

**HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT****1. UNDERTAKING DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

District	County	Route	Post Miles	Unit	E-FIS Project Number	Phase
7	LA	101	31.9/ 32.3	NA	07-00000419	0
<i>District</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Funding Source</i>	<i>Federal-Aid Proj. No.</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>E-FIS Proj. No</i>	<i>Phase</i>
7	LA	101			07-00000419	0

*\*For Local Assistance projects off the highway system, use headers in italics)*

**Project Description:**

The City of Calabasas (City) in partnership with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is proposing the replacement of the existing Lost Hills Road Overcrossing which crosses United States Route 101 in the City of Calabasas (Figure 1, ASR). The proposed project will require revised ramp connections and a new wider bridge, defined herein as the area of potential effect (APE) (Figure 2, ASR).

**2. AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS**

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project was established in consultation with Gary Iverson, Co-Principle Investigator, and Ravi Ghate, Caltrans Project Manager, on December 15, 2010. The APE map is attached to this HPSR.

The APE is located along United States Route 101 north of Agoura Road extending just north of Canwood Street and situated between Camino Del Sol/Las Virgenes Road to the east and Liberty Canyon Road to the west. All project construction activities are anticipated to occur within the boundaries of the APE.

The APE map was approved and signed by Caltrans on January 14, 2011.

**3. CONSULTING PARTIES / PUBLIC PARTICIPATION****X** Native American Tribes, Groups and Individuals

- Charles Cooke-Chumash, Fernandeno, Tatviam, Kitanemuk
- William Gonzales – Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
- Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation- Mr. John Tommy Rosas
- Delia Dominguez – Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians
- Ron Andrade – LA City/County Natie American Indian Commission
- John Valenzuela – San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
- Randy Guzman-Folkes – Chumash, Fernandeno, Tataviam, Shoshone Paiute, Yaqui
- Beverly Salazar-Folkes – Chumash, Tataviam, Fernandeno

Beverly Salazar Folkes responded by phone on April 1, 2009. Ms. Folkes had the following comments: *She stated that there are several sites in the area, particularly around the Las Virgenes area, and that she was monitoring a nearby project several years ago where burials were found. She recommended a Native American be onsite during excavation activities.*

**X** Native American Heritage Commission

- Letter to NAHC on March, 12, 2009
- Response letter from NAHC dated March 23, 2009

Chambers Group mailed notification letters to Tribes as indicated in NAHC letter dated March 23, 2009

For the federal undertaking described in Part 1: To minimize redundancy and paperwork for the California Department of Transportation and the State Historic Preservation Officer, and in the spirit intended under the federal Paperwork Reduction Act (U.S.C. 44 Chapter 35), this document also satisfies consideration under California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section §15064.5(a) and, as appropriate, Public Resources Code §5024 (a)(b) and (d).

**HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT****4. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION EFFORTS**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National Register of Historic Places        | Month & Year: 1979-2002 & supplements         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California Register of Historical Resources | Year: 1992 & supplemental information to date |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California Inventory of Historic Resources  | Year: 1976                                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California Historical Landmarks             | Year: 1995 & supplemental information to date |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California Points of Historical Interest    | Year: 1992 & supplemental information to date |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory  | Year: 2006 & supplemental information to date |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Site Records                 |   |
| • South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) April, 1, 2009               |   |
| • Pedestrian Survey and Inventory of APE  |   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Results:                                    |   |
| • The SCCIC record search showed no previously recorded sites within the APE.   |   |
| • The field survey yielded negative results.                                    |   |

**5. PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED**

- Bridges listed as Category 5** in the Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory are present within the APE. Appropriate pages from the Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory are attached.

The overcrossing bridge is a box girder design type constructed in 1965. The bridge is identified as bridge #53-1730 on the Caltrans Bridge Inventory. The bridge crosses Las Virgenes Creek 0.1 mile east of Lost Hills Road. The bridge is a category 5 on the Caltrans Inventory of Historic Significance and is determined not eligible for NRHP. The page from the inventory listing the bridge is attached to this HPSR.

**6. LIST OF ATTACHED DOCUMENTATION**

- Project Vicinity, Location, and APE Maps  
 Archaeological Survey Report (ASR)

**7. HPSR to File**

- As assigned by FHWA, Caltrans has determined a Finding of **No Historic Properties Affected**, according to Section 106 PA Stipulation IX.A and 36 CFR 800.4(d)(1), is appropriate for this undertaking.

**8. HPSR to SHPO**

- Not Applicable

**9. Findings for State-Owned Properties**

- Caltrans has determined that there are **no State-owned cultural resources** within the Project APE.

**10. CEQA IMPACT FINDINGS**

*(Check all that apply. Consultation with SHPO is not required under CEQA. This instruction line and findings that are not applicable may be deleted)*

- Caltrans has determined a **finding of no impact** is appropriate because there are no historical resources within the Project Area limits, or there are no impacts to historical resource(s), pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15064.5(b)(3).

