Archaeological Resources Assessment for the 5407 Wilshire Boulevard Project, Los Angeles, California

AUGUST 2023

PREPARED FOR

Walter N. Marks, Inc.

PREPARED BY

SWCA Environmental Consultants

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Purpose and Scope: Walter N. Marks Incorporated (Project applicant), retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to conduct an archaeological resources review and sensitivity assessment in support of the proposed 5407 Wilshire Boulevard Project (Project) in the city and county of Los Angeles, California. The Project applicant proposes to construct one high-rise, residential building on a 1.3-acre property located at 5401 - 5425 Wilshire Boulevard, 664-670 Cochran Avenue, and 665-671 Cloverdale Avenue (Project site). The following study was conducted to analyze the potential impacts this Project may have on resources located in the Project site to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), including relevant portions of Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, 14 California Code of Regulations 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1. The following report documents the methods and results of a confidential records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and archival research used to evaluate the presence or likelihood of archaeological resources within the Project site.

Dates of Investigation: SWCA conducted a CHRIS search for the Project site plus a 0.8-kilometer (0.5- mile) radius on December 5, 2018, at the South Central Coastal Information System (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. SWCA received the results of a Sacred Lands File search from the Native American Heritage Commission on February 12, 2019.

Results: The CHRIS records search indicated that several cultural resources studies have been done near the Project site, but none have investigated the Project site for archaeological resources. The CHRIS search identified four cultural resources, three of which had archaeological components, but none are located within the Project site. The Native American Heritage Commission's search of the Sacred Lands File was negative. Archaeological sensitivity was assessed on archival research and review of ethnographic literature. The Project site is in reasonable proximity to natural resources that were important to Native Americans, especially the asphaltum source at the La Brea Tar Pits, such that Native Americans would have been active within the general vicinity. However, background research did not identify any substantial evidence to suggest the Project site was a specific area of concentrated Native American activity, such as a seasonal camp or resource gathering site. Given the subsequent Historic-period developments within the Project site, it is unlikely that any artifacts or features associated Native American activities that may have once been present on the surface would have been preserved. Based on these findings, the sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources is considered low.

Archival research documents the land-use history of the Project site and its transitions from use in livestock grazing in the middle nineteenth century, to industrial properties in the 1890s, and primarily commercial uses by the 1940s. By 1938 the Project site was developed with three of the existing buildings with the fourth constructed by 1956. Building construction from this time period would have likely destroyed most types of Historic-period archaeological deposits from the preceding decades, such as a trash pit or building foundations. The possibility that Historic-period artifacts or features that pre-date the construction of the extant buildings on the Project site cannot be completely ruled out, but the likelihood of such materials being preserved is considered low.

Conclusion: No previously recorded archaeological resources have been identified within the Project site. SWCA finds that there is a low potential for encountering archaeological resources within the Project site. SWCA recommends incorporating mitigation measures (MM) CUL-1 and MM CUL-2 for the current Project. MM CUL-1 addresses the inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources and specifies that all construction activities shall cease until a Qualified Archaeologist can evaluate the discovery and take appropriate action based on the evaluation of the discovery. MM CUL-2 addresses the discovery of human remains and outlines the steps necessary to ensure adherence with regulatory requirements. Based on the information and considerations presented in this study and the incorporation of recommended

mitigation measures, SWCA finds that impacts to archaeological resources under CEQA from the proposed Project will be ***less than significant impact with mitigation.***

Disposition of Data: This report will be on file with the Project applicant, City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning, SCCIC, and SWCA's Pasadena Office.

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INTRODUCTION

Walter N. Marks, Inc. (Project applicant), retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to conduct an archaeological resources assessment in support of the proposed 5407 Wilshire Boulevard Project (Project) in the city and county of Los Angeles, California. The Project applicant proposes to construct one mixed-use commercial and residential building on a 1.3-acre property –between 5401 and 5407 Wilshire Boulevard (Project site). The following study was conducted to analyze the potential impacts this Project may have on resources located in the Project site in order to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), including relevant portions of Public Resources Code (PRC) 5024.1, 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and PRC 21083.2 and 21084.1. The following report documents the methods and results of a confidential records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and archival research used to evaluate the presence or likelihood of archaeological resources within the Project site.

This report was prepared by SWCA Senior Archaeologist Chris Millington, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), and SWCA Archaeologist Trevor Gittelhough. The report was reviewed for quality assurance/quality control by SWCA Principal Investigator Heather Gibson, Ph.D., RPA. All SWCA staff meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in archaeology. All figures in the report are included in Appendix A. Copies of the report are on file with SWCA's Pasadena Office and the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project site is located at 5401 and 5425 Wilshire Boulevard, 664-670 Cochran Avenue, and 665-671 Cloverdale Avenue in the city of Los Angeles, California. The Project site is in the La Brea neighborhood of Los Angeles on a 1.3-acre parcel associated with the following Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs): 5508-009-030 and 5508-009-024. The site is currently occupied by two 1-story commercial structures and an associated asphalt-paved parking lot. The site is bounded by residential housing to the north, Cochran Avenue to the west, Coverdale Avenue to the east, and Wilshire Boulevard to the south. This location is plotted in an unsectioned portion of Township 1 South, Range 14 West, as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Hollywood, California, 7.5- minute quadrangle. See Figure 1 through Figure 3 for depictions of the Project site and location.

The Project applicant proposes to redevelop the existing properties at 5401 to 5425 Wilshire Avenue. The northwestern portion of the property currently occupied by Staples at 5407 Wilshire Boulevard will be demolished. The east and south facades of the property located at 5401 Wilshire Boulevard which currently occupied by Wilshire Beauty, Blank Spaces, and Des Kohan will be retained while the remainder of the building is demolished in order to construct the Project's three levels of subterranean parking. Once the subterranean parking has been constructed, the east and south façades of the building at 5401 Wilshire Boulevard would be rehabilitated and incorporated into a new one-story building at 5401 Wilshire Boulevard. The remainder of the Project Site would be developed with a new 42-story mixed-use tower (39 stories over a three-level podium). The existing surface asphalt parking lot associated with the extant properties will also be removed during construction. Ground-disturbing construction activities would involve grading, excavation, shoring tiebacks, and drilling of soldier piles and would be performed using loaders, excavators, compactors, hauling trucks, and a drill. Excavation is expected to reach up to 63 feet below the existing grade.

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REGULATORY SETTING

State Regulations

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), a division of the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), performs certain duties described in the California PRC and maintains the California Historic Resources Inventory and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The state-level regulatory framework also includes CEQA, which requires the identification, and mitigation if necessary, of substantial adverse impacts that may affect the significance of eligible historical and archaeological resources.

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency to analyze whether historic or archaeological resources (or both) may be adversely affected by a proposed project. Under CEQA, a "project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (PRC 21084.1). Answering this question is a two-part process: first, the determination must be made regarding whether the proposed project involves cultural resources. Second, if cultural resources are present, the proposed project must be analyzed for a potential "substantial adverse change in the significance" of the resource.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

According to Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, for the purposes of CEQA, historical resources are defined as follows:

- A resource listed in, or formally determined eligible . . . for listing in the CRHR (PRC 5024.1, 14 CCR 4850 et seq.).
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significance in a historic resources survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g).
- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that the lead agency determines to be eligible for national, state, or local landmark listing; generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant (and therefore a historic resource under CEQA) if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (as defined in PRC Section 5024.1, 14 CCR 4852).

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their significance. Resources whose historic integrity (as defined above) does not meet National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

According to CEQA, the fact that a resource is not listed in or determined eligible for the CRHR or a local register or survey shall not preclude the lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource (PRC 5024.1). Pursuant to CEQA, a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource may have a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[b]).

Substantial Adverse Change and Indirect Impacts to Historical Resources

CEQA Guidelines specify that a "substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired" (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5). Material impairment occurs when a project alters in an adverse manner or demolishes "those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion" in or eligibility for the NRHP, CRHR, or local register. In addition, pursuant to Section 15126.2 of the CEQA Guidelines, the "direct and indirect significant effects of the project on the environment shall be clearly identified and described, giving due consideration to both the short-term and long-term effects."

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

In terms of archaeological resources, PRC 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

(1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.

(2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.

(3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

California Register of Historical Resources

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, the CRHR is "an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change" (PRC 21083.2 and 21084.1). Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for the NRHP and California Historical Landmarks numbered 770 and higher, are automatically listed in the CRHR. Other properties recognized under the California Points of Historical Interest program, identified as significant in historical resources surveys, or designated by local landmarks programs, may be nominated to the CRHR. According to PRC 5024.1(c), a resource, either an individual property or a contributor to a historic district, may be listed in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it meets one or more of the following criteria, which are modeled on NRHP criteria:

- **Criterion 1:** It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
- **Criterion 2:** It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- **Criterion 3:** It 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.
- **Criterion 4:** It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their significance. Resources whose historic integrity does not meet NRHP criteria may

still be eligible for the CRHR. While all sites are evaluated according to all four CRHR criteria, the eligibility for archaeological resources is typically considered under Criterion 4. Most prehistoric archaeological sites lack identifiable or important associations with specific persons or events of regional or national history (Criteria 1 and 2) or lack the formal and structural attributes necessary to qualify for eligibility under Criterion 3.

An archaeological site may be considered significant if it displays one or more of the following attributes: chronologically diagnostic, functionally diagnostic, or exotic artifacts; datable materials; definable activity areas; multiple components; faunal or floral remains; archaeological or architectural features; notable complexity, size, integrity, time span, or depth; or stratified deposits. Determining the period of occupation at a site provides a context for the types of activities undertaken and may well supply a link with other sites and cultural processes in the region. Further, well-defined temporal parameters can help illuminate processes of culture change and continuity in relation to natural environmental factors and interactions with other cultural groups. Finally, chronological controls might provide a link to regionally important research questions and topics of more general theoretical relevance. Therefore, the ability to determine the temporal parameters of a site's occupation is critical for a finding of eligibility under Criterion 4 (information potential). A site that cannot be dated is unlikely to possess the quality of significance required for CRHR eligibility or to be considered a unique archaeological resource.
The content of an archaeological site provides information regarding its cultural affiliations, temporal periods of use, functionality, and other aspects of its occupation history. The range and variability of artifacts present at the site can allow for reconstruction of changes in ethnic affiliation, diet, social structure, economics, technology, industrial change, and other aspects of culture.

Treatment of Human Remains

The disposition of burials falls first under the general prohibition on disturbing or removing human remains specified in Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code (CHSC). More specifically, remains suspected to be Native American are treated under CEQA at CCR 15064.5; PRC 5097.98 illustrates the process to be followed if remains are discovered. If human remains are discovered during excavation activities, the following procedure shall be observed:

- Stop immediately and contact the County Coroner:

  1104 N. Mission Road

  Los Angeles, CA 90033

  323-343-0512 (8 am to 5 pm Monday through Friday) or

  323-343-0714 (After hours, Saturday, Sunday, and Holidays)
- If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).
- The NAHC will immediately notify the person it believes to be the most likely descendant (MLD) of the deceased Native American.
- The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations to the owner, or representative, for the treatment or disposition, with proper dignity, of the human remains and grave goods.
- If the owner does not accept the MLD's recommendations, the owner or the MLD may request mediation by the NAHC.

Local Regulations

Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments

Local landmarks in Los Angeles are known as Historic-Cultural Monuments (HCMs) and are under the aegis of the City of Los Angeles Planning Department (DCP), Office of Historic Resources (OHR). An HCM is defined in the Cultural Heritage Ordinance as follows:

> [A] Historic-Cultural Monument (Monument) is 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. (Municipal Code 22.171.7)

City of Los Angeles General Plan

The Conservation Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan, adopted in September 2001, contains an objective (II-5) to protect the city's archaeological resources for historical, cultural, research, and/or educational purposes. The Conservation Element establishes a policy to "continue to identify and protect significant archaeological and paleontological sites and/or resources known to exist or that are identified during land development, demolition of property modification activities" (City of Los Angeles 2001:II-5–6).

