ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR THE 6300 WEST THIRD STREET PROJECT, LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

February 2019

PREPARED FOR

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Purpose and Scope: Holland Partner Group (the project applicant), retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to conduct an archaeological resources review and sensitivity assessment in support of the proposed 6300 West Third Street Project (project) in the city and county of Los Angeles, California. The project applicant proposes to demolish two existing buildings and surface parking lot and construct one 8-story, mixed-use commercial and residential building on a 7.5-acre property located at 6300 West Third Street (project site). The ground disturbing activities proposed by the project are defined as the area of potential impact (API). The API occupies the eastern portion of the project site and measures 3.25 acres (141,753 square feet), extending approximately 30 feet below the surface. The following study was conducted to analyze the potential impacts this project may have on resources located in the API to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), including relevant portions of Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 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 API.

Dates of Investigation: SWCA conducted a CHRIS search for the project site plus a 0.8-km (0.5-mile) radius on July 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 (SLF) search from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on July 16, 2018.

Summary of Findings: A CHRIS records search and archival research identified 12 previously recorded resources within a 0.8-km (0.5-mile) radius of the project site. None of the resources were located within the project site or API. Resources identified in the 0.5-mile radius include one Historic-period archaeological site (P-19-002964) documented east of the project site, and three are Historic- and Prehistoric-period archaeological sites (P-19-000159, P-19-001261, and P-19-003945). 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 miles) to the southeast 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 less than 0.3 miles west of the project site during construction monitoring for the Park La Brea housing development on the south side of 3rd Street between the project site and Hauser Boulevard. P-19-003945 includes the Gilmore adobe and historical assemblage located to the north of the project site in the current location of the Farmer's Market.

The record of industrial uses on the project site originated in 1890s with the discovery of the Salt Lake Oil Field and development under ownership of Arthur Gilmore. Aerial photographs and maps from 1919–1928 show that at least one oil well, three storage tanks, and associated structures were located within the API. Historic-period archaeological resources could be preserved below the current ground surface, including non-native sediments identified as artificial fill within the API. Specifically, there is potential to encounter structural remains, features, and artifacts associated with industrial use of the project site beginning in the 1890s. This is further suggested by the presence of similar resources recovered during construction monitoring for the Park La Brea housing development in parcels east of the current project site, on the south side 3rd Street. For these reasons, SWCA finds the API has a moderate sensitivity for containing Historic-period (non-Native American) archaeological resources.

The NAHC's SLF results were negative. The letter notes that the SLF and CHRIS are not exhaustive inventories of resources that may be present in any given area. The nearest named Gabrielino villages to the project site are all located between 9.5 and 12 km (5.9 and 7.5 miles) away. Other unnamed Native

American settlements have been documented approximately 4.5 km (2.8 miles) south of the project site along the former course of the Los Angeles River (now Ballona Creek). 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 would have been frequented by Native Americans. The proximity to these natural resources, especially the asphaltum source, suggests an increased level of sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources above background levels, specifically remains from a temporary camp identified by the presence of flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, shell, fire-altered rock, and sediment discoloration or carbonization. It is possible that deeply buried prehistoric archaeological resources can occur within the alluvial sediments identified below the artificial fill. Given the increased level of sensitivity based on proximity to an important asphaltum source and Prehistoric-period site with human remains at the La Brea Tar Pits, SWCA finds the API has a moderate sensitivity for containing Prehistoric-period or Historic-Period Native American archaeological resources.

Conclusion: The depth of excavation within the API is approximately 30 feet below the surface, which would require excavation of the underlying alluvial sediments and removal of the overlying artificial fill. The potential for unidentified archaeological resources within the API is found to be moderate. Specifically, there is potential to encounter structural remains, features, and artifacts associated with the Historic-period industrial use of the project site beginning in the 1890s, and prehistoric artifacts or features associated with a temporary camp deeply buried within native alluvial soils below or (less likely) intermixed with artificial fill or otherwise recently disturbed sediments. Prehistoric artifacts and features include flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, shell, sediment discoloration or carbonization, and depressions or other features indicative of a former living surface. If present, the archaeological resource could be used to answer important research questions, would be considered eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4, and therefore meet the qualifications of a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA.

Considering that such a Historic- or Prehistoric-period archaeological resource would qualify for the CRHR and be considered a unique archaeological resource, the API has not been previously inspected for the presence of the resource below the surface, the moderate sensitivity for the presence of the resource, the subtle nature of the archaeological materials. Construction activities on the site would comply with applicable regulatory measures to minimize impacts on known and unknown archeological resources. In addition, considering the location of the API, and the potential for archeological resources to be present on it, this report contains measures designed to reduce potential impacts to less than significant levels. These measures include: retaining a qualified archaeologist, preparing an Archaeological Resources Mitigation Monitoring Program, implementing a Worker Environmental Awareness Program, and conducting archaeological resources monitoring. These measures contain performance standards to ensure that any discovered resources are not significantly impacted. Regulatory compliance and adherence to these measures will reduce impacts of the project to archaeological resources to a less-than-significant levels.

Disposition of Data: This report will be on file with Holland Partner Group, SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton, and SWCA's Pasadena Office.

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INTRODUCTION

Holland Partner Group (the project applicant), retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to conduct an archaeological resources assessment for the proposed 6300 West Third Street Project (project) in the city and county of Los Angeles, California. The project applicant proposes to demolish two existing buildings and surface parking lot and construct one 8-story, mixed-use commercial and residential building on a 7.5-acre property located at 6300 West Third Street (project site). The ground disturbing activities proposed by the project are defined as the area of potential impact (API).[1] The following study was conducted to analyze any potential impacts this project may have on archaeological resources located in the API to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), including relevant portions of Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 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 API.

SWCA Cultural Resources Project Manager Chris Millington, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), and Trevor Gittelhough, M.A., conducted background research and prepared many of the figures. Additional figures were prepared by GIS Specialist John Walls. Mr. Millington, Mr. Gittelhough, and Senior Archaeologist Alex Wesson, B.A. co-authored the report. Cultural Resources Principal Investigator Heather Gibson, Ph.D., RPA, reviewed the report for quality assurance/quality control. The report was edited by Michelle Trevino. 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 at the southeast corner of Third Street and Fairfax Avenue in the city of Los Angeles, California (Figure 1–Figure 3). The project site is in the La Brea neighborhood of Los Angeles on a 7.5-acre parcel and is defined by the following Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs): 5509-018-003, 5509-018-004, 5509-018-005, 5509-018-009, 5509-018-010, 5509-018-012, and 5509-018-013. The site is a currently occupied by a two-story commercial structure with a basement level and an associated asphalt-paved parking lot. The site is bounded by Third Street to the north, Fairfax Avenue to the west, South Ogden Drive to the east, and to the south by a driveway and Hancock Park Elementary School. 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 topographic quadrangle.

The project applicant proposes to redevelop a portion of the existing commercial center located at the southeastern corner of Fairfax Avenue and Third Street. The eastern portion of the shopping center currently occupied by Kmart, other retail tenants, and surface parking would be demolished and replaced by new construction. The project anticipates 83,994 square feet of new commercial floor area, 5 stories of multi-family residential, three levels of above-grade parking and retail, and 2 levels of underground parking. Ground-disturbing construction activities would involve grading, excavation, shoring tie-backs, and drilling of soldier piles conducted using loaders, excavators, compactors, hauling trucks, and a drill. The maximum anticipated depth of excavation below the existing surface grade is estimated at 30 feet. The API for the

[1] Whereas the project's geographic location and results of the background research reference the project site, references to the API are made when potential impacts under CEQA are specifically being considered, e.g., in the discussion of archaeological resources sensitivity and impact analysis stated in the conclusion.

project includes all areas in which ground disturbances are proposed to occur. The API measures 3.25 acres (141,753 square feet) and occupies the eastern portion of the project site, approximately (Figure 3).

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 maintaining the California Historic Resources Inventory and 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 and/or archaeological resources 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 Section 21084.1). Answering this question is a two-part process: first, the determination must be made 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 CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, for the purposes of CEQA, historical resources are:

- 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 listing in the CRHR or is not included in a local register or survey shall not preclude the lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource (PRC Section 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" or eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, or local register. In addition, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15126.2, 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 Section 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 Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1). Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and California Historical Landmarks numbered 770 and higher, are automatically included 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 for inclusion in the CRHR. According to PRC Section 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 listing in the CRHR. While all sites are evaluated according to all four of the CRHR criteria, the eligibility for archaeological resources is typically considered under Criterion 4. Most prehistoric archeological sites are lacking identifiable or important association with specific persons or events of

regional or national history (Criteria 1 and 2), or lacking the formal and structural attributes necessary to qualify as eligible 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; archeological or architectural features; notable complexity, size, integrity, time span, or depth; or stratified deposits. Determining the period(s) 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. As a result, 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 be considered a unique archaeological resource. The content of an archeological 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 in 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 under California Health and Safety Code (CHSC) Section 7050.5. More specifically, remains suspected to be Native American are treated under CEQA at CCR Section 15064.5; PRC Section 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, monument, or local landmark 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 Section 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 July 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-km (0.5-mile) radius of the project site, as well as any selectively chosen outside the radius to aid in the assessment of archaeological resource sensitivity. The SCCIC maintains records of previously documented archaeological resources and technical studies; it also maintains copies of the OHP's portion of the 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 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.

In addition to the above, SWCA reviewed the geotechnical report prepared for the project by Geocon West, Inc. (2018). Geocon West, Inc. conducted limited subsurface boring, identified the earth materials underlying the project site, noted their properties, and offered a preliminary discussion of geotechnical aspects of the project site.

Sensitivity Assessment

In circumstances where a known archaeological resource is not present, 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 data specifically gathered to assess the presence or absence of archaeological material below the surface, the resulting sensitivity is by nature qualitative, ranging along a spectrum of increasing probability for encountering such material, designated here as low, moderate, and high.