**11. HPSR PREPARATION AND DEPARTMENT APPROVAL**

Prepared by (sign on line): \_\_\_\_\_

## HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

District 7 Caltrans PQS:	PQS level and discipline]	Date
Prepared by: <i>(sign on line)</i>	<u><i>Jay K. Sander</i></u>	
Consultant / discipline:	<u>Jay Sander / Archaeologist</u>	Date
Affiliation	<u>Chambers Group, Redlands, CA</u>	<u>1/11/11</u>
Reviewed for approval by: <i>(sign on line)</i>	<u><i>Michelle Morrison</i></u>	<u>2/3/11</u>
District 7 Caltrans PQS discipline/level:	<u>[PQS certification level]</u>	Date
Approved by: <i>(sign on line)</i>	<u><i>Henry Peterson</i></u>	<u>2/3/11</u>
District__ EBC:	<u>[Environmental Branch name]</u>	Date

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT**  
**IMPROVEMENTS TO THE US 101/LOST HILLS ROAD INTERCHANGE**  
**07-LA-101-PM 31.9/32.3 EA 07-243300**  
**62.66 ACRES**  
**City of Calabasas and the California Department of Transportation**

*Prepared by:*

**CHAMBERS GROUP, INC.**  
**James M. Smithwick, Ph.D. R.P.A.**  
**Jay K. Sander, M.A.**  
**Jessica J. Auck, M.A., R.P.A.**  
**David M. Smith**  
**17671 Cowan Avenue, Suite 100**  
**Irvine, California 92614**

*Prepared for:*

**City of Calabasas**  
**California Department of Transportation**

**September 2009**

*Caltrans Approvals:*

**Caltrans PQS Reviewer**

Signature: Michelle Morrison

Printed: Michelle Morrison 2/3/11

**District Environmental Branch Chief**

Signature: Gary Iverson

Printed: GARY IVERSON 2/3/11

USGS 7.5' Calabasas; T1N, R17W  
Keywords: Agoura Hills, Las Virgenes, Picture City, Calabasas, Highway 101

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ..... 1**  
**INTRODUCTION..... 4**  
**HIGHWAY PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION..... 4**  
**SOURCES CONSULTED ..... 4**  
**BACKGROUND ..... 5**  
    ENVIRONMENT ..... 5  
    PREHISTORY ..... 5  
    ETHNOGRAPHY ..... 6  
        Tongva (Gabrielino)..... 6  
    GENERAL HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA AND CALABASAS ..... 7  
**FIELD METHODS..... 10**  
**STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS ..... 10**  
    SCCIC RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS ..... 10  
    NAHC SACRED LANDS RECORDS SEARCH..... 10  
    FIELD SURVEY ..... 11  
**REFERENCES CITED ..... 12**

**APPENDIX A. MAPS**  
**APPENDIX B. NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**  
**APPENDIX C. SITE RECORDS**

**TABLES**

**Table 1. Project Personnel and Qualifications ..... 4**  
**Table 2. Native American Contacts ..... 11**

**FIGURES**

**Figure 1. Project Site Location Map ..... 2**  
**Figure 2. Photographic Overview ..... 3**

## **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS**

The City of Calabasas (City) in partnership with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is proposing the replacement of the existing Lost Hills Road Overcrossing which crosses United States Route 101 in the City of Calabasas (Figure 1). The proposed project will require revised ramp connections and a new wider bridge, defined herein as the area of potential effect (APE) (Figure 2).

Caltrans is both the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and National Environmental Quality Act (NEPA) Lead Agency. The City is fully funding the project and has retained Chambers Group, a sub-consultant to Huitt-Zollars, to conduct an archaeological survey of the project area and submit an Archaeological Survey Report to Caltrans identifying any historic or prehistoric resources that may be affected by the undertaking.

A records search was conducted for the APE and no previously recorded resources were identified. However, the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has identified Sacred Sites and prehistoric cultural sites within a one-mile radius of the APE. NAHC identified the APE as being in an area sensitive for cultural resources and recommended monitoring during excavation activities. A pedestrian survey of the APE was conducted and no historic or prehistoric cultural resources were observed.

It is Caltrans' policy to avoid cultural resources whenever possible. Further investigations may be needed if the site[s] cannot be avoided by the project. If buried cultural resources are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans' policy to stop work in that area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. An additional survey will be required if the project changes to include areas not previously surveyed.

