APPENDIX C

Cultural and Tribal Cultural Resources

PALEOWEST

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October 31, 2023

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RE: Desktop Cultural Resource Review in Support of the 1100 and 1105 Olive Street Project in Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Locacciato:

At the request of Meridian Consultants, LLC, PaleoWest, LLC, (PaleoWest) conducted a desktop cultural resource inventory and literature review in support of the Downtown Los Angeles (DTLA) Sites 2 and 3 Sustainable Communities Environmental Assessment (SCEA) Project (Project) at 1100 and 1105 Olive Street in the city of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. The desktop cultural resource inventory for the Project consisted of a series of cultural resource literature reviews and records searches of the California Historic Resource Information System (CHRIS), a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), background context review, and a historical map review. This memorandum summarizes the results of the focused cultural resource desktop review in support of the Project.

Project Description

The Project is within the Central Community Plan Area (CPA), between 11th Street and 12th Street at 1100 and 1105 Olive Street in the city of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. The Project is within unsectioned areas in Township 1 South, Range 13 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBBM), as depicted on the Hollywood, California 7.5′ U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

As one of the most urbanized areas of Los Angeles, the CPA has no notable natural features. However, the Los Angeles River is directly to the east (outside) of the CPA boundary. Human-made features largely define this region, as the area is encompassed by freeways and their associated overpasses, underpasses, and ramps. The freeways and their infrastructure include sections that are both above and below grade, such as the 10 and 110 Freeways that essentially form boundaries of the CPA; additionally, the 101 Freeway bisects it by way of a below-grade segment known as the "Downtown Slot" and physically separates the Civic Center from the historic El Pueblo district (Los Angeles City Planning 2016).

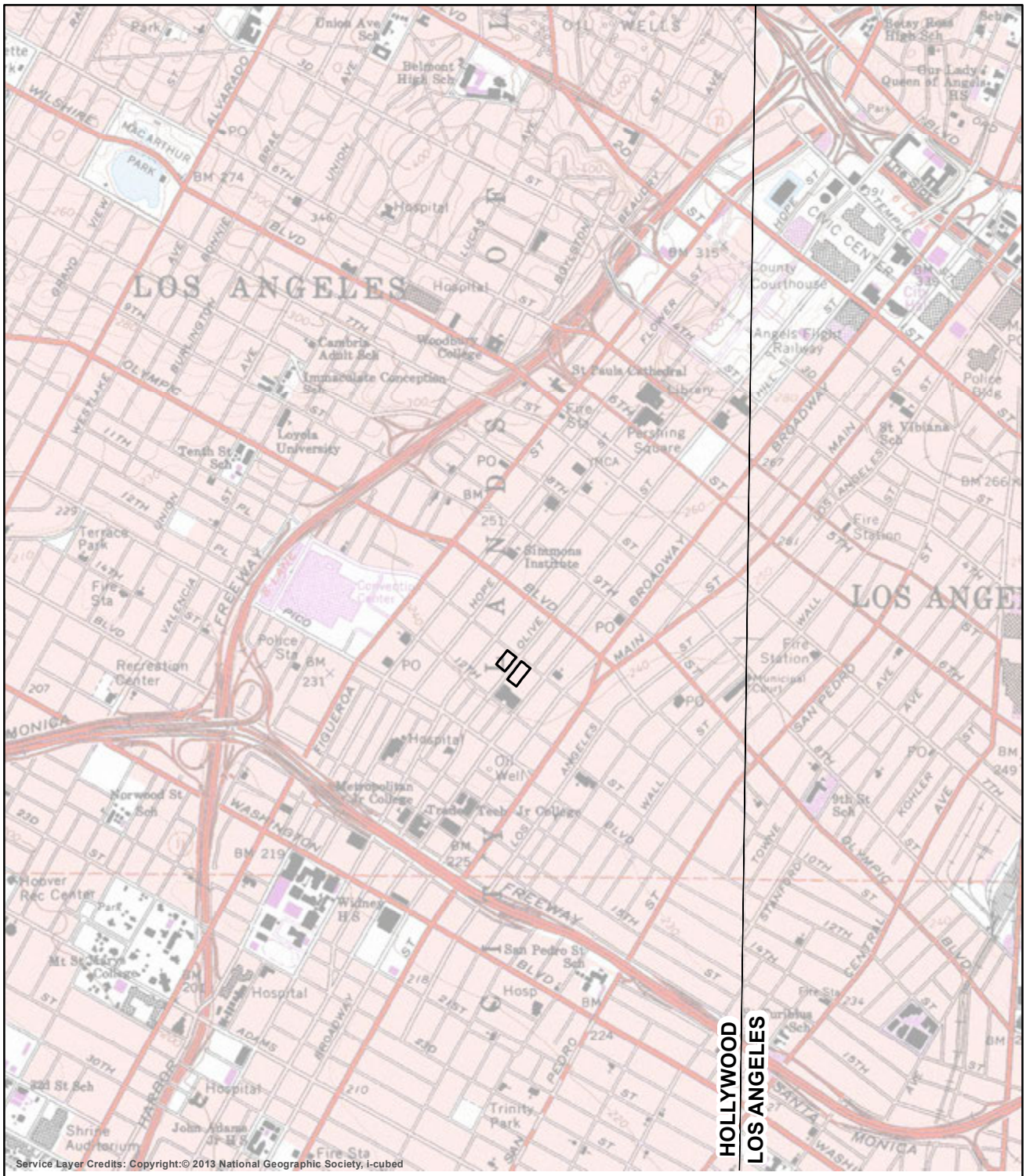


Figure 1. Project Location Map

Background Context

Prehistoric Setting

The most widely used chronological sequence in the Project vicinity distinguishes Early, Middle, and Late periods. It was initially outlined by King (1981) and later revised to include additional radiocarbon dates (King 1990) and to incorporate refinements in our understanding of cultural developments (Arnold 1992).

Early Holocene (9600–5600 cal B.C.)

Archaeological data compiled over the last two decades indicate that initial settlement along the coast of southern California began at least 12,000 years before present (B.P.). Some of the earliest evidence of human occupation specifically derives from Daisy Cave (CA-SMI-261) on San Miguel Island, where radiocarbon samples date the oldest cultural layer at the site between 9600 and 9000 cal B.C. (Erlandson et al. 1996). In the southern California coastal region, the discovery of fluted projectile points indicates human use of the area possibly as early as possibly 13,000 years ago (Erlandson et al. 1996; Stickel 2010), and sites on San Miguel and Santa Rosa islands have yielded radiocarbon dates older than 10,000 years (Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2001).

However, few known sites date to this earliest period (i.e., pre-10,000 B.P.) and relatively few sites have been identified specifically within the Los Angeles Basin that date to the early Holocene. The earliest evidence of human occupation in the Los Angeles region is represented by a set of female human remains that were discovered in association with a handstone in the tar pits of Rancho La Brea in 1914 (Merriam 1914). Possible low population densities may explain the scarcity of sites dating to the early Holocene in the region, but the few known sites suggest that they tend to be located on elevated landforms, and their presence on the Northern Channel Islands indicates early knowledge and use of marine resources. Diagnostic tools associated with this time period for coastal California have not been identified and cultural assemblages dating to this period have fewer of the grinding implements common to subsequent periods. Research suggests that inhabitants of this period lived in small groups that had a relatively egalitarian social organization and a forager-type land-use strategy (Erlandson 1994; Glassow 1996; Greenwood 1972; Moratto 1984).

Middle Holocene (5600–1650 cal B.C.)

Shortly after 9,000 years ago, sites in the coastal region begin to be characterized by an abundance in milling tools and a broader subsistence regime, including utilization of plants and seeds, terrestrial animals, and shellfish (Glassow 1996; Glassow et al. 1988; Sutton and Gardner 2010). Increasing populations composed of small, dispersed groups with more generalized tool kits and a mixed subsistence regime, indicating a heavier reliance on shellfish than on fish and terrestrial food sources, are also identifiers of the period (Erlandson 1991, 1994, 1997). Population densities appear to have decreased substantially between 6500 and 5000 B.P. throughout the region, and little is known about this period. It has been suggested that the arid conditions associated with the Altithermal (a mid-Holocene period of predominantly warm/dry climate) damaged the environment to the point that only low population densities were sustainable (Glassow 1996; Glassow and Wilcoxon 1988).