SWCA assessed the sensitivity of the project site to contain non–Native American archaeological resources as well as Prehistoric and Historic-period Native American archaeological resources. Specific factors are considered for each respective resource type. Indicators of favorable habitability for Native Americans are 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 Historic-period (non-Native American) archaeological resources sensitivity include presence of bricks, glass, building materials, 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(s), soil conditions capable of preserving buried material, and little to no disturbances are considered to have a high sensitivity. Areas lacking these traits are considered to have low sensitivity. Areas with a combination of these traits as are considered as having moderate sensitivity.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is in the Los Angeles Basin, 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, Rio Hondo, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers. 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 located 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) streams 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.

Geocon West Inc. (Geocon) took six geotechnical bores across the entirety of the project site measuring 20 cm (8 inches) in diameter and extended 4.75 m (15.5 feet) to 30.6 m (100.5 feet) below the concrete surface. The initial 1.5 m (5.0 feet) of the bore was described as fill composed of loose silty sand. Natural alluvial sediments composed the remainder of the sample and may extend past the 30.6 m (100.5 feet) bored for this project (Geocon 2018). The alluvium includes varying compositions of silty sand and sandy silt and sands (Geocon 2018). These alluvial deposits are consistent with depositional trends for the Los Angeles basin.

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 BC)

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 BC)

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 BC–AD 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 (AD 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 AD 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 AD 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. 2016: 61-62). 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. 2016: 385).

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 4). 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). 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 4.5 km (2.8 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 1 km (0.6 miles) to the southeast 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).

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 Cabríllo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. With his crew, Cabríllo 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 Cabríllo 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. In July 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 1800s 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 the 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 had 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 open vacant land (Figure 12) until 1950 with the development of the nearby Park La

Brea, and the Town & Country Village within the project site (Figure 13). The Town & Country Village was subsequently redeveloped during the 1960s that included demolition of the previous commercial building and new construction of the buildings currently occupying the project site. It is unclear to what extent the redevelopment maintained portions of the parking lot in the northern portion 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 as they were not only using 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 a Portuguese immigrant, making Rancho La Brea the first land granted to a foreigner. Only by forming a partnership with one 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 window 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 five-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 (Figure 7) identifies Thompson's land as including the entire northwest quarter of Section 21 (and project site), 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 mid-way along a trail heading east/southeast from a building on the Rocha property and terminating south/southeast 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's unclear whether the adobe building constructed on the property (identified on the 1870 map) was built by Thompson, if it had been constructed earlier and left unoccupied by Rocha, or if Thompson had constructed a new adobe using and older foundation (Wallach 2013). Bankruptcy in 1880 prompted Thompson to sell his Rancho La Brea land holdings to dairy farmers Arthur Freemont Gilmore and Julius Carter. An 1880 map delineating land owners 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.

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, 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 (Hinkley 2012). 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 56 cultural resource studies have been conducted within 0.8 km (0.5 mile) of the project site (Table 2). Of these, 26 explicitly address archaeological resources, whereas four are focused on historic architecture, nine were conducted as a literature search and/or management and planning reports, eight were general research, and nine were overview studies conducted for the region. None of the studies were conducted specifically within the project site; however, several studies have been conducted in areas directly adjacent to the current project site. These include four studies (LA-1932, LA-02881, LA-07368, and LA-06444) conducted between 1988 and 2003 in association with the Park La Brea development to the east, and two studies (LA-01939 and LA-02763) conducted between 1988 and 1990 to the north as environmental reviews for the Farmer's Market and Grove commercial properties.

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies within 0.5 miles of the Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Title	Study Type	Author: Affiliation	Year	Relationship to Project Site
LA-00128	Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources and Potential Impact of Proposed Pan Pacific Park, Los Angeles County	Archaeological, Field Study	Kaufman, Susan Hector (University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey)	1976	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-01939	Draft Environmental Impact Report EIR No. 87-515 Sub(zv)(yv)(zc) Sch. No. 87102102	Archaeological, Field Study	Anonymous (ETI)	1988	Outside
LA-01968	Cultural Resources Literature Review of Metro Rail Red Line Western Extension Alternatives, Los, Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Literature Search	Bissell, Ronald M. (RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.)	1989	Outside
LA-02331	The La Brea Cogged Stone	Other Research	Salls, Roy A.	1978	Outside
LA-02360	The La Brea Atlatl Foreshafts: Inferences for the Millingstone Horizon	Other Research	Salls, Roy A.	1986	Outside
LA-02737	Chapter 19 the Shien'kan Site:	Archaeological, Other Research	Farnsworth, Laurie Wilkie, Janet Kipling, and Roy A. Salls	1986	Outside
LA-02763	EIR No. 87-515-sub(zv)(yz)(zc) State Clearinghouse No. 87102102	Management / Planning	Anonymous (Environmental Review Section)	1990	Outside
LA-02816	Native American Placenames in the Vicinity of the Pacific Pipeline: Part 2: Gaviota to the San Fernando Valley: Draft	Overview Report	King, Chester (Topanga Anthropological Consultants)	1993	N/A
LA-02881	Park La Brea Supplemental Draft EIR No. 88-347-zc (gpa)(sub)(cub) State Clearinghouse No. 88080307	Management / Planning	Anonymous (None)	1991	Outside

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies within 0.5 miles of the Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Title	Study Type	Author: Affiliation	Year	Relationship to Project Site
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 Ranch 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)	0	Outside
LA-03501	Archaeological Record Search and Impact Evaluation for the Los Angeles Wastewater Program Management (NOS-NCOS) Project Los Angeles, California	Literature Search, Management / Planning	Dillon, Brian D.	1990	Outside
LA-03511	Assessment of the Archaeological Impact by the Development of the Waste Water Facilities Plan W.O. 31389	Overview Report	Romani, John F. (Northridge Archaeological Research Center, CSUN)	1977	N/A
LA-03583	The Los Angeles Basin and Vicinity: A Gazetteer and Compilation of Archaeological Site Information	Overview Report	Bucknam, Bonnie M. (Archaeological Research, Inc.)	1974	N/A
LA-03773	Preliminary Assessment of Potential Impacts and Evaluation of Cultural Resources Along Proposed Transit System Alignment Alternatives in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Overview Report	Singer, Clay A. (Archaeological Resource Management Corp.)	1978	N/A
LA-03796	Technical Report of Cultural Resources Studies for the Proposed WTG-west, Inc. Los Angeles to San Francisco and Sacramento, California Fiber Optic Cable Project	Overview Report	(BioSystems Analysis, Inc.)	1989	N/A
LA-04323	Cultural Evolution in the Archaic/Mesolithic: A Research Design for the Los Angeles Basin	Overview Report	Hill, James N. (Archaeological Resource Management Corp.)	1985	N/A
LA-04410	Cultural Resource Assessment for the AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number 331, Located at 425 South Fairfax Avenue, City and County of Los Angeles, California	Archaeological, Field Study	Duke, Curt (LSA Associates, Inc.)	1999	Outside
LA-04518	The Miracle Mile of Wilshire Boulevard	Architectural/Historical	Rockey, David (The Archaeology of Los Angeles)	1999	Outside
LA-04558	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 421-03, in the County of Los Angeles, California	Literature Search	Duke, Curt (LSA Associates, Inc.)	1999	Outside

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies within 0.5 miles of the Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Title	Study Type	Author: Affiliation	Year	Relationship to Project Site
LA-04578	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 421-01, County of Los Angeles, California	Literature Search	Duke, Curt (LSA Associates, Inc.)	1999	Outside
LA-05350	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number R295.1, County of Los Angeles, Ca	Archaeological, Field Study	Duke, Curt (LSA Associates, Inc.)	2000	Outside
LA-05354	Archaeological Survey for the Fairfax Branch Library Project, Los Angeles, Ca	Archaeological, Field Study	Foster, John M. (Greenwood and Associates)	2001	Outside
LA-06442	The Grove at Farmers Market Phase I Archaeological Monitoring	Monitoring	Messick, Peter (Greenwood and Associates)	2002	Outside
LA-06444	Archaeological Monitor Report Three Parcels at Park La Brea Los Angeles, California	Monitoring	Greenwood, Roberta S. and Messick, Peter (Greenwood and Associates)	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-07363	The Grove at Farmers Market, the Farmers Market Expansion Project, & the Gilmore Adobe Landscaping Project Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Monitoring	Dietler, Sara, Gust, Sherri, and Alarcon, Sara (Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.)	2003	Outside
LA-07368	Final Archaeological Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Park La Brea Parcel a Project Los Angeles California	Monitoring, Other Research	Gust, Sherri and Mary Pat Hickson (Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.)	2003	Outside
LA-07369	Final Archaeological and Paleontological Mitigation Monitoring Report for the Park La Brea Community Center Project Los Angeles County, California	Excavation, Monitoring	Gust, Sherri and Mary Pat Hickson (Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.)	2003	Outside
LA-07370	Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring Report for Phase I of the Grove at Farmers Market, (CA-LAN-3045h) Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Monitoring	Gust, Sherri and Sara Dietler (Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.)	2003	Outside
LA-07562	Additional Information for DSEIS, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	Architectural / Historical, Evaluation, Literature Search	Greenwood, Roberta S. (Greenwood and Associates)	1987	Outside
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	Outside
LA-07566	Technical Report DSEIS, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	Archaeological, Architectural / Historical, Other Research	Hatheway, Roger G. and Peter, Kevin J. (Greenwood and Associates)	1987	Outside

