Appendix P

Tribal Cultural Resources Report

Tribal Cultural Resources Assessment for the Radford Studio Center Project, Studio City, California

Kenneth M. Becker, Felicia V. De Peña, Karen K. Swope, Donn R. Grenda, Jason D. Windingstad, Patrick B. Stanton, and Kaitlin E. Harstine

Submitted to:

Radford Studio Center, LLC
4024 Radford Avenue
Studio City, CA 91604

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AB	Assembly Bill
ADI	area of direct impact
APN	Assessor's Parcel No.
CCR	*California Code of Regulations*
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act, as amended
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
cmbs	centimeters below surface
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
EDR	Environmental Data Resources, Inc.
FTBMI	Fernandeño Tatatviam Band of Mission Indians
Kizh Nation	Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation
LADWP	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
NAHC	California Native American Heritage Commission
NEA	Northwest Economic Associates
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHR	Office of Historic Resources
PRC	*Public Resources Code*
Project	Radford Studio Center Project
Project Site	Radford Studio Center
PVC	polyvinyl chloride
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
Specific Plan	Radford Studio Center Specific Plan
SRI	Statistical Research, Inc.
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WEAP	Worker Environmental Awareness Program
WPLT	Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

This tribal cultural resources assessment report contains information provided to the City of Los Angeles by California Native American tribes during the confidential Assembly Bill (AB) 52 consultation pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (*Public Resources Code* [PRC] Section 21080.3.1). Such information shall be kept confidential and not disclosed to the public.

Radford Studio Center, LLC, is proposing to modernize and expand the Radford Studio Center Project (Project) through the Radford Studio Center Specific Plan (Specific Plan). The approximately 52.25-acre (post-dedications/mergers) Radford Studio Center (Project Site) and associated off-site improvements (collectively referred to hereafter as the Study Area) is located in the Studio City area of the City of Los Angeles, situated in the southern San Fernando Valley, California (Figure 1). The Study Area is located on Ex-Mission San Fernando lands in Sections 19 and 30, Township 1 North, Range 14 West, on the 1972 Van Nuys, California, 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle (Figure 2). The Project Site consists of two addressed parcels located at 4200 North Radford Avenue (Assessor's Parcel No. [APN] 2368-001-028; North Lot) and 4024 and 4064 North Radford Avenue (APN 2368-005-011; South Lot) and two unaddressed parcels located within and around the Los Angeles River (APN 2368-001-029) and Tujunga Wash (APN 2368-001-030). The Project Site currently supports a variety of studio-related improvements, including sound stages, production support buildings, production offices, creative offices, parking structures, at-grade surface parking, basecamps, outdoor storage areas, and landscaping.

The Project entails the continuation of the existing studio use and the modernization and expansion of Radford Studio Center (Project Site) through the proposed Radford Studio Center Specific Plan (Specific Plan). The Project includes the development of up to approximately 1,667,010 square feet of new sound stage, production support, production office, creative office, and retail uses within the Project Site, as well as associated ingress/egress, circulation, parking, landscaping, and open-space improvements. The proposed Specific Plan would allow up to a maximum of 2,200,000 square feet of total floor area within the Project Site upon buildout of the Project (inclusive of 532,990 square feet of existing uses to remain). Proposed new buildings could range in height from approximately 60 feet to up to 135 feet. A total of approximately 6,050 vehicular parking spaces (including approximately 2,170 existing vehicular parking spaces to remain) would be provided within the Project Site at full buildout of the total floor area permitted under the proposed Specific Plan. As part of the Project, approximately 646,120 square feet of existing uses would be removed and approximately 532,990 square feet of existing uses would remain. In addition, the Project includes open-space and landscaping improvements to enhance the public realm along the perimeter of the Study Area and enhances public access to the Los Angeles River and Tujunga Wash. Specifically, approximately 109,569 square feet of open space would be provided along the Study Area setbacks, including approximately 77,406 square feet of open space along the Los Angeles River and Tujunga Wash, approximately 4,454 square feet of open space along Colfax Avenue, and approximately 27,709 square feet along Radford Avenue. Additional open space and landscaping would be provided within the Study Area, including various ground-level open-space areas and rooftop terraces.

Key components of the open-space and landscaping plan are the construction of a new bridge, the Los Angeles River Connector, extending from the northern terminus of Radford Avenue north across the Tujunga Wash to Moorpark Street, and the revitalization of the public access pathway along the Tujunga Wash from

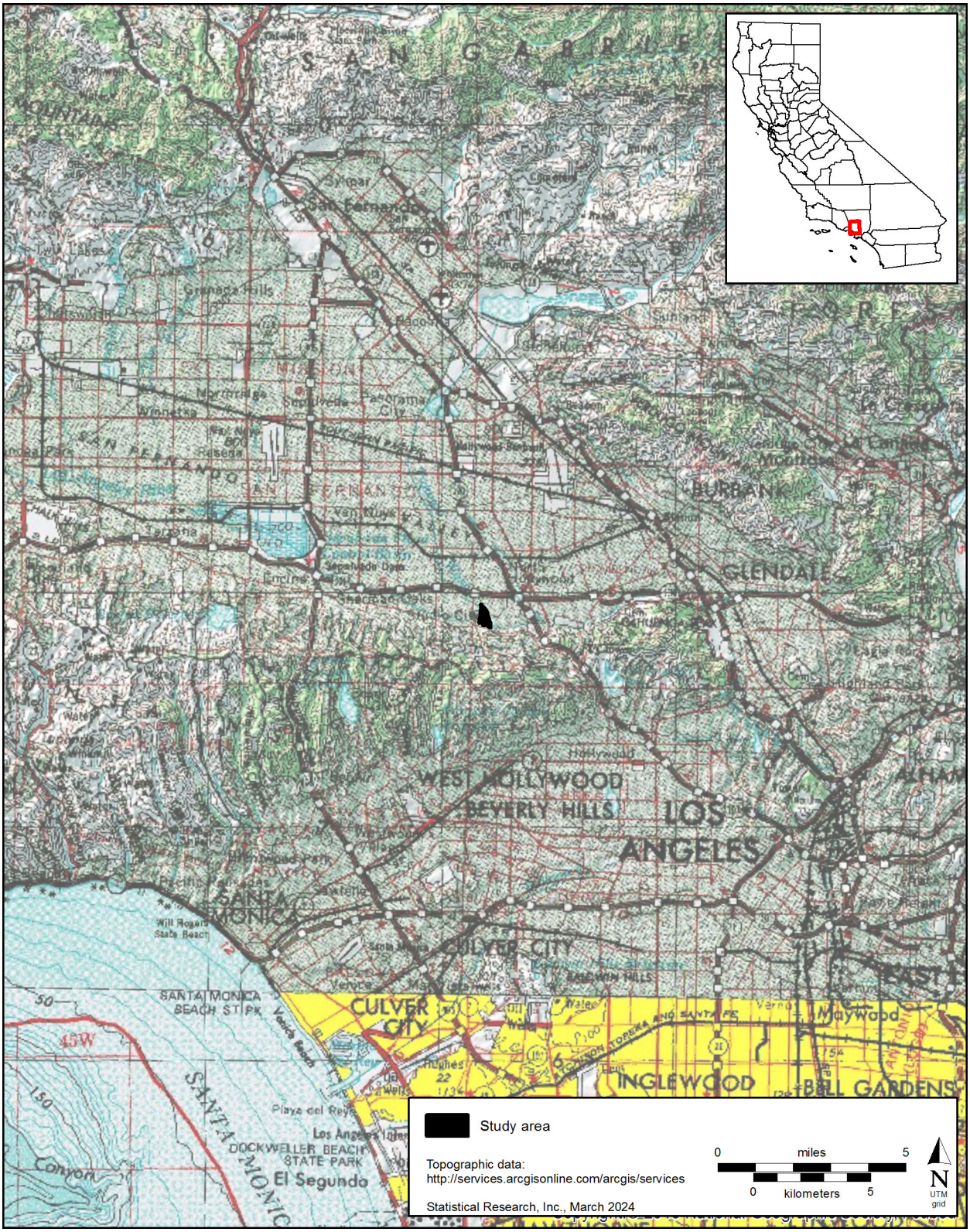

Figure 1. Vicinity map.

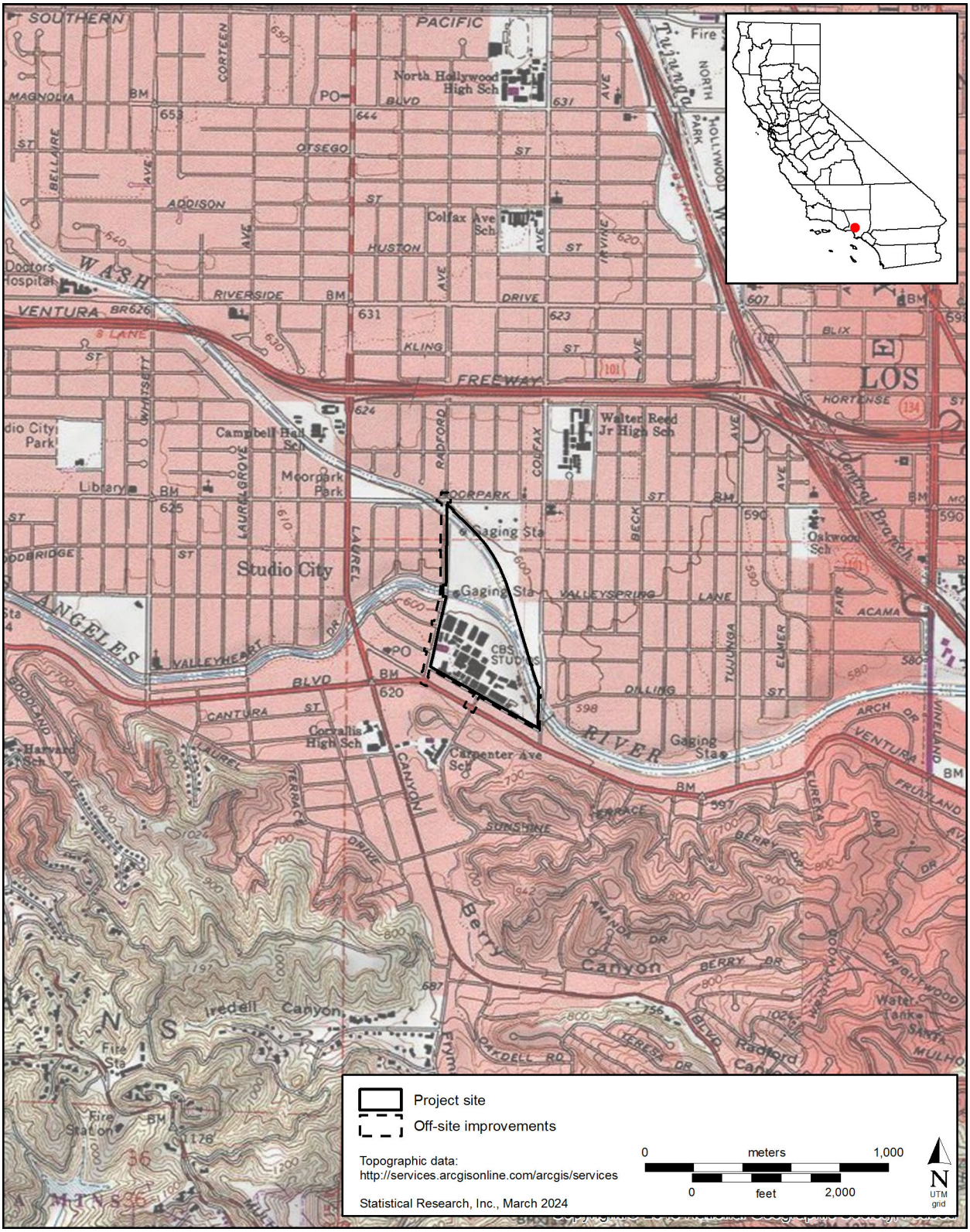

Figure 2. Location map.

the Los Angeles River Connector to Colfax Avenue, which would include a new paved pedestrian/bicycle path, fencing, lighting, and way-finding signage. A Sign District would also be established to permit studio-specific on-site signs. In addition to the Los Angeles River Connector and revitalized public-access pathway along the Tujunga Wash, the Project also includes various off-site improvements, including removal and potential relocation of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) infrastructure; new electrical/telecom infrastructure; relocated and new power poles; undergrounding of some existing power poles and overhead lines; below-grade utility lateral trenching; new curb, gutter, sidewalks, landscaping, and driveways along the Project frontage; as well as new full-section asphalt replacement for sections of roadway, among others.

As part of the preparation of the Environmental Impact Report for the Project, Radford Studio Center, LLC, contracted with Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI), to prepare a tribal cultural resources assessment of the Study Area. The purpose of the assessment is to identify the presence of any tribal cultural resources at the Study Area. This report presents our methods, documents the results of the records search and literature review, and presents data gleaned from the City of Los Angeles's formal consultation with California Native American tribes. SRI conducted a separate archaeological resources assessment of the potential for the Study Area to contain archaeological deposits (De Peña et al. 2025), and the results of that assessment form the background for this tribal cultural resources assessment. Because the Study Area is completely developed, the archaeological resources assessment involved a geoarchaeological assessment using mechanical trenching and screening in lieu of a pedestrian survey and also involved archaeological records searches, literature reviews, and archival research as part of the identification effort.

Purpose and Applicable Regulations

The purpose of the tribal cultural resources assessment was to identify any tribal cultural resources at the Study Area. The Project is subject to the provisions of AB 52, which amended CEQA to require lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes and to consider the effects of a project on tribal cultural resources (PRC Section 21080.3.1). The proposed Project is considered a "project" under CEQA and is subject to compliance with CEQA (PRC Section 21000 *et seq.*) and CEQA guidelines (*California Code of Regulations* [CCR] Section 15000 *et seq.*), as amended to date. The City of Los Angeles is the CEQA lead agency for the Project. CEQA mandates that lead agencies consider whether a proposed project will have an adverse effect on the environment and whether any such effect can be feasibly eliminated by pursuing an alternative course of action or can be mitigated to a less than significant level.

As amended by AB 52, CEQA recognizes that tribal cultural resources constitute a particular type of cultural or historical resource and form part of the environment. The law recognizes that California Native American tribes have special expertise in regard to their tribal history and practices and, therefore, affiliated tribal representatives should be consulted for environmental assessments to identify resources of significance to the tribes. PRC Section 21084.2 states that "a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment."

Formal, government-to-government tribal consultation pursuant to CEQA is being conducted by the City of Los Angeles, and the research conducted for this assessment may be used in conjunction with the City of Los Angeles's consultation efforts to respond to the CEQA requirement for an assessment of tribal cultural resources. As defined in PRC Section 21074 and further refined in CEQA Appendix G: Environmental Checklist Form, a tribal cultural resource is

> a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or

b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

For purposes of CEQA, a cultural resource is eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) if it meets any of the following criteria:

(A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

(B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

(C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.

(D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history [14 CCR Section 15064.5(a)(3)].

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance (14 CCR Section 4852[c]). The "period of significance" is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired at a site, or the period during which significant individuals made their important contributions to a site (California Office of Historic Preservation 2002:3). Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. The seven primary aspects of integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (14 CCR Section 4852[c]). Simply stated, resources must "retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance" (14 CCR Section 4852[c]).

CHAPTER 2

Methods

Project Personnel and Qualifications

All SRI supervisory personnel for the Project meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards in their respective disciplines. Donn R. Grenda, Ph.D., is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and served as senior principal investigator. Kenneth M. Becker, M.A., RPA served as Project manager and lead principal investigator. Karen K. Swope, Ph.D., RPA served as lead historical archaeologist and oversaw historical and archival research. Dr. Swope was assisted by Felicia De Peña, Ph.D., RPA, who conducted historical and archival research and wrote much of the report. John Douglass, Ph.D., RPA, served as Project ethnohistorian and conducted research and written analysis regarding the ethnohistoric village of Kawenga. Jason Windingstad, M.A, RPA, served as Project geoarchaeologist and analyzed the geologic and soils data for the Project and designed and implemented the geoarchaeological testing. Mr. Windingstad was assisted in the field by Kaitlin Harstine, M.A., RPA, who served as field director during trenching.

South Central Coastal Information Center Records Search

SRI requested that the staff of the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), a regional repository of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), conduct a records search for the Project. The purpose of the records search was to identify all reports of archaeological work executed within a 2-mile radius of the Study Area. The records search also examined all records of prehistoric cultural resources within a 2-mile radius and all records of historical-period and built-environment resources within a 1/4-mile radius of the Study Area. The reviewed records included all investigation reports and resource records from the following sources: National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), CRHR, California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historical Interest, the California Office of Historic Preservation State Historic Resources Inventory, and the Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments list. The results of this search were provided to SRI on May 3, 2023.

Archival and Background Research

Compilation of Radford Studio Center's historical context was completed through use of primary documents and secondary published materials. Sources focused on the Study Area and the surrounding neighborhoods. Historical topographic maps, aerial imagery, historical photographs, and historical newspapers, as well as published works, were consulted to compile the history of the Study Area (Table 1).

Table 1. Repositories Consulted during the Archival Research

Repository	Collection(s)/Document Type(s)
California State University, Northridge, University Library	Digital collections and historical photographs
Environmental Data Resources, Inc.	historical city directories, historical topographic maps, radius map report, certified Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, historical aerial photographs
Huntington Library	Early California Population Project,
Huntington Library, Manuscripts Department	Hazard-Dyson Collection
Huntington Library, Photograph Archives	Historical Society of Southern California Collection—Charles Puck Collection of Negatives and Photographs
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	photograph archive
Los Angeles Public Library	photograph collection; map collection; *Los Angeles Times* historical archives; *Los Angeles Times* newspaper archives; El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historical Monument photograph archive, Tessa Digital Collections (including the Security Pacific National Bank Collection, Herman J Schultheis Collection, Valley Times Collection, Blackstock Negative Collection, and Los Angeles Photographers Collection)
Newspapers.com	newspaper articles
U.S. Geological Survey Historical Topographic Map Explorer	U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps
U.S. Library of Congress	Aerial Views of Los Angeles, California, Prints & Photographs Online, Geography and Map Collection
University of California Calisphere	various digital collections and historical documents
University of California, Los Angeles, Department of Geography	Benjamin and Gladys Thomas aerial-photograph archives
University of California, Los Angeles, Library	maps of Los Angeles, California, the United States, and the world, tract maps and cadastral maps of southern California, 1868–1937 and *Los Angeles Times* photographic archive, Center for Oral History Research

In addition to the CHRIS and California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) searches, SRI performed archival research using www.newspapers.com, searching for newspaper articles on archaeological discoveries made by homeowners in the Studio City area that went unreported to CHRIS.

Ethnohistoric Archival Research on the Village of Kawenga

SRI conducted archival research focused on identification of tribal cultural resources within and in the vicinity of the Study Area. Of particular importance was the review of ethnohistoric maps of Native American habitation locales and activity, with a focus on the village of Kawenga. These materials were reviewed to identify previously documented tribal cultural resources (including named villages, use areas, trade and travel routes, archaeological sites, and critical natural features such as springs and streams) in the vicinity of the Study Area. This material was collected to provide a broader context for the assessment of materials developed through tribal contact and consultation.

Geoarchaeological Investigation

The Study Area is located on landforms that would have been a highly sought settlement location by Native American populations during the prehistoric and ethnohistoric periods. Most of the South Lot is located on a prominent alluvial fan, whereas the North Lot is located on the floodplain of the Los Angeles River and Tujunga Wash. Because the Study Area is completely developed with no visible native sediment exposed, a pedestrian archaeological survey to identify the presence of archaeological sites was not possible. In lieu of a survey, SRI developed a mechanical trenching program to probe multiple dispersed locations across the Study Area to look for buried archaeological deposits, expose sediment profiles to better understand and document local soils and stratigraphy as they relate to archaeological sensitivity, and to make recommendations regarding the need for additional geoarchaeological testing during subsequent stages of ground disturbance.

Geoarchaeological background research included reviewing the results of previous geotechnical reports from the Study Area and reviewing historical maps, aerial photographs, and published soils data. On June 15, 2023, Dr. Grenda and Mr. Becker met with studio representatives and inspected the Study Area for areas where trenches could be excavated to accomplish the Project goals without impeding studio activities. Considerations for trench locations included providing broad coverage across the Study Area, including the North Lot and South Lot, and sampling the three main geographic landforms that were present prior to development: alluvial fan, terrace/floodplain, and distal alluvial-fan/floodplain transition. Other considerations included avoiding conflicts with underground utility lines, sewer lines, and other infrastructure; placement of trench spoils; and screening locations. Eight trench locations were selected: two in the North Lot and six in the South Lot.

Trenching occurred from August 14 to 18, 2023, with one backhoe and operator and an archaeological crew of one geoarchaeologist, one Project director, and two field technicians. Prior to the start of excavation, each prospective trench was marked on the ground, and the asphalt over each trench was saw-cut and broken with a jackhammer. The maximum trench depth was approximately 3.5 meters (m) below surface and was constrained to the reach of the backhoe. Trenches uniformly measured 4.5 m long and 1 m wide. A backhoe removed the asphalt and stored the demolition debris near the respective trench. Each trench was excavated in successive 30-centimeter (cm) levels with a 1-m-wide tooth-edged bucket. Each level was placed into a separate pile off to the side of the trench. If the soil was deemed intact by the geoarchaeologist, 10 5-gallon buckets were filled halfway and screened through $^{1}/_{8}$-inch wire mesh, resulting in a 25-gallon sediment sample from each intact level. Safety shoring was installed prior to entering any trench excavated deeper than 1.5 m. The geoarchaeologist prepared stratigraphic profiles and took photographs of one wall of each trench that presented intact sediments. Any trench that was required to be left open overnight was cordoned off with safety delineators, traffic cones, and caution tape and was covered with $^{3}/_{4}$-inch plywood boards or steel plates. Each trench was backfilled and compacted after completion. After completion of all trenching, all asphalt demolition debris was removed and properly disposed of and the area surrounding each trench was swept clean.

Tribal Cultural Resources Search

To determine whether previously recorded tribal cultural resources are present in the vicinity of the Study Area, SRI requested a Sacred Lands File search for the Study Area from the NAHC in April 2023. The NAHC reviewed their records of traditional-use areas and sacred sites to identify any resources within or near the Study Area, and they provided a contact list for California Native American tribes culturally affiliated with the Study Area who might have further information concerning tribal cultural resources.

Most of these individuals or groups named by the NAHC were contacted by the City of Los Angeles during its AB 52 consultation with California Native American tribes.

City of Los Angeles Native American Consultation

As required under CEQA, as amended by AB 52, the City of Los Angeles undertook consultation with California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the Study Area who had requested, in writing, to engage in consultation pursuant to PRC Section 21080.3.1. This consultation began with Project notification letters from the City of Los Angeles to affiliated tribes. The interested tribes responded, in writing, within 30 days of receipt of the notification letter. Formal consultation entailed direct discussions between City of Los Angeles staff and designated tribal representatives. Discussions included descriptions of the Project from City of Los Angeles staff, a discussion of specific tribal cultural resources or concerns with regard to the Project, and the collection of comments and source materials from tribal representatives, at their discretion. The administrative drafts of the geotechnical report, archaeological resources assessment report for the Project (De Peña et al. 2025), and this tribal cultural resources assessment report were provided to the consulting tribes for review and comment.

CHAPTER 3

Environmental and Cultural Setting

In this chapter, we begin with a discussion of the natural environment of the general Study Area and the resources that may have been available to the prehistoric and historical-period inhabitants of the area. This discussion is followed by a review of the cultural history of the Study Area, including our understanding of the broad patterns of human occupation in the area prior to European colonization and the pertinent archaeological research underpinning this understanding. We then proceed to a discussion of ethnohistorical research as it relates to the Native American inhabitants of the Study Area at the time of European contact, with special consideration of the location of the ethnohistoric village of Kawenga. This is followed by a review of significant early historical-period events and activities in the region. We conclude this chapter with a brief discussion of the development history of the Study Area.

Environment Setting

The environment is both the setting for all human activities and the ultimate source of all the raw materials and resources required for those activities. Factors such as water availability, proximity to plant communities, faunal concentrations, geological resources, and features of the landscape all influence where and how people live and work. In this section, we provide a brief description of the physical environment, including sections on the geology, hydrology, and climate of the region surrounding the Study Area. These physical data are then followed by a review of the natural environment, with sections on the floral and faunal resources specific to the Study Area, and their relative economic importance to the prehistoric and historical-period inhabitants of the region.

Physical Environment

The Study Area lies generally along the southern margin of the San Fernando Valley at the northern base of the Santa Monica Mountains. The San Fernando Valley is a large inland basin flanked by the Santa Monica Mountains on the south, the Simi Hills on the west, the Santa Susana Mountains to the north, and the San Gabriel and Verdugo Mountains on the east. These mountain ranges are a small part of the Transverse Ranges, a series of east-west-trending mountain ranges that extend more than 500 kilometers (km) from the California coast at Point Conception to the eastern end of the San Bernardino Mountains (Norris and Webb 1990:301). The Santa Monica Mountains extend about 75 km along the Pacific Coast. Cahuenga Peak, the easternmost point of the Santa Monica Mountains, rises to an elevation of 555 m above mean sea level, overlooking the eastern valley.