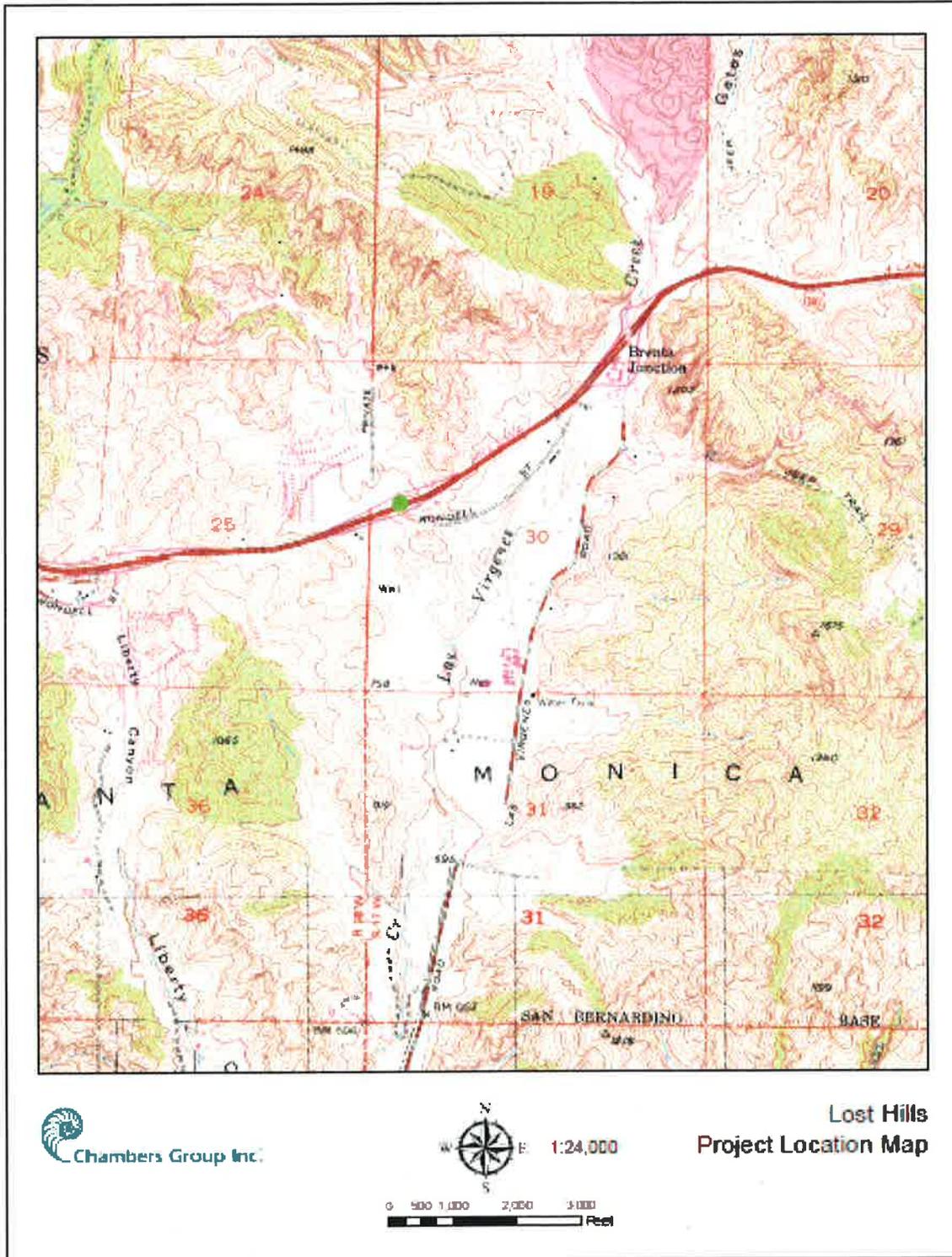


Figure 1. Project Site Location Map



**Figure 2. Photographic Overview**

## INTRODUCTION

The survey was conducted pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the State CEQA Guidelines, with respect to the identification and preservation of historic resources, and also in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470f and 470h-2), and its implementing regulations (36 CFR 800.4) as well as the 2004 Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the California Department of Transportation Regarding Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (PA).

An archaeological survey was performed by Jay K. Sander in April of 2009. No historic or prehistoric culture resources were identified during the survey.

**Table 1. Project Personnel and Qualifications**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Duties</b>	<b>Qualifications</b>	<b>Dates of Fieldwork</b>
Jay K. Sander, M.A.	Project Manager	Archaeologist, 16 years experience	4/1/2009
David M. Smith, B.S.	Senior Archaeologist	Archaeologist, 21 years experience	NA
Jessica J. Auck, M.A., R.P.A.	Staff Archaeologist	Archaeologist, 2 years experience	NA

## HIGHWAY PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The City of Calabasas (City) in partnership with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is proposing the replacement of the existing Lost Hills Road Overcrossing which crosses Highway 101 in the City of Calabasas (Figure 1). The proposed project will require revised ramp connections and a new wider bridge, defined herein as the area of potential effect (APE) (Figure 2).

The 62.66 acre APE is located along US Highway 101 north of Agoura Road extending just north of Canwood Street and situated between Camino Del Sol/Las Virgenes Road to the east and Liberty Canyon Road to the west. All project construction activities are anticipated to occur within the boundaries of the APE. It is expected that the construction equipment will conduct minimal excavation in most areas since significant filling is necessary to attain proper grade. However, in some areas cutting could go as deep as 5 feet and for alternative 7 there will be approximately 60 feet of cutting for keyworks and benching of slopes.

## SOURCES CONSULTED

Chambers Group conducted a cultural resources literature review and records search from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University in Fullerton in March of 2009 (Appendix A). The SCCIC is a branch of the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) established by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) to manage information concerning cultural resources and associated studies recorded in their respective counties. The records search provides information on archaeological sites, historic resources, and cultural resources investigations recorded within a 1.0-mile radius surrounding the APE. During the records search, the OHP's Historic Property Data File (HPDF), as well as a variety of publications and manuscripts were consulted. The HPDF includes the following types of properties:

- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP);
- California Historical Landmarks (CHL);
- California Points of Historical Interest (PHI); and
- California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

Chambers contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a search of their Sacred Lands Inventory (Appendix B). NAHC responded in writing and by phone. They also sent a list of Native American groups affiliated with the land around the APE, recommending that Chambers contact these groups to seek additional information regarding cultural resources in proximity to the APE. The results of Sacred Lands search and the tribal notification letters are contained in the Results section of this report.

## **BACKGROUND**

### **Environment**

The Lost Hills Road Overcrossing is located in the Santa Monica Mountains at an elevation of 700 feet above mean sea level. The site is located in a broad south-trending canyon approximately ½ mile west of Las Virgenes Creek. An unnamed intermittent tributary to Las Virgenes Creek flows southward immediately west of the site. Dominate vegetation in the area consists of coastal sage scrub populations at lower elevations with chaparral species at higher elevations. Development in proximity to the site consists of limited residential neighborhoods and limited commercial interests.

### **Prehistory**

It is generally believed that human occupation of coastal southern California dates back to at least 10,000 years before present (BP). Four cultural periods of precontact occupation of California during the Holocene Epoch (10,000 years BP to present) are discussed below: the Early Holocene Period, the Early Horizon Period, the Middle Horizon Period, and the Late Horizon Period. During the Early Holocene Period (10,000 to 8,000 years BP), hunters/gatherers utilized lacustrine and marshland settings for the varied and abundant resources found there. Milling-related artifacts are lacking during this period, but the *atlatl* (spear-thrower) and dart are common. Hunting of large and small game occurred, as well as fishing. A few, scattered permanent settlements were established near large water sources, but a nomadic lifestyle was more common (Moratto 1984).