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies within 0.5 miles of the Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Title	Study Type	Author: Affiliation	Year	Relationship to Project Site
LA-07568	Paleontological Resource Survey and Impact Evaluation for a Proposed Rapid Transit System in the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Overview Report	Bernor, Raymond L. (Archaeological Resource Management Corp.)	1978	N/A
LA-08020	Technical Report: Cultural Resources Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "metro Rail" Core Study	Architectural / Historical, Evaluation	Anonymous (Southern California Rapid Transit District)	1987	Outside
LA-09203	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11564B (RT 5967 W. 3rd), 5967 West 3rd Street, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Archaeological, Field Study	Bonner, Wayne H. (Michael Brandman Associates)	2007	Outside
LA-09226	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11560A (Wilshire Medical RT), 6221 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Archaeological, Field Study	Bonner, Wayne H. (Michael Brandman Associates)	2007	Outside
LA-09540	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11696A (Cabinet City), 425 South Fairfax Ave., Los Angeles, Ca	Archaeological, Field Study	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford (Michael Brandman Associates)	2009	Outside
LA-09541	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11696A (Cabinet City), 425 South Fairfax Avenue, Los Angeles, California	Architectural/Historical, Evaluation	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford (Michael Brandman Associates)	2009	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
LA-11005	Westside Subway Extension Historic Property Survey Report and Cultural Resources Technical Report	Other Research	Unknown, Mr./Mrs. (Cogstone)	2010	Outside
LA-11473	Verizon Wireless- CBS Inc IBR, 7800 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA	Other Research	Hollins, Jeremy (URS)	2011	Outside
LA-11642	Westside Subway Extension Project, Historic Properties and Archaeological Resources Supplemental Survey Technical Reports	Archaeological, Field Study, Other Research	Daly, Pam and Sikes, Nancy (Cogstone)	2012	Outside
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 (LA County Museum of Natural History)	1963	Outside
LA-11747	Programmatic Agreement Compliance Report, twenty-first Reporting Period, July 1, 2005--March 31, 2006	Overview Report	Sakai, Rodney (Historic Resources Group)	2006	N/A
LA-11748	Programmatic Agreement Compliance Report Fifteenth Reporting Period July 1-- December 31, 2002	Overview Report	Sakai, Rodney (SHPO & Advisory Council on Historic Preservation)	2003	N/A

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies within 0.5 miles of the Project Site

SCCIC Report Number	Title	Study Type	Author: Affiliation	Year	Relationship to Project Site
LA-11785	Final Environmental Impact Statement/Final Environmental Impact Report for the Westside Subway Extension	Management / Planning	Rogers, Leslie (U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Transit Admin. & LA County Metro Transit Authority)	2012	Outside
LA-12049	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11560A (Wilshire Medical RT), 6221 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Archaeological, Architectural / Historical, Evaluation, Field Study	Bonner, Wayne (MBA)	2012	Outside
LA-12160	Cultural resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11696A (Cabinet City) 425 South Fairfax Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Archaeological, Architectural / Historical, Evaluation, Field Study	Bonner, Wayne and Crawford, Kathleen (MBA)	2012	Outside

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The CHRIS records search identified a total of 12 previously documented cultural resources within a 0.8-km (0.5-mile) radius of the project site (Table 2). Seven of the resources are buildings, one is a building and archaeological site (P-19-003945; Gilmore adobe), three are Historic-period archaeological sites (P-19-001261, P-19-002964, and P-19-171007), and one is an archaeological site with Historic- and Prehistoric-period components (P-19-000159; La Brea Tar Pits).

Site P-19-002964 was recorded in 2002 during construction monitoring conducted for the Park La Brea housing development. The site boundary is defined only by the housing tracts' two large discontiguous parcels on the south side of 3rd Street, one of which is in the parcel east of the current project site. The site record describes a diffuse artifact scatters and a brick-lined structure within highly disturbed soils. The dates listed for the assemblage are 1910s and 1930s to 1940s.

Site P-19-000159 is a prehistoric archaeological site consisting of human remains, wooden artifacts, a stone "cog," a mano, shell beads, and various floral and faunal remains, including those of extinct mammals as well as a domesticated dog (unassociated with the human remains). The material was recovered within asphalt seeps of the La Brea Tar Pits. Originally identified in 1914, the human remains recovered from the site are now commonly referred to as those of the La Brea Woman. Since Heizer's first formal recordation of the site in 1949, various studies have been conducted with the purpose of dating the bone, most recently by Fuller et al. (2016). Fuller and his colleagues dated the remains to 9,080 ± 15 radiocarbon years before present (10,200-10,250 calibrated years before present). The age of the remains are generally consistent relative dates based on the shell beads and some of the extinct fauna found in association. A trash pit containing Historic-period archaeological remains were also recovered from an adjacent location in the tar pits and documented as a separate site (P-19-001261). Hancock Park and the La Brea Tar Pits are also individually recorded as a historical place (P-19-171007), the boundary of which overlaps the two archaeological sites previously discussed. All three of these resources are located between 0.6 and 0.9 km (0.4 and 0.6 miles) to the southeast of the project site.

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

Primary No.	Trinomial	Name(s) or Designations	Time Period	Resource Type	Description	Recording Year (Name, Affiliation)	Relationship to Project Site
P-19-000159	CA-LAN-000159/H	La Brea Tar Pits	Prehistoric, Historic	Site	AH16 (Other); AP09 (Burials); AP16 (Other)	1949 (R.F. Heizer)	Outside
P-19-001261	CA-LAN-001261H	Shen-En-Kan (GtJ)	Historic	Site	AH04 (Privies / dumps / trash scatters); AH09 (Mines / quarries / tailings)	1986 (Roy Salls, UCLA)	Outside
P-19-002964	CA-LAN-002964H	Park La Brea	Historic	Site	AH04 (Privies/dumps/trash scatters)	2002 (Alice Hale, Greenwood & Associates)	Outside
P-19-003045	CA-LAN-003045H	The Grove at Farmer's Market and the Gilmore Adobe	Historic	Building, Structure, Site	AH04 (Privies / dumps / trash scatters); AH15 (Standing structures)	2002	Outside
P-19-152504	--	Haig M Prince; OHP Property Number - 025006	Historic	Building	HP10 (Theater)	1982 (S. Van Wormer, Westec)	Outside
P-19-171007	--	Hancock Park, La Brea Tar Pits; OHP Property Number - 024999; CHL 170	Historic	Site	AP16 (Other); HP31 (Urban open space)	1982 (T. Jaques & N. Michali, Westec Services)	Outside
P-19-173051	--	May Company Wilshire / Los Angeles County Museum of Art West; OHP Property Number - 027080	Historic	Building	HP07 (3+ story commercial building); HP15 (Educational building)	1982 (Jacques, Terri, Westec Services); 2010; 2011 (Pamela Daly, Cogstone)	Outside
P-19-175263	--	Hancock Park School; OHP Property Number - 097774	Historic	Building	HP15 (Educational building)	1995 (C. McAvoy, HRG)	Outside
P-19-187466	--	Erica Courtney; OHP Property Number - 156589	Historic	Building	HP03 (Multiple family property); HP07 (3+ story commercial building)	2004 (C. Taniguchi, MBA); 2011 (K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)	Outside
P-19-188461	--	Cabinet City	Historic	Building	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	2009 (Crawford, K. A., Michael Brandman Associates)	Outside
P-19-189263	--	Johnie's Coffe Shop Restaurant	Historic	Building	HP06 (1-3 story commercial building)	2010	Outside
P-19-190068	--	Wilshire Medical Center Building	Historic	Building	HP07 (3+ story commercial building)	2007 (K. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services); 2012 (K. A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)	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" 2.6 miles (4.2 km) 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"—between 0.3 and 0.4 miles (0.5 and 0.6 km) to the south (Kirkman 1938).

Review of a Sanborn Fire Insurance map (Figure 13), 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. Before the 1900s the property was primarily grazing land, but by 1920 topographic maps show the project site heavily developed with oil wells drilling for the Salt Lake Oil Field. By 1926 most of the oil derricks had been removed and some buildings begin to appear on maps. The first Sanborn Fire Insurance maps showing the project site were published in 1926 and show the lot composing the block as undeveloped. The 1943 Sanborn maps show the existence of the Town & County Market taking up the entire block.

NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION

Sacred Lands File Search

On July 16, 2018, 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 16 Native American contacts and suggested contacting them to provide information on sacred lands that may not be listed in the SLF. Ten of these individuals were already included in the City's notification list, and all additional outreach was conducted as part of compliance with Assembly Bill 52 (PRC Section 21082.3) and is discussed in a separate report. The NAHC letter is included in Appendix B.

SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

Archaeological Resources

A CHRIS records search and archival research identified 12 previously recorded resources within a 0.8-km (0.5-mile) radius of the project site. None of the resources were located within the project site or API. Resources identified in the 0.5-mile radius include one Historic-period archaeological site (P-19-002964) documented east of the project site, and three Historic-period and Prehistoric-period archaeological sites (P-19-000159, P-19-001261, and P-19-003945). 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 miles) to the southeast 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 3rd Street between the project site and Hauser Boulevard. P-19-003945 includes the Gilmore adobe and historical assemblage located to the north of the project site and API.

The NAHC's SLF results were negative. The letter notes that the SLF and CHRIS are not exhaustive inventories of resources that may be present in any given area. The nearest named villages to the project site are all located between 9.5 and 12 km (5.9 and 7.5 miles) of the project site. Other unnamed Native American settlements have been documented approximately 4.5 km (2.8 miles) south of the project site along the former course of the Los Angeles River (now Ballona Creek). 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 would have been frequented by Native Americans. Middle and late-twentieth century maps show a relatively small south-flowing stream was once located approximately 300 (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. The proximity to these natural resources, especially the asphaltum source, suggests an increased level of sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources above background levels, specifically remains from a temporary open camp identified by the presence of flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, shell, fire-altered rock, and sediment discoloration or carbonization.

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. 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 created in 1870 and 1880 map show a south-flowing stream located approximately 300 m (984 feet) west of the project site. Any artifacts or features associated Native American activities that may have been present on the surface within the project site and API would have likely been disturbed but may have remained in place or been buried.