The Study Area lies near a strategic point in the San Fernando Valley, where Cahuenga Pass opens into the valley and meets the confluence of the Los Angeles River and one of the main channels of Tujunga Wash. Cahuenga Pass is a natural low area separating Cahuenga Peak from the rest of the Santa Monica Mountains. Historically, this pass was one of three major routes between the Los Angeles Basin to the south and the San Fernando Valley to the north.

To the north of the Study Area lies the broad expanse of the San Fernando Valley, which is characterized by the floodplain of the now-channelized Los Angeles River and Tujunga Wash. Historical maps and photographs reveal that the Los Angeles River originally meandered along the northern base of

the Santa Monica Mountains and was pushed north in several locations from the strong influences of the alluvial fans created at the mouth of the canyons at this location. The alluvial fan at the mouth of Berry Canyon had a particularly strong influence on the river. South of the Study Area, moderate to steep slopes dominate the topography throughout much of the surrounding area.

The Los Angeles River originates in the southeastern slopes of the Simi Hills at the western end of the San Fernando Valley. From there, the river flows east through the valley, then turns abruptly around Cahuenga Peak and flows south into the Los Angeles Basin, ultimately emptying either through Ballona Creek or, more commonly, into San Pedro Bay.

Tujunga Wash is the major tributary of the Los Angeles River in the valley and drains the western San Gabriel Mountain watershed (Michael Brandman and Associates 1990:3–10). Water currently flows annually in the upper reaches of the drainage formed by Big Tujunga and Little Tujunga Creeks, although surface water may have been more abundant prior to groundwater pumping (Becker 1999). As Tujunga Wash flows through the flatlands of the valley, it braids into a series of channels. Historically, the easternmost of these joined the Los Angeles River near the foot of Cahuenga Peak. The Central Branch of Tujunga Wash joined the Los Angeles River at the foot of Cahuenga Pass near present-day Universal City. The West Branch joined the Los Angeles River at the Study Area.

Although little surface water is evident in these channels today, considerable surface water was available at least on a seasonal basis in historical-period times. Prior to the development of modern flood-control measures, the coastal plains of the Los Angeles area were probably subjected to greater flood hazards than any other area of comparable size in the United States (Van Wormer 1985:5). Floods ravaged the Los Angeles region throughout the eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries, causing a great deal of destruction (Gumprecht 1999; Van Wormer 1985). Torrents of raging water raced down steep mountain canyons onto the valley floors during storms. Massive amounts of sediment were transported by these high-velocity flows. Boulders the size of automobiles were reportedly carried great distances during the flood of 1934 (Becker 1999).

Recent archaeological investigations in southern California have shown that prehistoric settlement patterns in the region were heavily influenced by the unpredictable nature of large flood events along the Los Angeles River (Altschul and Grenda 2002; Altschul et al. 1992, 2005; Grenda et al. 1994). The models that have been developed clearly demonstrate that human populations were cognizant of flood dangers and positioned their villages in elevated locations overlooking water sources to reduce the associated risk. The alluvial fan forming the Study Area is one such location. Early historical-period occupation, however, appears to have been concentrated in lower-lying areas between Cahuenga Pass and the confluence of the Los Angeles River with the Central Branch of Tujunga Wash.

The Study Area is located on the prominent alluvial fan at the mouth of Berry Canyon at the confluence of the Los Angeles River and the West Branch of Tujunga Wash. The approximately 52.25-acre Project Site (post-dedications/mergers) is bounded by the West Branch of Tujunga Wash and the Los Angeles River on the north and east, Colfax Avenue on the east, Radford Avenue on the west, and an alley on the south. The North and South Lots are separated by the Los Angeles River and constitute 12.70 and 32.24 acres, respectively, and the portions of the Los Angeles River and Tujunga Wash within the Project boundary total 7.31 acres. The area of off-site improvements includes 7.26 acres along the perimeter of the Project Site.

The southwestern corner of the South Lot is approximately 8–9 m above the top of the existing Los Angeles River/Tujunga Wash channel structure and slopes down toward the Los Angeles River and the Tujunga Wash from approximately 187 m in the southwest corner to approximately 180 m in the northwest corner and approximately 183 m in the southeast corner. The South Lot is well protected from seasonal flooding of the river. The North Lot is situated on the floodplain formed by the Los Angeles River and West Branch of Tujunga Wash about 1.5 m above the banks of the Los Angeles River channel. It varies about 1.2 m across the parcel and would have been susceptible to seasonal flooding from both the Los Angeles River and West Branch of Tujunga Wash.

Geologic Environment

The Study Area is broadly located south of the Verdugo fault on marine and nonmarine sedimentary bedrock. Generally, soil deposits in the Study Area date to the Pleistocene–Holocene and include alluvial, lake, playa, and terrace deposits with unconsolidated and semi-consolidated soils (State of California 2015). The Study Area is predominantly composed of alluvial-fan deposits with a small incursion of floodplain sediments. These soils are composed of fine loam, clay, and sand and date to the Holocene and late Pleistocene.[1]

Biotic Environment

Today, the native plant communities of the San Fernando Valley and the Study Area have been radically transformed through urban development. Prior to its modern transformation, a variety of vegetation communities were present in the area, providing an abundance of resources for food, tools, and dwelling construction. Today, in less-developed parts of the San Fernando Valley, grassland, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, valley oak woodland, and riparian woodland communities can still be found (Becker 1999; Ciolek-Torrello et al. 2006). Fossil pollen studies have revealed that these plant communities were also present in prehistory, although their boundaries shifted in concert with climatic fluctuations (Wigand 2004). Leonard (1971) has argued that the most productive resource zones in the region, both in terms of plants and animals, were those areas typified by a mosaic of grassland, chaparral, sage scrub, and woodland plant communities. Geographically, he identified these areas as the coastal strip, the coastal valleys, and the borders of interior valleys, like the area encompassed by the Study Area.

The grassland community proliferated in the broad expanse of the valley floor and provided a variety of seeds and bulbs for food. The coastal sage scrub community is also found in the area along the valley floor and surrounding foothills. Alluvial scrub, a variant of the coastal sage scrub community, is frequently found in floodplain areas such as those of the Los Angeles River and Tujunga Wash. The chaparral community is found on the slopes of the hills surrounding the valley, including Cahuenga Peak. This plant community is one of the richest in roots, bulbs, berries, leaves, and greens that were important in the diet of prehistoric people. Fires are common in the chaparral, and many species have developed fire-resistant seeds that sprout quickly after fires. Native Americans capitalized on this characteristic, inducing fires that aided chaparral in outcompeting other plant communities (Rosen 1979:12; Timbrook et al. 1982). The valley oak woodland community includes valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) and coastal live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) associations and is found in the canyons of the San Fernando Valley. Acorns produced by the oaks were a staple in the diet of local Native Americans. At one time, walnut groves were fairly pervasive in association with coastal live oak; their numbers decreased, however, as urban growth expanded (Barbour and Major 1990:403). Nuts were generally harvested in the fall, and numerous fruits were available after winter rains. Riparian woodlands are found along the better-watered stretches of the Los Angeles River and Tujunga Wash. A few drainages have either cottonwoods (*Populus fremontii*) or sycamores (*Platanus racemosa*) interspersed with coastal live oak. Primarily, however, two associations, willow scrub (*Salix* sp.) and mule fat scrub (*Baccharis salicifolia*), predominate in these drainages. These trees would have provided abundant wood and fuel to both the prehistoric and early historical-period residents of the area.

Native Use of Plants and Animals

Heizer and Elsasser (1980) considered the Gabrielino/Tongva, who inhabited the San Fernando Valley, as foothill hunter-gatherers. The acorn was an important staple for all people frequenting the inland valleys and foothills. It was important not only for its nutritional value but also because of the duration

[1] Data from SoilWeb, available at https://casoilresource.lawr.ucdavis.edu/gmap/, accessed September 22, 2023.

of its availability, which could be extended further by storage (Leonard 1971:107, 109). Chaparral fruits and grassland/sage scrub seeds complemented acorn consumption (Timbrook 1984, 1990). A number of seed plants, such as the genus *Salvia,* produce seeds for up to 6 months, and seeds may be obtained from the dried inflorescences of sage 1 year after flowering (Leonard 1971:107). *Yucca whipplei*, a common component of Alluvial Scrub communities, grows abundantly in Tujunga Wash. This plant was very important to Native Americans; they used its roots for manufacturing soap and dye; its leaves for weaving cordage, netting, basketry, and sandals; and its flower stalks, blossoms, and fruit pods for food (Becker 1995).

Probably because of the richness and diversity of the lagoons, bays, estuaries, and rocky shores of southern California, the ethnohistoric record has extensive descriptions of fishing and shell collecting but has little information concerning hunting (except marine mammals). In his study of the better-known neighbors of the Gabrielino/Tongva, Landberg (1965) contended that the Chumash hunted primarily in the Chaparral and Oak Woodland communities. Rabbits, one of the most important food animals, were caught in large numbers during communal game drives. Although Chumash informants indicated that the only rodents eaten were squirrels (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) and moles (*Scapanus* sp.), pocket gophers (*Thomomys bottae*) and wood rats (*Neotoma* sp.) also have been found frequently in archaeological faunal collections (Landberg 1965:54). Birds and reptiles also were found in small numbers but are infrequently mentioned in ethnohistoric reports. Pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*) were present in the San Fernando Valley (Leonard 1971:112). The single most important land mammals, though, were mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), which were local residents and could be found singly or in small groups. Despite the stability and abundance of faunal resources, Leonard (1971:109) has suggested that the prehistoric people of the region relied primarily on plant foods. Protein-rich plants were selected over closer, less-nutritious alternatives whenever there was a conflict in subsistence scheduling. A minimal amount of hunting supplemented the diet during the rest of the year.

Much less is known about the use of local biotic resources by historical-period groups. Undoubtedly, the early Spanish and Mexican residents of the valley followed many native traditions, but they also introduced a large number of exotic plants and animals that thrived in the region. The grasslands, oak woodlands, and chaparral were important for stock grazing, and the lower-lying grasslands also were important for historical-period farming and orchards.

Cultural Setting

Prehistoric Background

Little is known about the broad patterns of prehistory in the vicinity of the Study Area. To understand the prehistory of the area, we must turn to better-studied areas in the larger surrounding region, which comprises the San Fernando Valley, eastern Santa Monica Mountains, and neighboring areas of the Los Angeles Basin. The general pattern of cultural development in this larger region is one of hunting cultures appearing as early as 12,000 years ago, followed by the development of a diversified hunting-and-gathering subsistence system. Over time, emphasis on plant-food resources increased somewhat; a generalized hunting and gathering way of life persisted into historical times and characterized the lifeways of the aboriginal inhabitants of inland southern California. Figure 3 charts the chronology of native settlement and archaeological periods referred to in this section.

Period/Date (B.P.)	San Fernando Valley Area (Kowta 1969)	Los Angeles Basin (Kowta 1969)	Santa Monica Mountains (Warren 1968)	Mojave Desert (Moratto 1984)
Protohistoric (ca. 300–150)	Gabrielino	Gabrielino	Chumash	Shoshonean
Late (1500–300)	Cremation complex	Malaga Cove III/IV	Chumash tradition	Saratoga Springs
Intermediate (4000–1500)	Precremation complex/ Topanga II/III	Malaga Cove II/III	Campbell tradition	Gypsum
Millingstone (8000–4000)	Topanga I	Malaga Cove I	Encinitas tradition	Pinto
Early/Western Pluvial Lakes tradition (10,000–8000)	Paleocoastal/San Dieguito			Lake Mojave
Late Pleistocene (pre-10,000)	Paleoindian			

Figure 3. Chronology chart for the Los Angeles Basin and San Fernando Valley.

Late Pleistocene (Prior to 10,000 B.P.)

The earliest inhabitants of California are thought to be related to the Clovis culture, an entity relatively well known in North America. However, Clovis materials are relatively rare in California; no Clovis artifacts have been found in the San Fernando Valley or the Los Angeles Basin.

Early Period (10,000–8000 B.P.)

The Early period marks the transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene—the transformation from the Pleistocene Paleoindian (Clovis) adaptation to a more generalized Archaic adaptation. The Early period is characterized by the Western Stemmed Point tradition, distinguished by large stemmed projectile points. The Western Stemmed tradition can be divided into coastal and interior manifestations—the Paleocoastal and the Western Pluvial Lakes traditions. The Paleocoastal tradition is represented by sites located along the coast and represents a marine littoral adaptation with the exploitation of fish and shellfish. The Paleocoastal tradition is not well defined, and few sites are known, as many were inundated by rising sea levels (Moratto 1984:108).

The interior manifestation of the Western Stemmed tradition is called the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (WPLT). Sites assigned to the WPLT are commonly found on the margins of one of the many lakes present in western North America at the end of the Pleistocene. However, by about 8000 B.P., the interior became drier, and many of these lakes disappeared. The WPLT is characterized by stemmed points (most commonly called Lake Mojave in southern California), crescents, and an economy presumably based on the exploitation of marsh plants, fish, freshwater shellfish, and small game. The coastal manifestation of this early desert culture has been termed the San Dieguito complex (Warren 1967). The relationship between the coastal people and those of the interior deserts is indicated by artifacts found in coastal areas—especially projectile points—that are believed to have originated in the Great Basin or the Southwest (Gallegos 1991).

There is little doubt that by 8000 B.P., both the coastal and inland regions of southern California were settled. The presence of crescents, in contexts as far removed as the lakes of the Great Basin region and the coastal areas of southern California, attests to a common technology (Towner et al. 1997). The presence of marine-shell beads at inland sites (Grenda 1997) and obsidian artifacts from desert sources at coastal sites (Koerper et al. 1991:57) indicates either that the earliest inhabitants were extremely

mobile, moving from the coast to the interior deserts, or that interregional exchange networks had already developed at this early time (Altschul et al. 1998).

Millingstone Horizon (8000–4000 B.P.)

Assemblages assigned to the Millingstone horizon are distinguished by the abundance of metates, manos, scraper planes, choppers, core tools, the presence of cairn burials, and a paucity of projectile points and faunal remains—the latter implying the priority of seed gathering over hunting. The metates and manos that are the primary constituents of milling stone technology are generally considered best suited to grinding small, hard seeds produced by grasses, sages, and small annual plants (Gamble and King 1997:67). Thus, the Millingstone horizon is seen as reflecting a fundamental shift from a reliance on marine resources (Paleocoastal) or hunting (WPLT) to one of dependence on gathered seeds, although shellfish remained important.

The Millingstone horizon is widespread throughout southern California, represented by different traditions in various areas. In the vicinity of the Study Area, the early Millingstone horizon is known as the Topanga complex. Warren (1968) combined the various regional expressions of the Millingstone horizon into a single tradition, which he named the Encinitas tradition. Warren (1968:6) defined the Encinitas tradition as reflecting a well-developed plant collecting economy, with projectile points and faunal remains (i.e., evidence of hunting) being rare. Warren (1968) proposed that the Encinitas tradition persisted until the Late Prehistoric period (ca. 2000 B.P.). However, in the Santa Barbara area, the Encinitas tradition ended about 5000 B.P. and was replaced by the Campbell tradition (or Hunting culture [Harrison and Harrison 1966]), a complex marked by the addition of mortars, pestles, and an increase in hunting. The Encinitas tradition also appears to have ended at this time in the Santa Monica Mountains and San Fernando Valley.

In contrast to the earlier periods, Millingstone horizon sites are relatively common in inland areas. Gamble and King (1997:64–65) have noted that such sensitive indicators of time as shell beads and ornaments are seldom recovered from these sites. They assigned sites to this period based primarily on the abundance of manos and metates and the presence of cemeteries with flexed burials under rock cairns and metates. They also noted that large, side-notched points were frequently used during the Millingstone horizon. Cogged stones and discoidals are present at many sites of this time period.

The discovery in 1946 of the Tank site (CA-LAN-1) in Topanga Canyon by Heizer and Lemert (1947) was an important step in the study of the early occupation of the Santa Monica Mountains and San Fernando Valley. Subsequent excavations at the Tank site and its neighbor, CA-LAN-2, during the late 1940s (Treganza 1950; Treganza and Bierman 1958; Treganza and Malamud 1950) and again at CA-LAN-2 in 1957 (Johnson 1966) represented the first intensive excavations to be published on the Topanga Complex, the local manifestation of the Millingstone horizon. Treganza and Bierman (1958) initially identified two phases of the Topanga complex. Topanga I was manifested in the lower of two components at the Tank site, which proved to be a stratified site with exceptionally dense artifact deposits. Cross-dating of artifacts suggested Topanga I is older than 5000 B.P. (Moratto 1984:127). Topanga II is dated to 5000–3000 B.P. and assigned to the Intermediate period. Like early Millingstone horizon assemblages in other areas, the flaked stone in the early component was dominated by crude, percussion-flaked scraper planes, along with scrapers, choppers, core hammer stones, and a few large projectile points (Moratto 1984:127; Treganza and Malamud 1950). These tools were made of local fine-grained basalt, quartzite, porphyry, chalcedony, and chert. Even more distinctive in this typical Millingstone assemblage were several thousand milling stones and manos. In contrast, bone was rare, but small amounts of shell recovered from the site indicated that the inhabitants used marine resources despite their inland location (Gamble and King 1997:70). Johnson (1966:22) has considered secondary burial, often in association with rock cairns and "killed" metates (tools that had been purposefully broken or perforated), the preferred method for the disposal of the dead in this period.

There has been considerable debate regarding occupation of inland areas during the Millingstone horizon. In respect to the better-known Santa Monica Mountain area, Whitley et al. (1989:100–101) have maintained that there were no inland sites during this time. Leonard (1971:118) has considered that interior settlements

were much less common than their coastal counterparts, especially prior to 4000 B.P. Leonard has interpreted the paucity of shell at interior sites as indicative of a pattern of geographic isolation with less interaction between coastal and interior settlements than in later times. By contrast, Gamble and King (1997:Table 5.3) have suggested that Millingstone occupation was much more widespread in the interior than even Leonard had considered (see also Kowta and Hurst 1960). Using the presence of milling stones and rock-covered burials as their primary criteria, Gamble and King (1997:71) have assigned several sites in the San Fernando Valley to the Millingstone horizon. These include CA-LAN-111 at Encino and the Porter Ranch site (CA-LAN-407) in the northern part of the valley. Gamble and King (1997:68) have suggested that still other Millingstone horizon sites were buried by sediments in the interior valleys.

Kowta (1969:Figure 5) has considered CA-LAN-111 as the type site for the Millingstone horizon in the San Fernando Valley. According to Rozaire (1960), the site contained a preponderance of milling stones and an absence of pressure-flaked tools, mortars, and pestles. Rozaire (1960:318) has reported that a cogged stone and a small, sandstone "flower pot-shaped bowl" also were recovered at this site by private collectors. Human skeletal remains were found scattered over the excavated area of the site, but, in contrast to most sites of this period, no stone-cairn features were found. The site, however, was largely surficial in nature and had been subjected to erosion for a long time (Johnson 1966:20). The Porter Ranch site, located on a slight rise adjacent to an arroyo a short distance from the Mission San Fernando, may be another site representing this early valley occupation. Here, Walker (1951) found piles of boulders and artifacts, including large quantities of metates, many of which had been "killed." Red pigment on some artifacts and a few tiny fragments of human bone suggested the possibility of a cemetery or location of a mourning ceremony, although the large quantity of intact metates indicated otherwise to Walker (1951:26).

Using the evidence from these sites, Kowta (1969:35–36) has suggested a long-term connection between the coast and desert areas and argued that, prior to 8000 B.P., the San Dieguito culture extended beyond the Transverse Ranges from the San Diego coast northward to the Mojave Desert (Kowta 1969). The ensuing period coincided with the Altithermal climatic phase, which was characterized by warmer and drier conditions that led to the desiccation of inland lakes, a reduction in resource availability in the Mojave Desert, and depopulation of the desert (Baumhoff and Heizer 1965). This reduction in desert occupation coincided with an expansion of occupation along the southern California coast and inland valleys and the inception of the Millingstone horizon. Following Warren and Pavesic (1963:420–421), Kowta has suggested that Millingstone complexes like Oak Grove, Topanga, and La Jolla represent a coastward movement of desert people who found the arid interior increasingly unfavorable for human occupation.

After about 5000 B.P., the arid conditions of the Altithermal waned, and an associated increase in evidence of human occupation—represented by the Pinto Basin complex (Kowta 1969:37)—appears in the archaeological record in the Mojave Desert. Kowta (1969:39, 42) has suggested that the Millingstone horizon and Pinto Basin complex became interdigitated in areas such as the San Fernando Valley. The result was that the region from the desert to the coast was now populated by groups sharing a similar technological inventory represented by milling stones, manos, scraper planes, and moderate-sized projectile points.

In addition to the presence of cemeteries, hearths, and features composed of huge concentrations of rocks and tools, the vast quantities of artifacts at many interior Millingstone horizon sites attest to the presence of major settlements occupied for extended periods of time. Gamble and King (1997:71) have attributed the absence of houses in these early sites to poor preservation. Gamble and King (1997:67) have also noted that settlements shifted in size and location from elevated locations, to lower elevations, and back to elevated locations during the course of the Millingstone horizon. They attribute these shifts in settlement size and location to changes in social structure and changing defensive needs.

Little substantive information is available regarding Millingstone horizon subsistence. Based on their location in less-productive settings, Leonard (1971:118) has argued that inland sites were characterized by less-diverse subsistence patterns as compared to early coastal sites—a hypothesis substantiated by the greater long-term stability of coastal settlement complexes (Leonard 1971:115). Inland sites are found in grassland communities or mixed oak-grassland associations situated on low knolls or streamside terraces. Evidence from these sites shows a much greater dependence on seed use than coastal sites; animal protein was not emphasized in inland diets, and shell remains are nonexistent.

By contrast, Gamble and King (1997) have suggested a much more diverse economy for Millingstone sites in both coastal and inland areas. Gamble and King (1997:69) found shell at approximately 50 percent of the sites that they assigned to the Millingstone horizon. They have suggested that shell use was even more extensive, based on the argument that some shell had been chemically dissolved and was no longer visible at many of the older sites.

Leonard (1971:119) also has maintained that throughout the Millingstone horizon, villages were the exclusive type of settlement, although Dillon and Boxt (1989:155–157) have argued that these small inland settlements are more appropriately termed "*rancherías*." No limited-activity or special-use sites have been found dating prior to 3500 B.P., especially in inland areas.

Intermediate Period (4000–1500 B.P.)

The Intermediate period occupation in the San Fernando Valley and adjacent areas is much better documented than the preceding period, although much is still unknown or only conjectured. The occupation of inland areas was more common during the Intermediate period than before (Leonard 1971), although some archaeologists have argued that inland areas were unoccupied between 5000 and 2100 B.P. (King et al. 1968; Whitley 1979:21–22). Perhaps more important, this period witnessed the development of regional diversification evidenced by the emergence of two contemporary settlement and subsistence systems: a coastal system from Point Mugu (Muwu) to Malibu and an inland system (Leonard 1971:123).

The early part of the Intermediate period in the inland region, represented by Topanga II, was found in the upper component of the Tank site and at CA-LAN-2. This phase was distinguished by moderate-sized projectile points, incised and cogged stones, and smaller numbers of the crude core tools that typified early Millingstone assemblages (Kowta 1969; Moratto 1984:127). Small numbers of pestles and mortars also appeared in Topanga II contexts. Secondary burials continued, although the dominant practice appears to have been primary extended burial with the head oriented to the south (Johnson 1966:22; Treganza and Malamud 1950:134–135). Further work at CA-LAN-2 by Johnson (1966) suggested a later Topanga III phase, distinguished by mortars, pestles, and pressure-flaked projectile points along with the abundant milling stones and core tools typical of the period. Large, circular, rock-lined ovens and flexed burials (sometimes under stone cairns) also distinguish Topanga III (Johnson 1966:22; Moratto 1984:127). A small number of radiocarbon dates suggested an age of 3000–2000 B.P. for this later assemblage. The similarities between Topanga III and earlier assemblages led Johnson to argue that the Topanga III population at CA-LAN-2 represented a persistence of the Millingstone tradition long after the rest of the region had adapted to a new way of life.

One of the inland sites that provides information important to our investigation is CA-LAN-167, which is believed to be the ethnographic village of Tujunga, located at the junction of Big Tujunga and Little Tujunga Creeks in the eastern San Fernando Valley (McCawley 1996:39). Edwin Walker (1951) carried out the first excavations at this site in 1945. In one discrete locus, Walker found hundreds of fragments of fire-affected stone bowls, mortars, pestles, and manos grouped into cairns, along with boulders and cobbles. Other artifacts found in this area included "ceremonial" stone knives; steatite pipes, fishing weights, and beads; awls and gaming pieces of deer bone; large dart points and smaller arrowheads; shell beads and abalone shells; various pigments; and bone harpoon barbs (Walker 1951:112). Among the more unusual artifacts were what were later identified as 40 sherds of a Sacaton Red-on-buff ceramic vessel, imported from the Phoenix Basin in Arizona. Skeletal remains, including cremated and noncremated bone, were found dispersed throughout the site. Walker (1951:112) also found 26 "ceremonially killed" stone bowls containing calcined bones and what was later determined to be fossilized mammoth or mastodon remains.

Walker, however, did not believe that the area he investigated was a cemetery or cremation area because only portions of the individuals were represented, and the ash, charcoal, and burned soil associated with an on-site crematorium were absent. Discounting the area as the scene of a mourning ceremony, he interpreted the site to be a place where remains were placed in a secondary deposit after the mourning ceremony had taken place elsewhere. Walker also noted that the site was horizontally stratified; the older northern portion

was associated with noncremated remains and larger projectile points, and the younger southern portion of the site contained cremated remains in stone bowls, associated with smaller arrow points.