Milling-related artifacts first appear in sites dating to the Early Horizon Period (8,000 to 4,000 years BP). Hunting and gathering continue during this period, but with greater reliance on vegetal foods. Mussels and oysters were a staple. This gave way to greater consumption of shellfish in the Middle Horizon Period (4,000 to 2,000 years BP). Use of bone artifacts appears to have increased during this period, and baked-earth steaming ovens were developed. Occupation of permanent or semi-permanent villages occurred in this period, as did reoccupation of seasonal sites. During the Late Horizon Period (2,000 years BP to the time of European Contact [i.e., AD 1769]), population densities were high and settlement in permanent villages increased (Erlandson 1994; Moratto 1984). Regional subcultures also developed, each with their own geographical territory and language or dialect. These groups, bound by shared cultural traits, maintained a high degree of interaction, including trading extensively with one another.

## **Ethnography**

Ethnographic accounts of Native Americans indicate that two groups, the Gabrielino and Chumash groups may have utilized the region that includes the project area. Movements of native peoples and conflicting historic accounts have confused the issue of exact territorial limits (Strong 1929; Kroeber 1925; Erlandson 1994; Moratto 1984; King 1981).

### **Tongva (Gabrielino)**

The term "Gabrielino" came from the group's association with Mission San Gabriel Arcangel, established in 1771. However, today the group prefers to be known by their ancestral name Tongva. The Tongva were thought to be the "wealthiest, most populous, and powerful ethnic nationality in aboriginal Southern California" (Bean and Smith 1978:538), second only to their northwestern neighbors the Chumash. The Tongva occupied a large territory including the Pacific coast from Malibu to Aliso Creek; parts of the Santa Monica and Santa Ana Mountains; the Los Angeles, San Gabriel and Santa Ana River drainages; plus the islands of Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina, and San Clemente. It is possible that the area was used by a number of groups during the 16<sup>th</sup> through the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries although the Tongva may have been the controlling group.

The Tongva were a hunter-gatherer population exploiting local resources. They occupied numerous villages with populations ranging from 50 to 200 inhabitants. Residential structures within the villages were domed, circular, and made from thatched tule or other available wood. Tongva society was organized by kinship groups, with each group composed of several related families, who together owned hunting and gathering territories. Settlement patterns varied according to the availability of floral and faunal resources (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

Vegetal staples consisted of acorns, chia, seeds, piñon nuts, sage, cacti, roots, and bulbs. Animals hunted included deer, antelope, coyote, rabbits, squirrels, rodents, birds, and snakes. The Tongva also fished (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

By the late 18th century, Tongva population had significantly dwindled due to introduced diseases and dietary deficiencies. Tongva communities near the missions disintegrated as individuals succumbed to Spanish control, fled the region, or died. Later, many of the Tongva fell into indentured servitude to Anglo-Americans. By the early 1900s, few Tongva people had survived and much of their culture had been lost (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). However, in the 1970s, a revival of the Tongva culture began which continues today with growing interest and support.

### **Chumash**

The project area has also been associated with the Chumash before. King (1981) has divided the prehistory of the Chumash region into three periods: Early (8,000 to 3,350 years before present [B.P.]), Middle (3,350 to 800 years B.P.), and Late (800 to 150 years B.P. or approximately A.D. 1150 to 1800). The Early Period has been divided into three phases, X, Y, and Z. The X Phase is characterized by the use of large flake and core tools, millstones, and handstones. Based on limited archaeological data, it appears that Phase X sites along the Santa Barbara Channel were located on crests of hills away from the ocean, but some Phase Y sites were located on knolls adjacent to sloughs. During Phase Z, sites were located on higher ground (King 1981).

During the Middle Period (3,350 to 800 years B.P.) increasing sedentism and increasing emphasis on marine subsistence along the Santa Barbara Channel is reflected by the appearance of coastal villages occupied during a large part of the year. The plank canoe, which made ocean fishing and travel to the Channel Islands safer and more efficient, came into use about 1,500 years B.P. Use of the plank canoe also promoted trade and exchange between the mainland and the Channel Islands (Arnold 1987).

The full development of the Chumash, one of the most socially and economically complex hunting and gathering groups in North America, occurred during the Late Period (800 to 150 years B.P. or approximately A.D. 1150 to 1800) (Arnold 1987). At this time, there was a series of permanent and semi permanent villages with populations of 200 to 600 or more individuals along the Santa Barbara Channel and on the Channel Islands. The principal economic pursuits of the people of these villages were marine fishing and trading (Grant 1978).

When the Spanish arrived in A.D. 1769 the Chumash occupied the coast from Malibu Canyon to San Luis Obispo and inland as far as the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley. By 1804, most villages were abandoned as the Chumash were forced to move to the missions. Exposure to diseases introduced by Europeans soon began to decimate their population (Grant 1978). A typical example took place at La Purisima Mission, where the Chumash declined in number from approximately 1,520 in 1804 to 400 in 1832 (Greenwood 1978).

When Spanish authority was removed in 1821, many Chumash left the coastal area and settled in the interior. Those who remained were usually mistreated by Mexican, and later Anglo settlers. European-borne diseases continued to reduce the Chumash population. That, as well as intermarriage with the Spanish, Mexicans, and Anglos, resulted in near extinction of the full-blooded Chumash by 1900 (Grant 1978). In 1855, a reservation of 120 acres was given to the Chumash near Santa Ynez Mission. This small parcel was eventually reduced to 75 acres, the smallest Native American reservation in California. By the 1970s, only about 40 Chumash of mixed blood remained there. Other Chumash with no formal tribal affiliation may live outside the reservation (Grant 1978).