The record of industrial uses on the project site originated in 1890s with the discovery of the Salt Lake Oil Field and development under ownership of Arthur Gilmore. Aerial photographs and maps from 1919–1928 show that at least one oil well, three storage tanks, and various associated structures were located within the API. The Gilmore Oil fields operation remained in this location through most of the early twentieth century, and although they continued to own the land until the 1940s, oil operations ended in the 1920s. The aerial photographs from the late 1920s also show wide-spread ground disturbances to the project site and API 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. In the early 1940s the oil wells were abandoned, and the project site cleared for the construction of the Town & Country Market commercial complex and associated parking lots. At this point any prehistoric archaeological material on the surface or shallowly buried is likely to have been severely disturbed or destroyed, leaving only the possibility for deeply buried deposits. However, refuse and other remains from the operation of the oil field and possibly from the earlier ranching operation are likely to occur as Historic-period archaeological deposits within the API. The physical integrity of any such Historic-period archaeological resources is also likely to have been disturbed, but more substantial features and associated items may remain intact below the surface. This is further suggested by the presence of similar resources recovered during construction monitoring in Park La Brea housing development east of the project site and API.

Geotechnical boring identified 1.5 m (5.0 feet) of fill described as loose silty sand atop natural alluvial sediments extending to at least a depth of 30.6 m (100.5 feet). Prehistoric archaeological resources can occur in artificial fill or other "disturbed" (i.e., non-native) soils, though intact deposits more likely to retain their significance when they are recovered from native soils. Generally, depositional environmental composed of alluvial sediments are favorable for the preservation of archaeological material, but small-scale variations in erosional patterns and historical disturbances must be considered when determining the archaeological sensitivity.

It is possible that deeply buried prehistoric archaeological resources can occur within the alluvial sediments identified below the artificial fill. Given the increased level of sensitivity based on proximity to an important asphaltum source and Prehistoric-period site with human remains at the La Brea Tar Pits, SWCA finds the project site and API has a moderate sensitivity for containing Prehistoric-period or Historic-period Native American archaeological resources.

Historic-period archaeological resources could be preserved below the current ground surface, especially within the artificial fill. Specifically, there is potential to encounter structural remains, features, and artifacts associated with the industrial use of the project site beginning in the 1890s. For these reasons, SWCA finds the project site and API has a moderate sensitivity for containing Historic-period (non-Native American) archaeological resources.

CONCLUSION

Archaeological Resources

No previously recorded archaeological resources have been identified within the project site and API. The depth of excavation for the project is approximately 30 feet below the surface within the API, which would require excavation of the underlying alluvial sediments and removal of the overlying artificial fill. The potential for unidentified archaeological resources within the API is found to be moderate. Specifically, there is potential to encounter structural remains, features, and artifacts associated with the Historic-period industrial use of the project site beginning in the 1890s, and prehistoric artifacts or features associated with a temporary camp deeply buried within native alluvial soils below or (less likely) intermixed with artificial fill or otherwise recently disturbed sediments. Prehistoric artifacts and features include flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, shell, sediment discoloration or carbonization, and depressions or other features indicative of a former living surface. If present, the archaeological resource could be used to answer important research questions, would be considered eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 4, and therefore meet the qualifications of a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under CEQA.

Construction at the project site would adhere to applicable regulatory compliance measures intended to reduce and avoid creating significant impacts to archeological resources in the event of a discovery during grading, excavation, or other soil disturbing activities within the API. As noted above, certain soils within the API have moderate sensitivity based on reviewed databases. Accordingly, to ensure that potential impacts to archeological resources that may be present in the API are clearly less than significant, SWCA recommends the mitigation measures outlined below. The mitigation measures have been developed in accordance with, and incorporate the performance standards of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for professional archaeology, Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations, Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1, Office of Historic Preservation's *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format*, and the guidelines of the City of Los Angeles General Plan Conservation Element. At the discretion of the project proponent, the mitigation measures for archaeological resource may be implemented in concert with those measures established for paleontological or tribal cultural resources including, but not

limited to, preparation of a monitoring program, worker training, monitoring, and reporting. These measures will reduce impacts to archaeological resources to a less-than-significant level.

- **MM Arch-1: Retain a Qualified Archaeologist.** Prior to the issuance of a demolition permit, the project proponent shall retain a qualified archaeologist, defined as an archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's (SOI) Standards for professional archaeology, during the excavation phase to carry out and ensure proper implementation of the mitigation measures related to archaeological resources. The qualified archaeologist shall submit a letter of retention to the project proponent and City of Los Angeles Department of City Planning (DCP) no fewer than 15 days before demolition or excavation activities commence. The letter shall include a resume for the qualified archaeologist that demonstrates fulfillment of the SOI standards.

- **MM Arch-2: Prepare an Archaeological Resources Monitoring and Mitigation Program (ARMMP).** Prior to the commencement of demolition and excavation, an ARMMP shall be prepared. The ARMMP shall include, but not be limited to, a construction worker training program (described in MM Arch-3), monitoring protocol for demolition and excavation activities, discovery and processing protocol for inadvertent discoveries of archaeological resources, and identification of a curation facility should artifacts be collected. The ARMMP shall identify areas that require monitoring (i.e., API), provide a framework for assessing the geoarchaeological setting to determine whether sediments capable of preserving archaeological remains are present, and include a protocol for identifying the conditions under which additional or reduced levels of monitoring (e.g., spot-checking) may be appropriate. The duration and timing of the monitoring shall be determined based on the rate of excavation, geoarchaeological assessment, and, if present, the quantity, type, and spatial distribution of archaeological resources identified. The ARMMP shall also summarize the requirements for tribal coordination in the event of an inadvertent discovery of Native American archaeological resources, including the applicable regulatory compliance measures or conditions of approval for the inadvertent discovery of tribal cultural resources to be carried out in concert. The ARMMP shall be prepared in compliance with Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations, Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1.
- **MM Arch-3: Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) Training.** Before the commencement of initial demolition or excavation at the project site, the retained qualified archaeologist or their designee shall provide a WEAP training to on-site project personnel responsible for supervising demolition and excavation (i.e., foreman or supervisor) and machine operators. The WEAP training shall brief construction crews regarding the regulatory compliance requirements and applicable mitigation measures that must be adhered to during demolition and excavation activities for the protection of archaeological resources. As an element of the WEAP training, the qualified archaeologist or their designee shall advise the construction crews on proper procedures to follow if an unanticipated archaeological resource is discovered during construction. The qualified archaeologist or their designee shall also provide the construction workers with contact information for the qualified archaeologist and their designee(s) and protocols to follow if inadvertent discoveries are made. In addition, workers shall be shown examples of the types of archaeological resources that would require notification of the archaeologist, if encountered. Once the ground disturbances have commenced, the need for additional or supplemental WEAP training shall be determined through consultation with the qualified archaeologist, project proponent or their designated project supervisor. Within 5 days of completing a WEAP training, a list of those in attendance shall be provided by the qualified archaeologist to the project proponent.
- **MM Arch-4: Monitor for Archaeological Resources.** Before the commencement of demolition or excavation activities, an archaeological monitor shall be present during ground disturbing activities as stipulated in the ARMMP. The qualified archaeologist may designate an archaeologist

to conduct the monitoring under their direction. The monitor shall have the authority to temporarily halt or redirect construction activities in soils that are likely to contain potentially significant archaeological resources, as determined by the qualified archaeologist. The monitor shall complete a daily log documenting construction activities and observations. The field observations shall include assessment of the geoarchaeological setting and whether sediments are identified that are no longer capable or unlikely to contain archaeological material (i.e., sterile), which may be encountered prior to reaching the total depth of excavation expected for the project. If initial archaeological monitoring identifies low archaeological sensitivity (i.e., sterile soil strata) below a certain depth or within a certain portion of the API, a corresponding reduction of monitoring coverage would be appropriate. In the event that potentially significant archaeological resources are exposed during construction, work in the immediate vicinity of the find (within 8 meters [25 feet]) shall stop until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the significance of the find. Construction activities may continue in other areas in coordination with the qualified archaeologist. If the discovery 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 PRC 21083.2(g), the qualified archaeologist shall coordinate with the project proponent and DCP to develop a formal treatment plan that would reduce impacts to the resource(s). The treatment plan established for the resource(s) 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 and if it is determined avoidance is not feasible, treatment may include archaeological data recovery (i.e., excavation, laboratory processing and analysis) to remove the resource(s) and reduce potential impacts to less than significant.

Within 14 days of concluding the archaeological monitoring, the qualified archaeologist shall prepare a memo stating that the archaeological monitoring requirement of the mitigation measure have been fulfilled and summarize the results of any archaeological finds. The memo shall be submitted to the project proponent and DCP. Following submittal of the memo, the qualified archaeologist shall prepare a technical report documenting the methods and results of all work completed under the ARMMP, including, if any, treatment of archaeological materials, results of artifact processing, analysis, and research, and evaluation of the resource(s) for the California Register of Historical Resources. Once laboratory analysis is complete, any recovered archaeological materials shall be curated at a public, non-profit research institution that will ensure their long-term preservation and allow access to interested scholars. Should no such institutions accept the materials, they shall be donated to an educational institution or historical society. The format and content of the report shall follow the California Office of Historic Preservation's *Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format*. Any archaeological resources identified shall be documented on appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation 523-Series Forms. The report shall be prepared under the supervision of a qualified archaeologist and submitted to DCP within 120 days of completion of the monitoring. The final draft of the report shall be submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center.

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Appendix A.
Report Figures

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Figure 1. Project location within Los Angeles County.

