PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 22241 AND 22251 MULHOLLAND DRIVE, WOODLAND HILLS, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the 6.5 acres 22241 and 22251 Mulholland Drive study area located in Woodland Hills, Los Angeles County, California. This investigation involved an archival records search, a review of existing published and unpublished references on local prehistory and history, and an on-foot, intensive survey of the subject property. Archival records indicated that no previously recorded archaeological sites were known within the study area. Intensive on-foot survey of the study area failed to result in the discovery of any previously unrecorded cultural resources. Development of the study area, therefore, does not have the potential to result in adverse impacts to cultural resources.

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1.0
INTRODUCTION

At the request of Mr. Marc Melinkoff, Christopher A. Joseph & Associates, Westlake Village, CA, a Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for 22241 and 22251 Mulholland Drive. These contiguous parcels represent a 6.5 acres study area which lies within Woodland Hills, western Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). This cultural resources study was conducted by David S. Whitley, Ph.D., and Joseph M. Simon of W & S Consultants.

The purpose of the study was to evaluate the potential for the proposed development to result in adverse impacts to cultural resources. It involved background studies of published and unpublished articles, books, manuscripts, maps, drawings and photographs, as well as archaeological site records and files, to establish the prehistory and history of the study area, to determine whether sites had been previously recorded or were known to exist within it. Aspects of the background studies were conducted by the California State University Fullerton Archaeological Information Center (AIC), concerning archaeological site files, in addition to the research conducted by W & S Consultants.

This manuscript constitutes a report on this Phase I survey. Following a description and location of the proposed project, the second chapter reviews local prehistory and ethnography. The next chapter summarizes the archival record search conducted by the CSUF AIC. This is followed by the details of an on-site intensive survey of the property in question. We conclude with recommendations for the study area.

1.1 Description and Location of the Study Area

The proposed project location falls within the northern foothills of the Santa Monica Mountains, on the southwest side of the San Fernando Valley (Figure 1). The study area is located south of the Ventura Freeway (Highway 101), and west of Topanga Canyon Boulevard in what was once the end of a long but relatively narrow canyon. The study area lies

immediately north of Mulholland Drive and south of the Girard Reservoir. Elevation within the study area is approximately 1100 feet a.s.l.

Historic and recent land-use changes have altered the environment somewhat from what existed in the study area during prehistoric times. At least four major plant associations probably characterized the region containing the study area during the aboriginal period, however. These are chaparral, coastal sage scrub, southern oak woodlands, and riparian associations (cf. Muntz 1974).

The chaparral association covers steeper slopes with poorly developed soils and xeric conditions. It includes the following species: California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), black sage (*S. mellifera*), purple or white-leaved sage (*S. leucophylla*), California encilia (*Encilia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), scrub oak (*Quercus biberidifolia*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*), lemonade sumac (*Rhus integrifolia*) and sugar sumac (*R. ovata*).

The coastal sage scrub community is the climax community for portions of inland coastal-southern California. It is generally composed of coast buckwheat (*Eriogonum cinereum*), although this species is absent in some of the inland valleys, and California buckwheat (*E. fasciculatum*), along with black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), sawtooth goldenbrush (*Hazardia squarrosa*), prickly phlox (*Leptodactylon californicum*), yucca (*Yucca* spp.) and California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) as major constituents.

The chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities are still present on the slopes of the study area, and were undoubtedly of subsistence importance to the aboriginal population of the region, the third association, the southern oak woodland, may have been of primary significance in the inland zones adjacent to the coastal strip. This results because of the great importance placed on the acorn as a food staple by Native Californians (Kroeber 1925), and the rarity of this resource on the coastal side of the Santa Monica Mountains. The association is characterized by the coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and the valley oak (*Q. lobata*), but also would have included various species of native grasses. Although

currently restricted in distribution, this association was once more widespread in the region.

The fourth and final plant association consists of riparian habitats, which are localized and poorly diversified woodlands found in areas of perennial moisture. They include such species as arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolespi*), mule fat (*Baccharis glutinosa*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), swamp knotweed (*Polygonum coccineum*), nettle (*Urtica holosericea*), cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium*) and rabbit foot grass (*Polypogon monspeiensis*). Though this plant association is limited in distribution, it still had significant economic importance in aboriginal times, especially in terms of the acquisition of raw materials for items like baskets, cordage and netting.

2.0
BACKGROUND STUDIES

2.0 Introduction

In preparation for the Phase I archaeological survey of the 22241 and 22251 Mulholland Drive study area, a series of background investigations were conducted on the prehistory, ethnography and history of the study area and relevant surrounding regions. We consider below existing knowledge relevant to these topics for the study area.

2.1 Prehistoric Background

The 22241 and 22251 Mulholland Drive study area, lying in western Los Angeles County, is situated in a zone known prehistorically to have comprised a portion of the prehistoric Canaliño culture area (Rogers 1929; Wallace 1955), and historically to have been located essentially at the boundary between the Chumash and Gabrielino ethnolinguistic groups (Kroeber 1925; Johnston 1962; Bean and Smith 1978). Our current understanding of the Canaliño prehistory is summarized below.

Canaliño prehistory was first defined in a chronological system established by D.B. Rogers (1929), working on the Channel Islands and the Santa Barbara coastline. At a later date, Rogers' scheme was modified in terminology and improved with additional and more detailed data and radiocarbon dates by W.J. Wallace (1955), who applied it to southern California more generally. Subsequently, the Rogers/Wallace chronology had been successfully applied to inland Los Angeles County (e.g., McIntyre 1990), and is now recognized as having applicability to a wide area of mesic (i.e., that area west of the xeric desert zone) Los Angeles, Ventura, Riverside, San Bernardino and Orange Counties. Due to the widespread application of this chronological scheme, we employ Wallace's framework for the purposes of this study.

Late Pleistocene Period (Pre-10,000 years B.P.)

Wallace's chronology for southern California includes four time periods, the earliest of which (Early Man/Big Game Hunting period) was considered speculative, and was correlated with the end of the Pleistocene, or Ice Age. This would represent an occupation prior to about 10,000 years B.P. (Before Present). Although it is likely that inhabitation of the southern California coastal region occurred during this early time period, evidence for such is currently extremely limited. To date, Late Pleistocene archaeological remains in southern California comprise two kinds of evidence. First, in the inland Mojave Desert region, petroglyphs (rock engravings) and surface stone tools have been dated back to approximately 20,000 and 30,000 years B.P., respectively (Whitley and Dorn 1993; Whitley et al 1996). These may well reflect the initial human occupation of North America. The contexts of these dated finds provide only limited kinds of archaeological information and, while there is much more to be discovered about this earliest prehistoric culture, existing data nonetheless suggest that these earliest inland Californians may have dwelled along the shores of Pleistocene lakes; that they exploited chert quarries to make relatively crude stone chopping tools; and that they also made rock art, perhaps as part of shamanistic religious practices.

Second, a limited number of large fluted projectile points have been found in isolated locales in the Mojave Desert and along the California coast. These projectile points functioned as parts of spears and are

known to date between 11,200 and 10,000 years B.P., falling within what is called the Paleoindian Period on the Great Plains. On the Plains, such points are associated with the hunting of extinct Pleistocene fauna, such as the Columbian Mammoth. Although it is likely that these spear points were similarly used in southern California, the isolated nature of the discovered artifacts precludes any certain inference about their use or function in the California region.

Uncertainty concerning these early prehistoric cultures results from the characteristic geomorphological instability of the California coastline and the general youthfulness of the southern California interior, combined with the major change in erosional/degradational regimes that occurred at the end of the Pleistocene (Whitley and Dorn 1993). Each of these factors does not favor the preservation of remains from this period. It is therefore likely that Late Pleistocene human occupation of Los Angeles is under-represented in the local prehistoric record, simply due to problems in site preservation.

Early Millingstone Period (10,000 - 3500 years B.P.)

With the transition towards a modern environment, starting approximately nine to ten thousand years ago, an adaptation referred to as the Early Millingstone Period or Horizon began. This is particularly evident along the coast, where many such sites are found, although a few examples are known from the inland region. Most sites of this stage date between 8500 and 3500 years in age.

Recent studies by Erlandson (1988; see also Erlandson and Colton 1991) provide evidence of a significant, even if small, population of coastal hunter-gatherers in the region before 7000 years ago, or essentially at the beginning of this Early Millingstone period. He has shown that these were neither Big Game hunters, nor specialized, hard-seed gatherers, but instead generalized foragers that relied on a variety of different kinds of terrestrial, coastal and marine resources, and that they were adapted to estuarine embayments that have long-since disappeared from the local environment. Further, his evidence indicates that their primary protein sources were shellfish and other marine resources. Extending a pattern first identified by Meighan (1959) on the Channel Islands, in other words, this suggests that the adaptation to the seashore is a very ancient and

long-lived tradition in local prehistory.