### **General History of California and Calabasas**

The three major periods of history for southern California are defined by key events documented by participants, witnesses, historians, and cartographers:

- **Mission Period** (A.D. 1769–1822, or 240–187 years ago);
- **Rancho Period** (A.D. 1822–1848, or 187–161 years ago); and
- **American Period** (A.D. 1848–Present, or since 161 years ago).

The earliest Spanish explorers of the Alta California coast included Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542, Pedro de Unamuno in 1587, Sebastian Rodriguez Cermeño in 1595, Sebastián Vizcaíno in 1602, and Gaspar de Portolá in 1769. The Spanish Government established missions, presidios, and pueblos in order to achieve their goals in colonization. Prior to the establishment of the Los Angeles pueblo in 1781, the Tongva (Gabrielino) Indians were living in the village of Yanga which was located on what is now the Los Angeles Civic Center. Yanga was at the time a center of trade amongst the Native American peoples. Missions were established by the Spanish Government to establish outposts on the northwestern frontier of their New World colonies and to educate and convert Native Americans to Christianity. Under the leadership of the Franciscan Father Junipero Serra a total of 21 coastal missions were built, between 1769 and 1823 within a day's journey apart. Many of the Native Americans living in the Los Angeles area were "missionized" at the Mission San Gabriel, founded in 1771.

In 1781, a group of soldiers, priests, and eleven families from Sonora, Mexico headed by Governor Felipe de Neve, traveled from Mission San Gabriel de Archangel to establish the city of Los Angeles then named "El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora La Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula". The need to establish this pueblo along the Los Angeles River was to reaffirm Spain's claim over the territory in fear of encroachment from the Russians and British. Pueblos were secular settlements of mainly large families from Baja California. These families were willing to relocate and were provided houses with farm lots plus

other benefits. The pueblos were required to sell surplus products to the *presidios* (military posts). The nearest presidios were located at San Diego and Santa Barbara. El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora La Reina de Los Angeles de Porciuncula was one of three pueblos established with the above mentioned conditions and benefits. By 1790 Los Angeles had 28 households and by 1800 there were 70 households and a population of 315. Governor Neve arranged for the baptism of several of the Yanga residents. However, in 1828 a German immigrant purchased land which included the village of Yanga and the Native Americans were evicted.

In 1801, Bartholome Miguel de Ortega was granted nearly 18,000-acres situated between the Santa Monica and Santa Susana mountains and extending from Chesebro Canyon west to Lindero Canyon by then-Governor Jose Joaquin de Arrillaga. The property was initially called Rancho de Santa Getrudis de las Virgenes and later renamed El Rancho de Nuestra Senora La Reina de Las Virgenes (Cordero 2008).

Even following Mexico's victory for independence from Spain in 1822, many of the prominent Californians still regarded themselves as Spanish. Mexican land grants were awarded to soldiers, friends, and relatives of governors who ruled California between 1823 and 1846. The land grants were primarily used as cattle ranches. It was during this era (1837) that Rancho Las Virgenes was granted to Jose Maria Dominguez. The Dominguez land grant was only a portion of the larger El Rancho de Nuestra Senora La Reina de Las Virgenes grant belonging to Ortega encompassing only 26,000-acres including a portion of present-day Calabasas. Rancho El Escorpión contained the other portion of present-day Calabasas. El Escorpión had been granted to three Native Americans, including a Chumash Chief by Governor Pio Pico in 1845.

What had been known in Mexico as Alta California (the present-day state of California) became a United States territory in 1848 with the signing the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo between Mexico and the United States. The County of Los Angeles was established in 1850 a few months before California became a state. As California entered statehood, there were more than 50 ranchos located in the present day Los Angeles County. Many landowners had to file petitions in order to retain their holdings under the new government. Maria Antonia Machado filed a petition in 1852 for Rancho Las Virgenes. Conflicts concerning a small portion of the property postponed resolution of the petition until 1883. The final claim charted the property at approximately 8,900-acres (Cordero 2008; GLO Land Patent CACAAA 076058). The property transferred ownership again in 1916 (City of Agoura Hills 2009). Meanwhile, the daughter of Chief Chijulla, Espiritu, inherited a portion of Rancho El Escorpión. Espiritu went on to marry a Basque immigrant named Miguel Leonis. Leonis came to acquire a good deal of land north of Los Angeles and became known as the 'King of Calabasas.'

Population growth in the area was prompted by passage of the Homestead Act in 1862 as well as by its location along major thoroughfares and proximity to Los Angeles. One early settler was a Basque immigrant named Don Pierre Agoure, for whom Agoura Hills was eventually named. By the turn of the century, nearby Vejar Junction had become an important stagecoach and freight wagon stop. Crossing through present day Calabasas was El Camino Real, an historic Spanish Trail utilized by Juan Gaspar de Portola during early exploration efforts and later used as connecting route throughout the mission system. The road continued in use, eventually becoming the main north-south thoroughfare along California's coast. The route was officially commissioned as one of the original US highways in 1926 following passage of the Federal Aid Highway Act.