After 5000 B.P., population densities increased significantly as conditions became cooler and moister. Between 5000 and 3000 B.P., mortars and pestles became increasingly common throughout the region, suggesting intensified use of acorns (Basgall 1987), as well as the possibility of pulpy roots or tubers (Glassow 1997). Large side-notched and stemmed projectile points became more prevalent, presumably reflecting increased hunting.

Coastal and inland sites of this time period exhibit shallow midden accumulations, suggesting seasonal camping. Based on the distribution of sites assigned to this period, larger groups likely occupied a base camp during a portion of the year, while smaller groups of people used satellite camps to exploit seasonally available floral resources such as grass seeds, berries, tubers, and nuts (cf. Binford 1980; Warren 1968). Site assemblages in coastal southern California dating to this time contain numerous manos and metates, charmstones, cogged stones, discoidals, and some stone balls. A significant technological change in ground stone is seen at this time with the appearance of mortars and pestles, which suggests the adoption of acorn, nut, and seed processing by coastal groups (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The quantity of projectile points also increases during this time, indicating a subsistence shift toward greater reliance on large game. Burial practices also suggest that society was primarily egalitarian (Glassow 1996). Secondary burials among coastal communities continue to be the dominant mortuary regime, with a smaller number of flexed inhumations during the Middle Holocene.

Late Holocene (1650 cal. B.C.–cal A.D. 1542)

Cultural complexity appears to have increased around 3000–2500 B.P. Mortuary data research suggests a substantial change in social organization and political complexity during this period (King 1990). According to King, high-status positions became hereditary and individuals began to accumulate wealth and control exchange systems. Arnold (1991, 1992) proposes that this evolutionary step in socioeconomic complexity occurred around 700–800 years ago. Technological innovation, as well as a continued increase in cultural complexity, marks the period between 2,500 and 800 years ago. Fishing and sea mammal hunting became increasingly important. This corresponds to the development of the *tomol* (plank canoe), single-piece shell fishhooks, and harpoons (Glassow 1996; King 1990). In addition, the bow and arrow were introduced during this period. Utilization of imported obsidian continued to increase during this period as well (Jones et al. 2007).

A number of these new cultural traits are commonly attributed to the arrival of Takic speaking people from the southern San Joaquin Valley in the coastal California region (Sutton 2009). Biological, archaeological, and linguistic data indicate that the Takic groups who settled in the Los Angeles Basin were ethnically distinct from the indigenous Hokan-speaking Topanga populations that had inhabited the region just north of the Project. These Takic speakers are believed to be ancestral to the ethnographic Gabrielino groups (Sutton 2009).

Due to the archaeological evidence gathered, it is suggested that Hokan-speaking groups were largely replaced or subsumed by the Gabrielino and Chumash by 2000 B.P. (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Several new types of material cultural appear in the archaeological record between 700 B.C.–1800 A.D., including the presence of Cottonwood series points, birdstone and "spike" effigies, *Olivella* cupped beads, and *Mytilus* shell disk beads. Additionally, the presence of Southwestern pottery, Patayan ceramic figurines, and Hohokam shell bracelets at some of these later sites suggests interaction between populations in Southern California and the Southwest. Additionally, potential changes in trade networks at this time may be evidenced by an increase in the number and size of steatite artifacts, including large vessels, elaborate effigies, and comals in the archaeological record.

Ethnohistoric Setting

The prehistory of California's coast spans the entire Holocene and may extend back to late Pleistocene times. At the time of contact, the ethnographic record indicates that the Gabrielino populations inhabited what is now known as the Los Angeles Basin and the Project region. Traditionally, the Gabrielino occupied a large territory, including the entire Los Angeles Basin, the coast from Malibu to Aliso Creek, parts of the Santa Monica Mountains, the San Fernando Valley, the San Gabriel Valley, the San Bernardino Valley, the northern part of the Santa Ana Mountains, and much of the middle and lower Santa Ana River reaches. In addition, the Gabrielino also inhabited the islands of Santa Catalina, San Clemente, and San Nicolas. The Gabrielino language was a Cupan language, which is part of the Takic language family and part of a larger language group called Uto-Aztecan (Harrington 1981, Kroeber 1925).

It is believed that more than 50 communities with populations that ranged from 50-150 individuals inhabited the traditional territory of the Gabrielino before contact. Each autonomous community or village consisted of one or more patrilineages that maintained permanent placement and the maintenance of surrounding hunting and gathering areas, as well as ceremonial sites. The chief, his family, and elite members were typically the epicenter of the village sites. The village members would encompass and surround the homes of the chief and elite with smaller houses/structures. Other common structures found in Gabrielino villages included sweathouses, clearings for ceremonies, and playing fields, as well as cemeteries or burial grounds (McCawley 1996:32–33). Management of food and resources was implemented by the chief and food stores were also kept for each family when supply was low.

The material culture of the Gabrielino is elaborate and has been compared to that of the Chumash. Sources including Padre Geronimo Boscana's accounts (Boscana 1846), Hugo Reid's 1852 letters to the *Los Angeles Star* (Reid and Heizer 1968), and Harrington's (1981) early twentieth century interviews describe the common use of shell ornaments and beads, baskets, bone tools, flint weapons and drills, fishhooks, mortars and pestles, wooden bowls and paddles, shell spoons, wooden war clubs, and a variety of steatite items (cooking vessels, comals, ornaments) as many of artifact types common in descriptions of Gabrielino culture (Blackburn 1963). Additionally, artesian development has been observed in the artifact assemblage, with the implementation of shell inlay techniques (using asphalt) and in the steatite items from production centers on Catalina Island.

Trade was an important element of the Gabrielino economy. Although the principal Gabrielino-produced commodity—steatite vessels from centers on Catalina Island—originated well outside the defined study region, trade in steatite items was conducted throughout local territory and involved external relations with desert, Southwestern, mountain, and coastal groups beyond Gabrielino borders (Kroeber 1925). Subsistence resources were also supplemented by additional supplies of deer skins, seeds, and acorns from interior groups such as the Serrano (Kroeber 1925:629). Additionally, *Olivella* shell callus beads, manufactured on the northern Channel Islands by the Chumash and their predecessors, were reportedly used quite frequently as a currency or status symbol by the Gabrielino and other southern California groups.

As described in ethnographic sources, the subsistence resource base for the Gabrielino people included native grass seeds, six or more types of acorns, pinyon pine nuts, seeds and berries from various shrubs, fresh greens and shoots, mule deer, pronghorn, mountain sheep, rabbits and rodents, quail and waterfowl, snakes, lizards, insects, and freshwater fish, plus a wide variety of marine fish, shellfish, and sea mammals in coastal zones. Resource exploitation techniques were also described in ethnographic accounts and include rabbit drives, in conjunction with seasonal controlled burning of chaparral, and the use of throwing sticks or nets in the capture of waterfowl

in the low-lying marshlands. Reed rafts may have been employed for marshland hunting (Priestley 1937).

The first contact between the Gabrielino and Europeans is thought to have occurred in 1542, when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo's small fleet arrived at Santa Catalina Island. After Spanish exploration of North America began in the early 1500s, Cabrillo began exploring the Alta California coastline in 1542. Additionally, contact between the Gabrielino and Spanish likely occurred again in 1602 with the Sebastían Vizcaíno expedition (McCawley 1996:207), and in 1769 with the Gaspar de Portolá expedition.

Mission San Gabriel was founded on September 8, 1771, but moved to its present location around 1774, due to the second location consisting of more suitable land for agriculture. A second mission, San Fernando, was established within Gabrielino territory in 1797. The assimilation of the Gabrielino people into the mission system had gross negative affect on the traditional Gabrielino communities as they were depopulated and became estranged from many of their traditional cultural practices, lands, political autonomy; additionally, many Gabrielino were enslaved and even killed, and the epidemics caused by the introduction of European diseases further reduced the Indigenous population.

Between 1832 and 1834, secularization of the former mission lands, which was theoretically designed to turn over ownership of some of the lands back to the Native peoples of California, increased the displacement of the Gabrielino (McCawley 1996:208). The establishment of California as a state in 1850 brought further hardships to the Gabrielino, forcing many to eventually settle into smaller groups of Native American and Mexican settlements in places like the Eagle Rock and Highland Park districts of Los Angeles, as well as in Pauma, Pala, Temecula, Pechanga, and San Jacinto.