In the inland region, perhaps the earliest evidence of the Early Millingstone Period is provided by so-called Los Angeles Woman, a female skeleton found in the La Brea Tar Pits which has been radiocarbon dated to 9000 years B.P. Lacking clearly associated artifacts or other remains, it is difficult to interpret the Los Angeles Woman beyond observing simply that her discovery signals the fact that the inland region was in use shortly after the end of the Late Pleistocene.

Later Early Millingstone sites (post-dating approximately 6000 years B.P.) are dominated by assemblages containing large numbers of groundstone artifacts, along with crude choppers, scraper planes, and other core/cobble tools. These are thought to represent an adaptation to gathered plant foods, especially a reliance on hard-shelled seeds. Accordingly, it has been common practice to identify any site with a dominance of these plant processing implements as Early Millingstone in age. More recently, it has also been suggested that scraper planes, in particular, may have served in the processing of agave (Kowta 1969; Salls 1985); that the association of groundstone and core/cobble tools represents a generalized plant processing toolkit, rather than one emphasizing hard-seeds, per se (Whitley 1979), and that this toolkit was used in appropriate environmental settings throughout the prehistoric past. That is, that the so-called millingstone toolkit is environmentally rather than chronologically specific and reflects localized exploitative patterns, rather than a chronologically-specific adaptational strategy (Kowta 1969; Leonard 1971; McIntyre 1990). Thus, many inland sites identified as dating to the Early Millingstone Period solely on the basis of their groundstone toolkits may, in fact, not be of such age at all. However, on the coastal strip there continues to be evidence that such sites date to the earlier end of the time-frame. These sites are generally located on terraces and mesas, above the coastal verge, near permanent streams.

Although Early Millingstone period sites are relatively common along the coast, there is little evidence for the occupation of the inland region during this early time period. That is, although the millingstone adaptation to seeds and plants, and toolkits dominated by plant

processing tools, are present in the inland zone, they appear to date to a later time period, with true Early Millingstone period occupation apparently restricted to the coastal strip, proper (Whitley and Beaudry 1991; cf. Leonard 1971; McIntyre 1990). Again, it is currently unclear whether this pattern reflects real differences in inland versus coastal settlement distributions, or is simply a function of site preservation problems in the inland region. Whatever the cause, it is worth noting that there are currently very few reliable or plausible chronometric dates from inland sites that are Early Millingstone in age. All current temporal assignments of inland sites to the Early Millingstone period are based on putative diagnostic artifacts but, when these are examined critically, the verity of the early age assignments become dubious. And, too often, such early age assignments are based on functional/adaptive traits rather than stylistic criteria, thus confusing adaptive patterns for temporal ones.

A good example of the confusion of millingstone functional and adaptational patterns for Early Millingstone chronological diagnostics in inland Los Angeles County is provided by the so-called "Topanga Culture", as exemplified by excavations at CA-LAN-1, the "Tank Site" (cf. Heizer and Lemert 1947; Treganza and Malamud 1950; Treganza and Bierman 1958), located in the Santa Monica Mountains immediately south of the San Fernando Valley. This is widely regarded as "Early Millingstone" chronologically, and its base ("Phase I") has been assigned 10,000 years of age, essentially due to the large numbers of millingstones, crude choppers and "cog stones" (see Treganza and Bierman 1958:75, Table 1). But, as Johnson (1966) has rightly pointed out, Phase III of the Topanga Culture is only 3000 years old, as demonstrated by his excavations at CA-LAN-2. That is, it is Intermediate and not Early Millingstone in age. It then must follow that the preceding Phase II can only be considered 3500 to 3000 years old, due to the presence of (Intermediate period) mortars and pestles in the Phase II assemblage. That is, Phase II of the Topanga Culture also can only be Intermediate period in age. Since Phase I lies conformably and immediately below Phase II stratigraphically, it likewise must follow that it immediately predates the Intermediate period Phase II remains. At best, then, Phase I of the Topanga Culture is terminal Early Millingstone or transitional Early Millingstone/Intermediate, but not necessarily of any great antiquity.

This fact is emphasized when it is recognized that one of the key classes of temporal diagnostics said to support the very early age assignment for Phase I at the Topanga Site, the cog stones, were all recovered from the Phase II deposit, even though Treganza and Bierman (1958) incorrectly assign them to the Phase I assemblage (Eberhart 1961:366-7). Thus, there is currently no evidence to suggest any great antiquity for Phase I of the Topanga culture; instead it may simply be 4000, rather than 10,000 years in age, and may represent an early manifestation of the Intermediate Period movement of a millingstone adaptation into the interior, rather than a manifestation of a coastal Early Millingstone culture in the inland zone.

Intermediate Period (3500 - 800 years B.P.)

As implied above, a transitional stage followed the Early Millingstone, which is referred to as the Intermediate Period (Wallace 1955). It is believed to have begun about 3500 years ago, and to have lasted until about A.D. 1200 (according to the latest revisions; cf. Arnold 1987). It is marked on the coast by a growing exploitation of marine resources, the appearance of the hopper mortar and stone bowl/mortar, and a diversification and an increase in the number of chipped stone tools. Projectile points, in particular, are more common at sites than previously, while artifacts such as fish hooks and bone gorges also appear.

As noted above, cog stones also first appear during the Intermediate Period, although they are widely misinterpreted as Early Millingstone in age. These are relatively small, flat cobbles, about the size of a large biscuit, that were shaped to resemble a kind of mechanical cog or gear. Although the function of these is unknown, it is likely they served as ceremonial objects, and their geographical distribution has an important implication for regional prehistory. As first identified by Eberhart (1961), cog stones are only found from Los Angeles County south and eastward; that is, they are absent in the areas of the Santa Barbara Channel region (Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties) that, historically, were occupied by Chumash-speaking groups. Although speculative, this suggests that the initial distinction between the Hokan Chumash and Takic-speaking groups (which included the Gabrielino) may have developed as early as 3500 years ago (cf. Kowta 1968:50; McIntyre 1990:5), rather than only 1500 years B.P., as Kroeber (1925) first hypothesized. That is, the distribution

of these "ceremonial" artifacts essentially follows the boundaries of ethnolinguistic groups during the historical period, suggesting that such boundaries may have been more-or-less stable for about 3500 years. Notably, this hypothesis is supported by excavations at Intermediate Period site CA-LAN-2233, in the Santa Clara River Valley to the north. At this site, osteometric and DNA analyses indicate that the resident population was non-Chumash genetically (Waugh 1999).

As also implied above, there is growing evidence that it was at the beginning of this Intermediate Period that inland sites, such as those found in the Conejo area on the north side of the Santa Monica Mountains, the upper Santa Clarita Valley, the Antelope Valley, and western Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, were first established and occupied. Whether this pattern holds for the interior Los Angeles Basin has yet to be determined, but it seems likely. This suggests the exploitation of more varied environments and perhaps an increase in population at this time and, again, it may correlate with Kroeber's "Shoshonean Wedge" moving into mesic southern California at circa 3500 years B.P. (Whitley et al n.d.; cf. Whitley and Beaudry 1991). In general, however, the Intermediate Period can be argued to have set the stage for the accelerated changes that took place immediately following it.

Canaliño/Late Prehistoric (800 to 200 years B.P.)

With the transition to the Canaliño or Late Prehistoric period at A.D. 1200, we can correlate local prehistory with the ethnographic societies as described (even if in abbreviated form) by early chroniclers and missionaries. However, this is not to suggest that local societies and cultures were in any way static, for the transition to the Canaliño period was marked by the evolution and eventual dominance of a sophisticated maritime economy. Further, among the Chumash to the west, a rise in social complexity has been shown to have been associated with the development of craft specialization, involving the use of standardized micro-drills to mass produce shell beads on Santa Cruz Island (Arnold 1987), which occurred during this period. This, apparently, contributed if not caused the appearance of a simple chiefdom in the southern Chumash region (cf. Whitley and Clewlow 1979; Whitley and Beaudry 1991).

Although we do not have evidence that the Gabrielino developed into a chiefdom like the neighboring Chumash, the Canaliño period nonetheless witnessed a fluorescence of local aboriginal culture paralleling the Chumash case. This included a substantial growth in population, the establishment of permanent settlements on the coast (and probably at favored locales in the inland area), a high degree of sociopolitical complexity, and the development of a very sophisticated maritime economy. It was during the Canaliño period, thus, that the occupants of the Santa Barbara Channel and Los Angeles County region achieved levels of cultural and social sophistication perhaps unrivaled by hunter-gatherer-fisher groups anywhere else in the world (Wallace 1955; Johnston 1962; Landberg 1965; Brown 1967).