METHODS

The following section presents an overview of the methodology used to identify the potential for archaeological resources within the Project site.

CHRIS Records Search

On December 5, 2018, SWCA conducted a confidential search of the CHRIS records at the SCCIC on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, to identify previously documented cultural resources within a 0.8-kilometer (km) (0.5-mile) radius of the Project site. The SCCIC maintains records of previously documented archaeological resources and technical studies; it also maintains copies of the OHP's portion of the California Historic Resources Inventory.

Confidential CHRIS results include specific information on the nature and location of sensitive archaeological sites, which should not be disclosed to the public or unauthorized persons and are exempt from the Freedom of Information Act. The information included in a confidential CHRIS records search is needed to assess the sensitivity for undocumented archaeological resources and to inform the impact analysis. The search included any previously recorded archaeological resources (i.e., excludes historic buildings) within the Project site and surrounding 0.8-km (0.5-mile) area.

Archival Research

Concurrent with the confidential CHRIS records search, SWCA also reviewed property-specific historical and ethnographic context research to identify information relevant to the Project site. Research focused on a variety of primary and secondary materials relating to the history and development of the Project site, including historical maps, aerial and ground photographs, ethnographic reports, and other environmental data. Historical maps drawn to scale were georeferenced using ESRI ArcMAP v10.5 software to show precise relationships to the Project site. Sources consulted included the following publicly accessible data sources: City of Los Angeles OHR (SurveyLA); City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety (building permits); David Rumsey Historical Map Collection; Huntington Library Digital Archives; Library of Congress; Los Angeles Public Library Map Collection; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps (Sanborn maps); USGS historical topographic maps; University of California, Santa Barbara, Digital Library (aerial photographs); and University of Southern California Digital Library.

Sensitivity Assessment

Where a known archaeological resource is not present within a specified area, SWCA assessed the potential for the presence of an unidentified resource in the form of a buried archaeological site. That determination considers historical use of the Project vicinity, broadly, and the physical setting, specifically, including an assessment of whether the setting is capable of containing buried archaeological material. Lacking any testing specifically gathered to assess the presence or absence of archaeological material below the surface, the resulting sensitivity is inherently qualitative, ranging from an increasing probability of "low" to "moderate" to "high" for encountering such material.

SWCA assessed the sensitivity of the Project site to contain prehistoric and Historic-period Native American archaeological resources, as well as Historic-period non–Native American archaeological resources. Specific factors are considered for each respective resource type. Favorable habitation by past Native Americans is indicated by proximity to natural features (e.g., perennial water source, plant or mineral resource, animal habitat) and other known Native American archaeological sites, flat topography, prominent viewsheds, and relatively dry conditions. Indicators of sensitivity for Historic-period archaeological resources not associated with Native Americans include presence of bricks, glass, building materials on the surface or in geotechnical bores, historically documented occupation, and multiple episodes of construction and demolition of historical structures. Areas with a favorable setting for Native American habitation or temporary use, recorded historical occupation, soil conditions capable of preserving buried material, and little to no disturbances are considered to have high sensitivity. Areas lacking these traits are considered to have low sensitivity. Areas with a combination of these traits are considered to have moderate sensitivity.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project site is in the Los Angeles Basin, which is a broad, level plain defined by the Pacific Ocean to the west, the Santa Monica Mountains and Puente Hills to the north, and the Santa Ana Mountains and San Joaquin Hills to the south. This extensive alluvial wash basin is filled with Quaternary alluvial sediments deposited as unconsolidated material eroded from the surrounding hills. Several major watercourses drain the Los Angeles Basin, including the Los Angeles River, Rio Hondo, San Gabriel River, and Santa Ana River. The Project site and vicinity are within a fully urbanized setting on an open aspect plain at an elevation of 56 meters (184 feet) above mean sea level. This site is in the norther portion of the Peninsular Ranges and approximately 1,000 feet south of the Santa Monica Fault Zone. This location is 14.2 km (8.8 miles) northeast from the current shoreline of the Pacific Ocean. An 1894

topographic map shows that before urbanization, the Project site was on a relatively level alluvial plain southeast of the Santa Monica Mountains. One higher-order (i.e., smaller) stream is plotted east of the Project site and is one of several small tributaries flowing into Ballona Creek—formerly the Los Angeles River—that would have seasonally drained water from the surrounding hills. Before the last decades of the nineteenth century, the Project site and surrounding parts of the alluvial plain were used for ranching, followed by extensive industrial and commercial development during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Historically, the soils for the location of the Project site were described as Montezuma clay adobe varying between 18 and 36 inches deep and consisting of a dark gray to black, occasionally brownish, heavy, compact clay containing small quantities of gritty material of adobe structure (Nelson et al. 1919:47). While the soil unit generally lacks gravel inclusions, the study notes that small patches and low strips of gravel occur in the northern part of the area, and in the eastern and southern slopes of the San Pedro Hills (Nelson et al. 1919:47–48). A recent work published by the California Geological Survey synthesized previous studies of the surficial geology and designated a more detailed typology (Bedrossian and Roffers 2012; Bedrossian et al. 2012:16). According to Bedrossian and Roffers's (2012) map, the Project site is in the Old Alluvial Valley Deposits (Qof) unit, which is mapped to the same approximate area reported in 1919. The sediments that form the Qof unit were deposited after approximately 78,000 years ago, during the middle and late Pleistocene, and before approximately 1,000 years ago, during the Holocene (Bedrossian et al. 2012:16). These Old Alluvial Valley Deposits are described as consisting of dissected boulder, cobble, gravel, sand, and silt deposits issued from a confined valley.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Prehistoric Overview

In the last several decades, researchers have devised numerous prehistoric chronological sequences to aid in understanding cultural changes in southern California. Building on early studies and focusing on data synthesis, Wallace (1955, 1978) developed a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region that is still widely used today and is applicable to near-coastal and many inland areas. Four horizons are presented in Wallace's prehistoric sequence: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Although Wallace's 1955 synthesis initially lacked chronological precision due to a paucity of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), this situation has been alleviated by the availability of thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers in the last three decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217). As such, several revisions were subsequently made to Wallace's 1955 synthesis using radiocarbon dates and Projectile point assemblages (e.g., Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The summary of prehistoric chronological sequences for southern California coastal and near-coastal areas presented below is a composite of information in Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968), as well as more recent studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

HORIZON I: EARLY MAN (CA. 10,000–6,000 B.C.)

The earliest accepted dates for archaeological sites on the southern California coast are from two of the northern Channel Islands, located off the coast of Santa Barbara. On San Miguel Island, Daisy Cave clearly establishes the presence of people in this area approximately 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1991:105). On Santa Rosa Island, human remains have been dated from the Arlington Springs site to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002). Present-day Orange and San Diego counties contain several sites dating from 9,000 to 10,000 years ago (Byrd and Raab 2007:219; Macko 1998:41;

Mason and Peterson 1994:55–57; Sawyer and Koerper 2006). Although the dating of these finds remains controversial, several sets of human remains from the Los Angeles Basin (e.g., "Los Angeles Man," "La Brea Woman," and the Haverty skeletons) apparently date to the Middle Holocene, if not earlier (Brooks et al. 1990; Erlandson et al. 2007:54).

Recent data from Horizon I sites indicate that the economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002), and a greater emphasis on large-game hunting inland.

HORIZON II: MILLING STONE (6,000–3,000 B.C.)

Set during a drier climatic regime than the previous horizon, the Milling Stone horizon is characterized by subsistence strategies centered on collecting plant foods and small animals. The importance of the seed processing is apparent in the dominance of stone grinding implements in contemporary archaeological assemblages, namely milling stones (metates) and handstones (manos). Recent research indicates that Milling Stone horizon food procurement strategies varied in both time and space, reflecting divergent responses to variable coastal and inland environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220).

HORIZON III: INTERMEDIATE (3,000 B.C.–A.D. 500)

The Intermediate horizon is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, along with a wider use of plant foods. An increasing variety and abundance of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains are found in sites from this horizon along the California coast. Related chipped stone tools suitable for hunting are more abundant and diversified, and shell fishhooks became part of the toolkit during this period. Mortars and pestles became more common during this period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment and signaling a shift away from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing importance of the acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993).

HORIZON IV: LATE PREHISTORIC (A.D. 500–HISTORIC CONTACT)

In the Late Prehistoric horizon, there was an increase in the use of plant food resources in addition to an increase in land and sea mammal hunting. There was a concomitant increase in the diversity and complexity of material culture during the Late Prehistoric horizon, demonstrated by more classes of artifacts. The recovery of a greater number of small, finely chipped projectile points suggests increased use of the bow and arrow rather than the atlatl (spear thrower) and dart for hunting. Steatite cooking vessels and containers are also present in sites from this time, and there is an increased presence of smaller bone and shell circular fishhooks; perforated stones; arrow shaft straighteners made of steatite; a variety of bone tools; and personal ornaments such as beads made from shell, bone, and stone. There was also an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing and as an adhesive. Late Prehistoric burial practices are discussed in the Ethnographic Overview section below.

By A.D. 1000, fired clay smoking pipes and ceramic vessels were being used at some sites (Drover 1971, 1975; Meighan 1954; Warren and True 1961). The scarcity of pottery in coastal and near-coastal sites implies that ceramic technology was not well developed in that area, or that occupants were trading with neighboring groups to the south and east for ceramics. The lack of widespread pottery manufacture is usually attributed to the high quality of tightly woven and watertight basketry that functioned in the same capacity as ceramic vessels.

During this period, there was an increase in population size accompanied by the advent of larger, more permanent villages (Wallace 1955:223). Large populations and, in places, high population densities are characteristic, with some coastal and near-coastal settlements containing as many as 1,500 people. Many

of the larger settlements were permanent villages in which people resided year-round. The populations of these villages may have also increased seasonally.

In Warren's (1968) cultural ecological scheme, the period between A.D. 500 and European contact, which occurred as early as 1542, is divided into three regional patterns: Chumash (Santa Barbara and Ventura counties), Takic/Numic (Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties), and Yuman (San Diego County). The seemingly abrupt introduction of cremation, pottery, and small triangular arrow points in parts of modern-day Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties at the beginning of the Late Prehistoric period is thought to be the result of a Takic migration to the coast from inland desert regions. Modern Gabrielino, Juaneño, and Luiseño people in this region are considered the descendants of the Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast in this period.

Ethnographic Overview

The Project site is in an area historically occupied by the Gabrielino (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925: Plate 57). Surrounding native groups included the Chumash and Tatataviam/Alliklik to the north, the Serrano to the east, and the Luiseño/Juaneño to the south. There is well-documented interaction between the Gabrielino and many of their neighbors in the form of intermarriage and trade.

The name "Gabrielino" (sometimes spelled Gabrieleno or Gabrieleño) denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish from Mission San Gabriel. This group is now considered a regional dialect of the Gabrielino language, along with the Santa Catalina Island and San Nicolas Island dialects (Bean and Smith 1978:538). In the post-European contact period, Mission San Gabriel included natives of the greater Los Angeles area, as well as members of surrounding groups such as Kitanemuk, Serrano, and Cahuilla. There is little evidence that the people we call Gabrielino had a broad term for their group (Dakin 1978:222); rather, they identified themselves as an inhabitant of a specific community with locational suffixes (e.g., a resident of Yaanga was called a Yabit, much the same way that a resident of New York is called a New Yorker; Johnston 1962:10).

