pottery	1	1	5.9	Brown Mission Ware-Burned

Block # 2  
 Boring # 18  
 level # 2

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Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
Ø	-	2	2	Nail Frag	Metal-Iron	1	1	12.0	x-Corroded-Lg Nail-Frag
	-	1	5	Beer	Glass	2	-	18.4	x-Dk Brown-Side Frags
	-	2	1	Window Pane	"	1	1	1.0	x-Clear-Flat 1/8" thick
	-	1	5	"Soda"	"	1	1	2.0	x-Clear-Side Frag
	-	2	9	Cement	Cement	1	1	53.5	x-Portland Cement ¼" thick w/Screen Impression on one side.
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Block # 2  
 Boring # 18  
 level # 3

Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)	
Ø	-	2	2	Rnd Nail Frag	Metal-Iron	4	-	12.5	x-Corroded-Misc Frags	
	-	2	2	Sq Nail	" "	1	1	11.0	x- " 2½" long	
	-	7	14	Scrap Metal	" "	1	1	18.2	x- " Flat 1/16" thick 1¼" x 1-3/4"	
	-	2	9	Frame	Wood	1	1	2.4	x- Frag	
	-	1	5	Beer	Glass	1	1	6.9	x-Md Brown-Side Frag	
	-	1	5	Whiskey	"	3	-	4.6	x-Dk Brown-Side Frag	
	-	1	5	Wine	"	1	1	0.8	x-Green-Side Frag	
	-	1	5	Misc Bottle	"	2	2	2.0	x-Aqua - Side Frags	
	18-2	1	5	" "	"	1	-	2.0	DkBrown-Weathered Edges	
	-	1	5	"Soda"	"	3	-	8.0	x-Clear Faceted Exterior Side Frag	
	-	2	1	Window Pane	"	1	1	0.7	x-Lt Aqua-1/8" thick	
	18-3	1	9	Mammal	Bone	1	1	9.8	Long Bone - Knife Marks	
	18-4	1	1	Unknown	Hard Earth- enware	1	1	0.2	White-Clear Glaze -Frag	
	18-5	4	7	Sad Iron	Metal-Iron	1	1	1614.0	Corroded-6½"x3½"x1¼"	
	18-24	1	1	Unknown	Vitreous China	1	1	16.0	White-Bluefint Glaze-Base w/Mark (Royal)Patent(Iro)nstone/ (T.&)R.Boote" (c 1842-1891)	
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Block # 2

Boring # 18

level # 4

Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
∅	-	2	2	Rnd Nail	Metal-Iron	1	1	2.7	x-Corroded - 2" long
	-	2	2	Nail Frag	" "	3	-	13.1	x- " Misc Frags
	-	2	9	Brick	Clay	1	1	16.5	x-Red Frag
	-	1	5	"Soda"	Glass	5	2	8.7	x-Clear - Side Frags
	-	1	5	Wine	"	2	1	2.5	x-Dk Green-Side Frags
	-	1	5	Misc.Bottle	"	1	1	1.0	x-Lt Green-Side Frags
	-	2	1	Window Pane	"	2	1	8.5	x-Lt Aqua- <sup>3/16"</sup> thick weathered
	-	2	1	" "	"	1	1	1.8	x-Lt Aqua- 2mm
	18-6	2	1	Window Reinforced	" Metal	3	1	35.5	Lt.Aqua- <sup>1/4"</sup> thick w/chicken-wire reinforcement
	18-7	6	10	Medicinal	Glass	1	1	27.1	Aqua-Side Frag w/embossing mark (See "AMSCO" 14-13)
	18-8	1	9	Bird	Bone	1	1	0.3	Back Bone Frag
	18-9	1	1	Cup	Hard earth-ware	1	1	1.2	White-Clear Glaze-Side Frag American
	18-10	1	1	Plate	" "	1	1	1.0	" " " " "
	18-11	1	1	Cup	" "	1	1	1.1	White-Blue/Int-Glaze-Side Frag - English
	18-12	1	1	Plate	" "	1	1	8.8	White w/Brown Transfer-print flowers; base ring

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Block # 2  
Boring # 18  
level # 5

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Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
0	-	2	2	Rd Nail	Metal-Iron	1	1	10.5	x-Corroded - Misc - Frag
	-	8	4	RR Spike	" "	1	1	32.6	x- " Head-3/4"x1/2"- Spike-1/2"
	-	1	5	Misc Bottle	Glass	5	-	5.3	x-Clear-Misc Side Frags
	-	1	5	" "	"	1	1	0.5	x-Aqua - Side Frag
	-	1	5	Whiskey	"	1	1	1.7	x-Dk Green/Black-Side Frag
	-	1	5	"	"	1	1	4.0	x-Dk Brown-Side Frag
	18-13	1	1	Crock-Storage Jar	Stoneware	1	1	3.5	Grey (Exterior) Dk Brown (Interior) 1/4" tjick
	18-14	1	1	Plate	Hard Earth-enware	1	1	4.0	White-Clear Glaze-Base Frag American
	18-15	1	5	Misc Bottle	Glass	1	1	15.0	Clear-Base Frag w/mark "A/3"
	18-16	1	5	Beer	"	1	1	1.0	Dk Brown-Side Frag-w/mark
	18-17	7	12	Scraper	"	1	1	1.0	Clear-Glass Base w/Retouched Edge