2.2 Ethnographic Background

As noted above, the study area falls near the boundary between the Chumash, whose territory on the coast extended to the Las Virgenes drainage, and the Gabrielino, who at the coast occupied Topanga Canyon and, inland, the limits of the San Fernando Valley (Kroeber 1925). The study area is located near the southwestern edge of this inland valley and its ethnographic cultural affiliation is for this reason somewhat equivocal, although ties to the Takic-speaking Gabrielino seem most likely; specifically, the Fernandeño dialect of Gabrielino. "Fernandeño" and "Gabrielino" are terms of Spanish derivation, resulting from the standard missionary practice of naming indigenous peoples after the mission to which they were attached, in this case the Missions San Fernando Rey and San Gabriel Arcangel, respectively. True indigenous names for the Gabrielino included *Kij* or *Kizh* (Johnston 1962; Reid 1968), the etymology of which is unknown; *Kumivit*, "easterner"; and *Tobikhar*, etymology, again, unknown (Bean and Smith 1978:548), although it is not clear that any of these terms were actually employed by the Gabrielino as self-referents (see below). In contrast, the Fernandeño were known to the Gabrielino as *Pasekwarum*, from *Paseknga* (referring to a village near the San Fernando Mission). Thus, although "Gabrielino" and "Fernandeño" are in some senses inappropriate, they continue in standard usage.

Regardless of appelative, what historically have been referred to as the Gabrielino extended from Orange County north through the Los Angeles Basin to the crest of the San Gabriel Mountains, including the headwaters and watershed of the San Gabriel River, and from the coast eastward to include Mt. San Antonio (Mt. Baldy) and western Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. To the west, Gabrielino territory extended to Topanga Canyon, and included the San Fernando Valley (Kroeber 1925: Plate 57; Johnston 1962; Bean and Smith 1978a:538). Fernandeño was spoken primarily if not exclusively within the confines of this large inland valley.

According to Bean and Smith (1978a:538), the Gabrielino were culturally extinct by the beginning of this century -- that is, prior to the recording of any detailed ethnography on them -- various sources, and analogies with better known surrounding groups, can be employed to reconstruct aspects of their ethnographic lifeways. For example, the Gabrielino and the linguistically-related Serrano shared many, if not most, cultural traits (Kroeber 1925:578-580; Bean 1972:69, 1978:575-576). We base the following reconstruction, accordingly, on Gabrielino, Serrano and Cahuilla sources (e.g., for the Gabrielino, see Dakin 1939, Reid 1968, Kroeber 1925, Johnston 1962, and Bean and Smith 1978a; for the Serrano, see Benedict 1924, Kroeber 1925, Strong 1929, and Bean and Smith 1978b; for the Cahuilla, see Barrows 1900, Kroeber 1908, 1925, Hooper 1920, Strong 1929, Bean 1972, 1978; and Bean and Saubel 1972, etc.). But we also note that, in many respects, the Gabrielino were culturally similar to their Chumash neighbors to the west.

The terms "Gabrielino" and “Fernandeño” strictly apply to groups of people united only by the use of a dialectical variant of the Gabrielino language (itself a Cupan language of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family). That is, they imply no necessary sociopolitical unity (as in a single 'tribe') and, in fact, a series of different political units may have existed among the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact, explaining why there were no generic terms for these groups as unified corporate units. Further, there may have been as many as six dialectical variants of the larger Gabrielino language (Kroeber 1925:620), the best known of which was Fernandeño (cf. Englehardt 1927).

Based on these ethnographic sources combined with early Spanish accounts, we may confidently infer that the inhabitants of the San Fernando Valley region were hunters-gatherers, with subsistence emphasizing acorns, yucca, juniper berries, sage seeds, mesquite, pinyon and islay and other plant resources. Following a sexual division of labor common throughout native California, women were principally responsible for the acquisition and preparation of plant foods. Game was also hunted, with small animals, such as rabbits/hares and rodents, probably representing more significant contributions of meat protein than larger game, such as deer. Women and children contributed to the hunting (often with nets and drives) of the smaller game. The large game, however, was the exclusive domain of the adult male hunters. Also following practices common throughout the state, specific resources exploited at any given time were a function of what was then seasonally available. Since this was somewhat a function of time of year and elevation, a pattern of transhumance was followed, indicating that only a few of the local villages (exclusive of those on the coast) would have been inhabited year around. Instead, inhabitation followed a pattern of population aggregation into large villages, usually during the Fall/Winter, when stored resources like acorns and pinyon nuts were eaten, and dispersal into single family units, typically during the Spring/Summer, when resources were more widely distributed.

It is likely that Gabrielino inhabitants wintered in large villages near permanent water sources on the Los Angeles Basin floor, whereas the Fernandeño would have occupied similar villages at springs on the San Fernando Valley floor or foothill edges. Upland zones, such as are found in the San Gabriel and Santa Susana Mountains to the north and the Santa Monicas to the south, would have been exploited seasonally, during the Spring, Summer and Fall, when valuable plant species ripened (e.g., on the northern slopes, pinyon nuts in the fall). Small, single family camp-sites would have been established near to the plant resources at this time. The highest elevations of the mountains, comprising pine forests, would probably only have been usable for hunting, with only minimal camp-sites established.

Social and political organization can be assumed to have been similar to the well-described systems of the Cahuilla (see Strong 1929; Bean 1972,

1978). These involved patrilineal moieties and clans of three to ten lineages that served as political-ritual-corporate units (Bean 1978:580). Each lineage maintained a village site and resource exploitation area. The office of the ceremonial leader was usually restricted to the founding lineage of the clan, which also owned the ceremonial house and ceremonial bundle. Each lineage had its own lineage leader who served in a variety of sacred and secular capacities, and who met with other such leaders to adjudicate inter-lineage disputes. This office was hereditary and patrilineal. He was assisted in many tasks and responsibilities by a paxa, or assistant, also an inherited office. Ceremonial song-leaders also aided in ritual activities (ibid).

It is also likely that religion followed the patterns found among surrounding groups. In this case, shamanism would have functioned as the central element. This posits a direct and personal relationship between each individual and the supernatural world, with this relationship enacted by entering a trance or hallucinatory state (usually based on the ingestion of psychotropic plants, such as jimsonweed and, especially, native tobacco). Shamans, per se, were considered individuals with an unusual degree of supernatural power, and they served as healers or curers, diviners, and controllers of natural phenomena (such as rain or thunder). Shamans are also known to have produced the rock art of this region, which depicted the hallucinations and spirits they observed in their vision quests (Whitley 1992, 2000).

Given the early disruption of aboriginal lifeways in historical times, it is not surprising that little in the way of information about historical villages and aboriginal place names has been recorded for Gabrielino and Fernandeño territory. However, the exploration and settlement of the San Fernando Valley region did result in the recording of a small number of place-names. As noted above, *Paseknga* was a village near the San Fernando Mission, while *Achoicomenga* was the location of the mission itself. *Tuhungna* was a village located on the north bank of Big Tujunga wash, while *Muhungna* served the same purpose near the mouth of the Little Tujunga. *Tongva* was another village name in the Tujunga area, and was sometimes used to refer to the residents of this area, while *Kawengna* and *Topangna* contributed their names to the Cahuenga Pass and Topanga Canyon, respectively. *Momonga*, *Ceegenga* and *Siutcanga* (Encino) are

also villages located in the western San Fernando Valley, as was *Jucauynga*, 'place of the stones,' a village at El Escorpion (Johnston 1962; Johnson 1997b), located about three miles east of the mouth of Bell Canyon on the flats of the San Fernando Valley, and north of the study area. It was also called *Huwam* in Chumash, and is noted as having a bi-ethnic population of Chumash and Fernandeño (Edberg 1985:66). None of these place-names are located in or near to the study area.

2.3 Historical Background

Local history may be best considered with reference to three periods: Spanish, Mexican, and American. These are discussed below in turn.

The Spanish Period (A.D. 1542 - 1821)

Initial contact between the indigenous Gabrielino and the Spanish occurred in October, 1542, with the arrival of Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo along the Los Angeles County coast. This was followed in 1602 by the Vizcaino expedition, which landed on Catalina Island and visited local inhabitants there (Bancroft 1963). As exploratory expeditions, the early Spanish sailors' impact on the Gabrielino is difficult to gauge: while they clearly resulted in no permanent European settlements and made no consequential forays into the interior, it is nonetheless possible that they may have introduced diseases with widespread deleterious effects on the local population.