Native words suggested as labels for the broader group of Native Americans in the Los Angeles region include Tongva (or Tong-v; Merriam 1955:7–86) and Kizh (Kij or Kichereno; Heizer 1968:105), although there is evidence that these terms originally referred to local places or smaller groups of people within the larger group that we now call Gabrielino. Nevertheless, many present-day descendants of these people have taken on Tongva as a preferred group name because it has a native rather than Spanish origin (King 1994:12). The term Gabrielino is used in the remainder of this report to designate native people of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

The Gabrielino subsistence economy was centered on gathering and hunting. The surrounding environment was rich and varied, and the tribe exploited mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like that of most native Californians, acorns were the staple food (an established industry by the time of the Early Intermediate period). Inhabitants supplemented acorns with the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as large and small mammals, were also consumed (Bean and Smith 1978:546; Kroeber 1925:631–632; McCawley 1996:119–123, 128–131).

The Gabrielino used a variety of tools and implements to gather and collect food resources. These included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Groups residing near the ocean used oceangoing plank canoes and tule balsa canoes for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands (McCawley 1996:7). Gabrielino people processed food with a variety of tools, including hammer stones and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos

and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was consumed from a variety of vessels. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels (Blackburn 1963; Kroeber 1925:629; McCawley 1996:129–138).

At the time of Spanish contact, the basis of Gabrielino religious life was the Chinigchinich cult, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. Chinigchinich gave instruction on laws and institutions, and also taught the people how to dance, the primary religious act for this society. He later withdrew into heaven, where he rewarded the faithful and punished those who disobeyed his laws (Kroeber 1925:637–638). The Chinigchinich religion seems to have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived. It was spreading south into the southern Takic groups even as Christian missions were being built and may represent a mixture of native and Christian belief and practices (McCawley 1996:143–144).

Deceased Gabrielino were either buried or cremated, with inhumation more common on the Channel Islands and the neighboring mainland coast, and cremation predominating on the remainder of the coast and in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996:157). Remains were buried in distinct burial areas, either associated with villages or without apparent village association (Altschul et al. 2007). Cremation ashes have been found in archaeological contexts buried within stone bowls and in shell dishes (Ashby and Winterbourne 1966:27), as well as scattered among broken ground stone implements (Cleland et al. 2007). Archaeological data such as these correspond with ethnographic descriptions of an elaborate mourning ceremony that included a variety of offerings, including seeds, stone grinding tools, otter skins, baskets, wood tools, shell beads, bone and shell ornaments, and projectile points and knives. Offerings varied with the sex and status of the deceased (Dakin 1978:234–365; Johnston 1962:52–54; McCawley 1996:155–165).

Native American Communities in Los Angeles

The settlement of Native American communities in Southern California during the prehistoric period has been studied extensively by archaeologists over time, including Chace (1969) who argued that coastal areas were used mainly for food procurement while villages were located inland; Hudson (1969, 1971) who argued that Native Americans moved seasonally between villages, located in sheltered coastal areas, inland prairies, and mountain areas, and temporal camps, located on the exposed coast; and Mason and Petersen (1994) who argued that major estuaries in the region were territory centers for clan-based groups in *Rancherias*, which were occupied year round while several smaller sites were used to gather resources during various times of the year (Douglass et al. 2011; Figure 4). Generally, all models share the assumption that Native American groups in the region utilized various habitats, moving throughout the region at different times throughout the year. These prehistoric subsistence and settlement patterns are generally believed to have remained the same until the first permanent Native American settlement was established at Mission San Gabriel (Douglass et al. 2011).

The precise location of most Native American villages in the Los Angeles Basin is subject to much speculation, maps depicting villages throughout the greater Los Angeles area show these sites located along rivers or streams, and several maps have been produced throughout the twentieth century depicting this settlement pattern (Figure 5). Native American place-names referred to at the time of Spanish contact did not necessarily represent a continually occupied settlement within a discrete location, rather in at least some cases, the communities were represented by several smaller camps scattered throughout an approximate geography, shaped by natural features that were subject to change over generations (see Johnston 1962:122; Figure 6). Further complicating any efforts to pin-point the location of a village site is the fact that many of the villages had long since been abandoned by the time ethnographers, anthropologists, and historians attempted to document any of their locations. By the time any such effort was made, Native American lifeways had been irrevocably changed and the former village sites or areas were impacted by urban and agricultural development. In some cases Spanish-era Rancho grants may

have bounded Indian villages, and in others the Spanish ranchos adopted Native American placenames such as *Kaweenga, Tujunga, Topanga,* and *Cucamonga.* Alternative names and spellings for communities, and conflicting reports on their meaning or locational reference further complicate efforts at determining the location of actual village sites. McCawley quotes Kroeber for his remarks on the difficulty of reliably locating former village sites, writing that "the opportunity to prepare a true map of village locations 'passed away 50 years ago'" (Kroeber 1925:616 cited in McCawley 1996: 32). Thus, even with ethnographic, historical, and archaeological evidence, it can be difficult to conclusively establish whether any given assemblage represents the remains of the former village site.

The nearest named villages to the Project site within the Los Angeles Basin include *Guaspet/Waachnga*, near the Ballona wetlands, and *Kuruvunga* to the east/southeast near Santa Monica, and Yaangna, Geveronga, and Maawnga to the east/northeast near downtown Los Angeles. The closest of these is *Kuruvunga* (also known as *Kuruvunga* Springs or Tongva Springs), near present-day University High School, but taken together the named sites are all located within a 9.5- to 12-km (5.9- to 7.5-mile) radius of the Project site. Other unnamed Native American settlements have been documented approximately 3 km (1.9 miles) south of the Project site near wetlands (for which Las Cienegas is named) formed along the former course of the Los Angeles River (now Ballona Creek).

The Project site is not near any former Gabrielino communities listed in ethnographic sources. A major source of asphaltum (La Brea Tar Pits) is located approximately 0.8-km (0.5-miles) to the west of the Project site. The asphaltum source at the La Brea Tar Pits is known to have been an important resource for the Gabrielino, and human remains found at the La Brea Tar Pits site suggest it was known to Native Americans more than 10,000 years ago. Also, further south of the La Brea Tar Pits, water features including perennial springs and small wetlands formed along tributaries of Ballona Creek (formerly Los Angeles River) are known to have existed along the southeast-facing toeslopes of the Santa Monica Mountains and would have been frequented by Native Americans. Smaller habitation sites were not typically noted by early ethnographers and Spanish colonizers; therefore, the lack of explicit data pointing to a site in the area does not indicate a lack of Native American activity in the area. Captain Gaspar de Portolá's expedition across the Los Angeles Basin followed a route from nearby Gabrielino settlements to the asphaltum source (Seaman 1914; Figure 7).

History

Post-contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish period (1769–1822), Mexican period (1822–1848), and American period (1848–present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican–American War, signals the beginning of the American period, when California became a territory of the United States.

Spanish Period (1769–1822)

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of southern California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Juan Rodríquez Cabrillo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. With his crew, Cabrillo explored the shorelines of present Catalina Island as well as San Pedro and Santa Monica bays. Much of the present California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded in the next half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. Vizcaíno's crew also landed on Santa Catalina Island and at San Pedro and Santa Monica bays, giving

each location its long-standing name. The Spanish crown laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1886:96–99; Gumprecht 2001:35).

More than 200 years passed before Spain began the colonization and inland exploration of Alta California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the beginning of California's Historic period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonization matters in assigned territories of the Americas. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja (lower) California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. InJuly 1769, while Portolá was exploring Southern California, Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823.

The Portolá expedition first reached the present-day boundaries of Los Angeles in August 1769, thereby becoming the first Europeans to visit the area. Father Juan Crespí, a member of the expedition, named the campsite by the river Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula or "Our Lady the Queen of the Angeles of the Porciúncula." Two years later, Fr. Junípero Serra returned to the valley to establish a Catholic mission, the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, on September 8, 1771 (Engelhardt 1927). In 1781, a group of 11 Mexican families traveled from Mission San Gabriel Arcángel to establish a new pueblo called El Pueblo de la Reyna de Los Angeles ("the Pueblo of the Queen of the Angels"). This settlement consisted of a small group of adobe-brick houses and streets and would eventually be known as the Ciudad de Los Angeles ("City of Angels").

Mexican Period (1822–1848)

A major emphasis during the Spanish period in California was the construction of missions and associated presidios to integrate the Native American population into Christianity and communal enterprise. Incentives were also provided to bring settlers to pueblos or towns, but just three pueblos were established during the Spanish period, only two of which were successful and remain as California cities (San José and Los Angeles). Several factors kept growth within Alta California to a minimum, including the threat of foreign invasion, political dissatisfaction, and unrest among the indigenous population. After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade, and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants.

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. The secularization of the missions following Mexico's independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos.

During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

American Period (1848–present)

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States began at the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area. This battle was a defeat for the Americans and bolstered the Californios' resolve against American rule, emboldening them to continue the offensive in later battles at Dominguez Field and in San Gabriel (Beattie 1942). However, this early skirmish was not a sign of things to come and the Americans were ultimately the victors of this two-year war. The Mexican–American War officially ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which resulted in the annexation of California and much of the present-day southwest, ushering California into its American period.

California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as U.S. territories. Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through 1850s. The Gold Rush began in 1848; with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides, but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom. Cattle were at first driven along major trails or roads such as the Gila Trail or Southern Overland Trail, then were transported by trains when available. The cattle boom ended for southern California as neighbor states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. Operation of the huge ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts severely reduced their productivity (Cleland 1941).

On April 4, 1850, only two years after the Mexican–American War and five months prior to California's achieving statehood, Los Angeles was officially incorporated as an American city. Settlement of the Los Angeles region continued steadily throughout the Early American period. Los Angeles County was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties established in the months prior to California's acquiring official statehood in the United States. At that time, the city was bordered on the north by the Los Felis and the San Rafael Land Grants and on the south by the San Antonio Luge Land Grant. Many of the ranchos in the area now known as Los Angeles County remained intact after the United States took possession of California; however, a severe drought in the 1860s resulted in many of the ranchos being sold or otherwise acquired by Americans. Most of these ranchos were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Dumke 1944).
Ranching retained its importance through the mid-nineteenth century, and by the late 1860s, Los Angeles was one of the top dairy production centers in the country (Rolle 2003). By 1876, the county had a population of 30,000 (Dumke 1944:7). Los Angeles maintained its role as a regional business center, and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status (Caughey and Caughey 1977). These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the region, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s on Los Angeles (Caughey and Caughey 1977; Dumke 1944). By the late 1800s, government leaders recognized the need for water to sustain the growing population in the Los Angeles area. Irish immigrant William Mulholland personified the city's efforts for a stable water supply (Dumke 1944; Nadeau 1997). By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley, and Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to the city (Nadeau 1997).

Los Angeles continued to grow in the twentieth century, in part due to the discovery of oil in the area and its strategic location as a wartime port. The county's mild climate and successful economy continued to draw new residents in the late 1900s, with much of the county transformed from ranches and farms into residential subdivisions surrounding commercial and industrial centers. Hollywood's development into

the entertainment capital of the world and southern California's booming aerospace industry were key factors in the county's growth in the twentieth century.

Los Angeles: From Pueblo to City

On September 4, 1781, 44 settlers from Sonora, Mexico, accompanied by the governor, soldiers, mission priests, and several Native Americans, arrived at a site along the Rio de Porciúncula (later renamed the Los Angeles River), which was officially declared El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora de los Angeles de Porciúncula, or the Town of Our Lady of the Angels of Porciúncula (Robinson 1979:238; Ríos-Bustamante 1992; Weber 1980). The site chosen for the new pueblo was elevated on a broad terrace 0.8 km (0.5 mile) west of the river (Gumprecht 2001). By 1786, the area's abundant resources allowed the pueblo to attain self-sufficiency, and funding by the Spanish government ceased.

