

CITY OF CALABASAS GENERAL PLAN:

COMMUNITY PROFILE

**HISTORIC, CULTURAL AND
PALEONTOLOGICAL
RESOURCES**

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APPENDIX A HISTORIC, CULTURAL, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Patricia Jertberg conducted the record search and archival review at the Archaeological Information Center located at the University of California, Los Angeles on September 14 and September 21, 1992.

CA-LAN-44

CA-LAN-44 is located on the USGS *Malibu Beach* quadrangle on the north bank of Stokes Creek. It was recorded by Blackburn in 1961 and is described as an apparent village site largely buried by recent alluvium and cut by a drainage channel. Features and artifacts noted were hearths (encountered during construction), mortars and pestles. The site was revisited in 1975 by Frederick Briuer (L-582), who noted that the site boundaries could not be determined due to ground cover and alluvium deposits over the site. Briuer also noted that the midden was exposed in a erosion cut along Stokes Creek. Clay Singer reviewed the site area as part of a larger partial survey in 1991 (L-2612).

CA-LAN-129 AND -129A

CA-LAN-129 is located on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle, on a small hill east of Las Virgenes Road and south of the Ventura Freeway. The site was recorded in 1967 by Chester King. King estimated the site area to be 70 by 70 meters and described it as a possible multi-purpose gathering and processing site or base camp. A small spring was noted 100 meters east of the site area on the south side of the canyon. Several hundred artifacts were recorded on the surface, including manos, choppers, flake scrapers, knives, cores, flakes and hammerstones. Lithic material noted included quartzite, dacite, andesite, quartz, chert, siliceous siltstone, chalcedony and fused shale.

CA-LAN-129A was recorded by Clay Singer in 1976. CA-LAN-129A is located at the west end of an artificially flattened terrace, north of CA-LAN-129 and is separated from the terrace by a drainage. The site area, approximately 5 by 15 meters, is heavily disturbed and may be a remnant of a larger deposit or part of CA-LAN-129. Several flakes and cores of quartzite and andesite were observed at the west end of the graded terrace. Additional archaeological assessments have been conducted at CA-LAN-129 and CA-LAN-129A by M. Rosen in 1979 (L-531) and C. Singer in 1976 (L-935). In 1989, C. Singer (L-1877) conducted a test level investigation.

CA-LAN-153

CA-LAN-153 is located on the USGS *Malibu Beach* quadrangle and was recorded by William King in 1948. The site area is estimated to be 150 by 100 feet. King described it as situated on a knoll 300 feet northeast of CA-LAN-161 and as similar to CA-LAN-161, except that there were more artifactual materials on the surface. King indicated that it appeared to be a late site containing core tools, a steatite bowl fragment, flakes and marine shell. The site was excavated in 1977 and 1978 by Dr. Clement Meighan's UCLA field class (UCLA Acc. No. 605) and burials were recovered.

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CA-LAN-154

CA-LAN-154 is located on the USGS *Malibu Beach* quadrangle on a knoll in a cleared area. A dirt road leading to the Stunt Ranch cuts through part of the site. The site was recorded in 1948 by William King who estimated the site area to be 150 by 175 feet. King noted that the site appeared to be a late site with indications of pockets of ash extending down the ridge to the west. Artifacts included mortar fragments, scrapers, chert flakes and shell.

CA-LAN-155

CA-LAN-155 was recorded in 1948 by William King and is located on the USGS *Malibu Beach* quadrangle in the area east and north of the house at Stunt Ranch. The 200 by 200 feet site area is described as extending on all side of the house, although subsurface deposit was not apparent. Artifacts listed included manos, metate fragments, patinated basalt cores, choppers and hammerstones, mostly of quartzite. King remarked that the site appeared to be of the LAN-1 (Tank Site) type that defined the Millingstone Horizon.

CA-LAN-156

CA-LAN-156 was recorded in 1948 by William King and is located on the USGS *Malibu Beach* quadrangle. It is described as situated on a low slope approximately 150 feet from an intermittent creek surrounded by oaks and 150 yards below CA-LAN-161. King described the site as an occupation site, although he also indicated that the site may be an accumulation of artifacts washed down from the knoll above. Artifacts present included a mano, scraper and core tools.