Block # 1  
 Boring # 19  
 level # 1

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Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
0	-	1	5	Misc Bottle	Glass	1	1	3.0	x-Dk Brown-Side Frag
	-	1	5	" "	"	3	1	5.0	x-Green Side Frag
	-	1	5	" "	"	3	2	5.7	x-Aqua Side Frag
	-	1	5	" "	"	5	?	8.0	x-Clear Side Frag
	-	1	5	Closure	"	1	1	9.5	x-Clear-Machine Made Finish
	-	1	5	Misc Bottle	"	3	1	4.5	x-ClearSide w/Dot Pattern
	-	99	99	" "	Plastic	3	1	0.7	x-Yellow-Flat-Hard
	-	99	99	" "	"	1	1	1.5	x-LtGrey-3 Sided Frag
	-	2	9	Mortar	Plaster	1	1	2.2	x-White Frag
	-	2	9	Chalk	Chalk	1	1	6.5	x-White Frag
	-	2	9	Brick	Clay	1	1	1.2	x-Red Frag
	-	2	9	Brick	Clay	1	1	2.5	x-Orange Frag
	-	2	9	Frame	Wood	2	2	5.5	x-Burned Frag
	-	1	5	Closure	Metal	1	1	2.0	x-Corroded Crown Cork Cap
	-	2	2	Rd Nail	Metal-Iron	1	1	13.2	x- " 3-3/4" long
	19-1	2	10	Barbwire	Metal-Iron	1	1	1.5	Corroded-singlestrand 2Barb
	19-2	7	15	MachineryPart	Metal-Iron	1	1	134.5	" ScrewGauge 3"x3"



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Block # 2  
Boring # 20  
level # 1

eat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
Ø	-	2	9	Brick	Clay	2	-	17.5	x-Red Frag

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Block # 2  
Boring # 20  
level # 2

eat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
Ø	-	1	5	Soda	Glass	1	1	8.5	x-Aqua-Side Frag
	20-1	3	9	Mineral	Sandstone	1	1	83.5	Sample of Red Sandstone in fill

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Block # 2  
 Boring # 20  
 level # 3

Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
0	0	2	2	Sq Nail	Metal(Iron)	1	1	7.5	x-Corroded-2½" long
	-	2	2	Misc Nails	"	2	-	4.3	x- " Misc Frags
	-	1	5	Wine	Glass	3	-	6.5	x-Dk Green-Side Frags
	-	1	1	Misc. Table Service	"	1	1	0.5	x-Clear - Side Frag
	20-2	3	9	Flower Pot	Common Pottery	3	1	4.0	Orange Clay
	20-3	1	9	Mammal	Bone	3	-	21.8	Long Bone Frags
	20-4	1	9	"	"	1	1	0.4	Flat Frag
	20-5	2	9	Plaster	Plaster	4	-	27.5	Plaster ¼" thick on Roman Cement
	20-6	3	2	Coal	Unknown	6	-	10.0	Black Coal (?) Melted
	20-7	1	8	Cooking Bowl	Steatite	2	1	43.5	Hand-shaped Bowl Frag ½" thick Red Steatite w/Burn Marks
	20-8	1	1	Plate	Vitreous China	1	1	2.3	Blue Tint Glaze-Side Frag English
	20-9	1	1	Bowl	Hard Earth- enware	1	1	1.2	Flow Blue Rim Deco-English
	20-10	1	1	Soup Plate	Hard Earth- enware	1	1	7.5	Blue Tint Glaze-Featheredge Blue Deco-English (c1800-1830)
	20-11	1	8	Cooking Pot	Common Pottery	3	-	6.0	Mission Period-Orange ¾" thick - Burned
	20-12	1	8	Cooking Pot	"	2	-	10.7	Mission Period-Orange ¼" thick - Burned
	20-13	1	9	Shell	Shell	1	1	0.1	Oyster





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Block # 2  
Boring # 20  
Level # 4

Mat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
0	20-25	6	6	Comb Rib	Plastic	1	1	0.1	Black-Marks of Processing
	20-26	1	9	Shell	Oyster	2	2	34.0	Oyster Shell
	20-27	1	5	Champaine	Glass	1	1	256.5	DkGreen-Hand Applied Finish Mouth Opening= 1" wide; Lip= 1 1/4" long-Very lg Bottle Frag
	20-28	99	99	Unknown	Unknown	1	1	2.0	?

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Block # 2  
Boring # 21  
Level # 1

Mat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
0	-	2	2	Sq Nails	Metal-Iron	2	2	56.0	x-Corroded-4 1/4" long
	-	2	2	" "	" "	1	1	5.0	x- " 2 1/2" long
	-	2	2	Rd Nails	" "	1	1	0.6	x- " Misc Frag
	-	1	6	Tin Can	Metal	1	1	4.5	x- " " "
	-	2	9	Wood	Wood	2	2	0.3	x-Misc Wood Frags
	-	1	5	Misc Bottle	Glass	1	1	0.2	x-Clear-Side Frag
	-	2	11	Roof Shingle	Composite	2	2	10.8	x-Green on Black; Red & White on Black;
	-	8	?	Asphalt	Asphalt	1	1	44.5	x-Black w/Gravel
	21-1	1	5	"Soda"	Glass	1	1	28.0	Clear-Base Frag w/Mark: "...SH.../CA..."
109	2;-2	1	5	"Soda"	Glass	1	1	13.0	Clear-Base Frag w/Mark: "...THE LA.../CO.../12" (Duraglass)

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Block # 2  
Boring # 21  
level # 2

Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
0	-	2	9	Portland Cement	Cement	1	1	332.5	x-Grey w/Gravel 1/2" thick
	-	6	1	Cigarette Filter	Paper	1	1	0.2	x-Filter tip Frag
	-	1	6	Pop Top	Aluminum	1	1	0.2	x-Ring & Top=Post 1963
	-	7	14	Unknown	"	1	1	0.7	x-Flat Slab-1/4" thick
	-	2	9	Wood	Wood	2	-	0.3	x-Misc Frag-Burned
	-	2	11	Roof Shingle	Composite	3	2	3.0	x-Green & White on Black
	-	1	5	"Beer"	Glass	5	-	17.5	x-Dk Brown - Side Frags
	-	1	5	Wine	"	1	1	20.5	x-Dk Green-Side Frag/ Patented
	-	2	1	Window Glass	Glass	1	1	12.5	x-Flat-1/4" thick-Patented
	-	1	5	Misc Bottle	"	14	-	29.0	x-Clear - Side Frags
	-	2	2	Nails - Misc	Metal-Iron	16	-	43.5	x-Corroded-Misc Frags
	-	7	10	Wire	Metal(Iron+)	2	2	3.0	x- " Misc.1/16" dia.
	-	1	6	Tin Can	Metal(Iron+)	7	-	16.5	x- " Misc Frags Crimpted Seam
		2	2	Sq Nails	" "	3	3	38.0	x- " 4.0" long
	-	2	2	Sq Nails	" "	2	2	22.2	x- " 3.5" long
	-	2	2	Sq Nails	" "	5	5	33.5	x- " 2.5" long
	-	2	2	Sq Nails	" "	1	1	3.6	x- " 2.0" long
	21-3	7	8	Pencil Lead	Metal Lead	1	1	0.5	Rod Frag=1/6" dia+3/4" long
	21-4	1	1	Culinary Jar/ wine bottle	Stoneware	1	1	2.0	DkBrown Glaze-c1850-1980
	21-5	1	1	Cup	Hard earth- enware	1	1	4.0	White-Clear Glaze-Side Frag
	21-6	6	9	"Jar"	Milk Glass	1	1	1.5	Milk Glass-Side Frag
	21-7	1	5	Misc Bottle	Glass	1	1	19.5	"Straw" Side Frag=c1917-30
	21-8	1	1	Unknown	Glass	1	1	1.0	Carnival Glass-Rim Frag= Post 1920
110	21-9	4	2	Button	"	1	1	0.5	4 hole - 1/2" dia.
	21-10	3	1	Light BulbPart	"	2	1	4.5	Purple-Complete Base w/wire Frag

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Block # 2

Boring # 21

level # 2

Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
0	21-11	1	1	Liquor	Glass	1	1	2.5	Clear-Side Frag w/Mark: "...OF THIS..." c1934-63
	21-12	1	1	"Soda"	Glass	1	1	12.0	Clear-Base Frag w/Mark: "..K'S JU...//..NTED..587.."
	21-13	1	1	"Soda"	Glass	1	1	3.0	Clear Base Frag w/Mark: "...TLE..."
	21-14	?	?	Decorative Base	Glass	2	1	14.2	Clear-Base Frag-"Dot"MR 1/4" thick
	21-15	1	5	"Soda"	Glass	1	1	64.5	Clear Base Frag-w/Mark: "K.Arakelian Inc./ Madera, Cal./Des.Pat.123,505/2/LM/ 650"

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Block # 2  
 Boring # 21  
 level # 3

ARTIFACT RECORD FORM  
 Downtown People Mover Program

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Feat #	Cat #	Group	Class	Sub-class	Material	Pcs	Itms	Weight (grms.)	Other (x=discarded)
∅	-	2	2	Sq Nails	Metal(Iron)	2	2	31.5	x-Corroded - 4.0" long
	-	2	2	Rd Nails	" "	4	4	24.0	x- " - 2-3/4" long
	-	2	2	Misc Nails	" "	2	2	5.5	x- " - 2.0" long
	-	2	2	Sq Nails	" "	1	1	11.0	x- " - 3½" long
	-	2	2	Misc Nails	" "	14	-	32.0	x- " - Misc Frags
	-	7	10	Rd Wire	" "	1	1	1.0	x- " - 1/8" Dia.
	-	1	6	Tin Can	" "	14	-	18.0	x- " -Misc Side Frags
	-	2	9	Wood "Frame"	Wood	4	-	1.4	x-Misc Frags - Burned
	-	2	11	Roof Shingle	Composite	3	3	5.0	x- Wht on Blk; Pink+Wht on Black; Red on Black
	-	99	99	Unknown	Glass	1	1	44.5	x-Amorphos Glob-Melted
	-	2	7	Rd Wire	Copper	3	1	3.5	x-Misc Frags-1/16" dia.
	-			Battery Top	Copper & Fiber	1	1	2.0	x-Coppertop-Size "Cord" ¼" dia.
	21-45	4	3	Shoe Piece	Rubber	1	1	1.0	Tennis Shoe Edging-¼"x1/16"
	-	3	9	Mineral	Clay/Chalk	1	1	2.5	x-Clay Frag-Turquoise Color
	-	1	5	Misc Bottle	Glass	33	2	72.0	x-Clear Misc Side Frags w/Screw Finish
	=	2	1	Window Pane	"	2	1	3.0	x-Aqua - 1/16" thick
	-	2	1	Window Pane	"	46	-	642.0	x-Aqua - 1/4" thick
	-	1	5	"Beer"	"	1	1	7.5	x-Dk Brown - Side Frag
	21-16	1	5	Soda	"	29	2	294.5	Aqua-Blobtop Soda-c1880-1915 w/Base Mark "N"
	21-17	1	5	Whiskey	Glass	4	1	74.0	Lt Purple w/handfinish Lip & Mark"..Wine/../Le and Fa../..and Liquo../..Les,CA.." Base Mark="H/59.../H" (See 21-42the rest of embossing)





## APPENDIX 2

### Group and Class Categories

#### Group I: KITCHEN

Class: 1) Table Service; 3) Drinking; 5) Bottles;  
6) Tin Cans; 7) Flatware; 8) Kitchenware;  
9) Food; 11) Food Packing

#### Group II: ARCHITECTURE

Class: 1) Window Glass; 2) Nails; 3) Hardware;  
4) Locks/Door Knobs/Keys; 6) Plumbing;  
7) Wiring; 9) Construction Material; 10)  
Fencing; 11) Roofing; 12) Flooring; 13) Paint  
Accessories

#### Group III: INTERIOR FURNISHING

Class: 1) Lighting; 2) Heating; 4) Furniture/Floor  
Coverings; 7) Window Treatment; 9) Decorative;  
10) Maintenance/Cleaning

#### Group IV: CLOTHING

Class: 1) Buckles/Clips; 2) Buttons; 3) Footwear/  
Shoe Maintenance; 4) Garment; 5) Decorations/  
Fasteners; 6) Manufacture; 7) Maintenance

#### Group V: AMMUNITION

Class: 1) Bass/Shot; 2) Bullets; 4) Handguns;  
5) Rifles/Shotguns; 6) Knives; 7) Casings Only

#### Group VI: PERSONAL

Class: 1) Smoking/Tobacco Accessories; 2) Coins/  
Tokens; 4) Watches/Clocks; 5) Suitcases/Trunks/  
Bags; 6) Hair Accessories; 7) Tooth Accessories;  
8) Shaving Accessories; 9) Cosmetics/Perfume/  
Bath Accessories; 10) Personal Hygiene/ Medicinal;  
11) Jewelry; 14) Eyeglasses/Optics; 15)  
Miscellaneous

#### Group VII: ACTIVITY

Class: 1) Tools; 2) Heavy Machinery; 3) Toys/Children's  
Games; 4) Musical Instruments; 5) Adult Games;  
6) Sport Equipment; 7) Religious Objects; 8)  
Communications; 10) Bulk Storage Items/ Packag-  
ing; 12) Aboriginal Tools; 13) Pest Control/  
Trapping; 14) Shop; 15) Industrial; 16) Pets



(Group and Class Categories, Cont.)