Efforts to develop ecclesiastical property in the pueblo began as early as 1784 with the construction of a small chapel northwest of the plaza. Though little is known about this building, it was located at the pueblo's original central square near the corner of present-day Cesar Chavez Avenue and North Broadway (Newcomb 1980:67–68; Owen 1960:7). Following continued flooding, however, the pueblo was relocated to its current location on higher ground, and the new town plaza soon emerged.

Alta California became a state in 1821, and the town slowly grew as the removal of economic restrictions attracted settlers to Los Angeles. The population continued to expand throughout the Mexican period and on April 4, 1850, only 2 years after the Mexican–American War and 5 months prior to California earning statehood, the city of Los Angeles was formally incorporated. Los Angeles maintained its role as a regional business center in the early American period and the transition of many former rancho lands to agriculture, as well as the development of citriculture in the late 1800s, further strengthened this status (Caughey and Caughey 1977). These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the region, contributed to the real estate boom of the 1880s in Los Angeles (Caughey and Caughey 1977; Dumke 1944).

Newcomers poured into the city, nearly doubling the population between 1870 and 1880, resulting in an increased demand for public transportation options. As the city neared the end of the nineteenth century, numerous privately owned passenger rail lines were in place. Though early lines were horse and mule drawn, they were soon replaced by cable cars in the early 1880s and by electric cars in the late 1880s and early 1890s. Many of these early lines were subsequently consolidated into Henry E. Huntington's Los Angeles Railway Company (LARy) in 1898, which reconstructed and expanded the system into the twentieth century and became the main streetcar system for central Los Angeles, identified by their iconic "yellow cars." During this period, Huntington also developed the much larger Pacific Electric system (also known as the "red cars") to serve the greater Los Angeles area. Just as the horse-and-buggy street cars were replaced by electric cars along the same routes, gas-powered buses (coaches) eventually served former yellow car routes. Both the red cars and LARy served Los Angeles until they were eventually discontinued in the early 1960s.

Los Angeles continued to grow outward from the city core in the twentieth century in part due to the discovery of oil and its strategic location as a wartime port. The military presence led to the growth in the aviation and eventually aerospace industries in the city and region. Hollywood became the entertainment capital of the world through the presence of the film and television industries and continues to tenuously maintain that position. With nearly 4 million residents, Los Angeles is the second largest city in the United States (by population), and it remains a city with worldwide influence that continues to struggle with its population's growth and needs.

Historical Development of the Project Site

Once situated amid barley and wheat fields, in the late nineteenth century the Project site was on the margin of the great expanse beyond the western city limits of Los Angeles. During the nineteenth century, there were very few landmarks between the agricultural fields and grazing lands that lay beyond the city boundary and the Pacific Ocean. In his memoir, merchant Harris Newmark describes the surroundings in 1854 as "one huge field, practically unimproved and undeveloped" extending from Spring Street to the coast (Newmark 1930:112). During the earlier division of Spanish holdings into land grants, a vast public space separated La Brea and Las Cienegas Ranchos to the west and the city of Los Angeles to the east (Figure 8–Figure 10). Los Angeles annexed the portion of this land that includes the Project site as the Western Addition in 1896.

After the 1896 annexation of the Western Addition, the city limit expanded west to Vermont Avenue and road alignments were shifted to accommodate the modern urban grid oriented to the cardinal directions (Figure 11). Though other nearby areas were subdivided, much of Rancho La Brea continued as open ranch land until the early twentieth century with the discovery of oil. Even after the oil fields began to dry up, the Project site was still mostly open vacant land until 1938 (Figure 12), with the development of the nearby area (Figure 13). Park La Brea was not developed until the 1950s, just to the northeast of the Project site.

RANCHO LA BREA

In 1803, Marino Castro arrived in Los Angeles with a viceregal license to occupy the area of La Brea and form a settlement there (Seaman 1914). The mission friars, however, objected because they were using not only the land to graze their cattle but also the asphaltum from the large pits to roof their adobe buildings. This extended their control over the land for an additional 25 years before Governor Exheandia granted one square league (4,444.4 acres) to Antonio Rocha in 1928 (Guinn 1910; Parks 1929; Seaman 1914). This was unique in that Antonio Rocha was not a Mexican citizen but rather a Portuguese immigrant, making Rancho La Brea the first land granted to a foreigner. Only by forming a partnership with Nemesio Dominguez were they able to get Rancho La Brea (Bertao and Dias 1987). Despite their ownership of the land, the Pueblo of Los Angeles retained possession of the tar pits to provide for the citizens of the city.

With his death in 1837, Rocha's widow took control of the land, and in 1852, Nemesio Dominguez sold his interest to her and Rocha's heirs when the United States attempted to take possession of the land (Bertao and Dias 1987). Rocha's son, Jose Gorge Rocha, eventually sold Henry Hancock all rights and interests to Rancho La Brea in 1860, but not before James Thompson had signed a 5-year lease around 1852. Hancock proceeded to sell portions of his holdings, including the 480 acres leased to James Thompson in 1868. An 1870 Los Angeles County Assessor map (see Figure 8) identifies Thompson's land as including the entire northwest quarter of Section 21, as well as portions of adjoining quarter-sections to the west and northwest. The map shows a structure in the quarter of Section 21, north of the Project site, situated midway along a trail heading east/southeast from a building on the Rocha property and terminating west of the Project site at some structures annotated as "Tar" (La Brea Tar Pits). Known as "Don Santiago," Thompson was an established ranchero and, in addition to grazing sheep, served as Los Angeles Sheriff in the 1850s. It is unclear whether the adobe building constructed on the property (identified on the 1870 map) was built by Thompson, whether it had been constructed earlier and left unoccupied by Rocha, or whether Thompson had constructed a new adobe using and older foundation. Bankruptcy in 1880 prompted Thompson to sell his Rancho La Brea landholdings to dairy farmers Arthur Freemont Gilmore and Julius Carter. An 1880 map delineating landowners within Rancho La Brea shows the Thompson property in more detail, including the adobe structure and unimproved trails leading south

to the tar pits (annotated as "refinery") and an improved road (3rd Street) passing through the southern portion.

SALT LAKE OILFIELD

In 1902, Ida Hancock leased a portion of Rancho La Brea to the Salt Lake Oil Company. The company quickly struck oil, beginning the oil rush in the area with its discovery of vast stores of oil from what was to become the Salt Lake Oilfield. A 1926 topographic map shows the field densely populated with oil wells, with over 300 drilled in the field (see Figure 9). Several oil companies worked the oil field in addition to the Salt Lake Oil Company, including Sespe Oil Company, La Brea Oil Company, and the Gilmore Oil Company. The Project site, however, was never developed as part of the oil field, instead remaining part of Ida Hancock's unleased property.

GILMORE OIL COMPANY

When Arthur Freemont Gilmore bought the land from James Thompson, he originally desired to make it into a dairy farm. This changed drastically in the 1890s when he discovered oil, part of the Salt Lake Field, under his land. He started the Gilmore Oil Company in 1899, and although it began small, with just two wells, the Gilmore Oil Company grew to be the dominant oil company on the West Coast. By 1939, the company controlled more than 2,000 acres of oil property and owned four refineries, 50 bulk distribution centers, and 3,500 gas stations in three states, all from its headquarters in Los Angeles. When Arthur Fremont Gilmore died in 1918, his son, Earl Bell Gilmore, was the driving force behind the Gilmore Oil Company. Earl Gilmore had a flair for promotion that included radio jingles, the famous "Red Lion" logo and "Blu-Green" gas, sponsorship of races of all types of vehicles from planes to boats to cars, and even a traveling circus complete with lions (Seims and Darr 2014). Oil soon dried up on the Los Angeles oil fields owned by the Gilmore Oil Company, and the land was left vacant until the 1930s with the development of the Los Angeles Farmers Market, the Gilmore Stadium, and the Gilmore Drive-in (Hamlin and Arena 2009).

RESULTS

CHRIS Records Search

Previously Conducted Studies

Results of the records search at the SCCIC indicate that 40 cultural resources studies have been conducted within 0.8 km (0.5 mile) of the Project site (Table 1). Of these, 22 explicitly addressed archaeological resources, whereas two focused on historic architecture, six were conducted as a literature search and/or management and planning reports, and eight were general research. Six of the studies were conducted specifically within the Project site: LA-07562, LA-07565, LA-07566, LA-08020, LA-11642, LA-11785.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within 0.5 Mile of the Project Site

SCCIC Report No.	Title	Study Type	Author and Affiliation	Year	Relationship to Project Site
LA-01330	*Tract 34961, 2.239 Acres at 602 Masselin Avenue, Wilshire*	Archaeological, field study	Wessel, Richard L.; Northridge Archaeological Rese	1984	Outside
LA-01578	*Technical Report Archaeological Resources Los Angeles Rapid Rail Transit Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report*	Archaeological, field study	Anonymous; Westec Services, Inc.	1983	Outside
LA-01932	*Park La Brea EIR No. 88-347-2c (gpa) State Clearinghouse No. 88080307*	Archaeological, field study	Anonymous; Michael Brandman Associates	1989	Outside
LA-02331	*The La Brea Cogged Stone*	Other research	Salls, Roy A.; unknown affiliation	1978	Outside
LA-02360	*The La Brea Atlatl Foreshafts: Inferences for the Millingstone Horizon*	Other research	Salls, Roy A.; unknown affiliation	1986	Outside
LA-02501	*Letter Comments Concerning a Report Prepared by Ron Bissell for the La Vina Property.*	Archaeological, other research	King, Chester; Greenwood and Associates	1991	Outside
LA-02881	*Park La Brea Supplemental Draft EIR No. 88-347-zc (GPA)(sub)(cub) State Clearinghouse No. 88080307*	Management-planning	Anonymous; unknown affiliation	1991	Outside
LA-03465	*Epic Discoveries I Made at La Brea*	Other research	Gipsman, Jacob; UCLA Department of Anthropology	1973	Outside
LA-03466	*A Delineation of My Experiences at Rancho La Brea*	Other research	Frost, David; UCLA Department of Anthropology	1973	Outside
LA-03467	*Epic Discoveries I Made at La Brea*	Other research	Gordon, Marlene; UCLA Department of Anthropology	1973	Outside
LA-03468	*The Rancho La Brea Project*	Other research	Gilden, Eugene R.; UCLA Department of Anthropology	1973	Outside
LA-03471	*Monitoring of Median Improvements, Wilshire Boulevard from Fairfax Avenue to La Brea Avenue*	Monitoring	Turner, Robin, Mark Selverston, and Roberta S. Greenwood; Greenwood and Associates	1996	Outside
LA-03496	*Draft Environmental Impact Report Transit Corridor Specific Plan Park Mile Specific Plan Amendments*	Management-planning	Anonymous; unknown	–	Outside
LA-03518	*Report of Archaeological Monitoring and Partial Manual Excavation of Well Sites and Access Road Construction, Rancho Palos Verdes, California*	Excavation, monitoring	Hayden, William E., and Michael E. Macko; Macko Archaeological Consulting	1995	Outside
LA-03583	*The Los Angeles Basin and Vicinity: A Gazetteer and Compilation of Archaeological Site Information*	Other research	Bucknam, Bonnie M.; Archaeological Research, Inc.	1974	Outside
LA-05072	*Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R307.1 County of Los Angeles, Ca*	Archaeological, field study	Duke, Curt; LSA Associates, Inc.	2000	Outside