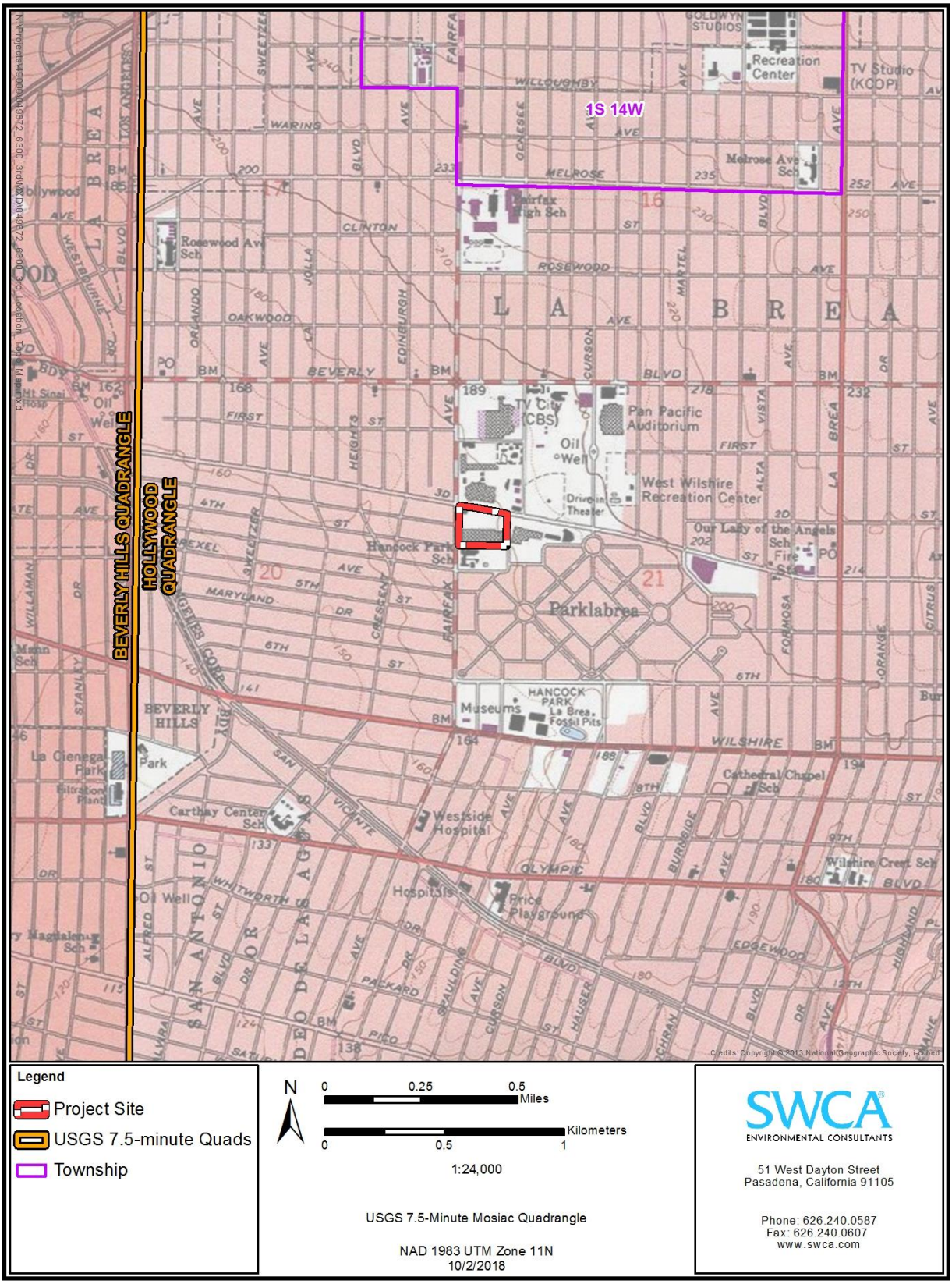

Figure 2. Project site plotted on USGS Hollywood, California, 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

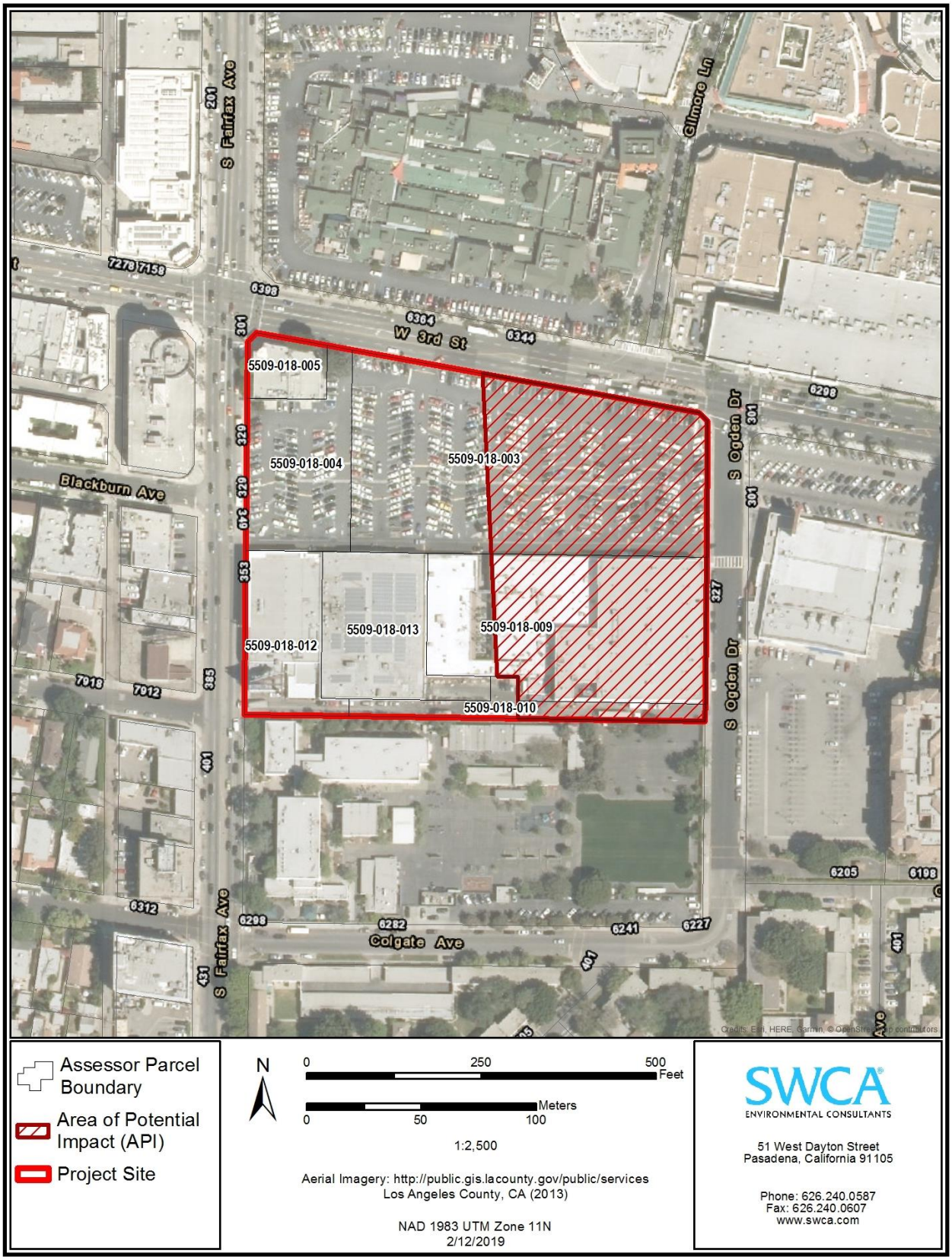

Figure 3. Project site and API (hatched area) with associated parcels on an aerial photograph and street map.

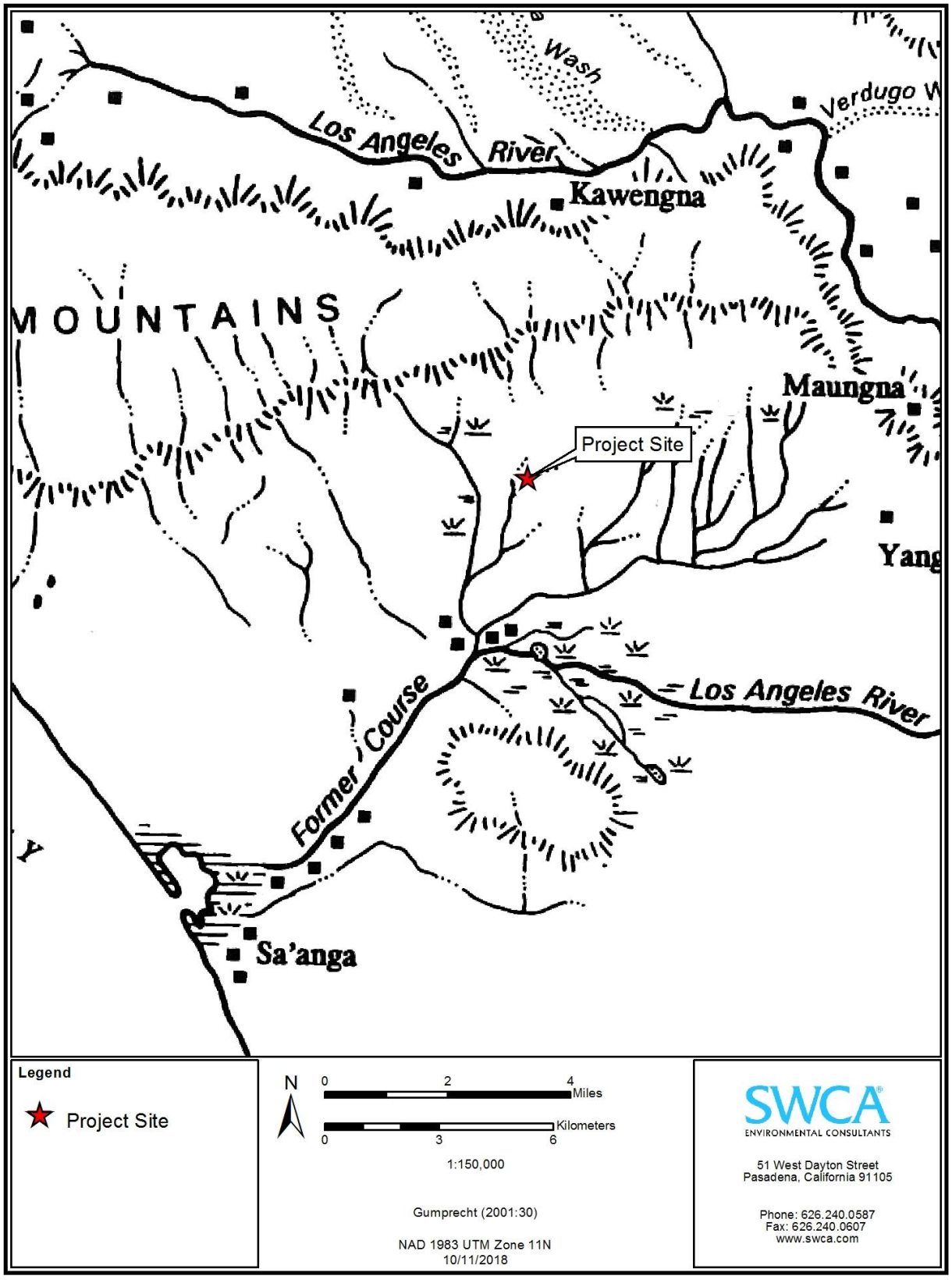

Figure 4. Project site plotted on Gumprecht's (2001:30) map showing hypothetical locations of Native American villages along the Los Angeles River and other waterways in the Los Angeles Basin.