Substantial contact between inland Gabrielino and the Spanish did not occur for over two-hundred years after Rodriguez Cabrillo's initial foray. This event was the arrival of the overland party of Don Gaspar de Portolá in the Los Angeles Basin in 1769, preparatory to the establishment of a Spanish colony in the region (Brandes 1970; Bolton 1971; Boneau Companys 1983). Subsequent to a stop at what would become the pueblo of Los Angeles, Portolá and his men passed through the San Fernando Valley before preceding northwards to the Santa Clara River Valley and then turning west to the sea. Called the "Encino Valley" when the expedition visited it on August 5 and 6, 1769, the San Fernando Valley was christened *Santa Catalina de Bononia de los Encinos* by Father Crespi, chaplain of the expedition.

Following Portolá's expedition, Spanish settlement of Upper California was initiated with the establishment of a series of missions, presidios (forts), and pueblos (towns). Mission San Gabriel Arcangel, in 1771, was the fourth mission founded in Upper California, and represented the first Spanish settlement in the greater Los Angeles area. With the appointment of a military governor, Felipe de Neve, in 1775, Spanish efforts to establish civilian settlements independent of the missions were also initiated. De Neve selected a possible site for such a pueblo on the Porciuncula (later Los Angeles) River in 1777 and began the process of enlisting settlers to inhabit it. These were derived from colonies in Sinaloa and Sonora and included settlers of Native American, African and Spanish descent, as well as various admixtures thereof. In all, 11 families comprising 44 individuals settled the newly founded pueblo, arriving between June and October, 1781. *Nuestra Señora de la Reina de los Angeles de Porciuncula*, as the new town was called, was officially chartered on September 4, 1781, shortly before all of the settlers had arrived (Bancroft 1963; Robinson 1981). This was the origin of what would become the City of Los Angeles.

The growth of the pueblo was relatively rapid, with population more than tripling to 139 by 1790 - that is, in less than ten years - with 29 adobe residences constructed, a town hall, barracks, bodega (municipal storehouse), and a surrounding adobe wall. This growth was aided by the establishment of ranchos, or large ranch concessions, the first three of which were granted in Los Angeles County in 1784.

Settlement and use of the San Fernando Valley, somewhat isolated from the growing pueblo by the Hollywood Hills (the eastern extension of the Santa Monica Mountains), however, lagged behind the growth of the pueblo itself and the Los Angeles Basin to the south. The initial Euro-American entrants into the valley were apparently illegal users of the lands, the rights to which were retained under Spanish law by their Native American occupants unless and until they were formally awarded by the government to non-Indian recipients. Records on these early Euro-American squatters are close to non-existent, as might be expected. One who has entered the record and who figures directly in the history of the valley, however, is Francisco Reyes. Reyes arrived in California from

Mexico in 1787, built an adobe in the pueblo of Los Angeles, and was alcalde (mayor) there between 1793 and 1795. He also built a house on an illegal ranch he was operating in the San Fernando Valley at this same time. He and one Comelio Avila kept their livestock at this ranch, which shortly thereafter became the foundation for the Mission San Fernando (Engelhardt 1927:140-141; 1930:509-513). The early Euro-American history of the San Fernando Valley is necessarily tied to the development and decline of this mission, even though it does not fall within the current study area, per se.

The decision to build a mission in the San Fernando Valley was reached in 1797, when ecclesiastical authorities recognized a need for a mission intermediate between San Gabriel and San Buenaventura (Ventura). An expedition was sent out at that time to locate a favorable spot for such an establishment. After scouting locales in the Simi, Santa Clara and Conejo Valleys, Reyes' Ranch with its nearby Fernandeño village of *Achois Comihabit* (rightly, probably "*Comihangna*") was visited and chosen as the preferred spot. Father Vicente de Santa Maria, chaplain to this expedition, noted that: "To this village belong, and they acknowledge it, the gentiles of other rancherias, such as *Taapa, Tacuyama, Tucuenga, Juyunga, Mapipinga*, and others, who have not affiliated with Mission San Gabriel" (quoted in Engelhardt 1927:5). Even at this early date, then, it appears that Native American settlement had been disrupted, and inhabitants of distant villages were congregating in newly formed aggregations. This set the stage for population distribution during the mission period in the valley, per se: the further aggregation of Fernandeño, Tataviam and some Chumash peoples into a single settlement, based on a corporate system of agricultural production.

The dedication and then construction of the mission followed closely thereafter. On September 8, 1797, Father Fermin Lasuen dedicated the mission and baptized ten children (Engelhardt 1930:513). It was named San Fernando Rey in honor of King Ferdinand V, at the request of the Spanish king, Charles IV (Thompson and West 1880:104). Father Francisco Dumetz (1743 - 1811) served as first pastor at San Fernando.

Dumetz had been born in Majorca, Spain, and first arrived in California in 1771, bringing with him the first sheep introduced into Upper California.

He presided over nearby Mission San Buenaventura from 1782 to 1797 before being put in charge of San Fernando. At San Fernando he was responsible for erecting the initial buildings, building the second church and quadrangle and the so-called Christian village, and for starting the third and final church, begun in 1804. He was reassigned to Mission San Gabriel in 1805, where he died in 1811 (Geiger 1969:66-69).

Dumetz established a stable institution which expanded in size and influence over the next few years. This included the development of the Asistencia (or sub-mission) of San Francisco Xavier, in the Santa Clara Valley, in 1804. This served both ecclesiastical and economic needs, as it provided a religious center for Native Americans living in the Newhall area, as well as access to additional grazing and farming lands for the growing mission population. Growth and stability of the mission was not, however, continuous during the Spanish period. In 1810 Mexico declared independence from Spain. This was not gained for another eleven years but, during this decade, economic conditions deteriorated radically. Soldiers and priests, for example, were essentially not paid, and the missions were forced to contribute to the upkeep of the local Mexican government (Englehardt 1927:35). Because of this disruption the mission system to begin to fray, although circumstances deteriorated much more rapidly once independence was achieved.

The Mexican Period (A.D. 1821 - 1848)

With Augustin de Iturbide's *Plan de Iguala*, proclaimed on September 16, 1821, Mexico finally achieved independence from Spain. Shortly prior to independence, however, a new pastor was assigned to Mission San Fernando, Father Francisco Gonzalez de Ibarra. Gonzalez de Ibarra had the unfortunate luck to run the mission during its greatest and most devastating period of decay: 1821 to 1835.

Gonzalez de Ibarra (1782 - 1841) was born in Navarre, Spain, arriving in America in 1819. He was first assigned to Monterey in 1820 and was transferred to San Fernando in 1821. Prior to his arrival, Mission San Fernando had been responsible for 2442 baptisms from the period of 1797 to 1820, averaging over 105 per year. During Gonzalez de Ibarra's 14 year tenure baptisms totaled only 412, dropping to an average of less than 30 per year. Similarly, the mission's herds of cattle dropped from a

high of about 12,000 to approximately 7,000; while sheep were reduced from 7,600 to around 4,000 (Geiger 1969:110-111). These conditions resulted from the increasing financial demands made by the civil government on the missions and the resulting stress this placed on the indigenous population. Shortly after Mission San Fernando was secularized by the government in 1834, Gonzalez de Ibarra was so dispirited by these conditions that he fled California for Sonora, abandoning his ecclesiastical post without permission from his superiors. Although this act was sufficiently grievous to warrant de-frocking, his superiors recognized the very unusual circumstances which precipitated it and, following the reversal of secularization, allowed him to return to California where he eventually died, in good graces, at Mission San Luis Rey (ibid).

Gonzalez de Ibarra was, however, a good administrator regardless of the difficult circumstances under which he was given his charge. The result was that even in its decline Mission San Fernando was one of the healthier of the California missions, and so was coveted by civil authorities as the mission system waned. The first formal step in this process (aside from the increasing demands to provide financial support to the civil government and military) was an 1827 decree requiring the missions to define their lands and assets. The San Fernando Mission declaration listed its domain as stretching 10 leagues from Cahuenga to Triunfo and northwards for five leagues to Camulos on the west and San Francisco Xavier on the east. It also declared that it was raising wheat, corn and beans and had about 6,000 cattle and 8,000 sheep at that date (Englehardt 1927:47).