SCCIC Report No.	Title	Study Type	Author and Affiliation	Year	Relationship to Project Site
LA-05339	*Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 035-01 Los Angeles County, California*	Literature search	Duke, Curt; LSA Associates, Inc.	2001	Outside
LA-06444	*Archaeological Monitor Report Three Parcels at Park La Brea Los Angeles, California*	Monitoring	Greenwood, Roberta S., and Peter Messick; Greenwood and Associates	2002	Outside
LA-06452	*Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 130-01 Los Angeles County, California*	Archaeological, historical architecture, evaluation, field study	Duke, Curt; LSA Associates, Inc.	2002	Outside
LA-06458	*Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 130-02 Los Angeles County, California*	Archaeological, historical architecture, evaluation, field study	Duke, Curt, and Judith Marvin; LSA Associates, Inc.	2002	Outside
LA-07178	*Report on Cultural Resources Mitigation and Monitoring Activities Fluor/level (3) Los Angeles Local Loops*	Excavation, monitoring	Unknown; William Self Associates	2001	Outside
LA-07359	*Final Archaeological Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Park La Brea Parcel B Project Los Angeles, California*	Monitoring	Gust, Sherri, and Mary Pat Hickson; Cogstone Resource Management Inc.	2003	Outside
LA-07562	*Additional Information for DSEIS, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5*	Historical architecture, evaluation, literature search	Greenwood, Roberta S.; Greenwood and Associates	1987	Within
LA-07565	*Technical Report Archaeology Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Core Study, Candidate Alignments 1 to 5*	Management-planning	Unknown; Greenwood and Associates	1987	Within
LA-07566	*Technical Report DSEIS, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5*	Archaeological, historical architecture, other research	Hatheway, Roger G., and Kevin J. Peter; Greenwood and Associates	1987	Within
LA-07736	*Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Candidate El-0092-02 (SBC Switch La Brea), 654 South La Brea Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	Archaeological, field study	Bonner, Wayne H.; Michael Brandman Associates	2006	Outside
LA-08020	*Technical Report: Cultural Resources Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "metro Rail" Core Study*	Historical architecture, evaluation	Anonymous; Southern California Rapid Transit District	1987	Within
LA-09537	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Candidate EL0092-02(R) (SBC Switch La Brea), 654 South La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.*	Archaeological, field study	Bonner, Wayne H., and Kathleen Crawford; Michael Brandman Associates	2008	Outside
LA-10507	*Technical Report - Historical/Architectural Resources - Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report*	Archaeological, evaluation, field study, other research	Anonymous; Westec Services, Inc.	1983	Outside

SCCIC Report No.	Title	Study Type	Author and Affiliation	Year	Relationship to Project Site
LA-10673	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Clearwire Candidate CA-LOS5987B (SBC Switch LA Brea), 666 South La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles, California*	Archaeological, field study	Bonner, Wayne; Michael Brandman Associates	2010	Outside
LA-11005	*Westside Subway Extension Historic Property Survey Report and Cultural Resources Technical Report*	Other research	Anonymous; Cogstone Resource Management Inc.	2010	Outside
LA-11642	*Westside Subway Extension Project, Historic Properties and Archaeological Resources Supplemental Survey Technical Reports*	Archaeological, field study, other research	Daly, Pam, and Nancy Sikes; Cogstone Resource Management Inc.	2012	Within
LA-11732	*Natural Scientific Landmark Program National Park Service Department of Interior, Rancho La Brea Tar Pits-Hancock Park California*	Archaeological, field study	Sly, William; Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History	1963	Outside
LA-11785	*Final Environmental Impact Statement/Final Environmental Impact Report for the Westside Subway Extension*	Management-planning	Rogers, Leslie; U.S. Department of Transportation	2012	Within
LA-11973	*Crenshaw/LAX Transit Corridor Project Final Environmental Impact Report/Final Environmental Impact Statement*	Management-planning	Anonymous; Metro	2011	Outside
LA-12164	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00216A (SM130 South Park Group) 5657 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	Archaeological, field study	Bonner, Wayne, and Kathleen Crawford; MBA	2012	Outside
LA-12404	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LAR307 (La Brea Tar Pits/Wilshire Boulevard) 5820 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. CASPR No 3551015303*	Archaeological, historical architecture, evaluation, field study	Bonner, Wayne, and Kathleen Crawford; EAS	2013	Outside
LA-12405	*Archaeological Survey for SSRP H11Burnside and Wilshire Secondary Sewer Renewal Program BOE WO SZC12518*	Archaeological, field study	George, Joan, Nicholas Hearth, Josh Smallwood, and Keith Warren; Applied EarthWorks	2013	Outside
LA-12484	*Verizon Cellular Communications Tower Site – Cloverdale 5371 Wilshire Boulevard (AIN: 5508-008-027) Los Angeles, CA 90036*	Archaeological, field study	Provo, Sarah; URS Corporation	2012	Outside
LA-12753	*Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Nextel Candidate LA35XC885 (Wilshire and La Brea) 5371 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California*	Archaeological, historical architecture, field study	Bonner, Diane, Carrie Wills, and Kathleen Crawford; FirstCarbon Solutions	2014	Outside

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The CHRIS records search identified a total of four previously documented cultural resources within a 0.8-km (0.5-mile) radius of the Project site (Table 2). None of the identified resources are within the Project site. Resources identified in the 0.5-mile radius include three archaeological sites (P-19-000159, P-19-001261, and P-19-002964) and Hancock Park (P-19-171007). P-19-000159 includes Native American human remains, commonly known as the La Brea Woman, recovered in 1915 from asphalt seeps in the La Brea Tar Pits 0.7 km (0.4 mile) west of the Project site. P-19-001261 is a Historic-period refuse pit identified near the prehistoric site in the La Brea Tar Pits. P-19-002964 consists of an early-twentieth-century refuse scatter and brick foundation feature documented during construction monitoring for the Park La Brea housing development on the south side of Third Street between the Project site and Hauser Boulevard. P-19-171007 is the site of Hancock Park, which is recognized for the paleontological materials at the La Brea Tar Pits and the park as part of the Historic-period built environment.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 Mile of the Project Site

Primary No.	Trinomial	Time Period	Type	Description	Recording (author/affiliation, year)	Relationship to Project Site
P-19-000159	CA-LAN-000159/H	Prehistoric, historic	Site	Human remains "La Brea Woman," multiple artifact types	Heizer, R.F., 1949	Outside
P-19-001261	CA-LAN-001261H	Historic	Site	Trash scatter	Salls, Roy (UCLA), 1986	Outside
P-19-002964	CA-LAN-002964H	Historic	Site	Trash scatter	Hale, Alice (Greenwood and Associates), 2002	Outside
P-19-171007	–	Historic	Site	Hancock Park, urban open space; La Brea Tar Pits paleontological assemblage	Jaques T., and N. Michali (Westec Services), 1982	Outside

Archival Research

SWCA's archival research included a review of historical maps for the Project site and vicinity and focused on documenting modifications to the physical setting and identifying any potential natural or artificial features with relevance to use by Native Americans (e.g., stream courses, vegetation, historical topography, roads, habitation markers) or use of the location by non–Native American people in the Historic period. One important landmark was the *brea* ("tar") pits, now known as the La Brea Tar Pits, located 1.6 km (1.0 mile) south of the Project site. Asphaltum—the naturally formed substance found in seeps—was an important resource to Native American populations, who used it as a binding and waterproofing element. The asphaltum at the La Brea Tar Pits would have been accessed via footpaths from neighboring camp and village sites, including Yaanga and Geveronga, located east of the Project site. Though no reliable maps exist showing the precise location of such Native American travel routes, it is likely that many of the routes designated by the Spanish, Mexican, and American inhabitants followed some of the same alignments. The Kirkman-Harriman map (Kirkman 1938) illustrates this pattern of historically significant points connected by travel corridors composed of superimposed paths from multiple time periods. Outside the Project site, Kirkman's map depicts a number of pathways including "Camino Real" to the north—the road connecting the nearby Spanish missions and Los Angeles Pueblo—and two parallel east-west routes –Portolá Expedition and "La Brea Road" to the south (Kirkman 1938).

Review of Sanborn maps, newspaper articles, and building permits document the development of the Project site as an industrial and commercial block within La Brea and its conversion to its current use as a commercial building and parking lot. In the nineteenth century the property was primarily grazing land,

but by 1920, topographic maps show the vicinity of the Project heavily developed with oil wells drilling for the Salt Lake Oilfield, but none within the Project site. By 1926, most of the oil derricks had been removed, and some buildings begin to appear on maps and aerial photos (see Figure 10 and Figure 11). Before that, the 1926 Sanborn map only shows the area as part of proposed lots on the Sanborn index maps, with the notation that they would be inserted once the properties were subdivided and the area was sufficiently developed. A 1938 aerial shows the three commercial buildings, indicating that the extant buildings were part of the original development of the Project site (see Figure 12). The fourth extant building was built in the 1950s and is visible in a 1956 aerial (see Figure 13). The first Sanborn maps showing the Project site from 1950 represent its development alongside commercial buildings and nearby parcels heavily developed with multifamily homes and apartments (Figure 14).

NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

Sacred Lands File Search

On February 12, 2019, SWCA received the results of a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search from the NAHC. The NAHC letter indicated negative results. The letter notes that the SLF and CHRIS are not exhaustive inventories of resources that may be present in any given area, and that tribes may uniquely possess information on the presence of an archaeological resource. The NAHC provided a list of five Native American contacts and suggested contacting them to provide information on sacred lands that may not be listed in the SLF. The NAHC letter is included in Appendix B.

SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

Archaeological Resources

A CHRIS records search and archival research identified four previously recorded resources within a 0.8- m (0.5-mile) radius of the Project site. None of the resources are within the Project site, although significant prehistoric archaeological materials were recovered from the La Brea Tar pits, located approximately 0.5 mile to the east. The NAHC's SLF search did not identify any sacred sites or sensitive locations. The nearest Native American settlements and placenames identified in ethnographic literature are between 9.5 and 12 km (5.9 and 7.5 miles) from the Project site. Other unnamed Native American settlements are known to have been present along the former course of the Los Angeles River (now Ballona Creek), located approximately 4.5 km (2.8 miles) south of the Project site. The La Brea Tar Pits served as an important source of asphaltum for Native Americans dating back at least 10,000 years. Other water features, including perennial springs and small wetlands, are known to have existed along the southeast-facing toeslopes of the Santa Monica Mountains within approximately 3 to 5 km (1.9 to 3.1 miles) of the Project site and would have been frequented by Native Americans. Mid- and late-twentieth-century maps show that a relatively small south-flowing stream was once located approximately 300 m (984 feet) to the west. The stream appears to have been intermittent or ephemeral and only contained water during the wet season for short periods of time. Because of a general proximity to these natural resources, especially the asphaltum source, the Project site is considered to be in a general area that was actively used by Native Americans; however, background research did not identify any substantial evidence to suggest that the Project site was a specific area of concentrated Native American activity, such as a seasonal camp or resource-gathering site. Given the subsequent Historic-period developments within the Project site, it is unlikely that any artifacts or features associated with Native American activities that may have once been present on the surface would have been preserved. Given these findings, the sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources is considered low.

Archival research documents the land use history of the Project site and its transition from use in livestock grazing in the mid-nineteenth century, to industrial properties in the 1890s, and to primarily commercial uses by the 1940s. As part of James Thompson's leased ranch land, the Project site appears to have been used primarily for livestock grazing, most likely sheep but potentially cattle as well. Maps dated 1870 and 1880 show a south-flowing stream located approximately 1.6 km (1 mile) west of the Project site. The record of industrial uses on the Project site originated in the 1890s with the discovery of the Salt Lake Oilfield. Aerial photographs from the late 1920s show widespread ground disturbances in the area resulting from the oil operation, which included the excavation of the wells and storage tanks and extensive grading for creation of the structures and vehicle travel. The Project site was undeveloped at this time, but the surrounding area was being developed as single-home residential neighborhoods with commercial structures along Wilshire Boulevard. By 1938 the Project site was developed with three of the existing buildings, with the fourth constructed by 1956. Building construction from this time period would have likely destroyed most types of Historic-period archaeological deposits from the preceding decades, such as a trash pit or building foundations. The presence of Historic-period artifacts or features that predate the construction of the extant buildings on the Project site cannot be completely ruled out, but the likelihood of such materials being preserved is considered low.