In 1963 and 1964, Ruby (1966) conducted excavations in other areas of the site. He found much of the same varied material culture that Walker previously had found. Ruby (1966) concluded that the site was occupied for approximately 1,400 years—from ca. A.D. 400 to 1800—based on the combination of a single uncorrected charcoal date and imported ceramics from the Southwest. These included Lower Colorado Buff Ware sherds dated to after A.D. 1150, a Hopi Polychrome sherd dated to A.D. 1500–1700, a single Cibola White Ware sherd, and Sacaton Red-on-buff sherds dated to A.D. 950–1150 (Becker 1999). The settlement was apparently abandoned when its occupants were removed to the missions between A.D. 1797 and 1801 (Becker 1999:19). Ruby (1966) has concluded that prior to their removal the villagers practiced a hunting-and-gathering economy based on the procurement of small game and seeds. A small quantity of marine shell from a variety of coastal habitats also was recovered. The inhabitants also seemed to have established long-distance trade with the inhabitants of the Phoenix Basin and Colorado Plateau in Arizona. The marine shell indicated contact with the California coast. Ruby (1966) has suggested that obsidian was probably obtained from the Coso Hot Springs in Inyo County (the nearest source), although he did not source these materials.

In 1968, Leonard (1975) conducted excavations in a habitation area of CA-LAN-167 and encountered rows of houses associated with large cooking features and a cemetery or ceremonial area. His work confirmed Walker's and Ruby's suspicions that the site was horizontally stratified with an Intermediate period occupation dating between A.D. 500 and 1000 (Becker 1999:20).

The Cairn site, another site of this time period investigated by Walker, provides additional clues for our understanding of the Intermediate period occupation in the valley. This site is located at the foot of Santa Susana Pass on the Fried Ranch in Chatsworth. Here, Walker (1951:80) identified two distinctive groups of cairns without associated occupational debris. Group A consisted of one large cairn surrounded by a number of smaller cairns. The large cairn was made up almost exclusively of artifacts—metates, manos, stone bowls, pestles, and discoidals—broken into small pieces, whereas the surrounding cairns were made up of both broken artifacts and large unmodified stones. By contrast, Group B lacked this structure and contained more rock and fewer artifacts broken into large pieces, a pattern more similar to the Porter Ranch site (see above). Walker (1951:96) considered the Cairn site to be another manifestation of the widespread mourning ceremony. He has suggested that the two loci represented different time periods or cultures but did not assign them to any period.

Based on evidence from the Cairn and Tujunga sites, Kowta (1969:42) proposed a distinctive cultural sequence for the San Fernando Valley; one that was to have important implications for our understanding of Gabrielino/Tongva cultural development. According to Kowta, a distinctive "precremation cairn complex" associated with burials and large projectile points developed out of the Topanga II complex in the San Fernando Valley. This complex was replaced around 1600 B.P. by a "cremation complex" that was distinguished by human cremation, small arrowheads, bone harpoon points, and fishing weights. It was this latter complex that evolved into the historical-period Gabrielino/Tongva culture.

Kowta, who regarded the Millingstone horizon as the product of people moving from the increasingly arid desert zones to the coast in 8000 B.P., attributed Intermediate period developments to a second wave of migration from the desert. In this case, it involved an early Shoshonean (Gabrielino/Tongva) intrusion into the southern California coastal province. Traditionally, archaeologists have argued that Takic (Shoshonean) speakers moved out of the Great Basin and Mojave Desert toward the coast around A.D. 500 (Kroeber 1925; Moratto 1984; True 1966). These groups settled in the Los Angeles Basin and surrounding regions, thereby driving a wedge between indigenous Hokan speakers—the Chumash to the north and the Diegueño to the south. The Takic-speaking groups supposedly brought with them a distinct cultural package, highlighted by the bow and arrow and small projectile points, cremation, and pottery. Kowta (1969:47–50) has suggested that this migration may have occurred as early as 3000 B.P. Koerper (1979) has used changes in material culture and linguistic differences among historical Native American groups also to argue for such an early migration. Evidence from recent excavations in the Ballona Lagoon in west Los Angeles provide strong support for the views put forth by Kowta and Koerper (Altschul et al. 2003, 2005).

With regard to subsistence, the Intermediate period marked the beginning of a rapid increase in the acquisition of animal protein and acorns (Leonard 1971:127). Hunting and fishing increased in comparison to the previous period, for which evidence of these activities is entirely lacking. The most significant change recognized by Leonard (1971:122) at inland sites was an increased exploitation of marine shellfish. The hunting of land mammals also appears to have increased over time, as did the establishment of temporary collecting camps. Trade came to play a more important role as well (Leonard 1971:128).

King (1990) has suggested that the beginnings of social differentiation and inequality began during the early portion of the Millingstone horizon. Analysis of cemetery material suggested to King that there was a high degree of differentiation of interments and that a permanent system of ascribed status was firmly established in some areas by the end of the Intermediate period. Others, such as Arnold (1995), have argued that ranked society emerged only in the following Late period (see below).

Late Period (1500–300 B.P.)

The Late period is less well known in the Los Angeles Basin and San Fernando Valley than it is in the Santa Barbara region. In most areas of southern California, especially along the coast, two distinct Late period groups can be defined: (1) the Chumash in the western Santa Monica Mountains and the Santa Barbara coastal area and (2) the Gabrielino/Tongva in the eastern Santa Monica Mountains, the San Fernando Valley, and the Los Angeles Basin. These cultural distinctions, however, are often based on subtle differences. Late period cultures most likely reflect both in situ cultural adaptations of these groups in response to environmental change and outside influence from Shoshonean migrants from the desert regions (Moratto 1984). Chiefdoms arose in the Santa Barbara area, but social complexity probably did not reach that level in the Los Angeles and San Fernando Valley areas. One of the major developments at the beginning of the Late period was the arrival of Takic groups. Probably originating in the southwestern Mojave Desert, Takic groups occupied much of southern California. Takic people brought with them small arrow points, ceramics, and the practice of cremation burial, a cultural pattern quite different from the preceding periods.

The economic focus also changed during the Late period. The reliance on marine resources (sea mammals and shellfish) decreased, although fish became more important, and economies had more of a terrestrial focus. Trade during the Late period was dynamic, with materials continuing to come from the Southwest (Koerper and Hedges 1996) and the Mojave Desert. Obsidian was obtained from a number of sources, including the Obsidian Butte locality in the eastern Imperial Valley.

During the Late period, population density increased along with the size of individual population aggregates. Increasing settlement specialization is indicated by temporary sites, which reached their largest numbers and widest distribution. Many of the primary food-processing activities that were originally in the domain of the villages became localized at small, temporary campsites (Leonard 1971:128). Rockshelters were occupied for the first time at about A.D. 1000. Some of these temporary sites reflect specialized activities such as exploiting deer or acorns, whereas others involved more-generalized hunting-and-gathering activities (Leonard 1971:126). These trends coincided with a greater portion of time and energy being used in the acquisition of seasonal foods that were highly variable but potentially very high yielding (Leonard 1971:128).

Increased settlement diversity and complexity also were reflected in technological changes (Leonard 1971:123, 126). The incidence of milling stones, mortars, and pestles decreased along with the importance of vegetal resources. Such small flaked stone tools as projectile points, drills, and flake scrapers became the most common tools. The increased interaction between villages and other regions, in turn, is reflected in the greater number of tools made from Catalina Island steatite. Steatite vessels became more common, especially in cemeteries, after A.D. 1500. Shell beads increased markedly in frequency and variety at this time as well. Materials from as far as the Antelope Valley, the northern Channel Islands, and the Santa Barbara mainland also are found in inland valleys. Cemeteries from this period are large and well defined, containing increased amounts of sociotechnic items such as shell beads and items made of exotic materials. Exchange between inland and coastal sites also became increasingly important during the Late period.

The Mulholland site, CA-LAN-246, located in the eastern Santa Monica Mountains about 16 km from the coast, contained artifacts reflecting the wide range of activities expected in a large, sedentary settlement (Galdikas-Brindamour 1970). These included milling stones, mortars, hopper-mortars, pestles, steatite *comal* and vessel fragments, hammer stones, large chopping tools, tarring pebbles, bone tools, stone pendants, and steatite beads (Galdikas-Brindamour 1970:137–139). The presence of approximately 100 projectile points attests to the importance of hunting in Late period inland settlements. The faunal remains included a high proportion of deer, numerous rabbits, and fowl. Shellfish remains were extensive and ubiquitous throughout the site and consisted primarily of rocky coastline species (Galdikas-Brindamour 1970:144). A considerable number of fish remains also were recovered, primarily cartilaginous fish, although the remains of white croaker (*Genyonemus lineatus*), white seabass (*Atractoscion nobilis*), and rockfish (*Sebastes* spp.) also were common (Galdikas-Brindamour 1970:146). Small numbers of sea mammal remains also were found, including those of seals, sea lions, and dolphin. In contrast to coastal sites, however, no specialized fishing equipment was recovered, with the exception of a single shell fishhook.

Serpentine and steatite tube beads and pendants and a preponderance of small convex- and concave-based projectile points suggest that the site was occupied before A.D. 1500, although small *Olivella* wall beads and *Mytilus* disc beads indicate the occupation might have lasted until A.D. 1600 (Galdikas-Brindamour 1970:153–155). Associated radiocarbon dates obtained from charcoal and a single human femur indicate that a major shift occurred in the site's use during the fourteenth century. At this time, the site appears to have become permanently occupied, and maritime trade was established. The abundance of steatite from Catalina Island and maritime resources in the upper levels of the site attest to the importance of coastal-inland interaction at this time.

Researchers in the Oak Park area of Conejo Valley have provided additional insights into the nature of inland settlement patterns. They defined a series of site complexes that consist of geographically distinct and functionally analogous clusters of prehistoric activity (Whitley et al. 1979:31–34). Each site complex was an independent economic unit evidencing a complete range of activities and represented by comparable artifact assemblages. Furthermore, each complex was located in essentially similar territories that provided access to a similar range of resource zones. Finally, they have suggested that each complex represents a continuous occupation from the early Millingstone to the Late period. Each complex consisted of a diversity of site types, including habitation sites, generalized processing and resource-extraction sites, and more specialized sites. At the heart of each site complex was a sequence of "village" sites that served as the primary habitation loci; these were distinguished by the presence of a variety of artifacts and developed middens. Nearby were smaller surface scatters representing specialized plant-processing sites, large lithic-production sites, and small flaking stations. However, in their more recent study in the Oak Park vicinity, Dillon and Boxt (1989) have vehemently criticized what they considered to be their predecessors' exaggeration of the size and complexity of inland habitation sites. Like Murray (1982), they regarded these as small campsites, or what they termed "*rancherías*," that did not merit designation as villages.

Most investigators see great continuity in the prehistory of inland areas from Millingstone times to the historical period (Leonard 1971:126). In fact, some scholars see relatively little change in the culture of the inland areas (Whitley and Clewlow 1979). In general, however, the Late period was a time when all the changes evident in the preceding periods were greatly amplified and there was a quickening pace of development. Population density, social complexity, site diversity, and the size of the interaction sphere increased markedly. Differences between villages increased as their locations became more restricted (compare Maps 5 and 7 in Leonard [1971]). Coastal village sites declined in number, but those that remained along the larger drainages increased in size. The size of inland villages remained the same, although they were now restricted to the better-watered areas. By A.D. 1500, coastal and inland villages had probably reached the size of the settlements later observed by the first Spanish explorers in the region. Large coastal villages contained 200–400 individuals, whereas their inland counterparts had populations ranging between 40 and 60 individuals. As the number of villages decreased and their locations became more restricted, a greater diversity of temporary settlements emerged, and the resources of the entire region were used in a more intensive and systematic manner. In addition, a greater proportion of time and energy was devoted to the acquisition of seasonal, highly variable, but potentially high-yielding food resources. The

primary processing activities that formerly took place in villages were now all but confined to temporary sites (Leonard 1971:128). Such sites could be found in almost any inland area and were highly variable in the range of activities they represented.

Protohistoric Period (ca. 300–150 B.P.)

By 300 B.P., the archaeological cultures of the Late period had developed into the people described by the Spanish and later ethnographers. These people included the Gabrielino/Tongva (a Takic-language group), the native peoples living in the Los Angeles area. The name Gabrielino was derived from the name given by the Spanish colonizers to the local people who were forced to Mission San Gabriel, which was established in their territory in 1771. More recently, some have ascribed the native name Tongva to these people. Ethnographic and ethnohistoric sources agree that the San Fernando Valley lies within the ethnohistoric territory of the Gabrielino/Tongva, close to its boundary with the Chumash people (Bean and Smith 1978; Grant 1978; Johnston 1962; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996) (Figure 4). What this boundary means in terms of material evidence that reflects the history, settlement, and cultural activities in this region is another matter, however. Boundaries do not represent static, single lines that remain unchanged throughout history. They are better perceived as zones that shift over time, expanding and contracting as populations increase or decrease, change their composition, move into unknown territory, abandon occupied ground for other locales, or become subject to colonial and missionary forces that not only alter traditional lifestyles but relocate whole populations to new surroundings. According to mission records, the Chumash people were the primary occupants of the western Santa Monica Mountains during the late 1700s (Arnold and Blume 1993; King and Johnson 1999). In contrast, the San Fernando Valley was considered the territory of the Gabrielino/Tongva people, or Fernandeño, in reference to the local Mission San Fernando (Johnson 1997a). Only a short distance to the north of the Santa Clara River and San Fernando Valley was the territory of the Tataviam (Alliklik), an inland group related to the Gabrielino/Tongva. Here in the vicinity of modern-day Newhall were the historical-period settlements of Piidhuki (Piru), Kamulos (Camulos), and Kastic (Castaic) (Johnson and Earle 1990; Johnston 1962) (see Figure 4).

Gabrielino/Tongva territory stretched west from San Bernardino to the coast and from Aliso Creek in the south to San Fernando Valley in the north. It also included the islands of Santa Catalina, San Nicolas, and San Clemente. The people living in the San Fernando Valley are more correctly known as Fernandeño, who spoke a slightly different dialect from the other Gabrielino/Tongva (Kroeber 1925:620). The Fernandeño and Gabrielino/Tongva are so closely related, however, that distinguishing between them is not necessary (Bean and Smith 1978; Johnston 1962; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996), and "Gabrielino/Tongva" as used throughout this report includes the Fernandeño. The Simi Hills divide the Gabrielino/Tongva and Chumash territories, with Chumash settlements in the Simi Valley and Gabrielino/Tongva settlements on the San Fernando Valley side of the hills (Johnson 1997b; Shiner 1949:79). The Santa Monica Mountain coast is divided roughly in half between the Chumash and Gabrielino/Tongva; an undefined point between Malibu and Topanga Canyons is generally considered to be the boundary (Johnston 1962; King and Johnson 1999; Kroeber 1925).

The boundaries between these various cultural groups were not as precise or impermeable as most accounts might suggest, however. The presence of Desert Side–notched points in many collections from prehistoric and historical-period settlements in the interior valleys of the Santa Monica Mountains has often been considered important evidence of Chumash–Gabrielino/Tongva interaction and possibly of the presence of Gabrielino/Tongva people in these interior settlements. Additionally, mission records suggest that the Chumash extended deep into what has traditionally been considered Gabrielino/Tongva territory (King and Johnson 1999:92).

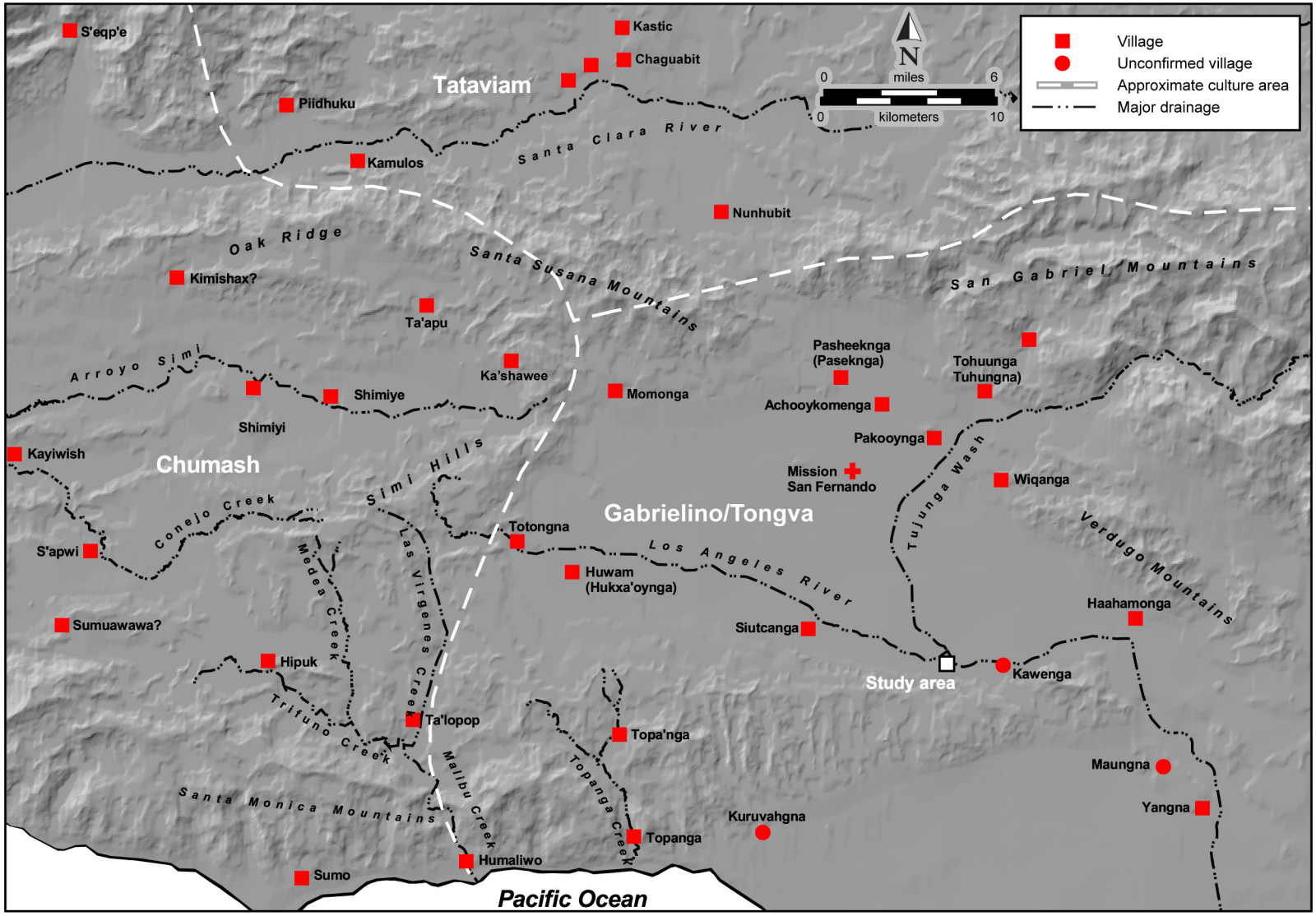

Figure 4. Map of Native American villages in the San Fernando Valley and adjacent areas (adapted from Johnston 1962; King and Johnson 1999:Figure 3.1).

The people of the southern California coast were distinguished from other California tribes by their wealth, social complexity, art, economy, and technology. The best known of these south-coast peoples were the Chumash, whose culture was as elaborate as that of any known hunter-gatherer society (Moratto 1984:118). The Chumash were distinguished by a true maritime adaptation focused on sea-mammal hunting and near-shore and offshore fishing, although collecting plant and animal foods from littoral and terrestrial environments remained an important part of their economy. The seagoing plank canoe, or *tomol*, was an essential component of this maritime-focused economy and was unique to the Chumash and their Gabrielino/Tongva neighbors; their fishing tackle was also very specialized (Moratto 1984). Chumash society featured pronounced status differentiation, inherited chieftainship, intervillage alliance, and extensive trade. Their villages were large, numbering 200–1,000 residents—perhaps the most populous settlements in western North America, especially among hunter-gatherer societies. The exceptional artistry of Chumash craft specialists is seen in their basketry, as well as tools and ornaments of shell, wood, bone, and stone, and their rock art is among the most spectacular of any culture north of Mexico (Moratto 1984:119).

Second only to the Chumash in wealth and population, the Gabrielino/Tongva were a distinctive group presumed to have descended from the desert Shoshonean groups that arrived in the coastal region from the Great Basin 500–3,000 years ago. Their rapid adaptation to the coastal environment and development of a maritime adaptation almost identical to the Chumash is all the more remarkable for this reason. Their culture and technology are usually considered almost identical to the Chumash, although they spoke a different language and cremated their dead. The Gabrielino/Tongva also used the plank canoe—which they called *te'aat*—and inhabited offshore islands, but it remains unclear whether their mainland settlements were as large, their economy as maritime oriented, or their society as stratified as their Chumash and island neighbors (Altschul and Grenda 2002; McCawley 1996). Like the Chumash, the Gabrielino/Tongva engaged in extensive trade. An important source of their wealth was the prized Santa Catalina Island steatite, which they quarried and distributed as raw materials and finished artifacts via the Palos Verdes–Long Beach–San Pedro area to the rest of southern California.

Very little is known about the traditional culture and lifestyle of the Gabrielino/Tongva; the patterns of their lifeways and activities were disrupted by colonization before systematic ethnographic studies were initiated (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). Much of what passes as Gabrielino/Tongva ethnography is derived from the ethnography of the better-known Chumash culture that is based on information mostly gleaned from the diaries and journals of early Spanish explorers (Grant 1978). We know, for example, that the Chumash lived in large, permanent villages on the coastal plain and that they produced a distinctive and elaborate material culture that is very well represented in archaeological and ethnographic collections.

Gabrielino/Tongva settlement and subsistence practices might have more closely resembled those of inland Chumash groups, although the record is especially scant (Ciolek-Torrello et al. 2006). Similar to many ethnographically recorded villages in southern California, Gabrielino/Tongva villages had their own territories and were often located in defensible canyons or coves near reliable water supplies (Beals and Hester 1974). The Gabrielino/Tongva followed a seasonal round. Some inland groups would move to the coast in the winter after their acorn stores had been depleted, and others moved to the coast during the summer months. At the time of European colonization, more than 100 Gabrielino/Tongva villages might have existed, although these were much smaller than their Chumash counterparts, with only 60–200 residents (Grenda 1999:13; Northwest Economic Associates [NEA] and King 2004).

Subsistence among the Gabrielino/Tongva at the time was based on foraging all manner of terrestrial and marine resources. The environment was highly productive and supplied a great variety of foods, making the practice of agriculture unnecessary despite the dense population. The most important foods were acorns, pine nuts, wild cherry, soap-plant bulbs, deer, rabbits, waterfowl, sea mammals, fish, and shellfish (Grant 1978). Acorns provided the staple, especially in inland sites, as they could be stored for year-round use. Although they did not practice agriculture, the Gabrielino/Tongva manipulated their environment to encourage the production of certain highly prized natural plant resources, such as nuts and seeds (Bolton 1971; Davis 1990). Hunting technology included the bow and arrow, throwing club, snares, deadfall traps, harpoons, fishing line and hooks, nets, fire, and animal decoys. Gathering

technology included digging sticks, burden baskets, beaters, and tongs for gathering cactus fruit (de Barros and Koerper 1990). The mano and metate were used for preparing food, as were the mortar and pestle and leaching baskets (Reid 1926:11).

Trade with surrounding tribes was vigorous. Steatite, fish, shell beads (used as money), and otter pelts were traded from the islands to coastal groups, who probably then traded with inland groups for such items as seeds and deer skin (Reid 1926). Other important goods that moved from the inland areas toward the coast included obsidian (Ericson 1978, 1981; Grenda 1998; Hughes and True 1985; Koerper et al. 1986; Laylander 1991), chert and jasper, and ceramics. Economic relations were strong with the Serrano (Kroeber 1925) and the Cahuilla (Bean 1972). Other exchanges took place with the Juaneño, Luiseño, and Chumash (Du Bois 1908; Hudson 1969). Evidence of exchange between the Chumash and Gabrielino/Tongva is also suggested in mission records (King and Johnson 1999:88–89).

The size and permanence of Gabrielino/Tongva settlements, particularly those in inland areas, have been unclear since the earliest accounts of the region. Based on the diaries of Costansó and Font (the chroniclers of the Portolá and the Anza expeditions), Landberg (1965:87, 89) has concluded that inland villages were periodically abandoned because of droughts, as well as community mobility and intervillage hostility. Van Horn (1987:62–63) has argued that inland villages were small and semi-permanent settlements. By contrast, King et al. (1968) have considered that the historical-period inland settlements were permanently occupied. They attributed Font's observation of the abandonment of the four settlements to forays by the population into the field to collect food.

Kawenga

Among the native villages in the San Fernando Valley was Kawenga (also spelled Kawengna, Kaweenga, Kawengnavit, Kawepet, Cabuenga, Cabuepet, Caguenga, or the Hispanicized version Cahuenga), which Hugo Reid listed in 1852 as one of the principal "lodges" or "*rancherías*" of the valley (Heizer 1968:8; Johnson 2006:Tables 1 and 8; Johnston 1962:10; NEA and King 2004:95, 106–108) [Note: mission records usually used two very different names for each Gabrielino/Tongva town; names with the suffix "nga" referred to the place of the village, whereas names with the suffix "vit" or "pet" referred to a person from that place (Johnson 1997a:254)]. There are, in part, so many different variations of the name Kawenga in Mission and Pueblo church baptismal records because, as noted by John Johnson (2006:4), many native people were brought to these institutions speaking different languages and, hence, there were likely different names for the same *ranchería* based on what language was being spoken.