CA-LAN-161

CA-LAN-161 is located on the USGS *Malibu Beach* quadrangle and was recorded by William King in 1948. At that time the site location was described as just off the junction of the main ranch (Stunt Ranch) road and fire-road. The site was badly disturbed by the road cut. The site contained bedrock mortars in sandstone boulders with associated scrapers and cores.

CA-LAN-170

CA-LAN-170 is located on the USGS *Malibu Beach* quadrangle on the northwest side of Schuber Road, southwest of Cold Creek on Stunt Ranch. This site was recorded by William King in 1948. Artifacts noted included bowls, pestles and basket mortars; however, no other description of the site was noted except by reference to sites CA-LAN-153, -154, -155, -156 and -161.

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CA-LAN-228

CA-LAN-228 is located on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle and was recorded in 1967 by C. King. King described the site as a 50 by 100 meter area located on the banks of the upper end of Stokes Canyon on a series of low terraces adjacent to a stream bed. The site record indicates that several areas of lithic scatters were present on both sides of the canyon containing quartzite and andesite flakes, a chert flake scraper and dacite mano. In 1967 the site area was disturbed by a dirt road and recent bulldozer activity. CA-LAN-228 was resurveyed in 1976 by Clay Singer (L-935) and in 1986 by Robert S. Brown (L-1654).

CA-LAN-229

CA-LAN-229 is located on the USGS *Malibu Beach* quadrangle and was recorded by T. Blackburn in 1961. The site area extends on the east and west side of Las Virgenes Road, south of Mulholland Highway. The site was described as a small site with shell in the midden, located on a stream terrace. Artifacts noted included small shell beads, scrapers, core tools, a pestle fragment and a large chipped "drill." The site record was updated by T. Blackburn and J. Bingham in 1976. The updated record indicated that the site area was 245 by 60 meters and extended on both sides of Las Virgenes Road.

Further archaeological investigations have been conducted at portions of CA-LAN-229 by Anonymous (L-24, 1975); Briuer (L-582, 1975); Cooley (L-672, 1979); C. King (L-101, 1982, L-2559, 1992); Chester King, Blackburn and Chandonet (L-2560, 1961); C. King, Bloomer, Clingen, Edberg, Gamble, Hammett, Johnson, Kempermen, Pierce and Wohlgemuth (1982); Meighan (L-338, 1984); Mark L. Raab (L-2510, -2078, 1990); John and Gwen Romani and Dan Larson (L-2449, n.d.); Singer (L-2612, 1991); and Robert J. Wlodarski (L-2563, 1992). All of the archaeological testing at CA-LAN-229 appears to have been conducted on the portion of the site located west of Las Virgenes Road.

Based on his archaeological investigations, Chester King identified CA-LAN-229 as the site of the historic village of *Talepop*. Whitley disputes the association of CA-LAN-229, although he refers to the site as CA-LAN-227, with the historic village of *Talepop* (1991:13). According to Whitley, the village of *Talepop* served as Manuel Ortega's headquarters for *Rancho Santa Gertrudis de las Virgenes*, and CA-LAN-229 is located two miles east of the land grant boundary (Whitley 1991).

CA-LAN-246

CA-LAN-246 is located on the USGS *Canoga Park* quadrangle in the northeastern portion of the project area. The site was recorded by Alex Apostolides in 1962 and a report submitted to the Southwest Museum. In 1963, Apostolides updated the site record and recovered burial remains from the site. The site area was estimated to be 300 by 100 yards, with a depth of four to five feet deep. The site was described as covering a northward sloping area between two drainages with a spring across the road to the southwest of the south end of the site. In 1963 the site had been disturbed by bulldozing activities, pothunting and dirt access roads.

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Excavations at the site include a test trench dug by Peter Furst and a class from Valley State College in 1962 and removal of the burial in 1963. The artifact assemblage includes a point, bowl fragments, pestle fragments, mano fragments, core tools and flakes, shell and bone beads. Two steatite beads and one shell bead were recovered with the burial. Lithic material types noted include basalt, granitics, steatite and fused shale. A site report prepared in 1970 identified the occupation of this site with the late Prehistoric period based on the number of ornamental objects and stone tools in the artifact assemblage and the presence of deep midden and cemetery (Galdikas-Brindamour, L-2074, 1970). In 1978 the site area was bulldozed and is now entirely destroyed.

