

DEPARTMENT OF
CITY PLANNING
OFFICE OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
200 N. SPRING STREET, ROOM 620
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-4801
(213) 978-1200

CULTURAL HERITAGE COMMISSION

RICHARD BARRON
PRESIDENT
ROELLA H. LOUIE
VICE-PRESIDENT

GAIL KENNARD
TARA J. HAMACHER
OZ SCOTT

FELY C. PINGOL
COMMISSION EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
(213) 978-1300

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA



ANTONIO R. VILLARAIGOSA
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MICHAEL LOGRANDE
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DEPUTY DIRECTOR
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INFORMATION
(213) 978-1270

www.planning.lacity.org

Date: **APR 29 2013**

Los Angeles City Council
Room 395, City Hall
200 North Spring Street, Room 410
Los Angeles, California 90012

Attention: Sharon Gin, Legislative Assistant
Planning and Land Use Management Committee

CASE NUMBER: **CHC-2013-844-HCM**
SITE OF TUNA CANYON DETENTION STATION
6433 W. LA TUNA CANYON ROAD

At the Cultural Heritage Commission meeting of **April 18, 2013**, the Commission discussed the application for the above-mentioned property for possible declaration as an Historic-Cultural Monument.


The consensus of the Commission is that this property does not fall under the criteria in Section 22.171.7 of the Los Angeles Administrative Code.

Pursuant to Section 22.171.10 of the Los Angeles Administrative Code, this recommendation to decline by the Cultural Heritage Commission shall be forwarded to the Los Angeles City Council, which will hold a future meeting on the item. The Council has a 105 day total time limit to act on the item. The Council may override the Cultural Heritage Commission's recommendation for denial by a minimum of ten votes.

The above Cultural Heritage Commission action was taken by the following vote:

Moved: Commissioner Kennard
Seconded: Commissioner Hamacher
Ayes: Commissioners Scott and Louie
Absent: Commissioner Barron

Vote: 4-0


Fely C. Pingol, Commission Executive Assistant
Cultural Heritage Commission

Attachment: Application

c: Councilmember Richard Alarcon, Seventh Council District

Snowball West Investments LP

GIS

FOR USA FOR COUNCIL TO VOTE

DATE: 4/29/13

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CITY PLANNING
OFFICE OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
200 N. SPRING STREET, ROOM 620
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-4801
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FAX: (213) 978-1275

INFORMATION
(213) 978-1270

www.planning.lacity.org

Date:

APR 29 2013

Snowball West Investments LP
Attention: Michael A. Hoberman
PO Box 64277
Los Angeles, CA 90064

CASE NUMBER: **CHC-2013-844-HCM**
SITE OF TUNA CANYON DETENTION STATION
6433 W. LA TUNA CANYON ROAD

This is to advise you that at its meeting of **April 18, 2013**, the Cultural Heritage Commission discussed the application for the above-mentioned property for possible declaration as an Historic-Cultural Monument.

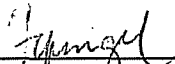
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Fely C. Pingol, Commission Executive Assistant
Cultural Heritage Commission

c: Councilmember Richard Alarcon, Seventh Council District
GIS

Los Angeles Department of City Planning

RECOMMENDATION REPORT

CULTURAL HERITAGE COMMISSION

CASE NO.: CHC-2013-844-HCM
ENV-2012-845-CE

HEARING DATE: April 18, 2013
TIME: 10:00 AM
PLACE: City Hall, Room 1010
200 N. Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA
90012

Location: 6433 W. La Tuna Canyon Rd
Council District: 7
Community Plan Area: Sunland-Tujunga-Lake
View Terrace-Shadow Hills-East La Tuna Canyon
Area Planning Commission: North Valley
Neighborhood Council: Sunland-Tujunga
Legal Description: Lot PT 29 of Tract V. Beaudry's
Mountains

PROJECT: Historic-Cultural Monument Application for the
SITE OF TUNA CANYON DETENTION STATION

REQUEST: Declare the property a Historic-Cultural Monument

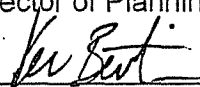
OWNER: Snowball West Investments L.P., Attn: Michael A. Hoberman
PO Box 64277
Los Angeles, CA 90064

APPLICANT: Council District 7
200 N. Spring St., Rm. 470
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RECOMMENDATION **That the Cultural Heritage Commission:**

1. **Not declare** the property a Historic-Cultural Monument per Los Angeles Administrative Code Chapter 9, Division 22, Article 1, Section 22.171.7
2. **Adopt** the report findings.

MICHAEL J. LOGRANDE
Director of Planning


Ken Bernstein, AICP, Principal City Planner
Office of Historic Resources



Lambert M. Giessinger, Preservation Architect
Office of Historic Resources

Prepared by:


Edgar Garcia, Preservation Planner
Office of Historic Resources

Attachments: Historic-Cultural Monument Application

SUMMARY

The site of the former Tuna Canyon Detention Station is located in the Tujunga area, bounded by La Tuna Canyon Road on the south and Tujunga Canyon Blvd. on the east. Nearly 30 acres, the property serves as the current site of the Verdugo Hills Golf Course, a fully developed golf course consisting of an 18-hole course, driving range, driving range shelter, parking lot and maintenance compound. Mature oak and sycamore trees and other vegetation make up the general landscape.

The subject property is located on a portion of land originally used as a work camp for the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a federal public works program established in 1933 as part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal during the Great Depression. Constructed by Army contractors in 1933, the camp compound consisted of seven barracks, a mess hall, administration building, office building, and infirmary. The camp was in use until the fall of 1941, when it was vacated by the CCC while maintaining the buildings intact. Immediately following the attack on Pearl Harbor in December 1941, the site transitioned into a temporary internment camp for Japanese, Japanese-American, German and Polish detainees. The subject property became one of the first temporary detention facilities established and was renamed the "Tuna Canyon Detention Station, Immigration, and Naturalization Service." The existing buildings on the property were repurposed for detention use with no new buildings constructed. The only alteration to the site at the time was the installation of a high fence with barbed wire and attached lighting which enclosed the entire compound.

Following the internment camp's closure, the subject property changed ownership twice and was significantly altered from its original condition. In 1947, Los Angeles County purchased 10 ½ acres of the property to establish a Los Angeles Probation school for young boys. During construction of the Verdugo Hills Golf Course in 1960, all original buildings were demolished. The landscaping and topography of the site were also significantly altered from its original condition to accommodate the golf course facilities.

CRITERIA

The criterion is the Cultural Heritage Ordinance which defines a historical or cultural monument as any site (including significant trees or other plant life located thereon) building or structure of particular historic or cultural significance to the City of Los Angeles, such as historic structures or sites in which the broad cultural, economic, or social history of the nation, State or community is reflected or exemplified, or which are identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, State or local history or which embody the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period style or method of construction, or a notable work of a master builder, designer or architect whose individual genius influenced his age.

DISCUSSION

The Council Motion argues that the site of Tuna Canyon Detention Station meets specified Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM) criteria, as a site "in which the broad cultural, economic, or social history of the nation, State or community is reflected or exemplified."

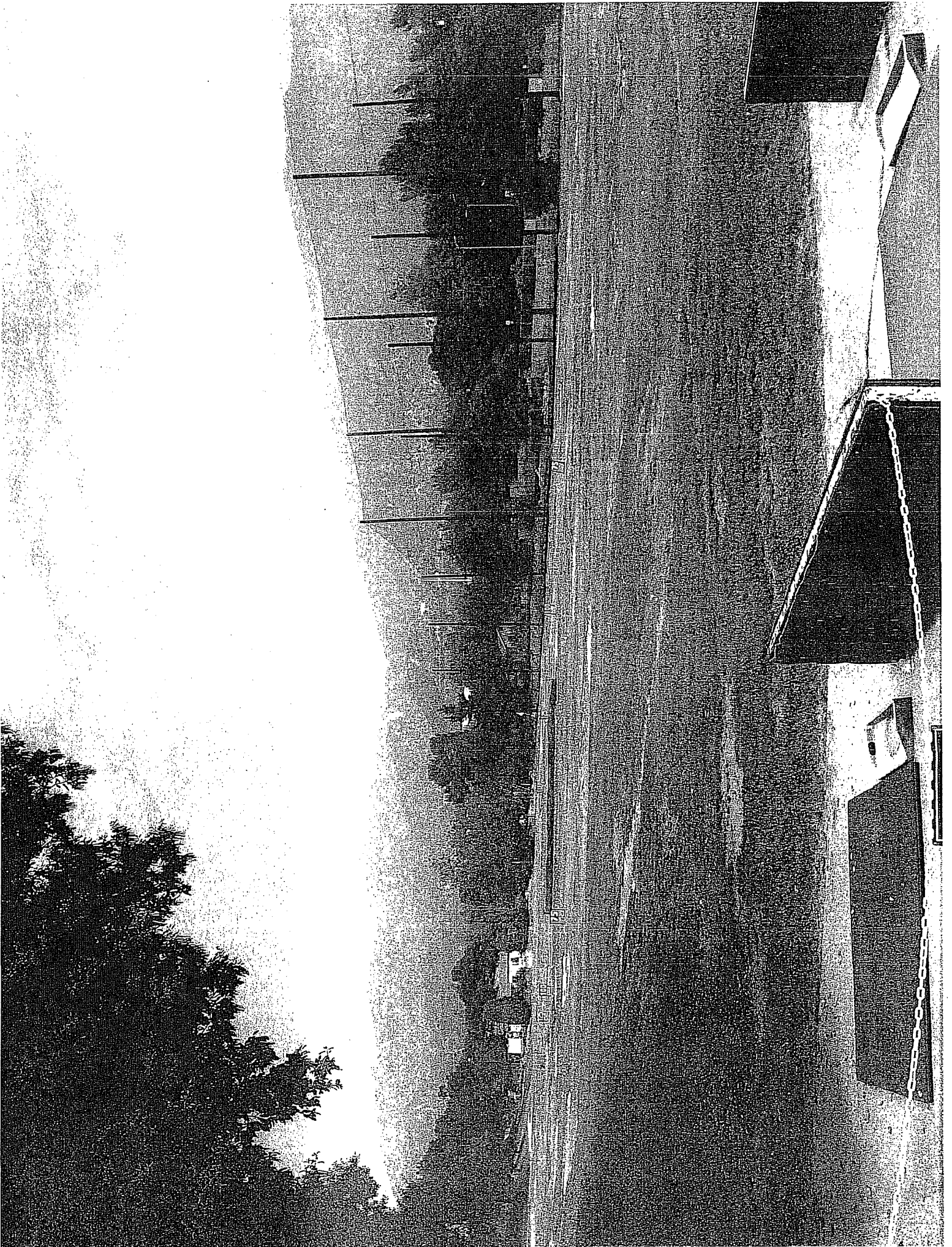
The events related to the internment of Japanese-Americans and other detainees at this site during World War II are unquestionably significant, and are deserving of wider recognition and deeper understanding. The site's association with the Great Depression and the activities of the CCC are also significant. However, local history may be only be "reflected" or "exemplified" in a

property if the site still retains an ability to convey the historic associations that made it significant. Based on a site inspection performed on April 4, 2013, staff of the Office of Historic Resources has determined that the subject property no longer retains integrity relating to these 1933-1946 historical associations. The demolition activity in 1960 removed all physical buildings and structures associated with the internment camp. Some alterations were also made to the landscape and topography. Based on these findings, the subject property does not appear to be eligible for local designation as a Historic-Cultural Monument.

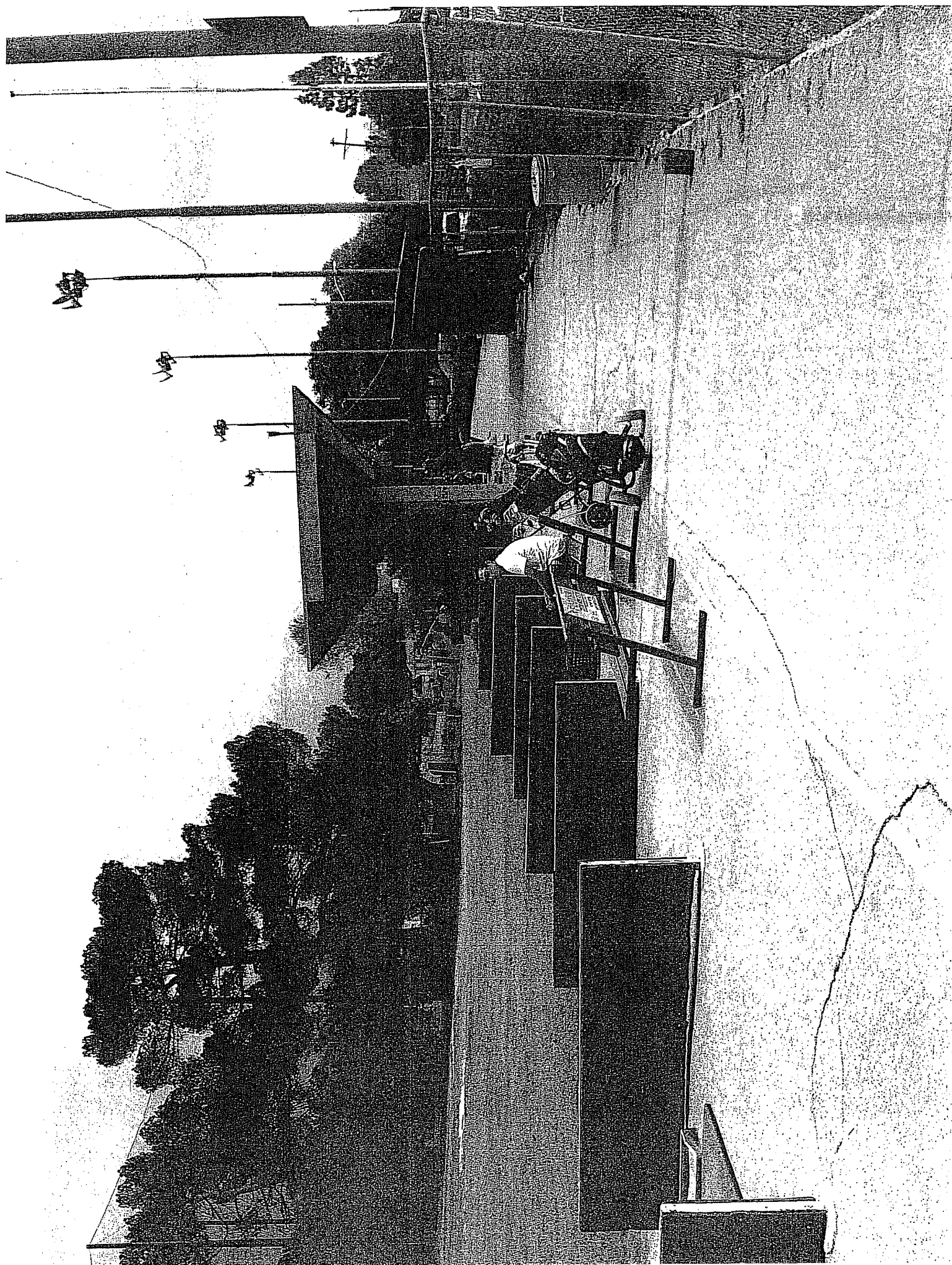
To commemorate the site's important historical associations, staff recommends that the City Council and local community organizations consider appropriate interpretive displays, signage, markers, or exhibits on the property, to educate and inform visitors about the site's history and its role during the World War II internment.

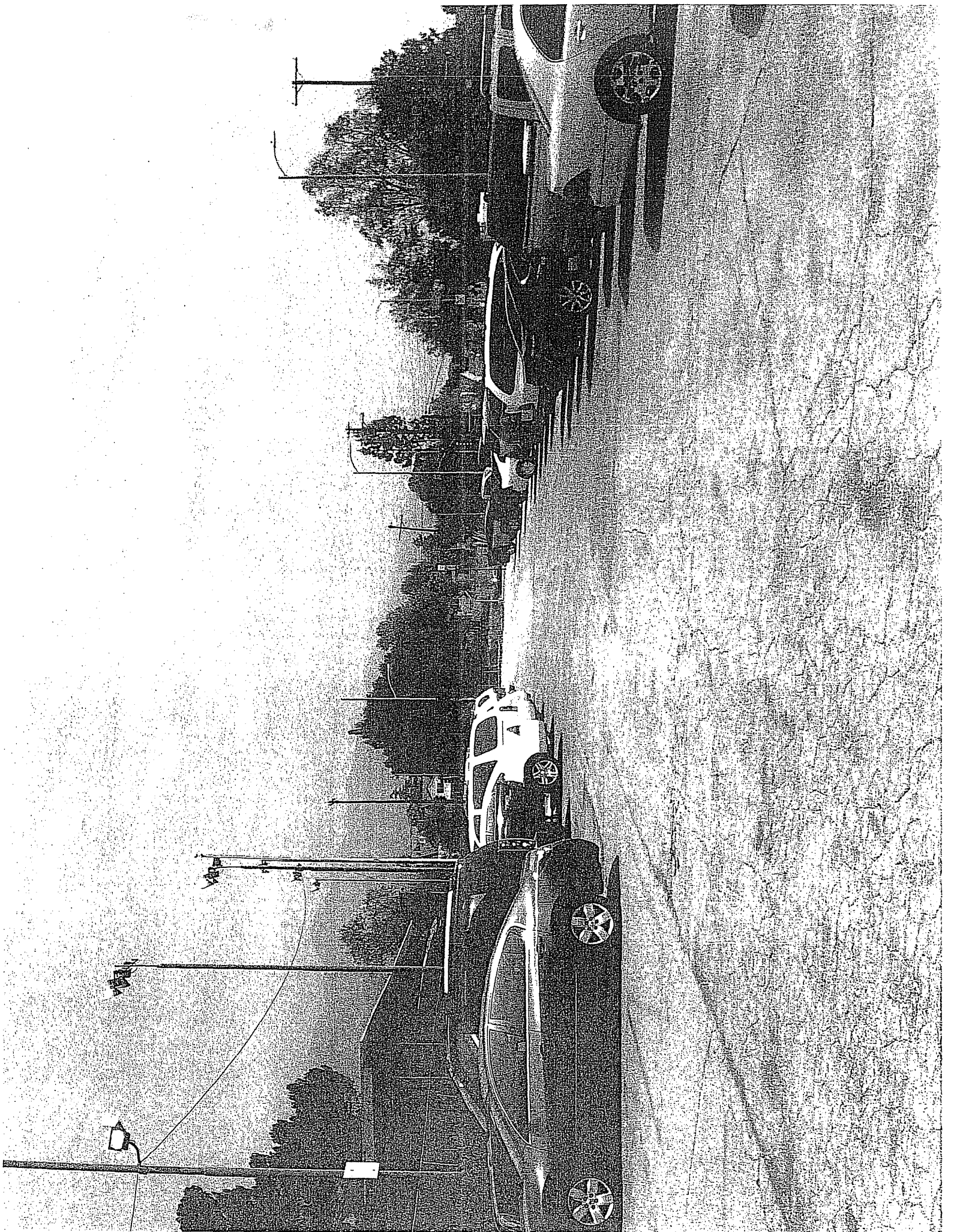
BACKGROUND

On April 4, 2013, the Cultural Heritage Commission toured the subject property.











CITY OF LOS ANGELES

SIGNIFICANCE WORK SHEET

TYPE OR HAND PRINT IN ALL CAPITAL BLOCK LETTERS

Complete One or Both of the Upper and Lower Portions of This Page

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

THE Site of La Tuna Canyon Detention Center IS AN IMPORTANT EXAMPLE OF
NAME OF PROPOSED MONUMENT

N/A ARCHITECTURE
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE (SEE LINE 8)

AND MEETS THE CULTURAL HERITAGE ORDINANCE BECAUSE OF THE HIGH QUALITY OF ITS DESIGN AND THE RETENTION OF ITS ORIGINAL FORM, DETAILING AND INTEGRITY.

AND/OR

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

THE Site of La Tuna Canyon Detention Center WAS BUILT IN 1933
NAME OF PROPOSED MONUMENT YEAR BUILT

Site of La Tuna Canyon Detention Center WAS IMPORTANT TO THE
NAME OF FIRST OR SIGNIFICANT OTHER

DEVELOPMENT OF LOS ANGELES BECAUSE the site holds potential social and cultural significance associated with

the internment of Japanese, Japanese-Americans, German, and Polish detainees during World War II. The site

was one of the earliest temporary internment camps established.

**HISTORIC-CULTURAL MONUMENT
APPLICATION**

TYPE OR HAND PRINT IN ALL CAPITAL BLOCK LETTERS

IDENTIFICATION

1. NAME OF PROPOSED MONUMENT Site of La Tuna Canyon Detention Center
2. STREET ADDRESS 6433 W La Tuna Canyon Rd.
- CITY Tujunga ZIP CODE 91042 COUNCIL DISTRICT 7
3. ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO. 2572021020
4. COMPLETE LEGAL DESCRIPTION: TRACT Subdivision of Rancho La Canada
- BLOCK None LOT(S) PT 46 ARB. NO. 81
5. RANGE OF ADDRESSES ON PROPERTY 6433 La Tuna Canyon Rd., 6401 W La Tuna Canyon Rd.
6. PRESENT OWNER Snowball West Investments LP
- STREET ADDRESS PO Box 64277 E-MAIL ADDRESS: _____
- CITY Los Angeles STATE CA ZIP CODE 90064 PHONE (____) _____
- OWNERSHIP: PRIVATE ☒ PUBLIC ☐
7. PRESENT USE Golf course ORIGINAL USE Civilian Conservation Corps camp site

DESCRIPTION

8. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE N/A
(SEE STYLE GUIDE)
9. STATE PRESENT PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE OR STRUCTURE (SEE OPTIONAL DESCRIPTION WORK SHEET, 1 PAGE MAXIMUM)
- The present site is a fully developed, nearly 30 acre golf course consisting of an 18-hole course
- on the central and western portions of the property with a driving range, driving range shelter,
- parking lot, and maintenance compound.
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

**HISTORIC-CULTURAL MONUMENT
APPLICATION**

NAME OF PROPOSED MONUMENT Site of La Tuna Canyon Detention Center

10. CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1933 FACTUAL: ☒ ESTIMATED: ☐

11. ARCHITECT, DESIGNER, OR ENGINEER N/A

12. CONTRACTOR OR OTHER BUILDER _____

13. DATES OF ENCLOSED PHOTOGRAPHS 1940s

(1 8X10 BLACK AND WHITE GLOSSY AND 1 DIGITAL E-MAILED TO CULTURAL HERITAGE COMMISSION@LACITY.ORG)

14. CONDITION: ☐ EXCELLENT ☐ GOOD ☐ FAIR ☐ DETERIORATED ☒ NO LONGER IN EXISTENCE

15. ALTERATIONS All original buildings related to the period of significance have been demolished. The topo-
graphy and landscape features related to the detention camp have also been altered.

16. THREATS TO SITE: ☐ NONE KNOWN ☒ PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT ☐ VANDALISM ☐ PUBLIC WORKS PROJECT
☐ ZONING ☐ OTHER _____

17. IS THE STRUCTURE: ☐ ON ITS ORIGINAL SITE ☐ MOVED ☒ UNKNOWN

SIGNIFICANCE

18. BRIEFLY STATE HISTORICAL AND/OR ARCHITECTURAL IMPORTANCE: INCLUDE DATES, EVENTS, AND PERSON ASSOCIATED
WITH THE SITE (SEE ALSO SIGNIFICANCE WORK SHEET. 750 WORDS MAXIMUM IF USING ADDITIONAL SHEETS)

The La Tuna Canyon Detention Center site is being nominated for its potential social and cultural significance
tied to its use as an internment camp during World War II starting in 1942. The site had previously been used
as a work camp in the 1930s by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The subject site held Japanese, Japanese-
Americans, German and Polish detainees on a temporary basis until they were transferred to internment camps.
The camp buildings were demolished in 1960 for the construction of the Verdugo Hills Golf Course.

19. SOURCES (LIST BOOKS, DOCUMENTS, SURVEYS, PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WITH DATES) See attached.

20. DATE FORM PREPARED 03/25/2013 PREPARER'S NAME Emily Williams

ORGANIZATION Office of Historic Resources STREET ADDRESS 200 N. Spring St.

CITY Los Angeles STATE CA ZIP CODE 90012 PHONE (213) 978-1200

E-MAIL ADDRESS: chc@lacity.org

Significance Statement for the Site of La Tuna Canyon Detention Center

The current Verdugo Golf Course is located on a portion of land originally used as a work camp for the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a federal public works program established in 1933 as part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal after the Great Depression. Constructed by Army contractors in 1933, the camp compound consisted of seven barracks, a mess hall, administration building, office building, and infirmary. The camp was in use until the fall of 1941, when it was vacated by the CCC while leaving the buildings intact.

The attack on Pearl Harbor that same year prompted the creation of the Wartime Civilian Control Administration (WCCA) and the War Relocation Authority (WRA) to build and establish detention centers to house detainees. On December 8, the very next day after the attacks took place, the newly abandoned camp site was acquired by the federal government. Having residential infrastructure for about 300 men, the subject property became one of the first temporary detention facilities, renamed as the "Tuna Canyon Detention Station, Immigration, and Naturalization Service." Others detention facilities and assembly centers were established in areas such as Angel Island, Pomona and Santa Anita Race Track in Arcadia. The existing buildings on the property were repurposed for detention purposes with no new buildings constructed. The only alteration to the site was the installation of a high fence with barbed wire and attached lighting which enclosed the entire compound.

The Site of La Tuna Canyon Detention Center held Japanese and Japanese-Americans, German, and Polish detainees on a temporary basis until they could be transferred to semi-permanent detention centers such as Fort Lincoln, North Dakota, Fort Missoula, Montana, and Santa Fe, New Mexico. By May 1942, the La Tuna Canyon Detention Center had processed 1,490 Japanese and Japanese-American men, with 76 men in detainment at that time.

With the internment camp's closure in 1942, the subject property changed ownership twice and was appears to have been significantly altered from its original condition. In 1947, Los Angeles County purchased 10 ½ acres of the property to establish a school. In 1960, construction of the Verdugo Hills Golf Course removed all the original buildings on the site and altered the topography and landscaping.

The subject property is being nominated for local designation for possible social and cultural significance tied to the events that took place there between 1933 and 1946. The detention center appears to be one of the earliest established internment camps at the start of World War II.

Physical Site Conditions

The site is approximately 30 acres bordered by La Tuna Canyon Road on the south and Tujunga Canyon Blvd. on the east. The former location of the detention compound is on the subject property's eastern edge, where the separate driving range and maintenance area are located.

All original buildings used for the camp and the detention center have been demolished. Although the overall general landscape of the site appears to have remained intact, the landscaping and topography of the site appears to have been altered from its original condition.

MOTION

The Los Angeles Municipal Code provides that the City Council may initiate consideration of a proposed designation of a site, building or structure as a Historic-Cultural Monument. A Historic-Cultural Monument is defined as any site (including significant trees or other plant life located on the site), building or structure of particular historic or cultural significance to the City of Los Angeles, including historic structures or sites in which the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, State or community is reflected or exemplified; or which is identified with historic personages or with important events in the main currents of national, State or local history; or which embodies the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type specimen, inherently valuable for a study of a period, style or method of construction; or a notable work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.


The release of records at the National Archives and Records Center at Laguna Niguel revealed for the first time that there were two detention located Los Angeles-area centers following the attack on Pearl Harbor. At the outset of World War II, the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service took over the former Civilian Conservation Corps camp, which opened in 1933 at 6330 Tujunga Canyon Boulevard, and transformed it into the Tuna Canyon Detention Station – a barbed wire enclosure with lights and armed troops to receive individuals considered “enemy aliens” who had been taken into custody by the FBI on December 16, 1941. Thereafter, the Tuna Detention Center operated as a clearing-house for mostly male Japanese arrested in Southern California, many American citizens of Japanese descent. Until May, 1942, 1,490 Japanese males passed through the camp and were transferred to other internment camps in Fort Missoula, Montana, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota and Santa Fe, New Mexico. The camp processed more than 2,500 individuals, predominantly Japanese as well as Germans, Italians and Japanese Peruvians. The camp included seven barracks, an infirmary, mess hall, and office buildings and could hold up to 300 persons.

Historic sites, such as the Tuna Canyon Detention Station, are an important part of the history and culture of Los Angeles, and preserving historic sites helps to ensure the City's future is firmly rooted in an understanding and appreciation of its history. In recent years, the proposed redevelopment of the site (commonly-known by local residents as “the Verdugo Hills Golf Course”) with a residential subdivision has threatened to degrade the site's historic value, remove natural open space and eliminate an opportunity to commemorate a significant historic resource.

I THEREFORE MOVE that the City Council instruct the Cultural Affairs Department to prepare the application relative to the inclusion of the Tuna Canyon Detention Station Site in the list of Historic-Cultural Monuments and to submit the application to the Cultural Heritage Commission for review and consideration.

I FURTHER MOVE that after reviewing the application, the Cultural Heritage Commission submit a report to the City Council regarding the inclusion of the Tuna Canyon Detention Station Site in the City's list of Historic-Cultural Monuments.

PRESENTED BY:


RICHARD ALARCÓN
Councilmember, 7th District

SECONDED BY:



OCT 12 2011



News from

Richard Alarcón

Councilmember, Seventh District

/ 200 N. Spring St. Room 470 / Los Angeles, CA 90012 / office: (213) 473-7007 / www.cd7.lacity.org/

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

October 12, 2012

CONTACT

David Graham-Caso
213.393.9196 (cell)

Councilmember Alarcon Acts to Preserve Historic Site in Tujunga *Alarcon's Motion Would Establish Historic Monument at Site of La Tuna Canyon Detention Station*

(Los Angeles, CA) – Los Angeles City Councilmember Richard Alarcon today introduced a motion that would protect an important part of the cultural legacy of the Northeast San Fernando Valley by including the site of the Tuna Canyon Detention Station in Tujunga on the City's list of Historical and Cultural Monuments. The Tuna Canyon Detention Station site, which is located in an area commonly known by local residents as the "Verdugo Hills Golf Course," has been facing the threat of a proposed residential subdivision, which would degrade the site's historic value, remove natural open space and eliminate an opportunity to commemorate a significant historic resource. Councilmember Alarcon's motion would preserve and protect the important historic site from the threat of development.

"There is a rich and important history in the Northeast San Fernando Valley that must be protected so kids today and generations in the future can learn from our past," said Councilmember Alarcon. "I strongly believe that a housing development would be inconsistent with our goal to preserve the legacy of the Tuna Canyon Detention Station site and I am proud to work with partners in the Sunland-Tujunga community to protect the area."

A recent release of records at the National Archives and Records Center at Laguna Niguel revealed for the first time that there were two detention located Los Angeles-area centers following the attack on Pearl Harbor. At the outset of World War II, the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service took over the former Civilian Conservation Corps camp, which opened in 1933 at 6330 Tujunga Canyon Boulevard, and transformed it into the Tuna Canyon Detention Station – a barbed wire enclosure with lights and armed troops to receive individuals considered "enemy aliens" who had been taken into custody by the FBI on December 16, 1941.

Thereafter, the Tuna Canyon Detention Station operated as a gateway to internment for civilians of Japanese, Japanese-Peruvian, Italian and German descent. From its opening until May, 1942, 1,490 Japanese males passed through the camp and were transferred to other internment camps in Fort Missoula, Montana, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota and Santa Fe, New Mexico. The camp, which included seven barracks, an infirmary, mess hall, and office buildings, could hold up to 300 people at once and processed more than 2,500 individuals in total.

"I absolutely support Councilmember Alarcon's effort to protect the site of the Tuna Canyon Detention Station as a historic monument," said Lloyd Hitt, Past President of the Little Landers Historical Society and a Sunland-Tujunga resident since 1946. "The historic significance of this site cannot be overstated and preserving the area would be a positive statement that reflects both our community and the families of those whose fathers passed through the Tuna Camp."

Councilmember Alarcon's motion was seconded by Councilmember Eric Garcetti. The motion was referred to the Council's Planning and Land Use Management committee.

- # # # -

Los Angeles Times

Alarcon suggests making Verdugo Hills Golf Course a historic site

As neighbors fight plans for a housing development, the councilman proposes adding the land, which once held a World War II detention center, to L.A.'s list of historic and cultural monuments.



A housing development is planned for the site of the Verdugo Hills Golf Course in Tujunga. (Christina House, For the Times / July 14, 2009)

By Mark Kellam, Los Angeles Times

October 29, 2012

L.A. Councilman Richard Alarcon is hoping to save the Verdugo Hills Golf Course from residential development by adding it to the city's list of historic and cultural monuments, citing its history as a detention center for Japanese Americans during World War II.

Residents contend the planned housing project would bring a torrent of vehicle traffic to the urban-rural area and get rid of a long-standing recreational resource. Other efforts to prevent development on the land have included failed attempts to rezone it or cobble together enough grants and government funding to buy it outright.

A community meeting to discuss the councilman's proposal will be held at 7 p.m. Monday at the North Valley Neighborhood City Hall in Tujunga.