The next formal action in the disbanding of the missions occurred in January, 1833, when Governor Jose Figueroa signed an act "secularizing", which is to say confiscating, the missions. Lt. Antonio del Valle was commissioned in 1834 to secularize San Fernando and, in 1835, was assigned to serve as mayordomo or administrator over its operations (ibid:50). He inventoried the mission holdings, recording that they included $5,700 in various assets, 32,000 grapevines and 1600 fruit trees, with a native population of 541. Del Valle also recorded that considerable difficulty was occurring with this native population, who according to him were responsible for constant thefts of horse and cattle (ibid:50-51). The

Native American population had apparently recognized by this time that their best recourse was to retreat to more remote spots, taking with them some of the livestock and produce which they had spent their lives raising and growing. Still, some of them stayed on as the mission was reduced to the status of a parish. In 1839, when the Asistencia de San Francisco Xavier was removed from the mission and awarded as a rancho to del Valle, San Fernando still retained 416 Indian inhabitants, all of whom presumably worked as agricultural laborers for the new secular administrators (ibid:59).

Further dissolution of the mission system occurred in 1845 when Governor Pio Pico proclaimed that mission lands would either be sold by the civil government, or leased to individuals for commercial use. Pico's brother Andres and Juan Manso were awarded a nine year lease for San Fernando, at a term of $1,100/year, in 1846 (ibid:64-65). However, the ensuing war with the United States put a financial strain on the government, requiring Pico to sell the leased San Fernando mission lands to Eulogio de Celis for $14,000, with the nine year term of Andres Pico and Manso still intact (Robinson 1961:12). Total land included in this sale was 13 square leagues, exceeding any previous land transfer in California because this sale was not constrained by the size restrictions placed on the award of rancho grants.

The American Period (A.D. 1846 -)

The American Period brought great changes to the San Fernando Valley but, unlike other regions within suburban southern California, this did not involve a continuous and relatively quick evolution from a large mission tract to the modern suburbanized and urbanized valley which exists today. For the southern half of the valley, in particular, the history of change in land-use comprised an initial phase of large-scale agricultural use (1846 - 1888) followed by a period of subdivision into small farms and ranches (1888 - 1940), followed ultimately by the suburban development evident today (1940 - present). The northern and especially northwestern areas, including the study area *per se*, were developed much later. These phases may be considered in turn.

With the transition to U.S. control of California an initial governmental concern was the examination and, where appropriate, validation of

preexisting rights to land ownership. A Lands Commission was appointed in 1851 to hear lawsuits concerning contested lands. Among the first of those heard involved the mission lands, resulting from an action instituted by Bishop Jose Alemany in 1853. The civil possession of Mission San Fernando was determined illegal by the commission, and the mission buildings and lands immediately surrounding them (about 170 acres) were patented back to the Catholic Church in 1862. By this point, however, the mission was essentially in ruin.

The remaining Ex-Mission San Fernando lands stayed in civil hands, specifically under de Celis' ownership, albeit he (or, more rightly, his heirs) did not receive clear title in the form of a US patent until 1873. Moreover, he sold an undivided half interest to Andres Pico in 1854 for $15,000. Pico continued to use the land for cattle ranching, as he had under the terms of his former lease with the Mexican government. Pico subsequently sold his holdings to his brother Pio in 1862. Pio Pico, like many other Californians, suffered greatly from the droughts of the 1860s, causing him to mortgage his property to a New York bank. In 1869 he sold these mortgaged lands to the San Fernando Farm Homestead Association for $115,000 (Dumke 1944:98-99; Jorgensen 1982:85). This group got the Ex-Mission lands partitioned from de Celis' heirs, taking as their share about 60,000 acres which constituted the southern half of the valley (Robinson 1961:21). This represented an investment of less than $2/acre for the area that would one-day become North Hollywood, Van Nuys, Reseda and Canoga Park.

The financier behind the San Fernando Farm Homestead Association was Isaac Lankershim, a Bavarian who had become rich as a grain farmer in northern California. Lankershim hired Isaac Newton Van Nuys to manage his newly acquired holdings, which they quickly put into livestock and then wheat production. Their first two years of farming were unsuccessful, largely because they had no ready means to ship their grain to port. The Southern Pacific Railroad, however, began the north-south rail route from Los Angeles to San Francisco in 1873 by laying 25 miles of track north out of Los Angeles. This first stretch of tracks (running through the area of modern Burbank) terminated at a townsite in the northern half of valley which was named San Fernando, after the mission. SPRR also extended a line from Los Angeles south to the port at

Wilmington (Nadeau 1965:81-82). The establishment of the northern rail line directly led to the beginnings of development in the San Fernando Valley, albeit initially this was restricted to the northern half of the valley.

The San Fernando line, still, provided the means for making Lankershim's large scale wheat farming economically successful. Initially, however, he and Van Nuys had to go to the effort and expense of constructing a wagon road across the Sepulveda Pass as a leverage to get the SPRR to give them a reasonable freight rate from their valley sidings to the wharves at Wilmington. Once these arrangements were worked out, truly massive farming began, with 10,000 acres seeded in wheat in 1875 (Nadeau 1965:89).

Lankershim's San Fernando Farm Homestead Association was succeeded by the Los Angeles Farming and Milling Company in 1880 in what looks largely like a paper transfer, name change, and minor reshuffling of investors; common usage still termed the property the "Lankershim Ranch" into the early 1900s (e.g., *Los Angeles Daily Times*, September 24, 1909, page 1). Large-scale farming, intended for the world market, continued into the late 1880s, when the world wheat supply exceeded demand and the price per bushel began to decline steadily (Jorgensen 1982:82). This led to the second phase of the American land-use history of the valley: a shift from large scale agriculture towards sub-division and the development of small-holdings.

This process began in 1888 when Lankershim divided off and bought outright for himself 12,000 acres of the Los Angeles Farming and Milling Company holdings in the east end of the valley (extending west to about Whitsett Avenue). With this he created the Lankershim Ranch, Land and Water Company (Dumke 1944:99). With his son J.B. he subdivided this into small ranches and farms, selling them for $5 to $55 per acre. The population center for this development was a townsite located along the road running from Cahuenga Pass to San Fernando (near the corner of what is now Lankershim and Tujunga Blvds.), which they named Toluca. Subsequently the name of this town was changed to Lankershim and finally North Hollywood, when the local merchants decided there was something to gain by hitching their name-recognition to the developing allure of Hollywood. Toluca failed to grow into a large settlement during

this early period, although a hotel, school, some stores and several houses were built at this locale shortly after it went on sale (ibid). Still, Lankershim realized $200,000 in land sales in 1888, and the value of his land apparently went up rapidly. Similar subdivisions were established in other parts of the valley, notably, the northern half, but one factor greatly impeded the development of small farms: an absence of water.

Due to complicated water rights, ultimately tied to the founding of the pueblo of Los Angeles under Spanish law, an 1881 California Supreme Court Decision held that all of the water in the San Fernando Valley belonged to the City of Los Angeles. Valley residents were therefore denied access to the surface water in the Los Angeles River, and they were denied the right to drill wells. Confounding matters even more, because these farms were situated outside of then-existing City of Los Angeles limits, the city could not legally sell water rights to them. Although Los Angeles was relatively slow to enforce its rights, between 1900 and 1905 it instigated proceedings against 200 valley farmers and ranchers (Jorgensen 1982:140-141). This circumstance had a very simple effect: it further delayed the development of the San Fernando Valley relative to surrounding regions of southern California, such as the nearby San Gabriel Valley, until water became available. This effectively occurred in 1913, when the Owens Valley Aqueduct was completed, making water for the general Los Angeles region plentiful. In order to gain access to this water the inhabitants of the San Fernando Valley annexed themselves to the City of Los Angeles shortly thereafter.

As is usually the case, a small group of leading citizens recognized, in advance, the economic potential of the valley once water became widely available, and so laid plans for its development. A syndicate of 30 men, including notable figures such as Harry Chandler and Harrison Gray Otis, founded the Los Angeles Suburban Homes Company by purchasing the 47,500 acres Lankershim Ranch from the Los Angeles Farming and Milling Company in 1909. (This was effectively all the land the company retained after divesting 12,000 acres to Lankershim for his Lankershim Ranch, Land and Water Company development). Their price was $2.5 million. They were led by H.J. Whitley, known as the "father of Hollywood", who served as general manager for the syndicate (*Los Angeles Daily Times*, September 24, 1909, page 1; Robinson 1961:37).

Whitley was responsible for the development of Hollywood in 1903, but even earlier had come to Los Angeles with a history of successful land development. Born in Canada, he started his American career as a professional townsite developer for the Rock Island and Northern Pacific Railroad, and later created a series of successful banks in Oklahoma prior to his arrival in California (Jorgensen 1982:144). His involvement with (and the activities of) the other members of the Los Angeles Suburban Homes Company extended beyond the San Fernando Valley, however: shortly after starting the development of the valley they purchased the 270,000 acres Tejon Ranch from Truxtun Beale (son of General Edward F. Beale) for $3 million, and were involved in a series of similar purchases at Dana Point, and in New Mexico and Baja California (Crowe 1957:118). Whitley's recognition of the development potential of the San Fernando Valley, however, apparently foreshadowed even that of his fellow syndicate members. While developing Hollywood he had the foresight to recognize the importance of Cahuenga Pass as the primary access into the valley. As a result, Whitley purchased title to the Cahuenga Pass years before the syndicate was established, thereby controlling commercial development in the "gateway to the valley".