Johnson (2006:Table 1) also has indicated that the Spanish name for the native village was San Joaquin and that the Ventureño Chumash referred to it as Kawe'n (according to the Ventureño consultant to John P. Harrington, Jose Juan Olivas, one of Harrington's most knowledgeable informants). Johnson (2006:Table 9) indicated that among Fernandeño placenames, mostly for *ranchería* (village) names recorded in Mission San Fernando's baptismal register, the names for the native village of Kawenga hail from Fernandeño placenames kabweng and kabwepet. One of John P. Harrington's informants, Setimo Lopez, indicated that kabwepet referred to "camino de Cabuenga" and means Cabuengueño (a person from Cabuepet, in Spanish), whereas kabuka means "Loma" ("hill" in English) (Johnson 2006:Table 9). The name may also mean "the Place of the Mountain" (Cowan 1956:21; Harrington 1986:R102, F400, 405, R106, F12, 40, 79; Johnston 1962:10) and may refer to Cahuenga Peak.

Based on information provided by José Zalvidea, José de los Santos Juncos, and Manuel Santos, three of John P. Harrington's Native American informants, McCawley (1996:40) placed Kawenga in Rancho Cahuenga "at the present-day site of Universal City." King (NEA and King 2004:108) also has placed Kawenga at Universal City (discussed further below). McCawley, however, may have confused the tract of land called Rancho Cahuenga, which is in the center of Rancho Providencia in the modern city of Burbank, with the Campo de Cahuenga (Cahuenga House), which is located at the foot of Cahuenga Pass adjacent to Universal City. That said, baptismal records from Mission San Fernando Rey indicate that Mariano Verdugo, the owner of Rancho Cahuenga, baptized six native individuals at the *ranchería* of Kawenga. Given what we know about interactions between native peoples and rancheros from across the Los Angeles Basin (e.g., Douglass et al. 2018), Mariano Verdugo knew the residents of this native village and had the relationship to baptize those in danger of death. That said, this evidence

alone does not suggest that Kawenga was within the boundaries of Rancho Cahuenga (although the rancho is named for the native village).

Although the location of Kawenga is poorly understood, it may have been in a geographically strategic location along the south bank of the Los Angeles River in the transition zone between the valley bottom and foothills. The Central Branch of Tujunga Wash once joined the Los Angeles River at this point, making it one of the better-watered locations in the valley. Cahuenga Pass was also an important route between the San Fernando Valley and the Los Angeles Basin; it linked the Gabrielino/Tongva community of Yangna, along the eastern bank of the Los Angeles River across from the Pueblo of Los Angeles, and the many Native American communities of the valley. Both John Johnson (2006:Figure 2) and King (NEA and King 2004:Figure 2) placed the native village along the Los Angeles River east of the native village of Suitcanga (also known as Encino). Both maps, however, are approximate, leaving much uncertainty to exact village locations. King (NEA and King 2004:Figure 2) argued that the village was in the Western Gabrielino/Tongva territory, relatively close to the ethnolinguistic boundaries of both the Tataviam (to the north and northwest) and Serrano (to the north and northeast). Johnson (2006:8–10) questioned some of King's arguments about ethnolinguistic boundaries, in part because of the nebulous knowledge about the exact location of native villages of different ethnolinguistic affiliations and, therefore, the "geographic distribution of intervillage kinship links can be misleading, that is, the apparent intensity of interaction used to assign a rancheria to a particular ethnolinguistic group can disappear" (Johnson 2006:10). In addition, Johnson (2006) argued that while King had extensive knowledge of the archaeological and ethnohistoric data for the region, the locational information was untested, and in some cases, similar names of villages had been combined. Therefore, any locational attribution of a specific village was viewed as tentative at best.

If ethnohistoric and archaeological assessments of Gabrielino/Tongva settlements are accurate, Kawenga was not a single settlement but a cluster of *rancherías* located in this general area. Over 100 Gabrielino/Tongva from Kawenga were forced into servitude by Missions San Fernando Rey and San Gabriel between 1778 and 1815 (Heizer 1968:110; Merriam 1968:94, 105). According to tallies of baptismal records at the missions, 18 people from Cahuenga were forced into San Gabriel Mission, and 105 were forced into Mission San Fernando (a number also argued by Johnson 2006:Table 2), for an overall total of 123 from the native village (NEA and King 2004:Table 1). Mission registers of San Fernando and San Gabriel indicate that the people of Kawenga had kinship ties to numerous other villages in the surrounding region (Johnson 1997a:Table 4; NEA and King 2004:106–108). These included nearby villages such as Tujunga, El Escorpión, Passenga, Jajamonga (Burbank), and Siutcabit (Encino), as well as more-distant villages such as Acosiubit (probably the Serrano village of Asucsabit, today's Azusa), Guijanay (near modern Covina), Jautnga, Maobit, Mauga, San Vicente, and Vijavit (La Tuna Canyon).

During the first 4 years after the founding of Mission San Fernando in 1797, Gabrielino/Tongva people from the larger nearby *rancherías* such as Kawenga (Johnson 1997a:255) were directly targeted for servitude. Before this date, however, the lifeways of many of the residents of Kawenga had already been disrupted, and they left the village and were working as forced labor, growing crops or tending the livestock of local Spanish ranchers (Johnson 1997a:251, 252). Johnson (1997a:251, 252) has suggested that at least some of the former residents of Kawenga were living at Rancho San Jose and other local ranches. Mission San Fernando Rey ceased removing people from the Kawenga after 1815 (see Johnson 2006:Table 2).

Most baptisms of native peoples in the Los Angeles Basin were performed at Missions San Fernando Rey and San Gabriel, along with the Pueblo of Los Angeles church. There were, however, numerous instances of Gabrielino/Tongva peoples being baptized away from these institutional confines. In the case of Mission San Gabriel, research using the Early California Population Project database indicated there were 31 *rancherías* (villages) that hosted baptisms. Whereas many of these *rancherías* hosted only a handful of baptisms (mainly performed by rancheros on native people in danger of death), a relatively small number of *rancherías* hosted a relatively large number of baptisms. One of these is the *ranchería* of Yangna, which was a nexus for native peoples to arrive and live while working in the pueblo (Douglass

and Reddy 2016). In Mission San Fernando Rey baptismal records, there is only one native village with a large number of baptisms performed there: Kawenga (for additional details on larger patterning across the Los Angeles Basin, see Douglass 2009; Douglass and Reddy 2016).

As noted above, Kawenga was forced by both Missions San Fernando Rey (the majority) and San Gabriel (a small handful). Between late December 1800 and early January 1801, there were 26 residents of Kawenga baptized at the village. The first two baptisms, on December 26, 1800, were performed by Mariano Verdugo, who had title to Rancho Cahuenga (and presumably Kawenga was located within the rancho boundaries) (Mason 2004:29, 36). Both individuals passed away the following day.

Within 1 week of these first two baptisms performed at Kawenga by Mariano Verdugo, 24 other residents of that village were baptized at Kawenga by the Priest Francisco Xavier Uria, who was stationed at Mission San Fernando Rey. Within 3 months, 8 of these 24 individuals had also died. It is likely that disease was running through native communities at this time and after Mariano Verdugo baptized the 2 individuals in danger of death, he may have sent word to Mission San Fernando Rey and, hence, the arrival of Priest Francisco Xavier Uria. Mason (2004:36) stated that during the winter of 1800–1801, there were contagious fevers across the Los Angeles Basin and people "hardly had time to complain they are sick before they die." Mariano Verdugo performed 6 baptisms at the *ranchería* of Kawenga between 1796 and 1801 and, in every case, the individual died within days of baptism.

Despite several previous surveys, as well as the excavations at Campo de Cahuenga, no physical evidence of Kawenga has been found. Evidence of this settlement may have been destroyed before the first archaeological investigations in the area were undertaken. That said, some additional information may offer insight into where large villages (like Kawenga) may have been located. Although King (NEA and King 2004:108) has placed Kawenga on the Universal Studios property, there are no documented prehistoric sites at that location. According to King, "a prehistoric mortuary site that was probably part of the village of Kawenga (CA-LAN-110) has been identified" (NEA and King 2004:108). CA-LAN-110 is located, however, in Torrance, California, not near either Studio City or Universal Studios. It is likely that King was referring to CA-LAN-1110, which, along with the immediately adjacent CA-LAN-4894, are located just outside the Study Area. The site record for CA-LAN-1110 was available to King at the time of his report and this site contained over 1,000 pieces of human bone, steatite vessels and pipes, pestle and mortar fragments, crystals, bifaces and other flaked stone tools and debitage, shell fragments, several slate palate fragments, and much more. Whether this rich archaeological deposit, including a burial area, is part of Kawenga will never be known, but it is suggestive of being in the vicinity of the Study Area.

CHAPTER 4

Archival and Background Research of the Radford Studio Center

The history of the Study Area can be divided into three broad time periods: the Spanish Mission period, the Mexican period, and the American period (including early expansion through modern developments). The following focuses primarily on the early history of the project area from 1796 through the 1920s.

Mission Period (1796–1821)

The Mission San Fernando was established in 1796 under the military jurisdiction of the presidio in San Diego. Mission San Fernando controlled the land at the Study Area and colonized the land throughout the San Fernando Valley for ranching and farming. Although expansion of the Mission occurred from 1796 to 1811, no direct uses of the land at the Study Area has been noted. It is likely, however, to have continued in use by the Gabrielino/Tongva and for ranching. In October 1834, the movement to secularize the missions began, and soon after the mission and its land were valued at $156,915. In February 1845, Mexican Governor Manuel Micheltorena surrendered his office to Pío Pico, who rented and sold missions and mission land to fund the military in the region. On December 5, 1845, Pío Pico leased Mission San Fernando to his brother, Andres Pico and Juan Manso, for a length of 9 years at a rate of $1,120 per year. On June 17, 1846, Pío Pico sold Mission San Fernando to Eulogino Celis for $14,000. The United States took possession of California later that year (Engelhardt 1927).

Mexican Period (1821–1848)

The Mexican period began with Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821 and lasted until 1848, when the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican-American War and Alta California passed into the hands of the United States. It was a time of significant changes. In 1834, the entire Catholic mission system was dismantled at the decree of the Congress of Mexico, secularizing the missions. All mission holdings were taken from the Catholic Church to be developed into secular *ejidos* (communal land-holding pueblos) under the control of the Native American novices affiliated with each mission. In actual practice, the mission lands were subdivided and deeded to private citizens, regardless of previous mission affiliation or Native American heritage. As a result, large ranchos, often encompassing thousands of acres, were amassed by wealthy families across southern California, often to the detriment of the Native American people. In addition, new settlers from Mexico were arriving in southern California on a regular basis, and many received large grants of land, as well (Weber 1982).

Ranchos dominated the region from 1845 to 1909. The first rancho, made up of lands of the former Mission San Fernando Rey de España and encompassing nearly the entire San Fernando Valley, was leased to Andres Pico from 1845 to 1887 and predominantly focused on sheep, cattle, and fruit.

During the Mexican-American War, the collapse of the cattle trade brought California's economic boom to a standstill. With the end of the war and the ceding of California to the United States through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, the old trade in hides and tallow resumed but was soon overshadowed by new economic enterprises.

American Period (1848–present)

In 1867, a total of 60,000 acres in the southern portion of the San Fernando Valley was sold to Isaac Van Nuys and Isaac Lankershim. The San Fernando Farm Homestead Association was established, which included the Study Area. In 1880, Lankershim, having experience with dry farming, decided to grow wheat in the region and was ultimately very successful where others had failed. The farm transitioned from livestock and fruit to wheat as the main focus, and the Los Angeles Farm and Milling Company was established to mill and distribute the wheat produced. In 1874, the town of San Fernando was laid out and grew during the 1880s population boom. Large subdivisions of land were created and sold off to create smaller farms (Figure 5). One well-maintained east–west-trending road was depicted on the USGS topographic maps between 1898 and 1902 at the southern extent of the Study Area; this road would become Ventura Boulevard. During this same period, another well-maintained road at the northern extent of the Study Area, Moorpark Street, ran east–west and connected the Study Area to the city of Lankershim (soon to become North Hollywood) (Robinson 1956).

In 1909, Otto F. Brant, the Vice President and General Manager of Title Insurance and Trust Company, along with Harry Chandler, a representative of the Los Angeles Suburban Homes Company, paid $2,500,000 to the Los Angeles Farm and Milling Company for the remaining 47,000 acres of the rancho. This sale marked the transition of the Study Area from a rancho to a small farm, and ultimately the soon-to-be fast-growing, residential, business, and industrial area (Press Reference Library 1915; Robinson 1956).

Early Urban Development (1909–1927)

After the sale and subdivision of the rancho into smaller farms, over $2,000,000 was spent by 1910 to improve the land, build streets, and add infrastructure. The Study Area remained a series of small farms between 1909 and 1926 (Figure 6). The 1926 USGS topographical maps indicate that one farm building existed just southwest of the Study Area from 1901 to 1926. In 1927, Charles Osborne, the Hempel Brothers, and the Van Winkle family sold their ranches consisting of farmhouses and associated buildings just west of the Study Area (*Burbank Daily Evening Review*, 19 May 1927:4; Environmental Data Resources, Inc. [EDR], 2023) (Figure 7). A total of 500 acres was purchased by "a syndicate of twenty Los Angeles businessmen" that stretched from Chandler Boulevard to Ventura Boulevard (*Burbank Daily Evening Review*, 23 March 1926:8). In March 1926, Mack Sennett purchased the Burbank property and planned to build a $2,000,000 motion picture studio (*Los Angeles Evening Express*, 13 March 1926:16). In 1927, Sennett partnered with Harry H. Merrick, the former President of Chicago Association of Commerce, to conceive and create the Chicago Central Manufacturing District (or Studio City). Sennett started construction in August 1927 and was the first to build a film studio within Studio City. The project area continues to function as a film studio to the present day.

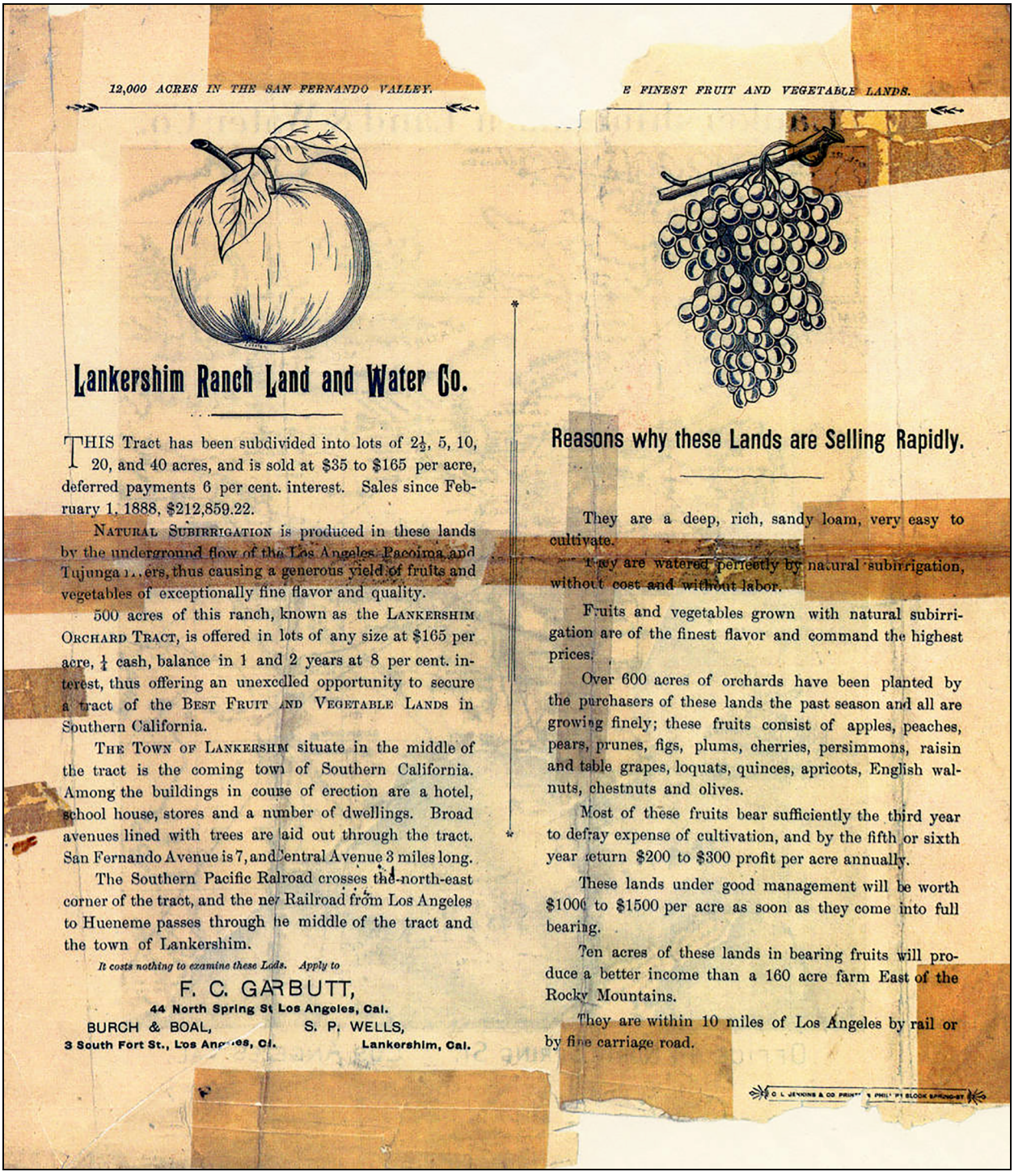

Figure 5. Flier dated 1887 of small lot sales of the Lankershim Ranch Land and Water Company. Photograph from California State University Northridge, San Fernando Valley History Digital Library, Identifier No. SFVC062-B.jpg.

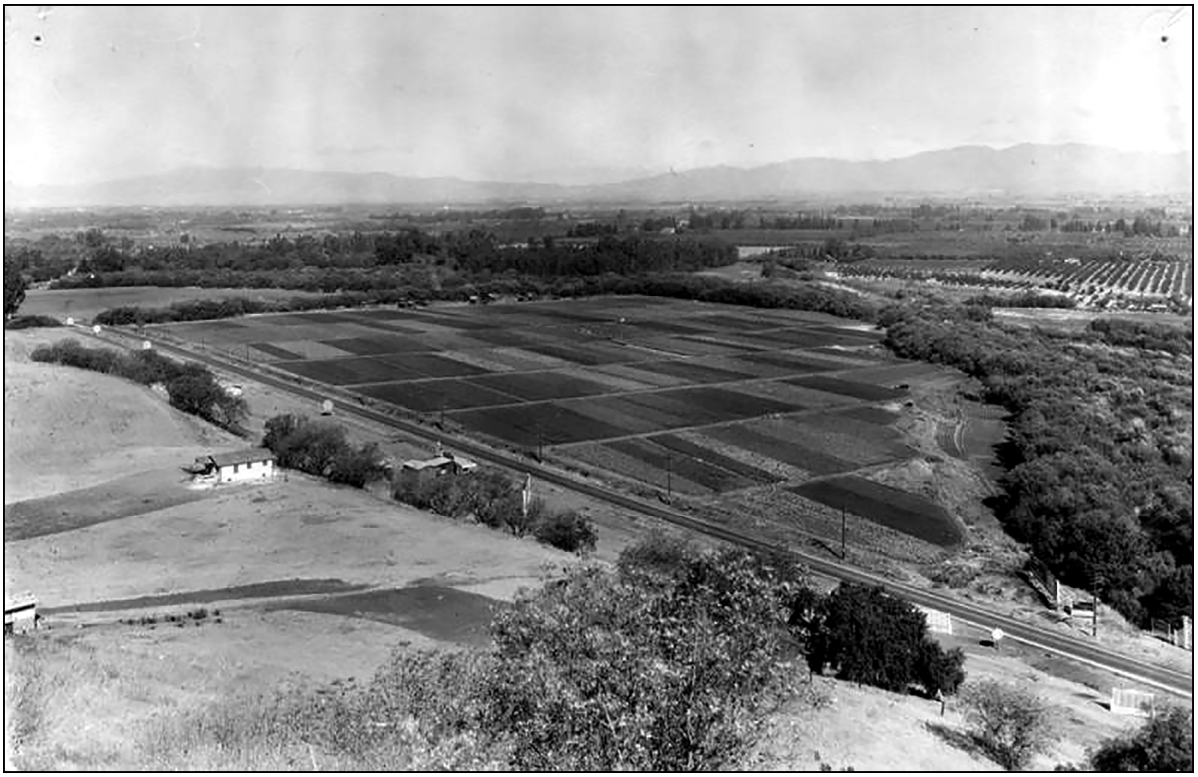

Figure 6. Historical photograph of the future site of Radford Studio Center taken in the 1920s. Photograph from Security Pacific National Bank Collection, Tessa Digital Collections of the Los Angeles Public Library, Order No. 00032419.

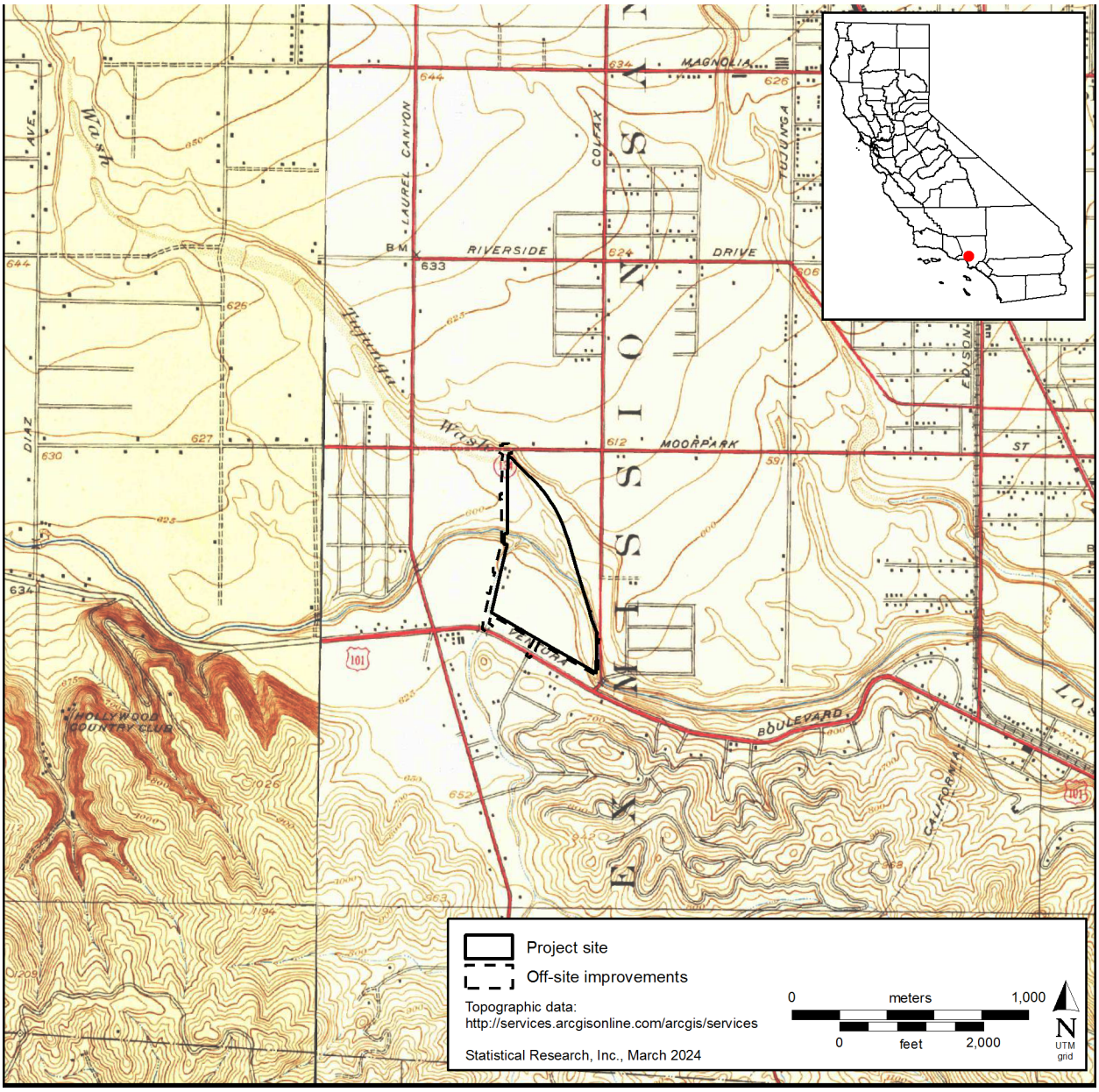

Figure 7. 1926 USGS topographic map of the Study Area showing the farming community, road construction, and local waterways prior to development of the Mack Sennett Studios.

CHAPTER 5

Results

Previous Cultural Resource Investigations

SCCIC Records Search and Background Research

On April 3, 2023, SRI submitted a request to the CHRIS SCCIC, California State University, Fullerton, for a records search. The goals of the records search were to review any previous archaeological projects that may have been conducted within 2 miles of the Study Area and to identify any previously recorded archaeological resources located within the records-search area.