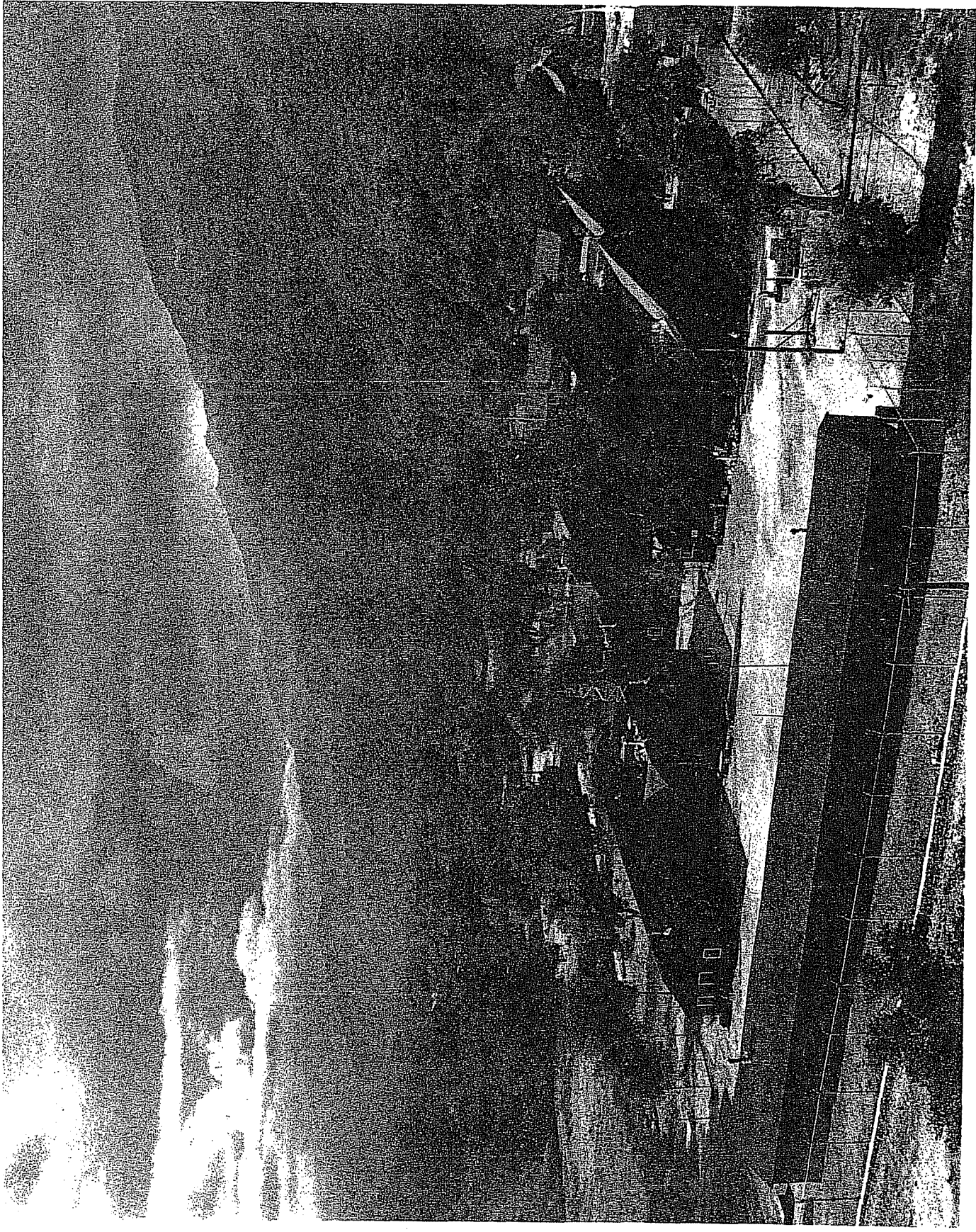
TUNA CANYON

IN OPERATION DECEMBER 7, 1941 TO OCTOBER 1, 1943
ENEMY ALIEN INTERNMENT CAMP

M. H. Lock
OFFICER IN CHARGE



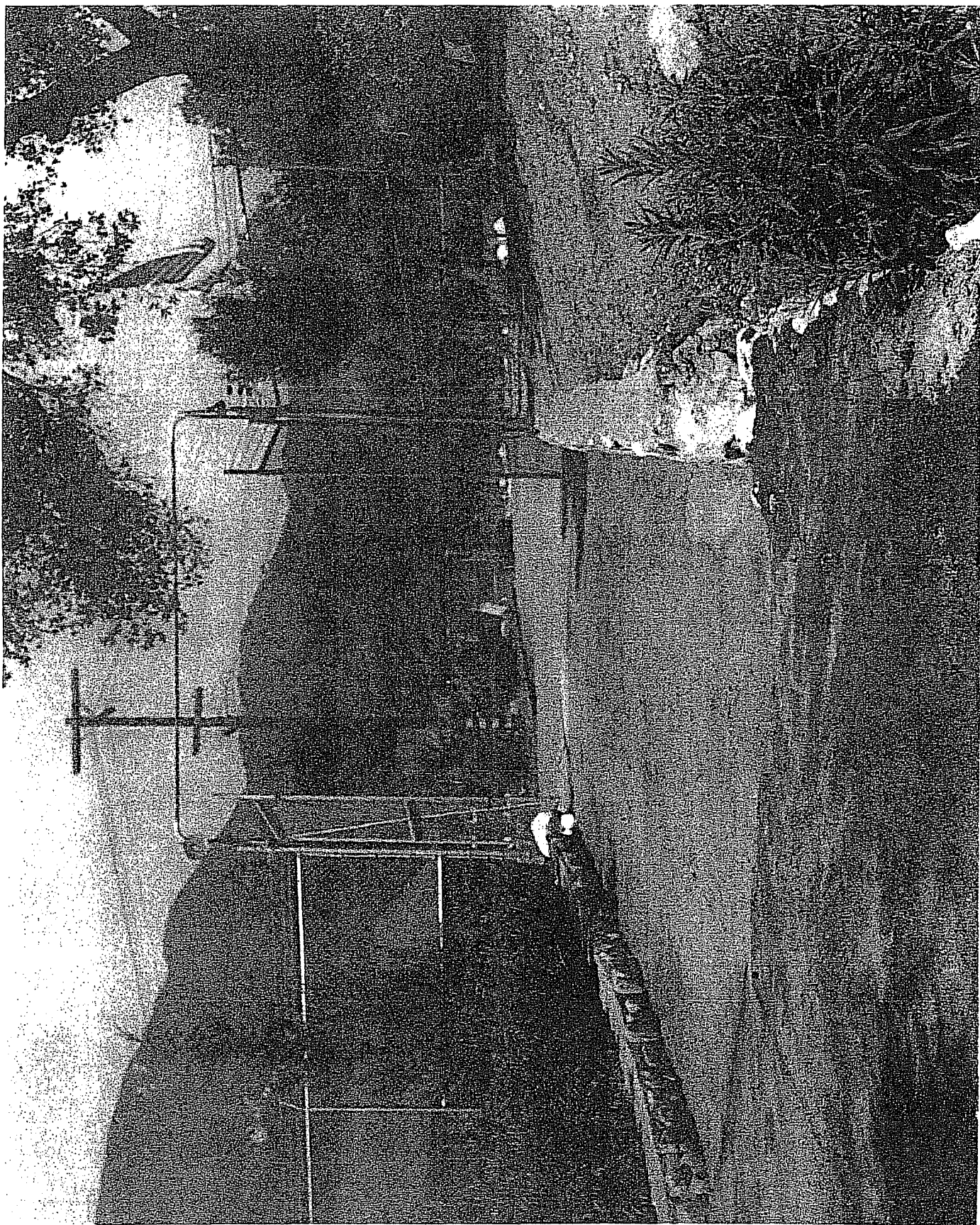
PHOTO TAKEN ABOUT THREE MILES WEST OF THE CAMP



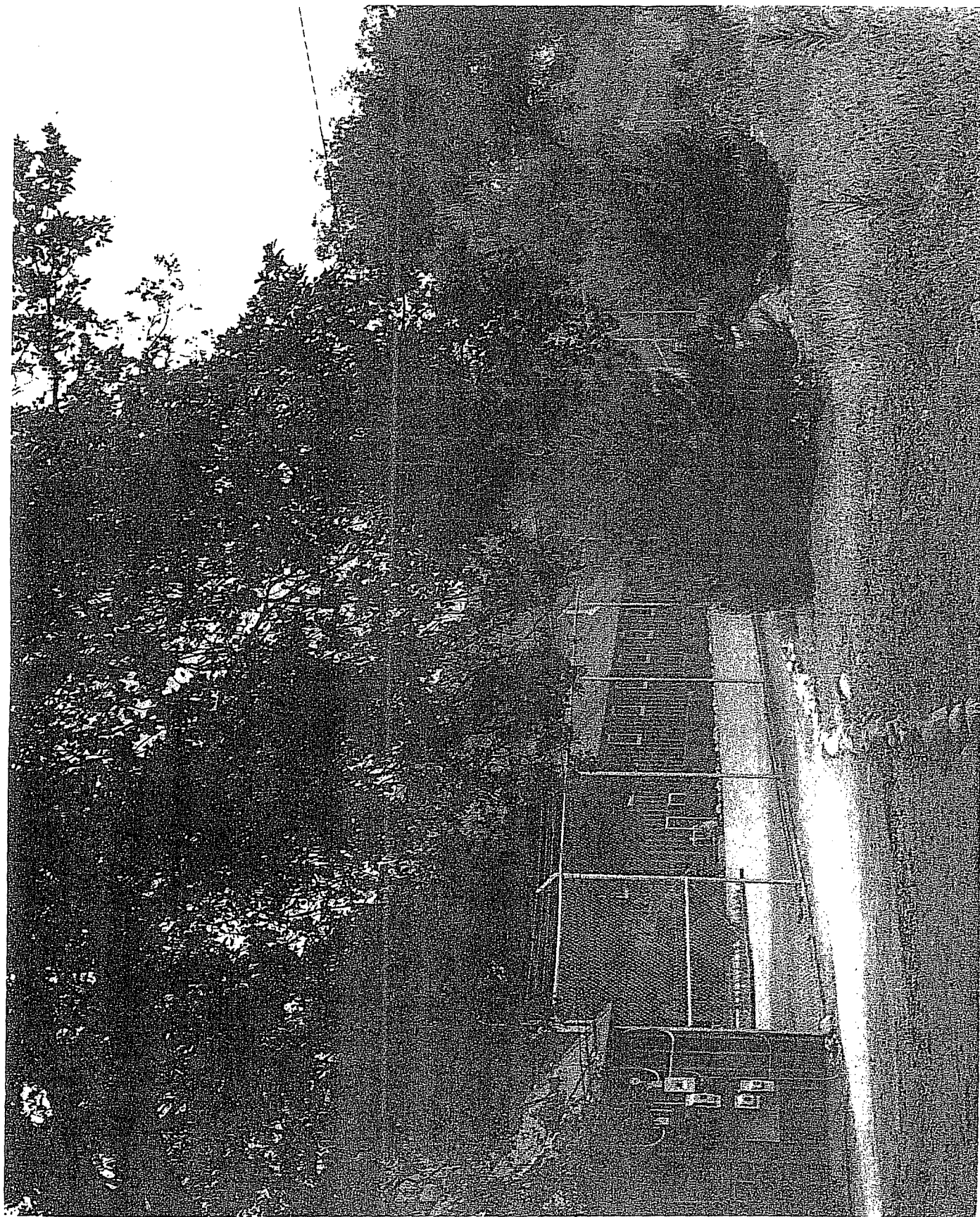
LOOKING SOUTH FROM LOOKOUT POST



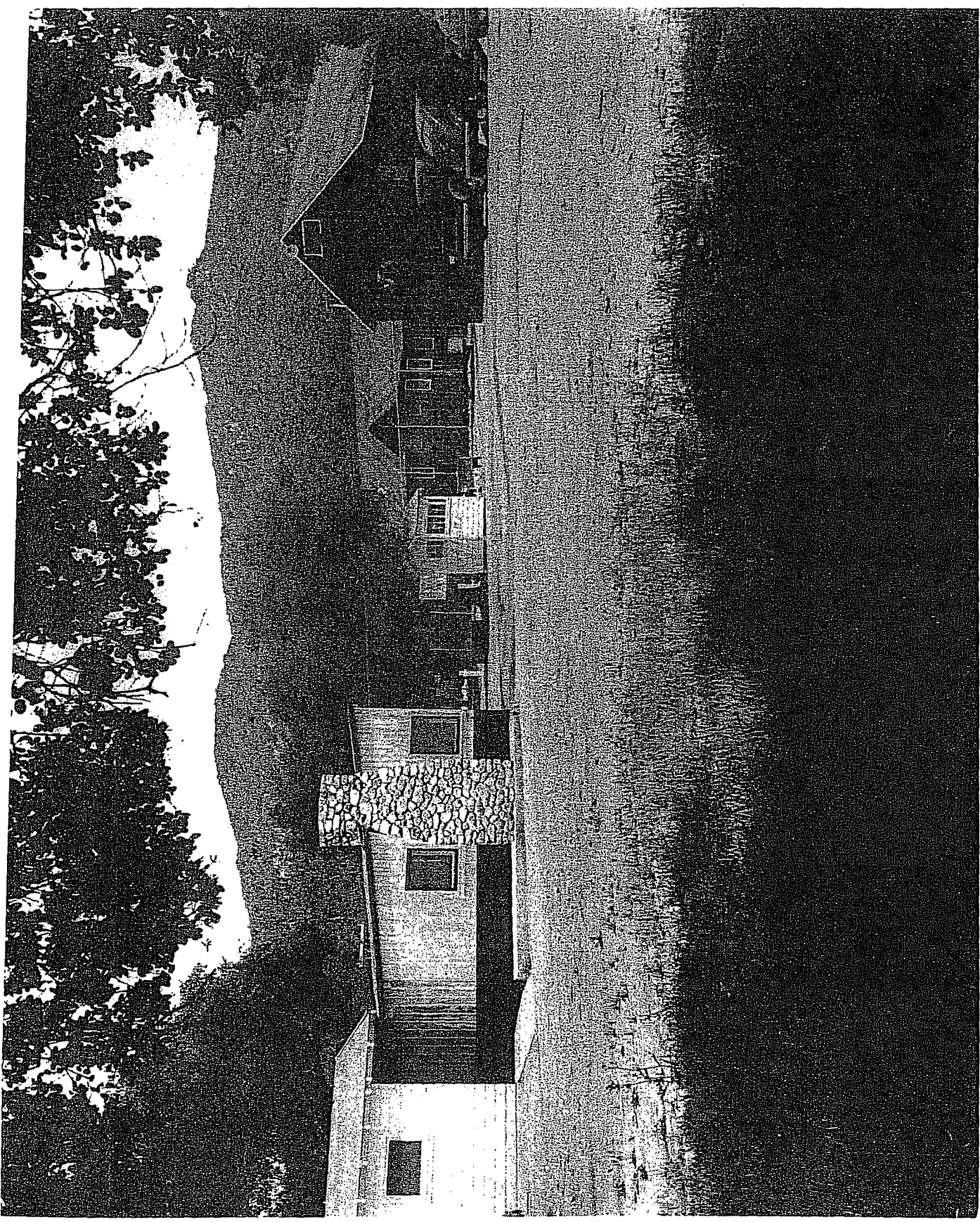
THE CAMP AS VIEWED FROM THE PUBLIC ROAD EAST OF THE ENCLOSURE



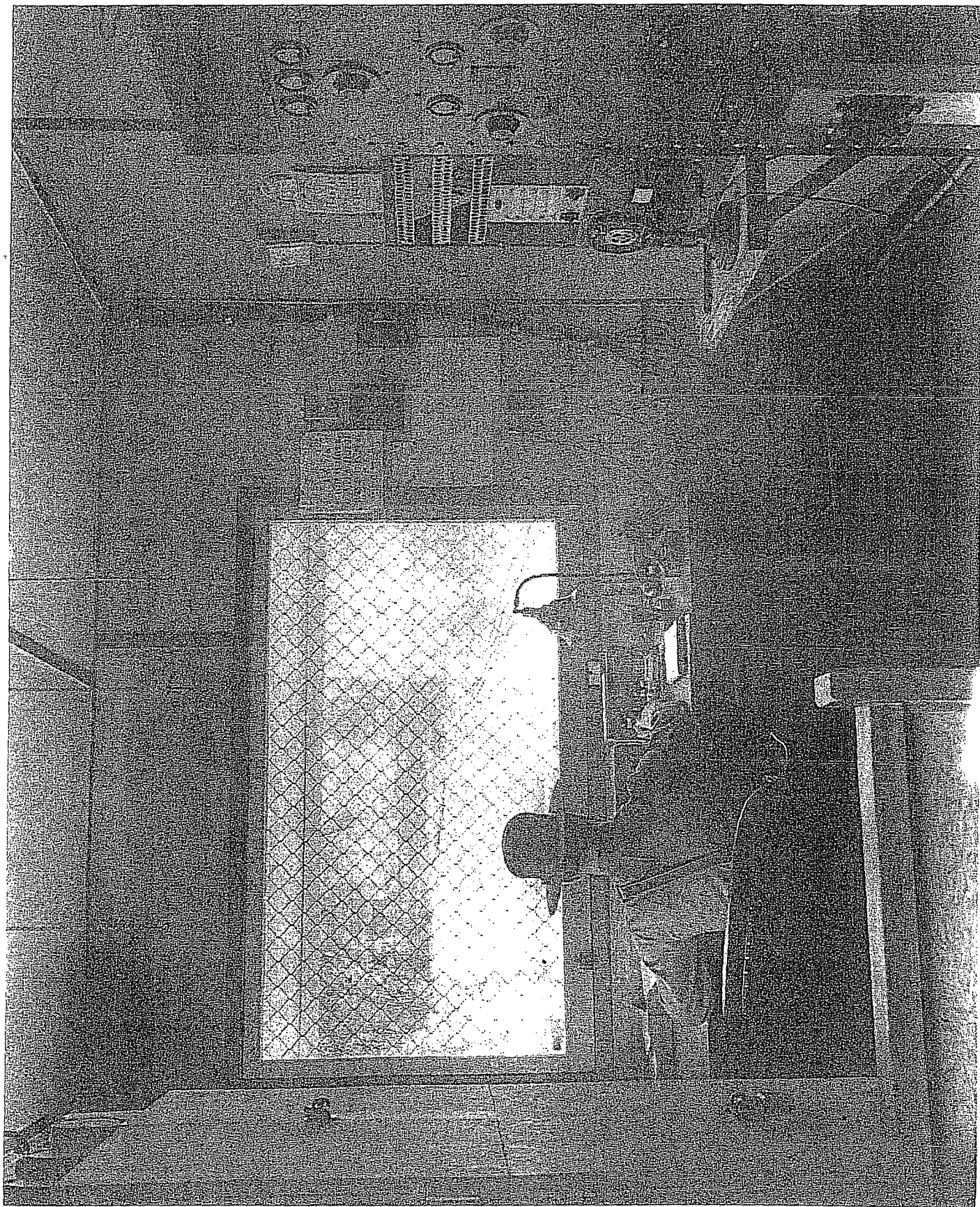
TRUCK AND EQUIPMENT ENTRANCE IN EASTERN WALL OF ENCLOSURE



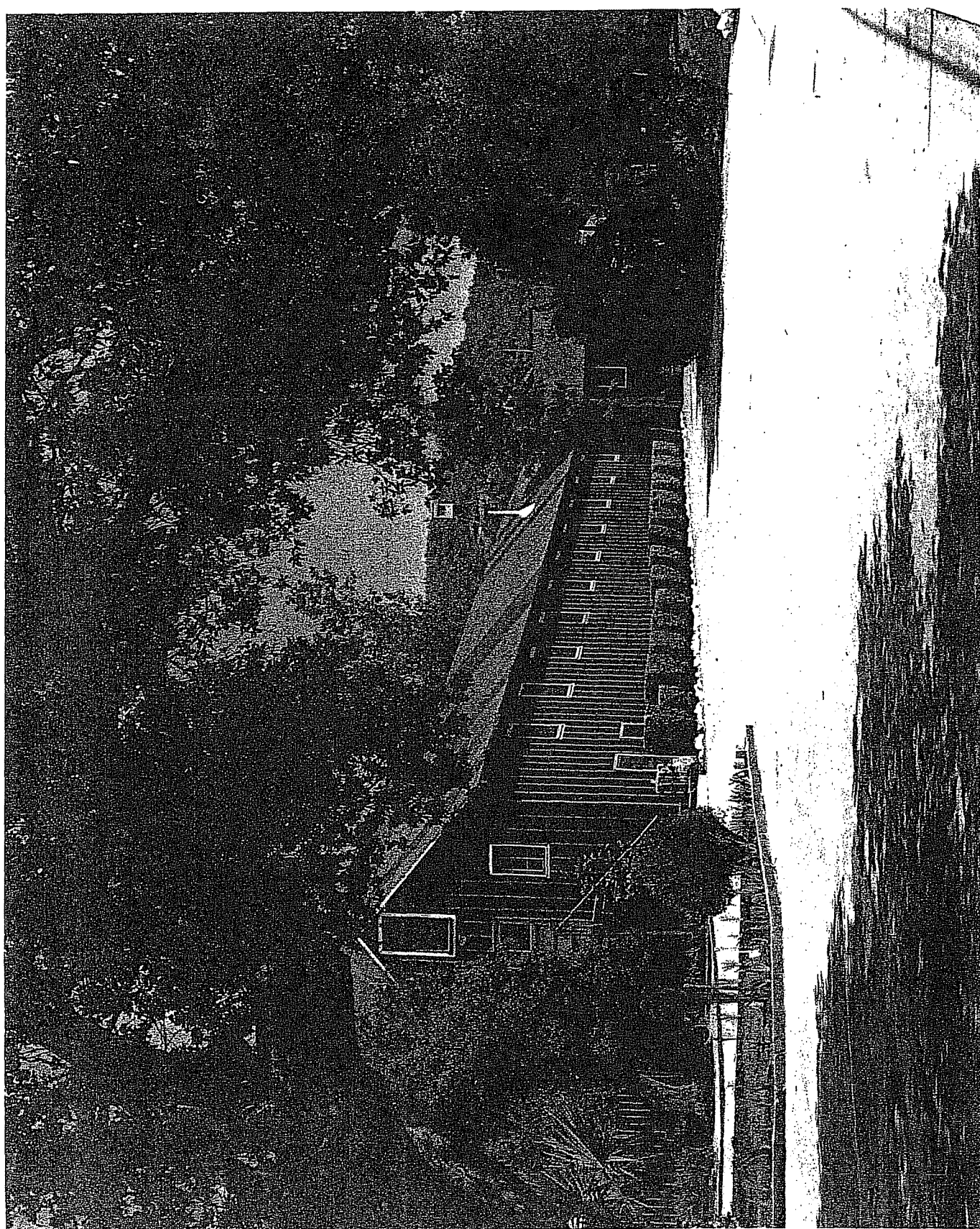
VIEWS TAKEN FROM PARKING LOT AT THE SOUTH OF CAMP



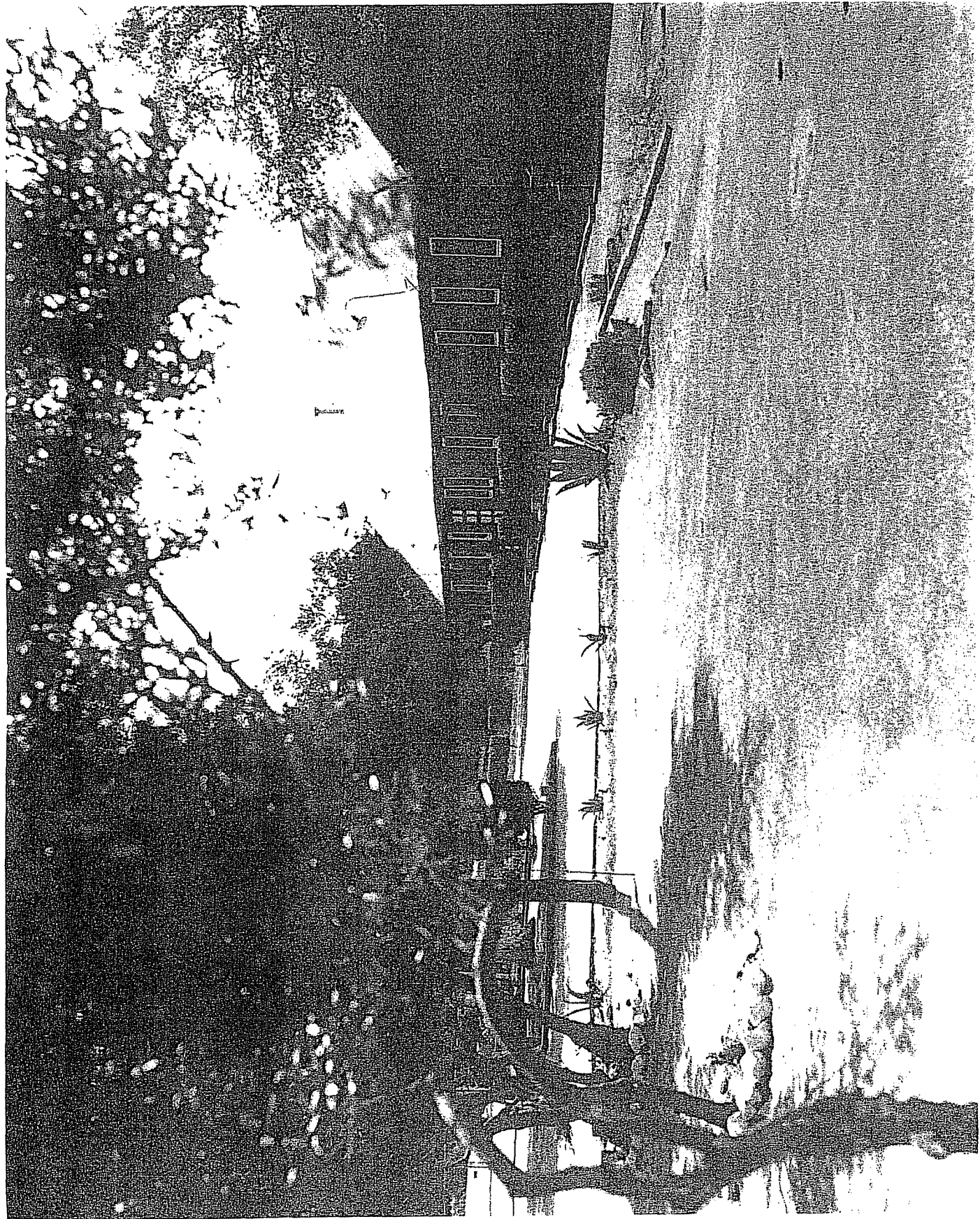
SENTRY CUT-POST, STORAGE BUILDINGS, EXECUTIVE CP' ICES ON THE RIGHT



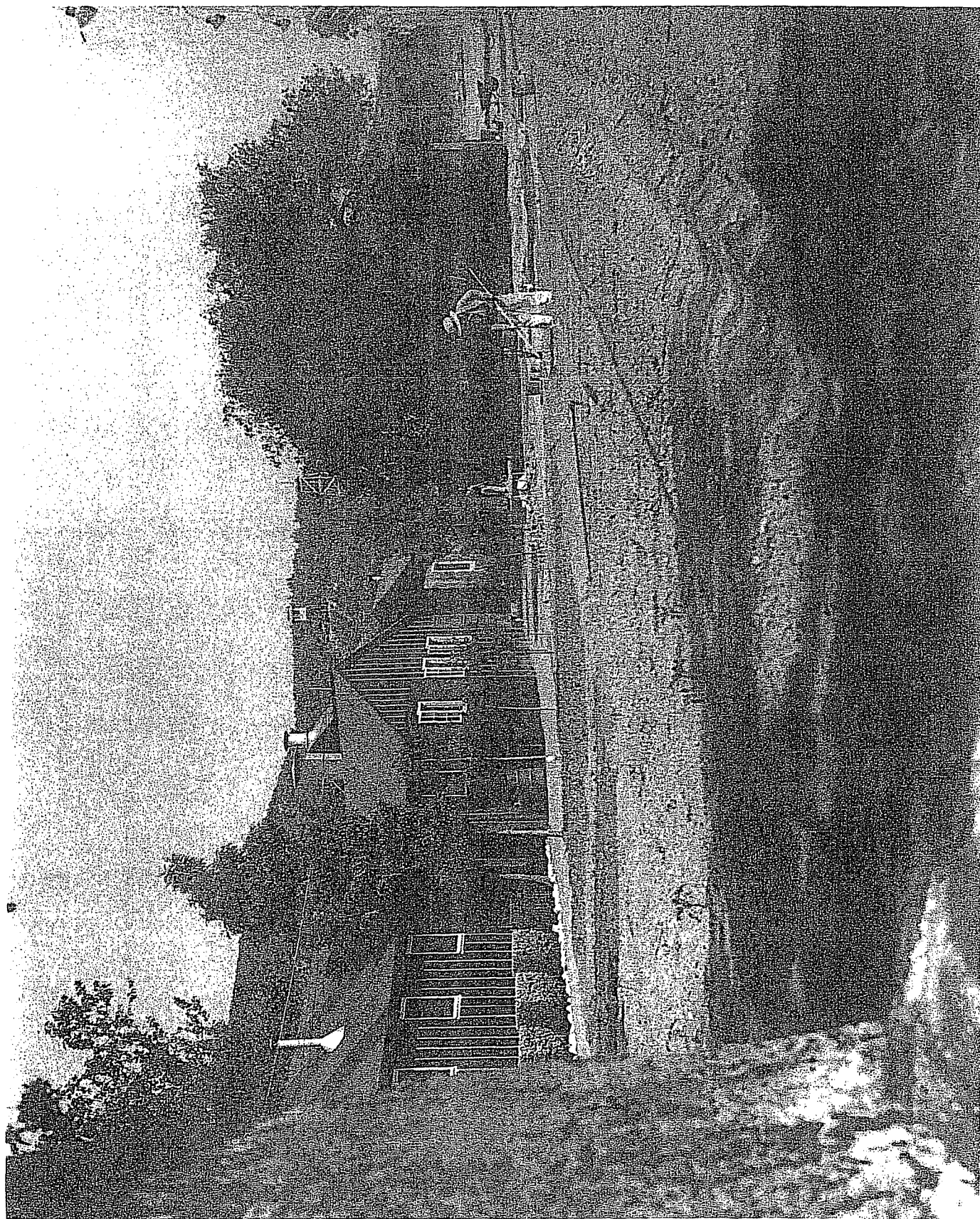
OFFICER OF THE GUARD, COMMANDING VIEW OF CAMP, RADIO, TELEPHONE, AND DIRECT INTERCOMMUNICATION



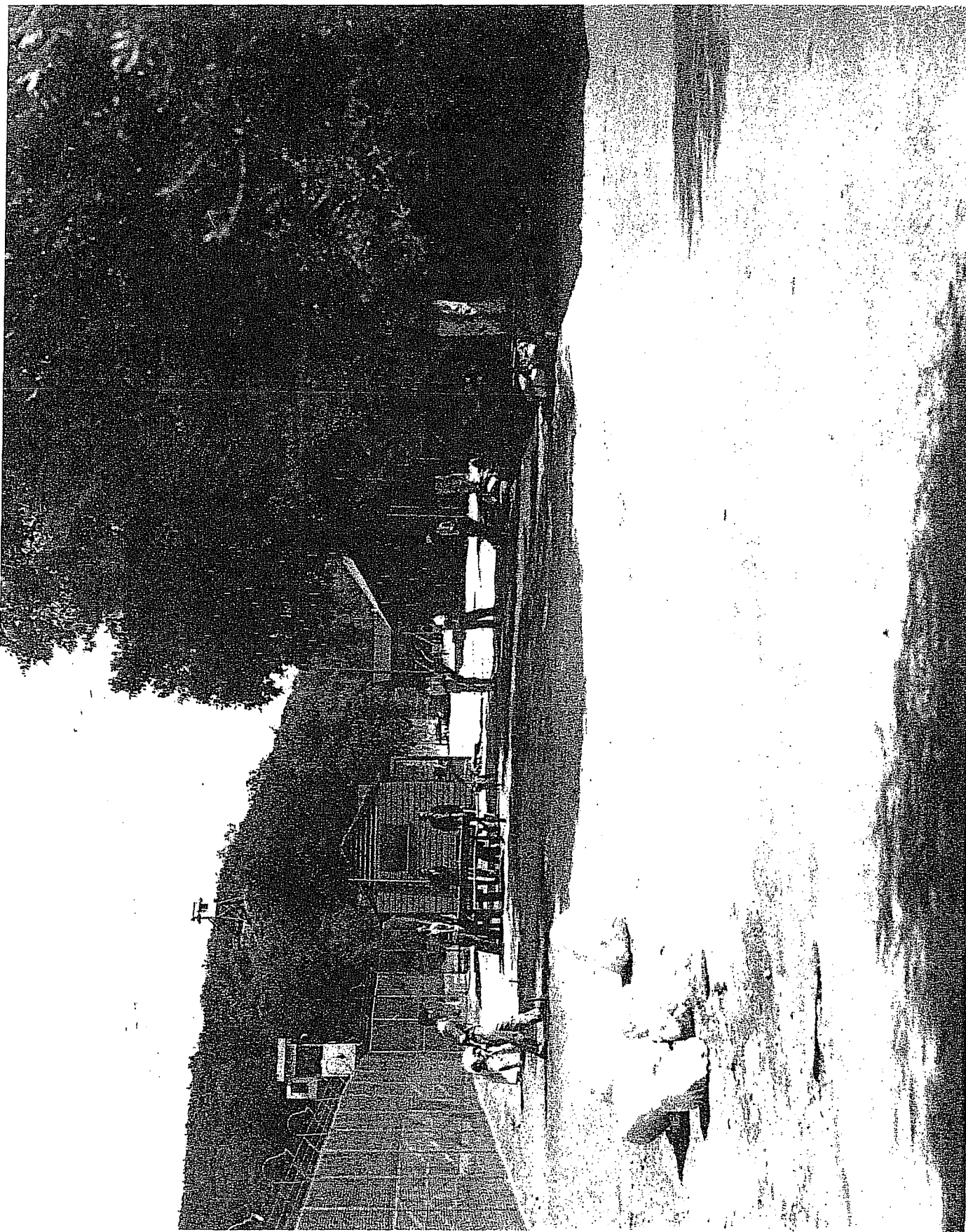
THE MESS HALL AS VIEWED BY OFFICER OF THE GUARD



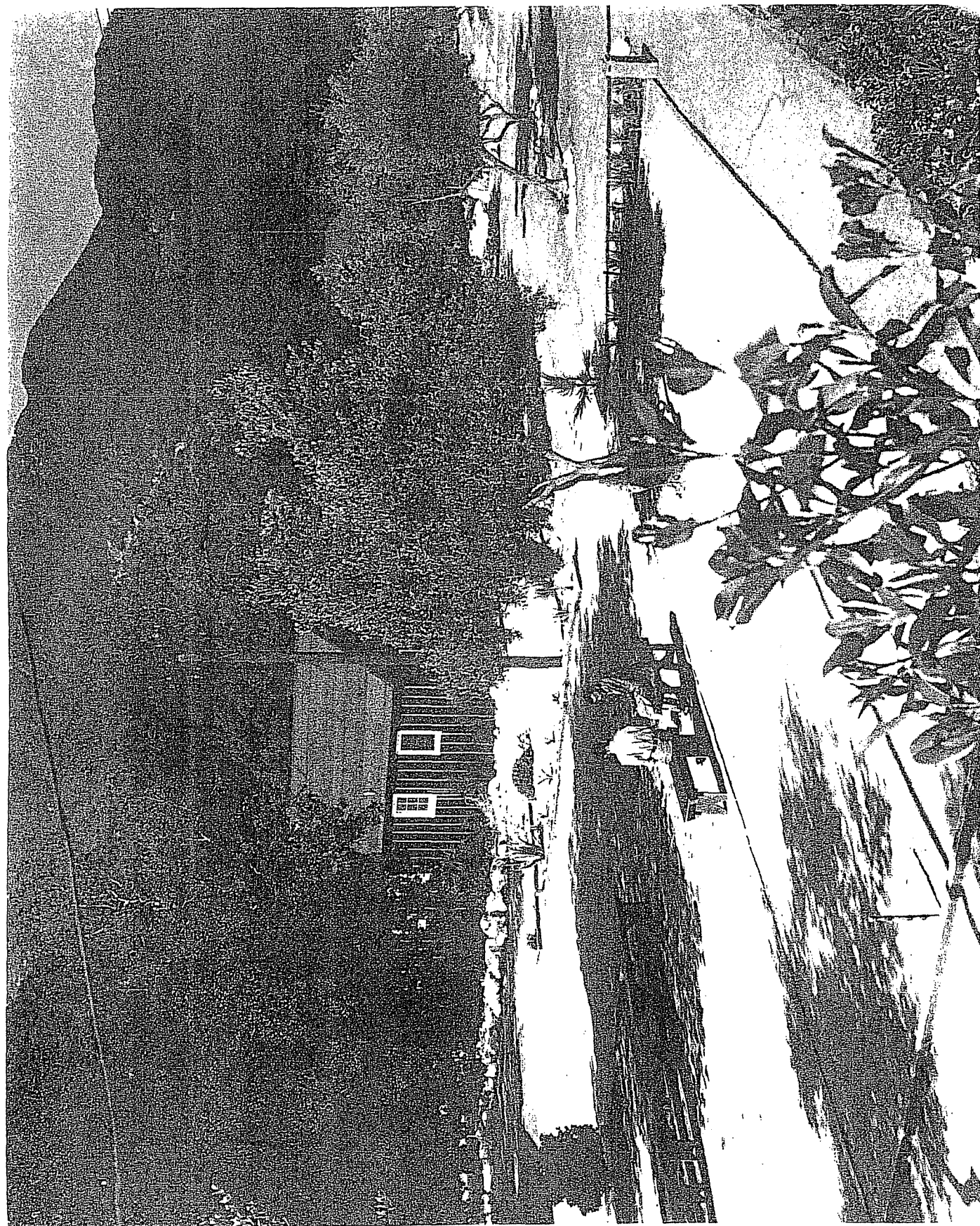
RECREATION HALL: VIEWED FROM WESTERN FENCE