The boundaries of the syndicate's valley purchase started at the western side of the Rancho Ex-Mission lands (i.e., Encino) and ran eastward to Lankershim's development (at Whitsett Ave.); north to Roscoe Blvd; and south to the crest of the Santa Monica Mountains. According to a period account, the property was 15 miles long and 6.5 wide (*Los Angeles Daily Times*, September 24, 1909, page 1). The map for this subdivision was filed on March 14, 1911, and it was designated "Tract 1000", the largest subdivision in Los Angeles County history. The principles in the syndicate reserved certain portions of the tract for their personal development and/or use, with their personal parcels ranging up to 1000 acres in size. Whitley and Chandler both took only 500 acres each, located near the corner of modern Van Nuys Blvd. and Sherman Way. Whitley built his own mansion on this land, a three-story Italianate home, which faced modern Van Nuys Blvd. and was located just south of the town center of Van Nuys. In later years it served as the Praisewater Funeral Home (Jorgensen 1982:150).

to the 1910 census the valley had only about 3300 occupants; 65% of these were living in the older and more established town of San Fernando; about 26% resided in Lankershim; and the remaining 9% were residents of Chatsworth. But by 1940 population had exceeded 200,000 (Jorgensen 1982:90, 153), resulting in an average growth rate of almost 7,000 new inhabitants per year during this 30 year period. Much of this growth was precisely in those portions of the valley developed by Whitley.

Van Nuys was the focus of this initial spurt of growth, as it was the first project initiated by the syndicate. Town lots in Van Nuys were put on the market in 1911, while the open areas between this townsite and Reseda and Chatsworth were sold as small ranches and farms. These, in fact, were the primary emphasis of the development, which was marketed as a rare opportunity to obtain farming land within close proximity to Los Angeles.

The valley retained its primarily rural flavor through the Depression, serving as a region of small farms and fruit orchards (Robinson 1961:41). The Depression and subsequently World War II then further delayed the development of the valley. It was not until after the war that the San Fernando Valley was fully transformed into the large area of suburbs that it is today.

Although the early creation of Van Nuys, Reseda and Chatsworth resulted in a series of nodes of early development that were dispersed across the valley, in some respects the overall development of the valley still followed a southeast to northwest trajectory, with the northern and western sides being the last to fully suburbanize. The Woodland Hills area is an example of this fact, as one of the post-war suburbs of greater Los Angeles.

3.0
ARCHIVAL RECORDS SEARCH

An archival records search of archaeological site maps, records and files was conducted at the CSUF Archaeological Information Center (AIC) by the AIC staff. This was intended to determine whether the 22241 and 22251 Mulholland Drive study area had been previously surveyed by archaeologists, and/or whether archaeological sites had been recorded on it. The complete results of this archival records search are included here as Appendix A.

Site files at the AIC indicate that portions of the study area had been surveyed and that it is near to a well-known prehistoric archaeological site, designated CA-LAN-246. (Although the site maps show CA-LAN-246 extending up to the study area, in fact the main site area was recorded about 100 m south of the intersection of Mulholland Drive and Mulholland Highway, and thus about 100 m south of the study area.) This site was first discovered in 1963 and was investigated by UCLA shortly thereafter, resulting in a published report (Galdikas-Brindamour 1970). Radiocarbon dates placed the site occupation between AD 1200 - 1500 but artifact types suggested that its initial occupation occurred during the Intermediate Period. The site itself was a large village that, even in 1963, had been heavily disturbed.

Because this site was well known, it was repeatedly visited by archaeologists over the years, many of whom filed notes on site status based on their observations. One of these was prepared in 1979 by the late Professor Clement Meighan of UCLA, which he titled "Final Note on the Mulholland Site." After reviewing the history of the UCLA excavations at the site, Meighan concluded by stating that:

> "In December of 1978 the entire site area was bulldozed to a depth of about 3 feet, entirely removing all remaining occupational levels (used for fill in ravine to south). The site is now totally destroyed."

Historical maps, consisting of the 1903 and 1947 USGS Calabasas 15'

topographical quadrangles, were also examined in an effort to identify historical structures or features that might have existed on the property. None were found to exist within the study area, per se, and very little development had occurred within the general vicinity by 1947.

4.0
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

4.1 Field Methods

An intensive Phase I surface survey of the 22241 and 22251 Mulholland Drive study area was conducted by J.M. Simon on 28 October 2004. This was intended to assess the current status of the study area, and to locate and record previously undiscovered archaeological sites, if present.

Field procedures involved walking the property in transects spaced at approximately 10 to 15 meter intervals, generally following the contours of the local topography. The groundsurface was examined during these transects to identify archaeological specimens in the form of worked artifacts, or archaeological indicators, which might consist of specimens of shellfish, bone or waste lithic material resulting from the tool-making process.

During the survey special attention was paid to geomorphological conditions that affect the preservation of archaeological remains. Road or bank-cuts that expose subsurface stratigraphy, for example, along with stable geomorphic and depositional environments, were carefully examined for evidence of cultural remains. Given the geomorphology of the study area, these included the foots of slopes as likely spots for subsurface deposition, and knoll tops and flat open ridges as areas also likely to contain cultural resources. Furthermore, rodent backdirt piles were carefully examined inasmuch as they can reveal the presence of buried archaeological deposits.

4.2 Field Results

The 22241 and 22251 Mulholland Drive study area was found to have been heavily modified over the years. Roughly 75% of the study area had experienced surficial grading or filling; at the time of the survey this was covered with low density grasses, with occasional oaks present as well. A modern stable/barn is also present on the property.

No evidence of archaeological resources of any kind were noted on the property, but portions of it were covered by imported fill.

5.0
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

An intensive Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the 22241 and 22251 Mulholland Drive study area, Woodland Hills, Los Angeles County, California. This involved background studies reviewing the prehistory, ethnography and history of the study area; an archival records search to determine whether any prehistoric or historical archaeological sites had been recorded or were known to exist on this property; and an intensive on-foot survey of the study area.

Background studies demonstrated that portions of the 22241 and 22251 Mulholland Drive study area had been previously surveyed but that no sites had been recorded on it. However, the study area is near to a well-known archaeological site, CA-LAN-246. On-foot intensive survey of the study area failed to find any evidence of cultural resources.

5.1 Recommendations

No evidence for archaeological sites of any kind was found within the 22241 and 22251 Mulholland Drive study area. Development of this study area therefore does not have the potential to result in adverse impacts to cultural resources. Portions of the study area were found to be covered with imported fill, however, with the proximity of the study area

to well-known site CA-LAN-246 making it archaeologically sensitive. We recommend accordingly that an archaeologist be present during topsoil grading, to ensure that any buried archaeological deposit is not inadvertently disturbed without treatment.