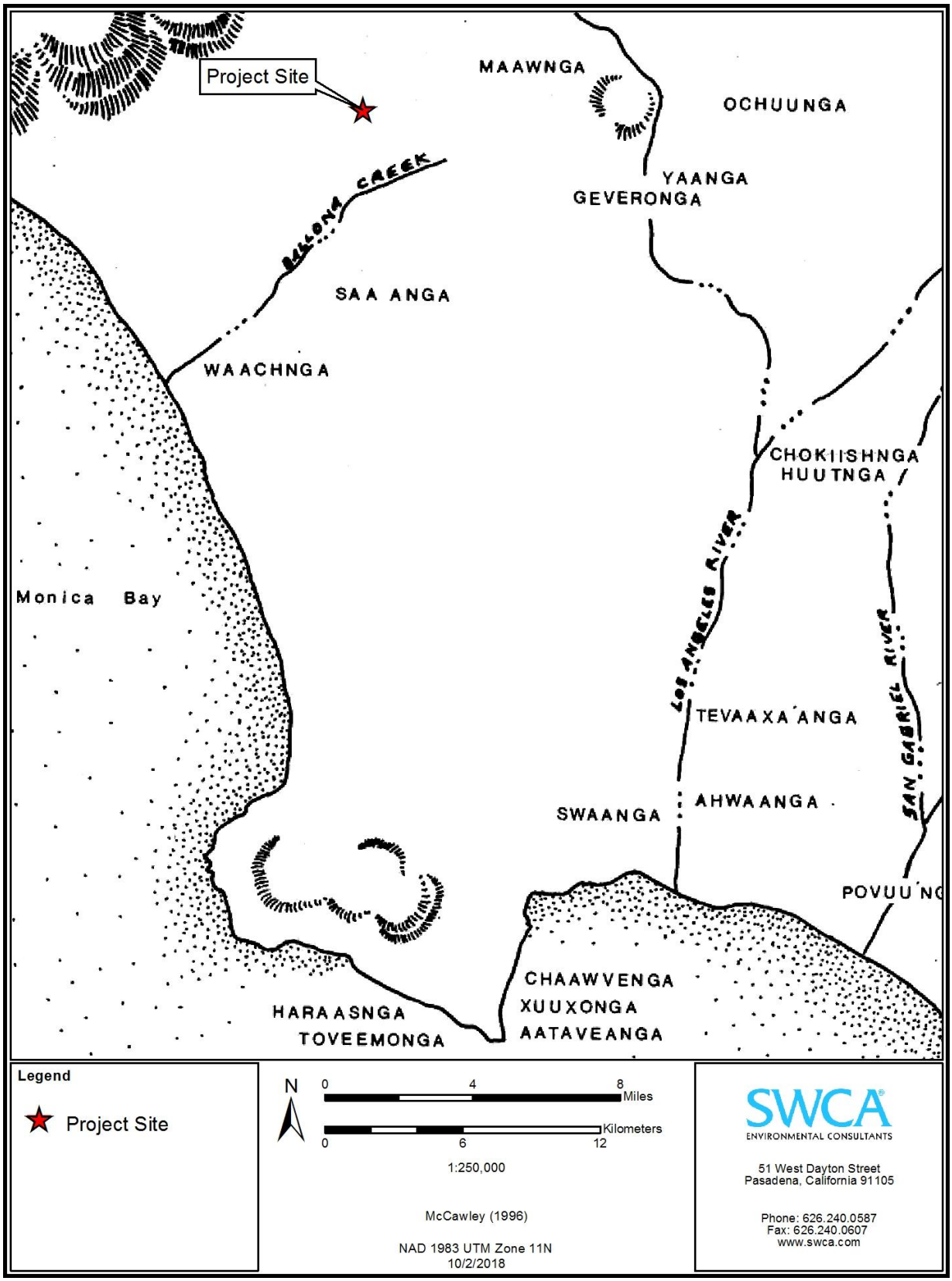

Figure 5. Project site plotted on McCawley's (1996:36) map showing the approximate location of villages cited in Gabrielieno ethnographic sources.

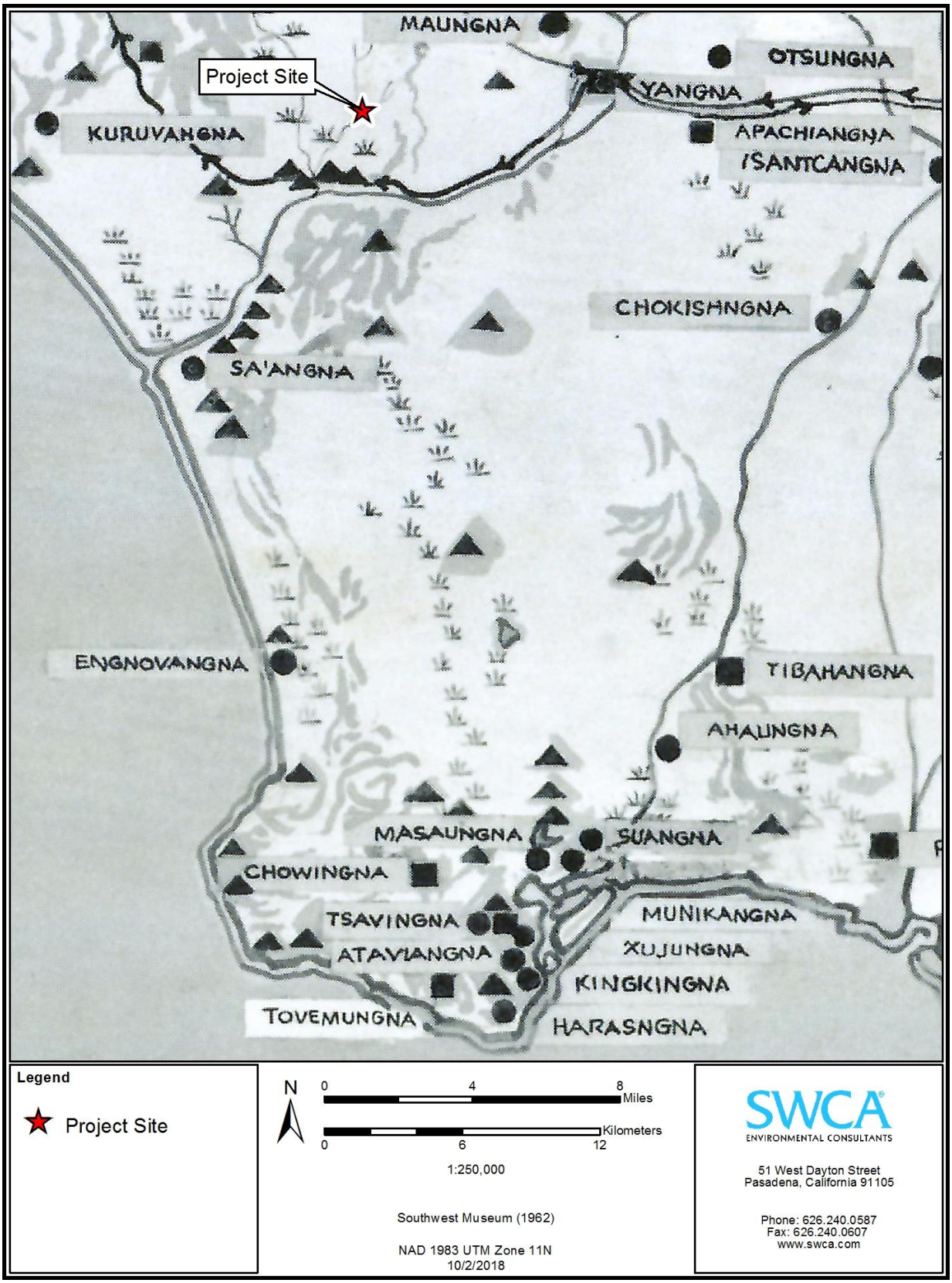

Figure 6. Project site depicted on the 1962 Southwestern Museum maps showing hypothetical locations of Gabrielino Indian Villages**.**

Figure 7. Project site on a ca. 1870 cadastral map.