SMALL UNDEVELOPED GARDEN NEAR EASTERN FRONT



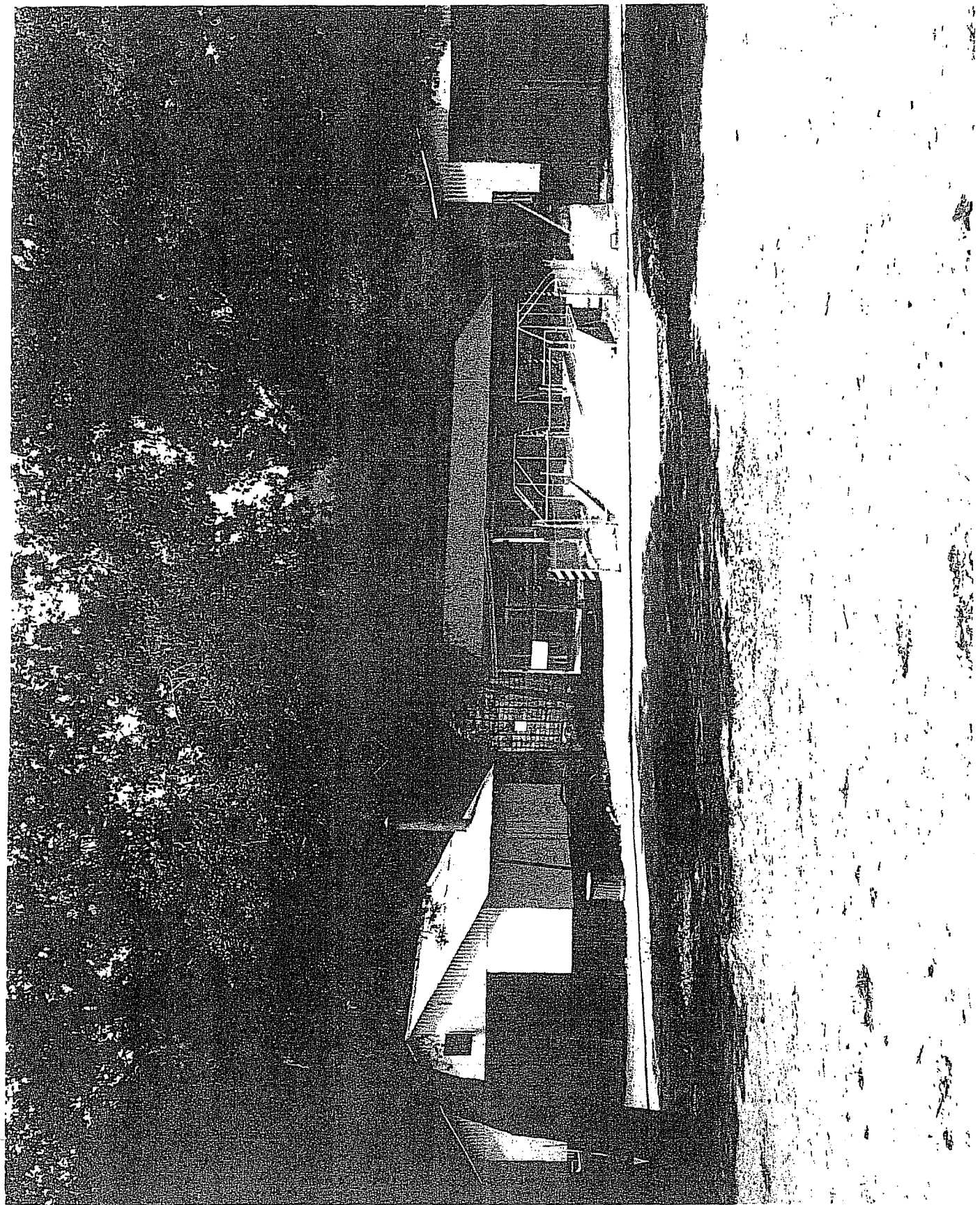
LOOKING NORTHWARD: BARRACKS ON RIGHT



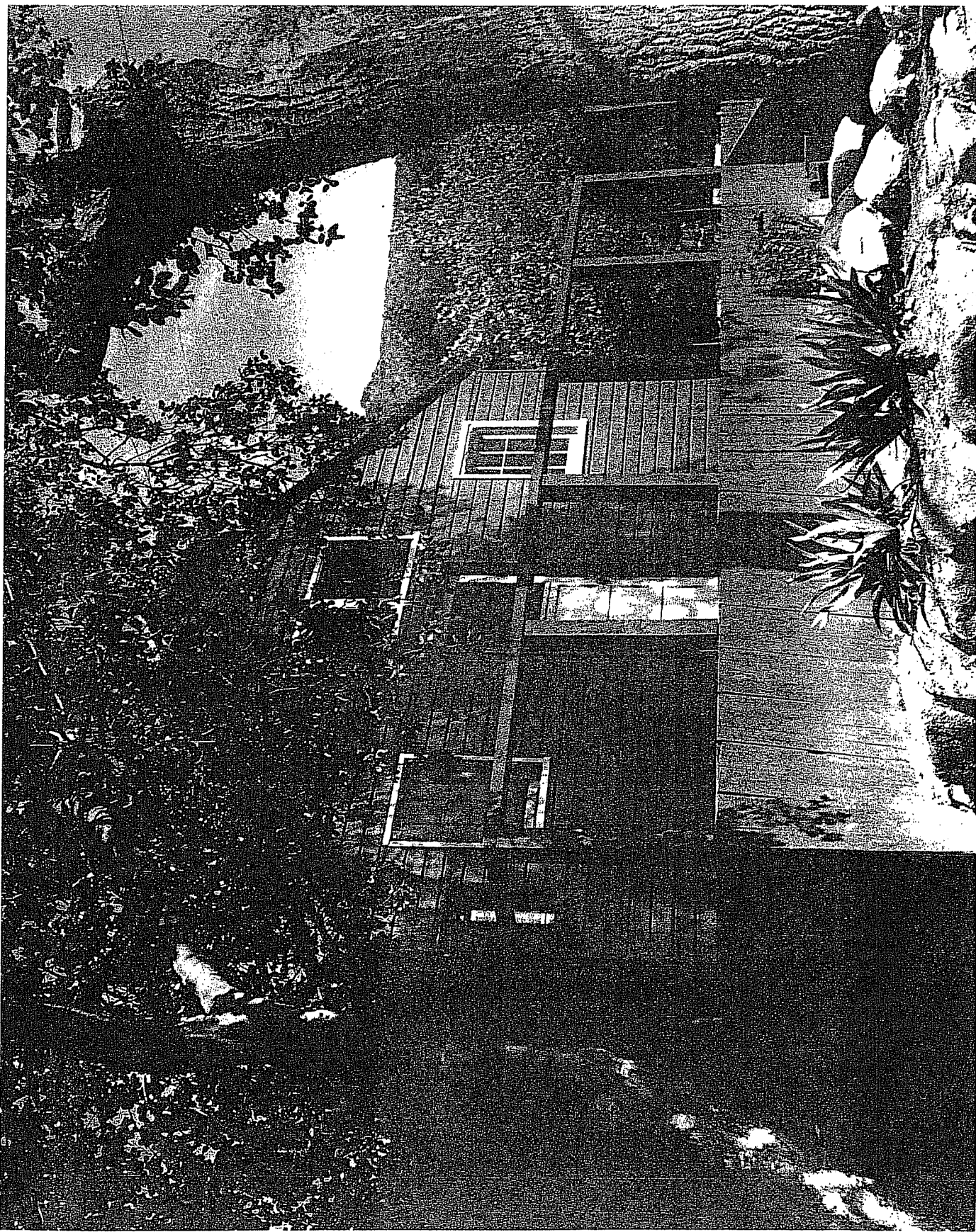
VIEW FROM BARRACKS ENTRANCE: HOSPITAL BUILDING IN BACKGROUND



RECREATION HALL ON LEFT: HOSPITAL IN DISTANCE: BARRACKS ON LEFT
OFFICERS' QUARTERS OUTSIDE ENCLOSURE IN DISTANCE



GARAGES: GREASE PIT: ETC



OFFICERS' QUARTERS JUST OUTSIDE OF GROUNDS

Tuna Detention Station Before and After A Short History

The fifty-eight acres occupied by the Verdugo Hill Golf Course have seen far more reaching changes than any other area of S/T. The Tongva Village of Wiqanga was camped under the Oaks fed by springs and creeks at or near the South end of the golf course before and after the Mission period. Tiburcio Vasquez, who was probably one of the most notorious bandits in California; drove his stolen horses & cattle up through the canyon to hide in the San Gabriel Mountains. In the late 1800's farmers like Phillip Begue bought the land to farm and then later sold a Southern section to Charleston Dow, a farmer, (around 1906). Rows of vineyards covered the slopes to the base of Sister Elsie and Twin Peaks in the Sierra Madre Mountains as they were known at the time. The only break in the vineyards was Foothill Blvd., known as Michigan Blvd. During WWI much of the grape harvest was bought by the US government and used in a fermentation process to make cordite for bullets and artillery shells.

In 1933 Charleston Dow leased 58 acres on the South end of his land to the Army for \$30 a month for the construction of one of two Civilian Conservation Corps camps under President Franklin D Roosevelt to be built in the Tujunga area. Local carpenters built eleven WWI Army wooden buildings with seven barracks, mess hall, administration building, office building, and the infirmary on the East side along the Verdugo Wash, this was a creek draining Blanchard Canyon and followed the rutted Tujunga Canyon Road from Monte Vista. There were also garages, a blacksmith shop, and shelters for equipment. The CCC program proved to be very popular and enrollment by young men quickly filled the camps. Enrollees of Company 548 at Tuna Camp probably arrived before the buildings were finished and would have lived in military tents. They varied in age from 17-25, signed up for six up to twenty-four months and were paid \$30 a month of which \$25 was sent home to the parents. The Army ensured water supplies, transportation, and local availability of food supplies.

Early assignments were forest access roads, water retention tanks of two to five thousand gallons' capacities in the Angeles National Forest above Sunland/Tujunga & La Crescenta. With the arrival of the new CCC Company 902 in April 1934 their assignments changed to include vast private holdings in the Verdugo Hills, San Gabriel Mountains, and the Crescenta Valley to restore hardwood groves and drainage after severe fires & flooding throughout the region in 1933-1934. Company 902 cleared brush, cut numerous fire trails and culverts, and built steel forest fire towers. A road and picnic sites were built up to the Big Tujunga Dam. Above all else the local community developed a deep respect for their fire fighting abilities in protecting them from seasonal fires. Company 902 would stay until 1941 when the Depression ended with defense spending jobs & enlistment in the military services & the threat of war. For the young men who came through the Tuna Camp it was a positive experience for both them and the community. The fly in the ointment was the fact that the local communities refused twice to accept a Company of all Blacks in the Tuna Camp. Perhaps this was a sign of what was to come. At the same time the Crescenta Valley communities, including Sunland/Tujunga, were

focused on creating an "all white" community, led by major local attorneys who collected funds to have all property deeds reflect "whites" only ownership.

The Army tried to close the Tuna CCC Camp in early 1940 because the young men were joining the military or finding jobs, but the community fought this action because the Company played an important part in fighting forest & brush fires.

Unlike other camps that had been dismantled, the Tuna Camp remained to serve as a gateway for incarceration of German, Italian, and most often (90+%) Japanese immigrants living on the West Coast. As of December 7, 1941, the CCC camp was closed and became the Tuna Detention Center operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). By December 8th, the INS took charge of the camp and by December 16th the first prisoners were delivered by the FBI. The camp was no longer what it had been as the Army buildings were now fenced with a twelve-foot steel fence with barbed wire on the top. Guard towers stood at intervals with the fence area under lights. A small contingent of armed Army personnel and civilians stood guard. No one was to get closer than 10 feet of the fence and only English was to be spoken on visitors day. Unlike like Santa Anita Racetrack Assembly Center, only heads of households were brought in with few exceptions.

The FBI started investigations in the early 1940's especially those living near the coast or industrial sites and they were the prisoners brought in Dec.16, 1940. Immigrants from Germany, Italy and Japan were considered suspect because of their nationality and if they were educated, worked along the coast, active in their communities, involved in the martial arts, teachers, Buddhist, or community leaders they were even more suspect as to their loyalty. The hearings held at the Tuna Detention Center determined if you would be free with certain restrictions such as curfews, or sent on to concentration camps if you were German or Italian although a few Italian fishermen were forced to move away from the coast but were allowed back Oct. 12, 1942. If you were Japanese, the hearings decided if you were to join your family at one of the many concentration camps or be sent to special concentration camps to spend the war years separated from your family. There was no evidence submitted at the hearings, only conjecture. For instance, if you were Japanese and you were a fisherman working off the West Coast, you knew too much & were a risk to America's security. Of the ten people convicted of espionage for Japan, from 1940 to 1945, all ten were Caucasian. None were Japanese. Most of us if not all were not aware of the 1000's of German, Italian and Japanese we imprisoned in the U.S. from Mexico, Central America and South America. We brought them to America to trade for American civilians captured by the Axis powers. Some of the 2000 Peruvian Japanese were processed at the Tuna Detention Center and many were sent to Japan in exchanged for Americans.

The policy was ill conceived but there were many Americans who did their best at these camps to show understanding and kindness toward their prisoners. One was right here at the Tuna Camp. The INS director to open the Tuna Detention Center was Border Patrol Officer Merrill Scott. Scott was not happy with the policy he had to carry out but Scott did it with kindness and understanding. He told his friend Herbert Nicholson, a Quaker Minister, that if it were up to him, he would let a prisoner go home to take care of a family matter and he had no doubt that they would be back the next evening. He organized the camp allowing a self-government honor system among the prisoners, allowing them to select barrack captains and a mayor of the station. The leaders took care of the affairs of the prisoners including selecting the cooks, kitchen police, maintenance, and they ran their

own PX where they sold personal items, candy, & other small items.

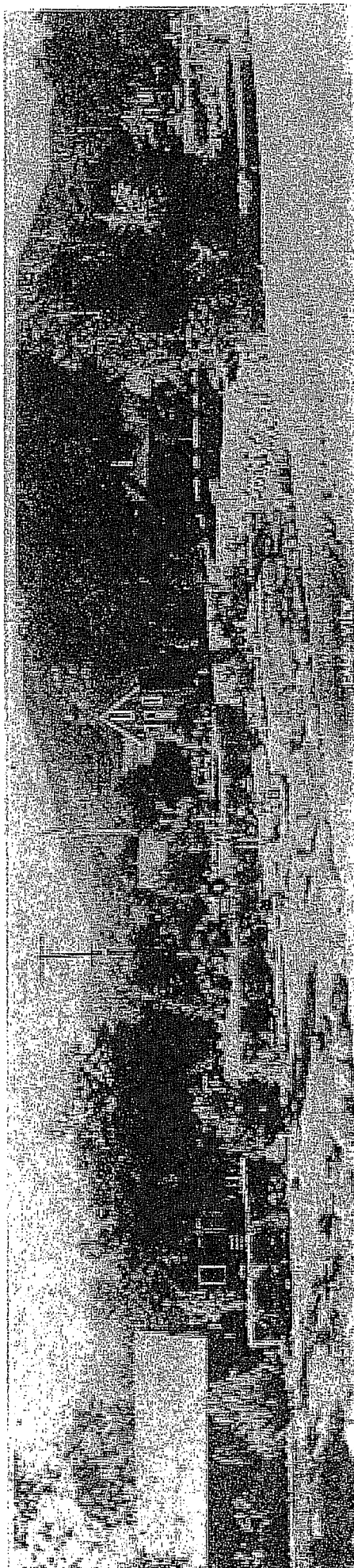
Herbert Nicholson, who spoke Japanese, was a frequent Tuna Camp visitor and often acted as a witness at the interviews. He also helped the families with the problems they faced with the federal government. He often drove hundreds if not thousand's miles hauling furniture & other items including the ashes of a loved one. He did this free with the support of Quaker friends. In 1943 Herbert and his friends in Pasadena and across America were mainly responsible for a letter writing campaign to Washington, D.C. to free the Japanese from the camps across America.

The camp would be closed in late 1943 and the old Army buildings would later find a new use as a LA County Probation school for boys and in 1960 the buildings would disappear and the current golf course would take their place. The golf course preserved much of the old Oaks and Sycamores and has provided twenty-five acres of recreation for young and old these past fifty-two years. Through these many years the canyon has meant many things to thousands of people. In a park-poor city we can only hope the site would remain a low impact open space and not a high density area with a large carbon footprint. We can help erase the dark shadows that the WWII years and our racism left on this canyon and recognize its history as a Los Angeles Historic Monument.

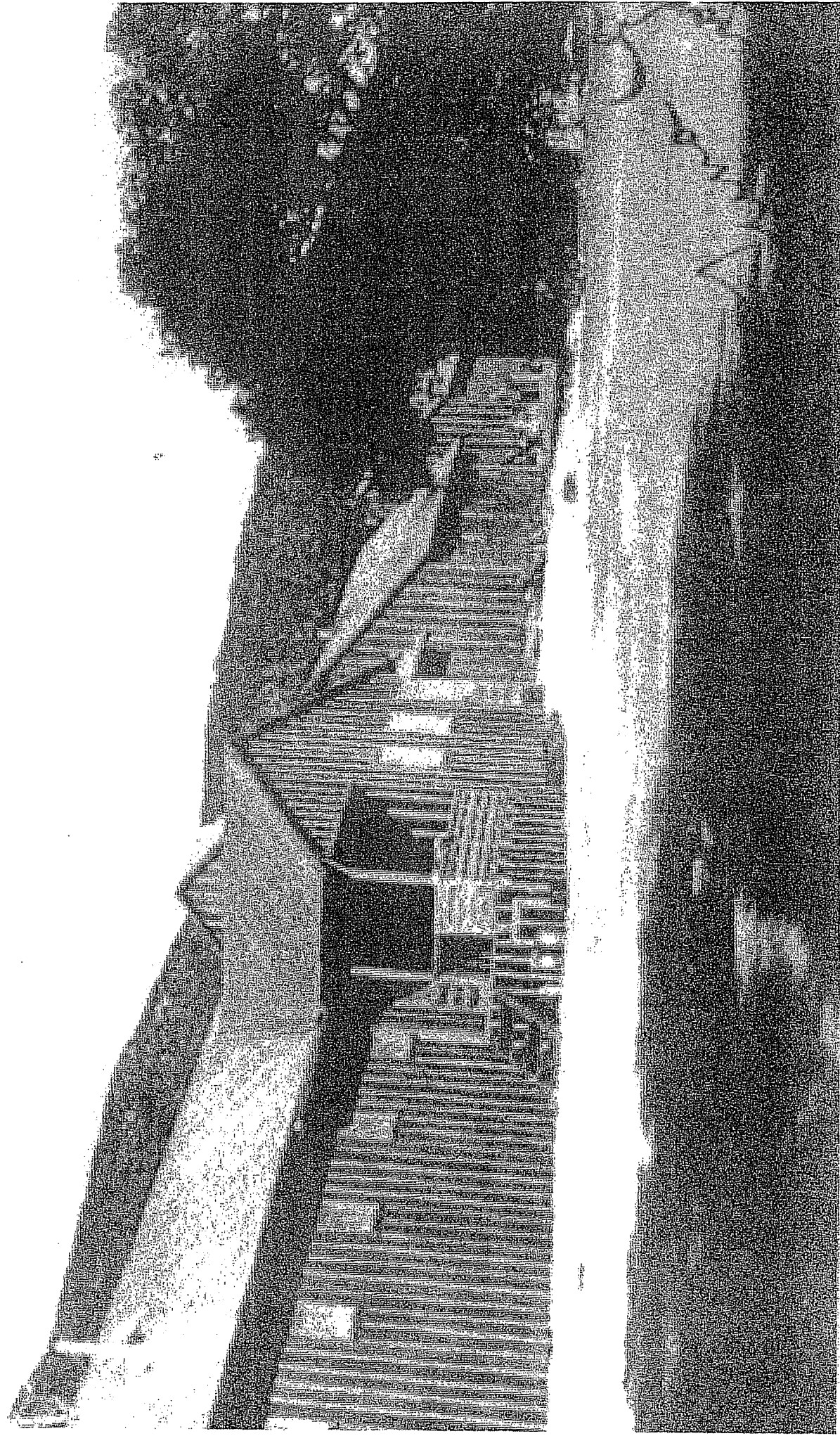
Lloyd Hitt, Past President of Little Landers Historical Society

Lanmhitt@cs.com

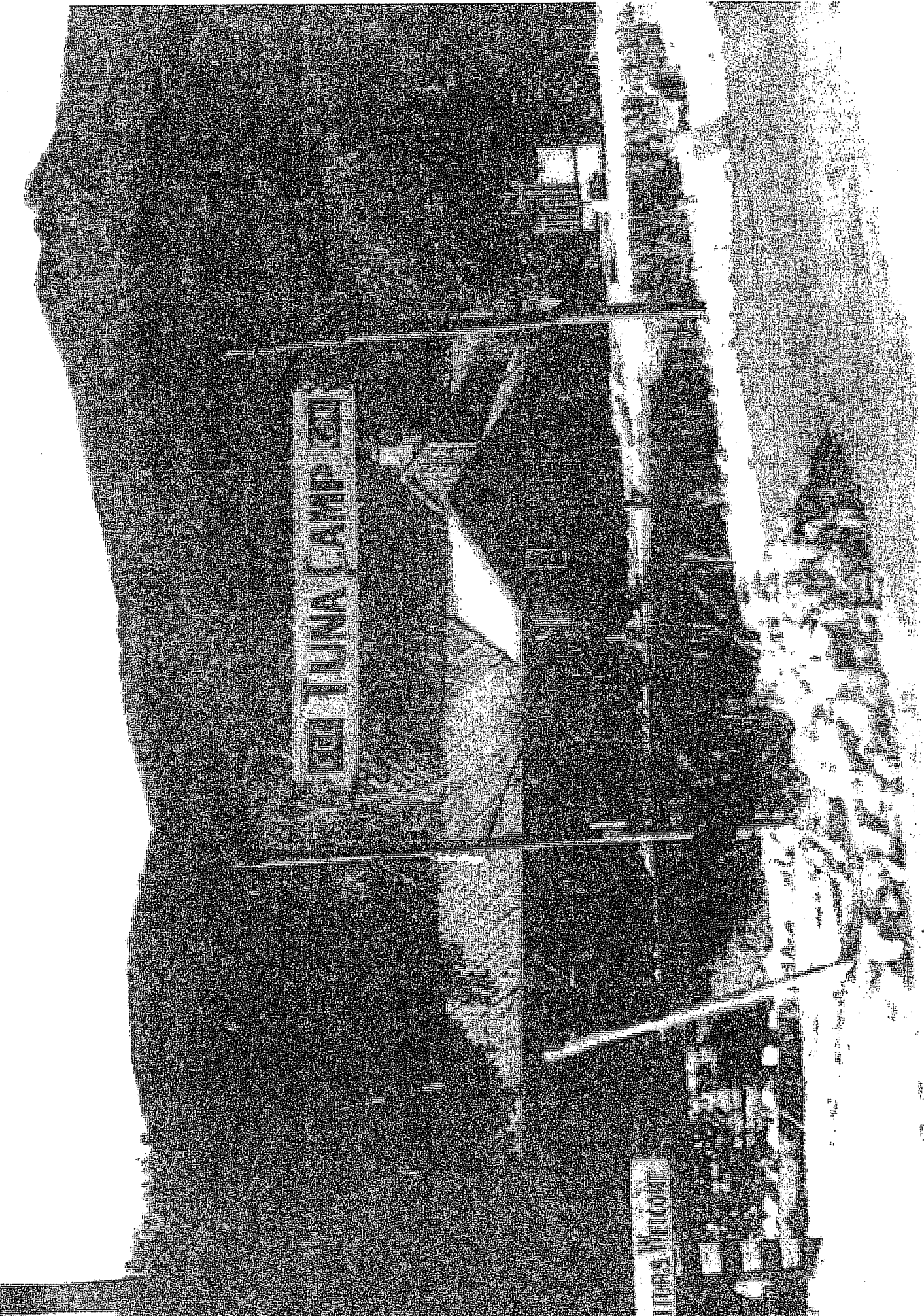
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Tuna C.C.C. Camp 1933 ~ 1941 ~ Tuna Canyon Detention Station 1941 ~ 1943



The Tuna C.C.C. Camp 1933



CCC workers built roads and trails in the Verdugos



Category: Camps

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Tuna Canyon (detention facility)

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The Tuna Canyon Detention Station was a prison camp that held Issei men from Southern California detained by the FBI shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor. The camp also held local German internees and Japanese Peruvians. Internees were held there before being transferred to permanent detention camps in other parts of the country. The capacity of the camp was approximately 300. The site—a former CCC camp that later became part of the Verdugo Hills golf course—is currently slated for residential development. Talks to locate a historical marker at the site—with the possibility of purchasing the property and building a park—are ongoing.

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Site Background

For hundreds of years the Tongva-Gabrielinos inhabited the village of Tujunga, thriving in one of the oldest villages in Southern California. The first Europeans to explore this area were Juan Rodriquez Cabrillo and Gaspar de Portola. Father Junipero Serra established two of the first nine missions near Tujunga with the help of the Portola expedition: the San Fernando and San Gabriel missions. A Mexican land grant was given to two brothers, Francisco and Pedro Lopez, and they called it Rancho Tujunga, engaging in agriculture and cattle ranching. When gold was first discovered in 1842 on the Rancho Tujunga, it brought a wave of prospectors, loggers, settlers, and outlaws to the area.^[1]

A Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp named La Tuna Camp opened in May of 1933 located at 6330 Tujunga Canyon Blvd. in Tujunga about fourteen miles northwest of downtown Los Angeles and six miles north of Glendale. The

US Gov Name	Tuna Canyon Detention Station
Facility Type	Immigration Detention Station
Location	Tujunga, California (34.2500 lat, -118.2833 lng)
Date Opened	December 16, 1941
Date Closed	September, 1945
Population Description	Held Japanese immigrants; also held German and Italian nationals.
General Description	Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) detention station located at a former Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp near Pasadena in Los Angeles County, California.

Peak Population

National Park Service Info

CCC camp was taken over by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service on December 8, 1941, for the purpose of detaining and identification of enemy aliens. The official government name of the camp was "Tuna Canyon Detention Station, Immigration and Naturalization Service"; M. H. Scott was assigned to be the officer-in-charge. ^[2]

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Department of Justice Detention Camp

Tuna Canyon Detention Station received its first enemy aliens who had been taken into custody by the FBI on December 16, 1941, and thereafter operated as a clearing-house for the male Japanese enemy aliens arrested in Southern California. From that date until May 25, 1942, 1,490 Japanese males passed through the camp and were transferred to other camps in Fort Missoula, Montana, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.^[3] According to a report submitted after a visit by the Spanish consul, there 76 Japanese males held at the camp on May 28, 1942.^[4] The population was diverse in Tuna Canyon Detention Station: there were Japanese, Germans, and Japanese Peruvians, with latter being sent to Kenedy INS detention camp in Texas. Tuna Canyon and Sharp Park detention stations held the largest number of Japanese internees.^[5] Herbert Nicholson, a frequent visitor to the camp, stated, "When they would get three hundred men they would ship them out a whole trainload of them up to some other place. Missoula had six hundred then they sent additional ones out to Bismarck, North Dakota."^[6] According to Tetsuden Kashima some Issei stayed for various lengths of time from a few weeks to three months, before boarding a train with blackout shades for the long ride to Fort Missoula, Montana or Fort Lincoln, North Dakota.^[7] George Tsumori a resident of Tujunga owned three produce stands in the area. While working at his produce business he was helping the FBI as an interpreter at the Tuna Canyon Detention Station and had to be on call at all hours.^[8]

In a memorandum from Officer-in-Charge Scott, the camp included seven barracks, an infirmary, a mess hall, and office buildings and could hold 300 persons. There was medical care, a barbershop, and a canteen that sold sundries and other items at wholesale prices to the internees. Religious services were conducted by visiting religious leaders, but also there were several Christian ministers and two Buddhist priests interned at the station who also conducted services. Visitors were allowed, but because there were 1,837 visitors on one Sunday, visiting times for each member of the family were subsequently limited to two minutes each. Scott initiated a self-government honor system among the detainees, allowing them to elect barrack captains and a mayor of the station. The internee leaders would take over the affairs of the detainees such as designating the cooks, kitchen police, orderlies, and wood burning stove maintenance workers. Mail such as letters, postcards, and telegrams in English or their native language was subject to censorship. Internees could receive food and clothing from family and friends; some 5,000 packages were received for the 160 day period.^[9]

Herbert Nicholson, a Quaker missionary and friend of Japanese Americans, was one of the earlier visitors to Tuna Canyon and other internment camps. He would report to the internees and to the worried families how each was doing; many were his friends from Terminal Island. During his visits, he would aid Issei internees as an interpreter and a character witness at their hearings since he was fluent in Japanese. He also thought that M.H. Scott was kind and sympathetic to the Japanese internees.^[10]

On May 28, 1942, Francisco de Amat, the Spanish Consul at San Francisco, visited the camp. (As a neutral party, Spain represented the interests of the Japanese.) In a report filed by Bernard Gufler, assistant chief of the Special Division, Department of State, the internees lodged a number of requests and observations. Interviewed by the representatives of the protecting power alone then as in a separate interview in the presence of the representatives of Department of State and Justice, they stated they had no complaints with regards to the detention camp or treatment. They especially requested that the representatives of the protecting power convey to the Japanese diplomats interned

in a hotel for Japanese government officials (the Greenbrier Hotel) in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, that they were being treated well and requested good treatment of the Americans in Japanese hands. The internees also requested a male nurse. They did complain about the slowness of action on their hearings, expressing a desire that speedier action be taken in communicating decisions to release or parole in order that they might join their families in assembly centers. The second complaint was that some Korean interpreters employed by the FBI had not interpreted their answers to questions fairly or correctly and had endeavored to trick them and to deceive the American officers interrogating them. The report also described the camp as being located in a former CCC camp in an attractively wooded valley with lots of shade.^[11]

One of the most notable internees held at Tuna Canyon was Toraichi Kono, Charlie Chaplin's chauffeur and personal secretary until 1934. Kono was picked up before and after the attack of Pearl Harbor and was accused of being a spy for the Japanese military. On his second arrest he was sent to Tuna Canyon Detention Station on December 19, 1941, as was subsequently transferred to detention camps in Fort Missoula, Santa Fe twice, and Kooskia, before finally being reunited with his family at Crystal City. Kono worked in Little Tokyo after the war to help attorneys Wayne Collins and Tetsujiro "Tex" Nakamura on many Nisei and Kibei renunciant cases. Kono went back to Japan to live and continued to assist Wayne Collins with restoring U.S. citizenship to the Nisei and Kibei who had renounced and were stranded in Japan.

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Aftermath

According to Tetsuden Kashima, Tuna Canyon Detention Station closed sometime after September in 1945.^[12]

After the war, the former CCC camp and Tuna Canyon Detention Station became an L.A. County probation school for boys. In 1960 a group of doctors purchased the land and built the Verdugo Hills Golf Course. Though the course is still operating today, the property has been sold to a developer who will be building 229 homes on the site. Tuna Canyon Detention Camp and the former CCC camp were located in the southeastern area of the golf course, where the driving range and overflow parking is located. Lloyd Hitt and the Little Landers Historical Society and Mike Lawler, president of the Historical Society of the Crescenta Valley, have been working to get a historical marker built at the site. Despite their efforts, there is no agreement yet with the developers to do so. Tuna Canyon Detention Station is not mentioned in the National Park Service's *Japanese Americans in World War II National Historic Landmark Theme Study*.^[13]

Authored by Marie Masumoto

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For More Information

Marlene A. Hitt, and Little Landers Historical Society. *Sunland and Tujunga: From Village to City*. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2002.

Kashima, Tetsuden. *Judgment Without Trial: Japanese American Imprisonment during World War II*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2002.

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Footnotes

1. ↑ Marlene A. Hitt, and Little Landers Historical Society, *Sunland and Tujunga: From Village to City*

- (Charleston, SC, Arcadia Publishing, 2002) 9–14.
2. ↑ Memorandum Report to W.F. Kelly, Chief Supervisor, United States Border Patrol from M.H. Scott, Officer in charge of Tuna Canyon Detention Station, 5 pages and dated May 25, 1942, p 1. Document copied by Lloyd Hitt and Paul Tsuneishi of the Little Landers Historical Society, <http://www.littlelandershistoricalsociety.org/>, at the National Archives in Laguna Niguel, CA and a copy was donated by Mike Lawler to the Hirasaki National Resource Center.
 3. ↑ Memorandum Report from M.H. Scott to W.F. Kelly, May 25, 1942, p. 1.
 4. ↑ Confidential Report On Civilian Detention Camp Tuna Canyon, Tujunga, California, Near Los Angeles, California, May 28, 1942 by Bernard Gufler, Assistant Chief, of the Special Division, Department of State, concerning the visit of the Spanish Consul Francisco de Amat accompanied by M.F. Kelly, Chief Supervisor Border Patrol, copied at the Laguna Niguel National Archives by Lloyd Hitt and Paul Tsuneishi of Little Landers Historical Society, Records RG 59, General Record of State Department, Special War Problems.
 5. ↑ Tetsuden Kashima, *Judgment Without Trial: Japanese American Imprisonment during World War II* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2003), 107 and 253n11.
 6. ↑ "A Friend of the American Way: An Interview with Herbert V. Nicholson," in *Voices Long Silent: An Oral Inquiry into the Japanese American Evacuation*, edited by Arthur A. Hansen and Betty E. Mitsun (Japanese American Project, The Oral History Program California State University, Fullerton, 1974), 124–26.
 7. ↑ Kashima, *Judgment Without Trial*, 3.
 8. ↑ Hitt, *Sunland and Tujunga*, 147.
 9. ↑ Memorandum Report from M.H. Scott to W.F. Kelly, May 25, 1942, pp. 1 and 3.
 10. ↑ "A Friend of the American Way: An Interview with Herbert V. Nicholson."
 11. ↑ Confidential Report On Civilian Detention Camp Tuna Canyon, Tujunga, California, Near Los Angeles, California, May 28, 1942 by Bernard Gufler.
 12. ↑ Kashima, *Judgment Without Trial*, 123.
 13. ↑ Information provided by Mike Lawler president of the Historical Society of Crescenta Valley from articles he has written about Tuna Canyon Detention Center and the future of a historical marker. There is still an ongoing effort to have a historical marker placed there; see <http://www.cvhistory.org/> and www.littlelandershistoricalsociety.org. For information about the theme study for other markers or landmarks, see *Japanese Americans in World War II National Historic Landmark Theme Study*, National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior, online, <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nhl/themes/jats.pdf>.

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CCC workers built roads and trails in the Verdugo

View of Tuna Canyon, c. 1934. Courtesy of
Little Landers Historical Society at Bolton Hall
Museum [More info »](#)



The Tuna C.C.C. Camp 1933

The mess hall at Tuna Canyon, 1933.
Courtesy of Little Landers Historical Society at
Bolton Hall Museum [More info »](#)



Tuna C.C.C. Camp 1933 - 1941 — Tuna Canyon Detention Station 1941 - 1945

View of Tuna Canyon, c. 1930s. Courtesy of
Little Landers Historical Society at Bolton Hall
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About the Incarceration

Do Words Matter?

Historical Timeline

Map



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Articles by Mike Lawler
of the
“Crescenta Valley
Weekly”

Wartime stories of Tuna Camp

Let's get back to our story on the Verdugo Hills Golf Course and its previous incarnation as WWII enemy alien camp.

Conditions in the camp were good by wartime standards, particularly to a population that was used to Depression era privations. The prisoners were allowed free range of the enclosure, exercise was encouraged, and some, despite their generally short stays, planted gardens or tidied up the compound. But prisoners they were, and no amount of free range or exercise could dull the pain and humiliation of arrest and separation from their families, who themselves were often in the process of being marched off to internment camps minus their fathers or grandfathers left behind the barbed wire of Tuna Camp.

Diasho Tana who had immigrated to the US in 1928, and had been arrested in March of 1942 in Santa Barbara because he was a Buddhist Priest, wrote his memories of visiting day at Tuna Camp:

"We are prohibited to go within ten feet of the fence, and it is most painful to be cut off from the outside world. So many families were excited and came here. After thirty minutes of the visit I can see people's eyes filled with tears [visits were limited to thirty minutes], internees are waving their hands goodbye as the visitors go to the distant parking lot. What can they talk about through the iron fence for thirty minutes? And those who cannot speak English must talk through someone who can understand Japanese [communication through the fence was limited to English]."

The head of the camp, an INS civilian named Mr. Scott, had a high opinion of the Japanese, Germans, Italians, South Americans, and Poles who made up the prisoner population of the camp. He told a minister who visited the Tuna Camp:

"I could open this camp at any time and say, 'Gentlemen, you may go home to your wives and your families. Come back tomorrow evening by five o'clock.' They'd go home and have a good time, and they'd all get back by five o'clock, and wouldn't do any damage while they were out. But I have to have Sarge, an old retired soldier, with a pistol at the gate, and they insisted on building towers with a fellow with a gun on top for these perfectly loyal Americans."

It sounds like a heartless and unfair situation, and it was, but we must see it through the eyes of the time. One long time local told me that "it was for their own good" as they needed protection from an inflamed American population. And indeed there were stories locally of assaults on Asians. I can't forget the Spencer Tracy movie "Bad Day at Black Rock" in which a Japanese-American, whose son died fighting heroically on the battlefields of Italy, is murdered by small-town vigilantes. That was the mood of America.

But one American saw the injustice and acted on it. Herbert Nicholson, a retired Quaker missionary living in Pasadena, followed his Japanese friends to the internment camps, starting with Tuna Camp, and offered to relay messages, funds, and packages between separated friends and families. He started a free trucking service in and out of Los Angeles, to Manzanar, Poston and Gila River internment camps, carrying pets, large valuables, important papers, keys to safe-deposit boxes, and even the ashes of

deceased loved-ones. He was a frequent visitor to Tuna Camp.

Nicholson's wife did service of her own locally for the incarcerated Japanese. Hillcrest Sanitarium, a large tubercular sanitarium located in La Crescenta at the top of Lowell Ave. had been commandeered by the government at the beginning of the war. It was used to treat the Japanese-American internees from all over the western states that had been diagnosed with TB. Mrs. Nicholson spent much of her time with these dying patients.

The Nicholson's story is told in a now out of print book from the '70s "Valiant Odyssey: Herbert Nicholson In and Out of America's Concentration Camps" by Weglyn and Mitson.

The Lost Indian Village of the Crescenta Valley

The earliest history of the site we know today as the Verdugo Hills Golf Course is shrouded in mystery. It's the same mystery that cloaks all pre-European human history in the Crescenta Valley. The conspiracy between the culture of the people that lived here (specifically the physical elements of their lives) and the geologic forces that have shaped our Valley has resulted in very little, if any, archeological evidence of their history.

The Tongva Indians that lived here left little behind, having lived lightly on the land. They were semi-nomadic, having a central village, named Wikangna, but also relying heavily on seasonal camps that moved around the Valley as food sources and weather dictated. Their houses were simple light wood structures, easily moved, so their village sites had little impact. And their practice of cremation of their dead left few gravesites to be discovered.

On the geologic front, the burn and flood cycle that that even today forms and reshapes our land, ensured that any traces of the village sites has been washed away or buried.

So it's no surprise that no archeological evidence has been found of Crescenta Valley's Indian village of Wikangna. We know from Mission records that there were big villages, as I mentioned last week, at Hahamokngna, where JPL is today, and Tujungna, somewhere in Big Tujunga Canyon. But we know there was also one in CV, and that it was associated with La Tuna Canyon. Logically that puts the village at Las Barras Canyon, the name of the small canyon the golf course is situated in. That location had a spring, was well treed with oaks in a lush meadow, and was right next door to the huge oak forests that CV Park is but a remnant of. It was on the established trail (now Honolulu Ave. and Tujunga Canyon Blvd.) between Hahamokngna, Tujungna, and all the villages along the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, plus it had easy access to the San Fernando Valley through La Tuna Canyon. It was also slightly elevated out of the flood path of the alluvial fans coming out of the San Gabriels, and it afforded a good view of the entire valley.