CONCLUSION

No previously recorded archaeological resources have been identified within the Project site. The Project requires excavation of the underlying alluvial sediments and removal of the overlying artificial fill. The potential for unidentified archaeological resources within these sediments is found to be low. Although there is a low potential for encountering archaeological resources within the Project site, SWCA recommends incorporating mitigation measure (MM) CUL-1 to ensure that impacts to archaeological resources inadvertently discovered during ground-disturbing activities for the Project are less avoided or reduced to less than significant levels. No evidence for human remains outside of an formal cemetery was identified in the current study, but the potential for human remains is also a possibility. SWCA recommends MM CUL-2 to ensure adherence with the existing regulations regarding the discovery of human remains.

> **MM CUL-1:** In the event that archaeological resources are exposed during ground-disturbing activities for the Project, further ground-disturbing activities will cease within a 50-foot radius until a Qualified Archaeologist can evaluate the significance of the find. A Qualified Archaeologist is defined as one who meets the Society for California Archaeology's Professional Qualifications for a Principal Investigator. Ground-disturbing activities may continue outside of the 50-foot radius. If a resource is determined by the Qualified Archaeologist to constitute a "historical resource" pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a) or a "unique archaeological resource" pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g), the Qualified Archaeologist shall coordinate with the applicant and the City to develop a formal treatment plan that would serve to reduce impacts to the resources. The treatment plan established for the inadvertently discovered archaeological resources shall be in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(f) for historical resources and Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources. Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment. If, in coordination with the City of Los Angeles, it is determined that preservation in place is not feasible, appropriate treatment of the resource shall be developed by the Qualified Archaeologist in coordination with the City of Los Angeles and may include implementation of archaeological data recovery excavations to remove the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. Any archaeological material collected shall be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution will accept the archaeological material, then they shall be

donated to a local school, historical society, or non-profit organization in the area for educational purposes.

If the archaeological resource is Native American in origin, then the coordination shall include consultation with at least one of the California Native American Tribes who are on the Assembly Bill 52 Native American Heritage Commission Tribal Consultation List at the time of the discovery to determine if the discovery is also a tribal cultural resource. If the discovery is determined to also be an archaeological and a tribal cultural resource, then the treatment plan shall incorporate any actions required to address the discovery as both an archaeological and tribal cultural resource, including but not limited to the disposition of any collected cultural materials.

MM CUL-2: If human remains are discovered, the Los Angeles County Coroner shall be immediately notified pursuant to Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. No further ground disturbance shall occur until the Los Angeles County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code 5097.98. If the human remains are determined to be Native American, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, who will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.

Based on the information and considerations presented above and the incorporation of recommended mitigation measures, SWCA finds that impacts to archaeological resources under CEQA from the proposed Project will be ***less than significant impact with mitigation.***

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APPENDIX A.

Report Figures

Figure 1. Project location within Los Angeles County.

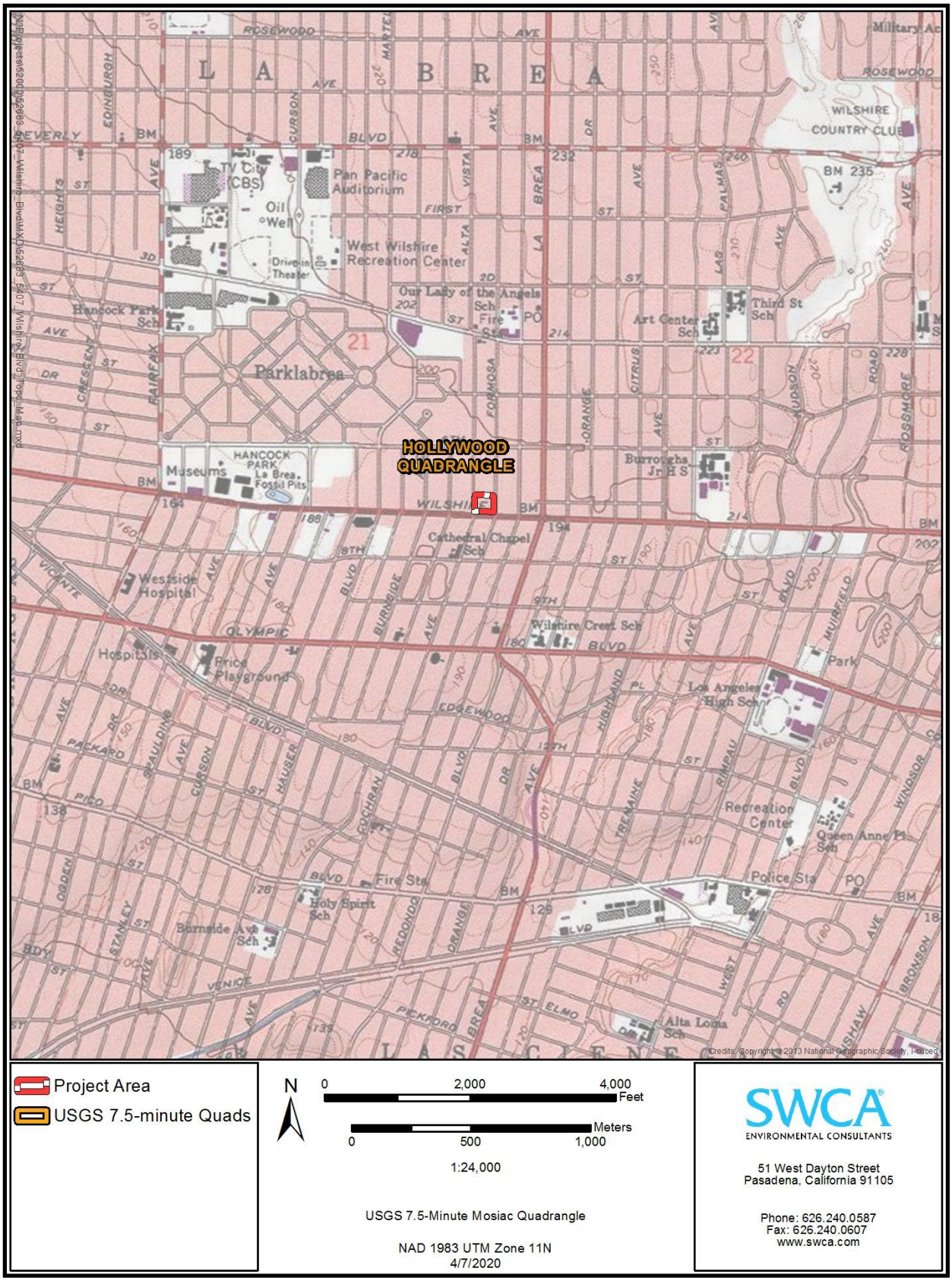

Figure 2. Project site plotted on USGS Hollywood, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle.

Figure 3. Project site with associated parcels depicted on a 2017 aerial and street map.

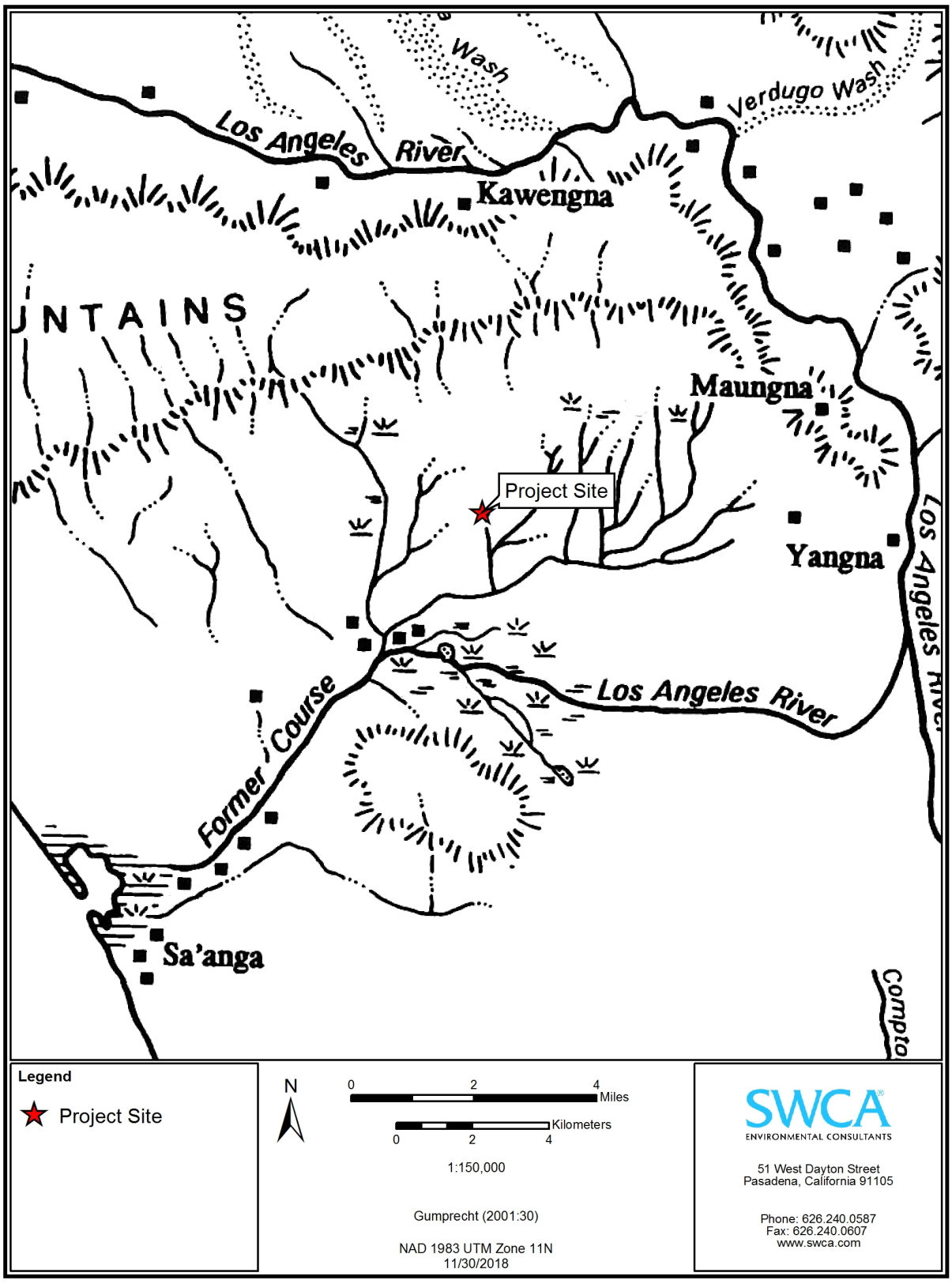

Figure 4. Project site plotted on Gumprecht's (2001:30) map showing hypothetical locations of Native American villages along the Los Angeles River and other waterways in the Los Angeles Basin.