Historic Setting

Spanish exploration of North America in the early 1500s marked some of the first European contact with the Indigenous peoples of the area now known as Los Angeles and the Project region. The mission system was established by the Catholic Church and Spaniards to settle, colonize Native Americans to utilize their labor to develop the land, and spread Catholicism from Baja California to what is known today as northern California. The first mission was established in 1769 in present-day San Diego. The mission system's goal was for each mission to be self-sustaining. This required the conversion of Indigenous peoples to claim lands in the name of Spain, and required the Native American population to grow crops, raise livestock, and sustain the mission settlement and provide commodities for trade. The Mission San Gabriel Archangel was the fourth mission established in Alta California in 1771. The Native Americans that traditionally inhabited the region of the Project were assimilated into the Mission San Gabriel.

In addition to establishing the mission system in 1779, Spanish settlement of Alta California also included the establishment of pueblos and presidios. These settlements were used as bases from which to colonize the rest of California. The Spanish also laid out pueblos, or towns, along the coast. Providing supplies, animals, and colonists to the Spanish missions and presidios by way of ship was difficult, time-consuming, expensive, and dangerous. Thus, an overland route was necessary to initiate a strong colonizing effort in Alta California. The City of Los Angeles was initially established by a mixed group of settlers, known as the Pobladores, as a pueblo in 1781 (Starr 2005:37). The original site of the plaza was constructed within the Los Angeles River floodplain, but was moved to its current location after flooding and quickly became a center for economic, political, and social/cultural activities.

Although much of the land in California was under the supervision of the Spanish missions, the Spanish government granted lands to individuals that served the government (Beedle et al. 2008). Additionally, when Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1821, the Spanish mission system became subject to the Secularization Act in 1833 and all mission lands became property of the new Mexican government. The former mission lands were divided into smaller land grants and distributed to prominent and wealthy Mexican military officers and families. Between 1835 and 1846, more than 600 land grants in Alta California were recorded with the Mexican government, including the Rancho Palos Verdes and Rancho Sn Pedro Dominguez in the Carson and Wilmington areas, which are just south of the Project (Robinson 1948:12-13; Starr 2005:49-51). As a result of Mexican independence, marine-based trade expanded, as California ports were opened to foreign trade.

With the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, California formally became an American territory, and two years later, on September 9, 1850, California became the thirty-first state in the Union. Prior to becoming a state, California was divided into 27 counties, and Los Angeles was one of them. In addition to California being granted statehood, the City of Los Angeles was also incorporated in 1850. In those two years (1848–1850), there was an influx of Americans to California seeking their fortunes, triggered by James Marshall's 1848 discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill. However, statehood and an extensive drought in the 1860s eventually ended the prosperity of the ranchos (Beedle et al. 2008).

Before the drought in the 1860s, a Land Commission was established in 1851 to verify the ownership claims of ranchos in California. Oftentimes, ownership of the ranchos was deemed invalid, consequently opening large tracts of land for purchase. Men such as Abel Stearns, James Irvine, and Llewellyn Bixby, who were notable individuals involved in the development of southern California, were able to take advantage of these newly available lands (Cleland 1966:57-59; Starr 2005:104). Although much of the lands changed ownership, the economy of the time remained largely based on agriculture, with an emphasis on raising livestock and crops.

To maintain economic independence, Los Angeles was also established as a port of entry in 1853 to compete with the previously established San Francisco port. However, the port was too shallow and consisted of a rocky shoreline. Phineas Banning, David W. Alexander, and Augustus W. Timms lead efforts to reestablish the port at the Port of Los Angeles in San Pedro. Additionally, population increases in the area was brought on with the onset of the Civil War by the U.S. government establishing military posts in the Los Angeles area on lands donated by individuals like Phineas Banning and B.D. Wilson.

A development boom also occurred with the establishment of rail lines in California, which made stagecoach companies obsolete. These included the Southern Pacific Railroad and its completed Los Angeles route in 1880, and the Santa Fe Railway in 1886. Banning also successfully lobbied for a branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad to connect the port to Los Angeles. The establishment of these rail lines further boosted Los Angeles' role in the economic development of southern California and the United States (Starr 2005:114-118).

In the vicinity of downtown Los Angeles, where the Project lies, is the Fifth Street Single-Room Occupancy Hotel Historic District. This district is also referred to as Central City East or Skid Row. The district is composed primarily of Single-Room Occupancy (SRO) hotels that were constructed between 1906 and 1922, but also includes an office building that was constructed in 1922 and two examples of infill development that date to the postwar period. Residential development patterns in Central City East can be traced to the late nineteenth century and paralleled the development of railroad stations and infrastructure nearby (Los Angeles City Planning 2016).

The construction of rail lines to Los Angeles bolstered the market for local agriculture, which increased influxes of seasonal workers. The railroad directly contributed to the transient nature of the area's population, as displaced migrants from elsewhere in the United States would "ride the rails" to Los Angeles in search of work. Between the 1880s and 1930s, many SRO hotels were developed on the east side of downtown to serve this demographic. SRO hotels typically included shared kitchens and bathrooms, and rooms were available to rent by the week or month (Los Angeles City Planning 2016).

After World War II, SRO hotels fell into disrepair as the Central City East area became a focal point of homelessness and destitution. Many were demolished in the 1960s and 1970s, as they did not meet the fire and safety codes and owners found it easier and cheaper to demolish the buildings rather than invest in their rehabilitation. Remaining SROs have largely been acquired by housing and social service agencies and have been rehabilitated into temporary and transitional housing for at-risk individuals. The historic district is one of few remaining concentrations of SRO housing in this area of the city (Los Angeles City Planning 2016).

Zanja Madre System

Built in 1781, the main ditch, the Zanja Madre (Mother Ditch), was the first water conveyance system constructed from the Los Angeles River westward to El Pueblo de la Reina de Los Angeles. It was initially constructed as an open, gravity-flow ditch approximately 3 feet (ft) wide and 1 ft deep. The first segment of the Zanja Madre ran from a point on the Los Angeles River north of the city, south near present-day Main Street, and terminating near the Plaza (present-day Union Station). Though researchers and the public often use the term Zanja Madre to refer to the larger water conveyance network, it more accurately describes just that initial component established during the Spanish Period. The segments that were added later were numbered and grouped based on what part of the city they reached and where on the river they drew water. In 1849, there were only three additional segments. As the city grew and more water was needed to irrigate the developing agricultural land, several new zanja segments were constructed after 1855.

Due to a series of floods in the 1870s, the ditch was enclosed, first in wooden flumes and then, in 1885, in brick conduit. By the late nineteenth century, there was a total of 19 zanja segments, most of which had been lined with concrete or cement piping. The only zanja lined with brick was the Zanja Madre. The zanja system largely faded into disuse by 1904 as the system began to face increased criticism for its inefficiency.

Cultural Resource Records Search

A series of literature reviews and records searches were conducted on March 12, 2018, September 14th, 2022, and October 16th, 2023 at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at California State University, Fullerton. Two of the records searches included the Project area as well as a 0.25-mile (mi) radius. The purpose of these records searches was to identify any known cultural resources within the immediate vicinity of the Project area. These records searches also included a review of the Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Determination of Eligibility and the Office of Historic Preservation Directory of Historic Properties Data File.

The September 14th, 2022 records search was conducted to review all of the documents and resource records that are associated with the zanja system within Los Angeles County. The purpose of the records search was to identify any known extant segments of the Zanja system or its tributary channels in the immediate vicinity of the Project area.

Previous Cultural Resource Studies

The record searches indicated that no less than 74 previous studies have been conducted within 0.25 mi of the Project area (Table 1). None of these studies appear to include the Project area. In addition, no prehistoric archaeological resources were identified as a result of the record searches.