CA-LAN-315

CA-LAN-315 is located on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle south of Rondell Road. It was recorded by C. King in 1965 and described as a surface scatter of core and flake tools and handstones situated on a knoll. In 1981 a partial survey of an area that included this archaeological site did not record any information about it. Additional archaeological assessment reports including this site have been prepared by M. Rosen (L-531, 1979) and R. Pence (L-1146, 1980).

CA-LAN-420

CA-LAN-420 is located on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle near the junction of Las Virgenes Creek and the Ventura Freeway. It was recorded by King and Bard in 1970, and the site record was updated by Louis Tartaglia and Bob Wlodarski in 1981 (L-1007). In 1970 the site was described as flakes and shell, with midden, located on a knoll with the site area (100 by 300 feet) bisected east to west by a road. King and Bard suggested that it may have been a late period base camp. In 1981 Tartaglia and Wlodarski concurred with the earlier suggestion of the site representing a late period base camp, possibly with an earlier component. Surface and subsurface disturbance factors noted included discing, trash, grading and underground pipelines. The artifacts included flakes, hammerstones, core tools, ground stone and a sandstone bowl fragment. Lithic material types included quartzite, chert, fused shale and sandstone. The site was resurveyed by C. Singer in 1987 (L-1647). Further review of the site conditions was conducted several days during March, 1988, by Clay Singer. Limited mapping and the collection of six artifacts was conducted by Singer and Stunt Ranch docents at that time, and a test investigation was recommended. In May, 1988, CA-LAN-420 was destroyed.

CA-LAN-423

CA-LAN-423 is a 150 by 130 foot site located south of Old Topanga Canyon Road on the USGS *Malibu Beach* quadrangle. It was recorded by Mr. and Mrs. Don Gilbert, Ted Gutman and Mr. and Mrs. Barry Landau in 1970. Artifacts noted included a point, cores, chipping waste and hammerstones. One spot appeared to be a workshop area. The site was resurveyed by M. Rosen in 1979 (L-435) and by D. Bleitz and R. Salls (1989, L-1902).

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CA-LAN-482

CA-LAN-482 is located south of the Ventura Freeway on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. It was recorded in 1972 by P. Clarke, F. Overland and Fran Wasiewleski and was described as a 50 by 50 feet area situated on a knoll containing a sparse scatter of quartzite, chert and siltstone flakes, scrapers, hammerstones and choppers. CA-LAN-482 was within a larger area surveyed in 1976 by Clay Singer (L-935) but the site is not mentioned in the report.

CA-LAN-505

CA-LAN-505 is a cave site located south of Mulholland Highway and east of Cold Canyon Road on the USGS *Malibu Beach* quadrangle. The site was recorded by H. E. Hanks in 1971 and described as completely dug out. Basketry fragments of three different baskets were found by local boys. The basketry fragments were photographed and analyzed by Charles Rozaire at the Los Angeles County Museum and were returned to the boy who found them. One steatite dish, one haliotis shell and one large gastropod were also noted at the site.

CA-LAN-506

CA-LAN-506 is a bedrock mortar site located east of Thornhill and south of Cold Creek in Monte Nido on the USGS *Malibu Beach* quadrangle. The site was recorded in 1971 by H. E. Hanks and described as "two groups of three and two". The description is open to interpretation, but it sounds like they meant two bedrocks; one with three mortars and one with two. The site record indicates that only a cursory examination of the site area was made and no other artifacts were noted.

CA-LAN-654

CA-LAN-654 is located east of Las Virgenes Road and south of Mulholland Highway on the USGS *Malibu Beach* quadrangle. The site was recorded in 1975 by Frederick Briuer (L-582) as a result of an archaeological survey of a larger area. The 100 by 100 feet site area was described as a surface scatter of flakes and a mano found around an old oak tree. The site record indicated that several of the artifacts were in association with ground squirrel backdirt, which might indicate the presence of subsurface deposit. Additional archaeological surveys of this site have been conducted by J. Romani (L-1170, 1982), C. Singer and J. Atwood (L-2612, 1991), and K. Steele and A. Gallardo (L-2409, 1982).