In 1771 the Mission at San Gabriel was established, followed by Mission San Fernando. Indians from many of the neighboring villages, including Wikangna flocked there, attracted by gifts of food, beads and bright cloth, trinkets basically, and by the mission father's skillful use of ceremonies, music, and pageants. However, it wasn't long before the new converts began to die at alarming rates from disease, abuse, the change in diet patterns, and the grueling work demanded of them. Some Indians escaped back to their villages, and were chased by the Mission's soldiers. The voracious and growing mission system, now losing converts to disease and escapees faster than they could reproduce began to employ soldiers to round up new "converts" from the local villages. The ones that escaped the net melted into the mountains, and villages like Wikangna lay abandoned.

After the Missions were secularized in 1834, the Mission Indians were cut loose. Now homeless, many drifted into Los Angeles to become part of the degraded work force employed there. Others camped in loose bands in various locations, kept on the move by new landowners. At least a few returned briefly to the site of Wikangna. A young Phil Begue, whose family bought Las Barras Canyon in 1882, wrote that he remembered that there was a band of Indians camped there when his family took possession. They

were undoubtedly shoosed off the land to drift to another temporary home.

On this site of the Verdugo Hills Golf Course, where people whack golf balls today, was a human history, perhaps thousands of years in length, with its attendant human drama of love, family, religion, and politics. So many fascinating stories unrecorded. It's all now completely lost, with any traces having been absorbed by the natural forces of the land, and by the hand of development.

Verdugo Hills Golf Course and the California Missions

I continue now with my series on the history of the land now occupied by the Verdugo Hills Golf Course, perhaps the most dynamic spot historically in the entire valley. In my previous column I wrote that the golf course, known geographically as Las Barras Canyon, was the likely spot of Wikangna, Crescenta Valley's Indian village. Those familiar with California history know that the history of the Mission system was woven tightly to California's Indians, and so it was with the village of Wikangna.

Once the Missions at San Gabriel and San Fernando had been established, it would have been a relatively straight line between them following the well-used trails between the Indian villages along the base of the San Gabriel Mountains and through the Crescenta Valley. It was about 30 miles total, more than a hot summer day's walk for the sandal-shod Padres. Exactly halfway on that journey was the sheltered canyon and spring of cool water of La Barras Canyon, former Indian village and current golf course site. And so we can suppose that the regular travelers between the Missions would have established a shelter here.

In fact some recollections of old timers suggest that this was the case, and that remnants of this overnight stopover for the Mission travelers did exist, even until recently.

Pioneer Phil Begue recalled that when he first arrived at his family's new land purchase of Las Barras Canyon in 1882, a band of displaced Indians was camped there around an already established well. Also in the canyon were the ruins of adobe walls that Begue supposed were a "half-way house" built by the Mission Fathers. Begue also referenced a large sycamore tree that had sprouted from a log laid next to the well, put there to keep saddle stock and cattle away from the well opening. The old well was undoubtedly filled by one of the many floods that crossed the valley in the early days.

An unconfirmed legend revolving around the canyon was that of Sister Elsie, a Catholic Nun who supposedly established an Indian orphanage near there, using the meadows and water of Las Barras Canyon for her dairy herd. The legend of Sister Elsie has endured largely because of the many landmarks that carry her name. Mt. Lukens was until the '30s officially named Sister Elsie Peak, and in fact one of the cisterns kept atop Lukens for firefighting still has "Sister Elsie" painted on it for aerial identification. Sister Elsie Drive is a street name in Tujunga not too far from Las Barras Canyon.

The most accessible Sister Elsie artifact is a plaque telling her story placed in 1930 at a motel just off Tujunga Canyon Blvd., today a rest home located at the intersection of Haines Canyon Blvd and St. Estaban. The plaque is still mounted on a fake well out front, and is accessible for viewing. The legend of Sister Elsie has never been confirmed, and local historians still wrestle with proving or disproving the story.

The last remnant of the golf course's supposed Mission connection comes from a memory from Verdugo Hills Golf Course golf pro John Wells in a news article from 1986. He related that in 1960 before the golf course was graded a small section of adobe wall still existed in the upper part of the canyon, and that the wall had niches in the Mission style.

There are some in the valley who theorize that if the Mission system had flourished, Las Barras Canyon would have been a likely spot for a new Mission to fill the gap between San Fernando and San Gabriel. But it's all supposition now.

It tickles the imagination to envision the Mission soldiers carrying messages from Spain along Honolulu Ave. and camping under the stars on the driving range of the Verdugo Hills Golf Course.

As we continue this history of the golf course on its 50th anniversary, we'll look next at its time as a CCC camp, and then its most infamous chapter as a WWII detention camp.

Verdugo Hills Golf Course and the Civilian Conservation Corps of the '30s

After the 200 boys of CCC Company 548 arrived at La Tuna Camp, and set up tents beneath the oak trees, they began clearing a natural plain, approximately where the driving range is today. They quickly threw up 11 wooden Army-style buildings, which included seven 50-man barracks, a mess hall, an infirmary, and an office. Other structures included garages and a blacksmith shop. They immediately set to work building fire roads and water storage tanks in the Angeles National Forest. On Saturday nights they would march in formation to the business district of Montrose to have a couple of beers, take in a movie at the Montrose Theater, and flirt with the local girls.

The boys of Company 548 didn't know it at the time, but they had arrived in the Crescenta valley just in time to help this community through a disaster of nearly Biblical proportions, the New Years Flood of 1934. Most of us know already what happened that fateful night, but to summarize, a fire in November of 1933, followed by torrential rains in December, combined diabolically to create a massive flash flood at midnight of New Year's Eve. It swept across the darkened valley destroying hundreds of homes and killing scores of residents. The shocked youth of La Tuna Camp showed up in the worst areas of the Crescenta Valley the next morning with shovels in hand to search for bodies buried under tons of mud and rock. They were employed to dig out the buried streets, clear debris and keep order.

In April of '34, Company 548 was rotated out, and Company 902 arrived. The fires and floods of the previous year had provided plenty of work for the newly arrived Company. They cleared brush and built new fire roads, built 4 steel fire lookout towers, and assisted with flood control projects.

Company 902 built a respected reputation locally, and when they were set to rotate out in '35, to be replaced with a Company 2924 the valley rose up in protest. You see, Company 2924 was a "colored" unit made up of 200 African-Americans. The community wasn't ready for that, complained bitterly, and the all-white Company 902 was allowed to stay. As the decade wound down and the focus of the government began to change to that of a war-industry footing, the mission of and need for the CCC began to fade. In early 1941, the last white Company was rotated out of La Tuna Camp, and one more attempt was made to assign an all black unit to the site. Again the Crescenta Valley objected, citing the community's current efforts to "restrict both the Crescenta-Canada and Tujunga Valleys against use and occupancy by races other than Caucasian." The camp was abandoned in the fall of 1941.

The CCC was an interesting phenomenon of Depression era America, and it had an immediate economic effect. These young men that were assigned to camps like La Tuna Camp in the Crescenta Valley were given meaningful work in a time when none was to be had. The money that was sent back to their families was, in many cases, that family's only income, giving these boys a sense of maturity and great responsibility. The work they did is all around us today – one form being the hundreds of miles of fire roads that firefighters use to both fight and prevent wildfires, and that our community regularly uses for hiking and biking.

But it also may have had far reaching effects on America's involvement in WWII. The CCC program provided thousands of youth with Army-style training and leadership skills, well used when America was thrown into a world war we were ill-prepared for. The fact that a vast pool of young men that were

unafraid of hard work, knew how to function in a team, and were physically strong and self-reliant helped create an army quickly to face enemies that were years ahead of us in technology. Some seeds of our victory in WWII were sown right here at La Tuna Camp.

The Bizarre International Prisoners of Tuna Camp

Next in our series on the history of the land that was once the WWII enemy alien prison "Tuna Camp", but is now the Verdugo Hills Golf Course, comes the bizarre and bewildering story of the odyssey of the Peruvian Japanese.

With the 1942 decision to remove those of Japanese ancestry from strategic areas of the west coast, also came the decision to protect the Panama Canal from those same perceived threats. The US made an agreement with 13 South American countries to "send us your Japanese", both to remove them from the canal zone, and also to provide a pool of "Japanese POW's" for prisoner exchanges with Japan. Peru in particular had a large and prosperous population of Japanese immigrants, most of which had been there since the 1800's. The government of Peru saw this as a chance to not only create good will with the powerful United States, but to also commandeer some land and successful businesses. Several thousand Peruvian Japanese were grabbed from their homes without warning, hustled onto US bound cargo ships, and stripped of their passports. The shiploads of confused Peruvians reaching ports in Texas and San Pedro were greeted as illegal aliens and immediately incarcerated, many of them in Tuna Camp.

These were truly men without a country, some speaking only Spanish, with no local contacts, and completely at the mercy of their captors. Tuna Camp in the Crescenta Valley proved a welcome respite for many of them after being confined in the holds of northbound ships. They were fed well, and given a chance to get their bearings. They were next shuffled off to a federal prison at Crystal City, Texas for the duration. During the war, about 800 of these Peruvian Japanese were indeed exchanged for American POW's. The rest of this "lost tribe" was left there in Texas when the war ended.

Their future was murky to them at this point. They had no ties to the US. Most of those who tried to return to South America found they had been disowned and weren't allowed back in. About 1000 were allowed to go to Japan, where they may have had family. Some of them, bewildered and with nowhere else to go, just stayed where they were in prison as late as 1948.

The only cohesive group of them left today springs from a group of 300 who were granted the right to stay in the US when a large produce farm in rural New Jersey needed cheap farm labor and agreed to take them on. These odd pawns of WWII formed a small community that still survives today in Seabrook, New Jersey where they have a small museum dedicated to their strange history.

Another strange story involving Tuna Camp is the so-far undocumented tale of a group of Polish women and children who escaped the Nazi slave labor camps in occupied Poland, and made their way on foot through war-torn Europe. They walked all the way to India, where they hitchhiked on a ship to Los Angeles, and ended up at Tuna Camp. We have nothing on this group other than second-hand info, but for you writers and researchers out there, this is a tale worthy of a novel or screenplay!

There were even a few German citizens who processed through Tuna Camp as well. Many of them were unfortunates just caught on the wrong side of the Atlantic, but a few were more sinister. There had been an active American Nazi Party, called the Bund, in Los Angeles before the war. They had held a few pro-Nazi rallies in the '30s at Hindenberg Park, now Crescenta Valley Park. Ironically some of those rally

organizers, who saw themselves as a "fifth column" for Germany, now found themselves incarcerated in Tuna Camp, just blocks from their former rally site. They had concrete plans for their takeover which can still be visited today. The ruins of "Murphy Ranch", their planned fortified headquarters in the Santa Monica Mountains, are now an LA City Park in Rustic Canyon.

Tuna Camp and the Medal of Honor

Our little slice of WWII history, now known as Verdugo Hills Golf Course, but once the site of "Tuna Camp", a temporary holding pen for Japanese, German and Italian nationals, has a connection to our nation's highest military honor, the Congressional Medal of Honor.

My day job at Honda's corporate headquarters puts me in touch with many Japanese-Americans, and has made me keenly aware of their culture and history. Nearly every Japanese-American at my workplace has a story of their family's time in the internment camps during WWII. For 20 years now I have sat across the cubicle from Diane Tanouye, and I have heard many times the tales of her famous uncle Ted Tanouye, who received the Medal of Honor for his bravery in WWII.

A couple of years ago, the Little Landers Historical Society over in Tujunga, who have done the lion's share of research on the history of Tuna Camp, forwarded me a LA Herald Examiner photo of a group of Japanese nationals being processed into Tuna Camp. I took the photo to work with me to show a few people what I had been talking about with this obscure piece of history. When I showed Diane the photo, she was stunned for a moment. She looked into the eyes of a disheveled, humiliated older man at the back of the line in the photo, and said breathlessly, "That's my Grandfather!"

The story she had heard as a child of her Grandfather being hustled away in shame in the middle of the night by FBI agents began to crystallize for her. Nikuma Tanouye had been a proud, dignified man, a master of the martial art of Kendo, and the father of five sons. The old-world concept of family honor was very strong in Japanese-American families, and the idea that the family's door had been kicked in during a midnight raid, and that the patriarch of the family had been arrested brought great shame to the family name. The oldest son Ted now faced a dilemma. To stay with the leaderless family as they went into the internment camps, or to bring honor back to his family's name with service to his country. He chose the latter, and was inducted into the famous Japanese-American Army unit, the 442nd Infantry Regiment.

The 442nd was filled with young men with something to prove. Like Ted, many of them came from families whose patriotism had been called into question. The soldiers were motivated to great bravery by the desire to prove their detractors wrong, and the 442nd became one of the most decorated regiments in the US armed forces, racking up 21 Medals of Honor in the waning years of WWII. Ted must have thought often of his father's humiliation, of his sad face framed in the barbed wire of Tuna Camp, of his family's shame.

Perhaps this image was in his mind when he led the assault on Hill 140, a strategic hilltop in Italy. The hill was held by interlocking German machine gun positions. American units had been pinned down for days at the bottom of the hill. Ted crawled forward alone, taking out three enemy positions single-handedly. Now wounded in his left arm, he crawled back for more ammo. He struck out alone again for the top of the hill, taking three more enemy strongholds, until he reached the top. Not until his men's position was secured did he get his arm treated. Four weeks later he returned to the front lines where he was killed by a land mine.

The contributions of the 442nd and men like Ted Tanouye changed America's mind about the way they had treated Japanese-Americans. With the posthumous award of the Medal of Honor to the Tanouye family, honor was returned to their family name, honor that had been stripped from them at our own Tuna Camp right here in the Crescenta Valley.

Verdugo Hills Golf Course and the Prison for Enemy Aliens

In my self-appointed role of local historian I've often said that although the Crescenta Valley has a relatively short written history, barely over 100 years, we make up for that with a dynamic history that reads like a supermarket tabloid. Its pages are filled with stories of UFO's, Nazis, grisly murders, sex scandals, racial prejudice, kidnappings, insanity, and of course, Hollywood stars.

Add to that list the Crescenta Valley's own prison for so-called "enemy aliens" during WWII. It was an armed camp, where interrogations were conducted, while soldiers patrolled the 12-foot tall barbed-wire fenced perimeters.

This next chapter of the amazing history of the site that is now the Verdugo Hills Golf Course begins with the December 7th, 1941 Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Although it caught American civilians, and the US Navy off guard, elements of US intelligence in California were very ready, and swung into action immediately. The FBI began rounding up anyone who was even remotely suspected of having a tendency to disloyalty, or who had any connections, no matter how remote, to foreign powers that we would be soon be in conflict with. The Immigration and Naturalization Service, essentially the Border Patrol, did their part in this effort by establishing holding areas for all the non-US citizens that were bound to get caught in the FBI's nets.

On December 8th, the day after Pearl Harbor, the Department of Justice commandeered the former CCC camp known as La Tuna Camp, and began stringing barbed-wire, setting up sentry stations and floodlights. They renamed the site the "Tuna Canyon Detention Station". Only a week later, the camp received its first prisoners, mostly Japanese from fishing communities in San Pedro and the South Bay, and by Christmas the camp held 95 men.

Tuna Canyon Detention Station, known informally as "Tuna Camp", differed from the internment camps such as Manzanar in that it was specifically for non-citizens, whereas the internment camps held all people of Japanese descent, even US citizens. Because of restrictive immigration policies, many Asians born outside of the US were not eligible for citizenship, even if they had lived here their entire lives.

If those individuals maintained any connection at all to their culture or their native country they were considered suspect. Many rounded up were Japanese language instructors, photographers, martial arts practitioners, or even radio enthusiasts. Any non-citizen in the Japanese-American community that showed leadership abilities, such as heads of Chambers of Commerce or religious leaders were arrested. Anyone that could form or participate in a "fifth column" was taken out of circulation.

These policies seem harsh by today's standards, but when one looks back on the newspapers from the months just after Pearl Harbor, one realizes that the West Coast was in full panic mode. News articles carried the headlines "Water Hoarded In Japanese Homes" and "Pupils Taught Hirohito Divine", and the articles carried tales of Japanese fishermen being caught signaling Japanese submarines, or secret stashes of binoculars, cameras and short-wave radios found in Japanese-American homes. Californians, it seems, expected attack by sea from Japan, and they were suspicious that Japanese-Americans would rise up to help the invasion.

And so Tuna Camp became a first stop for those of Japanese, German or Italian descent that had no, or couldn't prove, US citizenship. They were processed, sorted,

and interrogated at Tuna Camp, and then sent on to larger federal prisons inland, to internment camps, or occasionally, in the case of a few lucky Europeans, released. A report issued from Tuna Camp in 1942 reported that from Dec. 16, 1941 to May 25, 1942 of 1490 Japanese males processed through the camp, 1378 were transferred to Federal prisons in Ft. Missoula, Ft. Lincoln and Santa Fe, 36 were released, presumably to join their families in internment camps, and 76 were still in custody. Other reports record German and Italian citizens being picked up on curfew violations (8PM), interrogated, and either being sent to prison, or released.

I'll follow in the next few weeks with some amazing stories of the drama, tragedy and triumph that took place at Tuna Camp.

Wartime stories of Tuna Camp

Let's get back to our story on the Verdugo Hills Golf Course and its previous incarnation as WWII enemy alien camp.

Conditions in the camp were good by wartime standards, particularly to a population that was used to Depression era privations. The prisoners were allowed free range of the enclosure, exercise was encouraged, and some, despite their generally short stays, planted gardens or tidied up the compound. But prisoners they were, and no amount of free range or exercise could dull the pain and humiliation of arrest and separation from their families, who themselves were often in the process of being marched off to internment camps minus their fathers or grandfathers left behind the barbed wire of Tuna Camp.

Diasho Tana who had immigrated to the US in 1928, and had been arrested in March of 1942 in Santa Barbara because he was a Buddhist Priest, wrote his memories of visiting day at Tuna Camp:

"We are prohibited to go within ten feet of the fence, and it is most painful to be cut off from the outside world. So many families were excited and came here. After thirty minutes of the visit I can see people's eyes filled with tears [visits were limited to thirty minutes], internees are waving their hands goodbye as the visitors go to the distant parking lot. What can they talk about through the iron fence for thirty minutes? And those who cannot speak English must talk through someone who can understand Japanese [communication through the fence was limited to English]."

The head of the camp, an INS civilian named Mr. Scott, had a high opinion of the Japanese, Germans, Italians, South Americans, and Poles who made up the prisoner population of the camp. He told a minister who visited the Tuna Camp:

"I could open this camp at any time and say, 'Gentlemen, you may go home to your wives and your families. Come back tomorrow evening by five o'clock.' They'd go home and have a good time, and they'd all get back by five o'clock, and wouldn't do any damage while they were out. But I have to have Sarge, an old retired soldier, with a pistol at the gate, and they insisted on building towers with a fellow with a gun on top for these perfectly loyal Americans."

It sounds like a heartless and unfair situation, and it was, but we must see it through the eyes of the time. One long time local told me that "it was for their own good" as they needed protection from an inflamed American population. And indeed there were stories locally of assaults on Asians. I can't forget the Spencer Tracy movie "Bad Day at Black Rock" in which a Japanese-American, whose son died fighting heroically on the battlefields of Italy, is murdered by small-town vigilantes. That was the mood of America.

But one American saw the injustice and acted on it. Herbert Nicholson, a retired Quaker missionary living in Pasadena, followed his Japanese friends to the internment camps, starting with Tuna Camp, and offered to relay messages, funds, and packages between separated friends and families. He started a free trucking service in and out of Los Angeles, to Manzanar, Poston and Gila River internment camps, carrying pets, large valuables, important papers, keys to safe-deposit boxes, and even the ashes of

deceased loved-ones. He was a frequent visitor to Tuna Camp.

Nicholson's wife did service of her own locally for the incarcerated Japanese. Hillcrest Sanitarium, a large tubercular sanitarium located in La Crescenta at the top of Lowell Ave. had been commandeered by the government at the beginning of the war. It was used to treat the Japanese-American internees from all over the western states that had been diagnosed with TB. Mrs. Nicholson spent much of her time with these dying patients.

The Nicholson's story is told in a now out of print book from the '70s "Valiant Odyssey: Herbert Nicholson In and Out of America's Concentration Camps" by Weglyn and Mitson.

Address of
Building

6433 La Tuna Canyon Rd.



CITY OF LOS ANGELES
Certificate of Occupancy

NOTE: Any change of use or occupancy must be approved by the Department of Building and Safety. This certifies that, so far as ascertained by or made known to the undersigned, the building at above address complies with the applicable requirements of the Municipal Code, as follows: Ch. 1, as to permitted uses; Ch. 9, Arts. 1, 3, 4, and 5; and with applicable requirements of State Housing Act, for following occupancies:

Issued **July 27, 1961** Permit No. and Year **ST 6592/59**

**II-Story, Type V, 35' x 65' Golf Club House;
G-1/G-2 Occupancy; & 60' x 250' Parking Lot
(70 Required Parking Spaces); and
Certificate of Occupancy for Use of Land
as Driving Range.**

Owner
Verdugo Hills Golf Course
6433 La Tuna Canyon Rd.
Owner's
Address
Tujunga, California

J. B. COCHRANE-VT

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. APPLICANT TO USE PREPARED FORM ONLY. 2. FILL IN REQUIRED INFORMATION ON BACK OF ORIGINAL.

1. LEGAL DESC.	LOT	BLOCK	TRACT	COUNCIL DISTRICT NO.	DIST. MAP
ST 5230/59 for legal	Por. 46		Rancho La Canada	1	7542
CENSUS TRACT 1014.00					
ZONE A 1-1					
2. PURPOSE OF BUILDING	Shade Cover Structure				
3. JOB ADDRESS	6433 La Tuna Canyon Blvd.				
4. BETWEEN CROSS STREETS	AND Tujunga				
5. OWNER'S NAME	Verdugo Hills Golf Course				
6. OWNER'S ADDRESS	CITY Tujunga ZIP 91042				
7. ENGINEER	BUS. LIC. NO. ACTIVE STATE LIC. NO. PHONE				
8. ARCHITECT OR DESIGNER	BUS. LIC. NO. ACTIVE STATE LIC. NO. PHONE				
9. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER'S ADDRESS	CITY ZIP				
10. CONTRACTOR	BUS. LIC. NO. ACTIVE STATE LIC. NO. PHONE				
11. SIZE OF NEW BLDG.	STORIES HEIGHT NO. OF EXISTING BUILDINGS ON LOT AND USE				
WIDTH 16 LENGTH 20	1 10 1) Golf Shop				
12. MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION	EXT. WALLS ROOF FLOOR				
13. JOB ADDRESS 6433 La Tuna Canyon Blvd					
14. VALUATION TO INCLUDE ALL FIXED EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO OPERATE AND USE PROPOSED BUILDING \$ 1250					
DISTRICT OFFICE ST					
SEISMIC STUDY ZONE					
GRADING Yes FLOOD					
HWY. DED. Yes CONS.					
ZONED BY Thayne					
FILE WITH					
TYPE					
APPROVED AND RECOMMENDED					
INSPECTION ACTIVITY					
COMB. (GEN) MAJ. S. CONS.					
6/30/80 03242 A-6 12.58ck					
6/30/80 03243 A-7 30.00ck					

1

APPLICATION TO CONSTRUCT NEW BUILDING AND FOR CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

Form B-1

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPT. OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Applicant to Complete Numbered Items Only.
2. Plot Plan Required on Back of Original.

1. LEGAL LOT	BLK.	TRACT	ADJACENT	DIST. MAP
6433 La Tuna Rd.			APPROVED	7542
JOB ADDRESS			ZONE	
6433 La Tuna Rd.			A-1/R-1	
2. BETWEEN CROSS STREETS			FIRE DIST.	
Honolulu AND Alhambra Blvd.			X R R R	
3. PURPOSE OF BUILDING			INSIDE	
Equipment Shed - USE OF LAND FOR GOLF COURSE			KEY	
4. OWNER	PHONE		COR. LOT	
Verdugo Hills Golf Course	714 3-0606		REV. COR.	
5. OWNER'S ADDRESS	P.O.	ZONE	LOT SIZE	
6433 La Tuna Rd.	Alhambra		1 ACRE	
6. CERT. ARCH.	STATE LICENSE PHONE		SEE OVER	
J. J. Knans				
7. LIC. ENGR.	STATE LICENSE PHONE		REAR ALLEY	
			SIDE ALLEY X	
8. CONTRACTOR	STATE LICENSE PHONE		BLDG. LINE	
Mr. J. Knans	714 3-0606		X	
9. CONTRACTOR'S ADDRESS	P.O.	ZONE	AFFIDAVIT	
			X	
10. SIZE OF NEW BLDG. STORIES HEIGHT			NO. OF EXISTING BUILDINGS OR LOT AND USE	
1 1/2 10			1 100	

11. MATERIAL			DISTRICT OFFICE		
EXT. WALLS:	<input type="checkbox"/> WOOD <input type="checkbox"/> METAL <input type="checkbox"/> CONC. BLOCK	ROOF CONST.	<input type="checkbox"/> WOOD <input type="checkbox"/> STEEL <input type="checkbox"/> ROOFING	SPRINKLERS REQ'D. SPECIFIED X	
	<input type="checkbox"/> STUCCO <input type="checkbox"/> BRICK <input type="checkbox"/> CONCRETE		<input type="checkbox"/> CONC. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	BLDG. AREA	
12. VALUATION: TO INCLUDE ALL FIXED EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO OPERATE AND USE PROPOSED BUILDING. \$ 710			1006		
Approval of driveway location must be obtained from the Department of Public Works before securing Building Per.			VALUATION APPROVED		
			APPROVED		
I certify that in doing the work authorized hereby I will not employ any person in violation of the Labor Code of the State of California relating to workmen's compensation insurance			APPLICATION CHECKED		
SIGNED			PLANS CHECKED		
			CORRECTIONS VERIFIED		
			FILE WITH		
			CONT. INSP.		
This Form When Properly Validated is a Permit to Do the Work Described.			APPLICATION APPROVED		
			INSPECTOR		

TYPE	GROUP	MAX. OCC.	P.C.	S.P.C.	B.P. CO.	FF.	CLQ
V	1-1	1		X	100	X	100

VALIDATION	CASH USE ONLY

1

APPLICATION TO CONSTRUCT NEW BUILDING AND FOR CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

Form

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPT. OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Applicant to Complete Numbered Items Only.
2. Plot Plan Required on Back of Original.

1. LEGAL LOT	BLK.	TRACT	DIST. MAP
See Bl 5230 for Legal			7542
JOB ADDRESS	APPROVED		ZONE
6133 La Tuna Cyn.			R-A -1
2. BETWEEN CROSS STREETS			FIRE DIST.
La Tuna Cyn. Rd. AND La Tuna Cyn. Rd.			
3. PURPOSE OF BUILDING			INSIDE
Fence 50' high for driving range			KEY
4. OWNER	PHONE		COR. LOT
Verdugo Hills Golf Course			REV. COR.
5. OWNER'S ADDRESS	P.O.	ZONE	LOT SIZE
6133 La Tuna Cyn. Blvd.			Acreage
6. CERT. ARCH.	STATE LICENSE	PHONE	
7. LIC. ENGR.	STATE LICENSE	PHONE	REAR ALLEY
			SIDE ALLEY
8. CONTRACTOR	STATE LICENSE	PHONE	BLDG. LINE
Crown Fence & Supply			
9. CONTRACTOR'S ADDRESS	P.O.	ZONE	AFFIDAVITS
929 So. Fair Oaks			2A 1998
10. SIZE OF NEW BLDG. STORIES HEIGHT	NO. OF EXISTING BUILDINGS ON LOT AND USE		
50 x 950 & 31x500	2 stud house & shed		15056

1. 6133 La Tuna Cyn.			DISTRICT OFFICE	
11. MATERIAL	EXT. WALLS:	WOOD <input type="checkbox"/> METAL <input type="checkbox"/> CONC. BLOCK <input type="checkbox"/> STUCCO <input type="checkbox"/> BRICK <input type="checkbox"/> CONCRETE <input type="checkbox"/>	ROOF CONST.	WOOD <input type="checkbox"/> CONC. <input type="checkbox"/> STEEL <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>
12. VALUATION: TO INCLUDE ALL FIXED EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO OPERATE AND USE PROPOSED BUILDING.			VALUATION APPROVED	
\$10,000			ERGUSON	
Approval of driveway location must be obtained from the Department of Public Works before securing Building Permit.			APPLICATION CHECKED	
I certify that in doing the work authorized hereby I will not employ any person in violation of the Labor Code of the State of California relating to workmen's compensation insurance.			PLANS CHECKED	
SIGNED			CORRECTIONS VERIFIED	
			PLANS APPROVED	
This Form When Properly Validated is a Permit to Do the Work Described.			APPLICATION APPROVED	
			INSPECTOR	

TYPE	GROUP	MAX. OCC	P.C.	S.P.C.	B.P.	I.F.	O.S.	C/O
1/15			21.00		12.00			
VALIDATION				CASHIER'S USE ONLY				

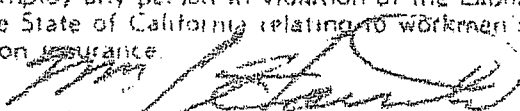
G**APPLICATION FOR GRADING PERMIT
AND FOR GRADING CERTIFICATE**

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPT. OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

DIST. MAP	1. LEGAL LOT	SL	TRACT
7542	See Grading Permit 52 2531 for Legal		
ZONE	2. LOCATION OF LOT		
A-1/A-A	6433 La Tuna Cyn. Rd.		
INSIDE	3. BETWEEN CROSS STS.		APPROVED
KEY	Tujunga Cyn. AND La Tuna Rd.		DAF
CDR LOT X	4. PURPOSE EXCAVATION, FILL, OR SUPERVISED GRADING (SEE ITEM 7)		
REV. COR	Golf Course Excavation		
LOT SIZE	5. OWNER		
Irreg.	Verdugo Hills Golf Course		
REAR ALLEY	6. OWNER'S ADDRESS		
9101	9101 Tujunga Cyn. Blvd.		
DATE LINE	7. SUPERVISING ENGINEER SUPERVISED GRADING ONLY		STATE LICENSE NUMBER
CORR. INSP	8. CONTOURS BY LIC'D SURVEYOR OR CIVIL ENG.		STATE LICENSE NUMBER
	H.R. Little		LS 2303
	9. CONTRACTOR		STATE LICENSE NUMBER
	Wm. Veirston		91400
	10. ANGLE OF		
	CUT SLOPES	NATURAL SURFACES	FILLED SLOPES
	11. TOTAL VERT. DEPTH OF CUT SLOPE		TOTAL VERT. DEPTH OF FILL SLOPE
	FEET		FEET

G		5.33 La Tuna Cyn. Rd.	
VALIDATION		5.231	
		SEP 21 1959	
		2533	
		5.231	
DIST. OFFICE		B-T	
G.C. ISSUED		SEP 11 1959	
		2533	

12. NUMBER CUBIC YARDS	51 PC.	VALUATION	51 PC.
CUT	50 GP FILL	TOTAL	50
13. TYPE OF NATURAL SOIL		TYPE OF FILL MATERIAL	
14. COMPACTED FILLS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	APPROVED SOIL TESTING AGENCY	(for 5.231)
COMPACTION PROCEDURE		Change of grading plan	
I certify that in doing the work authorized hereby I will not employ any person in violation of the Labor Code of the State of California relating to workmen's compensation insurance.			
			
SIGNED			
This form when properly filled out...			

Perguson
APPLICATION CHECKED
PLANS CHECKED
CORRECTIONS VERIFIED
PLANS APPROVED
APPLICATION APPROVED

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Applicant to Complete Numbered Items Only.
2. Plot Plan Required on Back of Original.

1

APPLICATION TO CONSTRUCT NEW BUILDING
AND FOR CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

Form B-1

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPT. OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Applicant to Complete Numbered Items Only.
2. Plot Plan Required on Back of Original.

1. LEGAL LOT Sec ST 5230 For Legal	BLK. Legal	TRACT	DIST. MAP 751:2
JOB ADDRESS 6433 La Tuna Cyn. Rd.		APPROVED	ZONE R-A A-1
2. BETWEEN CROSS STREETS Tujunga Cyn. Rd. AND La Tuna Cyn Rd.		FIRE DIST.	
3. PURPOSE OF BUILDING Golf Club House & 60x250 parking lot & use of		INSIDE	
4. OWNER land for driving range Verdugo Hills Golf Course		KEY COR. LOT X	
5. OWNER'S ADDRESS 6433 Verdugo La Tuna Cyn. Rd.		P.O.	ZONE
6. CERT. ARCH. Morris Knous		STATE LICENSE	PHONE CT 2-2911
7. LIC. ENGR. Albert C. Brown		STATE LICENSE	PHONE
8. CONTRACTOR Wm. L. Hairston		STATE LICENSE	PHONE 91100 PL 3-0606
9. CONTRACTOR'S ADDRESS 9433 La Tuna Cyn. Rd.		P.O.	ZONE
10. SIZE OF NEW BLDG. STORIES HEIGHT 35 x 65 / 14		NO. OF EXISTING BUILDINGS ON LOT AND USE 1. Equipment	
11. MATERIAL EXT. WALLS: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WOOD <input type="checkbox"/> METAL <input type="checkbox"/> CONC. BLOCK <input type="checkbox"/> STUCCO <input type="checkbox"/> BRICK <input type="checkbox"/> CONCRETE		ROOF CONST. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WOOD <input type="checkbox"/> STEEL <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER	SPRINKLERS REQ'D. SPECIFIED
12. VALUATION TO INCLUDE ALL FIXED EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO OPERATE AND USE PROPOSED BUILDING. \$ 13,500.00		VALUATION APPROVED Holmquist	
Approval of driveway location must be obtained from the Department of Public Works before securing Building Permit. CITY PLANNING APPROVAL		APPLICATION CHECKED	
I certify that in doing the work authorized hereby I will not employ any person in violation of the Labor Code of the State of California relating to workmen's compensation insurance. <i>[Signature]</i>		PLA. CHECKED	
SIGNED		CORRECTIONS VERIFIED	
		PLANS APPROVED	
		APPLICATION APPROVED	
		INSPECTOR	
TYPE 1	GROUP 6	MAX. OCC. 28.00	P.C. 28.00
VALIDATION		CASHIER'S USE ONLY	

This Form When Properly Validated is a Permit to Do the Work Described.

PLANS APPROVED

as required by

Ordinance No. 100510

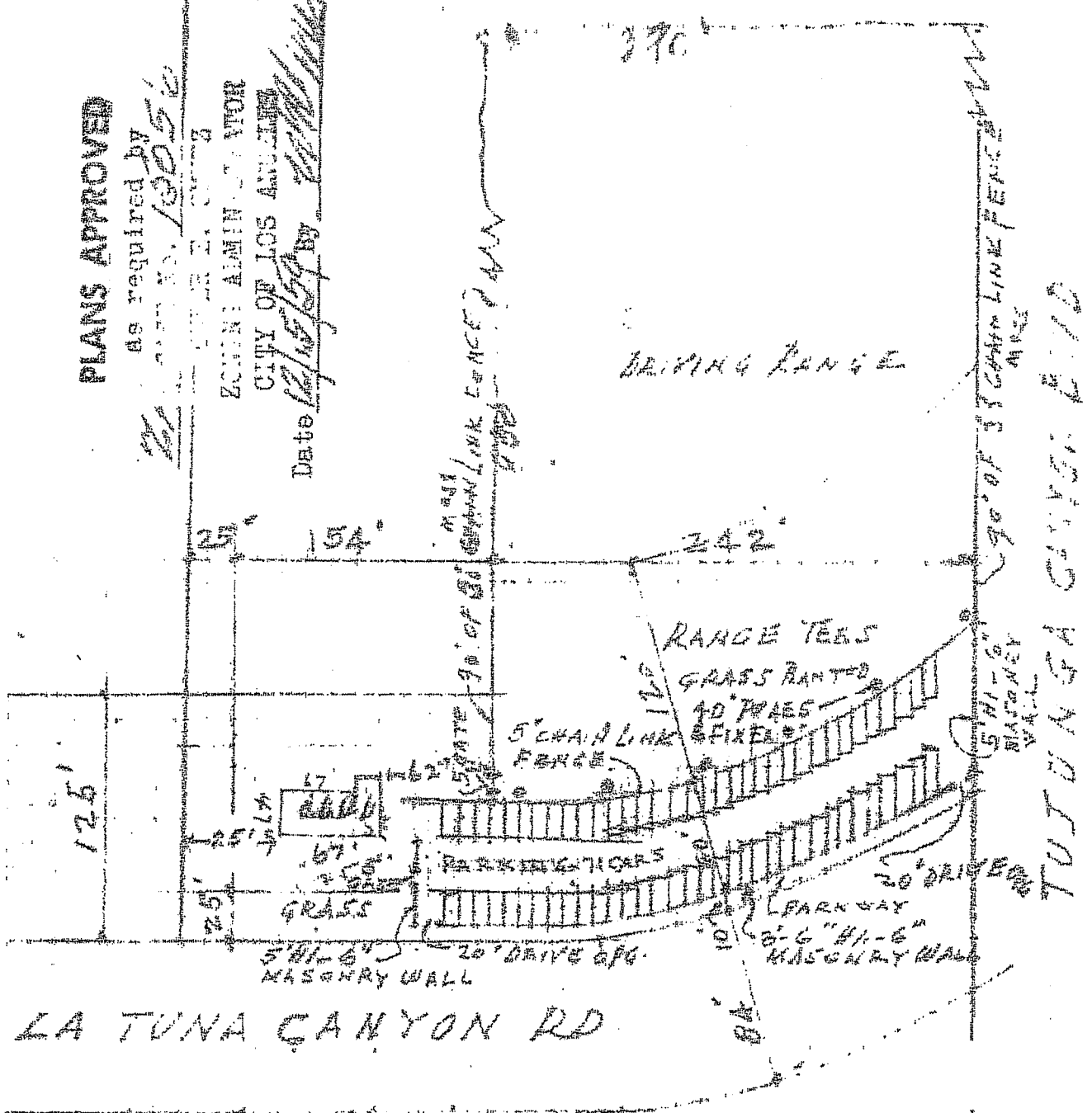
Ordinance No. 100510

ZONING ADMIN. DIVISION

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

Date

12/15/61 By [Signature]



LA TUNA CANYON RD

PLOT PLAN
SCALE 1" = 100'

7-27-61
CERTIFICATE

3

APPLICATION TO ALTER - REPAIR - DEMOLISH
AND FOR CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

Form B-2a

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPT. OF BUILDINGS AND SAFETY

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Applicant to Complete Numbered Items Only.
2. Plot Plan Required on Back of Original.