SRI staff conducted additional archival research, including reviewing primary and secondary sources for pertinent information at the Study Area. As part of the archival research, SRI staff consulted online newspapers, the USGS collection of historical topographic maps, online U.S. General Land Office records, and historical aerial imagery for information regarding specific historical-period land use in and around the Study Area.

Results

The results of the records search indicated that no previous archaeological studies have involved the Study Area, although there have been 120 previous cultural resource investigations conducted within the records-search area (Figures 8–10; Appendix A). Most are reports of cultural resource assessments in association with the development of cellular facilities, transportation projects, and urban-redevelopment plans. Of these projects, 2 projects (LA-07427 and LA-07430) adjoined the Study Area, with LA-07427 adjoining the southeastern boundary of the Study Area and LA-07430 adjoining the northern corner of the Study Area. Both of these projects are bridge inventory updates for the California Department of Transportation (Feldman and Hope 2004; McMorris 2004). During these projects, two bridges—the Moorpark Street over West Branch of Tujunga Wash Bridge (P-19-187568) and the Colfax Avenue Bridge (Bridge No. 53C1141)—were evaluated for their eligibility for listing in the NRHP.

No archaeological resources have been previously recorded at the Study Area. The records search did identify 18 previously recorded resources within the records-search area (Table 2). These 18 resources consisted of 11 archaeological sites (9 historical period and 2 prehistoric), 2 built-environment resources, and 5 isolated prehistoric resources. The 9 historical-period sites primarily consisted of refuse scatters or dumps; 1 historical-period site consisted of the Feliz Adobe. The 2 prehistoric sites (CA-LAN-1110 and CA-LAN-4894) consisted of scattered or intact human burials associated with prehistoric artifacts. The 2 built-environment resources consisted of the Moorpark Street over West Branch of Tujunga Wash Bridge (P-19-187568) and the Colfax Avenue Bridge (Bridge No. 53C1141). The isolated prehistoric resources consisted of ground stone tools, a possibly worked fragment of obsidian, and a possible human burial. In addition to isolated resources reported in the records-search results, background research identified a report of one isolated artifact discovered during sewer excavations at a home approximately 2.5 km west-northwest of the Study Area. The discovery, a stone bowl weighing 40 pounds, was reported on March 3, 1954 (*Valley Times*, 3 March 1954:24).

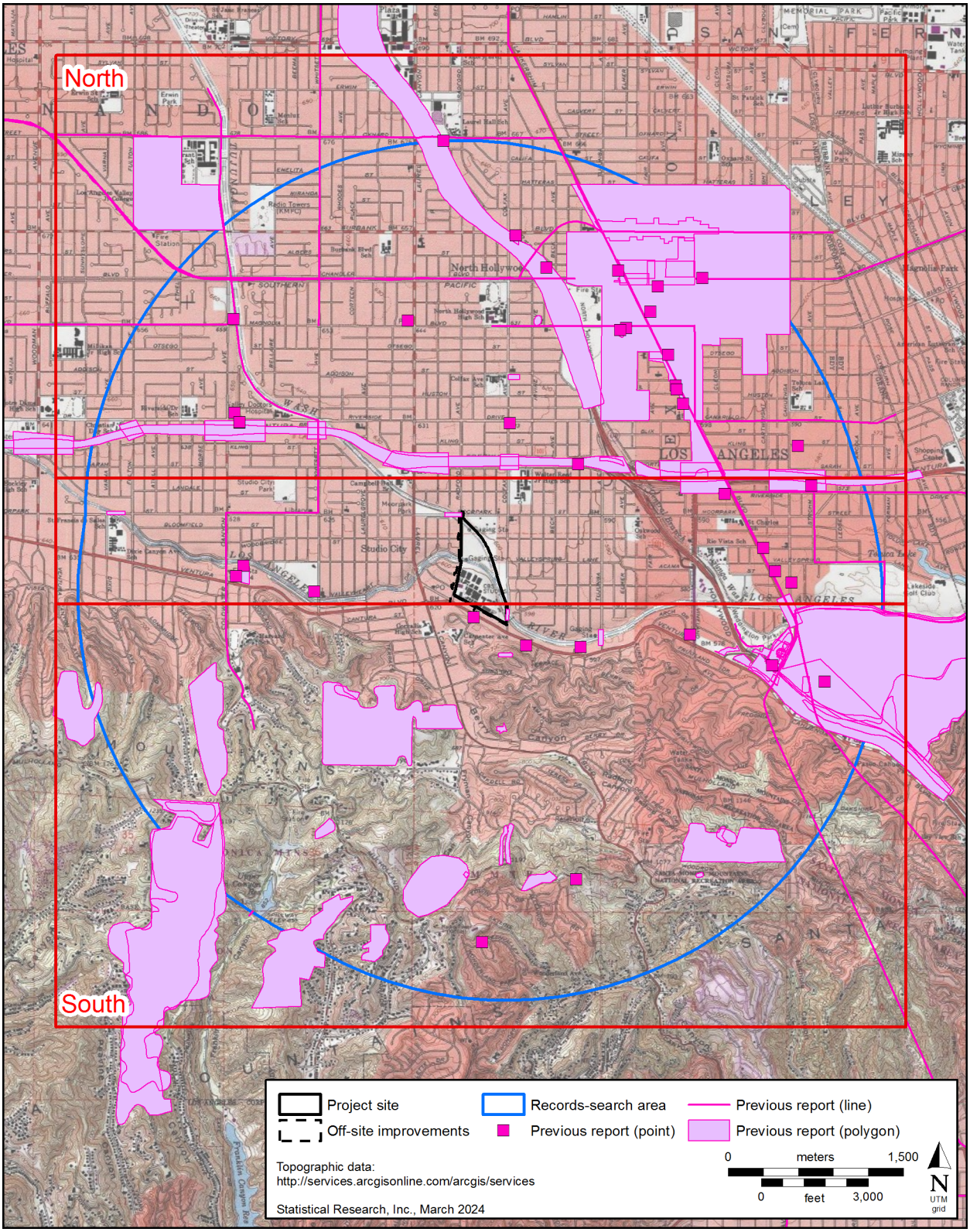

Figure 8. Map of previously conducted research at the Study Area and within a 2-mile buffer.

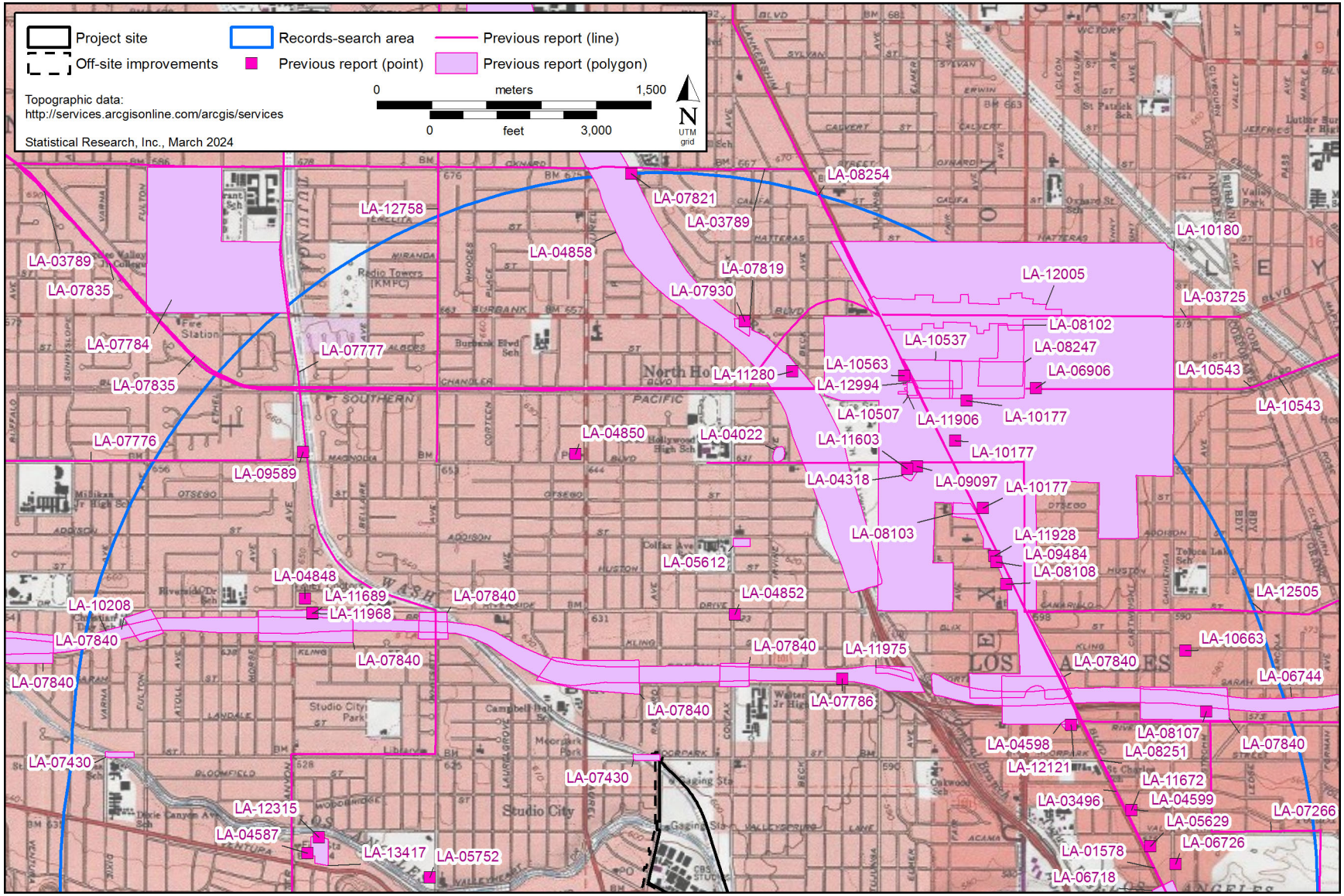

Figure 9. Detail map of previously conducted research at the Study Area and within a 2-mile buffer (northern portion).

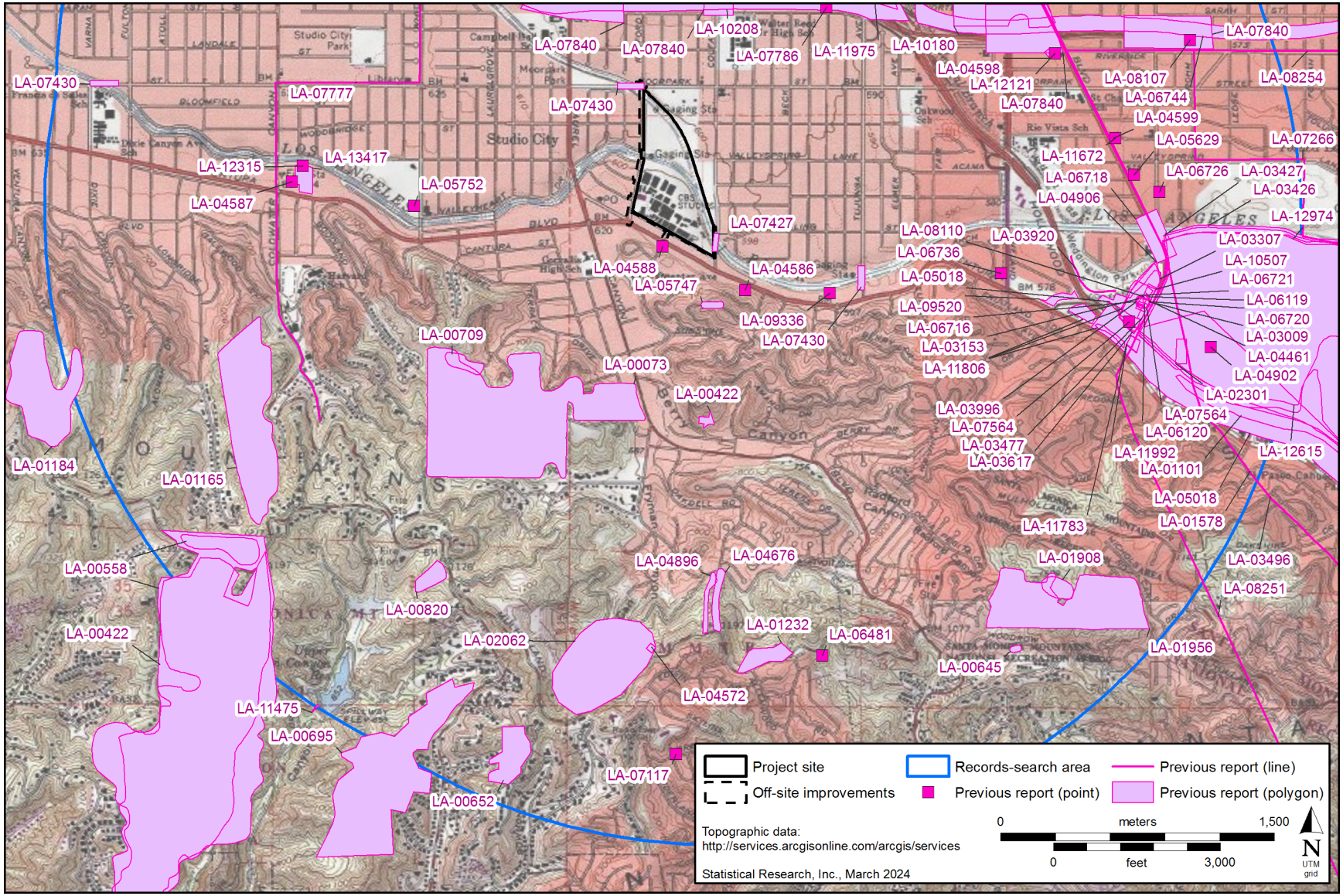

Figure 10. Detail map of previously conducted research at the Study Area and within a 2-mile buffer (southern portion).

Table 2. Previously Recorded Resources within the Records-Search Area

Primary No. (P-19-)	Trinomial	Other Identifier	Resource Type	Age	Description	Location
001110	CA-LAN-1110		site	prehistoric	over 1,000 human bone fragments found in association with lithic tools and shell found within the remains of a sand bar	within 1/4 mile of Study Area
001418	CA-LAN-1418H		site	historical period	refuse dump (late 1800s–1950s)	within records-search area buffer
001945	CA-LAN-1945H		site	historical period	Feliz Adobe and former headquarters of the Campo de Cahuenga	within records-search area buffer
002394	CA-LAN-2394H		site	historical period	refuse dump and associated brick-lined well	within records-search area buffer
002804			site	historical period	refuse scatter primarily composed of restaurant ware (early twentieth century)	within records-search area buffer
003303			site	historical period	refuse dump (1930s)	within records-search area buffer
003304			site	historical period	refuse dump (1950s–1960s)	within records-search area buffer
003305			site	historical period	refuse dump (undated)	within records-search area buffer
003306			site	historical period	refuse dump (possibly early twentieth century)	within records-search area buffer
003307			site	historical period	refuse dump (undated)	within records-search area buffer
004894	CA-LAN-4894		site	prehistoric	midden with associated human burial feature	within 1/4 mile of Study Area
100206			isolate	prehistoric	possible human burial and isolated mortar	within records-search area buffer
100214			isolate	prehistoric	fragment of obsidian, possibly worked	within records-search area buffer
100281			isolate	prehistoric	sandstone bowl	within records-search area buffer
100956			isolate	prehistoric	granite pestle	within records-search area buffer
187568		Moorpark Street over West Branch of Tujunga Wash Bridge	built environment	historical period	historical-period bridge	within 1/4 mile of Study Area
		Valley Times Bowl (1954)	isolate	prehistoric	stone bowl (steatite?)	within records-search area buffer
		Colfax Avenue Bridge; Bridge No. 53C1141	built environment	historical period	historical-period bridge	within 1/4 mile of Study Area

The Feliz Adobe, also identified as the former headquarters of the Campo de Cahuenga, is a California Historical Landmark (No. 151), a Los Angeles Historical-Cultural Monument (No. 29), and was nominated to be listed in the NRHP (Greenwood 2003; Knight 1991). Both the Moorpark Street over West Branch of Tujunga Wash Bridge and the Colfax Avenue Bridge were evaluated but recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP (Feldman and Greenwood 2003; McMorris 2004).

Nearly all of these resources were located over 1 mile from the Study Area, with four resources identified within 1/4 mile; no previously recorded resources were located within the Study Area boundaries. The four resources within 1/4 mile of the Study Area included CA-LAN-1110, CA-LAN-4894, bridge for Moorpark Street over the West Branch of Tujunga Wash, and the Colfax Avenue Bridge (Bridge No. 53C1141); all resources identified within 1/4 mile of the Study Area are discussed in detail below.

Sites Located within 1/4 Mile of the Study Area

CA-LAN-1110 (*P-19-001110*)

This site is located east of the southeastern corner of the Study Area, and consists of over 1,000 fragments of human bone along with numerous ground stone and flaked stone artifacts and fragments of shell, including abalone fragments, that were found in between 1980 and 1981 during the excavation for a cellar (Singer and Schupp-Wessel 1981). Approximately 25 percent of the human bone was burned. The site covered at least a 10-by-10-m area, with cultural material found up to 3.7–4.3 m below ground surface (no surficial evidence of the site was observed) in the remains of a sand bar in a former floodplain or river terrace; much of the site appeared to have been buried beneath houses and yards surrounding the property. Cultural materials may have been found in three clusters at the bottom of the excavated cellar pit.

The ground stone artifacts included a globular mortar, a pestle fragment, steatite vessels and pipes, and slate palette fragments. Flaked stone artifacts included bifaces and approximately 200 flakes. Crystals (material unknown) and some nonhuman bone were also encountered.

CA-LAN-4894 (*P-19-004894*)

This site is located east of the southeastern corner of the Study Area and consists of midden material and an associated human burial that was discovered in 2019 by a landscaping crew during trenching for an irrigation pipe (Langenwalter and Biltonen 2019). The site covers a 27-by-15-m area and has a depth of at least 0.6 m. Artifacts found in the midden consist of projectile points, stone tools, debitage, bone tools and bone-tool-production waste, abalone shell fragments, and fire-affected rock; the site record did not further define "stone tools" or "bone tools."

Moorpark Street over West Branch of Tujunga Wash Bridge (P-19-187568)

This resource is located north of the northern corner of the Study Area and consists of the Moorpark Street over West Branch of Tujunga Wash Bridge. This bridge was constructed in 1952, probably as part of the USACE flood-control project that channelized the wash; the bridge was widened in 1959–1960 (Feldman and Greenwood 2003). The bridge was evaluated in 2003 by Myra L. Frank & Associates. This resource was recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP and is "not considered an historical resource for the purposes of compliances with CEQA" (Feldman and Greenwood 2003).

Colfax Avenue Bridge (*Bridge No. 53C1141*)

This resource is located east of the southeastern corner of the Study Area and consists of the Colfax Avenue Bridge. The bridge was constructed in 1956 and consists of a "single, steel rigid connected Warren deck truss span with vertical supports" (McMorris 2004). The bridge was evaluated in 2003 by JRP Historical Consulting, LLC, and was recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP because the bridge was "likely built as part of local road improvement efforts and does not appear to be a significant example with that context" (McMorris 2004).

Geoarchaeological Investigation

The following section outlines the findings from trench excavations and sample screening (a detailed analysis is provided in Appendix B). Of the eight excavated trenches (Figure 11), two were abandoned after encountering a buried gas pipe (Trench 5) and water pipe (Trench 7), one trench (Trench 2) was fully excavated and had buried A horizon soils present but could not be entered due to a narrowing of the trench from a sewer line and portion of concrete slab, one trench (Trench 1) was entirely artificial fill, and four trenches (Trenches 3, 4, 6, and 8) were fully excavated and contained a series of intact soils horizons, including buried A horizons (Table 3). Sediment samples were screened from all intact sediments. Buried A horizon soils were encountered in five of the trenches and contained sparse charcoal at some locations, but no prehistoric artifacts were found during the investigation. A small number of historical-period artifact fragments and demolition debris were encountered in a few trenches, but these were deemed of little analytical value and were not collected. Trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 365 cm below surface (cmbs). Sediments exposed in the trenches were estimated to date from the historical period through the middle–late Holocene, and no trench exposed sediments predating the earliest archaeological sites known from southern California.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the southeast corner of the South Lot (see Figure 11). This trench consisted of asphalt (0–13 cmbs) and five layers of fill (13–365 cmbs). Horizons M1–M5 were modern fill consisting of metal fragments, asphalt, terracotta, concrete, a pipe, and beer bottle glass. Trench 1 is located in a distal alluvial fan and floodplain of the Los Angeles River. There is potentially an undisturbed deposition buried below the modern fill horizons.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was located in the center of the South Lot (see Figure 11). Trench 2 consisted of asphalt (0–9 cmbs), followed by a fill horizon (9–170 cmbs), an A horizon with small terracotta fragments and construction debris (170–290 cmbs) likely representing a modern or late historical-period surface; the trench terminated with a C horizon consisting of intact alluvium (290–365 cmbs). Soil was sampled and screened from two levels of intact C horizon soils. This trench could not be entered because of the presence of a buried concrete slab and a large sewer pipe that limited access to the trench.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was located near the center of the South Lot (see Figure 11). Trench 3 consisted of asphalt (0–13 cmbs) and fill deposits (13–42 cmbs) before transitioning into intact soils within which three distinct units were identified (Figure 12). Soil was sampled from each horizon within the intact units, and 10 5-gallon buckets were filled half way and screened for cultural materials. No artifacts were identified in any of the horizons.

Unit I consists of A horizons with varying levels of formation with plow scars present; the unit represents a historical-period plow zone within late–latest Holocene alluvial-fan deposits. Unit II consists of late Holocene distal-fan sheetflood alluvium. Unit III abruptly transitions into a buried A horizon followed by a moderately developed B and C horizon that likely date to the middle–late Holocene.

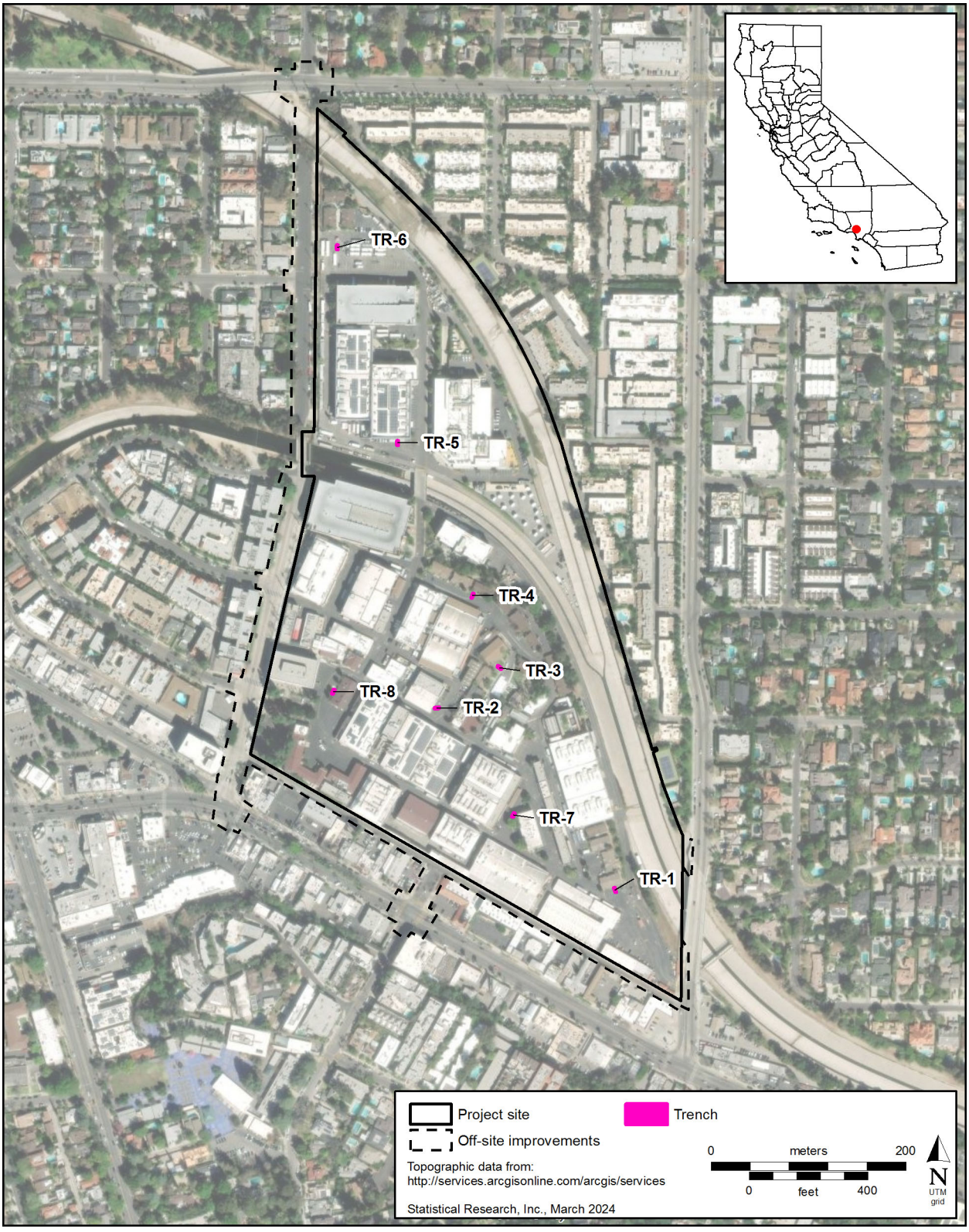

Figure 11. Geoarchaeological trench location map.