Group VIII: TRANSPORTATION

Class: 1) Horse Accessories; 2) Wagon/Buggy/Carriage  
Parts; 3) Bicycle Parts; 4) Railroad Parts;  
5) Automobile/Motorcycle Parts; 6) Road  
Materials

Group 99: UNIDENTIFIED

Class: 99) Unidentified

APPENDIX 3

Faunal Identification

ELEMENT DISTRIBUTION BY COUNT

A. Bos taurus

ELEMENT	Bore 13	Bore 15	Bore 16	Bore 20	14A St.I	14A St.II
scapula		1			1	
-pin bones					1	2
humerus	1				1	1
-o bones						
radius						
ulna						1
radioulna						
pelvis					1	
femur				1		3
-o bones						3
lat. maliealus						
tibia						1
atlas						
axis						
cervicals 3-7						3
thoracic vert.						3
lumbar vert.				1	1	1
sacral vert.						
caudal vert.					1	1
dorsal ribs						4
mid ribs				1	1	1
ventral ribs						6
sternabrae						
patella						
carpals						2
tarsals						2
meta- carpals						
meta- tarsals						1
meta- podials						
phalanges						1
skull						
mandible						
isolated teeth						1
TOTALS:	1	1	0	3	7	38

B. *Ovis aries*, *Odocoileus hemionus* and sheep/deer

ELEMENT	Bore	Bore	Bore	Bore	14A		14A					
	s 13	s 15	s 16	s 20	s	d s/d	St.I	St.II	s	d s/d	s	d s/d
scapula												
-pin bones												
humerus							1					
-o bones												
radius												
ulna							1					
radioulna												
pelvis								2				
femur							1					
-o bones												
lac mallealus												
tibia												
atlas												
axis												
cervicals							1					
thoracic vert.												
lumbar vert.												
sacral vert.												
caudal vert.												
dorsal ribs												
mid ribs			1	1								
ventral ribs												
sternabrae												
patella												
carpals								1				
tarsals												
meta-carpals							3					
meta-tarsals												
meta-podials								1				
phalanges							8	8				
skull												
mandible		1										
isolated teeth												
TOTALS:	0	1	1	1			15	12				

s = sheep  
d = deer  
s/d = sheep or deer indeterminate

C. Sus scrofa

ELEMENT	Bore 13	Bore 15	Bore 16	Bore 20	14A St.I	14A St.II			
scapula					1				
-pin bones									
humerus									
-o bones									
radius						1			
ulna						1			
radioulna									
pelvis						1			
femur						2			
-o bones									
fibula									
tibia						2			
atlas									
axis									
cervicals 3-7									
thoracic vert.									
lumbar vert.						2			
sacral vert.									
caudal vert.									
dorsal ribs									
mid ribs						3			
ventral ribs									
sternabrae									
patella									
carpals									
tarsals									
meta- carpals									
meta- tarsals									
meta- podials									
phalanges									
skull							9		
mandible									
isolated teeth					1	7			
TOTALS:	0	0	0	0	2	28			