1. LEGAL LOT	BLK.	TRACT	DIST. MAP	SEWER (Available) (Not Available)					
See ST 5230 for legal			7542						
2. BUILDING ADDRESS	APPROVED		ZONE						
6433 La Tuna Cyn. Rd.			R-A A-1						
3. BETWEEN CROSS STREETS			FIRE DIST.						
Tufunga Cyn. Rd. AND La Tuna Cyn. Rd.			INSIDE						
4. PRESENT USE OF BUILDING	NEW USE OF BUILDING		KEY						
Golf Club House & 60x250 parking lot & use of land for driving range			COR. LOT X						
5. OWNER			REV. COR.						
Verdugo Hills Golf Course			LOT SIZE						
6. OWNER'S ADDRESS	P.O.	ZONE		CRITICAL SOIL					
6433 La Tuna Cyn. Rd.									
7. CERT. ARCH	STATE LICENSE	PHONE	Acresage						
Norris Knous									
8. LIC. ENGR.	STATE LICENSE	PHONE	REAR ALLEY						
Albert O. Brown Re 4016			SIDE ALLEY						
9. CONTRACTOR	STATE LICENSE	PHONE	BLOC. LINE						
Mr. L. Hairston 91400 FL 3-9606									
10. CONTRACTOR'S ADDRESS	P.O.	ZONE	AFFIDAVITS						
9433 La Tuna Cyn. Rd. Tufunga			ZA Case						
11. SIZE OF EXISTING BLDG.	STORIES	HEIGHT	NO. OF EXISTING BUILDINGS ON LOT AND USE						
35 x 65	1	14	1 Equipment Stg.	15056					
12. MATERIAL	WOOD	METAL	CONC. BLOCK	ROOF	WOOD	STEEL	ROOFING	DISTRICT OFFICE	CRITICAL SOIL
LXT. WALLS	STUCCO	BRICK	CONCRETE	CONST.	CONC.	OTHER		S-T	
13. VALUATION TO INCLUDE ALL FIXED EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO OPERATE AND USE PROPOSED BUILDING	\$ 200.00								
14. NO. OF ADDITION	STORIES	HEIGHT	VALUATION APPROVED						
None									
15. NEW WORK (Describe)	EXT. WALLS	ROOFING	APPLICATION CHECKED						
Install interior partition in club room (storage rm. only)									
I certify that in doing the work authorized hereby I will not employ any person in violation of the Labor Code of the State of California relating to workman's compensation insurance.			PRECTIONS VERIFIED						
Signed <i>[Signature]</i>			PLANS APPROVED						
This Form When Properly Validated is a Permit to Do the Work Described.			APPLICATION APPROVED						
TYPL	GROUP	MAX. OLC.	P.C.	S.P.C.	G.P.I.	B.P.	I.F.	O.S.	C/O
V	G-1/G-2		1.00		11/11/11	2.00	X		

P.C. No.

GRADING

CRIT. SOIL

CONS.

G

APPLICATION FOR GRADING PERMIT
AND FOR GRADING CERTIFICATE

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPT. OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

BEST. MAP 7542	1. LEGAL LOT See Attached	BLK.	TRACT
ZONE 2-1	2. LOCATION OF LOT 6433 La Tuna Cyn. Rd.		
INSIDE	3. BETWEEN CROSS STS. Tujunga Cyn. AND La Tuna Rd.	APPROVED DATE	
KEY COR LOT	4. PURPOSE EXCAVATION, FILL, OR SUPERVISED GRADING (SEE ITEM 7) Golf Course (excavation)		
REV. COR LOT SIZE	5. OWNER Verdugo Hills Golf Course		
ADJACENT REAR ALLEY	6. OWNER'S ADDRESS 9101 Tujunga Cyn. Blvd.		
SIDE ALLEY BLDG. LINE	7. SUPERVISING ENGINEER SUPERVISED GRADING ONLY H. B. Little	STATE LICENSE NUMBER LS 2303	
COUNT INSP	8. CONTRACTS BY H. B. Little	STATE LICENSE NUMBER LS2303	
	9. CONTRACTOR Wm. Halston	STATE LICENSE NUMBER 91400	
	10. ANGLE OF CUT SLOPES NATURAL SURFACES FILLED SLOPES		
	11. TOTAL VERT. DEPTH OF CUT SLOPE	TOTAL VERT. DEPTH OF FILL SLOPE	
	FEET	FEET	

VALIDATION G 236 NE ROAD EXT. 1400 AS PER 13.4 9/15	6433 La Tuna Cyn. Rd. P.C. 20.00 AUG 21 1957 5236	2530
DIST. OFFICE		
G. C. ISSUED	S.P.C. 1000 G.P.I. 500 FF. 2500 G.P. 13700	

12. NUMBER CUBIC YARDS CUT 19,400 FILL 19,400	VALUATION APPROVED Mays
13. TYPE OF NATURAL SOIL SAND, CLAY, D.G. SANDS, SILTS	APPLICATION CHECKED
14. COMPACTED FILLS YES NO	PLANS CHECKED
APPROVED SOIL TESTING AGENCY CONCRETE DIVISION	
COMPACTION PROCEDURE: WITH HEAVY ROLLMENT FLUTTER	

I certify that in doing the work authorized hereby
I will not employ any person in violation of the Labor
Code of the State of California relating to workmen's
compensation insurance.

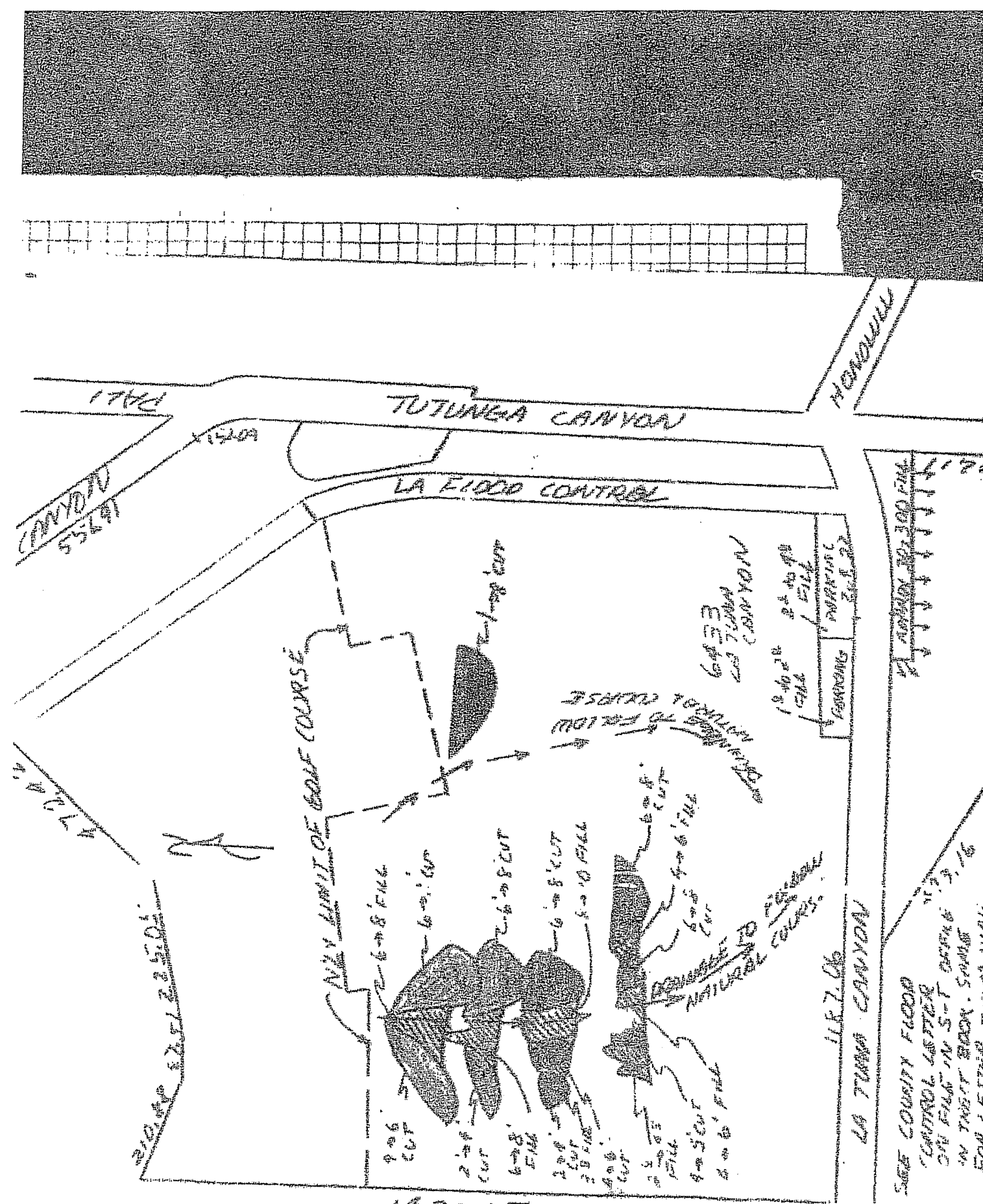
CORRECTIONS NOTIFIED

PLANS APPROVED

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Applicant to Complete Numbered Items Only.
2. Plot Plan Required on Back of Original.

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Applicant to Complete Numbered Items Only.
2. Plot Plan Required on Back of Original.

1. LEGAL LOT	BLK.	TRACT	ADDRESS	DIST. MAP				
GRADING APPLICATION FOR REDEVELOPMENT			7542					
JOB ADDRESS			APPROVED	ZONE				
0433 La Tuna Rd.				4-1/R-4				
2. BETWEEN CROSS STREETS				FIRE DIST.				
Honolulu AND Kalia Ave Blvd.				X RKM				
3. PURPOSE OF BUILDING				INSIDE				
Equipment Shed USE OF LAND FOR GOLF COURSE				KEY				
4. OWNER	PHONE		COR. LOT					
Veronica Hills Golf Course	TL 3-0606							
5. OWNER'S ADDRESS	P.O.	ZONE	REV. COR.					
0433 La Tuna Rd.			LOT SIZE					
6. CERT. ARCH.	STATE LICENSE		PHONE					
M. J. Knais			1 AR-6					
7. LIC. ENGR.	STATE LICENSE		PHONE					
			SEE OVER					
8. CONTRACTOR	STATE LICENSE		PHONE					
Mr. E. Robinson			3-0606					
9. CONTRACTOR'S ADDRESS	P.O.	ZONE	AFFIDAVIT					
			X					
10. SIZE OF NEW BLDG. STORIES HEIGHT			NO. OF EXISTING BUILDINGS ON LOT AND USE					
1 1 1			1 1 1					
11. MATERIAL			DISTRICT OFFICE					
EXT. WALLS: <input type="checkbox"/> WOOD <input type="checkbox"/> METAL <input type="checkbox"/> CONC. BLOCK <input type="checkbox"/> ROOF <input type="checkbox"/> WOOD <input type="checkbox"/> STEEL			ROOFING					
<input type="checkbox"/> STUCCO <input type="checkbox"/> BRICK <input type="checkbox"/> CONCRETE <input type="checkbox"/> CONST. <input type="checkbox"/> CONC. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER			SPRINKLERS REQ'D. SPECIFIED					
12. VALUATION: TO INCLUDE ALL FIXED EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO OPERATE AND USE PROPOSED BUILDING. \$ 17.00			BLDG. AREA					
Approval of driveway location must be obtained from the Department of Public Works before securing Building.			1086.2					
I certify that in doing the work authorized hereby I will not employ any person in violation of the Labor Code of the State of California relating to workmen's compensation insurance.			VALUATION APPROVED					
SIGNED			APPROVED					
			APPLICATION CHECKED					
			PLANS CHECKED					
			CORRECTIONS VERIFIED					
			APPROVED					
			APPLICATION APPROVED					
			INSPECTOR					
TYPE	GROUP	MAX. OCC.	P.C.	S.P.C.	B.B. SEC.	EF.	C/O	
1	1-1	1		X	12	X	1300	
VALIDATION			CASHIER USE ONLY					



SAFE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL DISTRICT
ONE EIGHT ONE S-F OFFICE
IN TRUST FOR BOARD. 5/20/68
FOR FLOOD CONTROL

**CULTURAL RESOURCES RECONNAISSANCE FOR THE VERDUGO HILLS GOLF
COURSE PROJECT, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

DRAFT

Prepared for

Christopher A. Joseph & Associates
11849 West Olympic Boulevard, Suite 101
Los Angeles, California 90064

Prepared by

Joan C. Brown, M.A., RPA
Sheri Murray Ellis, M.S., RPA
Stephen O'Neil, M.A.
James W. Steely, M.S.

SWCA® ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

23392 Madero, Suite L
Mission Viejo, California 92691
(949) 770-8042
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USGS 7.5' Quadrangle
Burbank, CA

SWCA Project No. 10007-111

SWCA Cultural Resources Report Database No. 2005-484

October 2005

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

Purpose and Scope: Christopher A. Joseph & Associates subcontracted with SWCA Environmental Consultants to undertake cultural resources documentary research and a pedestrian reconnaissance for the Verdugo Hills Golf course project. The services entailed a literature review of the study area; including a one-mile radius around the property, archival research, and a pedestrian reconnaissance to determine if cultural resources are visible on the surface. This report documents the results of the cultural resources study.

Dates of Investigation: The literature review and archival research for the project was completed in July, August, and September of 2005. The field examinations were completed in August and September of 2005. This report was completed in October 2005.

Findings of the Investigation: The literature review at the South Central Coastal Information Center, located at California State University, Fullerton, revealed that no cultural resources were recorded within a one-mile radius of the current study area. No archaeological resources were observed during the survey. However, the historic study showed that the Verdugo Hills Golf Course parcel contained a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp from 1933 until 1941. From 1941 until the end of World War II, the camp served as the Tuna Canyon Detention Station that housed primarily Japanese-American detainees. As a result of this study, the site was recorded as a historic resource with the State of California Office of Historic Preservation. The site was assigned the Primary Number 19-186980 by the South Central Coastal Information Center

Recommendations: Because of the significance of events associated with the property, the SWCA Evaluator recommends commemoration of the site through designation as a California Historical Landmark (CHL) in the thematic landmark group. Such an additional designation would not be intended to preserve the present resources at Verdugo Hills Golf Course, but to commemorate associated events through interpretation at the site, to encourage sensitive development of the overall landscape, and to accommodate visitors to the site through ease of parking, observation, and meditation.

Because of the potential for buried archaeological material, both historic and prehistoric, to be located within the project area, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist monitor future ground-disturbing activities in native soil.

Disposition of Data: This report will be filed with the South Central Coastal Information Center, located at California State University, Fullerton; Christopher A. Joseph & Associates; and with SWCA Environmental Consultants. All field notes and records related to the current project are on file at the Orange County office of SWCA.

UNDERTAKING INFORMATION/INTRODUCTION

Contracting Data: Christopher A. Joseph & Associates retained SWCA Environmental Consultants to conduct a cultural resources study for the Verdugo Hills Golf Course project area. The study included archaeological and historic research and field examinations. A paleontological study was also accomplished by SWCA. That information is presented in a separate report (DeBusk 2005).

Purpose: This study was completed under the provisions of the *California Environmental Quality Act* (CEQA). Public Resources Code SS5024.1, Section 15064.5 of the Guidelines, and Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 of the Statutes of CEQA were also used as the basic guidelines for the cultural resources study (Governor's Office of Planning and Research 1998). Public Resources Code SS5024.1 requires evaluation of historical resources to determine their eligibility for listing on the *California Register of Historical Resources*. The purposes of the register are to maintain listings of the state's historical resources and to indicate which properties are to be protected from substantial adverse change (Office of Historic Preservation 1997). The criteria for listing resources on the California Register were expressly developed to be in accordance with previously established criteria developed for listing on the *National Register of Historic Places*.

According to Section 15064.5(a)(3)(A-D) in the revised CEQA guidelines (Governor's Office of Planning and Research 1998), a resource is considered *historically significant* if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

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

The format of this report follows *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format* (Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

Undertaking: The studies were undertaken for a constraints analysis prior to the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report.

Project Limits: The study area is located on the USGS 7.5-Minute Burbank Quadrangle, in Section 29, Township 2 North Range 13 West (San Bernardino Base and Meridian). It is bordered on the east by Honolulu and Tujunga Canyon Roads, and on the south by La Tuna Canyon Road; a small section of the property is on the south side of La Tuna Canyon Road.

Maps: Figure 1 consists of portions of the USGS 7.5-Minute Burbank Quadrangle, depicting the specific location of the project area in southern California.

map

Project Personnel: Joan C. Brown was the Principal Investigator for the cultural resources study and was responsible for this technical report; Stephen O'Neil did the archaeological field survey, and wrote the ethnographic and field sections of the report; Sheri Murray Ellis provided research and wrote the section of the report relative to the World War II American-Japanese internments. James W. Steely accomplished the historic research, completed a field reconnaissance, recorded the historic era camps, and wrote the historic section of the report. Heather Simmons and Chris Query provided the graphics. Resumes for the SWCA personnel who participated in the study are contained in Appendix A.

SETTING

NATURAL

The Verdugo Hills Golf Course project is located within the Los Angeles basin physiographic province. The project area is mapped as Mesozoic to early Cretaceous age gneissoid quart diorite in the north central portion of the property, the remainder of the property contains Quaternary alluvial fan deposits composed of Pleistocene age gravels and sands (DeBusk 2005).

The project parcel contains sandy rocky soil and is generally hilly with steep slopes facing towards the south. The hills are cut on the south by Las Barras Canyon trending to the east; Blanchard Canyon that runs north to south is located on the eastern perimeter of the parcel. The streams that flow down the canyons intersect just beyond the southeast corner of the project boundaries. A small stream runs through the golf course from the northwest corner to the southeast then emptying into Las Barras Canyon on the far side of Las Tunas Canyon Road. Along the sides of lower Blanchard Canyon, and where it intersects with Las Barras Canyon, there are wide gently sloping banks.

The parcel is covered with both native and introduced vegetation. The north and west portions of the parcel consist of steep hills covered with chaparral. A wide range of native plants are growing in the hills, including coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), Jimson weed (*Datura wrightii*), buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), prickly pear (*Opuntia ficus-indica*), yucca (*Yucca whipplei*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), salvias, and others.

CULTURAL

The archaeological record of southern California is traditionally divided into temporal units based largely on changes in artifact types, styles, and frequencies of occurrence. This record reflects a progressive complexity in native cultures' economic and technological modes of subsisting within the context of California's notably diverse environments. Along the Pacific coast, native cultures developed maritime economies augmented by terrestrial plants and animals, while further inland they adapted to a series of altitude-sensitive biotic zones, including the coastal sage scrub, chaparral, riparian, oak woodland, and pine forest communities. Settlement patterns, population movement, trade, and other modes of social culture provided behavioral matrices for the use of material cultural to obtain and process natural resources.

PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

This overview is presented in the form of two chronologies. The first is a generalized synthesis that is most easily applied to the area of Los Angeles, Orange, western Riverside, and northern San Diego counties. The second chronology is most readily applicable to the southern California coastal region between from Santa Barbara county southward and on into northern Baja California.

The first chronology is drafted loosely from two major syntheses of California archaeology, which were developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984) and Moratto (1984). It is worth noting that Chartkoff and Chartkoff's 1984 chronology for southern California draws heavily on Warren's 1968 chronological schema. However, because these statewide chronologies are necessarily generalized, reliance is also placed on the Koerper and Drover (1983) chronology, formulated on the basis of excavations at a multi-component village site (CA-ORA-119A) near the University of California, Irvine, that produced evidence from very early to historic times. The chronological sequences presented in Table 2 are based on Koerper and Drover (1983), and includes correlates with other the chronologies.

It is broadly agreed that humans have been present in the New World for at least 10,000-12,000 years, although there is growing evidence for older dates. The date of human arrival in southern California remains conjectural. Initial radiocarbon dates obtained by SWCA from a deeply buried archaeological stratum at San Clemente site CA-ORA-907 Locus A indicate occupation as early as 11,000 B.P. (Before Present). Roughly equivalent dates have been obtained for the Northern Channel Islands. On San Miguel Island, the Daisy Cave site clearly establishes a human presence about 10,000 BP (Erlandson 1991:105). Human remains from the Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island have been dated to about 13,000 BP (Johnson et al. 2002).

The earliest widely accepted cultural remains, which Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984) term the *Paleo-Indian Period*, are thought to reflect small and highly mobile population units that were heavily reliant upon large mammal hunting (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984, Moratto 1984). Lithic artifacts, the only kind known for this period, consist primarily of large, finely made projectile points and cruder tools, such as scrapers and choppers. Encampments were probably near major kills, where occupation would have lasted only until the given kill was expended. By using only a small fraction of potentially available resources, an economy of this kind could not have supported large population units or high population densities. It is probable that Paleo-Indians lived in groups no larger than an extended family.

Very little evidence has been found of a Paleo-Indian occupation in southern California, and early dates from the multi-component San Clemente site CA-ORA-907, mentioned above, are fairly exceptional. This large residential base contains multiple loci and well preserved stratigraphy. A deeply buried cultural stratum, approximately 15 to 20 feet beneath the surface, contained an ancient living surface with remains of perhaps the earliest pit house yet recorded along the southern California coast. This feature was radiocarbon-dated to approximately 8030 B.P. (7080 to 6790 cal B.C.), and an even earlier radiocarbon date of approximately 9560 B.P. (9180 to 8740 cal B.C.) was obtained for another cultural feature situated stratigraphically below the pit house.

The earliest extensive archaeological materials have commonly been classified to the San Dieguito Culture, which the Chartkoffs consider as marking the inception of the *Archaic Period* (ca. 7,500/6,000 – 2,000/1,000 B.C.). The San Dieguito type locality (Warren 1968) is a largely stratified site, CA-SDI-149, located on the San Dieguito River floodplain near Escondido in San Diego County. The site's San Dieguito component, roughly two meters and more below the surface, has been radiocarbon dated to approximately 7,000-6,500 B.C. Artifacts from this deepest component include two forms of leaf-shaped knives, foliate to ovoid bifaces that may be knife blanks, foliate and short bladed shouldered points, crescentics, engraving tools, choppers, core hammers, pebble hammerstones, cores, and several varieties of scraper. The collection is widely viewed as lending support to the thesis that hunting was a major subsistence activity, although many of the tools can be interpreted as having been employed for wood or bone working and fiber processing in the production of clothing, shelter, and other items.

Another relatively well stratified site with a San Dieguito component, SDM-W-49 (CA-SDI-CA-SDI-2734, CA-SDI-2735, CA-SDI-4392, CA-SDI-4393, CA-SDI-4394) is located near Batiquitos Lagoon in coastal San Diego County. The deepest component, encountered at roughly 50-140 centimeters below surface, is dated to about 6,300-6,000 B.C. The recovered tools are similar in many respects to those from CA-SDI-149, but food remains indicate a marine-focused subsistence dominated by shellfish collection. Changes through time in percent-representation and individual size among the various species exploited imply an early emphasis upon *Pectinidae* spp. that transitioned toward *Chione* spp.

The San Dieguito components of both sites suggest a mixed strategy that may have emphasized faunal foods but also included a reliance on plants. In ecological terms, potential game species were smaller, more plentiful, and more diverse than in Pleistocene times. San Dieguito assemblages seem indicative of more generalized subsistence practices than noted of Paleo-Indian assemblages elsewhere. The typologically distinctive San Dieguito artifacts include large, rather crude projectile points, scrapers, and choppers, crescent-shaped objects of uncertain function, and such special-purpose tools as graters. Bone awls appear near the end of the Early Archaic, perhaps an indication that basketry was then being produced. Interestingly, some aspects of San Dieguito material culture imply use of plant resources from chaparral and sage scrub-like botanical communities. Some researchers have come to consider the San Dieguito as a transitional stage incorporating aspects of prior hunting-oriented cultures and successor cultures oriented more toward a mixed economy that included heavy reliance upon milling of hard seeds.

By the Middle Archaic, native peoples had developed or obtained a sophisticated technology for processing the hard-seed resources of coastal sage scrub and chaparral species. The tools used for processing these seeds - manos and metates - appear in large numbers for the first time. Widespread in southern California until about 1,000 B.C. +/- 250 (Koerper and Drover 1983), the *Encinitas Tradition* (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984) is known along the coast for the presence of large shell mounds associated with bays, estuaries, and lagoons. Relatively minor and localized differences in artifact assemblages have led to the identification of sub-groups in coastal and inland areas. The sub-group within southern Orange County is sometimes referenced simply as "Milling Stone" - a term used also in San Diego County, where it has largely replaced the older cognates "Scraper-Maker" and "La Jolla."

Table 1: Prehistoric Cultural Chronology ¹

Period	Temporal Span	Major Diagnostic Traits	Characteristics and adaptations
Early Man (PaleoIndian)	11,000? to 7,500 B.C. ± ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of grinding implements. 2. Large, well-made projectile points. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subsistence through hunting of large Pleistocene game animals. 2. Temporary camps at large kills. 3. Group no larger than extended family. 4. Widespread; covered most of North American continent, but few sites known locally. 5. Very small total population.
Milling Stone (Encinitas)	7,500 B.C. ± ? to 1,000 B.C. ± 250	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Predominance of manos and metates. 2. Ornaments made of stone. 3. Large and often crude projectile points. 4. Cogstones and discoids. 5. Chertstones. 6. Some mortars and pestles near end of period. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Heavy reliance on hunting in early part of period. Deer, rabbits and other small game associated with chaparral. 2. In middle to late part of period reliance was on hard seeds associated with chaparral. 3. Coastal groups utilized shellfish and near shore resources. 4. Seasonal round based on ripening vegetable resources rather than animal migrations. This caused increased isolation leading to noticeable differences in culture in much smaller geographic areas. 5. Probably about 50 persons in average group. 6. Very little noticeable change in last two thirds of period. 7. Permanent settlement of Channel Islands by end of period.³
Intermediate (Campbell/Encinitas)	1,000 B.C. ± 250 to A.D. 750 ± 250	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bone ornaments. 2. Widespread use of mortars and pestles along with manos and metates. 3. Use of steatite begins. 4. Many discoids. 5. Large projectile points trending to smaller in the last part of the period. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Heavy reliance on acorns as food resource. Hard seeds, small animals and coastal resources continue to be used. 2. Many more deep water [open] ocean resources utilized. 3. First permanently occupied villages. 4. Large increases in local population. 5. Atlatl (spear thrower) in use. Bow and arrow probably introduced near end of period. 6. Some evidence of trade.
Late Prehistoric (Shoshonean)	A.D. 750 ± 250 to A.D. 1769	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shell ornaments. 2. Mortar, pestle, mano and metate use continues. 3. Small, finely worked projectile points. 4. Widespread use of steatite. 5. Some pottery vessels appear near the end of the period. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased exploitation of all resources [especially marine resources in coastal areas]. 2. Large populations, some villages had as many as 1,500 persons. 3. Great increase in art objects. 4. Much evidence of trade.

¹Based on Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Koerper and Drover (1983), Moratto (1984), Wallace (1955), and Warren (1968).

²Temporal periods based on Koerper and Drover (1983), after Wallace (1955). Chartkoff and Chartkoff's (1984) roughly equivalent designations follow in parentheses.

³ See, e.g., Glassow, et al. (1988) for evidence of permanent settlement of the Channel Islands circa 4,000-5,000 B.C. during the Milling Stone Period.

Total population was larger in Late Archaic than in Middle Archaic times, as were the groups in which people lived, but reliance upon hard seeds and ocean resources meant that each group could intensify extractive activities and develop repetitive use patterns within a relatively small, well delineated area. Over time, this seems to have resulted in social distinctions between groups that are detectable in material culture differences. In general, the Late Archaic was marked by significant technological and cultural development. It is worth noting, for instance, that Encinitas Tradition people were the first to colonize the Channel Islands, at least in large numbers, and this directly implies the existence of an evolved watercraft technology.

The *Intermediate Period* (Koerper and Drover 1983) or *Campbell Tradition* (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984) began by 1,000 B.C. +/- 250 and persisted until approximately A.D. 750 +/- 250. It was succeeded, at least locally, by the *Late Prehistoric Period* (Koerper and Drover 1983) or *Shoshonean Tradition* (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984), which endured to Spanish contact. A principal difference between the two is the presence in Late Prehistoric times of mortar-and-pestle technology, which is thought to have permitted exploitation of the acorn as a primary food resource. Evidence of trade is pronounced during the later period, including a broad distribution of steatite from the Channel Islands and obsidian from areas far inland.

Locally, the Late Prehistoric Period or Shoshonean Tradition reflects the presence of people, with cultural and linguistic roots in the Great Basin region, considered ancestral to the ethnohistoric Juaneño and neighboring Gabrielino and Luiseño. Large populations and in places high population densities were characteristic, with some coastal and near-coastal settlements containing as many as 1,500 persons. Many or most of the larger settlements were permanent, in the sense that they contained at least some residents throughout the year and perhaps significantly more on a seasonal basis. Art flourished during this time, and many striking objects of stone, bone, wood, and shell were manufactured. It appears that Shoshonean immigrants must have been especially quick to adopt and adapt local traits, for it is difficult to differentiate migrant deposits from those of earlier people on the basis of archaeological materials.

WALLACE CHRONOLOGY

An early comprehensive chronology for southern California was developed by Wallace (1955), who described four distinct periods that are generally applicable to the southern California coastal and near-coastal areas. Although now nearly 50 years old, the chronology's relative accuracy has been vindicated by more recent radiocarbon dates.

Wallace's earliest period, *Horizon I. Early Man* (equivalent to Chartkoffs' Paleo-Indian Period), is dated from an unknown time near the end of the Pleistocene (around 9,000 B.C.) to about 5,500 B.C. The surviving material culture of this period consists primarily of large, extremely well made projectile points and large, but crude tools such as scrapers and choppers. Encampments were probably temporary, located near major kills until the resources of each kill were exhausted. The gradual extinction of large game animals, coupled with population expansion, necessitated a major change in subsistence strategies.

The succeeding period identified by Wallace is labeled *Horizon II. Milling Stone Assemblages* so named because of the predominant lithic milling tools associated with it. These tools, the mano and metate, were used to process the small, hard seeds associated with the Sage Scrub Ecological

Community. An annual round of seasonal migrations was likely practiced as movements coincided with ripening vegetal resources. Some formal burials are also evident. This successful adaptation to local conditions persisted essentially unchanged until around 3,000 B.C.

The *Milling Stone* was followed, in Wallace's scheme, by *Horizon III. Intermediate Cultures*. The major change marking the Intermediate was the introduction of the mortar and pestle, allowing for the widespread exploitation of the acorn as a food resource. Chipped stone tools also became more diverse and plentiful. Population growth resulted from exploitation of a wider range of resources.

Wallace's final phase is termed *Horizon IV. Late Prehistoric Cultures*. In the Late Prehistoric (beginning circa A.D. 1000) settlement began to focus along trade routes, and there was greater utilization of food resources with more land and sea mammal hunting to complement collecting. More artifact classes were produced than in Horizon III, and the artifacts exhibited greater sophistication. The observation that the bow and arrow was now utilized to a greater extent is based on recovery of a greater number of small, finely chipped projectile points. Other items include steatite containers, shell fishhooks, perforated stones, bone tools, personal ornaments, asphalt adhesive and elaborate mortuary customs. In addition, the population increased and larger, more permanent villages evolved (Wallace 1955:223). Late sites contain beautiful and complex objects of utility, art, and decoration. Most of the rock art found today in the Chumash sphere is thought to date to this period.

It is also during the Late Prehistoric that Wallace placed emigrants from the Great Basin as appearing in portions of southern California. Although Chumash territory is normally considered geographically separated from Shoshonean (Great Basin) peoples, there is evidence for a presence of Shoshonean peoples in Simi Valley (Shiner 1949), as well as of Chumash peoples in the San Fernando Valley (King 1994; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1990; Sanburg, et al. 1978).

ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

The study area lies in a region that in the terminal Late Prehistoric Period and early historic times was occupied by people affiliated with the ethnographically known Gabrielino social group of Native Americans (Bean and Smith 1978). The name "Gabrielino" identifies the local social group who came to be under the control of the Spanish Mission San Gabriel, and many contemporary Native Americans prefer the term *Tongva* (King 1994:12).

To the north of the *Tongva* were the Chumash (Grant 1978). The Chumash language family stands alone among the various groups of southern California. It is unrelated to the Gabrielino language, as well as those of other tribes including the Juaneño/Luiseño to the southeast and the Tataviam (*Alliklik*) and Serrano to the east, all derived from the Takic language family affiliated members of an Uto-Aztecan linguistic stock traceable to the Great Basin (Driver 1969). North of the Chumash and south of the Luiseño are languages considered part of the Hokan linguistic stock, namely the Salinan language to the north and the Yuman family of languages to the south, the latter represented by the Ipai and Tipai. The Yuman language family is believed to have originated in the American southwest, and linguistic analysis suggests that the Hokan speakers of San Diego County and those found north of the Chumash were separated some time after 500 B.C. (Mithun 1999:303-304). The implication is that most of the southern California coastal

region (excepting Chumash) was once filled with Hokan speakers, who were separated and displaced by Takic-speaking immigrants from the southern Sierras and western Great Basin area. The timing, extent, and impact on local societies of this putative migration are not well understood, and any data related to it represents a contribution to the understanding of local prehistory and history.

Recollections of interactions between the Native settlements of this region, recorded by Harrington (1986), are sparse and reflect conditions several generations after impact from mission recruitment and life under Euro-American influences. The most complete and accurate source of information on pre-contact social networks comes from the mission records (Johnson 1988). Within these records are notations of when a husband and wife from a native marriage, *conjugo en gentilidad*, come into mission life, and are then remarried within the Roman Catholic Church. Native families can also be reconstructed from the names of parents seen in the baptismal records of their children. From these can be derived traditional patterns of marriage between villages. Studies of the records found at the missions of San Buenaventura, San Fernando, and San Gabriel by King (2003) are used here to describe social networks in the San Gabriel Mountain foothills and San Fernando Valley area.

Tongva territory encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin --- coastal regions from Topanga Canyon in the north to Newport Bay in the south, the Southern Channel Islands of Santa Catalina and San Clemente (the inhabitants of San Nicolas Island may have been a remnant Cupan-speaking group), and the inland valleys of San Fernando, San Gabriel, and Pomona surrounding the Los Angeles Basin (McCawley 1996). They likely did not inhabit the San Gabriel Mountains, topographically the east boundary of the basin, nor its foothills (King 2003:5). King (2003) has recently demonstrated two primary divisions within the *Tongva* peoples, Western and Eastern, based on social networks and dialect. The Western Gabrielino lands encompassed much of the Western Los Angeles Basin and San Fernando Valley to the ocean north of the Palos Verdes Peninsula (McCawley 1996:47), which includes the present project area.

The Takic branch of the Northern Uto-Aztec language family consists of a set of fairly heterogeneous languages spoken in southern California. Takic itself can be divided into two sections: Cupan (or Southern) which contains Cahuilla, Cupeño, Luiseño, and Juaneño (*Acjachemen*); and Serran (or Northern), which consisted of two groups -- Serrano and Kitanemuk spoken around the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains, and Gabrielino and Fernandefio (Mithun 1999:539). John P. Harrington collected extensive notes on the Gabrielino (*Tongva*) language during fieldwork in the early part of the twentieth century, and they suggest that the Fernandefio and Southern Channel Island societies formed a related yet distinct dialect group from the Eastern *Tongva* (Mithun 1999:543).

The priests of Mission San Gabriel, in an 1814 government questionnaire, reported that its neophytes spoke four "distinct dialects" reflecting the diverse native groups being brought to the establishment --- *Kokomcar* or Serrano, *Corobanga* or Cahuilla, and *Quiquitamcar* and *Sibamga*. *Sibamga* is related to *shivaviatum*, the Fernandefio term for the Eastern Gabrielino, stemming from Sibapet village where San Gabriel was established (King 2003:3). *Quiquitamcar*, on the other hand, comes from Quinquibit, the "people of San Clemente Island," and this name "designated people living west of the Mission [San Gabriel]" and on the Southern Channel Islands, who had similar dialects (King 2003:2). Thus observations by the missionaries who

lived with these Native Americans when the traditional life was still vital agree with later linguistic analysis of the few remaining terms for these social groups.