Table 3. Trench Results Summary

Trench	Lot	Date Excavated	Bottom Depth (cmbs)	No. of Levels Excavated	No. of Levels Screened	Volume Screened (m^3)	Intact Sediment Encountered ?	Sediment Type	Age of Stratigraphic Sequence	Landform Type
1	Southern	8/14/2023	365	12	—	—	no	fill to bottom of trench	modern	distal alluvial fan, floodplain, low terrace of Los Angeles River
2	Southern	8/14/2023	365	12	2	0.19	yes	buried A horizon with historical-period debris; sewer pipeline and buried concrete slab prevented entering trench beyond 1.5 m deep	modern to historical period	distal alluvial fan
3	Southern	8/15/2023 and 8/16/2023	365	12	11	1.04	yes	buried A horizons and other sediments present	historical period to middle–late Holocene	alluvial fan
4	Southern	8/15/2023	365	12	9	0.85	yes	buried A horizons and other sediments present	historical period to middle–late Holocene	distal alluvial fan grading into Los Angeles River floodplain
5	Northern	8/16/2023	100	4	—	—	no	fill to top of pipe; trench abandoned because of presence of natural-gas pipeline	modern	distal alluvial fan
6	Northern	8/16/2023 and 8/18/2023	365	12	10	0.95	yes	buried A horizons and other sediments present	historical-period to latest Holocene	low terrace, floodplain, Tujunga Wash
7	Southern	8/17/2023	60	2	—	—	no	fill to top of pipe; trench abandoned because of presence of water pipeline	modern	floodplain of Los Angeles River
8	Southern	8/17/2023	365	12	11	1.14	yes	buried A horizons and other sediments present	historical period to middle–late Holocene	alluvial fan

Key: cmbs = centimeters below surface.
Note: Double sample screened from Trench 8, Level 9.

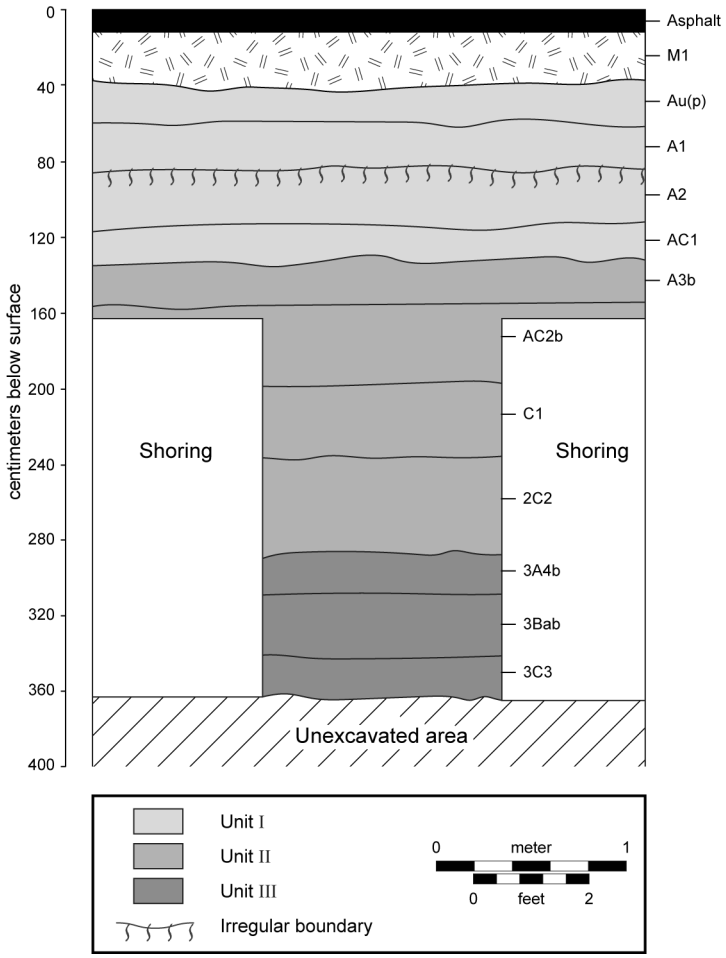

Figure 12. Geoarchaeological profile drawing of Trench 3, facing south.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located in the north-central area of the South Lot (see Figure 11). Trench 4 had asphalt (0–12 cmbs), modern fill (12–45 cmbs), and four distinct units of intact soil horizons (Figure 13). Soil was sampled from each horizon within the intact units, and 10 5-gallon buckets were filled half way and screened for cultural materials. There was 1 possible piece of chert lithic debitage that was identified and collected from Level 11 (300–330 cmbs). This object was analyzed by an SRI lithic analyst and determined to be an unmodified piece of weathered limestone.

Unit I (45–55 cmbs) represents a single flood event. Unit II (55–128 cmbs) consists of A horizons with historical-period plow zone in late–latest Holocene fan alluvium. Unit III (128–280 cmbs) is a moderately developed alluvial-fan deposit dating to the middle–late Holocene that terminates in a buried A horizon above B and C horizons. Unit IV (280–365 cmbs) is a moderately developed alluvial fan or Los Angeles River alluvium dating to the middle Holocene with buried A and B horizons.

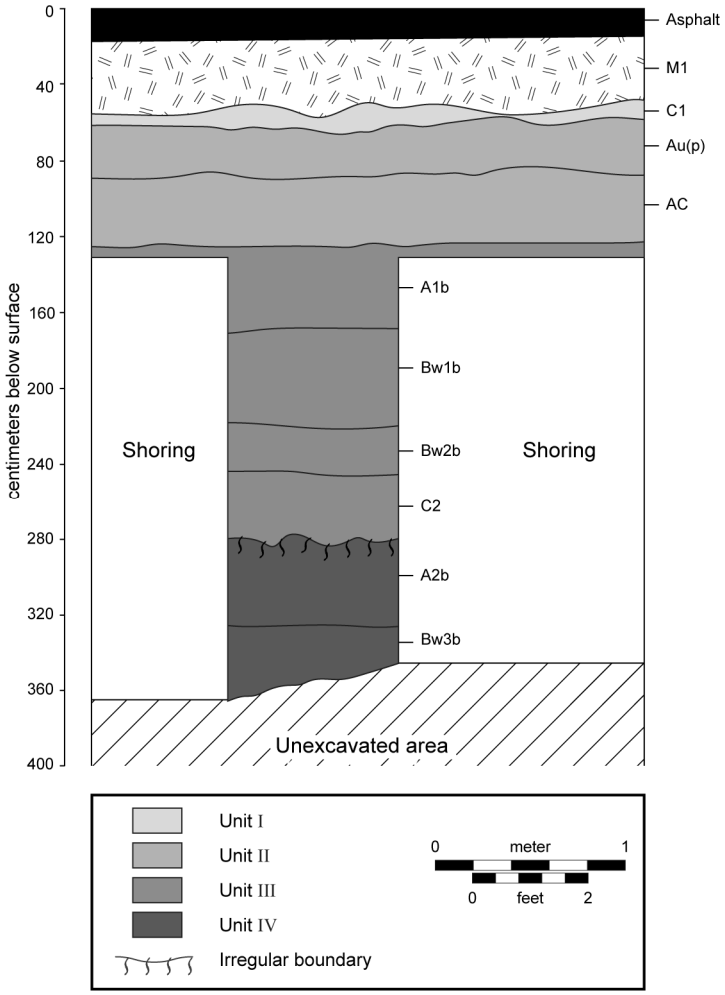

Figure 13. Geoarchaeological profile drawing of Trench 4, facing east.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was located in the south-central area of the North Lot (see Figure 11). This trench had asphalt (0–10 cmbs) and three fill layers (10–100 cmbs). From the asphalt layer until approximately 100 cmbs, a large natural-gas pipeline was exposed, halting all excavations. Radford Studios Center facility staff were immediately informed, and the trench was cautiously backfilled because of safety concerns. The backfill process differed from the previous trenches as the sediments and fill were mechanically moved to the edge of the trench and backfilled by hand and shovel. Once the natural-gas pipeline was covered by 30 cm of fill, gentle mechanical backfill and compaction resumed. In addition, geoarchaeological analysis suggests that the trench was disturbed, and no intact soils were discovered because of (1) the proximity of the river, (2) the morphology of the parking lot, and (3) the construction of a basement just 3 m north of the trench.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was located in the northeastern area of the North Lot (see Figure 11). Trench 6 consists of asphalt on the surface (0–7 cmbs), along with two fill deposits (7–49 cmbs) and intact soils (49–365 cmbs). The intact soils consisted of four distinct units (Figure 14). Soil was sampled from each horizon within the intact

units, and 10 5-gallon buckets were filled half way and screened for cultural materials. No artifacts were identified in any of the horizons.

Unit I (49–64 cmbs) represents a flood deposit. Unit II (64–145 cmbs) consists of modern and historical-period debris within the Los Angeles River and Tujunga Wash alluvium and likely represents a historical-period floodplain. The uppermost layer in Unit II, a buried A horizon, shows evidence of possible plow scars, indicating that the horizon is a potential historical-period plow zone. Unit III (145–292 cmbs) represents a stratified late–latest Holocene Los Angeles River and Tujunga Wash alluvial deposit. Unit III consists of a buried A horizon with infrequent krotovina dispersed throughout and buried C horizons. Unit IV (292–365 cmbs) consists of a late Holocene floodplain of the Los Angeles River and Tujunga Wash. Unit IV is composed entirely of a buried A horizon with 2 percent of the total matrix consisting of krotovina.

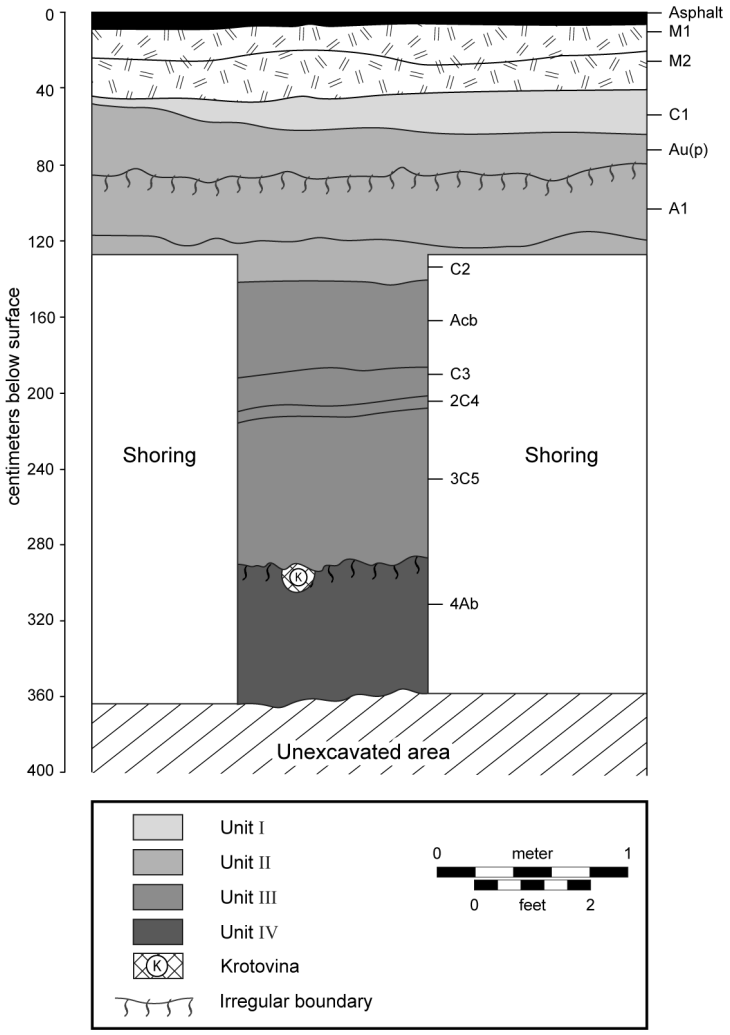

Figure 14. Geoarchaeological profile drawing of Trench 6, facing west.

Trench 7

Trench 7 was located in the southeast area of the South Lot (see Figure 11). Trench 7 consisted of asphalt (0–9 cmbs) and two layers of fill (9–60 cmbs). During excavation, a polyvinyl chloride (PVC) landscape irrigation pipe was broken at the end of Level 1 (9–30 cmbs). The excavation was paused, and Radford Studios Center facility staff were immediately informed, who then shut off the water supply feeding the irrigation pipe. Excavation resumed after facility staff provided permission to proceed. In the next level (30–60 cmbs), excavation exposed the main water line running parallel along the length of the trench. Excavation was halted, and facility staff were again notified of the discovery. At this point, the facility electrician notified the crew that a high-voltage electrical line also was located nearby, and all further excavation was terminated. The entire trench consisted of modern fill layers with asphalt fragments throughout. Further analysis was not possible because of safety concerns. This trench was backfilled to the best of SRI's ability, while allowing Radford Studios Center staff access to fix the broken irrigation pipe. Because of the flooding of the trench and the safety concerns, a detailed geoarchaeological analysis was not possible.

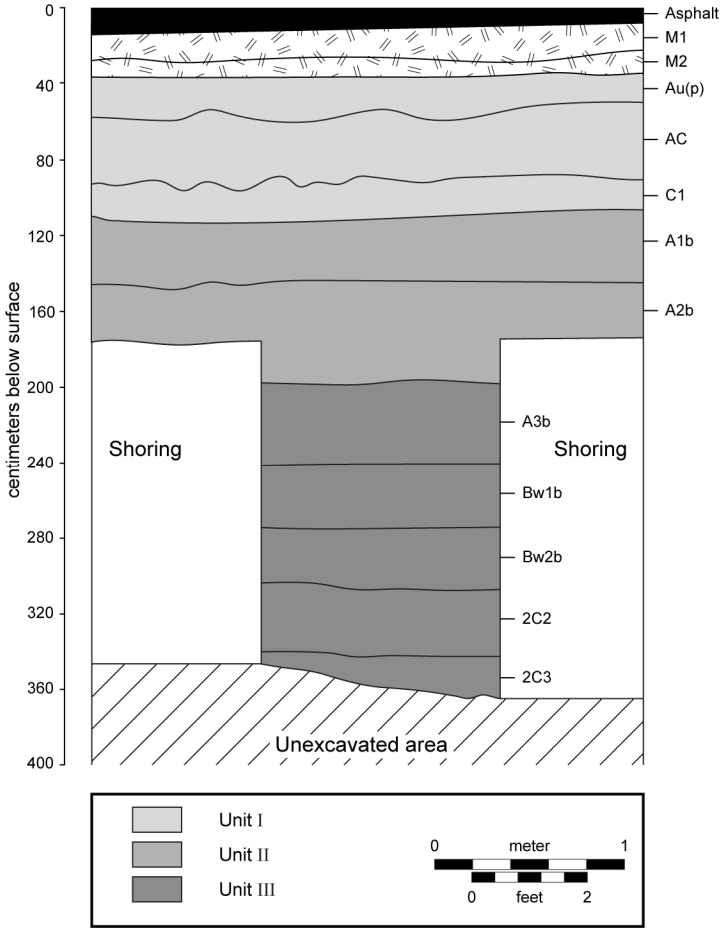

Figure 15. Geoarchaeological profile drawing of Trench 8, facing west.

Trench 8

Trench 8 was located in the southwest area of the South Lot (see Figure 11). Trench 8 was capped with asphalt (0–13 cmbs), two layers of fill (13–41 cmbs), and three distinct units of intact soil deposits (Figure 15). Soil was sampled from each horizon within the intact units, and 10 5-gallon buckets were filled half way and screened for cultural materials. No artifacts were identified in any of the horizons.

Unit I (41–109 cmbs) is a historical-period plow zone on a late–latest Holocene alluvial fan. Unit II (109–201 cmbs) consists of late Holocene distal-fan sheetflood alluvium and shows evidence of slow depositional rates and significant bioturbation within the A horizons. Unit III (201–365 cmbs) consists of middle–late Holocene alluvium with moderately developed soils.

Tribal Cultural Resource Search

SRI submitted a request to the NAHC for a Sacred Lands Files search on March 31, 2023. The NAHC provided the results to SRI on April 10, 2023. The results of the search were negative, and the NAHC provided a list of nine tribal groups that may have knowledge of cultural resources at the Study Area. Appendix C includes copies of the NAHC results letter and list of contacts. Of the nine tribal groups listed on NAHC Sacred Lands Files contact list, the City of Los Angeles, during its formal Native American consultation, contacted seven entities that also were named on the AB 52 NAHC Tribal Consultation List. The AB52 NAHC Tribal Consultation List is provided in Appendix D.

City of Los Angeles Native American Consultation

The City of Los Angeles, as the CEQA lead agency for the Project, initiated formal Native American consultation pursuant to PRC Section 21080.3.1(d) in the summer of 2023. The City of Los Angeles sent consultation notification letters to all nine entities listed on the AB 52 NAHC Tribal Consultation List. Of the nine affiliated California Native American tribes that the City of Los Angeles sent a consultation notification letter, one was unable to be reached, six did not respond, and two—the Fernandeño Tatatviam Band of Mission Indians (FTBMI) and the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation (Kizh Nation)—responded in writing that they request to consult on the Project. A summary of the information provided by the consulting tribes is in Confidential Appendix E. E-mail correspondence with the consulting tribes and other information and documents provided by the consulting tribes are provided in Confidential Appendixes F–H. The administrative drafts of the geotechnical report, archaeological resources assessment report for the Project (De Peña et al. 2025), and this tribal cultural resources assessment report were provided to the consulting tribes for review and comment. The City of Los Angeles concluded AB 52 consultation with the FTBMI on January 17, 2025, and concluded consultation with the Kizh Nation on January 15, 2025.

Both consulting tribes provided the City of Los Angeles with proposed mitigation measures to allow tribal monitoring of Project-related ground-disturbing activities for the purpose of identifying and treating unanticipated discovery of tribal cultural resources and unanticipated discovery of human remains and associated funerary or ceremonial objects. The mitigation measure in the following chapter is adapted from those proposed mitigation measures. The mitigation measure below does not include all of the elements proposed by the tribes and also include elements not proposed by the tribes. The full text of the mitigation measures proposed by the tribes are provided in Confidential Appendixes F and G, along with the other documents provided by the tribes to the City of Los Angeles.

CHAPTER 6

Conclusions and Mitigation Measures

The results of background research, archival research, archaeological record searches, and geoarchaeological investigation indicate that the Study Area is moderately sensitive for containing buried archaeological resources from the historical period and highly sensitive for containing buried archaeological resources from the prehistoric period. Although no archaeological sites have been recorded at the Study Area, it was developed and built over at an industrial scale starting in the 1920s with the construction of the Mack Sennett Studios, and the Study Area has not been the subject of previous archaeological investigations.

A tribal cultural resource is generally defined in CEQA as a cultural resource with value to a California Native American tribe and that is listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR or in a local register of historic resources or is determined to be a traditional cultural resource by the CEQA lead agency. CEQA recognizes that California Native American tribes have special expertise regarding their tribal history and practices and are in the best position to identify tribal cultural resources. Because the Study Area is highly developed and built over, any tribal cultural resources on the Study Area will likely be archaeological deposits and, for this reason, the following discussion of the potential for the Study Area to contain buried archaeological resources is applicable to the potential for buried tribal cultural resources.

Conclusions

Potential for Buried Historical-Period Resources

It is possible that early phases of historical-period occupation of the Study Area, namely the farming and ranching structures that were in use between 1901 and 1926, may still have some intact subsurface components. Remnants of these buildings, located on the western edge of the Study Area, could add to our current knowledge of daily life during the late 1800s and early 1900s in the San Fernando Valley. Evidence of farming practices, refuse deposits, privy pits, and foundations may be found under the more recent or modern constructions as they were paved over early in Radford Studio Center's history to make way for roads and studios. Specifically, Stage 2, built in 1940; Office Building 1, built in 1954; Office Building 2, built in 1955; and the Administration Building, built in 1969, were constructed in the vicinity of the farming and ranching structures. The area around these buildings has the potential to contain intact historical-period deposits.

The results of the geoarchaeological trenching demonstrated the presence of plow zone sediments beneath fill and buried A horizon soils containing small numbers of historical-period artifacts and construction debris beneath historical-period flood deposits (see Appendix B). These results suggest that sediments from the historical period remain in place within portions of the Study Area and have potential to contain evidence of historical-period use of the Study Area. Although tribal cultural resources tend to be either prehistoric or ethnohistoric resources, some historical-period archaeological deposits could be identified as tribal cultural resources by the consulting tribes.

Potential for Buried Prehistoric Resources

As previously discussed in Chapter 2, much of the Study Area is located on a prominent alluvial fan elevated as much as 8 m above the adjacent floodplain. This fan also happens to be located at the confluence of the Los Angeles River and West Branch of Tujunga Wash, which are the two most prominent streams in the San Fernando Valley. This geographic position would have been an ideal spot for use by Native Americans during the prehistoric period because of the relative safety from floods that the elevated fan surface afforded and because of its proximity to a reliable source of fresh water and its associated riparian habitats.

Significant prehistoric human use of the area immediately surrounding the Study Area has been documented at archaeological sites CA-LAN-1110 and CA-LAN-4894, which are located about 100 m to the east of the South Lot. Although recorded as separate sites, these two resources are within approximately 30 m of each other and are likely part of the same large Native American mortuary site. CA-LAN-1110 consists of over 1,000 human bone fragments and a range of artifacts typically associated with mortuary behavior, including steatite pipes, slate palette fragments, crystals, and abalone shell. CA-LAN-4894 consists of a single prehistoric Native American human inhumation and what have been interpreted to be associated grave goods, including abalone shell fragments. Whereas CA-LAN-4894 was found buried at a depth of about 60 cmbs, the deposits at CA-LAN-1110 were found at 370–430 cmbs in the remains of a buried sand bar in the former floodplain or river terrace.

Historically, the location of the ethnohistoric village of Kawenga has been thought to be located at present day Universal City. However, years of development of that area, archaeological monitoring of grading, and other archaeological research has failed to find any prehistoric archaeological site at that location. Native American settlement from at least late prehistoric times followed what has been described as a *ranchería* settlement pattern. This pattern is typically a series of dispersed family-based households spread out over a large area, generally along watercourses, which can cover an area of up to several miles. Communal areas such as burial grounds, dance enclosures, and other ceremonial structures are shared by the various households. During the very late prehistoric period, burial grounds were often located outside the household areas but in proximity. Our understanding of the location and structure of the Kawenga settlement is poor, and it is possible that these two mortuary sites near the Study Area are associated with Kawenga and that there was likely a significant Native American settlement nearby. The Study Area is a possible location for such a settlement. These two mortuary sites are also interesting because they are located on the floodplain of the Los Angeles River and Tujunga Wash in areas of high flood risk during the prehistoric era. Several isolated artifacts from the floodplain, including a large stone bowl and a mano, are known from the nearby area, further attesting to Native American use of these low-lying areas. This indicates that not only is the alluvial fan highly sensitive for prehistorical archaeological resources, but the adjacent floodplain is also highly sensitive. For these same reasons, the entire Study Area is highly sensitive for tribal cultural resources.

South Lot and Adjacent Off-Site Improvement Areas

Based on the 1894 and 1926 topographic maps, the location of the Los Angeles River and Tujunga Wash in the Study Area has not changed significantly over the last 150 years or so. This is probably related to high sediment yields coming out of Berry Canyon, resulting in the formation of the prominent alluvial fan that pushes the Los Angeles River to the north at this location. On surficial geologic maps, this alluvial fan (which makes up most of the South Lot and adjacent off-site improvement areas) is estimated to be between 1,000 and 10,000 years old. Our trenches and the previous geotechnical cores show that the internal architecture of this fan is complex and has significant stratigraphic variability from east to west across the fan.

Trenches 1–4 and 7–8 were excavated in the South Lot. Of these six trenches, three (Trenches 1, 2, and 7) were either artificial fill or excavation was constrained by buried infrastructure and produced incomplete data (see Table 3). Trenches 3, 4, and 8 present a cross section across the alluvial-fan landform from mid-fan to the distal fan at a point where it is grading into the Los Angeles River

floodplain. Trenches 3 and 8 are positioned higher up on the fan and away from the river, whereas Trench 4 is located closer to the river. Trenches 3 and 8 revealed three distinct soils units consisting of (1) Unit I late–latest Holocene fan alluvium with historical-period plow zones, (2) Unit II late Holocene distal-fan sheetflood alluvium, and (3) Unit III middle–late Holocene fan alluvium with moderately developed soils. Trench 8, which is farthest from the river, also showed evidence of slow sediment depositional rates accompanied by bioturbation and A horizon formation in Unit II. Trench 4 had a similar stratigraphic sequence, but with additional possible floodplain sediments deposited by the Los Angeles River (see Appendix B). These units in all three trenches in the South Lot demonstrate a depositional environment dominated by periods of sediment deposition followed by periods of stability long enough for moderate soil development. Similar sequences likely continue for an unknown depth below the bottom of our trenches. The data indicate that the sediments in the South Lot and adjacent off-site improvement areas are highly sensitive for the presence of intact prehistoric archaeological deposits. For these same reasons, the sediments in the South Lot are highly sensitive for tribal cultural resources.