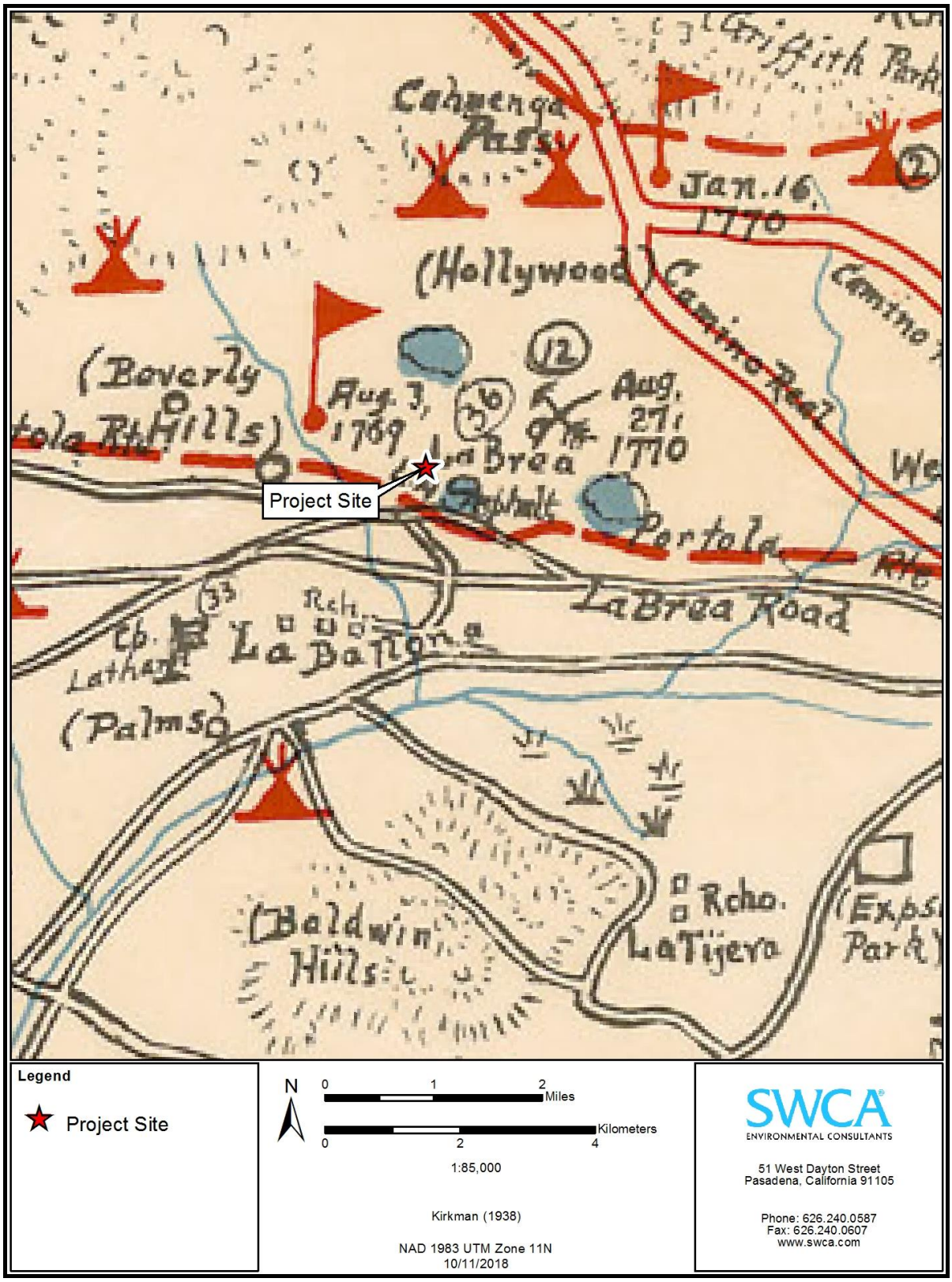

Figure 8. Kirkman-Harriman's pictorial and historical map of Los Angeles County, 1860–1937. Historical sites and features are depicted with symbols to indicate representational rather than explicit geographic locations.

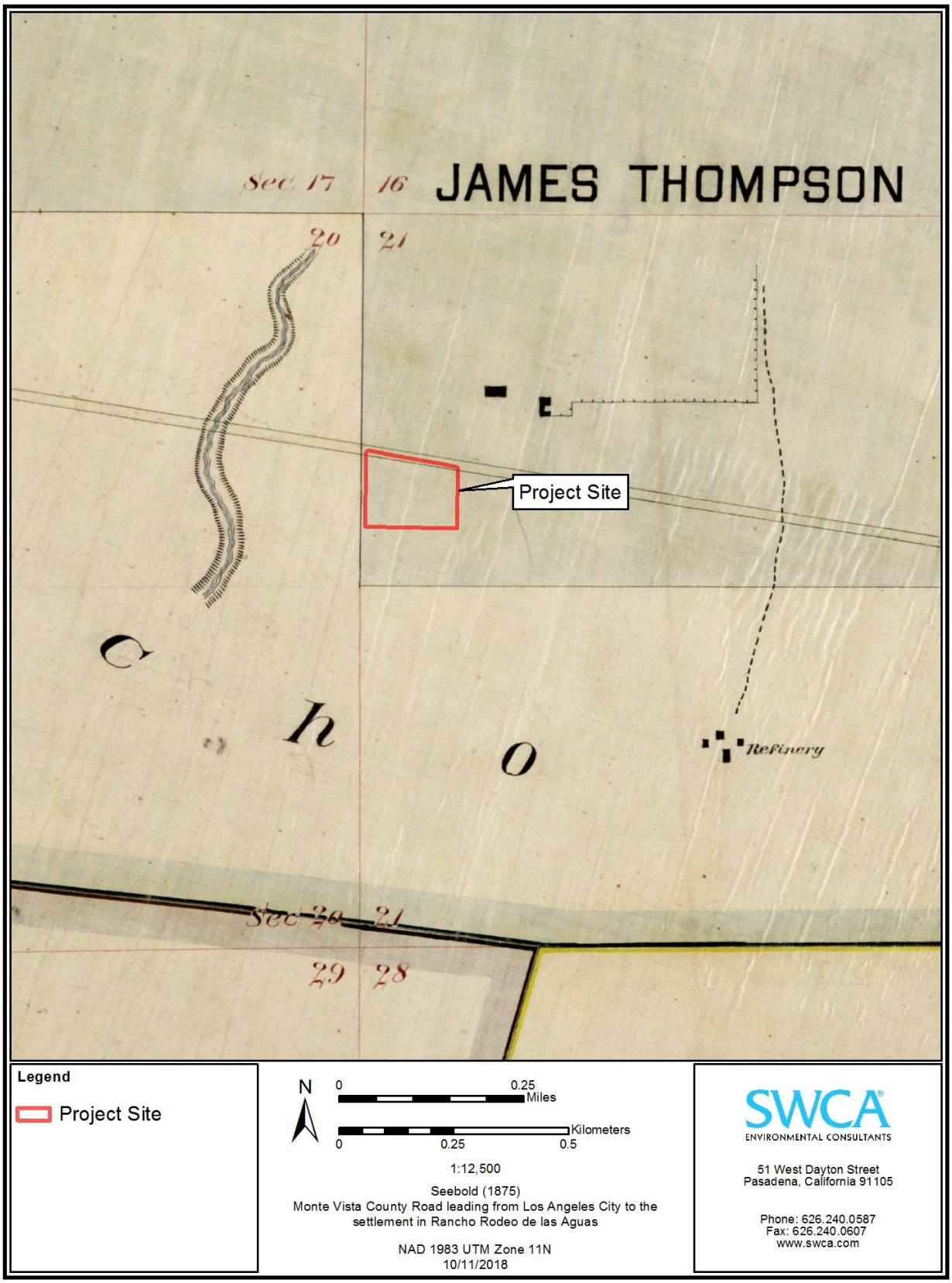

Figure 9. Project site depicted on an 1875 survey map; note the partially drawn segments of local stream courses.