Eight of these previous studies were examined for any evidence or mention of the Zanjas or its tributary channels in the immediate vicinity of the Project area (Table 1). None of these studies encompassed the Project area, and no extant segments of the Zanjas or its tributary channels have been formally documented within the Project area.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within 0.25 mi of the Project Area

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
LA-00151	1988	Bissell, Ronald M. and Rodney E. Raschke	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of the Los Angeles County Reception Center Site and Six Small Off Site Areas, Los Angeles County, California
LA-01438	1983	Boxt, Matthew and Richard Aycock	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of Parcel La. Parcel Map 4816, Los Angeles County
LA-01578	1983	Anonymous	Technical Report Archaeological Resources Los Angeles Rapid Rail Transit Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report
LA-01642	1980	Costello, Julia G.	Los Angeles Downtown People Mover Program Archaeological Resources Survey: Phase II Evaluation of Significance and Recommendations for Future Actions
LA-01643	1981	Costello, Julia G.	Los Angeles Downtown People Mover Program Archaeological Resources Survey Phase 3
LA-01741	1989	Dillon, Brian D.	Archaeological and Paleontological Reconnaissance and Impact Evaluation of the Central City West Study Area Los Angeles, California
LA-02768	1989	Dillon, Brian D. and Roy Sails	Draft Environmental Impact Report Central City West Specific Plan
LA-03496		Anonymous	Draft Environmental Impact Report Transit Corridor Specific Plan Park Mile Specific Plan Amendments
LA-03761*	1976	Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Coordinating Engineering Division Office	Historic Property Survey: Wilton Place, N/O First Street to N/O Third Street
LA-04262*	1987	Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.	Zanja No. 3: Brick Culvert, Historic American Engineering Record Documentation at the Proposed Federal Center Complex, Los Angeles, California
LA-04316	1999	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Los Angeles Cellular Telephone Company, Facility Number C358, Located at 400 East Washington Boulevard, City and County of Los Angeles, California
LA-04467	1983	Hatheway, Roger G. and Richard Starzak	Architectural and Historical Review of Broadway Seismic List and National Register Theatrical and Commercial District
LA-04559	1999	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 625-07, in the County of Los Angeles, California

LA-04576	1999	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 574-01, County of Los Angeles, California
LA-04577	1999	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 575-01, County of Los Angeles, California
LA-04831	1999	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 686-01 County of Los Angeles, California
LA-04836	2000	–	Phase I Archaeological Survey Along Onshore Portions of the Global West Fiber Optic Cable Project
LA-04901	2000	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number, R281.1, County of Los Angeles, California
LA-05077	2000	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for Sprint Pcs Facility La35xc768c (Desmond Building), Located in the County of Los Angeles, California
LA-05080	2000	Lapin, Philippe	Cultural Resource Assessment for Modifications to Pacific Bell Wireless Facility La 574-01, County of Los Angeles, California
LA-05194	2001	Storey, Noelle	Historical Study Report for the Proposed Belmont Primary Center No. 11 City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-05327	2000	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Services Facility La 484-02, County of Los Angeles, California
LA-05346	2001	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 031-01 Los Angeles County, California
LA-05444	2000	Iverson, Gary	Negative Archaeological Survey Report:07-la-110-20.0/22.1-07-173-1y2901
LA-06394	1990	Milosfsky, Michali	California Theater, Historic Structures Report
LA-06398	2001	Unknown	Historic Study Report for the Proposed Gratts New Primary Center
LA-06410	2001	Christy, Juliet L.	Archaeological Survey South Central Los Angeles High School No. 3 Los Angeles, California
LA-06413	2001	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 104-01, Los Angeles County, California
LA-06435	1999	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La679-11, County of Los Angeles, California
LA-06449	2002	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Survey Report for an AT&T Wireless Services Telecommunications Facility: Cell Site 7th Hill (r282) in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California Section 106 Historic 701 S. Hill Street Los Angeles
LA-06451	2000	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility Sm 006-02, County of Los Angeles, California
LA-06453	2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm 139-02 Los Angeles County, California
LA-06460	2002	Duke, Curt and Judith Marvin	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sm204-02, Los Angeles County, California
LA-07545*	2006	Slawson, Dana M.	Mitigation of Impacts on the Zanja Madre Archaeological Feature, La Placita
LA-07734*	2006	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Singular Wireless Candidate LA03294A (Pico and Arlington), 1310 South Wilton Place, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

LA-07982*	2005	Bonner, Wayne H.	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate LA70XC433B (Wilton Apts) 4453 4th Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-08013	2006	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Cultural Resources Investigations for the Proposed City House Los Angeles (LLC), and the Olympic on Grand (LLC) Properties in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-08263	2007	Wood, Catherine M.	Archaeological Survey Report for the New Carver Apartments Project Located at 325 W. 17th Street, Los Angeles, California
LA-08512*	2004	Gust, Sherri, and Mari Pritchard Parker	To MTA's Gold Line Property in River Station Yard, City of Los Angeles, California
LA-08709	2007	Slawson, Dana N.	South Los Angeles Wetlands Park, Historical Resources Evaluation Report, W.O. Ew40006b
LA-08753	2006	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Candidate La03101d (1240 Main Street), 1240 South Main Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-08760	2006	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate Sv11002h (Cameron), 1349 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-09154	2007	Leaver, Ryan C.	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile Candidate SV11002F (Pico/Flower), 1315 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-09331	1999	Unknown	Photo Documentation 1016 and 1026 Eighth Place Los Angeles, California
LA-09539	2008	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11003K (Telacu Plaza), 1033 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-09544	2008	Bonner, Wayne, Sarah Williams, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11002I (Edwards Building), 1200 South Hope Street (also known as 430 12th Street), Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-09800	2004	Janet Ostashay and Peter Moruzzi	PTA Building, 322 West 21st Street, Los Angeles, California, Recordation Document
LA-09808	2004	Janet Ostashay	LATTC Campus, Building A, Building C
LA-10127	1996	Chattel, Robert	California Lutheran Hospital (California Hospital Medical Center) Los Angeles, California Historic and Contemporary Photographs
LA-10262	2010	Bonner, Wayne, Arabesque Said, and Kathleen Crawford	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Clearwire Candidate CA-LOS5988A / CA5629 (Basement Clothing), 1200 S. Hope St., Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-10507	1983	Anonymous	Technical Report - Historical/Architectural Resources - Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report
LA-10542	1998	Grimes, Teresa	Historical Architectural Survey and Evaluation Report and Finding of no Adverse Effect
LA-10772	1979	Hatheway, Roger	Historic Building Survey - Los Angeles Downtown People Mover Program Report for Determination of Eligibility

LA-10816	2006	Robinson, Mark C.	Archaeological Survey Report for the YWCA Job Corps Urban Campus Project 1016-1038 Olive Avenue, Los Angeles, California
LA-10860	2007	Robinson, Mark	Exposition Corridor Light Rail Transit Project Construction Phase Cultural Resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan
LA-10981	2010	Hatoff, Brian	Verizon Cellular Communications Tower Site - AEG Petroleum Building, 714 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90015 - Results of Architectural History Survey for Verizon Cellular Communications Tower Site
LA-10982	2010	Hatoff, Brian	Verizon Cellular Communications Tower Site - ABM Industries IBR, 1150 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, CA 90015
LA-11191	2010	Weatherford, Ginger	799 Towne Ave, Los Angeles, Ca 90021. 61105384, CA-LOS4733A
LA-11495	2011	Loftus, Shannon	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey, AT&T Site LA0465A, White Building Billboard, 1625 South Broadway Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California 90015. CASPR#3551017349
LA-11679	2011	Loftus, Shannon	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey, AT&T Site LAC301, Downtown 404 1/2 West 7th Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California 90014
LA-11683	2010	O'Neil, Stephen	LAUSD Central Region 9th Street K-8 Span Site Redevelopment Demolition Cultural Resources Services
LA-12045	2012	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02204A (SM204 816 South Grand), 816 South Grand Avenue, #818 Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-12172	2012	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA03619A (SC619 Emil Brown Building), 300 East 9th Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles, County, California
LA-12174	2012	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV110021 (11002 Edward Building) 1200 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-12175*	2012	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC, Candidate LA03294A (SM294 Pico and Arlington), 1310 South Wilton Place, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-12177	2012	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11003K (Telacu Square) 1033 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-12179	2012	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02139A (SM139 1601 Los Angeles St) 1601 Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-12584	2013	Rogers, Leslie	Restoration of Historic Streetcar Service in Downtown Los Angeles
LA-12965	2016	Green, Alexis	Submission Packet, FCC Form 621, for proposed Collocation Project, 808 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California 90017 DLA104, EBI Project Number: 6115005143

LA-13105	2014	Bonner, Diane F., Carrie D. Wills, and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LA0741/CLU5712 (LA Self Storage), 1000 6th Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. CASPR No. 3551656508
LA-13141	2014	Brunzell, David	Cultural Resources Assessment of the Pershing Square Project, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (BCR Consulting Project No. TRF1412)
LA-13143	2013	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LAR091 (Figueroa and 5th Street), 545 South Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. CASPR :f# 3551015017
LA-13143	2013	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate LAR091 (Figueroa and 5th St), 545 Figueroa Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California, CASPR No. 3551015017
LA-13239*	2017	Gust, Sherri	Extent of Zanja Madre

* Indicates studies focused on the Zanja

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

Seventy previously recorded cultural resources were identified within a 0.25-mi radius of the Project (Table 2). These resources include four historic period sites and 66 historic period built-environment resources. None of these resources are within the Project area. However, one building, the Occidental Life Insurance Tower (19-189239), is immediately adjacent to the Project area. In 2010, the Occidental Life Insurance Tower was evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, but recommended not eligible. The building should be evaluated for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources and, if recommended eligible for listing, indirect effects (i.e., visual effects) to the resource may need to be considered for the Project.