North Lot and Adjacent Off-Site Improvement Areas

Surficial geologic maps have the North Lot and adjacent off-site improvement areas mapped as a young alluvial-fan/floodplain (<1,000 years) that has experienced historical flooding (primarily sediment deposited on the distal Tujunga alluvial fan). The soil maps support this, and much of the area is underlain by weakly developed soils in sandy floodplain and channel alluvium. There is a slightly elevated point of land situated between Tujunga Wash and the Los Angeles River, at the confluence, which has the greatest potential for buried archaeological deposits in the North Lot.

Trenches 5 and 6 were excavated in the North Lot. Trench 5 encountered a buried natural gas pipeline and was abandoned at a depth of 60 cmbs. Trench 6 was located at the northern end of the North Lot near Tujunga Wash and near the slightly elevated point of land indicated on the soil maps. The data from Trench 6 reflect a depositional environment very different from the trenches within the South Lot. Sediments from Trench 6 are composed of alluvium and floodplain sediments deposited by the Los Angeles River/Tujunga Wash in four units with multiple buried A horizon soils. Unit IV, the lowest unit, is of note because it consists of late Holocene floodplain sediments capped by pedogenic unconformities marking low depositional rates and A horizon soil development (see Appendix B). As elsewhere, A horizon soil development is indicative of stable landforms that could support human use and occupation. A similar sequence likely continues for an unknown depth below the bottom of the trench. The data indicate that the sediments in the North Lot and adjacent off-site improvement areas are highly sensitive for the presence of intact prehistoric archaeological deposits. For these same reasons, the sediments in the North Lot are highly sensitive for the presence of tribal cultural resources.

Summary

Prior to development, the alluvial fan of the Study Area was constantly being built up by sediments from Berry Canyon. The distal portion of the fan was also subject to sedimentation from periodic flooding of the Los Angeles River. This sedimentation from both sources occurred in pulses, with extended periods of time where the surface of the fan was stable and would have allowed for prolonged human use, as demonstrated by the stratigraphic profiles in our trenches. Trenches in the floodplain zone and on the alluvial fan documented a series of buried and stable soil surfaces (A horizons) separated by lenses of silts and sands. Trenches 3, 4, and 8 revealed a historical-period plow zone preserved under artificial fill that may contain historical-period archaeological deposits and prehistoric archaeological deposits. Although we were unable to date the lower A horizon soils within the trenches, we surmise that they date to the mid–late Holocene and may also contain prehistoric archaeological deposits. The alluvial fan does not extend into the North Lot and adjacent off-site improvement areas, but this area, too, has aggraded over time from sedimentation of the Los Angeles River and Tujunga Wash, and buried A horizon soils

were found there as well. The geographic, archaeological, and geoarchaeological data together indicate that the Study Area is highly sensitive for buried prehistoric resources. For these same reasons, the entire Study Area is highly sensitive for tribal cultural resources.

No artifacts or direct evidence of prehistoric archaeological deposits were recovered during trenching. However, our trenching program was designed to assess the potential for the Study Area to contain buried prehistoric archaeological sites and not necessarily to discover buried archaeological sites throughout the area of direct impact (ADI). The soils data from our effort indicate that the late Pleistocene and Holocene sediments of the Study Area are extensive and extend deeper than our trenches. None of our trenches exposed sediments that predate the earliest known archaeological sites from southern California.

Mitigation Measures

Project construction plans call for excavations up to 15 m (50 feet) deep in some areas. These excavations will involve intact native sediment that may contain archaeological deposits and tribal cultural resources. Any such resources present could be impacted by the Project. The archaeological resources assessment report for the Project (De Peña et al. 2025) included mitigation measures designed to mitigate any adverse effect of the Project on unanticipated archaeological resources and may also help mitigate Project effects on unanticipated tribal cultural resources. However, because CEQA considers the tribal cultural values in addition to the scientific and archaeological values when determining impacts and mitigation, the following mitigation measures will reduce the potential impacts from the Project to unanticipated tribal cultural resources to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure TCR-MM-1

Prior to commencing any clearing, grubbing, excavating, digging, trenching, plowing, drilling, tunneling, quarrying, grading, leveling, removing peat, driving posts, augering, backfilling, blasting, stripping topsoil or a similar activity (Ground Disturbance Activities) at the Project Site, the Applicant, or its successor, shall retain a tribal monitor(s) that is qualified to identify subsurface tribal cultural resources. Any qualified tribal monitor(s) shall be approved by the tribe they represent. Any qualified archaeological monitor(s), pursuant to Mitigation Measure CUL-MM-21, shall be approved by the Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources (OHR).

The qualified tribal monitor(s) shall observe all Ground Disturbance Activities on the Project Site at all times the Ground Disturbance Activities are taking place. If Ground Disturbance Activities are simultaneously occurring at multiple locations on the Project Site that cannot be reasonably monitored by one archaeological monitor and one tribal monitor, additional monitors shall be assigned as needed to ensure adequate coverage as determined by a qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the qualified tribal monitor(s).

On-site monitoring shall continue until written notice is received by the monitoring tribe(s) from the Applicant that all Ground Disturbance Activities that require tribal monitoring are complete. If Ground Disturbance Activities that require tribal monitoring are temporarily suspended, written notice of suspension shall be submitted to the tribe by the Applicant within 1 day of stopping work. The Applicant shall provide 5 days' written notice (if feasible) to the tribe prior to resuming any Ground Disturbance Activities that require monitoring. The on-site monitoring shall end when the Ground Disturbance Activities are completed, or when the archaeological and tribal monitor(s) both indicate that the specific area within the Project Site has a low potential for containing tribal cultural resources.

Prior to commencing any Ground Disturbance Activities, the archaeological monitor, in consultation with the tribal monitor(s), shall provide Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training to construction crews involved in Ground Disturbance Activities. As part of the WEAP training,

construction crews shall be briefed on regulatory requirements for the protection of tribal cultural resources, and proper procedures to follow should a crew member discover tribal cultural resources during Ground Disturbance Activities. In addition, workers will be shown examples of the types of resources that would require notification of the archaeological monitor and tribal monitor(s). The Applicant shall maintain on the Project Site, for City inspection, documentation establishing the training was completed for all members of the construction crew involved in Ground Disturbance Activities.

In the event that any subsurface objects or artifacts that may be tribal cultural resources are encountered during the course of any Ground Disturbance Activities, all such activities shall temporarily cease within a 25-foot radius (50-foot diameter) of the area of discovery ("Discovery Area"). If a 25-foot radius is not possible due to Project Site constraints, a suitable and safe radius shall be determined by a qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the qualified tribal monitor(s), to ensure the potential tribal cultural resources are properly assessed and addressed pursuant to the process set forth below:

1. Upon a discovery of a potential tribal cultural resource, the Applicant, or its successor, shall immediately stop all Ground Disturbance Activities within the Discovery Area and contact the following: (a) all California Native American tribes that have informed the City they are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed Project and (b) OHR.

2. If OHR determines, in their reasonable discretion and supported by substantial evidence pursuant to *Public Resources Code* Section 21074(a)(2), that the object or artifact appears to be a tribal cultural resource, the City shall provide any affected tribe a reasonable period of time, not less than 14 days, to conduct a site visit and make recommendations to the Applicant, or its successor, and the City regarding the monitoring of future Ground Disturbance Activities, as well as the treatment and disposition of any discovered tribal cultural resources. The City and/or Applicant shall, in good faith, consult with the monitoring tribe(s) on the disposition and treatment of any tribal cultural resource encountered during all Ground Disturbance Activities. If human remains or funerary objects are encountered during any Ground Disturbance Activities associated with the Project, such activities within a 50-foot radius (100-foot diameter) shall temporarily cease and the County Coroner shall be contacted pursuant to State *Health and Safety Code* Section 7050.5, and that code shall be enforced for the duration of the Ground Disturbance Activities. If a 50-foot radius is not possible due to Project Site constraints, a suitable and safe radius shall be determined by a qualified archaeologist, in consultation with the qualified tribal monitor(s). The subsequent disposition of those discoveries shall be decided by the Most Likely Descendant (MLD), as determined by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), should those findings be determined as Native American in origin.

3. The Applicant, or its successor, shall implement the tribe's recommendations if a qualified archaeologist retained by the City and paid for by the Applicant, or its successor, in consultation with the tribal monitor(s), reasonably conclude that the tribe's recommendations are reasonable and feasible.

4. In addition to any recommendations from the applicable tribe(s), a qualified archaeologist shall develop a list of reasonable actions that shall be taken to avoid or minimize impacts to the identified tribal cultural resources substantially consistent with best practices identified by the NAHC and in compliance with any applicable federal, state or local law, rule, or regulation.

5. If the Applicant, or its successor, does not accept a particular recommendation determined to be reasonable by the qualified archaeologist and qualified tribal monitor(s), the Applicant, or its successor, may request mediation by a mediator agreed to by the Applicant, or its successor, and the City. The mediator must have the requisite professional qualifications and experience to mediate such a dispute. The City shall make the determination as to whether the mediator is at least minimally qualified to mediate the dispute. After making a reasonable effort to mediate this

particular dispute, the City may: (a) require that the recommendation be implemented as originally proposed by the archaeologist and tribal monitor(s); (b) require that the recommendation, as modified by the City, be implemented, provided that the modified recommendation is at least equally as effective to mitigate a potentially significant impact to a tribal cultural resource; (c) require that a substitute recommendation be implemented, provided that the substitute recommendation is at least equally as effective to mitigate a potentially significant impact to a tribal cultural resource; or (d) not require that the recommendation be implemented because it is not necessary to mitigate a potentially significant impact to a tribal cultural resource. The Applicant, or its successor, shall pay all costs and fees associated with the mediation.

6. The Applicant, or its successor, may recommence Ground Disturbance Activities outside of the Discovery Area, so long as this radius has been reviewed by both the qualified archaeologist and qualified tribal monitor(s) and determined to be reasonable and appropriate.

7. The Applicant, or its successor, may recommence Ground Disturbance Activities inside of the Discovery Area only after it has complied with paragraphs 2 through 5 above.

8. Copies of any tribal cultural resources study or report, detailing the nature of tribal cultural resources, remedial actions taken, and disposition of tribal cultural resources resulting from MM-TCR-1 shall be submitted to the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton, and to the NAHC for inclusion in its Sacred Lands File.

9. Notwithstanding paragraph 8 above, any information that the Department of City Planning, in consultation with the City Attorney's Office, determines to be confidential in nature shall be excluded from submission to the SCCIC or provided to the public under the applicable provisions of the California Public Records Act, California *Public Resources Code*, Section 6254(r), and handled in compliance with the City's AB 52 Confidentiality Protocols.

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APPENDIX A

Reports for Previously Conducted Research within the Records-Search Area

Report No.	Author(s)	Report Year	Report Title	Location
LA-00073	Vance G. Bente	unknown	Archaeological Impact Report	within records-search area buffer
LA-00422	Archaeological Association	1978	Ultrasystems Project #4369: Archaeological Survey Report	within records-search area buffer
LA-00558	Beth Padon	1979	Archaeological Reconnaissance of a 320 Acre Parcel in Higgins Canyon, Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-00645	Martin D. Rosen	1979	Archaeological Records Search and Preliminary Field Reconnaissance of 7940 Lulu Glen Drive, City of Los Angeles, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-00652	Ancient Enterprises, Inc.	1979	Archaeological Resource Assessment of a 12 Parcel Along Bowmont Drive, Los Angeles, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-00695	Terence D'Altroy and Bernor L. Raymond	1980	Cultural Resources Survey: Assessment of the Archaeological and Historical Resources on Tract No 39364, City of Los Angeles, California, and the Effect on Those Resources by Proposed Residential Development	within records-search area buffer
LA-00709	Clay A. Singer	1980	Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for the Winnviewcrest Property in Studio City, City and County of Los Angeles, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-00820	Phillip De Barros	1980	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of Tantative Parcel Map No. 13277, Situated in the City of Los Angeles, EIR. Case No. 381-80-sub.	within records-search area buffer
LA-01101	Clay A. Singer	1981	Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for the Universal City Amphitheater Bridge and Frontage Road Areas in Cahuenga Pass, Los Angeles County	within records-search area buffer
LA-01165	Brian D. Dillon	1982	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of a 58.3 Acre Parcel at 3531 Coldwater Canyon Avenue in the Sherman Oaks Community, Los Angeles County	within records-search area buffer
LA-01184	Richard D. Aycock and Robert B. Rechtman	1982	An Archaeological Assessment and Impact Report of Tentative Tract No. 414432 Los Angeles County	within records-search area buffer
LA-01232	Clay A. Singer	1982	Letter of Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Fryman Canyon Overlook Location	within records-search area buffer
LA-01578	anonymous	1983	Technical Report Archaeological Resources Los Angeles Rapid Rail Transit Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	within records-search area buffer
LA-01908	Jill Weisbord and Edward B. Weil	1989	City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power Los Angeles Basin Telecommunications Network Project Draft Environmental Impact Report Cultural Resources Technical Appendix	within records-search area buffer
LA-01956	David M. Van Horn	1977	Queenfield Estates Residential Development Queensfield Limited Draft Environmental Impact Report	within records-search area buffer
LA-02062	Albert Knight	1990	A Brief Archaeological and Botanical Survey of the Former Fryman Ranch, Hollywood Hills, Studio City, California	within records-search area buffer

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Report No.	Author(s)	Report Year	Report Title	Location
LA-02301	Albert Knight	1991	The Historic Site of Campo De Cahuenga- a Site Revisit Assessment of an Approximate One Acre Parcel, Located in Universal City (part of the City of Los Angeles), California	within records-search area buffer
LA-03009	Albert Knight	1994	Damages to and Losses of Cultural Resources in Los Angeles County, California During the Riots, Fire Storms and Earthquakes of 1992-1994	within records-search area buffer
LA-03153	Neal Kaptain	1994	Campo De Cahunega (CA-LAN-1945h) an Historic Site in San Fernando Valley 3919 Lankershim Boulevard North Hollywood, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-03307	John M. Foster and Mark Selerston	1995	Interim Excavations at Universal City Station, C-301: Campo De Cahuenga (CA-LAN-1945H)	within records-search area buffer
LA-03426	anonymous	1996	Universal City Specific Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report Technical Appendices Appendix M-1 Historic Property Survey Report	within records-search area buffer
LA-03427	Joan C. Brown	1996	Universal City Specific Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report Technical Appendices Appendix M-2 Archaeology	within records-search area buffer
LA-03477	John M. Foster	1996	Evaluation of Significance Campo De Cahuenga, CA-LAN-1945h Los Angeles, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-03496	anonymous		Draft Environmental Impact Report Transit Corridor Specific Plan Park Mile Specific Plan Amendments	within records-search area buffer
LA-03617	John M. Foster and Roberta S. Greenwood	1997	Addendum Report on Archaeological Investigations at Campo De Cahuenga, CA-LAN-1945H	within records-search area buffer
LA-03725	anonymous	1977	Historic Property Survey Burbank Boulevard Form Clyborn Avenue to Lankershim Boulevard	within records-search area buffer
LA-03789	anonymous	1996	Phase 1 Archaeological Survey/Class III Inventory, San Fernando Valley East-west Transportation Corridor Study Area, Los Angeles, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-03920	Alice E. Hale	1998	New U.s 101 Freeway On-ramp, New Access Road from Bluffside Drive to Park Parking Lot, and Temporary US 101 On-ramp, All Within South Weddington Park	within records-search area buffer
LA-03996	John M. Foster	1998	Supplemental Excavations, Phase I Universal City Station, Campo De Cahuenga (CA-LAN-1945H)	within records-search area buffer
LA-04022	Deborah K. McLean	1998	Archaeological Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility LA 694-01, 11605 Magnolia Boulevard, North Hollywood, City and County of Los Angeles, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-04318	Deborah K. McLean	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility LA 694-09, 11272 Magnolia Boulevard, North Hollywood, City and County of Los Angeles, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-04461	anonymous	1998	Department of Transportation Act of 1966 Revised Section 4(f) Evaluation for Metro Line, Universal City Station, Campo De Cahuenga Public Park	within records-search area buffer
LA-04572	Curt Duke	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 896-01, County of Los Angeles, California	within records-search area buffer

Report No.	Author(s)	Report Year	Report Title	Location
LA-04586	Curt Duke	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for the AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number 418, County of Los Angeles, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-04587	Curt Duke	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 674-03, County of Los Angeles, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-04588	Curt Duke	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 672-03, County of Los Angeles, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-04598	Curt Duke	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility LA 673-01, County of Los Angeles, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-04599	Curt Duke	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for the AT&T Wireless Services Facility Number 283, County of Los Angeles, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-04676	John M. Foster	1999	Fryman Canyon Hazard Fuel Reduction Project	within records-search area buffer
LA-04848	Curt Duke	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Fixed Wireless Services Facility Number LA_443_A, County of Los Angeles, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-04850	Nicole Wallock	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. VY-025-01, Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-04852	Nicole Wallock	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. VY 067-01, Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-04858	Philomene C. Smith	2000	Nasr Cold Plane Existing Pavement on Various On/off-ramps on Route 170 and One on Ramp Route 5 With Rubberized Asphalt Concrete	within records-search area buffer
LA-04896	Chester King	2000	Archaeological Survey of a Land Exchange in Fryerman Canyon Studio City, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-04902	Curt Duke	2000	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility LA 673-02, County of Los Angeles, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-04906	Roberta S. Greenwood	2000	Universal Station, Park and Ride Facility: Archaeological Investigations at CA-LAN-2804h	within records-search area buffer
LA-05018	Gary Iverson	2000	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: 148001	within records-search area buffer
LA-05612	Robert J. Wlodarski	2000	A Phase 1 Archaeological Study for a Proposed Senior Housing Project Located at 5000 Colfax Avenue City of North Hollywood, County of Los Angeles, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-05629	Fred E. Budinger, Jr.	2001	An Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Verizon Wireless Technicolor Unmanned Cellular Telecommunications Site to Be Located at 4142 Lankershim Boulevard North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California 91602	within records-search area buffer
LA-05747	Juliet L. Christy	2002	Archaeological Survey Report for the 11725 Laurelwood Drive Bulkhead Construction Project Studio City, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-05752	Juliet L. Christy	2002	Cultural Resource Evaluation for Fire Station 78 in Studio City Los Angeles, California	within records-search area buffer

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Report No.	Author(s)	Report Year	Report Title	Location
LA-06119	Dana N. Slawson and Roberta S. Greenwood	2002	Evaluation of Historical Significance for Campo de Cahuenga Memorial Park, 3919 Lankershim Boulevard, North Hollywood, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-06120	John M. Foster, Leonard Pitt and Edna E. Kimbro	2000	Archaeological and Historic Investigations at Campo De Cahuenga, CA-LAN-1945H Second Addendum Report	within records-search area buffer
LA-06481	Curt Duke	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. VY 023-01 Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-06716	John M. Foster, Leonard Pitt, and Edna E. Kimbro	2000	Second Addendum Report: Archaeological and Historic Investigations at Campo De Cahuenga, CA-LAN-1945h/historical Background of Campo De Cahuenga by Leonard Pitt & Edna Kimbro	within records-search area buffer
LA-06718	Dana N. Slawson	2001	Bridge Evaluation Report for Lankershim Boulevard Bridge Over the Los Angeles River Los Angeles, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-06720	Dana N. Slawson and Roberta S. Greenwood	2000	Evaluation of Historical Significance for Campo De Cahuenga Memorial Park 3919 Lankershim Boulevard, North Hollywood, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-06721	John M. Foster	2000	Universal Station Main Entrance: Archaeological Investigations at CA-LAN-1945h	within records-search area buffer
LA-06726	Curt Duke	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. LA 673-03 Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-06736	Curt Duke	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. VY 063-01 Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-06744	Barbara Sylvia	2000	Highway Project to Construct a Soundwall Along the Northern Edge of Westbound Route 134 Between Route 170 and Clybourn Avenue in the North Hollywood Area of Los Angeles County	within records-search area buffer
LA-06906	Lorna Billat	2000	Nextel Communications Wireless Telecommunications Service Facility CA-5690F/north Hollywood, Los Angeles County	within records-search area buffer
LA-07117	Michael H. Dice	2003	Cultural Record Search and Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility La35xc405b (pole #20415spr) 2620 1/2 Greenvalley Road, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-07266	Jeanette A. McKenna	2004	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of a Proposed Alternative Route for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power River Supply Conduit, Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-07427	Christopher McMorris	2004	Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory Update: Metal Truss, Movable, and Steel Arch Bridges	within 1/4 mile of Survey Area
LA-07430	J. Feldman and A. Hope	2004	Caltrans Historic Bridges Inventory Update: Concrete Box Girder Bridges	within 1/4 mile of Survey Area
LA-07564	Roberta S. Greenwood	1998	Archaeological Status Report: Collections and Reports	within records-search area buffer
LA-07776	Roger D. Mason and Mark L. Peterson	2002	Cultural Resources Records Survey Report for the City Magnolia Trunk Line Project City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer

Report No.	Author(s)	Report Year	Report Title	Location
LA-07777	Roger D. Mason and Patricia A. Peterson	2002	Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for the City Trunk Line South Project City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-07784	Melinda C. Horne	2003	Archaeological Survey Report Los Angeles Valley College Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-07786	Wayne H. Bonner	2006	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV01587A (Hwy 101 Light Standard), 1142-1/2 Sarah Street (temp), North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-07819	Gary E. Stickel	1997	A Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for the L.A. Cellular Installation of a Monopole and Attendant Facilities at Cell Site #370RL Located at 11674 Burbank Blvd. in North Hollywood, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-07821	Wayne H. Bonner	2004	Cultural Resource Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate LA60XC560F (170 Fwy Park-n-ride) Oxnard Street Offramp/170 Freeway, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-07835	David S. Whitley and Joseph M. Simon	2000	Phase I Archaeological Survey/class III Inventory, San Fernando Valley East-west Transit Corridor, BRT Alternative, Study Area, Los Angeles, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-07840	Barbara Sylvia	2001	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for the Beautification and Modernization Along Route 134 From the 134/170 Separation to Shoup Ave UC, and Along Route 101 From the 101/170 Separation to Concord Street Uc	within records-search area buffer
LA-07930	Wayne H. Bonner and James M. Keasling	2006	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Global Signal Telecommunications Facility Candidate 3019406 (Hollywood Park), 11676 Burbank Boulevard, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-08102	Jeanette A. McKenna	2001	Historic Property Survey Report: Proposed LAUSD East Valley New High School No. 1b Site, Los Angeles, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-08103	Jeanette A. McKenna	2006	A Cultural Resources Overview and Architectural Evaluation of the Citibank Building on Lankershim Blvd., North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-08107	Wayne H. Bonner	2006	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit for T-Mobile Candidate Sv00601 (Freeway 134 Onramp) 4507 Auckland Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-08108	Wayne H. Bonner and Alynne Loupe	2006	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Telecommunications Facility Candidate SV00559F (Johnny's Auto), 4865 Lankershim Boulevard, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-08110	Alice E. Hale and Scott Savastion	2004	Archaeological Monitor Report Campo De Cahuenga CA-LAN-1945H (19-001945), 3919 Lankershim Boulevard, North Hollywood, California	within records-search area buffer

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Report No.	Author(s)	Report Year	Report Title	Location
LA-08247	Barbara Sylvia	2000	The Project Proposes to Rehabilitate the Pavement at the Caltrans Shop 7 Equipment Service Center in North Hollywood to Replace the Existing Fence with a Security Fence Along the Perimeter of the Facility and to Install High Mast Lighting	within records-search area buffer
LA-08251	Sherri Gust and Heather Puckett	2004	Los Angeles Metro Red Line Project, Segments 2 and 3 Archaeological Resources Impact Mitigation Program Final Report of Findings	within records-search area buffer
LA-08254	Jeanette A. McKenna	2004	Results of a Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Los Angeles Department of Water and Power River Supply Conduit, Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-09097	Wayne H. Bonner	2005	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Nl-073-01 (SBC-magnolia), 11272 Magnolia Boulevard, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-09336	Wayne H. Bonner	2008	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV01886B (Rehab Center), 11453 Ventura Boulevard, Studio City, Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-09484	Wayne H. Bonner and Heather Puckett	2008	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile, USA Candidate SV11778D (Jaclyn Rooftop), 4907 Lankershim Boulevard, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-09520	Michelle Goossens	2008	Archaeological Survey Report - United States Route 101 at Leonora Drive Excess Parcel Sale, Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-09589	Wayne H. Bonner	2008	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate SV11259B (Herman Verizon Colo), 12849 West Magnolia Boulevard, Valley Village, Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-10177	Robert Jay Chattel	2008	Relocation of Phil's Diner, Los Angeles (North Hollywood), CA	within records-search area buffer
LA-10180	Roger G. Hatheway	1981	Determination of Eligibility Report, North Hollywood Redevelopment Project	within records-search area buffer
LA-10208	Barbara Sylvia	2001	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Metal Beam Guardrail (MBGR) Along Sections of Route 101 From Route 134 to the Ventura County Line.	within records-search area buffer
LA-10507	anonymous	1983	Technical Report–Historical/Architectural Resources–Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	within records-search area buffer
LA-10537	Dana Slawson	1995	Cultural Resources Technical Report–Historic Map Review, Metro Rail Line, Segment 3, North Hollywood Station	within records-search area buffer
LA-10543	Sherri Gust	2003	Archaeological Initial Study Report and mitigation plan for the San Fernando Valley MRT Fiber Optic Line Project, Cities of Canoga Park, Burbank and Los Angeles, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-10563	Dana N. Slawson	2000	Historical Resources Impact Assessment: Lankershim Boulevard Billboards Project	within records-search area buffer