Early anthropologists believed that the *Tongva* might have arrived in the area around 500 B.C. as a part of the "Shoshonean [Takic speaking] Wedge" (Kroeber 1925:579), coming from the southern Sierra Nevada/Great Basin region. Kroeber considered the *Tongva*:

. . . to have been the most advanced group south of Tehachapi, except perhaps the Chumash. They certainly were the wealthiest and most thoughtful of all the Shoshoneans of the State, and dominated these civilizationally wherever contacts occurred [Kroeber (1925: 621].

Settlement: Large, permanent villages were generally established in the fertile lowlands and in sheltered areas along the coast. This included well-watered places --- rivers, large springs and pools --- within the Los Angeles Basin, stretching from the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Four of the seven villages encountered by Fr. Crespi in the summer of 1769 were placed at major rivers or large spring-fed pools (Brown 2001:317, 323, 341, 343, and 351-353), and two of the other villages were situated among lush vegetation. Hugo Reid (1978:220-221:7-8) wrote of 28 Gabriellino communities and estimated there had been a total of 40; while ethnohistoric research can account for approximately 55 villages. Accounts from the earliest land explorers (the Portolá Expedition of 1769) tells of observing seven communities between the Santa Ana River north into the San Fernando Valley, all having populations of about 100 men, women, and children (Brown 2001:317-355). When Mission San Gabriel was founded within Eastern *Tongva* lands just two years later, it brought out local people both curious and hostile to the invaders that were usurping their lands. At this time the "soldiers of the guard insisted they had not seen one tenth as many on their first entry into the valley" (Temple 1960:156). With this information, past researchers have postulated a total tribal population in excess of 5,000 persons (Bean and Smith 1978:540). Recent studies of other Takic groups applying the Family Reconstruction Method to mission records indicates a three-fold increase in early Contact Period population estimates (O'Neil 2002:140) that, combined with similar current studies of the San Gabriel sacramental registers, indicates a population for the *Tongva* approaching 10,000 to have been more likely.

Tongva villages were permanent towns [*ke-kéch*]¹ of approximately 100 to 200 persons. Their houses were circular, domed structures of willow poles thatched with tule, called a *kech*. The structures were actually quite large and the largest could hold up to fifty individuals. Other structures served as sweathouses [*se-hi-éch*], menstrual huts, ceremonial enclosures (Bean and Smith 1978), and probably communal granaries. There are few accounts from the early Contact Period describing *Tongva* villages, so the full range of structure types and their placement is largely unknown. Archaeologically, sweat lodges have not been found within village sites, while burials and cremations have been. Acorn granaries would have been located close to the owner's home. Ceremonial enclosures, *yuvaa*r, were built "near the chief's house and were essentially open-air enclosures, oval in plan view, made with willows inserted wicker fashion among willow

¹ *Tongva* terms for material objects and social roles in brackets [*sé-e-mot*] are taken from C. H. Merriam's extensive word list in McCawley (1996:237-264).

stakes" (Bean and Smith 1978:542). The villages also had adjacent cleared fields for games such as lacrosse [*pe-ah-ká-e*] and pole throwing [*ne-yáh-ká-ech*], as well as races (McCawley 1996:27).

Subsistence and Trade: The resources available to a gathering and hunting society within the San Gabriel foothills and adjacent basin have already been described in the natural setting. But those plants and animals were not the only foods available to the interior Western Tongva, and hunting and gathering were not the only means available for the acquisition of food. There was also an extensive trade network that augmented local resources, which will be discussed shortly.

The fundamental economy of the Tongva was, however, one of subsistence gathering and hunting. The surrounding environment was rich and varied and the natives were able to exploit mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. As with most Native Californians, acorns were the staple food (an established industry by the time of the Intermediate, or Horizon III Period), supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of flora (i.e., islay, *Opuntia*, yucca, sages, agave, etc.). Fresh and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as large and small mammals, were exploited.

The *Tongva* are among several Southern California Native groups who were noted for periodically setting fire to the grassy plains and brush-covered hillsides in order to promote new growth and keep the chaparral off the flat lands (Timbrook, et al. 1993). This encouraged the growth of grass whose seeds the Indians wanted to harvest, and opened up pasture for deer and antelope that they wanted to hunt. During the Spanish reconnaissance expedition in July 1769, in the lands of the Eastern *Tongva*, Fr. Crespi reported that they "came onto a large plain [Tustin], with grass everywhere, although burnt off by the heathens" (Brown 2001:308), and again around La Puente they traveled through an "exceedingly spacious valley . . . all burnt off by the heathens" (Brown 2001:325).

A wide variety of tools and implements were employed by the Tongva to gather and collect food resources. For the hunt: bow [*pi-tro-ar*] and arrow [*hoo-pá-kah*], traps [*ho-ah-chót*], nets, slings, and blinds [*hoo-wé-ch*] were all utilized for hunting land mammals and birds; harpoons [*ah-náhch*], hooks and nets [*wé-vor*] for fish and marine mammals. Rabbits and hares were commonly hunted by the throwing stick [*koo-táh hoo-kóov-chor*]. In addition, communal hunts [*háh-cha-ro*] for these animals utilized clubs and tremendously large nets. Shellfish were collected from rocky and sandy shorelines usually by hand or possibly with the aid of a bone pry bar. An ocean-going canoe, or *ti'at*, was made of planks sewed together and caulked, capable of holding from six to fourteen people (McCawley 1996:7). The *ti'at* was used for travel and trade between the mainland and Santa Catalina Island (26 miles distant) and from there to San Clemente and San Nicolas Islands even farther out. Tule balsa canoes [*tah-rí'ng-hah*] were used for near shore fishing. Many plant foodstuffs were collected with woven tools --- seed beaters [*ho-kóv-chor*], several forms of burden baskets [*páh-tsah-ahch*], carrying nets [*hówookut*] --- and sharpened digging sticks [*ah-náhch*], sometimes with stone weights fitted onto them.

Foods were processed with a variety of tools, including portable stone mortars [*to-kwé-is*] and bedrock mortars, pestles [*ah-páh-ho*], basket hopper mortars [*to-kwéés*], manos and metates, hammerstones and anvils, woven strainers and winnowers [*no-vor*], leaching baskets and bowls,

woven parching trays, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was consumed from a number of woven and carved wood vessels. The ground meal and unprocessed hard seeds were stored in large finely woven baskets [choo-moo-hah], and the unprocessed acorns were stored in large granaries woven of willow branches and raised off the ground on platforms to keep it from vermin. Catalina Island steatite was acquired through trade and used to make comals, ollas, and cooking vessels that would not crack as regular stone does under repeated firings (Kroeber 1925:629).

People in the foothills had access to several plants unavailable to both the coastal and to far interior tribes, and so would have used these advantages for trade, serving as middlemen between the coast people and those in the interior mountains. Interior groups included Tataviam and Vanyume (Desert) Serrano villages located in the San Gabriel Mountains, the Santa Clarita Mountains to the north, and Antelope Valley in the northern Mojave Desert. Likewise, though many of the Serrano and Tataviam lived in much the same environmental zones as the Western *Tongva* in the foothills, they could have looked to them as middlemen on an east/west trade route between the Western *Tongva* on the channel and with the Eastern *Tongva*. The *Tongva* traded to the Chumash large pipes of baked clay, items they obtained from the Kumeayaay or Luiseño to the south.

Social Organization: *Tongva* society was organized along patrilineal non-localized clans; a characteristic Takic pattern. Clans consisted of several lineages; each had their own ceremonial leader [*pmótmeahwáh*]. The leader of the primary lineage would be the chief of the entire clan. One or two clans generally made up the population of a village. The primacy of a strong patrilineal clan organization was a feature of the Northern Takic groups. As Strong observed of Serrano clans:

This clan included, therefore, all the males and descendants of males in the group and the wives of these males as well A Serrano woman also retained her own lineage name, but on her marriage was incorporated into the clan of her husband. This transfer of women, from ceremonial affiliation with one clan to another on marriage, seems to have been characteristic of all the southern California [Takic] groups. (Strong 1929:15)

Even though the *Tongva* had a less distinctly stratified society than the Chumash there were two general classes of individuals; elites and commoners. The elites consisted of primary lineage members, other lineage leaders (who maintained a separate ceremonial language), the wealthy, and the elite families of the various villages who commonly married among themselves. The commoner class contained those from "fairly well-to-do and long-established lineages" (Bean and Smith 1978:543). A third, lower, class might be recognized as consisting of slaves taken in war and individuals, unrelated to the inhabitants, who drifted into the village. The chief, or *tómyaar*, always came from the primary lineage of the clan/village. The chief had many duties, including the collection of foodstuffs from village members (primarily for redistribution to needy people and for hosting guests), leading war parties, concluding treaties and seeing to community welfare. The chief had several assistants to help him, the main being the *taxkwa'* who was responsible for management of the Annual Mourning Ceremony, and the distribution of food after communal hunts. The several lineage heads and other leading men (shamans and warriors) constituted a village council which could both advise the chief or decide on matters and direct

the chief to carry them out. The selection of the chief was subject to the approval of the council and while the role often went to a son of the old chief, his brother, nephew, or cousin were also potential candidates. The *tómyaar*'s role was legitimized by his possession of the clan's sacred bundle, a physical link to the mythic past and embodiment of sacred power (Bean and Smith 1978:544). Most shamans were members of the primary lineage or leaders of other lineages, and so concerned mostly with the conducting of rituals for the benefit of the community. Other shamans were ritual healers and even sorcerers, but all were people of powers and had high status.

The *Tongva* may not have sustained the notion of a tribal polity or national identity because it was not historically adaptive to them. They probably had to maintain a very flexible social structure that would allow movement of lineages and clans in search of better resource areas, a population that had to be able to split and form new lineage groups as they expanded into new areas. Extended clans that consolidated into tribes with a distinct dialect and maintaining a "home spot" (Gayton 1948:2) would not have allowed for the continued migration of the *Tongva* (nor other early migrating Takic peoples). This trait may have been fading in the few centuries before the European invasion, brought on by an expanded population in the region that may have required focusing on a more intense utilization of the resources around them rather than pushing into new territories (Glassow 1999:58, Fig. 3).

There are a number of cases of several *Tongva* villages being united under the leadership of a single chief during the early historic period. This was seen at San Pedro where the village of *Swuangna* was the political center for a cluster of villages (McCawley 1996:67). There was also the village of *Japchibit* in the San Gabriel Mountains that was able to unite both foothill and plains villages in a sustained state of revolt against the Spanish (King 2003:9-11). In most instances, this power was gained through the maneuverings of a generation or two of energetic leadership within a family combined with an astute use of the elite marriage network. Therefore such regional groupings or "provinces" were never institutionalized to a lineage or clan and so would not last beyond an individual leader's influence. It is unclear how common these regional groupings were during prehistoric times. The start of inter-village alliances among the *Tongva* has also been observed through mission records analysis (O'Neil 1987). The elite families of the Luisefño to the south would maintain ties to one another through intermarriage (O'Neil 2002:56), but these ties were not used to gain any permanent political or economic control over other clans. This type of social maneuvering was restricted to the *Tongva*, probably influenced by their northern neighbors. However, the Chumash traits of very large villages (almost amounting to urban life) and matrilineal reckoning (Johnson 2000:64) were not adopted by the *Tongva*.

Several *Tongva* villages appear to have served as trade centers, due in large part to their centralized geographic position in relation to the Southern Channel Islands and to foreign tribes. These villages maintained particularly large populations and hosted annual trade fairs that would bring their population to 1,000 or more for the duration of the event. *Puvunga* in Long Beach and *Swuangna* at San Pedro are examples.

Religion and Ceremonial Life: Two different world creation myths have been recorded for the *Tongva*. One describes a single creator, *Qua-o-ar*, who created the world out of chaos and then fixed it on the shoulders of seven giants; he then went on to create animals and humans from the Earth (Bean and Smith 1978:548). The other tells of a brother and sister (heaven and earth) who

proceed through six different transformations and bring forth all living and inanimate things, and finally give birth to the being *Wiyot* who served as chief of the First People (Johnston 1962:46). Another story has a great chief leading the people from the north out onto the plains; his work done, the chief then proceeded onward to "an island and to whom they attribute life without beginning or end" (Geiger and Meighan 1976:93, in McCawley 1996:156). The mainland *Tongva* always regarded the shamans of Santa Catalina Island to be extremely powerful and generally malevolent (Hudson 1979:358).

The basis of *Tongva* religious life when the Spanish arrived was the *Chinigchinich* cult, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. *Chinigchinich* [*Chinichnish* in Acjachemen, *Chachnicham* or *Chengtiichngech* in Gabrielino, and *Chinigchinich* as Boscana wrote it and is commonly followed], in one version of the legend, was born in the coastal village of *Puvunga* (perhaps the child of a god and a human woman), and upon reaching adulthood started to give instruction on laws and institutions. He taught the people how to dance, the primary religious act for this society. When he was done, he withdrew into heaven by dancing. From the stars he watches all his people, rewarding the faithful and punishing those who disobeyed his laws through the intervention of dangerous animals such as mountain lion and bear, and harmful plants such as nettles and blackberry vines (Kroeber 1925:637-638). The *Chinigchinich* religion was apparently relatively new when the Spanish arrived, and was in the process of spreading south to nearby groups. The recent development of the cult is suggested by the lack of integration of the *Chinigchinich* mythos with the older world creation myths.

The Acjachemen stated *Chinigchinich* came from the southern Gabrielino village of *Puvunga*, and songs related to the cult were in the *Tongva* language. Given this information, the origin and impetus for the new religion apparently was Gabrielino. Others have stated that the origin was on the Southern Channel Islands. Juan Cabrillo did observe a *wamkish* and veneration of known *Chinigchinich* animals while visiting Santa Catalina Island in the 1540s. Relatively little is known concerning religious practices, but an enclosure called a *yavaar* (*wamkish* in Acjachemen), containing a representation of *Chinigchinich*, was found in each of the larger villages.

The worship of *Chinigchinich* was intimately tied to the Toloache cult where rituals included the ingestion of a decoction from the *Datura wrightii* (previously *D. metaloidies*) plant, a hallucinogen (Kroeber 1925:622). It was during the Toloache ritual that adolescent boys were initiated into the mysteries of the religion as well as into adulthood. All boys of the clan were so initiated, and the need to keep their instruction a secret knowledge was stressed. The cult surrounding the veneration and attribution of social laws to *Chinigchinich* apparently incorporated aspects of an already present and widespread Toloache cult to reinforce its strictures. It was a proselytizing religion that continued to spread into the southern Takic groups even as Christian missionization was taking place. In fact, the Franciscan missionary practice of *reduccion* may have helped to spread the cult by bringing together several clans of a tribe into one place, and then over time gathering people of several tribes to the grounds of a single mission.

Girls were the subject of an initiation ceremony around the age of puberty, often in company with others of their village or clan. This was part of a widespread practice in central and southern California involving isolation as a girl begins her first menses. She was "roasted" in a warmed

pit of sand and aromatic herbs for several days, during which time she received instruction on how to live a proper adult life (Bean and Smith 1978:544-545).

Tongva mortuary practices included both cremation and internment, with regional variation within each of those categories. McCawley states that "[i]nternment may have been the more standard practice on the Channel Islands and the mainland coast directly opposite, perhaps reflecting either the influence of Chumash mortuary practices or else a scarcity of fuel suitable for funeral pyres" (1996:157). Likewise, Harrington noted that the "coast Gabrielino both buried and burned the dead as far south as [the] mouth of [the] Santa Ana River" (1942:37 and 45). However, cremation appears to have been the standard practice for the mainland *Tongva* during the Contact Period. There are many references from the Franciscan missionaries of the trouble they had trying to eradicate the custom and influence the *Tongva* into burying the dead.

The dead, after a long wake, were brought to the cemetery [*koo-nas-gna*] or the place for funeral pyres. If the corpse was cremated [*nah-háh-ming-ah*] then a ceremonial specialist from another clan was usually hired to perform the rites. Many of the individual's possessions were also placed in the funeral pyre [*ah-tóch-gnah*]. Their house was also usually burned. Cremation ashes [*koo-see-rók*] have been found in archaeological contexts buried within stone bowls and in shell dishes (Ashby and Winterbourne 1966:27), and are known to have been scattered to the east (McCawley 1996:157). Archaeological and ethnographic data describe a wide variety of grave offerings --- seeds, stone grinding tools, otter skins, baskets, wood tools, shell beads, bone and shell ornaments, and projectile points and knives, often depending on the sex and status of the individual. Graves were sometimes marked and in the San Pedro area were marked with a headstones or board etched with figures (Heizer 1968:footnote 66). The clan would hold an Annual Mourning Ceremony [*chi-e-vor*] once a year to pay respect to all the dead of the past year. At that time their remaining possessions were burned.

Marriages were the occasion for elaborate ceremonies and often cemented ties between families (Bean and Smith 1978:544-545).

Local Settlements: McCawley (1996:40) reports that the "Gabrielino community of *Wiqanga* was located in Cañada de las Tuna (tuna cactus, *Opuntia* sp.) at the west end of the Verdugo Hills." This appears as *Vijabit* in the Mission San Fernando sacramental registers, and comes from the Gabrielino word *wiqár* for "thorn." *Wiqanga* was the Gabrielino village nearest the project site. Likewise, the canyon was named *wiqáña*, and was translated into Spanish as Cañada de las Tunas (tunas being the Spanish name for the fruit of the prickly pear cactus). The most important Gabrielino town in the vicinity was *Tohuunga*, situated approximately six miles to the northwest. This has been identified with the archaeological site of CA-LAN-167, near the mouth of Little Tujunga Canyon (Becker, et al. 1995:17-18). A large and complex site, it has been excavated several times during which archaeologists have found a ceremonial area, a cemetery with burials and cremation, and a separate village living area. The artifacts that were recovered indicate trade with coastal and inland communities, as well as the discovery of Hohokam pottery that demonstrated a connection with a trade network reaching into central Arizona.

Other nearby villages include *Cabuepet*, or *Kaweenga*, which was situated to the south of the project area on the Mexican Period Rancho Cahuenga (McCawley 1996:40). The name was reported to mean "la sierra [the mountain]." The village of *Haahamonga* (*Jajamobit*) was located

on the Rancho de los Verdugo (McCawley 1996:40) east of the project. All of these village sites were located at the base of the San Gabriel Mountain foothills or in the Verdugo Hills.

These settlements have long been regarded as Gabrielino or Fernandefio (Kroeber 1925: Plate 27, McCawley 1996). Recent studies of the mission sacramental registers at San Fernando and San Gabriel by Chester King, indicate that traditional marriage networks of this region flowed predominantly between the foothill villages, and only a small percentage of the marriages are linked with villages in the Los Angeles Basin; other marriages tie the foothills villages to villages located further into the mountains and the desert beyond. King suggests that his research places the foothills villages within the Serrano social sphere, separate from the Gabrielino (King 2003:19-20). While other factors of ethnic association need to be accounted for, this marriage network data is very suggestive that all of the mountainous terrain was in the hands of the Serrano, leaving the Gabrielino a purely plains and coastal social group. Tujunga is in the foothills (as is the subject property) and thus would belong in King's newly expanded Serrano territory and not regarded as Gabrielino or Fernandefio as was thought prior to King's research. *Cabuepet* and *Jajamobit* are shown by King as Western Gabrielino, and he places *Tujubit*, *Vijabet* and *Topisabit* within the Serrano territory (King 2003: Figure 12).

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

GENERAL OVERVIEW

The first Europeans to observe what would come to be called southern California were members of the A.D. 1542 expedition of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. However, Cabrillo and other early explorers only sailed along the coast and did not travel far inland until several centuries later. The first recorded Euro-American entry into the immediate vicinity of the project area comes from diary accounts of the 1769-70 Portolá Expedition (Brown 2001). On their two treks north from San Diego to locate Monterey Bay they passed through Los Angeles County. The first expedition occurred in late July 1769 when they crossed over the Puente Hills into the Pomona Plain and over the San Gabriel River. After crossing the Los Angeles River near the future site of *El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora* (Los Angeles) they came close to the Verdugo Hills on August 5th when the expedition crossed over Sepulveda Pass into the San Fernando Valley, eleven miles to the south (Brown 2001:351). The first permanent settlement occurred in Los Angeles County when the Whittier Narrows was selected as the site for the Mission San Gabriel in the summer of 1771 (Engelhardt 1927:24). Due to frequent flooding, however, the Mission was relocated to its current site in 1775, about 15 miles to southeast of the project area (Engelhardt 1927:22). The Mission eventually consisted of a large complex, including priest's quarters, shops, guest rooms, kitchen, storage rooms, neophyte quarters, and numerous other structures.

Known as *reducción*, the process of converting the local Native American population through baptism and subsequent relocation to the mission grounds, started in this region with the efforts of the Franciscan padres at Mission San Gabriel. This process initially involved the Eastern Gabrielino of the plains as far south as the Santa Ana River and west to the Los Angeles River. The missionaries later proselytized the Western Gabrielino living west of the Los Angeles River and on the southern Channel Islands, the Serrano of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains, the Vanyume Serrano of the Mojave Desert, some of the western Cabuilla in the Coachella and San Jacinto Valley, and some of the Luiseño of the San Jacinto Valley. Between

1780 and 1794 the majority of the people from the eastern Pomona Plain region were baptized and removed to the mission (King 2003:Figs. 7 and 8).

Mission San Fernando del Rey was founded in 1797, twenty-six years after the San Gabriel Mission was established. As this new mission started to grow, its priests pushed into the lands of other tribes located to the north and west, and also converting *Tongva* people along the Los Angeles River and its tributaries. While mission life did give the Indians some skills needed to survive in a rapidly changing world, considerable amounts of traditional cultural knowledge was lost during this era, in large part due to population decimation brought on by introduced diseases for which the people had no immunity.

With the founding of the Pueblo of Los Angeles in December of 1781, civilian settlers came into the region, soon followed by retiring military men and their families from the Spanish garrisons (Engelhardt 1927:48-51). Throughout southern California several of the soldiers were given vast tracts of land, known as *ranchos*, in order to start farms and ranches. These colonists enlisted the labor of the surrounding Indian population to work their field and cattle herds. The pueblo's residents were very successful, so much so that "the pueblo produced in 1790 more grain than any of the missions except San Gabriel, its neighbor" (Engelhardt 1927:53). It is from these beginnings that an elite colonial class, known as the *gente de razon*, and the classic *ranchero* lifestyle would form.

As the decades passed, the *ranchos* came to be operated as virtually self-contained economic units. Their owners, or *rancheros*, were heirs of the impoverished farmer and soldier families of the preceding period who first colonized the territory. Now, however, they maintained strict class distinctions, referring to themselves as *dons* who tended to their *ranchos*, social life, and politics. The *pobaldores* (family farmers), new arrivals from Mexico, and the Native Americans (both neophytes from the disintegrating missions and *cimarrones*, or gentile Indians) comprised the new generation of workers, soldiers, artisans, peons, and *vaqueros* who conducted the labor to maintain the *rancheros* and their *ranchos* (Beck and Williams 1972:84-85). The *ranchos* were successful in producing great quantities of cattle that, after being rendered into hides and tallow, gave the *dons* the means to trade for goods throughout the world. To a lesser extent the *ranchos* also raised horses, mules, and sheep for use in California; engaged in growing wheat, corn and vegetables; and cultivated fruit orchards and vineyards for domestic use.

After a period of neglect resulting from the loss of Spanish control following the Mexican revolution in 1812, governmental control of California shifted to Mexico in 1821. Over the proceeding decade the influence of *rancheros* and other decedents of settlers who now saw themselves as *Californios*, continued to grow while that of the Franciscan missions waned. In 1834, the missions were formally secularized and in the subsequent years the formerly extensive mission lands were divided into further private land grants, claimed by the growing *ranchero* class.

Following the Mexican-American War of 1846 and the transfer to United States governmental control, a Land Claims Commission was established to regularize land titles under the new legal system. The Commission was charged with honoring legitimate claims established under Spanish and Mexican law. All current landholders were required to submit papers and/or testimony to the Commission. This process was frequently fraught with difficulty, and many cases lasted for

decades, depleting the finances of the owners (Beck and Williams 1972:268-271; Pitt 1966:85, 91). The United States Land Commission regularly denied title to lands causing the majority of cases to be brought before the U.S. Supreme Court. Owners died, land was sold or deeded over to pay debts, and by the time the concluding judgment was finally rendered, the rancho in question had often been divided and sold several times. Those who tried to hold onto their land often had to contend with squatters who had begun to occupy portions of it.

In addition to the new land title system, a legislature dominated by Americans passed a number of laws that were designed to break up these large land holdings. A combination of new land taxes, extensive fencing regulations, and other "incentives" led many ranchers to sell off large portions of their holdings to the arriving agriculturalists. Natural forces also contributed to the upheaval faced by Californio families. The flood year of 1862 was following by two years of drought that destroyed up to 70 percent of the cattle herds. By the end of the 1860s, many rancho families, already financially strained by the costs of confirming titles and the payment of new taxes, lost their property or were forced to sell large portions of their lands (Beck and Williams 1972:274-275).

During this time of legal and economic upheaval there was a steady stream of American settlers coming into the region from the east. It was not until the 1880s, however, with the arrival of the railroads that a great influx of immigrants entered California (McWilliams 1973:64, 67). Within this decade the Californios became lumped with other "Mexicans" and their social standing greatly diminished. Known as the "Boom of the 80s" (Dumke 1944), it was in this decade that land development became an intensive new industry. Land promoters, or "boomers," moved into the area publicizing new settlements with stories of the bountifulness and beauty of the state. The well-watered Los Angeles Basin was widely advertised as excellent for farming.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW, 1882-1933

The project area is situated primarily on a small enclave of the Rancho La Cañada that juts into Las Barras Canyon. The northwest corner of the property, in the hills, comes from the Rancho San Rafael. The boundaries of the ranchos, along with that of Rancho Tujunga and open land used by the two missions meets at a corner in just one mile due north of the golf course, and so surveyors likely established a *lindero*, or property marker, at that spot in Blanchard Canyon. Otherwise, during the Spanish and Mexican era there would have been little formal boundary between these two tracts and cattle would have roamed free between them, and probably those from the Rancho Tujunga and Mission San Gabriel as well.

The "Boom of the [18]80s" brought Anglo settler Phillip Bengue in 1882 to the southward sloping valley between the Verdugo Hills and the San Gabriel Mountains. "The outstanding recollection [some 60 years later] of the elderly pioneer was a band of Indians camped on the meadow to the south of the dry stream-bed," wrote a local old timer for the *Montrose Ledger's* regular column "In the Crescenta-Canada Valley" on November 11, 1947. "The reason for the encampment was a well of fine, cool water, the only source of refreshment for many miles."

Charleston Dow [who later bought the property from Bengue] was a youngster when he first visited the Valley in 1906 and he well remembers the old stone cabin erected in the canyon by Phil Bengue.... Dow recalls [in 1947] the rutty road that passed the place,

running north-westerly past the Fehlhaber ranch, thorough Horse Thief Pass into the Monte Vista Valley that later became Sunland and Tujunga.... The road through the Verdugo Canyon was a winding affair, passing around large rocks and tall sycamores (Longman 1992).

"The CCC camp," the old timer continued, "was established on the premises in 1933 and named Las Tunas Canyon CCC by the government. It was at that time that the site found itself in the limelight for the first time." (Longman 1992).

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

REMOTE LABOR AND DETENTION CAMPS IN THE WESTERN UNITED STATES, 1933-1946

ASSOCIATED CONTEXT:

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS IN RURAL LOS ANGELES COUNTY, 1933-1942

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) emerged as the first operational program on the New Deal list of federal public works programs to battle the Great Depression, with the CCC's inauguration on April 5, 1933. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his closest advisors envisioned a "Forest Army" of young men recruited across the nation and assigned to remote camps for conservation work, including clearing, planting, fire fighting, road building, and recreation improvements. Roosevelt and Congress established the CCC through the combined resources of four existing cabinet-level departments: Labor for enrollment; War (through its U.S. Army) for assembling, clothing, feeding, housing, and paying; Agriculture (USDA) for direction of projects on forest lands; and Interior for direction of projects in parks and upon lands suffering soil erosion (the soil conservation program transferred to USDA in 1935). The CCC recruited young men aged 17-28 (ages varied through the duration of the program) as "enrollees" for six-month commitments and assignments. The Army paid the youths \$30 per month (\$25 was sent directly to the enrollee's family; some enrollees could advance in responsibility and pay), and assembled them into roughly 200-man companies based at independent camps following typical Army practices, though the CCC forbade specific military training (Steely 1999:35-41).

One of the early strategies for the CCC resulted in large-scale recruiting of urban youths from eastern cities and shipping them to western public lands for their six-month enrollments. The program proved enormously and immediately popular and its recruiters reached their limit of 300,000 (including 25,000 "local experienced men" with trade skills, and 25,000 older war veterans assigned to their own camps) within a month after its establishment. These statistics, as well as the Army's hasty coordination of moving CCC enrollees by train to assembly stations and job assignments across the nation, exceeded records set during the conscription emergency of World War I after April 1917 (Salmond 1967). USDA and Interior selected job sites in cooperation with the Army, who ensured water supplies, transportation networks, and local availability of food supplies. Through Congressional pressure to inject the maximum Depression-relief funds directly into local communities, the Army leased private parcels for CCC camps and contracted with local carpenters to build barrack compounds to designs for World War I-era buildings of the "Series 600 Mobilization Buildings" (*Quartermaster Review* 1933:10, Garner 1993:22-26). The USDA Forest Service, itself founded in 1905 to manage national

forests and promulgate conservation practices on all forested lands including private holdings, received and directed the greatest number of CCC companies in the nation (Salmond 1967).

Sometime in May 1933 the USDA Forest Service identified the need for multiple CCC projects for its Angeles National Forest lands in the foothills and San Gabriel Mountains of northern Los Angeles County. The Army scouted suitable campsites—water, transportation, supplies—and settled on one camp at Castaic northwest of San Fernando, and one camp at Tujunga north of Glendale (NACCCA 2005). For the Tujunga camp, the Army identified spring-fed land at the junction of Las Barras Canyon (now called Tuna Canyon) and Verdugo Wash (now drained by the Blanchard Canyon Channel). Tujunga residents Charleston and Leeta Dow owned the land (Charleston arrived in the Tujunga area in 1906) and leased to the Army for \$30 per month about 60 acres bounded on the south, west, and north by the Verdugo Hills (or Mountains), and on the east by Tujunga Canyon Boulevard. On May 31, 1933, about 200 young men of CCC Company 548 arrived to establish the “La [or Las] Tuna Canyon” camp, thereby extending the name of connecting Tuna Canyon to the west into Las Barras Canyon, and erasing Las Barras from future maps (Longman 1992, from *Montrose Ledger* October 30, 1947, November 6, 1947; Lombard 1990:138). Company 548 likely had been organized in the Indiana/Ohio region, since the “5” indicated the Army’s Fifth Service Area in those states, and shipped for project assignment to California, commanded by the Army’s Ninth Service Area. The Forest Service assigned project number “F-135” to the camp, indicating “Federal” land and the 135th CCC project identified on all Forest Service lands (NACCCA 2005).

To accommodate the new CCC compound, Army contractors cleared a natural plain on the parcel’s east side. Enrollees of Company 548 likely lived there in military tents until completion of at least 11 wooden buildings of Army Series 600 (World War I-era) barracks design (Garner 1993:22-26). The compound eventually consisted of seven barracks (including the four largest buildings of 50-man capacity), a mess hall, an administration building, an office building, and the infirmary (Scott 1942:1). Other structures separated from the living and office area included garages and shelters for motorized equipment and a blacksmith shop (Hitt 2002:147). The earliest assignments for Company 548 performing Project F-135 included forest-access roads and water retention tanks with 2,000 to 5,000 gallon capacity in Angeles National Forest above Sunland, Tujunga, and La Crescenta (Lombard 1990:138).

On April 21, 1934, CCC Company 902 transferred to the La Tuna Canyon camp from its initial May 13, 1933, assignment at Castaic near the western holdings of Angeles National Forest. The “9” of Company 902 indicated that this unit had been both organized and assigned within the west coast’s Ninth Service Area, and by 1934 all CCC company numbers reflected their current Army Service Area assignments, rather than their recruitment origins if different from their ultimate destination. The USDA Forest Service project for La Tuna Canyon also changed with the switch to Company 902, now “P-223” indicating “Private” forestland and the 223rd project so assigned (NACCCA 2005).

Camp work projects expanded onto the vast private holdings in the Verdugo Hills, San Gabriel Mountains, and Crescenta Valley to restore hardwood groves and drainages after severe fires and flooding throughout the region in the winter of 1933-1934 (Dougherty 1993:258). The CCC enrollees of Company 902 cleared brush and cut numerous fire trails and culverts, and built at least four steel forest-fire lookout towers on strategic mountain elevations. They also built a recreation road to the 1931 Big Tujunga Dam with 12 campsites featuring concrete picnic tables

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and cooking hearths, and another road through La Tuna Canyon to Brand Park in north Glendale (Lombard 1990:144, Oberbeck 1938:34). The new Blanchard Canyon Channel for more effective drainage of Big Tujunga Wash was built by other New Deal-assisted labor in 1934 and passed between the CCC compound and Tujunga Canyon Boulevard (Dougherty 1993:266, *El Portal* 1940), redefining the Dow property and the CCC camp's eastern boundary (this channel is now lined with concrete and defines the east boundary of Verdugo Hills Golf Course).

Company 902 developed a respected reputation for fire fighting and participated with other CCC camps in the area controlling and stopping seasonal burns. An attempt to replace Company 902 in 1935, apparently with Company 2924 (NACCCA 2005) and restore its focus on Angeles National Forest, met with resistance from area residents for two reasons: Company 2924 enrolled some 200 African American youths that the communities did not want to host, and private-land fire and erosion management remained a priority of local governments and landowners. A major flood in early 1938 reinforced the need for CCC soil restoration through re-forestation, and apparently all-white Company 902 remained for at least two more years, with the Dow's land lease reaching \$65 per month by 1940 (Lombard 1990:144-188). By then, wars in Europe and Asia dramatically shifted the federal government's priorities; coincidentally the Great Depression and the need for the CCC virtually ended with defense-stimulated jobs by 1941 (Steely 1999).

One more attempt came in 1941 to assign a "Negro" CCC company to La Tuna Canyon, and once more the community protested "in view of the current drive to restrict both the Crescenta-Canada and Tujunga Valleys against use and occupancy by races other than Caucasians"! (Ledger 1941). With the La Tuna Canyon CCC camp abandoned in the fall of 1941, the Army's new priorities postponed its decade-long routine of dismantling vacated CCC camps, with no funding or manpower for the job.

ASSOCIATED CONTEXT:

JAPANESE-AMERICAN INTERNMENT DURING WORLD WAR II, 1941-1946

It is no stretch to say that the surprise attack by Japan on Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Territory, on December 7, 1941, set in motion a series of events that forever changed the people of the United States. Not only did it result in the direct engagement of the nation in the military conflict of World War II, but it also caused the country to look inward in an effort to root out perceived domestic espionage, which resulted in the singling out of sub-groups of the nation's population as likely suspects. The notion that the Empire of Japan could launch an attack on the United States without assistance from someone within the U.S. seemed implausible to the reeling country in the days and weeks after the attack. Additional attacks beyond Hawaii on the U.S. mainland seemed quite plausible in the initial confusion. And with the anger and fear that followed in those days and weeks, domestic partners in Japan's plot were sought out.

In a nation where racism at many levels in many regions was still rampant, suspicion naturally fell on the relatively large contingent of Japanese and Japanese-Americans living on the West Coast of America. The overt suspicion began in the halls of the federal government and soon spread to the general population, who adopted the philosophy that since the Japanese in America looked like the enemy, they must be the enemy, or at least be aiding the enemy. The surprise nature of the attack on Pearl Harbor prompted the blanket perception that the Japanese were, as a

"race," devious and sneaky, regardless of where they were living. Racially-motivated assaults on Japanese immigrants and their American-born children along the West Coast escalated over the months following the Pearl Harbor attack. Individuals were beaten, shops were torched or otherwise damaged, and the Japanese in America were generally made to feel unwelcome.

For immediate reasons of mutual protection, or perhaps fulfillment of plans already in place before December 7, the next day—Monday, December 8—the Immigration and Natural Service (INS, see below) commandeered the La Tuna Canyon CCC camp. According to a report written by the "Officer in Charge" the following May:

C.C.C. Camp 902, 6330 Tujunga Canyon Boulevard, Tujunga, California, was taken over by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, for the detention of alien enemies as of December 8, 1941, and for identification purposes, took the name "Tuna Canyon Detention Station, Immigration and Naturalization Service"....