LOS ANGELES DOWNTOWN PEOPLE MOVER PROGRAM  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY

PHASE 3

EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

BY

JULIA G. COSTELLO

FOR

DOWNTOWN PEOPLE MOVER AUTHORITY

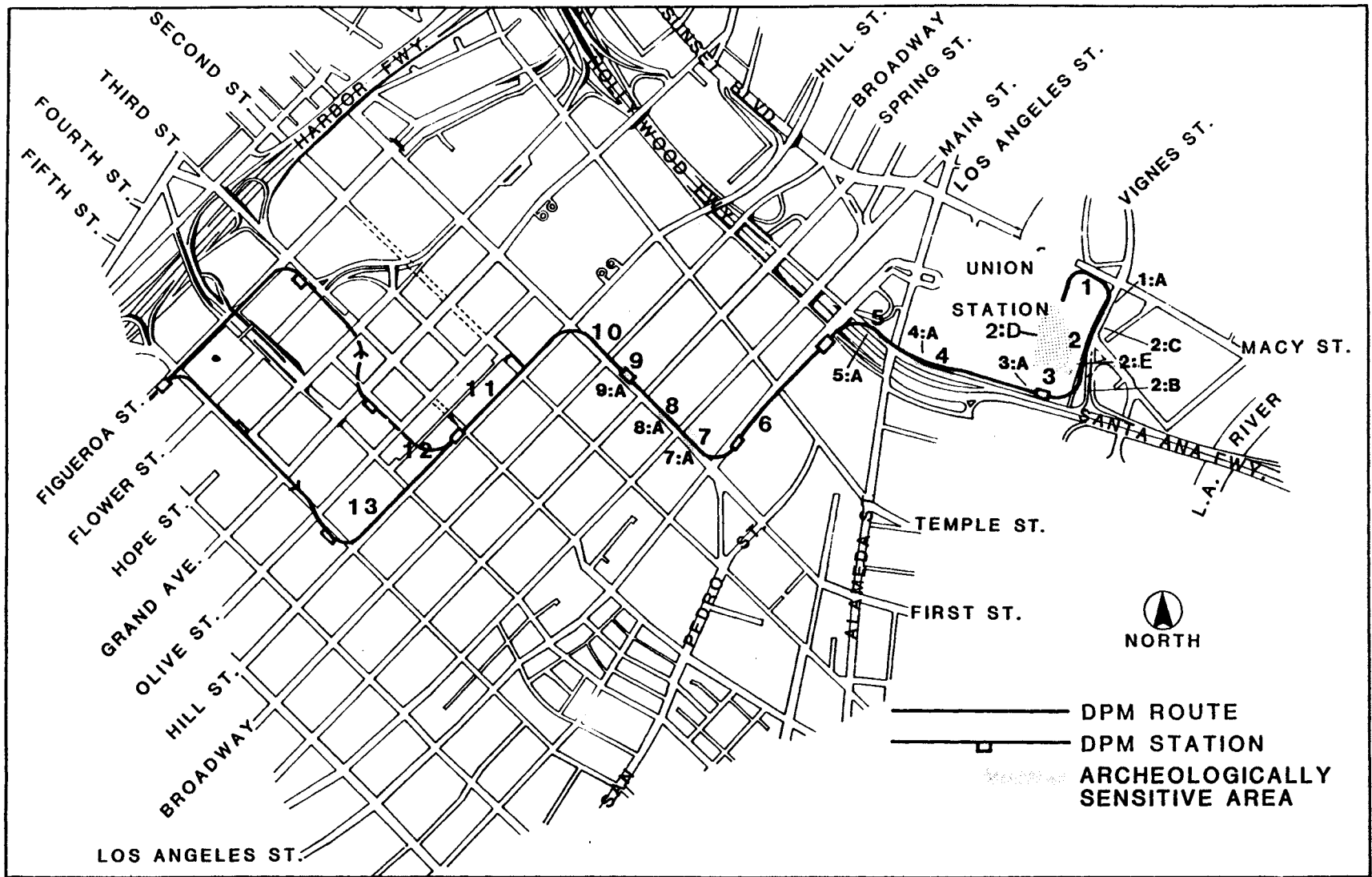
CITY OF LOS ANGELES

## Introduction

This section of the Phase 3 report of the Archaeological Resources Survey of the Downtown People Mover Program presents an evaluation of data and recommendations for further actions. Areas of potentially significant cultural resources were identified through historic research during Phases 1 and 2. Phase 3 involved the monitoring of engineering core borings taken to obtain geotechnical information on subsurface soils. Bores which were being placed in or near the identified Sensitive Areas were monitored by archaeologists to obtain information on the historic strata.

As a result of information obtained by these test bores, Phase 2 Sensitive Areas were reassessed: Three areas have been eliminated (2:A, 6:A, and 13:A); one area reduced considerably (5:A); and two new areas added (2:D and 2:E). The revised Sensitive Areas are designated on the figure below and are shown in detail on the blueprints accompanying this report.

As the final draft of this report was being prepared, some changes were made in the DPM plans. Engineering specifications for the DPM columns were changed from solid concrete supports ranging from 9 to almost 34 square feet of



**IDENTIFICATION OF SENSITIVE AREAS**  
 ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY: PHASE 3  
 LOS ANGELES DOWNTOWN PEOPLE MOVER PROGRAM  
 Julia G. Costello



surface to drilled pilings with a diameter of 18" to 34". Four drilled pilings will replace each former solid support structure with a total sub-surface disturbance of 12.56 square feet. Concrete caps will tie these four pilings together at the surface and may disturb an area approximately 24 feet square to a depth of 1.5 feet beneath final ground surface. The following assessments of impact and recommendations for future actions are based on this engineering scenario.

A realignment of the DPM has also been proposed for areas behind (to the east of) Union Station and for the parking lot area near Sensitive Area 4:A. As a result, several identified Sensitive Areas will not be impacted (1:A, 2:B, 2:C, and 2:E) and an area initially outside of the project area will now contain DPM facilities. The new area lies to the rear of Union Station and is bounded by Macy, Vignes, and Ramirez Streets. Reassessments of the eliminated areas are presented based on Phase 3 findings but at this time avoidance has precluded the necessity for future activities. The new area will need to be assessed for possible historically significant remains through documentary research similar to the Phase 2 research. Final architectural plans for the development of the area will also help pinpoint areas of potential impact. Cost estimates for these activities have been submitted under separate cover.

At this point it cannot be determined which areas meet the criteria for significance as described for sites eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Phase 3 bore monitoring identified a high likelihood of significance for Sensitive Areas 2:D, 4:A, and 5:A. Until there is a phase of archaeological testing or additional sub-surface explorations, however, all identified sensitive areas will be considered potentially significant. Table 1 summarizes the possible impact and recommended actions for each identified Sensitive Area. Where the recent realignment of the DPM path has eliminated encountering Sensitive Areas, "probable avoidance" is indicated and "no further investigation" recommended. If additional DPM route alterations are proposed, this assessment will need to be re-evaluated.

In several cases it seems relatively certain that final engineering plans can include avoidance of small Sensitive Areas. Monitoring to "confirm avoidance" is recommended in these cases. All monitoring activities will require the controlled excavation of piling holes in a minimum of 6" intervals through the cultural strata. Accommodation for this procedure and for the archaeological inspection of the excavated earth must be incorporated into legal agreements with the construction contractors by the contracting agency.

Summary of Sensitive Areas

Sensitive Areas	IMPACTS			RECOMMENDED ACTIVITIES				
	Probable	Possible	Negative Impacts	No Further Investigation	Confirm Avoidance	Monitor Possible Testing	Testing	
1:A	X			X				
2:B	X			X				
2:C	X			X				
2:D			X				X	
2:E	X			X				
3:A		X			X			
4:A			X			X	X	
5:A		X					X	
7:A	X				X			
7:B			X			X		
8:A			X			X		
9:A			X				X	

Monitoring is also recommended where Sensitive Areas are identified on the basis of possible occurrence of artifact features such as wells, trash pits, or privys. There is a "Russian Roulette" aspect to predicting encounters with these types of features within a designated, small square-footage and a controlled piling bore can determine their presence as efficiently as an archaeological test excavation.