CA-LAN-669

CA-LAN-669 is located north of the Ventura Freeway and east of Las Virgenes Canyon on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. The site was recorded by Richard Wessel during an archaeological survey of the Ahmanson Ranch conducted in 1976 (L-868). It was described as an extensive surface scatter of artifacts distributed over two knoll tops and around a running spring encompassing an area of 40,000 square meters.

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Three quartzite flakes and shellfish remains were recorded around the spring, and five quartzite flakes and two core fragments were recorded southeast of the spring on a low bench. The most abundant surface artifacts were found to the south of the bench mentioned above, on a large knoll. A scatter of flakes covers the entire knoll, although there were three spatially distinct assemblages: (1) eastern side contained quartzite and metavolcanic tools, (2) the center contained primarily flakes and dispersed scatter of burnt siltstone, and (3) the remains of a probable hearth and stone bowl fragment were present on the western side.

Lithic materials noted included fused shale, chert, quartzite and metavolcanics. Based on the presence of fused shale, an occupation period dating from the Middle Period was proposed by Wessel. Wessel also suggested that CA-LAN-669, -669A and -420 may represent a complex of functionally related sites. A test excavation at CA-LAN-669 was conducted by D. M. Van Horn in 1981 (L-1008).

CA-LAN-669A

CA-LAN-669A is located north of the Ventura Freeway and approximately three-fourths of a mile east of CA-LAN-669 on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. It was recorded during the 1976 Wessel survey discussed above (L-868) and is described as a 50 square meter area containing three quartzite flakes and one unifacial granitic mano. Wessel suggested that it was a gathering site associated with CA-LAN-669 and CA-LAN-420.

CA-LAN-711

CA-LAN-711 is located west of Old Topanga Canyon Road and south of Mulholland Drive on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. This site was recorded in 1975 by J. M. Farrar and was described as situated on a knoll, lower than the one on which CA-LAN-712 is located. The site was estimated to be a 100 by 50 feet area containing a scatter of artifacts that included cores and flakes. R. J. Wlodarski updated the site record in 1979 and considered CA-LAN-711 to be an extension of CA-LAN-712, discussed below. Further archaeological surveys were conducted at this site by Terry Malone (L-976, 1979) and R. Pence (L-1199, 1979). David Whitley (L-1963, 1979), and R. Desautels (L-2566, 1979) conducted test excavations and Jeannie Villanueva (1979, L-1002) conducted a salvage excavation.

CA-LAN-712

CA-LAN-712 is located west of Old Topanga Canyon Road and south of Mulholland Drive on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. The site was recorded by J. M. Farrar in 1975 at the same time he recorded CA-LAN-711. He described the site as a 300 by 150 feet area situated on a prominent knoll south of, and higher than, CA-LAN-711. Farrar listed core hammerstones, cores and chert flakes as artifacts found on the surface.

Whitley's updated site record combines CA-LAN-711 with CA-LAN-712 and extends the site area to the west. He estimated the site area to be 60 by 250 meters. The artifact assemblage recorded by Whitley includes white and banded chert flakes, chert cores,

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scraper planes, numerous manos and a possible metate fragment. No fused shale was noted and Whitley posited a possible Millingstone Horizon or Middle Period site based on preliminary analysis. Further archaeological surveys were conducted at this site by Terry Malone (L-976, 1979) and R. Pence (L-1199, 1979). David Whitley (L-1963, 1979) and Desautels (L-2566, 1979) conducted test excavations and Jeannie Villanueva (1979, L-1002) conducted salvage excavations at this site.

CA-LAN-719

CA-LAN-719 is located on a ridge overlooking Stokes Creek north of Mulholland Highway on the USGS *Malibu Beach* quadrangle. The site was recorded by R. Pence in 1977 (L-2082) and is described as a small (4 by 5 meters) food processing station with a flake scatter, one unifacial mano and no apparent midden. ~~According to the site record, the site was destroyed by a fire road.~~ Ted Cooley conducted an archaeological assessment of CA-LAN-719 in 1979 (L-672).