The first alien enemies were received [at least 95 by December 25] as of December 16, 1941, and since that date the Station has operated as a clearing-house for the male Japanese enemy aliens arrested in Southern California. (Scott 1942:1)

Even with early incarcerations, government concerns regarding the potential for sabotage and espionage among the Japanese population along the coast quickly continued to grow. As a result, President Franklin Roosevelt authorized Executive Order 9066 in February 1942, providing for the mandatory evacuation of persons of "enemy nationalities" from specific areas of the United States (Weglyn 1976:691; Inada 2000:xii; Breckenridge, Burton, and Farrell 2004:2). Although the brunt of the Executive Order fell on individuals of Japanese ancestry, those of German and Italian descent were also subject to the order. A number of these non-Oriental individuals also found their way to the Tuna Canyon Station as well (see below).

Executive Order 9066 bestowed the authority to military commanders to designate areas "from which any or all persons may be excluded." Under this order, Military Area Nos. 1 and 2 were established throughout most of California and other portions of the West Coast (Unrau 1996). All Japanese and Americans of Japanese ancestry, as well as all Germans and Italians and their descendents, were to be removed from the exclusion area to areas further inland, where, it was believed, the suspected espionage could not take place, or at least would be far less effective. Announcements of the mandatory evacuation were made a month later via newspaper, posters, and other means along the West Coast noting that persons of Japanese ancestry had until early April to leave the designated exclusion areas and noting that failure to do so would result in forcible relocation of all those who remained. Those individuals and families who had relatives elsewhere in the country or the means to relocate themselves left the area. Those who did not remained in the area and were subject to forced removal.

On March 11, 1942, the Wartime Civilian Control Administration (WCCA) was created and given the task of building temporary holding facilities to hold Japanese and Japanese-Americans that were being forcibly relocated away from the West Coast (Breckenridge, Burton, and Farrell 2004:10). Known euphemistically as "Assembly Centers," most of these temporary facilities were located on large fairgrounds and racetracks, where horse stalls were converted to living quarters. In general, these temporary centers held detainees from late March 1942 to mid-

October 1942, at which time the detainees were transferred to other facilities farther inland (Hamilton and Hutchinson 2005:45-46).

On March 18, 1942, by Executive Order 9102, the Department of the Interior created the War Relocation Authority (WRA), a civilian agency, to establish more permanent detention centers outside of the exclusion areas (Matchette, Eales, and Danis 1995; Record Group 210). Internment camps were constructed and existing facilities were refurbished in seven states in the western part of the country. Arizona hosted these larger camps at Gila River and Poston. Two camps were established in Arkansas at Jerome and Rohwer. California had camps at Manzanar and Tule Lake, while Idaho and Utah had camps at Minidoka and Topaz (Delta) respectively. One camp, Camp Amache (a.k.a Granada), was established in Colorado, and one, Heart Mountain, was established in Wyoming. Each of these camps housed thousands of internees, both Japanese immigrants (the Issei) and American citizens of Japanese descent (the Nisei). Native Alaskans from the Aleutians and elsewhere in Alaska, and Japanese-Americans in some areas of South America, were also brought to relocation camps in the mainland United States. Ultimately, roughly 113,000 individuals of Japanese ancestry were detained in these camps (Breckenridge, Burton, and Farrell 2004:2).

The 10 relocation camps were designed upon a generally similar construction plan that established a series of residential, administrative, and recreational blocks within a 1-mile square area bounded by security fencing and patrolled by armed military police stationed in strategically placed guard towers. Each residential block consisted of as many as 12 barracks, each containing three to six one-room "apartments" that housed multiple individuals or an entire family (Burton et al. 1999). Schools and churches were established at the camps to provide for the education of children and the spiritual lives of the internees. Cantinas or stores provided access to a small variety of commercial goods. While detainees were not allowed to come and go as they pleased when held at the camps, it was possible to get work passes, education passes, and other permission to leave the camps so long as these activities took the individuals outside of the military-designated exclusion area. Young men in the camps could volunteer for U.S. military service, and hundreds responded with resulting meritorious service, notably during the Italian Campaign. Over time, the numbers of detainees within the camps slowly decreased, though large numbers remained within their barbed wire confines. The last of the camps were closed in 1946, following the surrender of Japan.

In addition to the large internment camps set up and administered by the WRA, several other types of detention centers were established by other government entities including the Department of Justice (DOJ) and its Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). These smaller facilities housed individuals, almost exclusively adult males who, for a variety of reasons including belonging to or being active in American-based Japanese cultural organizations, had attracted special attention from the federal government. Some had been arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor and had been held in regular jails (Burton et al. 1999:379).

The detention facilities run by the DOJ and INS were scattered throughout the United States, with specific concentrations of them in Texas and California. These camps, combined with those of the U.S. Army, held an estimated 7,000 detainees from the United States and South America (Burton et al. 1999:379). Some of the camps were semi-permanent facilities that operated throughout the duration of the war years, while others were temporary holding facilities. Camps

with capacities of a few hundred, including old Army forts and recent CCC regional headquarters at Fort Lincoln (Bismarck), North Dakota, and Fort Missoula, Montana, accepted "male Japanese enemy aliens" from late 1941 and early 1942 roundups in the Los Angeles area, including detainees initially sent to the Tuna Canyon station (Scott 1942:1).

TUNA CANYON DETENTION STATION

The hastily established Tuna Canyon Detention Station of 1941 near Tujunga in the hills north of Los Angeles (present site of the Verdugo Hills Golf Course) was one of the first temporary facilities. A former CCC camp with residential infrastructure for about 300 men, the Tuna Canyon camp was operated by the INS as part of the DOJ, and purportedly held detainees who had been arrested by the FBI (Burton et al. 1999:379-380). Other camps of similar operation in California were established at Angel Island, Pomona, San Pedro, Santa Anita, and Sharp Park (Burton et al. 1999:380, Office of Historic Preservation 2005).

The detainees held in the temporary detention facilities such as the one at Tuna Canyon were subject to hearings or trials run by the DOJ. Following the hearings, the majority of the detainees were temporarily sent to camps run by the U.S. Army. After May 1943, these detainees were returned to the DOJ camps for detention throughout the remainder of the war (Burton et al. 1999:279). It should be noted that available records indicate that "no person of Japanese ancestry living in the United States was ever convicted of any serious act of espionage or sabotage during the war years" (Breckenridge, Burton, and Farrell 2004:2).

The Tuna Canyon station utilized the complete CCC camp compound, apparently neither adding nor taking away buildings, but fencing the compound within at least part of the original Dow property lease area. "Officer in Charge" M.H. Scott summarized his assets as "seven (7) Barracks, one (1) infirmary, one (1) mess hall, and one (1) administration building and one (1) office building" (Scott 1942:1). Tujunga historian Marlene Hitt summarized several news reports, including the December 18, 1941, *Record-Ledger of the Verdugo Hills* in its description of the camp, headlined "Plan to Intern 250 Japanese Aliens in Tuna Canyon CCC Camp-Bunk Houses Are Enclosed With High Fence."

The location was approximately where Sister Elsie's [a legendary Catholic nun c. 1850] goats once were and where the Verdugo Hills Golf Course is now. During the week preceding that date [December 16, 1941], workmen had prepared the CCC camp to serve as a camp for "alien enemies" taken into custody by the FBI. Men from the Department of Immigration and Naturalization were hurriedly completing the organization of guards.

The buildings at Tuna Canyon camp included four large dormitories or bunk houses, a mess hall, a library, a recreation room, a work shop, a barber shop, a tool house, two shops for repairing cars and trucks, a blacksmith shop, a shower room, and two large garages for the storage of cars. All were enclosed by a 12-foot heavy woven wire fence with strands of barbed wire on top and electric lights placed at intervals to aid armed guards in frustrating any attempt at escape (Hitt 2002:147).

By the time of Scott's May 1942 report, his facility had detained and processed 1,490 males of Japanese ancestry, most subsequently transferred (probably by train from Glendale) in generally

100, 200, and 300-man groups to Fort Missoula, Montana, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota, and Santa Fe, New Mexico. As of May 25, 1942, Scott reported 76 men "still in detention" at the facility, representing a constant rising and falling number incarcerated throughout the war (Scott 1942:1).

Parallel to the astonishing experience of the Japanese Americans themselves, another incredible story emerged from the internment episode in which the Tuna Detention Station played an important role. Herbert Nicholson—a Quaker, missionary for 25 years in Japan, and in 1941 a resident of Pasadena—literally followed Japanese American friends to the detention camps and offered to relay messages, funds, packages, and other materials between separated families and friends. As described by associates:

Herbert Nicholson, after twenty-five years of missionary service in Japan with the Quakers, is now running a free trucking service in and out of Los Angeles to the Manzanar [California], Poston and Gila River [Arizona] centers. He does every conceivable type of shopping and errand-running for many of the 35,000 residents of these centers, and hauls everything from pianos to canary birds. On one return trip he carried with him for burial the ashes of a friend's beloved son. He is entrusted with keys to safety deposit vaults and is sometimes authorized to sign valuable papers (Weglyn and Mitson 1978:76)

...Herbert Nicholson...did most of his good work on his own with a very famous truck that he drove.... He would haul things that otherwise couldn't be moved around from camp to camp, and from city to camp, and from camp back to the city.... There was a tremendous purpose to his truck, and he used it faithfully in doing his good work... (Weglyn and Mitson 1978:77)

Nicholson told much of his own story, beginning in January 1942 with the Tuna Canyon Detention Center, in *Valiant Odessey, Herbert Nicholson in and out of America's Concentration Camps* (Weglyn and Mitson 1978:17-18). "Soon they opened an old CCC camp beyond La Crescenta in Tuna Canyon that would hold three hundred people."

They began bringing men in there instead of taking them down to Terminal Island. When they got three hundred, they would ship them out, a whole trainload of them, up to some other place....

They were continuing to take in more...people who were classified as "potentially dangerous"...as public opinion demanded it. The man in charge at Tuna Canyon was a Mr. [M.H.] Scott.... I got to know Scott very well because I was in there many times. He just thought these were wonderful people. For instance, he told me, "Nicholson, I could open this camp at any time and say, 'Gentlemen, you may go home to your wives and your families. Come back tomorrow evening by five o'clock.' They'd go home and have a good time, and they would all get back by five o'clock, and wouldn't do any damage while they were out. But I have to have Sarge, an old retired soldier, with a pistol at the gate, and they insisted on building towers with a fellow with a gun on top for these perfectly loyal Americans."... It was an awful thing.

Following the pattern of many other detention stations, the Tuna Canyon station also held males of Italian (Lothrop 1999:519) and German descent, some extradited from South American

countries, and even some Poles according to local memories. "Italians, Poles, Germans and Japanese were funneled through the camp on Tujunga Canyon and sent out to camps north and east. They lost everything," remembered a resident to historian Hitt in her publication on local history *After Pearl Harbor* (Hitt n.d.a:57).

Detainees kept busy in many ways including gardening and beautifying their compound, much as the CCC boys had in their "off hours" under Army command (*El Portal* 1940). "It was the [INS] prison unit," described the *Montrose Ledger's* historical columnist on November 13, 1947, "who pulled out the old vineyards on the site of the former Indian camp, and planted extensive gardens" (Longman 1992). INS Officer Scott's 1942 report included a number of camp-condition categories, one labeled "Exercise and Fresh Air."

No restrictions whatever have been placed upon the detainees within the enclosure, and the detainees have all had ample exercise, freedom of the grounds and fresh air, limited only by weather conditions. Many detainees have taken up gardening and policing of the grounds.... (Scott 1942:2)

Buddhist priest Daisho Tana, born in Japan in 1901 and immigrated to the U.S. in 1928, relayed a somewhat less optimistic version of "exercise and fresh air" on his first day at Tuna Canyon Detention Station following his arrest on March 13, 1942, in Santa Barbara.

We are prohibited to go within ten feet of the fence, and it is most painful to be cut off from the outside world. At 1 p.m. some visitors came by; today and Wednesday are visiting days[,] and especially because today is the first Sunday after being put into camp[,] so many families were excited and came here.... After thirty minutes of the visit, I can see people's eyes filled with tears—of those internees who are waving their hands good-bye as the visitors go to the distant parking area. What can they talk about for thirty minutes through the iron fence? And those who cannot speak English must talk through someone who can understand Japanese (Kashima 2003:104).

One local Japanese American family endured the immediate effects of DOJ policies and the Tuna Canyon station itself. George Tsumori, owner of a chain of produce stands including one in the Tujunga area, was not arrested immediately but served as one of the interpreters for federal officials at the camp when internees could not communicate in English. "He helped the FBI as an interpreter," remembered Tsumori's daughter Mabel, "being expected to be available at any hour." The Tsumori eventually joined the enveloping crisis, shipped in March 1942 to Colorado's Camp Amache. The family returned to Tujunga after the war three years later to resume their lives; Mabel attended high school graduation ceremonies, which she missed in 1942, at Verdugo Hills High School in June 1998 (Hitt n.d.b).

POST-WORLD WAR II OVERVIEW, 1946-1960

"After the war," wrote the *Montrose Ledger's* historical columnist on November 13, 1947, "Los Angeles County purchased 10½ acres of the Dow property and established a school for boys (no criminals) between the ages of 11 and 15 years. This is the institution that today shields the Las Barras ranch from the curious eyes of the passers-by" (Longman 1992). This extremely unusual third successive use of a former CCC camp probably explains why the old La Tuna Canyon CCC buildings appear still in place after almost 20 years on the 1952 aerial photo of Verdugo Hills (Padre 2004:Plate B-2). In 1960 the property became the Verdugo Hills Golf Course, and its SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.

developers removed these buildings and re-shaped most of the relatively level parts of the property into terraces for their 18-hole golf course. The course's separate driving range and maintenance area on the property's eastern edge, however, reveal the former location of the CCC/INS compound. Perhaps some of the oldest oak trees along the driving range edges survive from the 1930s and 1940s when they shaded CCC enrollees and Japanese American detainees.

Also after the war, the southern California region continued to grow and so did the population centers north of downtown Los Angeles. The towns of Pasadena, San Gabriel, and Flintridge, founded in part as agricultural shipping centers, were also suburbs of Los Angeles from the start. After World War Two a new wave of growth started that was to turn most of the fields and grazing land of Los Angeles into residential housing. The aging Verdugo Hills agricultural colonies of Tujunga, La Crescenta, La Cañada, and Montrose also absorbed many new residents and businesses along their common spine of Foothill Boulevard. After its long-envisioned construction in 1966, La Tuna Canyon Road became the route of local traffic between the foothill communities of the San Gabriel and San Fernando Valleys. In the 1970s the Foothill Freeway (State Highway 210, built to Interstate Highway standards) was designed to link the many "suburban cities and communities that surround Los Angeles to its north and south, and allow access to the San Fernando Valley without having to pass through the congestion of Downtown Los Angeles" (Wikipedia 2005). Construction started in 1971 and it soon passed west through Pasadena and La Cañada-Flintridge, ending at the intersection of Honolulu Avenue and La Tuna Canyon Road (the entrance to the Verdugo Hills Golf Course). To relieve traffic from the burgeoning residential developments in both valleys, in 1977 the Foothill Freeway was pushed through the Verdugo Hills, providing another link between two major portions of metropolitan Los Angeles.

THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE IN 2005

Conversion of the Dow family's former CCC/INS property to an 18-hole golf course about 1960 adapted the level eastern plain to a driving range and maintenance area, and created numerous independent terraces on the balance of the property for tees and holes. Construction of La Tuna Canyon Road in 1966 divided the extreme southeast corner of the property and further revised drainage courses, probably adding the stone retaining walls and drain surfaces extant near the c. 1960 Pro Shop. Between 1989 and 2002 a narrow perimeter lane was cut along the foothill perimeter of the golf course, probably as a firebreak to protect the hills.

The present golf course consists of several buildings and their host landscape: parking lot, Pro Shop, and driving range shelter along La Tuna Canyon Road; disconnected parking lot on south side of La Tuna Canyon Drive; driving range and maintenance compound along Blanchard Canyon Channel; 18-hole course on varying terraces in the central and western parts of the property; low hills to the north and west.

PRIOR RESEARCH

PROJECT HISTORY AND LITERATURE SEARCH

On August 3, 2005, a record search was undertaken by SWCA archaeologist Joan Brown at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton to acquire
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information regarding archaeological sites and investigations within the study area and a one-mile radius of the study area. A check was also made of historic maps, the National Register of Historic Places, the California State Historic Resources Inventory, and the listing of California Historical Landmarks. According to the files, 11 cultural resources studies were accomplished within the one-mile radius. None of those studies included the current project area or resulted in the recordation of resources. A bibliography of the studies is included as Appendix B.

Jim Steely, SWCA Architectural Historian performed additional research at the Bolton Hall Museum, Tujunga; the La Crescenta Library, Los Angeles County; and the Japanese National Museum Archives.

METHODS

In addition to the literature reviews discussed above, SWCA Environmental Consultants was retained to conduct a cultural resources pedestrian reconnaissance of the property to determine the presence or absence of surficial cultural resources.

Prior to the start of fieldwork, the boundary of the project area was drawn on the USGS 7.5' Minute, Burbank, California Quadrangle, a reproduction of which was taken into the field as a reference guide. In addition to the USGS map, an aerial photograph was provided by the client and used to determine project boundaries during the survey. The fieldwork consisted of a survey of the approximately 60-acre parcel. SWCA archaeologist Stephen O'Neil conducted the reconnaissance on August 31, 2005. SWCA Architectural Historian Jim Steely examined the property in September 2005. The steep, hilly nature of the north and west portions of the property, and the active use of the remainder as a golf course and driving range, dictated an opportunistic survey. The reconnaissance was conducted as the terrain allowed, along access roads and washes in the hills; along the open perimeters of the property boundary; and within the two undeveloped sections in the northeast and southeast corners.

The project area is within the northwest area of Section 29, T2N R13W of the USGS Burbank, California Quadrangle. It is bounded on the north and west by a property line near the ridgeline of the surrounding hills; on the east by Honolulu and Tujunga Canyon Roads; and on the south by La Tuna Canyon Road. A small portion of the property is located on the south side of La Tuna Canyon Road. A hand held Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) unit and a camera were available to record the location of any cultural material that was observed and also to depict the topographic conditions.

NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION

A letter was faxed to Mr. Rob Wood of the Native American Heritage Commission, on July 27, 2005, requesting that a search be made of their sacred lands file and that a current Native American contact list be sent to SWCA. A letter and the requested contact list were subsequently received by SWCA from Mr. Wood on August 9, 2005. A copy of the correspondence is contained in Appendix C. On August 11, 2005, SWCA archaeologist, Joan Brown, sent letters to the 11 individuals and groups on the contact list describing the project and requesting

information and comments. A copy of that letter is also in Appendix C. To date, there has been no response to those letters.

FINDINGS

The Verdugo Golf Course project parcel contains sandy rocky soil and is generally hilly with steep slopes facing towards the south. The hills are cut on the south by Las Barras Canyon trending to the east and Blanchard Canyon, that runs north to south, is located on the eastern perimeter of the project. The streams that flow down the canyons intersect just beyond the southeast corner of the project boundaries. Along the sides of lower Blanchard Canyon, and where it intersects with Las Barras Canyon, there are wide gently sloping banks.

The parcel is covered with both native and introduced vegetation. Several factors in various portions of the parcel made surface observations difficult. The parcel's southwest half has been converted into a small golf course and driving range (Figure 2). The original terrain had probably been a gentle slope between the steep hills and the creek. This area was graded into three broad terraces for the golf course and landscaped with non-native grass, bushes, and trees. There was no ground visible within the golf course. A small stream runs through the golf course from the northwest corner to the southeast that then empties into Las Barras Canyon on the far side of La Tunas Canyon Road.

The north and west portions of the parcel consist of steep hills covered with chaparral. A wide range of native plants are growing in the hills, including coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), Jimson weed (*Datura wrightii*), buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), prickly pear (*Opuntia ficus-indica*), yucca (*Yucca whipplei*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), salvias, and others. The native vegetation is comprised of a thick growth of obviously old plants probably accounting for the very few non-native plants observed in this area. A lack of non-native vegetation is unusual adjacent to a well-established suburban area (Figure 3).

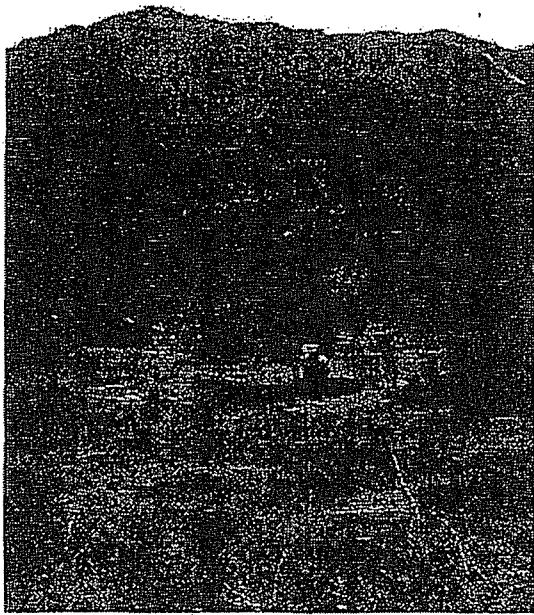


Figure 2: Verdugo Hills Golf Course Grounds, Looking South

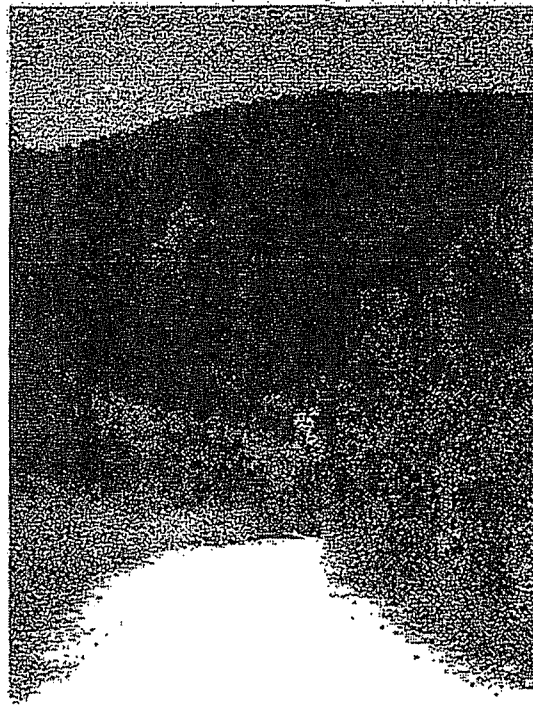


Figure 3: Chaparral On Hills And Dirt, Perimeter Road, Looking West.

A dirt road was cut along the base of the hills approximately 20 feet above the golf course. The dirt road and portions of a ravine that were relatively free of vegetation were examined. There was about 5% to 10% ground visibility within that area.

The northeast section of the parcel contains the bank of Blanchard Canyon Creek, extending between Tujunga Canyon Road and Blanchard Canyon Channel, and the base of the hills. This area remains open grassland with scattered oaks (Figure 4). The grass consists primarily of introduced wild oats (*Avena fatua*) and covers much of the surface. Surface visibility here is approximately 5% to 10%. La Tuna Canyon Road, Honolulu Avenue, and the Foothill Freeway (I-210) bound the fourth area. Except for a small overflow parking lot for the golf course, this area is covered by coast live oaks and sycamores; the remnant of a larger oak grove located at the confluence of Las Barras and Blanchard Canyon Creeks. A portion of the oak grove contains a thick underbrush of poison oak and could not be examined. There were no visible bedrock boulders that would have contained prehistoric grinding surfaces.

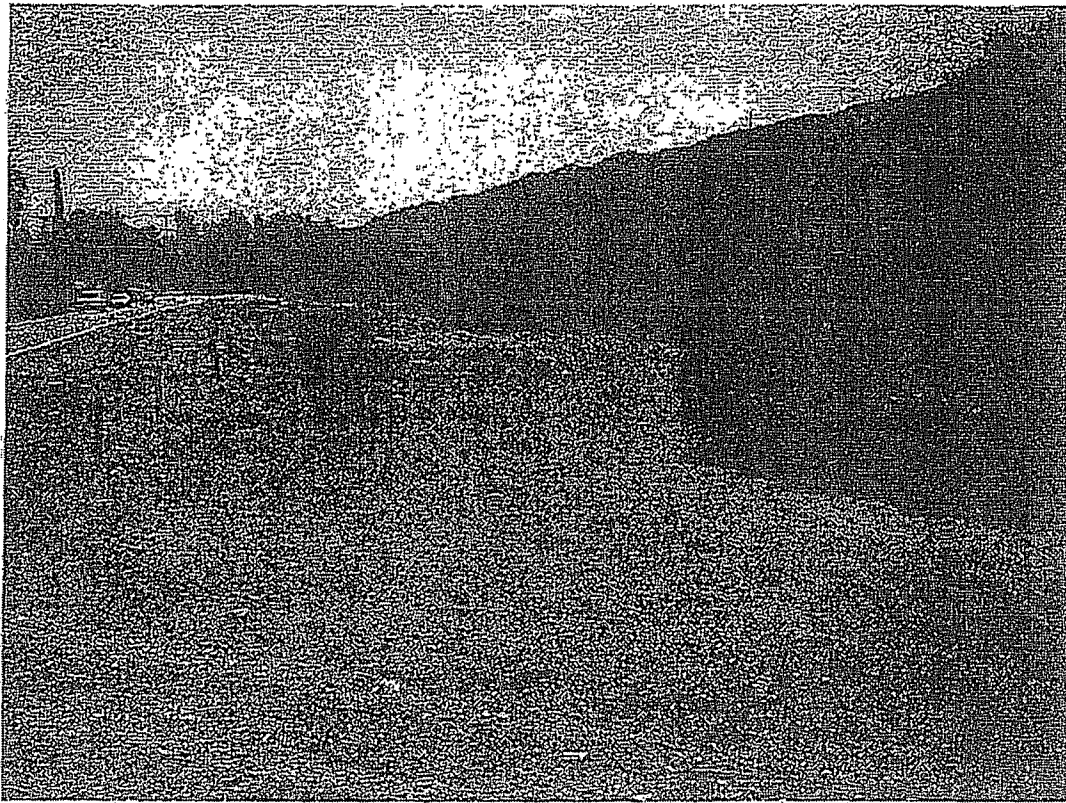


Figure 4: Northeast Lot With Grass And Oaks -- Tujunga Road On Left, Looking South.

There was major alteration of most of the property caused by road construction, channalization of the surrounding creeks, grading for the camp buildings, and the subsequent golf course. Both native and non-native vegetation was very dense throughout the property. No prehistoric or historic artifactual material was observed during the archaeological survey.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The 1933-1946 events that took place on this Verdugo Hills landscape are significant. While cultural fabric from the period of significance is gone, the landforms are remarkably intact and evoke strong memories and associations for local residents and former INS Tuna Canyon Detention Station detainees and their families. Local newspapers and the *Los Angeles Times* have published numerous articles on the CCC and INS camp occupancies (e.g. Kirka 1995a, 1995b; Hitt 2002, n.d.b), particularly after the National Archives and Records Administration declassified records of the detention station in 1998 (Scott 1942:1-5). Oral history projects of the Japanese American National Museum in Los Angeles have recorded memories of detainees at the INS station during World War II (e.g. Kaneko 1984). And personnel at the golf course (in 2005) report occasional visits from Japanese American families, relating stories of their 1940s experiences at this place.

Under the four Criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (A-D) and related Criteria for the California Register of Historical Resources (1-4), the property is best evaluated under Criterion A/1: association with New Deal's Civilian Conservation Corps and national policy for

forest conservation on private lands, and with World War II national immigration and security policies and their impacts on Japanese Americans and deportee aliens, and Criterion D/4: potential to yield information on events and actions of the World War II Home Front that were little recorded and covertly performed, through U.S. policy and employees and through detainees held at Tuna Canyon Detention Station. The prime surviving resource at Tuna Canyon from the 1933–1946 period is the general landscape, retaining strong integrity of location and setting, somewhat lesser of feeling and association. However, all associated buildings and improvements have been removed, causing loss of integrity of materials, workmanship, and design, thus rendering the property ineligible for designation under national or California historical registers.

Because of the significance of events associated with the property, the SWCA Evaluator (in 2005) recommends commemoration of the site through designation as a California Historical Landmark (CHL). CHLs in the thematic landmark group "Temporary Detention Camps for Japanese Americans," are already designated as CHL No. 934 at Arcadia and Pomona in Los Angeles County (Office of Historic Preservation 2005). Such an additional designation would not be intended to preserve the present resources at Verdugo Hills Golf Course, but to commemorate associated events through interpretation at the site, to encourage sensitive development of the overall landscape, and to accommodate visitors to the site through ease of parking, observation, and meditation. As a result of this study, the site was recorded as an historic resource with the State of California Office of Historic Preservation. The site was assigned the Primary Number 19-186980 by the South Central Coastal Information Center.

This project parcel was described in the 1947 *Montrose Ledger's* article as being the site of a former "Indian Camp". Additionally, ethnographic studies indicate that the Verdugo Hills area contained Native American villages. Because of the potential for buried archaeological material, both historic and prehistoric, to be located within the project area, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist monitor future ground-disturbing activities in native soil. It is possible that in-place native soil is still present in the oak grove remnant on the south side of La Tuna Canyon Road, the flat grass and oak covered lot in the northeast along Tujunga Canyon Road, along the drainages on the hillside, and within the current driving range. In the event that archaeological resources are discovered during construction, the monitor must be empowered to temporarily halt or divert construction in the immediate vicinity of the discovery while it is evaluated for significance. Construction activities could continue in other areas. If the discovery proves to be significant, additional investigation, such as evaluation and data recovery excavation, may be warranted.

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IV. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS

E. CULTURAL RESOURCES

1. HISTORIC RESOURCES

A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance for the proposed project was prepared by SWCA Environmental Consultants in October 2005 to analyze the potential cultural resources impacts associated with the proposed project. A summary of the Cultural Resources Reconnaissance with respect to potential historical resources impacts is set forth below. The Cultural Resources Reconnaissance, which is incorporated herein by this reference, is included in its entirety as Appendix G-1 to this Draft EIR.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Literature Search

On August 3, 2005, a record search was undertaken by SWCA archaeologist Joan Brown at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton to acquire information regarding archaeological sites and investigations within the study area and a one-mile radius of the study area. A check was also made of historic maps, the National Register of Historic Places, the California State Historic Resources Inventory, and the listing of California Historical Landmarks. According to the files, 11 cultural resources studies were accomplished within the one-mile radius. None of those studies included the current project area or resulted in the recordation of resources. A bibliography of the studies is included as Appendix B.

Jim Steely, SWCA Architectural Historian performed additional research at the Bolton Hall Museum, Tujunga; the La Crescenta Library, Los Angeles County; and the Japanese National Museum Archives.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In addition to the literature reviews, SWCA Environmental Consultants conducted a cultural resources pedestrian reconnaissance of the property to determine the presence or absence of surficial cultural resources. SWCA Architectural Historian Jim Steely examined the property in September 2005. No historic artifactual material was observed during the archaeological survey. See Appendix G-1 for details of the research methodology.

Historic Overview

The first Europeans to observe what would come to be called southern California were members of the A.D. 1542 expedition of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. However, Cabrillo and other early explorers only sailed along the coast and did not travel far inland until several centuries later. The first recorded Euro-American entry into the immediate vicinity of the project area comes from diary accounts of the 1769-70 Portolá Expedition. On their two treks north from San Diego to locate Monterey Bay they passed through Los Angeles County. The first expedition occurred in late July 1769. After crossing the Los Angeles River near the future site of *El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora* (Los Angeles) they came close to the Verdugo

Hills on August 5th when the expedition crossed over Sepulveda Pass into the San Fernando Valley, eleven miles to the south.

Known as *reducción*, the process of converting the local Native American population through baptism and subsequent relocation to the mission grounds, started in this region with the efforts of the Franciscan padres at Mission San Gabriel. This process initially involved the Eastern Gabrielino of the plains as far south as the Santa Ana River and west to the Los Angeles River.

Mission San Fernando del Rey was founded in 1797, twenty-six years after the San Gabriel Mission was established. As this new mission started to grow, its priests pushed into the lands of other tribes located to the north and west, and also converting *Tongva* people along the Los Angeles River and its tributaries. While mission life did give the Indians some skills needed to survive in a rapidly changing world, considerable amounts of traditional cultural knowledge was lost during this era, in large part due to population decimation brought on by introduced diseases for which the people had no immunity.

With the founding of the Pueblo of Los Angeles in December of 1781, civilian settlers came into the region soon followed by retiring military men and their families from the Spanish garrisons. Throughout southern California several of the soldiers were given vast tracts of land, known as *ranchos*, in order to start farms and ranches. These colonists enlisted the labor of the surrounding Indian population to work their field and cattle herds.

As the decades passed, the *ranchos* came to be operated as virtually self-contained economic units. Their owners, or *rancheros*, maintained strict class distinctions, referring to themselves as *dons*. The *pobaldores* (family farmers), new arrivals from Mexico, and the Native Americans (both neophytes from the disintegrating missions and *cimarrones*, or gentile Indians) comprised the new generation of workers, soldiers, artisans, peons, and *vaqueros* who conducted the labor to maintain the *rancheros* and their *ranchos*. The *ranchos* were successful in producing great quantities of cattle that, after being rendered into hides and tallow, gave the *dons* the means to trade for goods throughout the world.

Following the Mexican revolution in 1812, governmental control of California shifted to Mexico in 1821. Over the proceeding decade the influence of *rancheros* and other decedents of settlers who now saw themselves as *Californios*, continued to grow while that of the Franciscan missions waned. In 1834, the missions were formally secularized and in the subsequent years the formerly extensive mission lands were divided into further private land grants, claimed by the growing *ranchero* class.

Following the Mexican-American War of 1846 and the transfer to United States governmental control, a Land Claims Commission was established to regularize land titles under the new legal system. In addition to the new land title system, a legislature dominated by Americans passed a number of laws that were designed to break up these large land holdings. A combination of new land taxes, extensive fencing regulations, and other "incentives" led many *rancheros* to sell off large portions of their holdings to the arriving agriculturalists.

During this time of legal and economic upheaval there was a steady stream of American settlers coming into the region from the east. It was not until the 1880s, however, with the arrival of the railroads that a great influx of immigrants entered California. Known as the "Boom of the 80s", it was in this decade that land development became an intensive new industry.

Project Site Area, 1882-1933

The project area is situated primarily on a small enclave of the Rancho La Cañada that juts into Las Barras Canyon. The northwest corner of the property, in the hills, comes from the Rancho San Rafael. The boundaries of the ranchos, along with that of Rancho Tujunga and open land used by the two missions meets at a corner just one mile due north of the golf course, and so surveyors likely established a *lindero*, or property marker, at that spot in Blanchard Canyon. Otherwise, during the Spanish and Mexican era there would have been little formal boundary between these two tracts and cattle would have roamed free between them, and probably those from the Rancho Tujunga and Mission San Gabriel as well.

The "Boom of the [18]80s" brought Anglo settler Phillip Bengue in 1882 to the southward sloping valley between the Verdugo Hills and the San Gabriel Mountains. "The outstanding recollection [some 60 years later] of the elderly pioneer was a band of Indians camped on the meadow to the south of the dry stream-bed," wrote a local old timer for the *Montrose Ledger's* regular column "In the Crescenta-Canada Valley" on November 11, 1947. "The reason for the encampment was a well of fine, cool water, the only source of refreshment for many miles."

Charleston Dow [who later bought the property from Bengue] was a youngster when he first visited the Valley in 1906 and he well remembers the old stone cabin erected in the canyon by Phil Bengue.... Dow recalls [in 1947] the rutty road that passed the place, running north-westerly past the Fehlhaber ranch, through Horse Thief Pass into the Monte Vista Valley that later became Sunland and Tujunga.... The road through the Verdugo Canyon was a winding affair, passing around large rocks and tall sycamores (Longman 1992).

"The CCC camp," the old timer continued, "was established on the premises in 1933 and named Las Tunas Canyon CCC by the government. It was at that time that the site found itself in the limelight for the first time." (Longman 1992).

Civilian Conservation Corps in Rural Los Angeles County, 1933-1942

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) emerged as the first operational program on the New Deal list of federal public works programs to battle the Great Depression, with the CCC's inauguration on April 5, 1933. President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his closest advisors envisioned a "Forest Army" of young men recruited across the nation and assigned to remote camps for conservation work, including clearing, planting, fire fighting, road building, and recreation improvements. The CCC recruited young men aged 17-28 as "enrollees" for six-month commitments and assignments.

One of the early strategies for the CCC resulted in large-scale recruiting of urban youths from eastern cities and shipping them to western public lands for their six-month enrollments. The program proved enormously and immediately popular and its recruiters reached their limit of 300,000 (including 25,000 "local experienced men" with trade skills, and 25,000 older war veterans assigned to their own camps) within a month after its establishment. USDA and Interior selected job sites in cooperation with the Army, who ensured water supplies, transportation networks, and local availability of food supplies. Through Congressional pressure to inject the maximum Depression-relief funds directly into local communities, the Army leased private parcels for CCC camps and contracted with local carpenters to build barrack compounds. The USDA Forest Service, itself founded in 1905 to manage national forests and promulgate conservation practices on all forested lands including private holdings, received and directed the greatest number of CCC companies in the nation.