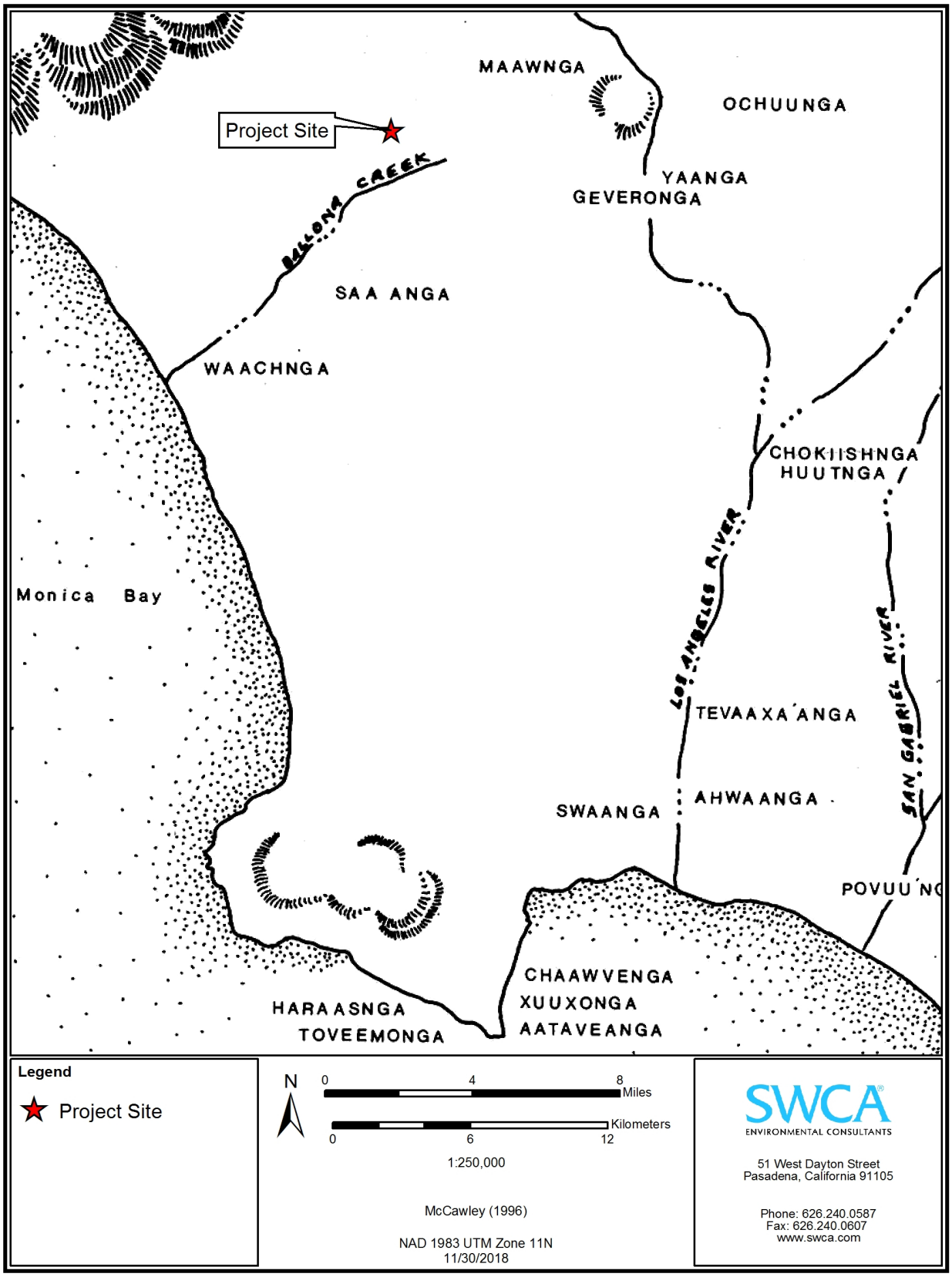

Figure 5. Project site plotted on McCawley's (1996:36) map showing the approximate location of Native American villages cited in Gabrielieno ethnographic sources.

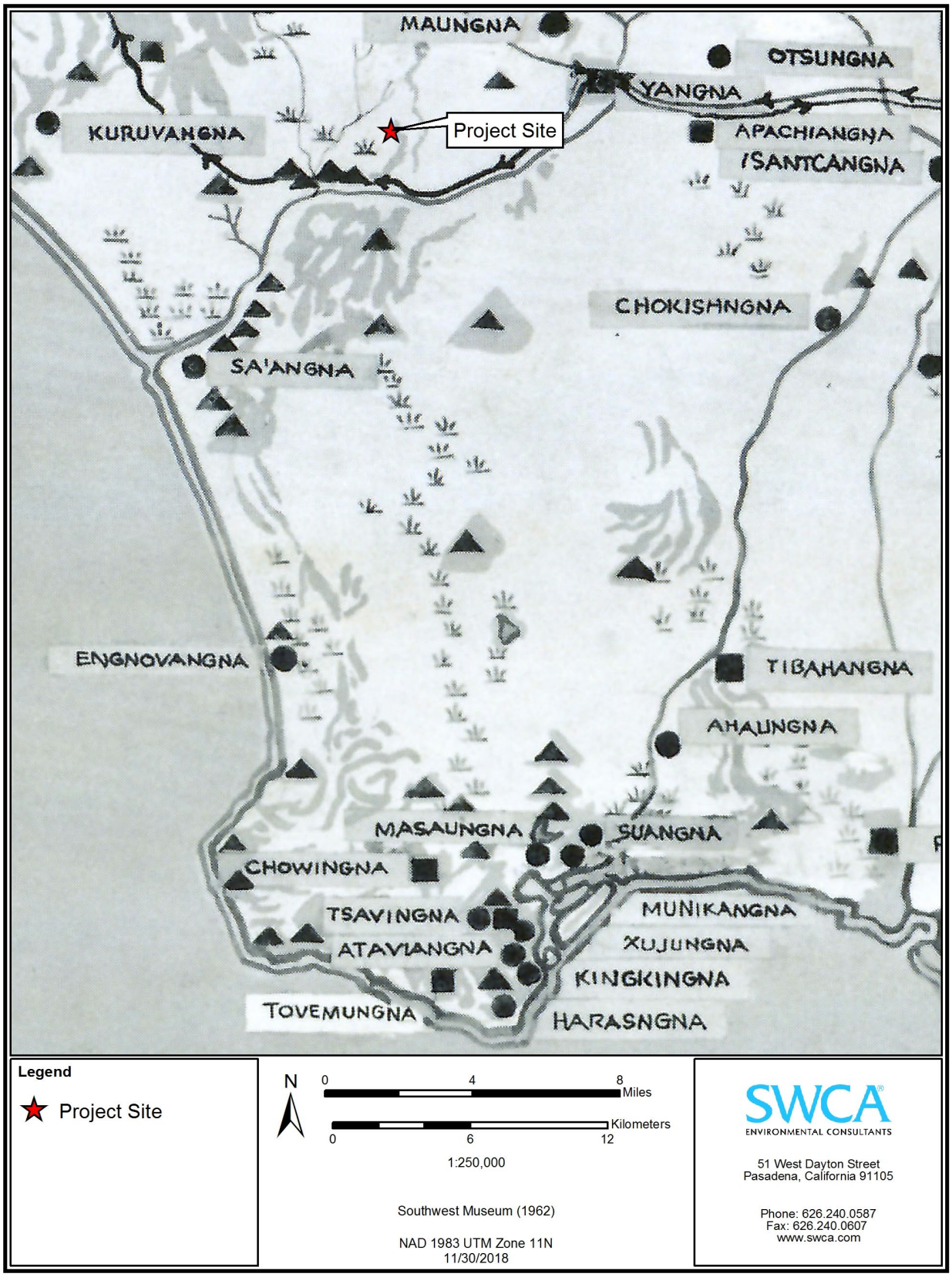

Figure 6. Project site plotted on the 1962 Southwestern Museum maps showing hypothetical locations of Gabrielino Native American villages.

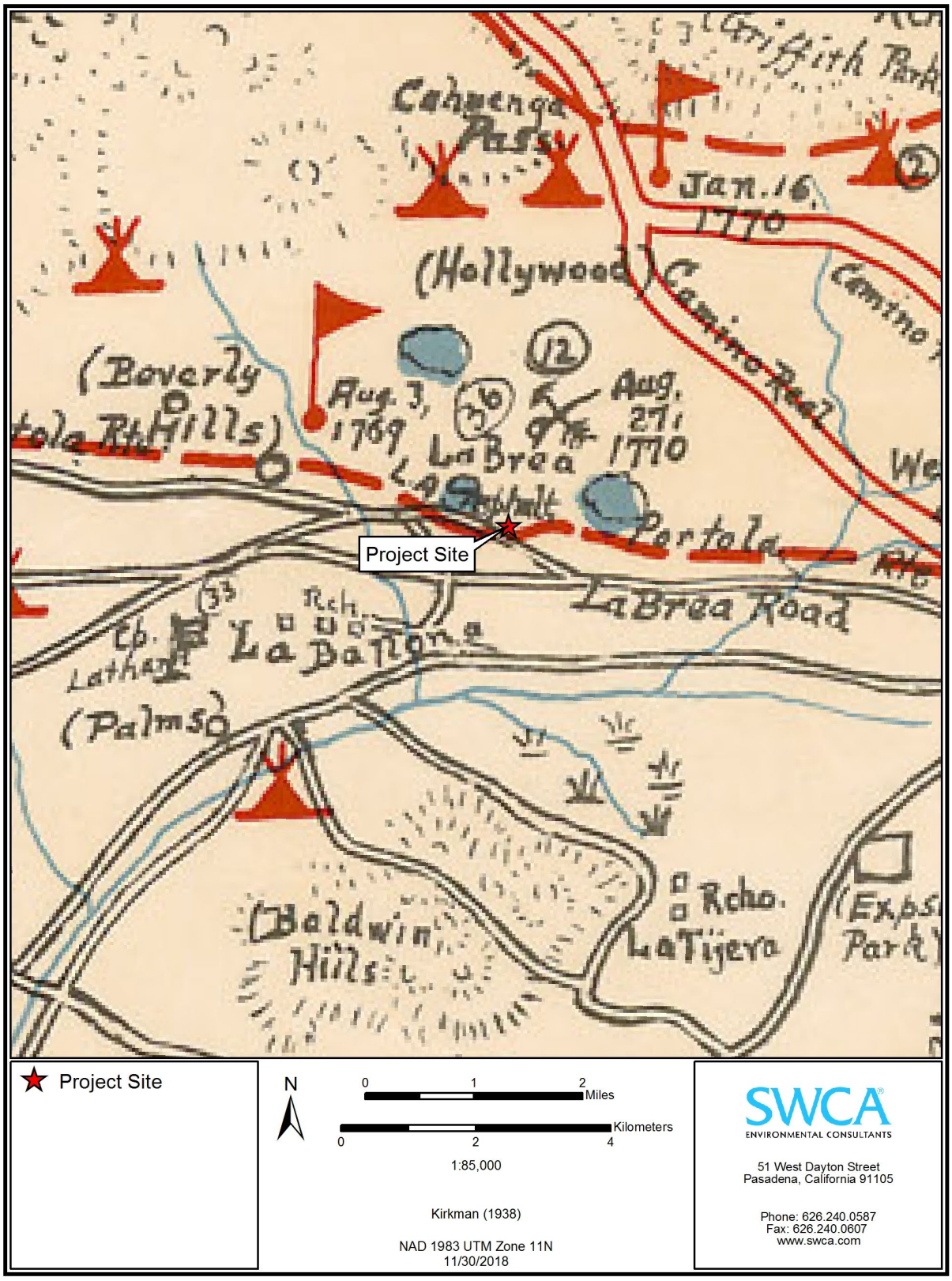

Figure 7. Project site plotted on Kirkman-Harriman's pictorial and historical map of Los Angeles County, 1860 to 1937. Historical sites and features are depicted with symbols to indicate representational rather than explicit geographic locations.