By 1876 the Southern Pacific Railroad completed its route from Los Angeles to San Francisco and from there a connection could be made to the rest of the United States via the Central Pacific Railroad. In 1881 the Southern Pacific completed its own transcontinental route from Los Angeles to New Orleans via Yuma, Tucson, and El Paso. The completion of the Santa Fe Railroad from the Midwest to Los Angeles via Santa Fe, Needles, and San Bernardino in 1886 initiated a rate war that made transcontinental travel inexpensive and brought numerous immigrants to southern California. Large numbers of people looking for places to live resulted in a period of real estate speculation known as the "Boom of the Eighties" as many new towns were platted along the rail lines (Dumke 1944).

Los Angeles expanded rapidly as a result of the Boom of the Eighties. By 1900 commercial buildings occupied most of what is now known as downtown Los Angeles and residential development occupied areas within at least a one to two mile radius of the commercial core. Streetcar and light rail lines connected Los Angeles with Hollywood, Santa Monica, Glendale, and Pasadena. Residential expansion continued during the 1910s and 1920s such that the areas between formerly separate communities such as downtown Los Angeles, Hollywood, Burbank, and Glendale, were developed. Development of the Los Angeles region was promoted by the growth of the motion picture industry beginning in the 1920s. Calabasas became the backdrop for filming scenes in such motion pictures as Tarzan, The Adventures of Robin Hood, and Stalag 17. The first residential subdivision, Park Moderne, was constructed in 1928. The establishment of the Las Virgenes Municipal Water District in 1958 assured a consistent water supply and spurred further development in the area transforming it into a sprawling suburb of Los Angeles.

## **FIELD METHODS**

The cultural resources records search provided information on archaeological sites, historic resources, and cultural resources investigations recorded within a one-mile radius surrounding the Project APE (Appendix A). During the records search, the OHP's Historic Property Data File (HPDF), as well as a variety of publications and manuscripts was consulted. The HPDF includes the following types of properties: National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); California Historical Landmarks (CHL); California Points of Historical Interest (PHI); and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Upon conclusion of the records search, the data was analyzed in order to prepare for the archaeological field survey. Information obtained assisted in determining the area to be covered, the types of cultural resources that could be encountered in the field, and potential for sites to be eligible for National Register status. Jay Sander conducted the archaeological survey of the APE. The survey was accomplished in two parallel transects running the length of the APE. Photographs were taken of all portions of the APE.

## **STUDY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **SCCIC Records Search Results**

SCCIC identified 27 cultural resources technical studies that have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the APE and four previously recorded cultural resources. Of the studies, one (L-1105) was conducted within the project area. Of the recorded resources, one (LAN-315) had been recorded immediately south of the project area. Previous evaluation of that site deemed it insignificant and the site has since been destroyed.

### **NAHC Sacred Lands Records Search**

Chambers contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a search of their Sacred Lands Files (Appendix B). On March 12, 2009, Chambers Group Cultural Resource Specialist David Smith submitted a letter to Mr. David Singleton, Program Analyst for the NAHC requesting review of Sacred Lands files in order to identify area tribes that may have concerns about the development. Mr. Singleton responded with a letter listing eight tribal associated individuals who should be consulted concerning the proposed project by Chambers Group (Appendix B). These individuals are also listed in Table 2, below. Letters of inquiry were mailed to the listed tribes on March 25, 2009 (Appendix B). To date, Chambers Group has one response. Beverly Folkes called Chambers Group on April 1, 2009 and stated that there are several sites in the area, particularly around the Las Virgenes area, and that she was monitoring a nearby project several years ago where burials were found. She recommended a Native American be onsite during excavation activities.

**Table 2. Native American Contacts**

Charles Cooke 32835 Santiago Road Acton, CA 93510
Beverly Salazar Folkes 1931 Shadybrook Drive Thousand Oaks, CA 91362
Fernandeno Tatavium Band of Mission Indians William Gonzalaes, Cultural/Environ. Depart. San Fernando, CA 91340
LA City/County Native American Indian Commission Ron Andrade, Director 3175 West 6 <sup>th</sup> Street, Rm. 403 Los Angeles, CA 90020
Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Admin. tattnlaw@gmail.com
Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians Delia Dominguez 981 N. Virginia Covina, CA 91722
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians John Valenzuela, Chairperson P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA 91322
Randy Guzman-Folkes 4577 Alamo Street, Unit C Simi Valley, CA 93063

**Field Survey**

Chambers Group Senior Archaeologist Jay K. Sander conducted a pedestrian survey of the entire APE and no cultural resources were observed. The previously recorded site (LAN-315) noted during the records search was revisited as part of the survey. Record of the site described the site as prehistoric containing core tools, handstones and flake tools. The site has since been destroyed as heavy grading was observed in the location in which the site had been identified and no artifacts were found.