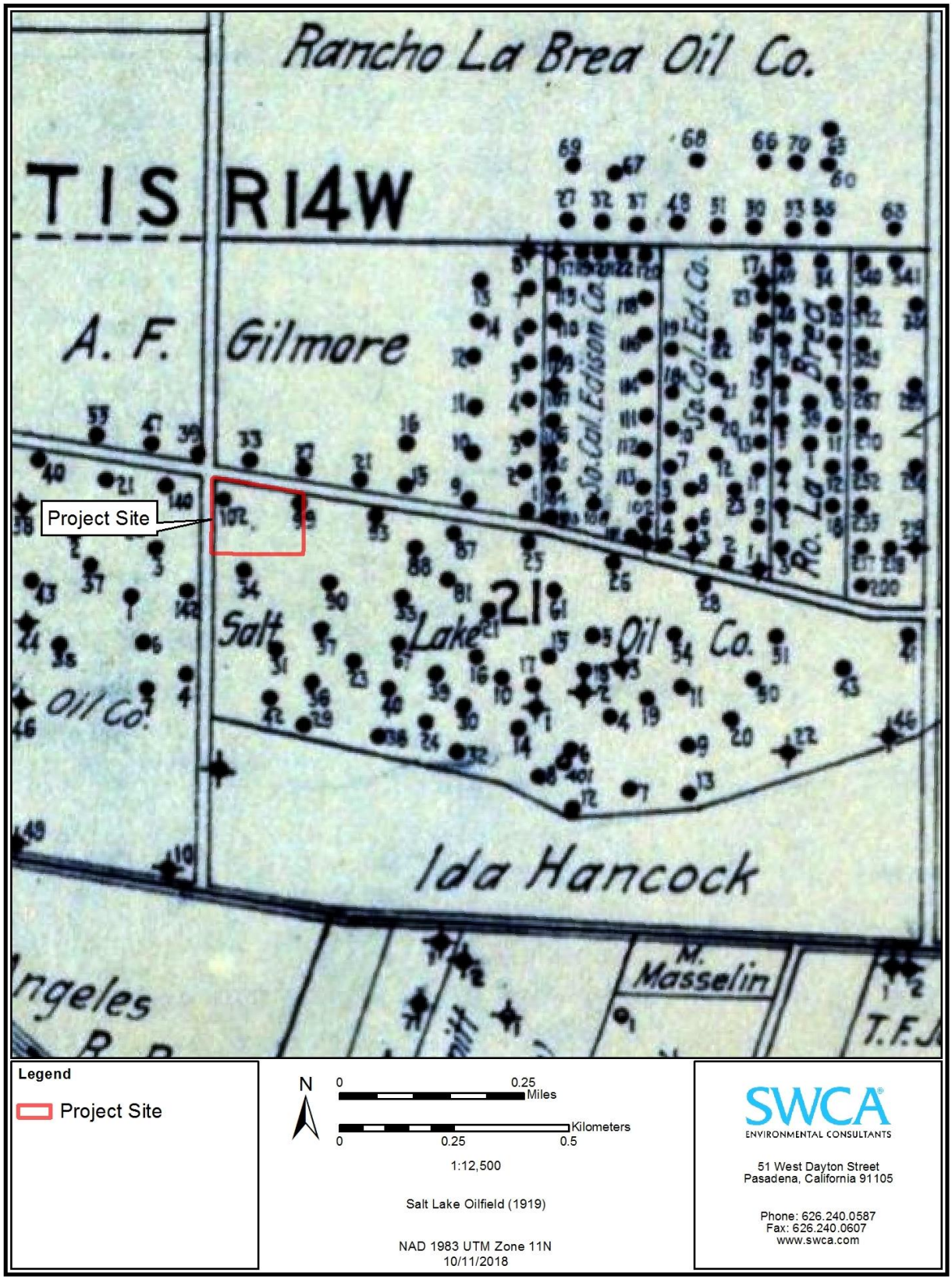

Figure 10. Project site depicted on the 1919 California State Mining Bureau, SMB Department of Petroleum & Gas map of Los Angeles County oil fields.

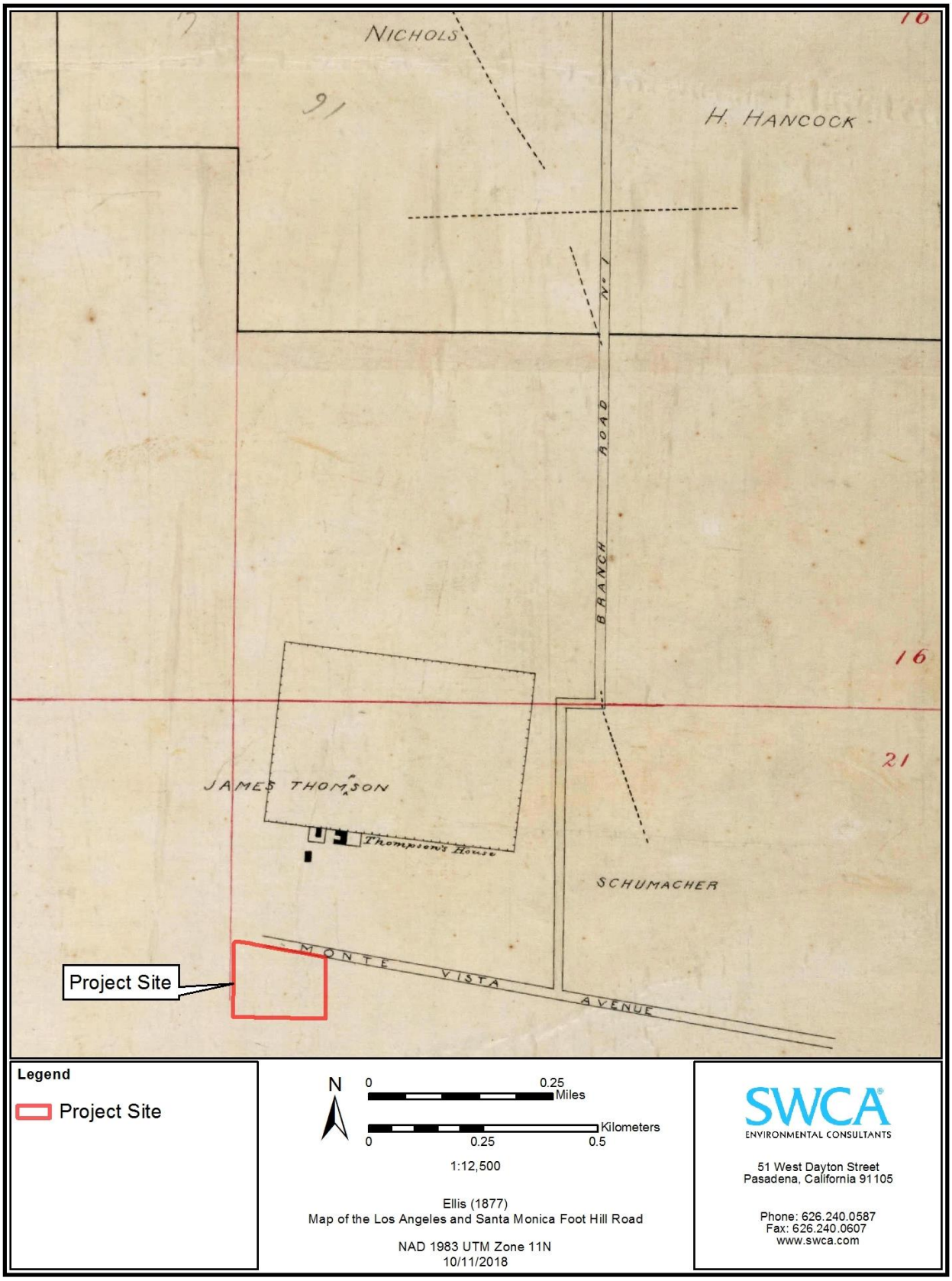

Figure 11. Project site depicted on 1877 map of Los Angeles and Santa Monica Foot Hill Road.

Figure 12. Project site and API (dark red outline) on a 1927 aerial photograph.

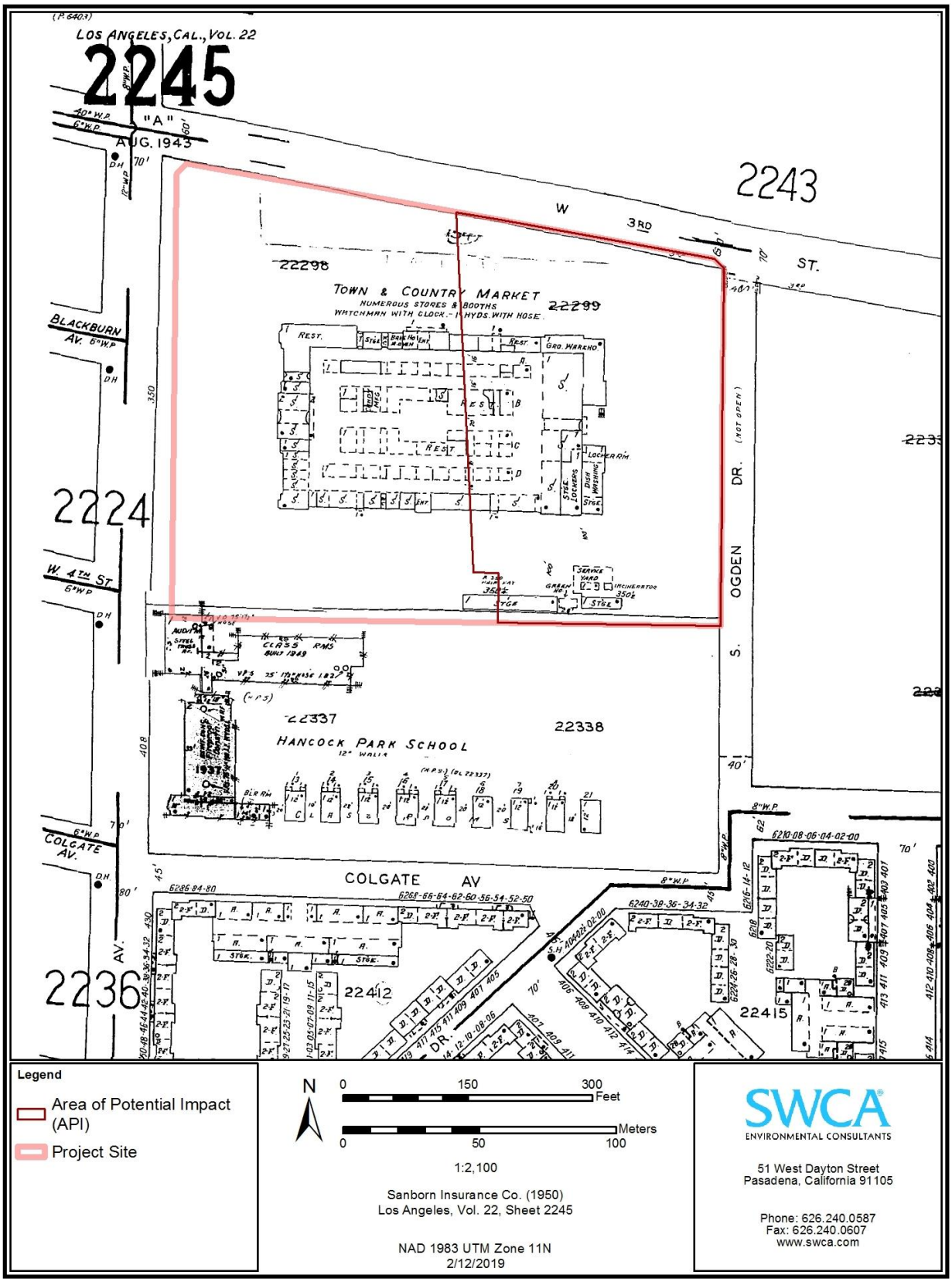

Figure 13. Project site (light red outline) and API (dark red outline) plotted on a Sanborn Fire Insurance map from 1950.

Appendix B.
Sacred Lands File Search

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