Report No.	Author(s)	Report Year	Report Title	Location
LA-10663	Wayne Bonner, Sarah Williams, and Kathleen Crawford	2010	Cultural Resources Records Search, Site Visit Results, and Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Clearwire Candidate CA-LOS0061B (Toluca Towers), 4660 Cahuenga Boulevard, Toluca Lake, Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-11280	Mark Larocque	2011	Hollywood Park 878062, 11676 Burbank Blvd., No. Hollywood	within records-search area buffer
LA-11475	Woody Smeck	2011	Rehabilitation of the Upper Franklin Dam Spillway and Drainage Discharge Structure, Located within Franklin Canyon Park in Santa Monica National Recreation Area, City of Los Angeles, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-11603	Wayne Bonner	2011	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for AT&T Mobility, LLC Candidate NL0073-01 (NL0073-01, LA-694, SBC-Magnolia), CASPR No.3551018390, 11272 Magnolia Boulevard, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-11672	Shannon Loftus	2011	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey, AT&T Site LAC283 (11826) 101 Vineland, 4254 Lankershim Blvd, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California 91602	within records-search area buffer
LA-11689	Shannon Loftus	2011	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Survey, AT&T Site LAC443, Cold Water Overlay, 12840 Riverside Drive, Studio City, Los Angeles County, California 91607	within records-search area buffer
LA-11783	Noah Stewart and Allison Noah	2012	Supplemental Finding of No Adverse Effect, Upgrade Bridge Rails in L.A. County on Highway 101	within records-search area buffer
LA-11806	Monica Strauss and Sara Dietler	2008	Archaeological Resources Assessment for the Proposed Metro Universal Project City of Los Angeles, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-11906	Emmanuel Liban	2012	Metro Orange Line Bus Enhancement-Pedestrian Connector to North Hollywood Red Line Station: Project Update	within records-search area buffer
LA-11928	Wayne Bonner	2012	Cultural Resources Collocation Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV11778D (Jaclyn Rooftop), 4907 Lankershim Boulevard, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-11968	Wayne Bonner	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00127A (LA127 Riverside Drive), 12840 Riverside Drive, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-11975	Noah M. Stewart	2012	Finding of No Adverse Effect, Bridge Preservation Project in L.A. County on Interstate 5, State Route 14, and United States Highway 101	within records-search area buffer
LA-11992	Noah Stewart	2009	Findings of No Adverse Effect, Upgrade Bridge Rails in L.A. County om Highway 101	within records-search area buffer
LA-12005	Elizabeth Hilton	2011	Historic Property Survey Report Burbank Boulevard Widening Project from Lankershim Boulevard to Cleon Avenue	within records-search area buffer

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Report No.	Author(s)	Report Year	Report Title	Location
LA-12121	Wayne Bonner and Kathleen Crawford	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00128A (LA128 Washington Mutual) 10850 Riverside Drive, North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-12315	Wayne Bonner, Sarah Williams, and Kathleen Crawford	2012	Cultural Resource Collocation Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate SV00674A (LA674 Sportsman Lodge) 12825 Ventura Boulevard, Studio City, Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-12505	James Wallace, Sara Dietler, and Linda Kry	2012	Draft Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment San Fernando Valley Water Recycling Project City of Los Angeles, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-12615	Joan C. Brown	1996	Archaeological Survey and Impact Assessment of the Universal City Development Program Plan, Los Angeles California (Revised)	within records-search area buffer
LA-12758	Michael Vader and Madeleine Bray	2013	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power City Trunk Line Unit 3 Project, Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment	within records-search area buffer
LA-12974	anonymous	2012	Historic Structure Report, Universal Studios Historic District	within records-search area buffer
LA-12974	anonymous	2009	Universal Studies Historic District, Historic Preservation Plan	within records-search area buffer
LA-12994	Meghan Lamb	2015	Archaeological Resources Monitoring Report: Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, MOL/MRL North Hollywood, City of North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-12994	Courtney D. Richards	2015	Paleontological Resource Monitoring Report: County Metropolitan Transportation Authority, MOL/MRL North Hollywood, City of North Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California	within records-search area buffer
LA-13417		2018	Final Sportsmen's Lodge Hotel Historical Resource Assessment Report	within records-search area buffer

APPENDIX B

Geoarchaeological Trench Profile Stratigraphy Descriptions

Table B.1. Detailed Geoarchaeological Analysis of Trenches 1–8

Landform Type	Profile Direction	Unit	Depth (cmbs)	Horizon	Munsell Color, Wet (Dry)	Description
				Trench 1		
Distal alluvial fan, floodplain–low terrace of Los Angeles River	west		0–13			Asphalt.
			13–28	M1 (fill)	10YR 4/5 (4/4)	Fine sandy loam; massive; very friable consistence; asphalt and concrete fragments; very abrupt smooth lower boundary.
			28–48	M2 (fill)	10YR 4/2 (3/2)	Loamy fine sand; massive; very friable consistence; metal fragments; very abrupt smooth lower boundary.
			48–99	M3 (fill)		Variegated soil colors; sandy clay loam mixed with clay loam; massive; friable consistence; asphalt fragments; very abrupt smooth lower boundary.
			99–205	M4 (fill)		Variegated soil colors; clay loam mixed with silty clay loam; massive; friable consistence; terracotta, asphalt, and beer-bottle glass fragments and angular cobbles and pipe present; very abrupt smooth lower boundary.
			205–365	M5 (fill)	10YR 3/2 (3/1)	Silty clay loam mixed with 10YR 5/6 loam; massive; very friable consistence; many asphalt fragments.
				Trench 2[a]		
Distal alluvial fan	north		0–9			Asphalt.
			9–170	M (fill)	10YR 4/4 (3/4) and 10YR 2/2 (2/1)	Sandy clay loam mixed with 10YR 2/2 (2/1) silty clay; massive; friable consistence; large iron sewer pipe at 110 cmbs; very abrupt smooth lower boundary.
			170–290	Au	10YR 3/3	Variegated soil colors throughout; silty clay loam; massive; very friable consistence; small terracotta fragments; 5 percent fine and medium angular gravels (randomly dispersed throughout); abrupt smooth lower boundary.
			290–365	C	10YR 4/4 (3/4)	Fine sandy loam; massive; very friable consistence; 5 percent fine and medium subangular and angular gravels; intact alluvium.
				Trench 3[b]		
Alluvial fan	south		0–13			Asphalt.
			13–42	M (fill)	10YR 4/4 (3/4) and 10YR 3/1 (2/1)	Clay loam to silty clay loam; massive; very friable consistence; 1 percent coarse angular gravels; few coarse roots; metal fragments and pipe present; very abrupt smooth lower boundary.

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Landform Type	Profile Direction	Unit	Depth (cmbs)	Horizon	Munsell Color, Wet (Dry)	Description
		I	42–60	AU(p)	7.5YR 2.5/2 (2/1)	Clay loam; massive; friable consistence; 1 percent fine angular gravels; few fine roots; disturbed A horizon (possible plow zone); abrupt smooth lower boundary.
		I	60–89	A1	7.5YR 3/1 (2/1)	Silty clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky soil structure; friable consistence; 2 percent medium distinct 10YR 3/4 mottles; organic clay films along pores; few very fine roots; few very fine irregular pores; micaceous; few pieces of charcoal; clear irregular lower boundary.
		I	89–115	A2	10YR 3/3 (3/2)	Silty clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky soil structure; few very fine roots; few very fine irregular pores; micaceous; clear smooth lower boundary.
		I	115–138	AC1	10YR 3/2 (2/2)	Silty clay loam (decrease in clay from overlying unit); massive; very friable consistence; few very fine irregular pores; very slightly effervescent; micaceous; abrupt smooth lower boundary.
		II	138–160	A3b	10YR 2/2 (2/1)	Clay loam; massive; very friable consistence; 0.1 percent fine, irregular, soft calcium carbonate masses; slightly effervescent; micaceous; clear smooth lower boundary.
		II	160–200	AC2b	10YR 3/3 (3/2)	Silty clay loam; massive; very friable consistence; few fine tubular pores; very slightly effervescent; abrupt smooth lower boundary.
		II	200–250	C1	10YR 4/3 (3/3)	Silt loam to loam; massive; very friable consistence; faint redox features and manganese stains; very slightly effervescent; abrupt smooth lower boundary.
		II	250–295	2C2	10YR 4/4 (4/3)	Loamy fine sand; massive; very friable consistence; micaceous; faint redox features; very abrupt smooth boundary.
		III	295–320	3A4b	10YR 3/3 (3/2)	Silty clay loam; weak, fine granular soil structure; very friable consistence; <0.1 percent fine calcium carbonate threads; very slightly effervescent; few gleyed insect burrows and manganese stains on peds; few very fine irregular pores; micaceous; clear smooth lower boundary.
		III	320–340	3Bw1b	10YR 3/4 (3/3)	Loam; weak, medium subangular blocky soil structure; very friable consistence; gleyed insect burrows; iron oxide root halos; manganese stains; approximately 25 percent visibly interspersed with krotovina; clear smooth lower boundary.
		III	340–365	3C3	10YR 3/4 (3/3)	Loam to clay loam; massive; very friable consistence; gleyed insect burrows and manganese stains.

Landform Type	Profile Direction	Unit	Depth (cmbs)	Horizon	Munsell Color, Wet (Dry)	Description
				Trench 4[c]		
Distal alluvial fan grading into Los Angeles River Floodplain	east		0–12			Asphalt.
			12–45	M (fill)	10YR 3/2 and 2.5Y 4/4	Sandy loam; massive; friable consistence; 1 percent fine and medium angular gravels; few fine roots; very slightly effervescent; asphalt and concrete fragments; very abrupt wavy lower boundary.
		I	45–55	C1	10YR 7/3 (6/3)	Medium to coarse sand; single grained; loose consistency; <0.1 percent fine subangular gravel; clean moderately sorted sand within 11–12-m flood deposit; very abrupt smooth lowery boundary.
		II	55–89	Au(p)	10YR 3/2 (3/1)	Fine sandy loam to sandy clay loam; weak, medium subangular blocky soil structure; friable consistence; dark organic clay films along pores; few fine irregular pores; micaceous; few pieces of charcoal; brick fragment present; disturbed A horizon; clear smooth boundary.
		II	89–128	AC	10YR 3/3 (3/2)	Loamy to fine sandy loam; massive; very friable consistence; approximately 50 percent visibly interspersed with krotovina; clear smooth lower boundary.
		III	128–171	A1b	7.5YR 3/3 (3/2)	Clay loam; weak, medium subangular blocky soil structure; very friable consistence; dark organic clay films on ped faces; common fine irregular pores; very slightly effervescent; abrupt smooth lower boundary.
		III	171–220	Bw1b	10YR 4/4 (3/4)	Silt loam to silty clay loam; weak, medium subangular blocky soil structure; very friable consistence; 0.2 percent fine calcium carbonate threads on ped faces; manganese stains on ped faces; few fine irregular and few fine tubular pores; very slightly effervescent; clear smooth boundary.
		III	220–244	Bw2b	10YR 5/4 (4/4)	Silt loam; weak, medium subangular blocky soil structure; very friable consistence; faint redox features; <0.1 percent fine calcium carbonate threads on ped faces; manganese stains on ped faces; few fine irregular pores; slightly effervescent; clear smooth boundary.
		III	244–280	C2	10YR 5/4 (4/4)	Fine sand; massive; very friable consistence; 0.5 percent fine and medium subangular gravels; moderately sorted fine sand; very abrupt irregular boundary (erosional contact).

continued on next page

Landform Type	Profile Direction	Unit	Depth (cmbs)	Horizon	Munsell Color, Wet (Dry)	Description
		IV	280–325	A2b	10YR 3/3 (3/2)	Loam to fine sandy loam; weak, medium subangular blocky soil structure; very friable consistence; 0.5 percent fine to coarse subangular and angular gravels; faint redox features; <0.1 percent fine calcium carbonate threads on ped faces and along pores; manganese stains on ped faces; few fine irregular pores; few weathered sandstone clasts; clear smooth boundary.
		IV	325–365	Bw3b	10YR 4/4 (3/4)	Fine sandy loam; weak, medium subangular blocky soil structure; very friable consistence; 2 percent fine to coarse angular and subangular gravels (random orientation); faint redox features; <0.1 percent fine calcium carbonate threads on ped faces; manganese stains on ped faces; few fine irregular pores and few fine tubular pores; very slightly effervescent.
	Trench 5					
Floodplain of Los Angeles River	east		0–10			Asphalt.
			10–25	M1 (fill)	10YR 4/4	Gravely sandy loam fill.
			25–75	M2 (fill)	10YR 3/3	Sandy loam to sandy clay loam fill.
			75–100+	M3 (fill)	10YR 5/3	Loamy fine sand fill.
	Trench 6[d]					
Low terrace, Floodplain, Tujunga Wash	west		0–7			Asphalt.
			7–25	M1 (fill)	10YR 3/3 (3/2)	Loamy fine to medium sand; massive structure; very friable consistence; 10 percent coarse angular gravel; very abrupt smooth lower boundary.
			25–49	M2 (fill)	10YR 4/3 (3/3)	Fine sandy loam; massive; very friable consistence; 1 percent medium to coarse angular gravels; very abrupt smooth lower boundary.
		I	49–64	C1	2.5Y 6/3 (5/3)	Moderately sorted cross-bedded fine to medium micaceous sand; single grained; loose consistence; horizon pinches out within trench toward the south; very abrupt smooth lower boundary; likely 11–12-m flood deposit.
		II	64–89	Au(p)	10YR 3/2 (2/2)	Fine sandy loam; weak, medium subangular blocky soil structure; very friable consistence; <0.1 percent medium subround gravels; faint redox features; metal fragments; abrupt irregular lower boundary (possible plow zone); historical-period floodplain.

Landform Type	Profile Direction	Unit	Depth (cmbs)	Horizon	Munsell Color, Wet (Dry)	Description
		II	89–134	A1	10YR 3/3 (3/2)	Loamy fine to medium sand; incipient medium subangular blocky soil structure (mostly massive); very friable consistence; <0.1 percent fine and medium angular and subangular gravels; many distinct 10YR 5/8 fine, irregular Fe^{3+} redox features and manganese stains on ped faces; approximately 15 percent with interspersed krotovina; clear smooth lower boundary; metal nail recovered at 130 cmbs; historical-period floodplain.
		II	134–145	C2	10YR 4/4 (3/3)	Fine to medium sand (micaceous); massive; very friable consistence; common faint, fine and medium 10YR 5/8 redox features (Fe^{3+}); abrupt smooth lower boundary; historical-period flood deposits proximal to channel.
		III	145–191	Acb	10YR 4/3 (3/3)	Fine sandy loam; incipient medium subangular blocky soil structure; very friable consistence; common fine irregular pores; common faint redox features (both Fe^{3+} and Fe^{2+}); manganese stains on ped faces; approximately 15 percent with interspersed krotovina; clear smooth lower boundary; late–latest Holocene floodplain.
		III	191–207	C3	10YR 4/4 (3/4)	Loamy fine micaceous sand; massive; very friable consistence; manganese stains; abrupt smooth lower boundary.
		III	207–213	2C4	10YR 5/3 (4/3)	Silty clay loam; massive; very friable consistence; common distinct fine and medium irregular redox features; abrupt smooth lower boundary.
		III	213–292	3C5	10YR 4/4 (3/4)	Fine sandy loam; massive; very friable consistence; very abrupt irregular lower boundary.
		IV	292–365	4Ab	10YR 2/2 (2/1)	Clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; very friable consistence; faint redox features and manganese stains on ped faces; few fine tubular pores; 2 percent with interspersed krotovina; late Holocene floodplain.
				Trench 7		
Not determined	east		0–10			Asphalt.
			10–30	M1 (fill)	10YR 4/4	Gravely sandy loam fill.
			30-60	M2 (fill)	10YR 3/3	Sandy loam to sandy clay loam fill.

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Landform Type	Profile Direction	Unit	Depth (cmbs)	Horizon	Munsell Color, Wet (Dry)	Description
	Trench 8[e]					
Alluvial fan	west		0–13			Asphalt.
			13–28	M1 (fill)	10YR 4/6 (4/4)	Gravelly sandy loam; massive; very friable consistence; 15 percent fine to coarse subangular gravel; common asphalt fragments; very abrupt smooth lower boundary.
			28–41	M2 (fill)	7.5YR 4/4 (3/4)	Very gravelly sandy loam; massive; very friable consistence; 30 percent fine subangular gravel; common asphalt fragments; very abrupt smooth lower boundary.
		I	41–61	Aup	10YR 3/2 (3/1)	Clay loam; weak, medium subangular blocky soil structure; friable consistence; 0.2 percent fine subangular gravels; common very fine and fine roots; few medium and coarse roots; abrupt wavy lower boundary (slightly undulating).
		I	61–96	AC	10YR 4/4 (3/3)	Fine sandy loam; massive; very friable consistence; 1 percent fine and medium subangular gravel; few fine, medium and coarse roots; few fine and medium tubular pores; very abrupt irregular lower boundary; approximately 25 percent with interspersed krotovina.
		I	96–109	C1	10YR 5/4 (4/4)	Loamy fine to coarse sand (poorly sorted); massive; very friable consistence; 5 percent fine to coarse subangular and subround gravels; few fine and medium roots; very abrupt smooth lower boundary.
		II	109–148	A1b	10YR 3/2 (2/1)	Clay loam; moderate medium subangular blocky parting to weak, fine granular soil structure; very friable consistence; few very fine and fine roots; few fine tubular pores; clear smooth boundary.
		II	148–201	A2b	10YR 3/3 (3/2)	Silty clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky parting to weak, fine granular soil structure; very friable consistence; 0.1 percent fine angular and subangular gravels; few fine tubular pores; abrupt smooth lower boundary; approximately 10 percent with interspersed krotovina; abrupt smooth boundary.
		III	201–245	A3b	10YR 3/2 (2/2)	Silty clay loam to silty clay; weak medium subangular blocky parting to weak, fine granular soil structure; friable consistence; 0.5 percent fine angular and subangular gravels; 0.1 percent fine, irregular, soft calcium carbonate masses; dark organic clay coats on ped faces (pressure faces); few very fine irregular pores, very slightly effervescent; few fine tubular pores; few pieces of charcoal present; clear smooth lower boundary.

Landform Type	Profile Direction	Unit	Depth (cmbs)	Horizon	Munsell Color, Wet (Dry)	Description
		III	245–278	Bw1b	10YR 4/4 (3/4)	Clay loam; weak, medium subangular blocky soil structure; very friable consistence; 0.5 percent fine angular and subangular gravels, 0.1 percent coarse angular gravels; <0.1 percent fine, irregular, soft calcium carbonate masses; few fine irregular pores, few fine tubular pores; very slightly effervescent; highly weathered sandstone fragments; few pieces of charcoal present; clear smooth boundary.
		III	278–310	Bw2b	10YR 4/4 (3/4)	Sandy clay loam; weak medium subangular blocky structure; very friable consistence; 1 percent fine through coarse angular and subangular gravels; few fine irregular pores and few fine tubular pores; clear smooth lower boundary; approximately 15 percent with interspersed krotovina.
		III	310–341	2C2	10YR 5/4 (4/4)	Loamy fine to medium sand; massive; very friable consistence; 3 percent fine and medium subangular and subround gravels, 0.1 percent coarse subangular gravels; abrupt smooth lower boundary.
		III	341–365	2C3	10YR 4/4 (3/4)	Fine sandy loam; massive; very friable consistence; 0.5 percent fine and medium subangular and subround gravels.

Key: cmbs = centimeters below surface; m = meter.

[a] Could not enter trench, sewer pipe and buried concrete slab limited excavation to narrow section of central trench. Not enough room for shoring or trench entry after excavation beyond 1.5 m. C horizon appeared intact and was screened for artifacts. None was identified. Au horizon highly mixed and contained construction debris and terracotta fragments.

[b] Unit I (42–138 cmbs) is late–latest Holocene fan alluvium with historical-period plow zone; Unit II (138–295 cmbs) is late Holocene distal fan sheet-flood alluvium with fining upward sequence; Unit III (295–365 cmbs) is middle–late Holocene fan alluvium with moderately developed soil. Stratigraphic subdivisions are based on observable pedogenic and/or erosional unconformities, i.e., allostratigraphic units as defined in North American Commission on Stratigraphic Nomenclature (NACSN) 2005).

[c] Unit I (45–55 cmbs) is a 11–12-m flood deposit; Unit II (55–128 cmbs) is a historical-period or latest Holocene distal fan or floodplain with a fining upward sequence; Unit III (128–280 cmbs) is middle–late Holocene distal fan alluvium with moderately developed soil; Unit IV (280–365 cmbs) is middle Holocene distal alluvial fan or Los Angeles River alluvium with moderately developed soil. Stratigraphic subdivisions are based on observable pedogenic and/or erosional unconformities, i.e., allostratigraphic units as defined in NACSN (2005).

[d] Unit I (49–64 cmbs) is a 11–12-m flood deposit; Unit II (64–145 cmbs) is a fining upward Los Angeles River/Tujunga Wash alluvium with historical-period/modern debris; Unit III (145–292 cmbs) is stratified late–latest Holocene Los Angeles River/Tujunga Wash alluvium; Unit IV (292–365 cmbs) is a late Holocene floodplain of the Los Angeles River/Tujunga Wash. Units II–IV are capped by pedogenic unconformities marking low depositional rates and A horizon development. Exposed deposits are historical-period and latest Holocene in age, based on soil development and stratigraphic position. Stratigraphic subdivisions are based on observable pedogenic and/or erosional unconformities, i.e., allostratigraphic units as defined in NACSN (2005).

[e] Unit I (41–109 cmbs) is late–latest Holocene fan alluvium with a historical-period plow zone; Unit II (109–201 cmbs) is late Holocene distal fan sheet-flood alluvium with slow depositional rates accompanied by bioturbation and A horizon formation; Unit III (201–365 cmbs) is middle–late Holocene fan alluvium with moderately developed soil. Stratigraphic subdivisions are based on observable pedogenic and/or erosional unconformities, i.e., allostratigraphic units as defined in NACSN (2005).

NAHC Sacred Lands Files Search

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

April 10, 2023

Ken Becker
Statistical Research, Inc.

Via Email to: kbecker@sricrm.com

Re: Radford Studios Center Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Becker:

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
4/10/2023

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Sarah Brunzell, CRM Manager
1019 Second Street
San Fernando, CA, 91340
Phone: (818) 837 - 0794
THCP@tataviam-nsn.us
Tataviam

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (844) 390 - 0787
admin@gabrielenoindians.org
Gabrieleno

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

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

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator
P.O. Box 941078
Simi Valley, CA, 93094
Phone: (626) 407 - 8761
christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu
Gabrielino

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

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

Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians
Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820
Anza, CA, 92539
Phone: (951) 659 - 2700
Fax: (951) 659-2228
lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov
Cahuilla

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural Resource Department
P.O. BOX 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Luiseno

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA, 92581
Phone: (951) 654 - 5544
Fax: (951) 654-4198
ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov
Cahuilla
Luiseno

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Radford Studios Center Project, Los Angeles County.

AB 52 NAHC Tribal Consultation List

DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING

COMMISSION OFFICE
(213) 978-1300

CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

SAMANTHA MILLMAN
PRESIDENT

VAHID KHORSAND
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DAVID H. J. AMBROZ
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VERONICA PADILLA-CAMPOS
DANA M. PERLMAN

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA

ERIC GARCETTI
MAYOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
200 N. SPRING STREET, ROOM 525
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012-4801
(213) 978-1271

VINCENT P. BERTONI, AICP
DIRECTOR

KEVIN J. KELLER, AICP
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

SHANA M.M. BONSTIN
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

TRICIA KEANE
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

ARTHI L. VARMA, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

LISA M. WEBBER, AICP
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

AB 52 Native American Heritage Commission Tribal Consultation List

June 1, 2021

Note: The following list of Native American tribes have requested that the City of Los Angeles, as lead agency, provide, in writing, notification to the tribe of projects in the tribe's area of traditional and cultural affiliation. (Pub. Resources Code § 21080.3.1 (b)). This list is updated with current tribal contact information from the California State Native American Heritage Commission, as of 10/28/2019.

Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Rudy Ortega, Tribal President
1019 Second Street, Ste. 1
San Fernando, CA 91340
Phone: (818) 837-0794
Email: rortega@tataviam-nsn.us

Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer
1019 Second Street, Ste. 1
San Fernando, CA 91340
Phone: (818) 837-0794
Email: jairo.avila@tataviam-nsn.us

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

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

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

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

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

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA 91322
Phone: (503) 539-0933
Email: ddyocum@comcast.net

Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians
Isaiah Vivanco, Chairperson
P.O. Box 487
San Jacinto, CA 92581
Phone: (951) 654-5544
Email: ivivanco@soboba-nsn.gov

Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians
Thomas Tortez, Chairperson
PO Box 1160
Thermal, CA 92274
Phone: (760) 397-0300
Email: tmchair@torresmartinez.org

City of Los Angeles Native American Consultation

This confidential report is on file with the Department of City Planning.

California Native American Tribal Consultation Documents Provided by the Fernandeño Tatatviam Band of Mission Indians to the City of Los Angeles

This confidential report is on file with the Department of City Planning.

California Native American Tribal Consultation Documents Provided by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation to the City of Los Angeles

This confidential report is on file with the Department of City Planning.

Letter from SRI to Eyestone Environmental regarding Review of Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians–Kizh Nation Tribal Cultural Resources Consultation Documents

This confidential report is on file with the Department of City Planning.