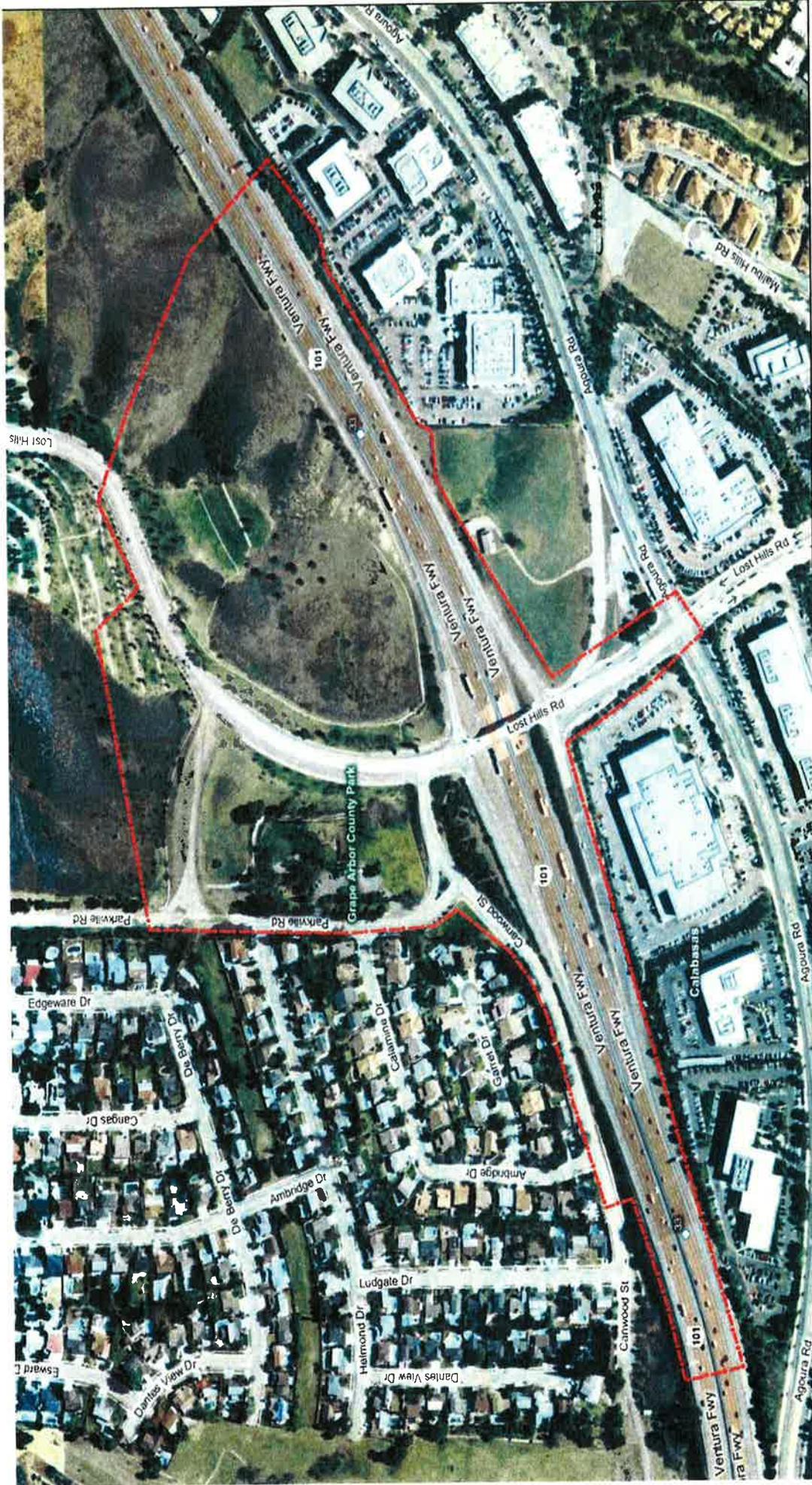
If previously unidentified cultural materials are unearthed during construction, it is Caltrans' policy that work be halted in that area until a qualified archaeologist can assess the significance of the find. Additional archaeological survey will be needed if project limits are extended beyond the present survey limits.

## REFERENCES CITED

- Agoura – Oak Park- Conejo Valley Chamber of Commerce  
n.d. History of Agoura, <http://www.agourachamber.org/about.htm>, accessed 3/24/2009.
- Ahlering, Michael L.  
1973 Report of A Scientific Resources Survey and Inventory: Conducted for the City of Huntington Beach, California. Manuscript #0R1 on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- Arnold, Jeanne E.  
1987 *Craft Specialization in the Prehistoric Channel Islands, California*.  
University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Athalye Consulting Engineers  
2007 Project Study Report – Project Development Support (PSR-PDS). 7-LA-101-51.1/51.6 (PM 31.9/32.3) EA 07-24230K Local-186 (HE11) Program *Replace Lost Hills Road Overcrossing and Modify Interchange Project*.
- Bean, Lowell J. and Charles R. Smith  
1978 Gabriellino. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California*, pp. 538-549. Edited by R.F. Heizer. William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Becker, Robert H.  
1964 *Disenos of California Ranchos; Maps of Thirty-seven Land Grants; 1822-1846, from the records of the United States District Court*. San Francisco Book Club: San Francisco.
- Calabasas Historical Society  
n.d. Calabasas Historical Society: History. <http://www.calabasashistoricalsociety.org/history.htm>, accessed 5/29/09.
- Castillo, Edward D.  
1978 The Impact of Euro-American Exploration and Settlement. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 99-127. William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- City of Agoura Hills  
2009 City of Agoura Hills: History. <http://ci.agoura-hills.ca.us/index.aspx?page=137>, accessed 3/23/2009
- City of Calabasas  
2009 City of Calabsas: History. <http://www.cityofcalabasas.com/history.html>, accessed 5/29/2009.
- Cordero, Jonathan  
2008 Cordero Family History and Genealogy, <http://www.sbcordero.net/index.htm>, accessed 3/23/2009.
- Dumke, Glenn S.  
1944 *The Boom of the Eighties in Southern California*, Huntington Library Press.
- Erlandson, Jon M.  
1994 *Early Hunter-Gatherers of the California Coast*. Plenum Press, New York.