In recommending any monitoring activity, however, it must be clearly stated that the archaeologist has the authority to halt drilling procedures if potentially significant materials are encountered. This suspension of construction activities can occur during drilling of any of the four column bore holes and will be followed by appropriate mitigation procedures. Following a stop-work directive, a maximum of three days should be allowed for archaeological definition and retrieval of the encountered materials. Significant remains which can not be mitigated by excavation may necessitate a possible relocation of column placements. Allowances for delays such as this should be clearly incorporated into any legal agreements with the DPM construction contractor who will need to develop contingency work activities for construction crews during archaeological investigations.

Concurrent archaeological and construction activities can be economical and expedient but the success of this type of work situation depends on the cooperation of both parties and of the contracting agency. The archaeologists will need to adhere to the three-day time limit and the construction crews will need to immediately terminate activities at the request of the monitoring archaeologist.

In some cases, where the presence of potentially significant materials seems highly likely, archaeological testing at the column sites is recommended. In order to minimize disruptions in downtown Los Angeles, and to take advantage of construction preparation such as removal of asphalt or overburden-fill, this testing may take place during construction activities. As with monitoring, however, specified time periods must be allowed to complete this work and communication and cooperation maintained between the archaeological and construction contractors.

The following text presents a reassessment of each Sensitive Area, an evaluation of significance if comments in addition to those of Phase 2 are necessary, and recommendations for future actions. Cost estimates of recommended actions are presented under separate cover.

## SENSITIVE AREA 1:A

### Reassessment

Boring 19 demonstrated that the original ground surface of the late nineteenth century housing development still lies intact under about two feet of surface fill. A razed building was encountered in the boring, indicating that the old occupation level was not substantially disturbed by later activities.

### Recommended Actions

Rerouting of the DPM has resulted in an avoidance of this Sensitive Area. Unless subsequent modifications are made, no further work is recommended for this area.

## SENSITIVE AREA 2:A

### Reassessment

It had been postulated during Phase 2 that remains of the Lyons Street zanja may still have been preserved at this location. Boring 18 revealed that this area has been thoroughly disturbed to a depth of at least seven feet. Any zanja remains would certainly have been destroyed. Sensitive Area 2:A has therefore been eliminated.

## SENSITIVE AREA 2:B

### Reassessment

Boring 17 confirmed the elevation of the living surface for the late nineteenth century Ballesteros Tract, while Boring 18 demonstrated the deep disturbance caused by the construction of the Santa Ana Freeway access-ramp. Additional testing is needed to determine how much of this Sensitive Area was disturbed by the freeway construction.

### Recommended Actions

The proposed DPM rerouting has eliminated this area from impact and no further investigations are recommended.

## SENSITIVE AREA 2:C

### Reassessment

Boring 19 revealed that the pre 1930 living surface was located approximately two feet beneath the present asphalt. As this boring was located in a slightly raised part of the former industrial area, the fill material may be shallower in other areas. It is possible that the extension of Vignes Street through to Macy Street by 1937 destroyed the cultural remains in its path.

### Recommended Actions

DPM realignment in this area has resulted in a no-impact situation. No future actions are recommended at this time.

### SENSITIVE AREA 2:D

#### Assessment of New Area

Boring 20 has indicated an important archaeological stratum containing nineteenth century Anglo and Native American artifacts sealed beneath a cap of fill and asphalt. Although the extent of this deposit is unknown, the boring was located on a large parcel of land which has had a common history since at least 1849. The triangular piece of land bordered by Ramirez Street on the north, Lyons Street on the south, and the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks on the west, was initially contained within the Ramiriz agricultural holdings, developed as a horse and mule trading center near the turn of the century, and eventually paved over as a parking facility. Until further testing is performed, it is assumed that the subsurface stratigraphy is similar for the entire area.

#### Evaluation of Sginificance

Boring 20 revealed a surprising quantity of early historic artifacts indicating a mid-nineteenth century occupation of this area. The significance of the archaeological material



lies in: (1) Their apparently undisturbed state, sealed under two and one-half feet of fill material; (2) The density and domestic nature of the artifacts indicating the presence of a nearby residence; (3) The dates of the artifacts suggesting deposition from the late 1700's to ca 1880; and (4) The presence of Indian artifacts reflecting the presence of Native Americans in the area.

During the time period indicated by the artifacts, the Sensitive Area lay almost completely within the boundaries of the Ramirez property. This tract of land is indicated as early as 1849 (Ord 1849) and remained intact until a legal division (probably among heirs) was made in 1887. The land was indicated as generally containing "vineyards" and "orchards" and can certainly be said to have been devoted to agriculture.

The domestic artifacts of Boring 20, Stratum II, imply the presence of a residence. No major structures are indicated on early maps and the chronic flooding of the area makes it unlikely that any substantial buildings were erected here. It is very possible, however, that a caretaker's house, or a barracks for agricultural laborers might have been present in the fields. Structures of these types may not have been recorded on formal surveys, but would enable easy access of personnel to the vines and fruit trees.

The presence of Indian-made Mission Pottery and other Native American artifacts suggests that some of the residents of the structures might have been Native Americans. Pottery was not made prehistorically in the Los Angeles area, but was introduced to the native populations during the Spanish period.

Information on the "blue collar" workers of the Hispanic-Early American period of Los Angeles is rare. What few diaries and documents we do have on the period almost exclusively present information on the upper classes, the growing commerce and industry, and the politics of the period. These artifact deposits are significant for their potential to provide data on the diet, socio-economic status, health, numbers, sex, and races of the agricultural workers.

The possibility that some of the proposed agricultural workers were Native Americans adds considerably to the importance of the archaeological deposits. Information on the process of acculturation and gradual disintegration of the Indian cultures following the arrival of the Americans is virtually unknown. Historic documents and archaeological excavations on Spanish mission-period sites are providing a clearer picture of the effect of Hispanization on the Native Americans of California. This process

ended abruptly with the secularization of the missions in the 1830s. The mission Indians either fled to the interior or gathered near the pueblos working as laborers. Los Angeles, particularly, attracted the disenfranchised Native Americans (Huey, et al 1980).