Additionally, the 2018 records search identified three recorded segments of the Zanja system, none of which are recorded within the Project area (Table 2). However, these results indicated that the Zanja system may extend immediately adjacent to the proposed Project area (LA-13239) and, as such, additional research was conducted to determine the Zanja system's location in relation to the proposed Project area. PaleoWest prepared a separate memorandum to document this supplemental effort (Attachment A). The supplemental data review has been summarized and incorporated below.

The additional research included a review of any studies at the SCCIC that made mention of the zanja system. One of these studies (LA-13239), compiled by Cogstone Resource Management in 2017, includes a map of the Zanja water conveyance system overlain on the Hollywood, California USGS 7.5′ quadrangle (photorevised 1981). As shown, this map depicts a segment of the Zanja system (identified as Zanja No. 8 on an 1880 map of the system) following the alignment of Olive Street from an area around Pershing Square to the southwest to 9th Street, at which point the zanja diverges into two segments. The eastern segment continues to follow Olive Street to Olympic Boulevard before continuing in a more southerly direction and terminating at 11th Street. The western segment continues southwest, paralleling the west side of Olive Street through, or immediately adjacent to, the Project area at 1100 Olive Street, to 12th Street before continuing in a more west–south westerly direction. However, this map does not include a reference to the source material for the depicted data.

The Zanja data that was reviewed is largely based on maps and records over 100 years old. Although the entire Zanja system has been mapped, its precise location as depicted in the historic map is unknown (Environmental Science Associates [ESA] 2019). Understanding the depths of various segments of the Zanja system is helpful, but the depth of previously recorded segments varies widely (ESA 2019). Therefore, it is difficult to assess the potential depth of the Zanja components at any given location, including the west side Project area at 1100 Olive Street.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.25 mi of the Project Area

Primary No.	Trinomial	Type	Age	Description
P-19-003103*	CA-LAN-3103	Site	Historic	Water Conveyance System
P-19-003287	CA-LAN-003287H	Site	Historic	Belmont - 1H
P-19-004113*	CA-LAN-4113	Site	Historic	Extension of Zanja No. 6-1
P-19-004862*	–	Site	Historic	Zanja No. 3
P-19-166083	–	Building	Historic	Patriotic Hall
P-19-166869	–	Building	Historic	Hamburger's Dept Store
P-19-166882	–	Building	Historic	Lankershim Hotel
P-19-166883	–	Building	Historic	Loews State Theater Building
P-19-166884	–	Building	Historic	J D Hooker Apt Building
P-19-166885	–	Building	Historic	F W Woolworth
P-19-166886	–	Building	Historic	Isaacs Building
P-19-166887	–	Building	Historic	Globe Theater
P-19-166888	–	Building	Historic	Los Angeles Investment Co
P-19-166889	–	Building	Historic	Singer Building
P-19-166890	–	Building	Historic	Rialto Theater
P-19-166891	–	Building	Historic	Wurlitzer Building
P-19-166892	–	Building	Historic	Braun Building
P-19-166893	–	Building	Historic	Orpheum Theater Building
P-19-166894	–	Building	Historic	Eastern Columbia Building
P-19-166895	–	Building	Historic	9th & Broadway Building
P-19-166898	–	Building	Historic	Tower Theater
P-19-166907	–	Building	Historic	Platt Music Co Building
P-19-166910	–	Building	Historic	Newmark Building, Parmalee Building
P-19-166911	–	Building	Historic	Barker Brothers Building
P-19-166919	–	Building	Historic	Cheney Block
P-19-166923	–	Building	Historic	Wurlitzer Building
P-19-166924	–	Building	Historic	United Artists Theatre
P-19-166929	–	Building	Historic	Friday Morning Club
P-19-166943	–	Building	Historic	Lyons Apartments

P-19-166999	–	Building	Historic	Herald Examiner Building
P-19-167048	–	Building	Historic	Brockman Building
P-19-167275	–	Building	Historic	Garfield Building
P-19-167316	–	Building	Historic	Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, Los Angeles Branch
P-19-172148	–	Building	Historic	Bristol Hotel
P-19-172158	–	Building	Historic	Coulter Dry Goods
P-19-173054	–	Building	Historic	Security Pacific National Bank, Petroleum Building
P-19-173111	–	Building	Historic	Figueroa Hotel
P-19-173112	–	Building	Historic	Blow-up Boutique
P-19-173175	–	Building	Historic	Blackstone's Dept Store
P-19-173176	–	Building	Historic	Western Costume Building
P-19-173178	–	Building	Historic	Los Angeles Transit Building; Los Angeles Railway Corp Building
P-19-173179	–	Building	Historic	Job Corps Center YWCA
P-19-173189	–	Building	Historic	Foreman & Clark Building
P-19-173194	–	Building	Historic	Union Bank & Trust Co Building
P-19-173204	–	Building	Historic	Gerry Building
P-19-173243	–	Building	Historic	Commercial Exchange Building
P-19-175246	–	Building	Historic	Senior High School Division Administrative Offices
P-19-186735	–	Building	Historic	1601 Los Angeles St
P-19-187003	–	Building	Historic	Building @ 816 S Grand Ave
P-19-187004	–	Building	Historic	Southern California Gas Co Complex
P-19-187800	–	Building	Historic	Apffels Coffee Co
P-19-187801	–	Building	Historic	PTA Building
P-19-187802	–	Building	Historic	L A Trade Technical College, Building C
P-19-187803	–	Building	Historic	Polytechnic High School, Building A
P-19-187866	–	Building	Historic	Dance Hall
P-19-188205	–	Building	Historic	Single family residence, built c. 1900, four-square style
P-19-188206	–	Building	Historic	Single family residence, built c. 1901 in shingle style
P-19-188478	–	Building	Historic	Edwards Building
P-19-188501	–	Building	Historic	Clearwire CA-LOS6361-A (CA7525)
P-19-188854	–	Building	Historic	Industrial Exchange Building
P-19-188904	–	Building	Historic	YWCA Job Corps Urban Campus
P-19-189239	–	Building	Historic	Occidental Life Insurance Tower
P-19-189864	–	Building	Historic	White Building
P-19-190019	–	Building	Historic	TSouth Figueroa / Pico AT&T Site Building

P-19-190054	–	Building	Historic	1626 Trinity Street, commercial warehouse
P-19-190074	–	Building	Historic	T-Mobile West LLC SV11005D/Linder Properties
P-19-190540	–	Building	Historic	Belmont Tunnel, Hollywood-Glendale-Burbank-San Fernando Valley Tunnel
P-19-190544	–	Building	Historic	Metropolitan Federal Savings & Loan Building
P-19-192531	–	Building	Historic	6LAD239A - Bechtel Communications Facility
P-19-192590	–	Building	Historic	Union Bank Plaza

* Indicates Recorded Zanja System Components within Los Angeles County

Historic Map and Aerial Review

Historic maps consulted as part of the desktop review include:

- Los Angeles, California USGS quadrangles (1:62,500 scale) dating 1894 and 1900
- Santa Monica, California USGS quadrangles (1:62,500 scale) dating 1896, 1898, and 1902
- Zanja System of Los Angeles Circa 1880
- California State Engineering Department Detail Irrigation Map Los Angeles Sheet (1888)
- Plan de la Ciudad Los Angeles (1849)

Of the historic maps consulted, the map entitled *Zanja System of Los Angeles Circa 1880* shows the same alignment of Zanja No. 8 as depicted on Cogstone's map of the Zanja water conveyance system overlain on the Hollywood, California USGS 7.5' quadrangle. The *Zanja System of Los Angeles Circa 1880* map shows Zanja No. 8 following the alignment of Olive Street from 5th Street southwest to 9th Street (unlabeled), at which point the zanja diverges into two segments. The eastern segment continues to follow Olive Street before diverging in a more southerly direction and terminating at what would become the alignment of 11th Street. The western segment continues southwest, paralleling the west side of Olive Street through, or immediately adjacent to, the Project area at 1100 Olive Street, to a point just north of Pico Street (at what would become the alignment of 12th Street) before continuing in a more west-south-westerly direction.