6.0
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7.0
FIGURES

1 - The 22241 and 22251 Mulholland Drive study area

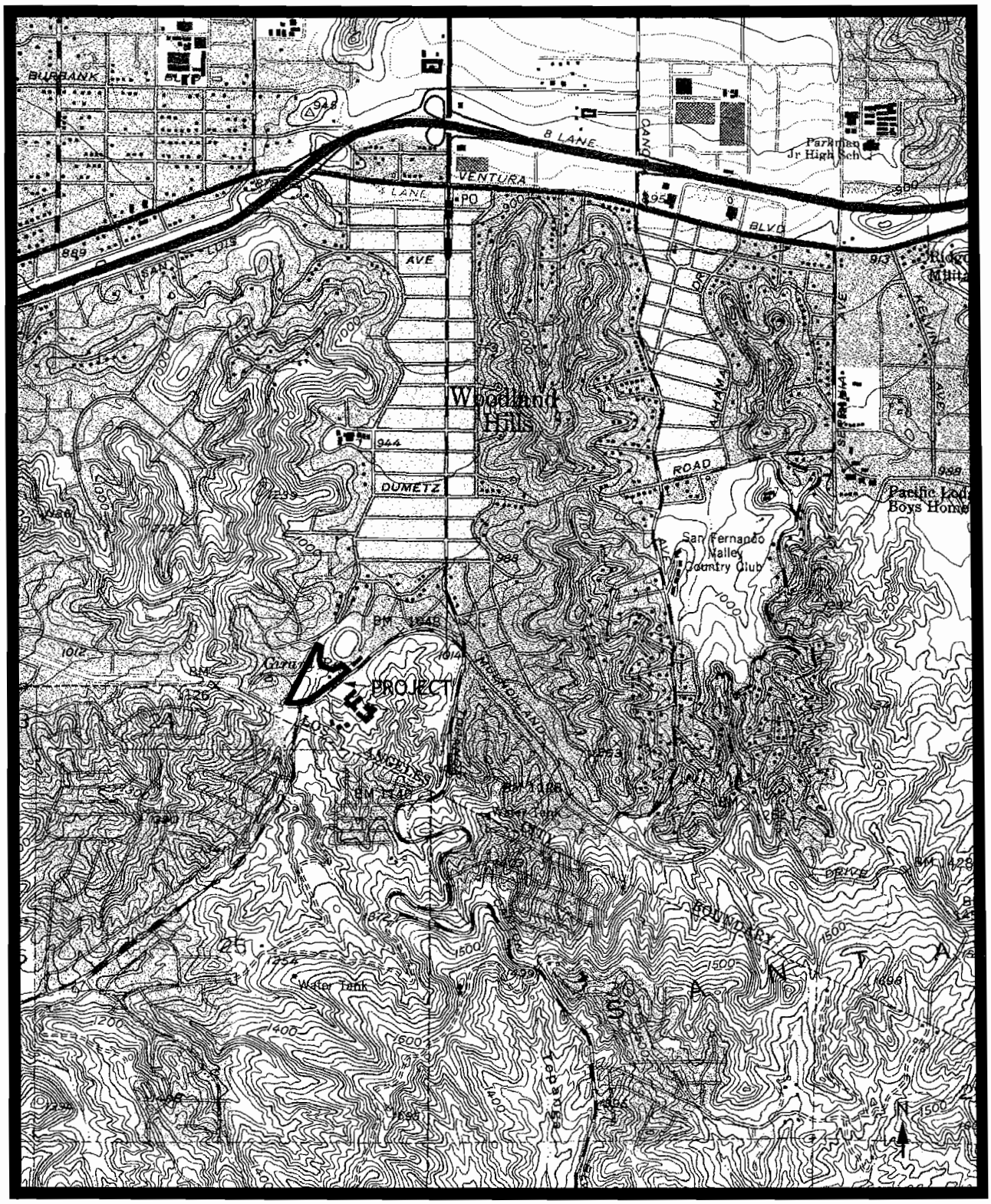

Figure 1: Project location on Canoga Park, CA. 1:24 000 USGS quadrangle.

8.0
APPENDIX A: ARCHIVAL RECORDS SEARCH

South Central Coastal Information Center
California Historical Resources Information System
California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
714.278.5395 / FAX 714.278.5542
anthro.fullerton.edu/sccic.html - sccic@fullerton.edu

Ventura
Los Angeles
Orange

October 13, 2004 SCCIC # 4735.2202

Mr. Joseph M. Simon
W and S Consultants
2242 Stinson St
Simi Valley, CA 93065
(714) 278-5395

RE: 22241 and 22251 Mulholland Dr (Canoga Park Quadrangle)

Dear Mr. Simon,

As per your request received on October 06, 2004, a records search was conducted for the above referenced project. This search includes a review of all recorded archaeological sites within a 1/8-mile radius of the project site as well as a review of cultural resource reports on file. In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest (PHI), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL), the California Register of Historic Places (CR), the National Register of Historic Places (NR), the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI), and the City of Los Angeles Cultural Monuments listings were reviewed for the above referenced project. The following is a discussion of the findings.

Canoga Park, CA. 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES:

One archaeological site (19-000246*) has been identified within a 1/8-mile radius of the project site. This archaeological site is located within the project site. This site is not listed on the National Register Archaeological Determination of Eligibility list. No isolates have been identified within a 1/8-mile radius of the project site.
(* = Located within the project area)

HISTORIC RESOURCES:

No additional cultural resources have been identified within a 1/8-mile radius of the project site.

A Copy of our historic map - Calabasas (1903) 15' USGS - is enclosed for your review.

The California Point of Historical Interest (2004) of the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, lists no properties within a 1/8-mile radius of the project site.

The California Historical Landmarks (2004) of the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, lists no properties within a 1/8-mile radius of the project site.

The California Register of Historic Places lists no properties within a 1/8-mile radius of the project area.

The National Register of Historic Places (2004) lists no properties within a 1/8-mile radius of the project site.

The City of Los Angeles Cultural Monuments lists no properties within a 1/8-mile radius of the project site.

The California Historic Resources Inventory (2004) lists no properties that have been evaluated for historical significance within a 1/8-mile radius of the project site.

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS:

Eleven studies (LA1, LA81, LA288, LA353, LA1289*, LA2012, LA2074, LA3189, LA3513, LA3581, and LA3716) have been conducted within a 1/8-mile radius of the project site. Of these, is located within the project site. There are 15 additional investigations located on the Canoga Park 7.5' USGS Quadrangle that are potentially within a ½-mile radius of the project site. These reports are not mapped due to insufficient locational information.
(* = Located within the project site)

Please forward a copy of any reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you **do not include** records search maps in your report. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, contact the office at 714.278.5395 Monday through Thursday 8:00 am to 3:30 pm.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the SCCIC number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Sincerely,
SCCIC

Thomas D. Shackford
Staff Researcher

Enclosures:

(X) Map – 7.5′ USGS Quadrangle, 15′ USGS Quadrangle
(X) Bibliography- 4 pages
(X) Site Records- 19-000246
(X) Confidentiality Form
(X) Invoice # 4735.2202

Bibliography: 22241 and 22251 Mulholland Drive (Canoga Park Quadrangle)

IC ID#: LA1 **DATE:** 1973 **PAGES:** 7
AUTHOR: Wessel, Richard
FIRM: Robert Pence
TITLE: Archaeological Reconnaissance of Tentative Tract # 31319
AREA: 2 ac
SITES: CA-LAN-1017

QUADNAME: Canoga Park
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA1289 **DATE:** 1983 **PAGES:** 13
AUTHOR: Whitley, David
FIRM: UCLA Archaeological Survey
TITLE: An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of a 200 Foot Wide Road Right-of-Way on Mulholland Drive Between Topanga Canyon Boulevard to 920 Feet West of San Feliciano Drive, Los Angeles, California
AREA:
SITES: None

QUADNAME: CANOGA PARK
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA2012 **DATE:** 1975 **PAGES:** 15
AUTHOR: Romani, John F.
FIRM: NARC
TITLE: Environmental Study Mulholland Drive - Topanga Canyon Boulevard to 920 Feet West of San Feliciano Drive W.O. 71239
AREA:
SITES: None

QUADNAME: CANOGA PARK
MEMO:

Bibliography: 22241 and 22251 Mulholland Drive (Canoga Park Quadrangle)

IC ID#: LA2074 **DATE:** 1970 **PAGES:** 50
AUTHOR: Galdikas-Brindamour, Birute
FIRM: UCLA Archaeological Survey
TITLE: Trade and Subsistance at Mulholland: A Site Report on LAN-246
AREA:
SITES: 19-000246

QUADNAME: CANOGA PARK
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA288 **DATE:** 1977 **PAGES:** 6
AUTHOR: Clewlow, C. William, Jr.
FIRM:
TITLE: An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of Tract #32948, Los Angeles County, California.
AREA:
SITES: CA-LAN-246

QUADNAME: Canoga Park
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA3186 **DATE:** 1975 **PAGES:** 6
AUTHOR: ROMANI, JOHN F., AND JERRY KLEEB
FIRM: NARC
TITLE: Assessment of the Archaeological Impact of the Proposed Widening and Realignment of Mulholland Scenic Parkway (W.O. 71239) Topanga Canyon to San Feliciano Drive (Sub Purchase Order 071547)
AREA: 1 li mi
SITES: CA-LAN-246

QUADNAME: CANOGA PARK
MEMO:

Bibliography: 22241 and 22251 Mulholland Drive (Canoga Park Quadrangle)

IC ID#: LA3513 **DATE:** 1965 **PAGES:** 3
AUTHOR: Chartkoff, Joe
FIRM: UCAS
TITLE: UCAS-025 Non-salvage Excavation of CA-LAN-246, Topanga Canyon, Los Angeles County
AREA:
SITES: 19-000246

QUADNAME: Canoga Park
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA353 **DATE:** 1978 **PAGES:** 5
AUTHOR: Clewlow, C. William, Jr.
FIRM: UCLA Archaeological Survey
TITLE: An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of Western America Development Corp. Property at the Intersection of Mulholland Drive and Highway Woodland HIlls, Califronia
AREA:
SITES: CA-LAN-246

QUADNAME: CANOGA PARK
MEMO:

IC ID#: LA3581 **DATE:** n.d. **PAGES:** 24
AUTHOR: Burnat, Mimi
FIRM: Unknown
TITLE: Molluscan Remains as Archaeological Indicator, With Special Reference to CA-LAn-1031
AREA: Unknown
SITES: 19-001031,19-000246,56-000015,56-000068,56-000069,56-000373

QUADNAME: Thousand Oaks,Canoga Park,Newbury Park
MEMO: Same as VN1490.