The potential of the archaeological remains in this area for providing information on the lives of the mid-nineteenth century Californians is very high. The sampled deposits from Bore 20 seem to be limited to the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century, an important consideration in evaluating interpretive potential. The remains also indicate nearby domestic activities. Artifacts from households provide more information on peoples' daily lives than collections from industrial or commercial sources. Whether these remains are the result of primarily Anglo immigrants, or indicate the rarer presence of California Indians, their significance in terms of information potential is very high.

#### Recommended Actions

The building proposed for this site is presently planned to be constructed "at grade". Foundations may extend 1.5 feet below ground surface, however, and site preparation might disturb soils a full foot below that. The re-routed DPM line will also pass into this Sensitive Area, paralleling

the south side of the Union Station railroad tracks. Sub-surface constructions for this "at grade" section of the line are as yet undetermined. Until final construction plans are formalized, it will be assumed that the entire area may be negatively impacted.

While Bore 20 revealed the presence of potentially significant cultural deposits in this area, the extent of these deposits is yet to be determined. Mitigation measures for this area must, therefore, proceed in three stages: An initial definition of the vertical and horizontal extent of the deposits; an assessment of specific impacts of the proposed constructions including sub-surface disturbances; and possible data retrieval as a measure to alleviate negative impacts. Although these efforts must proceed sequentially, they may follow in close sequence as an efficient mitigation strategy.

The horizontal and vertical extent of the cultural deposits will be effectively defined through the use of backhoe trenches. Starting from the area identified by Bore 20, testing can radiate out until the extent of cultural materials is determined. The vertical depth of the deposits from surface may vary considerably over the sensitive area, defining this is vital to the determination of negative

impacts. Mitigation measures would have to be determined at this time and could range from project modification to excavation of identified cultural resources.

### SENSITIVE AREA 2:E

#### Assessment of New Area

This sensitive area includes the strip of land on the south side of Lyons Street between Vignes and the elevated track area. A "horse shed" was present to the rear of the Medical College facility by 1887 and remained there until 1910 (Refer to Figure 6, No.10 in the previous section of this report). By 1893 four residences faced Lyons. Two of these were gone by 1910 (Ibid, No. 41) while two appeared to have remained until the 1950s. The "Brew 102" (Ibid, No.42) building was constructed in the 1950s and the remaining houses were demolished. It does not appear that any substantial earth-moving activities have taken place in this area and it is possible that significant archaeological remains relating to these early residences are still extant.

#### Evaluation of Significance

These turn-of-the-century residences presumably housed middle class citizens of Los Angeles. The influx of thousands of such people at this time, and the proliferation

of tract housing, was to have a definitive impact on the character of the blooming city. Although the arrival and influences of these populations are well known, little has been recorded concerning their lifeways. As was described for Sensitive Area 1:A (Phase 2, Data Volume), significant artifact deposits can provide information on diet, health, trade and consumption patterns, economic status, and the homogeneity and diversity of the immigrants. Overlooked in the past, the importance of reconstructing the histories of the common people is increasingly being recognized. It was these individuals who provided the moral, economic and political climate that nurtured the growth of Los Angeles.

#### Recommended Actions

Realignment of the DPM path in this area has resulted in avoidance of this Sensitive Area. No further actions need be taken at this time.

#### SENSITIVE AREA 3:A

#### Reassessment

It has been suggested in Phase 2 that remains of the Winery/ Medical College may still be present on the east side of Lyons Street. Boring 14 showed that the 1930s demolition of the Hotel de France/Eden Hotel involved filling the basement

cavity with the rubble from the structure above. The Winery/Medical College, destroyed during this same period, was probably treated similarly (By the 1950s, basements were removed during demolition activities). It is likely that the basement wine cellar is still intact under ground.

### Evaluation of Significance

Like the Hotel de France/Eden Hotel, it is not likely that substantial remains from early periods of use would have been buried in the basement during demolition. Any equipment or abandoned items from either the winery or college activities, however, would contribute toward an understanding of these early activities. Of particular significance would be the architectural details of the wine cellar/basement. Constructed by the 1870s, the structure was noted by the Vache Brothers to have a basement which made a fine wine cellar, seemingly the primary reason the French "cream of tartar" manufacturers occupied the building. Perhaps they envisioned eventually expanding into wine production at this site, as they soon left the Aliso Street Building to join their brother who started the Brookside Winery in San Bernardino. Basements are rare in Southern California houses and one which was admired by French wine makers would be of sufficient significance to warrant architectural recording.

### Recommended Actions

The small size of this Sensitive Area makes it likely that the resources can be avoided by a judicious placement of support columns. An archaeologist should monitor the on-site drilling of the column piers, however, to insure that the column construction is, indeed, not causing a negative impact.

### SENSITIVE AREA 4:A

#### Reassessment

In Phase 2, Sensitive Area 4:A included the site of the Hotel de France/ Eden Hotel structure. Results from Boring 14 confirmed the presence of the basement and supplied a sample of the fill material. As this fill consists of the fabric of the former hotel including incidental artifacts abandoned within at the time of destruction, it has been determined that the information potential of this resource is minimal. This building site has been eliminated from the designated Sensitive Area. The remaining portion of the Sensitive Area has remained intact.

Boring 14A revealed cultural materials relating to the nineteenth century occupation of the area lying under approximately one foot of fill mixed with disturbed artifacts.



The abundance of materials from this bore, especially the faunal remains, argues for a high information potential for the cultural resources in this area.

It is likely that significant artifact deposits associated with the adjacent livery stable, blacksmith shop, carriage works, brothel, and residence may also have survived into the present. The entire area of the present parking facility is uniformly level and has had a similar history. It is reasonable to assume that a state of preservation similar to that at the corner Hotel exists in other parts of the Sensitive Area.