Sacred Lands File Search

As part of the original records search effort, PaleoWest contacted the NAHC for a review of the SLF on March 15, 2018. The objective of the SLF search was to determine if the NAHC had any knowledge of Native American cultural resources (e.g., traditional use or gathering area, place of religious or sacred activity, etc.) within the immediate vicinity of the Project area. The NAHC responded on March 16, 2018, stating that the SLF was completed with negative results. However, the NAHC did state that the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources. As such, the NAHC recommended that nine Native American individuals and/or tribal groups be contacted to elicit information regarding cultural resource issues related to the proposed Project.

Conclusions

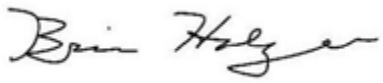
The desktop review of the Project area indicates that there are no previously recorded resources documented within the Project area. However, the initial records search conducted in 2018

indicated there may be the potential for the Zanja system to extend into the Project area. As such, additional research and data were obtained for the zanja. Although there is insufficient evidence to make a precise conclusion on the position of the Zanja system in relation to the Project area, a review of this subsequent data indicated that the possibility of encountering portions of Zanja system within the Project area on the east side of Olive Street appears to be low. However, there does appear to be the potential of encountering portions of and/or artifacts or features associated with the Zanja system on the west side of Olive Street during construction.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide these cultural resource services. We look forward to the opportunity to work with you again. Please do not hesitate to contact Roberta Thomas at (918) 232-4312, rthomas@chronicleheritage.com, if you have questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

PaleoWest



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Attachment A.
Desktop Review of Zanja System Memorandum

PALEOWEST

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY
517 S. Ivy Avenue
Monrovia, CA 91016

January 18, 2023

Ned Baldwin
Associate Principal
Meridian Consultants, LLC
Transmitted via email to nbaldwin@meridianconsultantsllc.com

RE: Cultural Resource Desktop Review of the Zanja Madre in Support of the DTLA Sites 2 and 3 SCEA Project in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Baldwin:

At the request of Meridian Consultants, LLC, PaleoWest, LLC (PaleoWest) conducted a focused cultural resource desktop review of the historical water conveyance system known as the Zanjas in support of the Downtown Los Angeles (DTLA) Sites 2 and 3 SCEA Project (Project) located between 11th Street and 12th Street at 1100 and 1105 Olive Street in the city of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California (Exhibit A: Figure 1). The purpose of the focused desktop review was to determine whether any extant segments of the Zanja system or its tributary channels may be encountered within the Project area during Project construction. The focused cultural resource desktop review consisted of a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) for any documents or site records pertaining to the Zanjas within Los Angeles County, and a historical map review. This memorandum summarizes the results of the focused cultural resource desktop review of the Zanjas in support of the Project.

Development of the Zanja System

This section was compiled from the documents we acquired during the records search inquiry.

Built in 1781, the main ditch, the Zanja Madre (Mother Ditch), was the first water conveyance system constructed from the Los Angeles River westward to El Pueblo de la Reina de Los Angeles. It was initially constructed as an open, gravity-flow ditch measuring approximately three feet wide and one foot deep. The first segment of the Zanja Madre ran from a point on the Los Angeles River north of the city, south near present-day Main Street terminating near the Plaza (present-day Union Station). Though researchers and the public often use the term Zanja Madre to refer to the larger water conveyance network, it more accurately describes just that initial component established during the Spanish Period. The segments that were added later were numbered and grouped based on what part of the city they reached and where on the river they drew water. In 1849, there were only three additional segments. As the city grew and more water was needed to irrigate the developing agricultural land, several new zanja segments were constructed after 1855.

Due to a series of floods in the 1870s, the ditch was enclosed, first in wooden flumes and then, in 1885, in brick conduit. By the late nineteenth century there was a total of 19 zanja segments, most of which had been lined with concrete or cement piping. The only zanja that was lined with brick was the Zanja Madre. The zanja system largely faded into disuse by 1904 as the system began to face increased criticism for its inefficiency.

CHRIS Records Inventory

The CHRIS records search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) housed at California State University, Fullerton on September 14, 2022. The records search included a review of all documents and resource records that are associated with the zanja system within Los Angeles County. The purpose of the records search was to identify any known extant segments of the Zanja system or its tributary channels in the immediate vicinity of the Project area.

Eight previous studies were examined for any evidence or mention of the Zanjas or its tributary channels in the immediate vicinity of the Project area (Table 1). None of these studies encompassed the Project area, and no extant segments of the Zanjas or its tributary channels have been formally documented within the Project area. However, one of these studies (LA-13239), compiled by Cogstone Resource Management in 2017, includes a map of the Zanja water conveyance system overlain on the Hollywood, California USGS 7.5' quadrangle (photorevised 1981) (Exhibit B: Confidential). As shown, this map depicts a segment of the Zanja system (identified as Zanja No. 8 on an 1880 map of the system) following the alignment of Olive Street from an area around Pershing Square to the southwest to 9th Street, at which point the zanja diverges into two segments. The eastern segment continues to follow Olive Street to Olympic Boulevard before continuing in a more southerly direction and terminating at 11th Street. The western segment continues southwest paralleling the west side of Olive Street, through or immediately adjacent to the Project area at 1100 Olive Street, to 12th Street before continuing in a more west-southwesterly direction. However, this map does not include a reference to the source material for the depicted data.

The records search also identified three recorded segments of the Zanja system; however, none are recorded within the Project area (Table 2).

Table 1
Previous Cultural Resource Studies Associated with the Zanja in Los Angeles County

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
LA-03761	1976	Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Coordinating Engineering Division Office	Historic Property Survey: Wilton Place, N/O First Street to N/O Third Street
LA-04262	1987	Louis Berger and Associates, Inc.	Zanja No. 3: Brick Culvert, Historic American Engineering Record Documentation at the Proposed Federal Center Complex, Los Angeles, California
LA-07545	2006	Slawson, Dana M.	Mitigation of Impacts on the Zanja Madre Archaeological Feature, La Placita
LA-07734	2006	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Singular Wireless Candidate LA03294A (Pico and Arlington), 1310 South Wilton Place, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-07982	2005	Bonner, Wayne H.	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate LA70XC433B (Wilton Apts) 4453 4th Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

Table 1
Previous Cultural Resource Studies Associated with the Zanja in Los Angeles County

Report No.	Year	Author(s)	Title
LA-08512	2004	Gust, Sherri, and Mari Pritchard Parker	To MTA's Gold Line Property in River Station Yard, City of Los Angeles, California.
LA-12175	2012	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC, Candidate LA03294A (SM294 Pico and Arlington), 1310 South Wilton Place, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California
LA-13239	2017	Cogstone Resource Management	Extent of Zanja Madre

Table 2
Previously Recorded Zanja Madre System Components within Los Angeles County

Primary No.	Trinomial	Type	Age	Description
P-19-003103	CA-LAN-3103	Site	Historic period	Water Conveyance System
P-19-004113	CA-LAN-4113	Site	Historic period	Extension of Zanja No. 6-1
P-19-004862	-	Site	Historic period	Zanja No. 3

Historic Map Review

Historic maps consulted as part of the desktop review include:

- Los Angeles, CA USGS quadrangles (1:62,500 scale) dating 1894 and 1900
- Santa Monica, CA USGS quadrangles (1:62,500 scale) dating 1896, 1898, and 1902
- Zanja System of Los Angeles Circa 1880
- California State Engineering Department Detail Irrigation Map Los Angeles Sheet (1888)
- Plan de la Ciudad Los Angeles (1849)

Of the historic maps consulted, the map entitled *Zanja System of Los Angeles Circa 1880* shows the same alignment of Zanja No. 8 as depicted on Cogstone's map of the Zanja water conveyance system overlain on the Hollywood, California USGS 7.5' quadrangle. The *Zanja System of Los Angeles Circa 1880* map shows Zanja No. 8 following the alignment of Olive Street from 5th Street southwest to 9th Street (unlabeled), at which point the zanja diverges into two segments. The eastern segment continues to follow Olive Street before diverging in a more southerly direction and terminating at what would become the alignment of 11th Street. The western segment continues southwest paralleling the west side of Olive Street, through or immediately adjacent to the Project area at 1100 Olive Street, to a point just north of Pico Street (at what would become the alignment of 12th Street) before continuing in a more west-southwesterly direction.