Bibliography: 22241 and 22251 Mulholland Drive (Canoga Park Quadrangle)

IC ID#: LA3716 **DATE:** 1977 **PAGES:** 13

AUTHOR: Anonymous

FIRM: Department of Public Works

TITLE: Historic Property Survey Mulholland Drive - Topanga Canyon Boulevard to 92- Feet West of San Feliciano Drive W.O. 71239

AREA: .75 li mi

SITES: None

QUADNAME: Canoga Park, Calabasas

MEMO:

IC ID#: LA81 **DATE:** 1975 **PAGES:** 28

AUTHOR: Rosen, Martin Dean

FIRM: UCLA Archaeological Survey

TITLE: Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources for the AREAWIDE FACILITIES PLAN for the LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL DISTRICT, (MALIBU COAST, WESTERN SANTA MonICA MOUNTAINS, SOUtheRN SIMI HILLS), LOS ANGELES and VENTURA COUNTIES.

AREA:

SITES: CA-LAN-133, LAN-268, LAN-190, LAN-450, LAN-195, LAN-517, LAN-215, LAN-707, LAN-265, LAN-19, LAN-331, LAN-187, LAN-31, LAN-28, LAN-269, LAN-29, LAN-352, LAN-246, LAN-93, LAN-129, LAN-32, LAN-314, LAN-189, LAN-18, CA-VEN-8, VEN-12, VEN-123, VEN-176, VEN-177, VEN-180, VEN-181, VEN267, VEN-270, VEN-270

QUADNAME: TOPANGA, Malibu Beach, TRIUNFO PASS, NEWBURY PARK, Point Dume, Santa Susana, Canoga Park, Oat Mountain, Calabasas, Thousand O

MEMO: Same as VN1457.

University of California

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY RECORD

1. Site LAn-246 2. Map USGS 7.5 Canoga Park 3. County Los Angeles

4. Twp. 1N Range 17W ; NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec. 25

5. Location Site lies on east side of Mulholland Hwy. about 100 yds. south of where Mulholland Hwy. joins Mulholland Drive.

6. On contour elevation 1020

7. Previous designations for site Mul 1 (Apostolides)

8. Owner J.T. Smith Construction Co. 9. Address

10. Previous owners, dates

11. Present tenant

12. Attitude toward excavation good

13. Description of site northward sloping area on slope between 2 canyons which lay to the east and west

14. Area 300 x 100 yds. 15. Depth 4-5 ft. 16. Height

17. Vegetation grass, sage, scrub-oak 18. Nearest water intermittant streams in adjacent canyons

19. Soil of site black 20. Surrounding soil type light brown

21. Previous excavation Peter Furst, S.F. Valley State College

22. Cultivation none known 23. Erosion slight

24. Buildings, roads, etc. dirt access road bisects site N-S; Mulholland Hwy.

25. Possibility of destruction imminent housing development; pot hunting

26. House pits none

27. Other features

28. Burials Burial "A"-tight flex on left side, head E; 2 steatite & shell beads in assoc

29. Artifacts basalt core tools, steatite bowl frags., pestle frags.

30. Remarks should be excavated

31. Published references none

32. Accession No. 33. Sketch map yes

34. Date April 10, 1963 35. Recorded by A. Apostolides 36. Photos yes

Final note on the Mulholland Site: LAn-246.

The original digging in 1963 was stimulated by some bulldozing (and heavy pothunting) as the area was turned into a subdivision. However, after some churning up of part of the area, for some reason no further work was done here and the area surrounding the site was developed with housing but the site area itself was not disturbed. I visited the site several times while the work was going on, and the digging was done in the areas where there was some depth of midden. Discussion of the site shows it to be quite large, but most of it was less than a few inches deep and a lot of it was surface scatter. The diggable midden was directly along the road and extending inland from the road for about 50 feet. The road margins were heavily pot-hunted, and the southern (ocean side) end of about 15-20% of the midden was bulldozed in 1963.

Considering the destruction, the sample excavated was quite good and included most of the area not otherwise destroyed for a total excavation sample of maybe 10-20% of the site, perhaps more. By 1978, the remainder of the site that had not been excavated and still had some midden depth was certainly on the order of 25% or less of the site.

In December 1978 the entire site area was bulldozed to a depth of about 3 feet, entirely removing all remaining occupational levels (used for fill in ravine to south). The site is now totally destroyed.

C. Meighan
Feb. 1979

South Central Coastal Information Center
California Historical Resources Information System
California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
714.278.5395 / FAX 714.278.5542
anthro.fullerton.edu/sccic.html - sccic@fullerton.edu

Ventura
Los Angeles
Orange

July 22, 2004 SCCIC # 4475.1981

Ms. Rebecca Shokrian
Christopher A. Joseph & Associates
11849 West Olympic Blvd., Suite 101
Los Angeles, CA 90064
(310) 473-1600

RE: 22255 Mulholland Dr., Woodland Hills Los Angeles (Canoga Park Quadrangle)

Dear Ms. Shokrian,

As per your request received on July 21, 2004, an expedited records search was conducted for the above referenced project. This search includes a review of all recorded archaeological sites within a ½-mile radius of the project site as well as a review of cultural resource reports on file. In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest (PHI), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL), the California Register of Historic Places (CR), the National Register of Historic Places (NR), the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI), and the City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments listings were reviewed for the referenced project site. The following is a discussion of the findings.

Due to the sensitive nature of cultural resources, archaeological site locations are not released.

Canoga Park USGS 7.5′ Quadrangle

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES:

Three archaeological sites (19-000246*, 19-001017, and 19-002395) have been identified within a ½-mile radius of the project site. One site is located within the project site. No sites are listed on the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility (DOE) list. This does not preclude the potential for additional archaeological sites to be identified during project activities. No isolates have been identified within a ½-mile radius of the project site. No isolates are located within the project site.
(* = Located within the project site)

HISTORIC RESOURCES:

No additional cultural resources have been identified within a ½-mile radius of the project site.

A review of the historic map – Calabasas (1903) 15' USGS - indicated that....
In 1903 only one structure was present in the area of the project site. Along with this structure there are three dirt roads, none of which match up to current roads in the area. There is a spring listed as being near the project area as well. The Girard reservoir is not present at this time.

The California Point of Historical Interest (2004) of the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, lists no properties within a ½-mile radius of the project site.

The California Historical Landmarks (2004) of the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, lists no properties within a ½-mile radius of the project site.

The California Register of Historic Places (2004) lists no properties within a ½-mile radius of the project site.

The National Register of Historic Places lists no properties within a ½-mile radius of the project site.

The City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments lists no properties within a ½-mile radius of the project site.

The California Historic Resources Inventory (2004) lists no properties that have been evaluated for historical significance within a ½-mile radius of the project site.

PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS:

Twenty-two studies (LA81*, LA3513*, LA3581*, LA2074*, LA4110, LA3532, LA2186, LA520, LA3189*, LA2012*, LA1289*, LA3716*, LA2056, LA6140, LA6765, LA288*, LA4892, LA4893, LA1, LA1181, LA3325, and LA353) have been conducted within a ½-mile radius of the project site. Of these, Nine are located within the project site. There are fifth-teen additional investigations located on the Canoga Park 7.5' USGS Quadrangle that are potentially within a ½-mile radius of the project site. These reports are not mapped due to insufficient locational information.
(* = Located within the project site)

RECOMMENDATIONS

The records search indicates there are known cultural resources within less than a ¼-mile radius. The studies identified as being within the project site appear to only touch a portion of the project site. Based on the project site's proximity to known cultural resources and a lack of archaeological studies for the project, it is recommended that a professional archaeologist be retained to conduct a Phase I archaeological study.

If any building(s) 45 years and older will be affected by the proposed project, it is recommended that the building(s) be assessed and evaluated for potential historical significance by a professional architectural-historian.

The professional archaeologist you retain may request the records search map, archaeological site records, and bibliography from the Information Center referencing the SCCIC number listed above for a fee (per the fee schedule).

If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at 714.278.5395 Monday through Thursday 8:00 am to 3:30 pm.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the SCCIC number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Sincerely,
SCCIC

Thomas D. Shackford
Staff Researcher

Enclosures:

(X) Referral List – 8 pages
(X) Invoice # 4475.1981