- Grant, Campbell  
 1978 Chumash: Introduction. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California*. Pp. 505-508. Robert F. Heizer, volume editor, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Harrington, John P.  
 1916 Unpublished notes. Interview with J. Olivas and M. Magdalena. Smithsonian Institute. Included in King, Chester and Thomas C. Blackburn (1978), *Tataviam*. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California*. pp. 535-537. Edited by Robert F. Heizer, W.C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Greenwood, Roberta S.  
 1978 Obispeño and Purisimeño Chumash. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California*. Pp. 520-5523. Robert F. Heizer, volume editor, William C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- King, Chester D.  
 1981 *The Evolution of Chumash Society: A Comparative Study of Artifacts Used in Social System Maintenance in the Santa Barbara Channel Region Before A.D. 1804*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis.
- King, Chester and Thomas C. Blackburn  
 1978 *Tataviam*. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 8, California*. pp. 535-537. Edited by Robert F. Heizer, W.C. Sturtevant, general editor. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Kroeber, A. L.  
 1925 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Smithsonian, Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78, Washington D.C.
- McCawley, William  
 1996 *The First Angelinos: the Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*. Malki Museum Press, Morongo Indian Reservation, Banning, California.
- McWilliams, Carey  
 1973 *Southern California: An Island on the Land*. Peregrine Smith, Santa Barbara and Salt Lake City.
- Miller, Bruce W.  
 1991 *Gabrielino*. Sand River Press, Los Osos, California.
- Moratto, Michael J.  
 1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Inc., New York.
- Starr, Kevin  
 1996 *Endangered Dreams: The Great Depression in California*, Oxford University Press, New York.  
 2002 *Embattled Dreams: California in War and Peace 1940-1950*, Oxford University Press, New York.  
 2005 *California: A History*, The Modern Library, New York.
- Strong, W. D.  
 1929 Aboriginal society in southern California. In *Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 26 (1): 1-358*. University of California.

**Appendix A. Maps**



**Map Key**

1 inch = 300 feet  Area of Potential Effect



US 101/Lost Hills Road Interchange Project  
 City of Calabasas, CA  
 STPL  
 APE Map  
 11.06.2009

*Randy E. Gbate* / 1/14/11 Date  
 CA District 7 Project Manager

*Melinda Thompson* / 1/14/11 Date  
 PQS Discipline/Level

## **Appendix B. Native American Heritage Commission**

STATE OF CALIFORNIAArnold Schwarzenegger, GOVERNOR**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814  
(916) 653-6251  
Fax (916) 657-5390  
Web Site [www.nahc.ca.gov](http://www.nahc.ca.gov)  
ds\_nahc@pacbell.net



March 23, 2009

Mr. David M. Smith, Senior Cultural Resources Specialist

**Chambers Group, Inc.**  
17671 Cowan Avenue, Suite 100  
Irvine, CA 92614

Sent by FAX to: 949-261-8950  
No. of Pages: 2

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File records search and Native American Contacts list for the Cultural Resource Survey for Highway 101 at Lost Hills Road Improvement Project, located near the City of Calabasas, San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles County, California

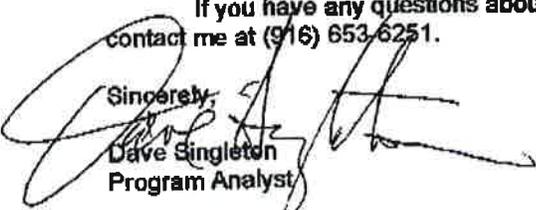
Dear Mr. Smith:

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area (APE). The SLF search did not indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the project area (APE or 'area of potential effect).

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed are the names of the nearest tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. We recommend that you contact persons on the attached list of Native American contacts. A Native American tribe or individual may be the only source of information about a cultural resource. They may have specific knowledge as to whether or not the known cultural resources identified may be at-risk by the proposed project

Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.5 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,  
  
Dave Singleton  
Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

**Native American Contact  
Los Angeles County  
March 23, 2009**

**Charles Cooke**  
32835 Santiago Road  
Acton, CA 93510  
  
(661) 733-1812 - cell  
suscol@intox.net

**Chumash  
Fernandeno  
Tataviam  
Kitanemuk**

**Tongva Ancestral Territorial Tribal Nation**  
John Tommy Rosas, Tribal Admin.  
Gabrielino Tongva  
tattnlaw@gmail.com  
310-570-6567

**Beverly Salazar Folkes**  
1931 Shadybrook Drive  
Thousand Oaks, CA 91362  
805 492-7255  
(805) 558-1154 - cell  
folkes9@msn.com

**Chumash  
Tataviam  
Fernandeno**

**Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians**  
Delia Dominguez  
981 N. Virginia  
Covina, CA 91722  
(626) 339-6785  
Yowlumne  
Kitanemuk

**Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians**  
William Gonzales, Cultural/Environ Depart  
601 South Brand Boulevard, Suite 102  
San Fernando, CA 91340  
ced@tataviam.org  
(818) 837-0794 Office  
(818) 581-9293 Cell  
(818) 837-0796 Fax

**Fernandeno  
Tataviam**

**San Fernando Band of Mission Indians**  
John Valenzuela, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 221838  
Newhall, CA 91322  
tsen2u@live.com  
(661) 753-9833 Office  
(760) 885-0955 Cell  
(760) 949-1604 Fax  
Fernandeno  
Tataviam  
Serrano  
Vanyume  
Kitanemuk

**LA City/County Native American Indian Comm**  
Ron Andrade, Director  
3175 West 6th Street, Rm. 403  
Los Angeles, CA 90020  
(213) 351-5324  
(213) 386-3995 FAX

**Randy Guzman - Folkes**  
4577 Alamo Street, Unit C  
Simi Valley, CA 93063  
ndnrandy@hotmail.com  
(805) 905-1675 - cell

**Chumash  
Fernandeno  
Tataviam  
Shoshone Paiute  
Yaqui**

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed interchange improvement on Highway 101 at Lost Hills Road Project; located near the City of Calabasas in the San Fernando Valley; Los Angeles County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.