Part of the realignments of the DPM path before the finalization of this report included moving the route 20-25 feet north of its former location in this area. The new track area still lies within the previously identified sensitive area although it now misses the excluded hotel basement. In general, the new route encounters more of the back yards of the structures along Aliso Street thereby increasing the possibility of encountering significant artifact features in this area.

#### Recommended Actions

Two different approaches are recommended for this Sensitive

Area. Directly behind the Hotel de France, where Bore 14A demonstrated the presence of a midden-like deposit apparently associated with the hotel, an archaeological excavation at the column site is recommended. The four remaining columns will fall behind the series of shops, businesses, and residences lining Aliso Street. Significant artifact deposits here would consist of wells, privys, and concentrated trash disposal areas. Although the probability of these features remaining intact has been established by the Phase 3 borings, whether they lie directly under the sites of the columns is pure chance. For this portion of the Sensitive Area it is recommended that careful monitoring of the piling bores be performed.

#### SENSITIVE AREA 5:A

##### Reassessment

Sensitive Area 5:A has been defined in Phase 2 as extending along the northern edge of Arcadia Street between Alameda Street and Los Angeles Street, following the route of the DPM. A re-evaluation of photographs taken during the 1951-1952 construction of the Santa Ana Freeway has resulted in reducing this area by almost half. The entire west part of the block, beginning approximately 25 feet west of the railroad tracks, was removed during construction activities.

The Sensitive Area should therefore be reduced to include that portion of the DPM corridor beginning at the northwest corner of the intersection of Alameda and Arcadia Streets and extending to a point 25 feet west of the Southern Pacific railroad tracks.

#### Evaluation of Significance

Boring analysis indicated that there are undisturbed nineteenth century deposits within the Sensitive Area and that these may be stratigraphically divided between pre and post ca 1890 materials. The earlier levels may contain artifacts from the Spanish, Mexican, and early American occupations of the area. Very few archaeological deposits of these time periods remain in downtown Los Angeles. An archaeological study on the La Placita Block to the north uncovered a dense and extremely informative Hispanic feature in an almost identical geographical position as Sensitive Area 5:A in relation to the old bluff. From that analysis, information was obtained on the early historic period including the dissemination of Native American pottery making, Native American presence at the Pueblo, and Hispanic diet, butchering practices, and disposal methods (Costello and Wilcoxon 1978). Indications are that similar data could be found in this area.

The upper levels appear to contain artifacts dating to the 1890-1920 occupation of the area. This would include materials from the adjacent brothel or prior paint shop; or from other various brick and frame structures shown on the Block 5 Historic Plan View. Of these sources, archaeological deposits from the brothel would be of major significance. Our accounts of these businesses are almost exclusively through the eyes of Anglo male chroniclers and advertising brochures. Data on Material culture would provide important insights into the diet, drinking habits, health, ethnicity, standard of living, and ages and sexes of the residents.

Reassessment of the extent of Sensitive Area 5:A has resulted in eliminating some resources which were previously included: the Chinese deposits and remains of the zanja madre, in particular.

#### Recommended Actions

The potentially significant nature of these remains and the subtlety of their stratigraphic context requires recommending test excavations into this area. Future borings, even if controlled by depth, will not produce confirmation of the proposed stratigraphy as discussed above. It is important not only for the DPM construction but for any future activities in this area that the presence of early 1900s sealed

material under the old bluff be confirmed. If final engineering plans do entirely avoid column placements in this area an alternative program may be discussed.

#### SENSITIVE AREA 6:A

##### Reassessment

After observing the extent of disturbance caused by sidewalk construction in Los Angeles, it has been determined unlikely that remains of the zanja would have survived through present times. This Sensitive Area has been eliminated from considerations of negative impact.

#### SENSITIVE AREA 7:A

##### Reassessment

No new information has been obtained on the potential presence of significant archaeological remains since the Phase 2 report.

##### Recommended Actions

The restricted extent of this potentially significant feature would encourage avoidance as a mitigation measure. Archaeologists should monitor the adjacent drilling, however, to confirm that construction activities avoid the site.

## SENSITIVE AREA 7:B

### Reassessment

No new information was obtained on this Sensitive Area during Phase 3.

### Recommended Actions

Significance for this has been defined as the possible presence of discrete artifact features dating to the early occupation of the block. It cannot be predicted if a column site would fall directly over one of these features so a procedure of monitoring is recommended. If significant resources are encountered, a three day maximum program could be conducted to retrieve the material.

## SENSITIVE AREA 8:A

### Reassessment

No new information on this Sensitive Area was generated during Phase 3.

### Recommended Actions

As with Sensitive Area 7:B above, the significant resources in this area have been identified as early artifact features such as privys, trash pits, and wells. Archaeological

monitoring of the piling excavations would identify encounters with these types of features. If present, excavation of the features would proceed through archaeological efforts.

### SENSITIVE AREA 9:A

#### Reassessment

No new data on this Sensitive Area was generated during Phase 3.

#### Recommended Actions

This Sensitive Area lies directly under one of the planned DPM Stations. Final engineering plans for these facilities are not formalized at this time and the exact nature of the sub-surface constructions are not known. As a result, we will assume that all of the Sensitive Area may be impacted. This work proposal may be modified when additional construction information is available.

For several reasons, it is recommended that archaeological testing be performed in this area. Column sites are apt to be numerous and close together thereby impacting, overall, a large area. The significant cultural deposits may be located under as much as five feet of overburden (fill

material}). This would make the previously proposed procedure of archaeologically excavating sub-surface remains when they are encountered very awkward. The most efficient and comprehensive determination of significant resources would involve intensive field investigation using a backhoe in combination with hand-excavation methods. If significant remains are encountered, additional mitigation efforts could be proposed at that time. This testing and possible excavation program could be performed just prior to the construction of the DPM Station.

#### SENSITIVE AREA 13:A

##### Reassessment

As with Sensitive Area 6:A, it was determined unlikely that any remains of the zanja would have survived until modern times. Recent sidewalk and road constructions involve substantial disturbances of soils often to a depth of several feet. The delicate zanja feature is not likely to have avoided destruction. This Sensitive Area has been eliminated from further considerations.



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