CA-LAN-760A and -760B

CA-LAN-760A and CA-LAN-760B are located south of the Ventura Freeway and east of Las Virgenes Road on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. The site was recorded in 1977 by N. Leonard and is described as two middens, one located at a low point in a saddle on the ridge, the other to the south on a slope overlooking arroyo. The northern component size was estimated to be 50 by 30 meters and the southern, 50 by 50 meters. A dirt access road had disturbed the site surface. A historic wood frame structure was noted on the southern component and historic trash, including square nails, bottle glass and porcelain, was dumped on the steep slope. Prehistoric artifacts noted were fused shale flakes, a bone awl, a knife, flake scrapers, a projectile point mid-section and hammerstones.

CA-LAN-785

CA-LAN-785 is located south of Piuma Road on the USGS *Malibu Beach* quadrangle and was recorded in 1977 by F. Bove and B. Dillon. The site is described as a 100 by 50 meter area containing one and possibly two bedrock mortars. No midden or other artifacts were recorded.

CA-LAN-836

CA-LAN-836 is located south of the Ventura Freeway and on the north side of McCoy Canyon on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. The site was recorded by G. DeGarmo in 1976 (L-172) and described as a quarry site on an eroding conglomerate. The artifacts noted included cracked cobbles, anvils and primary and secondary flakes. Few tools were present. A further archaeological assessment was conducted by J. Prince (L-2088, 1976).

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CA-LAN-866

CA-LAN-866 is located south of the Ventura Freeway at the head of McCoy Canyon on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. Clay Singer recorded the site in 1976 (L-935) as a result of a larger survey. The site is described as a 20 by 20 meter area situated in a low saddle. The record indicates the surface scatter included two manos and one metate.

CA-LAN-867

CA-LAN-867 is located on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle south of the Ventura Freeway, in the same vicinity as CA-LAN-836 and CA-LAN-866, and was recorded by Clay Singer during the survey discussed above (L-935). The 25 by 25 meter area is described as a scattering of lithic artifacts situated on a small flat terrace above a dry streambed probably representing a small hunting camp. The artifacts noted included chert flakes, a quartzite flake scraper and two fused shale projectile points. The site record indicated that the projectile point style is associated with the later period Chumash circa 1200-1500 AD.

CA-LAN-868

CA-LAN-868 is located on a small ridge west of Cold Canyon Road on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. The site was recorded in 1976 by C. Singer (L-935) and was described as a 10 by 20 meter area heavily disturbed by grading and a dirt road. One quartzite chopper and one heavily weathered sandstone metate were recorded on the ridge. Singer indicates it was probably a sage (*Salvia*) gathering station. CA-LAN-868 was part of another archaeological assessment conducted by R. Brown in 1986 (L-1654).

CA-LAN-892

CA-LAN-892 is located on a low terrace west of Las Virgenes Road and south of the Los Angeles/Ventura County line on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. The site was recorded by C. Singer in 1978 (L-381) during a partial cultural resource survey of a 540 acre parcel and is one of four recorded during the effort. The 20 by 20 meter site area was described as disturbed by cattle grazing, although only 10 percent of the ground surface was visible. One burned granite bifacial mano and one sandstone basin metate fragment were observed on the surface about 20 meters apart.

CA-LAN-893

CA-LAN-893 is located on the south side of a canyon west of Las Virgenes Road and south of the Los Angeles/Ventura County line on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. The site was recorded by C. Singer in 1978 (L-381) as part of the survey discussed above. The site area was described as a 20 by 50 meter surface scatter of lithic artifacts, with some apparent depth, situated on the east slope of a terrace saddle. The site was disturbed by an east-west dirt road. Artifacts recorded included quartzite flakes, flake tools, core fragments, blades, a blade knife, a scraper, a hammerstone, a chopper and a

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siltstone cobble bar fragment. Lithic materials were predominantly quartzite but also included siltstone, schist, chert and chalcedony. The site record also noted that surface visibility was limited due to dense vegetation and that the site boundaries were tentative. Singer recommended archaeological testing.