Sometime in May 1933 the USDA Forest Service identified the need for multiple CCC projects for its Angeles National Forest lands in the foothills and San Gabriel Mountains of northern Los Angeles County. The Army scouted suitable campsites—water, transportation, supplies—and settled on one camp at Castiac northwest of San Fernando, and one camp at Tujunga north of Glendale (NACCCA 2005). For the Tujunga camp, the Army identified spring-fed land at the junction of Las Barras Canyon (now called Tuna Canyon) and Verdugo Wash (now drained by the Blanchard Canyon Channel). Tujunga residents Charleston and Leeta Dow owned the land (Charleston arrived in the Tujunga area in 1906) and leased to the Army for \$30 per month about 60 acres bounded on the south, west, and north by the Verdugo Hills (or Mountains), and on the east by Tujunga Canyon Boulevard. On May 31, 1933, about 200 young men of CCC Company 548 arrived to establish the "La [or Las] Tuna Canyon" camp, thereby extending the name of connecting Tuna Canyon to the west into Las Barras Canyon, and erasing Las Barras from future maps. The Forest Service assigned project number "F-135" to the camp, indicating "Federal" land and the 135th CCC project identified on all Forest Service lands (NACCCA 2005).

To accommodate the new CCC compound, Army contractors cleared a natural plain on the parcel's east side. The compound eventually consisted of seven barracks (including the four largest buildings of 50-man capacity), a mess hall, an administration building, an office building, and the infirmary. Other structures separated from the living and office area included garages and shelters for motorized equipment and a blacksmith shop. The earliest assignments for Company 548 performing Project F-135 included forest-access roads and water retention tanks with 2,000 to 5,000 gallon capacity in Angeles National Forest above Sunland, Tujunga, and La Crescenta.

On April 21, 1934, CCC Company 902 transferred to the La Tuna Canyon camp. The USDA Forest Service project for La Tuna Canyon also changed with the switch to Company 902, now "P-223" indicating "Private" forestland and the 223rd project so assigned (NACCCA 2005).

Camp work projects expanded onto the vast private holdings in the Verdugo Hills, San Gabriel Mountains, and Crescenta Valley to restore hardwood groves and drainages after severe fires and flooding throughout the region in the winter of 1933-1934. The CCC enrollees of Company 902 cleared brush and cut numerous fire trails and culverts, and built at least four steel forest-fire lookout towers on strategic

mountain elevations. They also built a recreation road to the 1931 Big Tujunga Dam with 12 campsites featuring concrete picnic tables and cooking hearths, and another road through La Tuna Canyon to Brand Park in north Glendale. The new Blanchard Canyon Channel for more effective drainage of Big Tujunga Wash was built by other New Deal-assisted labor in 1934 and passed between the CCC compound and Tujunga Canyon Boulevard, redefining the Dow property and the CCC camp's eastern boundary (this channel is now lined with concrete and defines the east boundary of Verdugo Hills Golf Course). The La Tuna Canyon CCC camp was abandoned in the fall of 1941, although the Army's new priorities postponed its decade-long routine of dismantling vacated CCC camps, with no funding or manpower for the job.

Japanese-American Internment During World War II, 1941-1946

The surprise attack by Japan on Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Territory, on December 7, 1941, set in motion a series of events that forever changed the people of the United States. Not only did it result in the direct engagement of the nation in the military conflict of World War II, but it also caused the country to look inward in an effort to root out perceived domestic espionage, which resulted in the singling out of subgroups of the nation's population as likely suspects. The notion that the Empire of Japan could launch an attack on the United States without assistance from someone within the U.S. seemed implausible to the reeling country in the days and weeks after the attack. Additional attacks beyond Hawaii on the U.S. mainland seemed quite plausible in the initial confusion. And with the anger and fear that followed in those days and weeks, domestic partners in Japan's plot were sought out.

In a nation where racism at many levels in many regions was still rampant, suspicion naturally fell on the relatively large contingent of Japanese and Japanese-Americans living on the West Coast of America. The overt suspicion began in the halls of the federal government and soon spread to the general population, who adopted the philosophy that since the Japanese in America looked like the enemy, they must be the enemy, or at least be aiding the enemy. The surprise nature of the attack on Pearl Harbor prompted the blanket perception that the Japanese were, as a "race," devious and sneaky, regardless of where they were living. Racially-motivated assaults on Japanese immigrants and their American-born children along the West Coast escalated over the months following the Pearl Harbor attack. Individuals were beaten, shops were torched or otherwise damaged, and the Japanese in America were generally made to feel unwelcome.

For immediate reasons of mutual protection, or perhaps fulfillment of plans already in place before December 7, the next day—Monday, December 8—the Immigration and Natural Service commandeered the La Tuna Canyon CCC camp. According to a report written by the "Officer in Charge" the following May:

C.C.C. Camp 902, 6330 Tujunga Canyon Boulevard, Tujunga, California, was taken over by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, for the detention of alien enemies as of December 8, 1941, and for identification purposes, took the name "Tuna Canyon Detention Station, Immigration and Naturalization Service"....

The first alien enemies were received [at least 95 by December 25] as of December 16, 1941, and since that date the Station has operated as a clearing-house for the male Japanese enemy aliens arrested in Southern California. (Scott 1942:1)

Even with early incarcerations, government concerns regarding the potential for sabotage and espionage among the Japanese population along the coast quickly continued to grow. As a result, President Franklin Roosevelt authorized Executive Order 9066 in February 1942, providing for the mandatory evacuation of persons of "enemy nationalities" from specific areas of the United States. Although the brunt of the Executive Order fell on individuals of Japanese ancestry, those of German and Italian descent were also subject to the order. A number of these non-Oriental individuals also found their way to the Tuna Canyon Station as well.

Executive Order 9066 bestowed the authority to military commanders to designate areas "from which any or all persons may be excluded." Under this order, Military Area Nos. 1 and 2 were established throughout most of California and other portions of the West Coast. All Japanese and Americans of Japanese ancestry, as well as all Germans and Italians and their descendants, were to be removed from the exclusion area to areas further inland, where, it was believed, the suspected espionage could not take place, or at least would be far less effective. Announcements of the mandatory evacuation were made a month later via newspaper, posters, and other means along the West Coast noting that persons of Japanese ancestry had until early April to leave the designated exclusion areas and noting that failure to do so would result in forcible relocation of all those who remained. Those individuals and families who had relatives elsewhere in the country or the means to relocate themselves left the area. Those who did not remained in the area and were subject to forced removal.

On March 11, 1942, the Wartime Civilian Control Administration (WCCA) was created and given the task of building temporary holding facilities to hold Japanese and Japanese-Americans that were being forcibly relocated away from the West Coast. Known euphemistically as "Assembly Centers," most of these temporary facilities were located on large fairgrounds and racetracks, where horse stalls were converted to living quarters. In general, these temporary centers held detainees from late March 1942 to mid-October 1942, at which time the detainees were transferred to other facilities farther inland.

On March 18, 1942, by Executive Order 9102, the Department of the Interior created the War Relocation Authority (WRA), a civilian agency, to establish more permanent detention centers outside of the exclusion areas. Internment camps were constructed and existing facilities were refurbished in seven states in the western part of the country. Each of these camps housed thousands of internees, both Japanese immigrants (the Issei) and American citizens of Japanese descent (the Nisei). Native Alaskans from the Aleutians and elsewhere in Alaska, and Japanese-Americans in some areas of South America, were also brought to relocation camps in the mainland United States. Ultimately, roughly 113,000 individuals of Japanese ancestry were detained in these camps.

Tuna Canyon Detention Station

The hastily established Tuna Canyon Detention Station of 1941 near Tujunga in the hills north of Los Angeles (present site of the Verdugo Hills Golf Course) was one of the first temporary facilities. A former CCC camp with residential infrastructure for about 300 men, the Tuna Canyon camp was operated by the INS as part of the DOJ, and purportedly held detainees who had been arrested by the FBI. Other camps of similar operation in California were established at Angel Island, Pomona, San Pedro, Santa Anita, and Sharp Park.

The detainees held in the temporary detention facilities such as the one at Tuna Canyon were subject to hearings or trials run by the DOJ. Following the hearings, the majority of the detainees were temporarily sent to camps run by the U.S. Army. After May 1943, these detainees were returned to the DOJ camps for detention throughout the remainder of the war. It should be noted that available records indicate that "no person of Japanese ancestry living in the United States was ever convicted of any serious act of espionage or sabotage during the war years."

The Tuna Canyon station utilized the complete CCC camp compound, apparently neither adding nor taking away buildings, but fencing the compound within at least part of the original Dow property lease area. "Officer in Charge" M.H. Scott summarized his assets as "seven (7) Barracks, one (1) infirmary, one (1) mess hall, and one (1) administration building and one (1) office building" (Scott 1942:1). Tujunga historian Marlene Hitt summarized several news reports, including the December 18, 1941, *Record-Ledger of the Verdugo Hills* in its description of the camp, headlined "Plan to Intern 250 Japanese Aliens in Tuna Canyon CCC Camp-Bunk Houses Are Enclosed With High Fence."

The location was approximately where Sister Elsie's [a legendary Catholic nun c. 1850] goats once were and where the Verdugo Hills Golf Course is now. During the week preceding that date [December 16, 1941], workmen had prepared the CCC camp to serve as a camp for "alien enemies" taken into custody by the FBI. Men from the Department of Immigration and Naturalization were hurriedly completing the organization of guards.

The buildings at Tuna Canyon camp included four large dormitories or bunk houses, a mess hall, a library, a recreation room, a work shop, a barber shop, a tool house, two shops for repairing cars and trucks, a blacksmith shop, a shower room, and two large garages for the storage of cars. All were enclosed by a 12-foot heavy woven wire fence with strands of barbed wire on top and electric lights placed at intervals to aid armed guards in frustrating any attempt at escape (Hitt 2002:147).

By the time of Scott's May 1942 report, his facility had detained and processed 1,490 males of Japanese ancestry, most subsequently transferred (probably by train from Glendale) in generally 100, 200, and 300-man groups to Fort Missoula, Montana, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota, and Santa Fe, New Mexico. As of May 25, 1942, Scott reported 76 men "still in detention" at the facility, representing a constant rising and falling number incarcerated throughout the war.

Following the pattern of many other detention stations, the Tuna Canyon station also held males of Italian and German descent, some extradited from South American countries, and even some Poles according to local memories. "Italians, Poles, Germans and Japanese were funneled through the camp on Tujunga Canyon and sent out to camps north and east. They lost everything." remembered a resident to historian Hitt in her publication on local history *After Pearl Harbor* (Hitt n.d.a:57).

Post-World War II Overview, 1946-1960

"After the war," wrote the *Montrose Ledger's* historical columnist on November 13, 1947, "Los Angeles County purchased 10½ acres of the Dow property and established a school for boys (no criminals) between the ages of 11 and 15 years. In 1960 the property became the Verdugo Hills Golf Course, and its developers removed these buildings and re-shaped most of the relatively level parts of the property into terraces for their 18-hole golf course. The course's separate driving range and maintenance area on the property's eastern edge, however, reveal the former location of the CCC/INS compound. Perhaps some of the oldest oak trees along the driving range edges survive from the 1930s and 1940s when they shaded CCC enrollees and Japanese American detainees.

Also after the war, the southern California region continued to grow and so did the population centers north of downtown Los Angeles. The aging Verdugo Hills agricultural colonies of Tujunga, La Crescenta, La Cañada, and Montrose absorbed many new residents and businesses along their common spine of Foothill Boulevard. After its long-envisioned construction in 1966, La Tuna Canyon Road became the route of local traffic between the foothill communities of the San Gabriel and San Fernando Valleys. In the 1970s the Foothill Freeway (State Highway 210, built to Interstate Highway standards) was designed to link the many "suburban cities and communities that surround Los Angeles to its north and south, and allow access to the San Fernando Valley without having to pass through the congestion of Downtown Los Angeles". Construction started in 1971 and it soon passed west through Pasadena and La Cañada-Flintridge, ending at the intersection of Honolulu Avenue and La Tuna Canyon Road (the entrance to the Verdugo Hills Golf Course). To relieve traffic from the burgeoning residential developments in both valleys, in 1977 the Foothill Freeway was pushed through the Verdugo Hills, providing another link between two major portions of metropolitan Los Angeles.

The Cultural Landscape in 2005

Conversion of the Dow family's former CCC/INS property to an 18-hole golf course about 1960 adapted the level eastern plain to a driving range and maintenance area, and created numerous independent terraces on the balance of the property for tees and holes. Construction of La Tuna Canyon Road in 1966 divided the extreme southeast corner of the property and further revised drainage courses, probably adding the stone retaining walls and drain surfaces extant near the c. 1960 Pro Shop. Between 1989 and 2002 a narrow perimeter lane was cut along the foothill perimeter of the golf course, probably as a firebreak to protect the hills.

The present golf course consists of several buildings and their host landscape: parking lot, Pro Shop, and driving range shelter along La Tuna Canyon Road; disconnected parking lot on south side of La Tuna

Canyon Drive; driving range and maintenance compound along Blanchard Canyon Channel; 18-hole course on varying terraces in the central and western parts of the property; low hills to the north and west.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Thresholds of Significance

In accordance with Section 21084.1 of the California Public Resources Code and Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, the proposed project would have a significant impact on the environment if it would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource.

Project Impacts

The 1933-1946 events that took place on and around the project site are significant. While cultural fabric from the period of significance is gone, the landforms are remarkably intact and evoke strong memories and associations for local residents and former INS Tuna Canyon Detention Station detainees and their families. Local newspapers and the *Los Angeles Times* have published numerous articles on the CCC and INS camp occupancies (e.g. Kirka 1995a, 1995b; Hitt 2002, n.d.b), particularly after the National Archives and Records Administration declassified records of the detention station in 1998 (Scott 1942:1-5). Oral history projects of the Japanese American National Museum in Los Angeles have recorded memories of detainees at the INS station during World War II (e.g. Kaneko 1984). And personnel at the golf course (in 2005) report occasional visits from Japanese American families, relating stories of their 1940s experiences at this place.

Under the four Criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (A-D) and related Criteria for the California Register of Historical Resources (1-4), the property is best evaluated under Criterion A/1: association with New Deal's Civilian Conservation Corps and national policy for forest conservation on private lands, and with World War II national immigration and security policies and their impacts on Japanese Americans and deportee aliens, and Criterion D/4: potential to yield information on events and actions of the World War II Home Front that were little recorded and covertly performed, through U.S. policy and employees and through detainees held at Tuna Canyon Detention Station. The prime surviving resource at Tuna Canyon from the 1933-1946 period is the general landscape, retaining strong integrity of location and setting, somewhat lesser of feeling and association. However, all associated buildings and improvements have been removed, causing loss of integrity of materials, workmanship, and design, thus rendering the property ineligible for designation under national or California historical registers.

Because of the significance of events associated with the property, the SWCA Evaluator (in 2005) recommends commemoration of the site through designation as a California Historical Landmark (CHL). CHLs in the thematic landmark group "Temporary Detention Camps for Japanese Americans," are already designated as CHL No. 934 at Arcadia and Pomona in Los Angeles County (Office of Historic Preservation 2005). Such an additional designation would not be intended to preserve the present resources at Verdugo Hills Golf Course, but to commemorate associated events through interpretation at

the site, to encourage sensitive development of the overall landscape, and to accommodate visitors to the site through ease of parking, observation, and meditation. As a result of this study, the site was recorded as an historic resource with the State of California Office of Historic Preservation. The site was assigned the Primary Number 19-186980 by the South Central Coastal Information Center.

This project parcel was described in the 1947 *Montrose Ledger's* article as being the site of a former "Indian Camp". Additionally, ethnographic studies indicate that the Verdugo Hills area contained Native American villages. Because of the potential for buried archaeological material, both historic and prehistoric, to be located within the project area, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist monitor future ground-disturbing activities in native soil. It is possible that in-place native soil is still present in the oak grove remnant on the south side of La Tuna Canyon Road, the flat grass and oak covered lot in the northeast along Tujunga Canyon Road, along the drainages on the hillside, and within the current driving range. In the event that archaeological resources are discovered during construction, the monitor must be empowered to temporarily halt or divert construction in the immediate vicinity of the discovery while it is evaluated for significance. Construction activities could continue in other areas. If the discovery proves to be significant, additional investigation, such as evaluation and data recovery excavation, may be warranted.

MITIGATION MEASURES

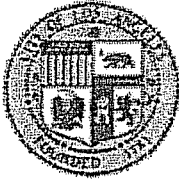
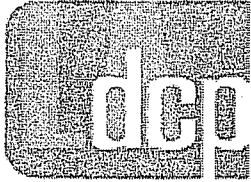
E.1-1 Because of the significance of events associated with the property, commemoration of the site through designation as a California Historical Landmark (CHL) in the thematic landmark group "Temporary Detention Camps for Japanese Americans," is recommended. Such an additional designation is not intended to preserve the present resources at Verdugo Hills Golf Course, but to commemorate associated events through interpretation at the site, to encourage sensitive development of the overall landscape, and to accommodate visitors to the site through ease of parking, observation, and meditation.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Implementation of the proposed project in combination with the 28 related projects in the project vicinity would result in the continued development, or redevelopment, in the general project area. Impacts to cultural resources tend to be site-specific and are assessed on a site-by-site basis. While the extent of cultural resources, if any, that occur at the related projects sites is unknown, implementation of the same, or similar mitigation measures as listed above, would also reduce potential impacts at the related project sites to less than significant levels. Consequently, cumulative impacts are expected to be less than significant.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Impacts on historical resources would be mitigated to a less than significant level.



City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning

4/3/2013

PARCEL PROFILE REPORT

PROPERTY ADDRESSES

6500 UNKNOWN STREET NAME
6400 UNKNOWN STREET NAME

ZIP CODES

91042

RECENT ACTIVITY

CHC-2013-844-HCM
ENV-2013-845-CE

CASE NUMBERS

CPC-5327
CPC-2007-3082-VZC-SPR-SPP
CPC-1995-358-CPU
ZA-2010-1898-CUE
AA-2007-4078-PMEX
VTT-69976
ENV-2010-1899-CE
ENV-2007-3083-EIR
CUZ-1982-39

Address/Legal Information

PIN Number	198B205 491
Lot/Parcel Area (Calculated)	576,857.2 (sq ft)
Thomas Brothers Grid	PAGE 504 - GRID B6
	PAGE 504 - GRID B7
	PAGE 504 - GRID C6
	PAGE 504 - GRID C7
Assessor Parcel No. (APN)	2572021020
Tract	V. BEAUDRY'S MOUNTAINS
Map Reference	M R 36-67/71
Block	None
Lot	PT 29
Arb (Lot Cut Reference)	51
Map Sheet	195B201
	195B205
	198B201
	198B205

Jurisdictional Information

Community Plan Area	Sunland - Tujunga - Lake View Terrace - Shadow Hills - East La Tuna Canyon
Area Planning Commission	North Valley
Neighborhood Council	Sunland - Tujunga
Council District	CD 7 - Richard Alarcon
Census Tract #	1014.00
LADBS District Office	Van Nuys

Planning and Zoning Information

Special Notes	None
Zoning	A1-1
Zoning Information (ZI)	ZI-2427 Freeway Adjacent Advisory Notice for Sensitive Uses
General Plan Land Use	Minimum Residential
	Low Medium I Residential
General Plan Footnote(s)	Yes
Hillside Area (Zoning Code)	Yes
Baseline Hillside Ordinance	No
Baseline Mansionization Ordinance	No
Specific Plan Area	San Gabriel/Verdugo Mountains
Special Land Use / Zoning	None
Design Review Board	No
Historic Preservation Review	No
Historic Preservation Overlay Zone	None
Other Historic Designations	None
Other Historic Survey Information	None
Mills Act Contract	None
POD - Pedestrian Oriented Districts	None
CDO - Community Design Overlay	None
NSO - Neighborhood Stabilization Overlay	No
Streetscape	No
Sign District	No

This report is subject to the terms and conditions as set forth on the website. For more details, please refer to the terms and conditions at zimas.lacity.org
(*) - APN Area is provided "as is" from the Los Angeles County's Public Works, Flood Control, Benefit Assessment.

Adaptive Reuse Incentive Area	None
CRA - Community Redevelopment Agency	None
Central City Parking	No
Downtown Parking	No
Building Line	None
500 Ft School Zone	No
500 Ft Park Zone	No

Assessor Information

Assessor Parcel No. (APN)	2572021020
Ownership (Assessor)	
Owner1	SNOWBALL WEST INVESTMENTS L P
Address	0 PO BOX 64277 LOS ANGELES CA 90064
Ownership (City Clerk)	
Owner	SNOWBALL WEST INVESTMENTS L.P. ATTN: MICHAEL A. HOBERMAN SNOWBALL WEST INVESTMENTS, L.P. ATTN: MICHAEL A. HOBERMAN
Address	P.O. BOX 64277 LOS ANGELES CA 90064 P.O. BOX 64277 LOS ANGELES CA 90064
APN Area (Co. Public Works)*	29.960 (ac)
Use Code	6600 - Golf Course
Assessed Land Val.	\$6,071,340
Assessed Improvement Val.	\$113,192
Last Owner Change	08/02/04
Last Sale Amount	\$7,669,076
Tax Rate Area	13
Deed Ref No. (City Clerk)	8-708 8-161 5701 4580 4523 3863 3706 3-966 2-65 1970498 1849 1093036,37
Building 1	
Year Built	1960
Number of Units	0
Number of Bedrooms	0
Number of Bathrooms	0
Building Square Footage	0.0 (sq ft)
Building 2	
Year Built	1959
Number of Units	0
Number of Bedrooms	0
Number of Bathrooms	0
Building Square Footage	3,067.0 (sq ft)
Building 3	No data for building 3
Building 4	No data for building 4
Building 5	No data for building 5

{For batch images only}

SNOWBALL WEST INVESTMENTS L P

0 PO BOX 64277
LOS ANGELES CA 90064

SNOWBALL WEST INVESTMENTS L.P. ATTN: MICHAEL A.
HOBERMAN

P.O. BOX 64277
LOS ANGELES CA 90064

SNOWBALL WEST INVESTMENTS, L.P. ATTN: MICHAEL A.
HOBERMAN

P.O. BOX 64277
LOS ANGELES CA 90064

Additional Information

Airport Hazard	None
Coastal Zone	None
Farmland	Area Not Mapped
Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone	Yes
Fire District No. 1	No
Flood Zone	None
Watercourse	No
Hazardous Waste / Border Zone Properties	No
Methane Hazard Site	None
High Wind Velocity Areas	YES
	YES
Special Grading Area (BOE Basic Grid Map A-13372)	Yes
Oil Wells	None

Seismic Hazards

Active Fault Near-Source Zone	
Nearest Fault (Distance in km)	Within Fault Zone
Nearest Fault (Name)	Verdugo
Region	Transverse Ranges and Los Angeles Basin
Fault Type	B
Slip Rate (mm/year)	0.5
Slip Geometry	Reverse
Slip Type	Unconstrained
Down Dip Width (km)	18
Rupture Top	0
Rupture Bottom	13
Dip Angle (degrees)	45
Maximum Magnitude	6.9
Alquist-Priolo Fault Zone	No
Landslide	Yes
Liquefaction	No
Tsunami Inundation Zone	No

Economic Development Areas

Business Improvement District	None
Renewal Community	No
Revitalization Zone	None
State Enterprise Zone	None
State Enterprise Zone Adjacency	No
Targeted Neighborhood Initiative	None

Public Safety

Police Information

Bureau	Valley
Division / Station	Foothill
Reporting District	1668

Fire Information

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(*) - APN Area is provided "as is" from the Los Angeles County's Public Works, Flood Control, Benefit Assessment.

Division	3
Batallion	12
District / Fire Station	74
Red Flag Restricted Parking	No

CASE SUMMARIES

Note: Information for case summaries is retrieved from the Planning Department's Plan Case Tracking System (PCTS) database.

Case Number:	CPC-2007-3082-VZC-SPR-SPP
Required Action(s):	SPP-SPECIFIC PLAN PROJECT PERMIT COMPLIANCE SPR-SITE PLAN REVIEW VZC-VESTING ZONE CHANGE
Project Descriptions(s):	A ZONE CHANGE, PURSUANT TO SECTION 12.21 OF THE LOS ANGELES MUNICIPAL CODE (LAMC), FROM RA-1 (RESIDENTIAL AGRICULTURAL ZONE) AND A1-1 (AGRICULTURAL ZONE) TO RD5-1 (RESTRICTED DENSITY MULTIPLE-FAMILY ZONE); A SITE PLAN REVIEW, PURSUANT TO SECTION 16.05 OF THE LAMC; A PROJECT PERMIT COMPLIANCE, PURSUANT TO THE SAN GABRIEL/VERDUGO MOUNTAINS SCENIC PRESERVATION SPECIFIC PLAN, ALL TO ALLOW THE CONSTRUCTION, USE AND MAINTENANCE OF 229 DETACHED DWELLING UNITS.
Case Number:	CPC-1995-358-CPU
Required Action(s):	CPU-COMMUNITY PLAN UPDATE
Project Descriptions(s):	SUNLAND/TUJUNGA/LAKEVIEW TERRACE/SHADOW HILLS COMMUNITY PLAN UPDATE PROGRAM (CPU) - THE SUNLAND/TUJUNGA/LAKEVIEW TERRACE/SHADOW HILLS COMMUNITY PLAN IS ONE OF TEN COMMUNITY PLANS THAT ARE PART OF THE COMMUNITY PLAN UPDATE PROGRAM PHASE II (7-1-95 TO 12-31-96)
Case Number:	ZA-2010-1898-CUE
Required Action(s):	CUE-CONDITIONAL USE EXCEPTION
Project Descriptions(s):	A CONDITIONAL USE EXCEPTION, PURSUANT TO SECTION 12.24-X,2 OF THE LAMC, TO ALLOW THE SALE OF BEER AND WINE FOR ON-SITE CONSUMPTION IN AN EXISTING RESTAURANT, THAT ACCOMMODATES 50 PATRONS AND OPERATES FROM 6 A.M. TO 10 P.M. SEVEN DAYS A WEEK, IN AN EXISTING GOLF COURSE.
Case Number:	AA-2007-4078-PMEX
Required Action(s):	PMEX-PARCEL MAP EXEMPTION
Project Descriptions(s):	PARCEL MAP EXEMPTION TO ADJUST LOT LINES BETWEEN TO PARCELS OF LAND ON A GOLF COURSE.
Case Number:	VTT-69976
Required Action(s):	Data Not Available
Project Descriptions(s):	VESTING TENTATIVE TRACT PURSUANT TO SECTION 17.50 TO ALLOW A 229 LOT SUBDIVISION
Case Number:	ENV-2010-1899-CE
Required Action(s):	CE-CATEGORICAL EXEMPTION
Project Descriptions(s):	A CONDITIONAL USE EXCEPTION, PURSUANT TO SECTION 12.24-X,2 OF THE LAMC, TO ALLOW THE SALE OF BEER AND WINE FOR ON-SITE CONSUMPTION IN AN EXISTING RESTAURANT, THAT ACCOMMODATES 50 PATRONS AND OPERATES FROM 6 A.M. TO 10 P.M. SEVEN DAYS A WEEK, IN AN EXISTING GOLF COURSE.
Case Number:	ENV-2007-3083-EIR
Required Action(s):	EIR-ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
Project Descriptions(s):	ENVIRONMENTAL CLEARANCE (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT) TO ALLOW THE CONSTRUCTION, USE AND MAINTENANCE OF 229 DETACHED DWELLING UNITS.
Case Number:	CUZ-1982-39
Required Action(s):	Data Not Available
Project Descriptions(s):	PLAN APPROVAL TO INCLUDE A CANOPY OVER THE DRIVING RANGE TREES. THIS WILL PROVIDE A SHELTER FROM THE ELEMENTS, FOR THOSE UTILIZING THE DRIVING RANGE. THE CANOPY WILL BE APPROXIMATELY 240 FEET IN LENGTH.

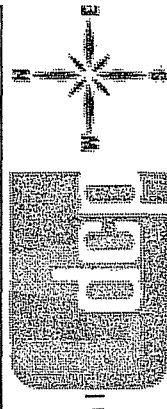
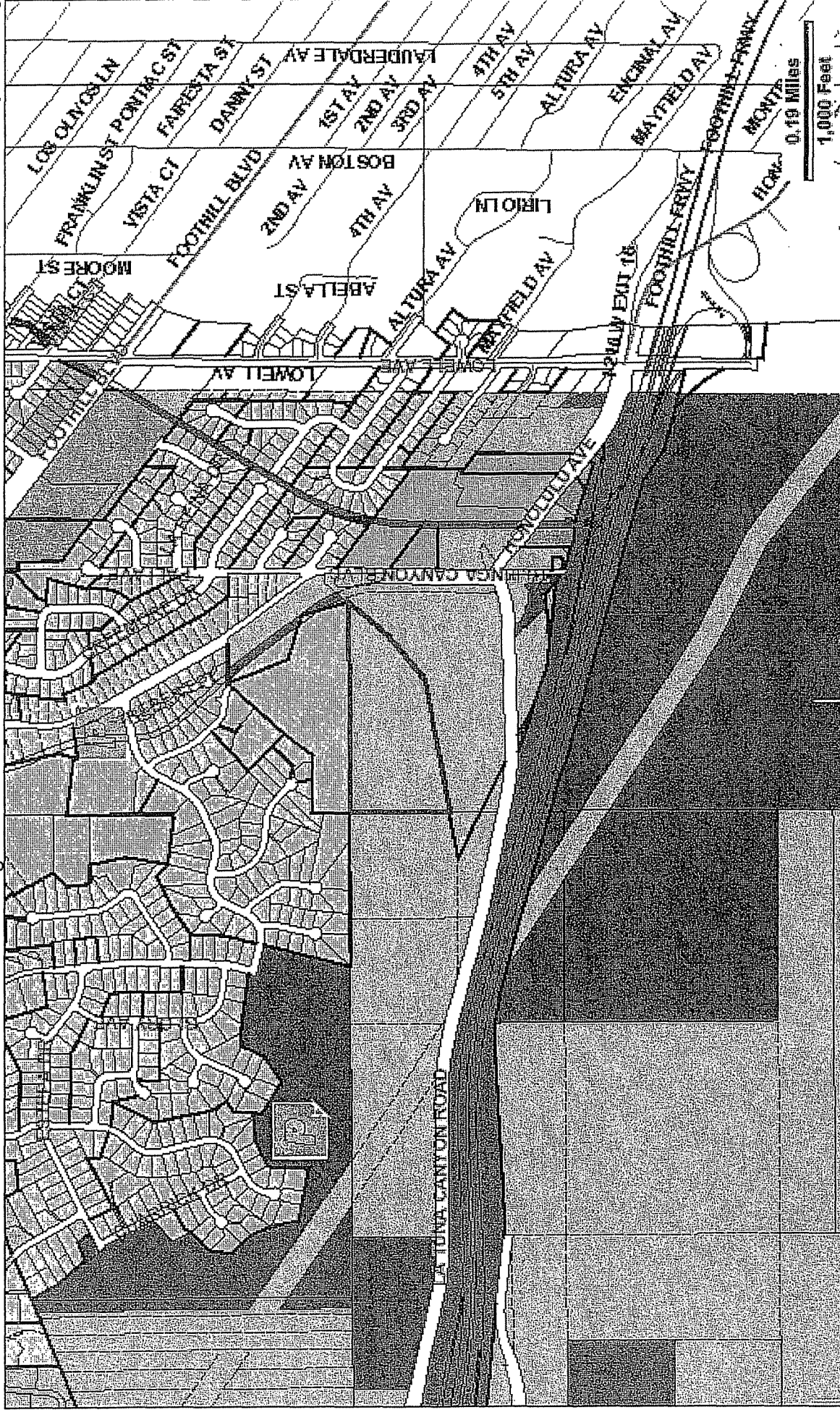
DATA NOT AVAILABLE

CPC-5327

04/03/2013

Generalized Zoning

ZIMAS INTRANET



Address: 6500 UNKNOWN STREET
NAME
APN: 2572021020
PIN #: 198B205 491
Block: None
Lot: PT 29
Arb: 51

Tract: V. BEAUDRY'S MOUNTAINS
Zoning: A1-1
General Plan: Minimum Residential, Low Medium Density

3

APPLICATION TO ALTER - REPAIR - DEMOLISH
AND FOR CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

Form B-3a

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPT. OF BUILDINGS AND SAFETY

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Applicant to Complete Numbered Items Only.
2. Plot Plan Required on Back of Original.

1. LEGAL LOT	BLK.	TRACT	DIST. MAP	SEWER (Available) (Not Available)					
See ST 5230 for legal			7542						
2. BUILDING ADDRESS	APPROVED		ZONE	CRITICAL SOIL					
6433 La Tuna Cyn. Rd.			R-A A-1						
3. BETWEEN CROSS STREETS			FIRE DIST.						
Tujunga Cyn. Rd. AND La Tuna Cyn. Rd.			INSIDE						
4. PRESENT USE OF BUILDING	NEW USE OF BUILDING		KEY						
Golf Club House & 60x250 parking lot & use			COR. LOT	X					
5. OWNER of land for driving range			REV. COR.						
Verdugo Hills Golf Course			LOT SIZE						
6. OWNER'S ADDRESS	P.O.	ZONE							
6433 La Tuna Cyn. Rd.									
7. CERT. ARCH	STATE LICENSE	PHONE	Mcreego						
Norris Knous									
8. LIC. ENGR.	STATE LICENSE	PHONE	REAR ALLEY						
Albert O. Brown	Re 4016		SIDE ALLEY						
9. CONTRACTOR	STATE LICENSE	PHONE	BLDG LINE						
Mr. L. Hairston	91400	FL 3-9606							
10. CONTRACTOR'S ADDRESS	P.O.	ZONE	AFFIDAVITS						
9433 La Tuna Cyn. Rd.	Tujunga		ZA Case						
11. SIZE OF EXISTING BLDG.	STORIES	HEIGHT	NO. OF EXISTING BUILDINGS ON LOT AND USE	15056					
35 x 65	1	14	1 Equipment Stg.						
3 6433 La Tuna Cyn. Rd.			DISTRICT OFFICE	CRITICAL SOIL					
			S-T						
12. MATERIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> WOOD <input type="checkbox"/> METAL <input type="checkbox"/> CONC. BLOCK	ROOF	<input type="checkbox"/> WOOD <input type="checkbox"/> STEEL	ROOFING					
EXT. WALLS	<input type="checkbox"/> STUCCO <input type="checkbox"/> BRICK <input type="checkbox"/> CONCRETE	CONST.	<input type="checkbox"/> CONC. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER						
13. VALUATION TO INCLUDE ALL FIXED EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO OPERATE AND USE PROPOSED BUILDING	\$ 200.00		DWELL						
14. TYPE OF ADDITION	STORIES	HEIGHT	VALUATION APPROVED						
None			Van Orden						
15. NEW WORK	EXT. WALLS	ROOFING	APPLICATION CHECKED	SPACES					
Describe				PARKING					
Install interior partition in club room (storage rm. only)			PLANS CHECKED	N.C.					
I certify that in doing the work authorized hereby I will not employ any person in violation of the Labor Code of the State of California relating to workmen's compensation insurance.			PREVISIONS VERIFIED	GUEST ROOMS					
Signed <i>[Signature]</i>			PLANS APPROVED	FILE WITH					
This Form When Properly Validated is a Permit to Do the Work Described.			APPLICATION APPROVED	CERT. INSP.					
			<i>[Signature]</i>	INSPECTOR					
TYPE	GROUP	MAX. O.C.	P.C.	S.P.C.	G.P.I.	B.P.	I.F.	O.S.	C/O
V	G-1/G-2		1.00		1.00	2.00	X		

P.C. No.

GRADING

CRIT. SOIL

CONS.

Case Number:
CHC-2013-844-HCM
Declination Letter Mailing List
MAILING DATE: **Apr. 29, 2013**

GIS/Fae Tsukamoto
City Hall, Room 825
Mail Stop 395

Council District 7
City Hall, Room 470
Mail Stop 211

Snowball West Investments LP
Attn: Michael A. Hoberman
PO Box 62277
Los Angeles, CA 90064

Charles J. Fisher
140 S. Ave 57
Highland Park, CA 90042

Karen Keehne Zimmerman
9349 Belvoir Ave.
La Crescenta, CA 91214

Tanja M. Lader
154 Monterey Rd., #8
South Pasadena, CA 91030

Cindy Cleghorn
10034 Commerce
Tujunga, CA 91042

Wm. Lloyd Hitt
10738 Plateau Dr.
Sunland, CA 91040

David Scott
783 Kenwood St.
Upland, CA 91784

Kay Ochi
255 Las Flores
Chula Vista, CA 91910

Haru Kunomiya
3588 Canyon Crest Rd.
Altadena, CA 91001

Robert Horsting
709 Burchett St.
Glendale, CA 91202

Nancy Oda
12953 Branford ST.
Pacoima, CA 91370

Nancy Takayama
12953 Branford St.
Pacoima, CA 91331

Kanji Sahara
2419 W. 232nd st.
Torrance, CA 90501

James Okazaki
2814 Carlaris Rd.
San Marino, CA 91108

Krystee Clark
9615 Hillhaven Ave.
Tujunga, CA 91042

Elektra Kruger
10544 Mahoney Dr.
Shadow Hills, CA 91040

Laura Carias
150 S. Arroyo Parkway
Pasadena, CA 91105

Fred Gaines
16633 Ventura Blvd., Ste. 1220
Encino, CA 91436

Larry Fafarman
5298 Village Green
Los Angeles, CA 90016