Summary

Unless physically encountered, the zanja data is largely based on over 100-year-old historic maps and records. Additionally, while the entire system has been mapped, the accuracy of the depicted data is unknown (ESA 2019). Finally, although various segments of the system have been documented and/or represented in the historic record as above ground features (open trenches, cement pipes, brick conduits, and wrought iron pipes), various segments have been documented at depths ranging from just below the surface, beneath sidewalks and pavement, to 15 feet below the current grade (ESA 2019). As such, the potential depth of the various segments of the Zanja is unknown.

There is insufficient evidence to conclude precisely where Zanja No. 8 may be located in relation the Project area. Nonetheless, based on a review of the outlined data, there appears to be a very low possibility of encountering Zanja No. 8 within the Project area on the east side of Olive Street (at 1105 Olive Street) during Project construction. However, despite the unknown accuracy of the historical map data and the extensive development in the area, there does appear to be the potential of encountering portions of and/or artifacts or features associated with the construction and use of Zanja No. 8 within the Project area on the west side of Olive Street (at 1100 Olive Street) during Project construction.

It has been a pleasure working with you on this Project. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the Project Manager at rthomas@paleowest.com.

Sincerely,

Dennis McDougall
Senior Archaeologist
PALEOWEST

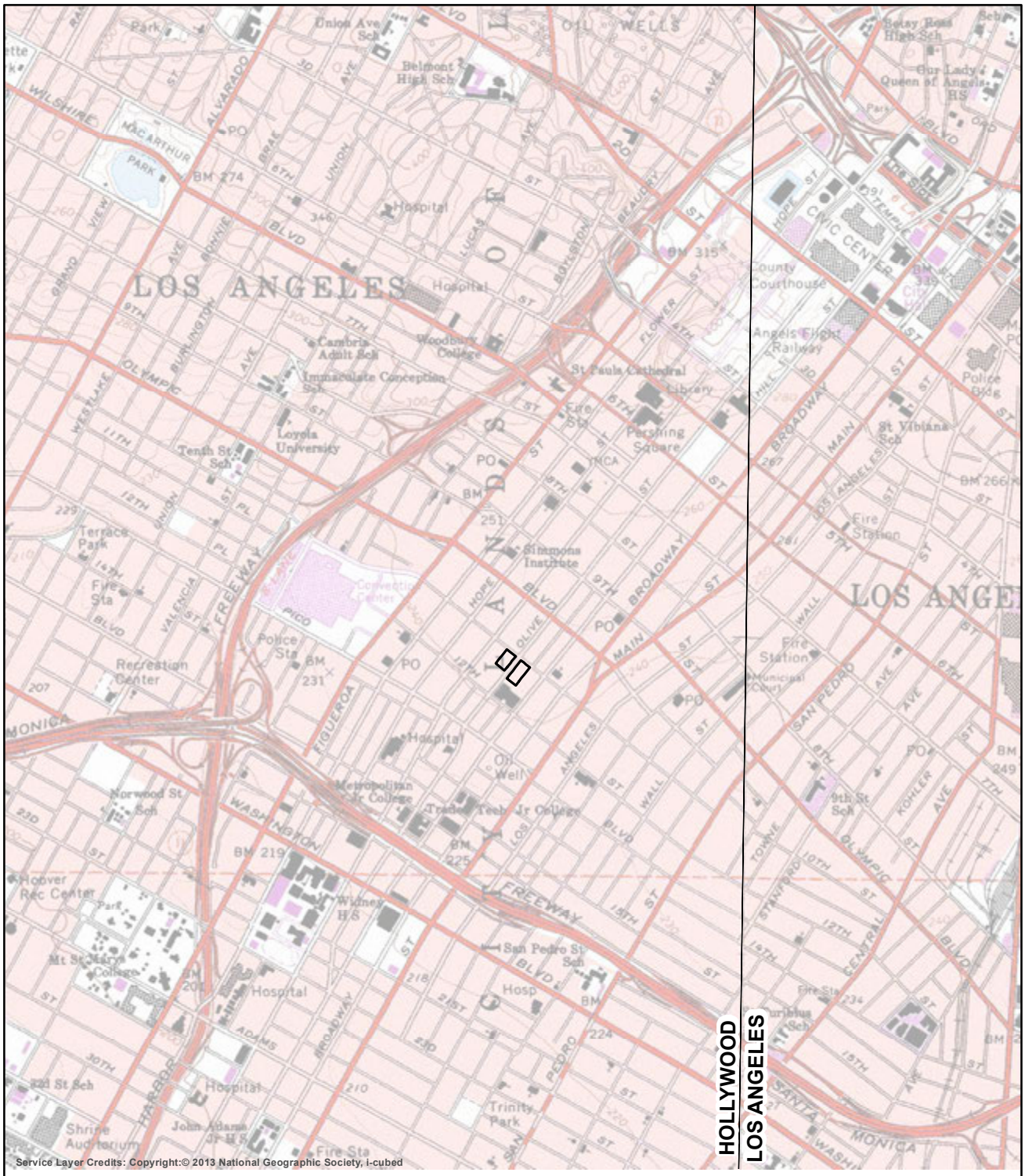
Roberta Thomas, M.A., RPA
Senior Archaeologist/Project Manager
PALEOWEST

References

ESA

2019 1045 Olive Project, City of Los Angeles, California, Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report. Prepared for 1045 Olive, LLC, Miami, Florida.