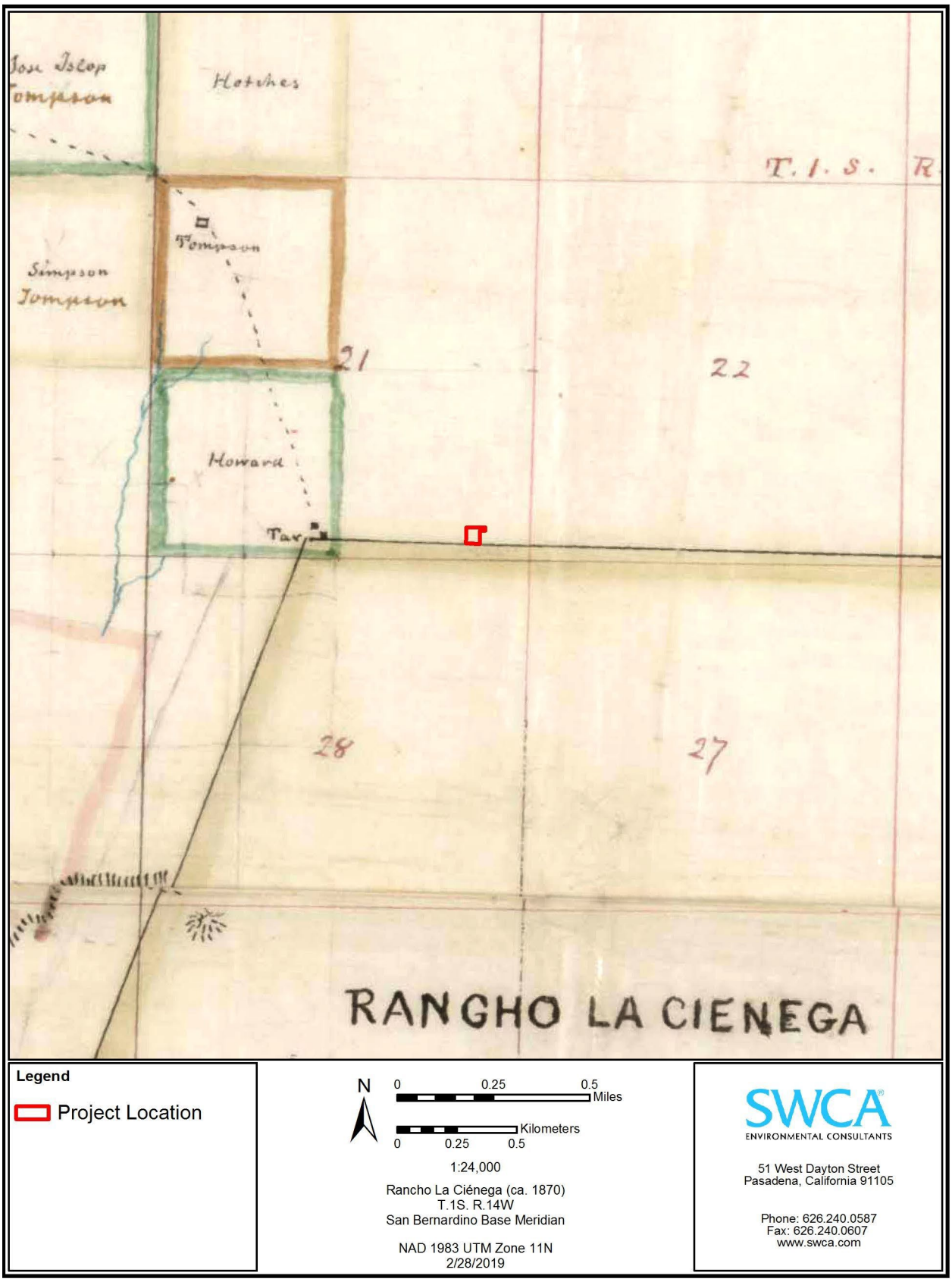

Figure 8. Project site plotted on 1870 map of Rancho La Cienega and Rancho La Brea.

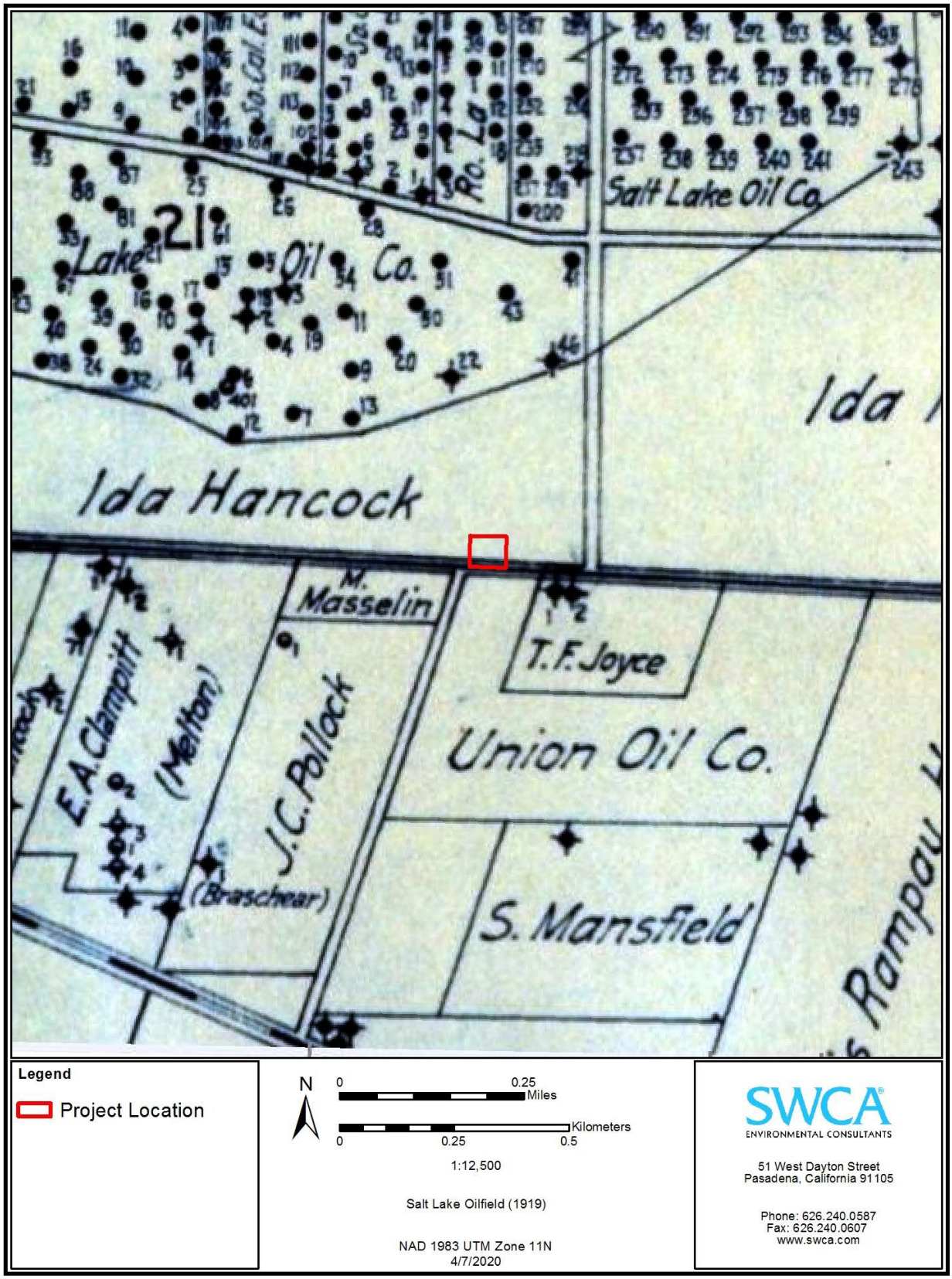

Figure 9. Project site plotted on the 1919 California State Mining Bureau, Department of Petroleum and Gas map of Los Angeles County oil fields.

Figure 10. Project site depicted on 1927 aerial photograph.

Figure 11. Project site depicted on 1928 aerial photograph. Note residential structures near Project site.

Figure 12. Project site depicted on 1938 aerial photograph.

Figure 13. Project site **depicted on 1956 aerial photograph.**

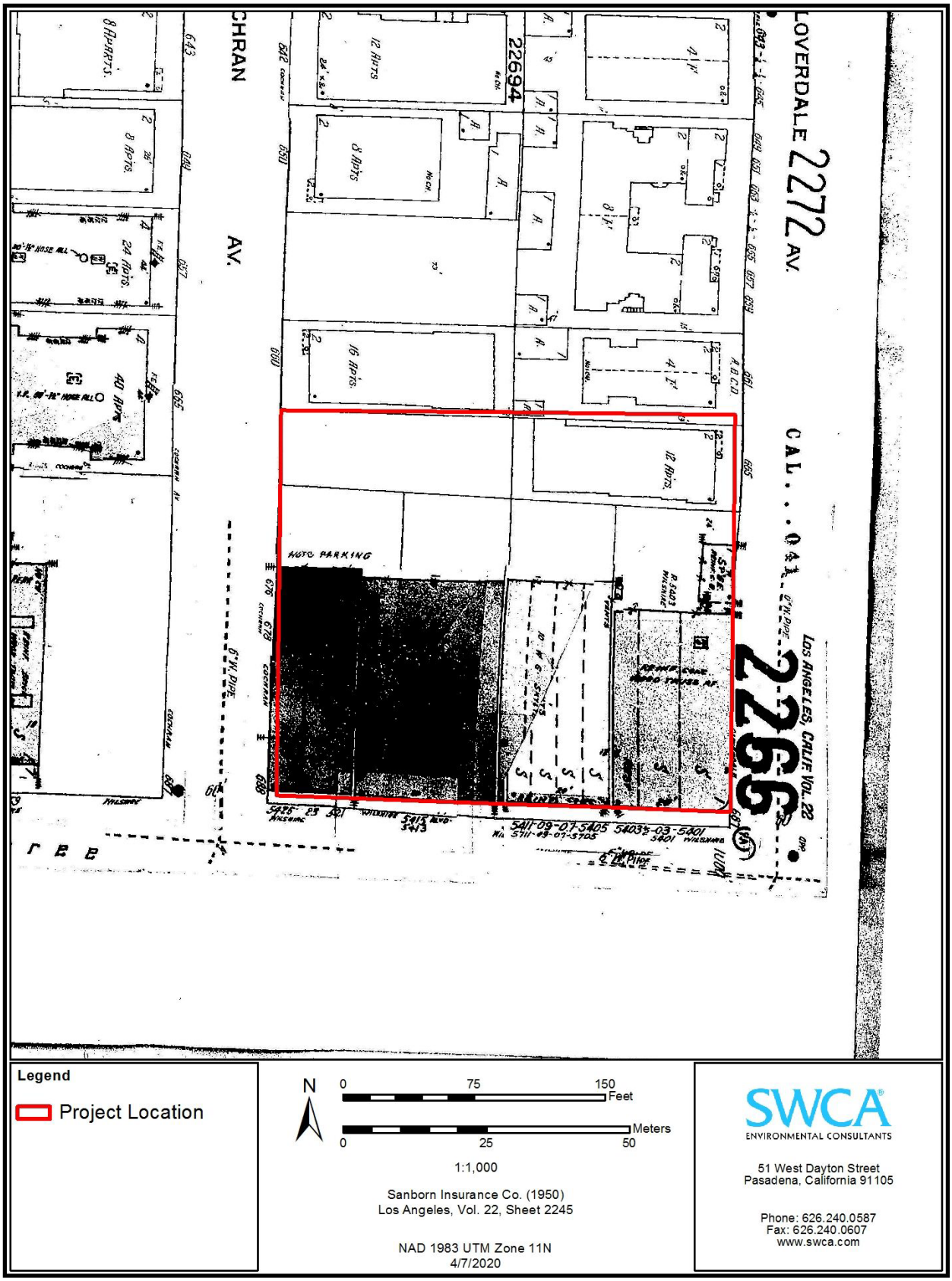

Figure 14. Project site plotted on 1950 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map.

APPENDIX B.

Sacred Lands File Search

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
Phone: (916) 373-3710
Email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov
Website: http://www.nahc.ca.gov
Twitter: @CA_NAHC

February 12, 2019

Chris Millington
SWCA

VIA Email to: cmillington@swca.com

RE: 5407 Wilshire Boulevard Mixed-Use Development Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Millington:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
2/12/2019

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Gabrielino
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 5407 Wilshire Boulevard Mixed-Use Development Project, Los Angeles County.