EXHIBIT A



PALEO WEST

0 feet 2,000

0 meters 500

1:24,000

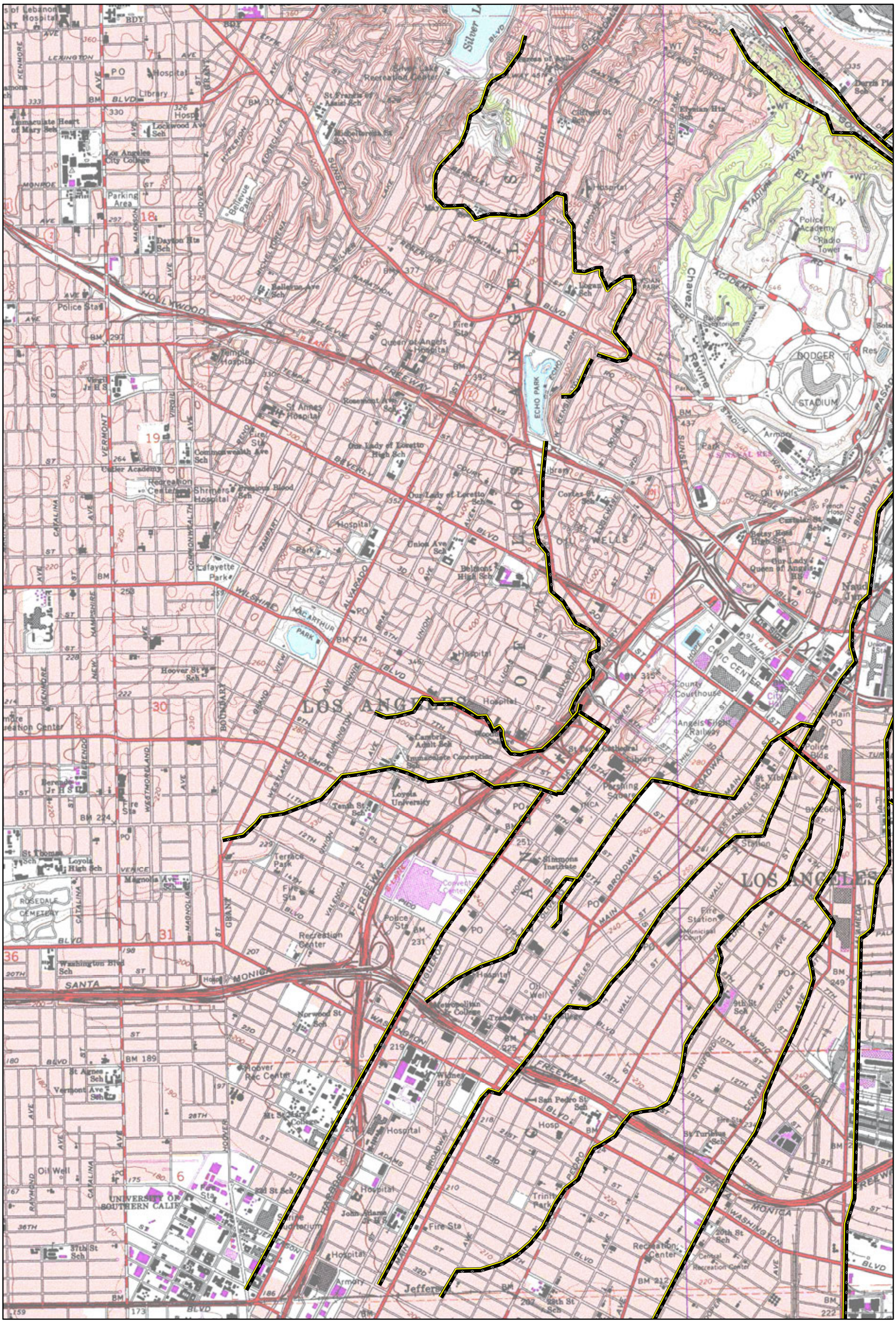
Figure 1
Project Location Map USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Hollywood, CA (1977)
T1S R13W; Unsectioned
NAD 83 UTM Zone 11

Project Area

EXHIBIT B

LA-13239

OPERTY-NUMBER	PRIMARY-#	STREET.ADDRESS.....	NAMES.....	CITY.NAME.....	OWN	YR-C	OHP-PROG..	PRG-REFERENCE-NUMBER	STAT-DAT	NRS	CRIT
167437			WELLINGTON SQUARE HISTORIC DIST	LOS ANGELES	P	1912	PROJ.REVW.	HUD050330C	04/21/05	2S2	AC
							HIST.RES.	DOE-19-05-0063-9999	04/21/05	2S2	AC
169881			OGDEN DRIVE HISTORIC DISTRICT	LOS ANGELES		1931	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-08-0001-9999	02/01/08	2D2	C
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD080104C	02/01/08	2D2	C
172028			SEPULVEDA FLOOD CONTROL DAM	LOS ANGELES	F	1941	PROJ.REVW.	FHWA070202B	03/14/07	2S2	AC
172541			27TH ST HISTORIC DISTRICT (AFRI AM	LOS ANGELES	P	1911	HIST.RES.	NPS-09000399-9999	06/11/09	1S	A
							NAT.REG.	19-0530	04/16/08	3S	A
172542			ZANJA MADRE	LOS ANGELES	C	1781	NAT.REG.	19-0531	08/04/08	7W	
172636			AFRICAN AMERICANS IN LOS ANGELES M	LOS ANGELES	PM	1890	HIST.RES.	NPS-64501036	03/17/09	1S	A
							NAT.REG.	19-0540	01/27/09	3S	A
068316	19-173711	0	BUILDING #43 / LONG BEACH NAVAL ST	LOS ANGELES	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-89-0052-0000	08/23/89	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	USN890731A	08/23/89	6Y	
068315	19-173710	0	BUILDING #31 / LONG BEACH NAVAL ST	LOS ANGELES	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-89-0051-0000	08/23/89	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	USN890731A	08/23/89	6Y	
068314	19-173709	0	BUILDING #15 / LONG BEACH NAVAL ST	LOS ANGELES	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-89-0050-0000	08/23/89	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	USN890731A	08/23/89	6Y	
068313	19-173708	0	BUILDING #13 / LONG BEACH NAVAL ST	LOS ANGELES	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-89-0049-0000	08/23/89	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	USN890731A	08/23/89	6Y	
068312	19-173707	0	BUILDING #12 / LONG BEACH NAVAL ST	LOS ANGELES	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-89-0048-0000	08/23/89	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	USN890731A	08/23/89	6Y	
068317	19-173712	0	BUILDING #60 / LONG BEACH NAVAL ST	LOS ANGELES	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-89-0053-0000	08/23/89	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	USN890731A	08/23/89	6Y	
068318	19-173713	0	BUILDING #62 / LONG BEACH NAVAL ST	LOS ANGELES	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-89-0054-0000	08/23/89	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	USN890731A	08/23/89	6Y	
068320	19-173715	0	BUILDING #146 / LONG BEACH NAVAL S	LOS ANGELES	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-89-0056-0000	08/23/89	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	USN890731A	08/23/89	6Y	
068386	19-173717	0	DUARTE PARK	LOS ANGELES	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-89-0044-0000	07/17/89	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD890620E	07/17/89	6Y	
068321	19-173716	0	BUILDING #381 / LONG BEACH NAVAL S	LOS ANGELES	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-89-0057-0000	08/23/89	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	USN890731A	08/23/89	6Y	
068319	19-173714	0	BUILDING #81 / LONG BEACH NAVAL ST	LOS ANGELES	U		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-89-0055-0000	08/23/89	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	USN890731A	08/23/89	6Y	
099011	19-175616	3501	USC - MARK TAPER HALL OF HUMANITIE	LOS ANGELES	P	1949	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-94-0001-0020	06/29/94		
							PROJ.REVW.	HRG940202Z	06/29/94		
069699	19-173827	4301		LOS ANGELES	U	1930	PROJ.REVW.	HUD901030E	11/30/90	6Y	
023284	19-169308	6000		LOS ANGELES	P	1921	HIST.SURV.	0053-0792-0010		3D	
175429		5324 10TH AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1923	PROJ.REVW.	HUD070529J	07/05/07	6U	
123786		5454 10TH AVE		LOS ANGELES	U	1921	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-00-0022-0000	02/01/00	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD000201E	02/01/00	6Y	
023384	19-169406	221 10TH ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1895	HIST.SURV.	0053-0835-0000		5D2	
023385	19-169407	231 10TH ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1895	HIST.SURV.	0053-0836-0000		5D2	
023386	19-169408	255 10TH ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1885	HIST.SURV.	0053-0837-0000		5D2	
023380	19-169402	303 10TH ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1915	HIST.SURV.	0053-0831-0000		5S2	
023379	19-169401	354 10TH ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1878	HIST.SURV.	0053-0830-0000		5S2	
023402	19-169424	689 10TH ST		LOS ANGELES	P	1925	HIST.SURV.	0053-0855-0000		7N	
							HIST.SURV.	0053-0885-0000		7R	
175531		343 111TH PL		LOS ANGELES	P	1924	PROJ.REVW.	HUD070529J	07/05/07	6U	
126010		11TH AVE		LOS ANGELES	Y	1921	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-00-0211-0000	05/15/00	6U	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD001017Z	05/15/00	6U	
026574	19-172561	3434 11TH AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1941	HIST.SURV.	0053-3902-0000		7R	
026575	19-172562	3604 11TH AVE		LOS ANGELES	M	1925	HIST.SURV.	0053-3903-0000		7R	
097885	19-175327	3612 11TH AVE	ANIMAL SHELTER	LOS ANGELES	M		HIST.RES.	DOE-19-94-0218-0000	08/08/94	6Y	
							PROJ.REVW.	HRG940202Z	08/08/94	6Y	
116292		4721 11TH AVE		LOS ANGELES	P	1923	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-96-0206-0000	02/11/96	6U	
							PROJ.REVW.	HUD960801E	02/11/96	6U	
126008		5315 11TH AVE		LOS ANGELES	Y	1921	HIST.RES.	DOE-19-00-0211-0000	05/15/00	6U	



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

LA-13239