CA-LAN-894

CA-LAN-894 is located in the same general vicinity as CA-LAN-892 and CA-LAN-893 on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. The site was recorded in 1978 by C. Singer as part of the survey discussed under CA-LAN-892. The 10 by 20 meter site area is situated on a very small terrace on the south side of a canyon which drains into Las Virgenes Canyon from the west, and is northeast of CA-LAN-893 and west of CA-LAN-895. Artifacts noted were one unifacial rhyolite mano and one quartzite flake.

CA-LAN-895

CA-LAN-895 is located on a high terrace in the vicinity of CA-LAN-893 and CA-LAN-894 on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle and was recorded in 1978 by C. Singer (see CA-LAN-892). The site area is estimated to be 50 by 50 meters and included quartzite flakes, a rhyolite flake and several broken quartzite cobbles. On the site record, Singer recommended testing, although no indication of midden was noted.

CA-LAN-969H

CA-LAN-969H is located east of Chesebro Road and north of the Ventura Freeway on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. The 50 by 50 meter site area was recorded in 1978 by W. Breece, S. Hunter and T. Schuster and is described as two abandoned historic structures. The structures included one ranch house and an adjacent outbuilding constructed of wood and severely deteriorated. The exposed base of the ranch house chimney appeared to contain some adobe. The site record indicates that the buildings dated to at least 1900 and that the ranch belonged to John W. Morrison. Additional historical research was conducted during surveys in 1982 by John Foster (L-1142) and K. Kelly, R. Fraser and G. Devlaminick (L-1841, 1989).

CA-LAN-973

CA-LAN-973 is located east of Chesebro Road and north of the Ventura Freeway on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. The site was recorded in June 1978 by W. Breece, S. Hunter, T. Schuster and updated by Breece in November, 1978. The site was described as a 40 by 30 meter surface scatter of lithics situated in a pasture on knoll overlooking a seasonal stream. The artifacts listed included one mano, one chopper and 37 flakes. Faunal material included four pieces of shell and one small mammal bone. Breece excavated three 1 by 1 meter units and determined that there was no subsurface deposit present. All artifactual materials were collected. Additional archaeological surveys were conducted by J. Foster (L-1308, 1983) and K. Kelly, R. Fraser and G. Devlaminick (L-1841, 1989).

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CA-LAN-1013

CA-LAN-1013 is located south of Old Topanga Canyon Road in the northeastern portion of USGS *Malibu Beach* quadrangle. The site was recorded in 1979 by M. Rosen, K. Pedrick, S. Hector, N. Gauzewitz and S. Handy. The record describes the site as a 15 by 5 meter lithic scatter situated in a ridgeline saddle. A total of 315 artifacts were collected from the site, including chert and quartzite flakes, some utilized; one chert biface fragment; one fused shale projectile point and some andesite/rhyolite flakes. The site was resurveyed by M. Rosen (L-435, 1979) and by D. Bleitz and R. Salls in 1989 (L-1902).

CA-LAN-1052

CA-LAN-1052 is located on a small knoll above Stokes Creek, north of Mulholland Highway and south of Stokes Canyon Road on the USGS *Malibu Beach* quadrangle. It was recorded by T. Cooley in 1979 (L-672) and was described as a 20 by 20 meter scatter of chipped stone materials distributed between sagebrush clumps. Artifacts noted included three cores, two hammerstones and a number of quartzite flakes. The depth of the deposit was estimated to be less than 20 centimeters.

CA-LAN-1053

CA-LAN-1053 is located northeast of CA-LAN-1052 at the confluence of Stokes Creek and a small unnamed drainage on the USGS *Malibu Beach* quadrangle. It was recorded by T. Cooley (L-672, 1979) as part of the survey discussed above. The site was described as a 10 by 15 meter area containing a dark deposit with numerous fire-cracked rock and some chipping debris and burned bone. The depth of the deposit was estimated to be at least 30 centimeters. Artifacts noted included a core/scrapper plane, chert and quartzite chipping debris and burned bone. Possible rock cluster/hearth features were also noted.

CA-LAN-1060

CA-LAN-1060 is located south of the Ventura Freeway and west of Old Topanga Canyon Road on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. The site was recorded in 1980 by M. Cottrell (L-681) and was described as a 50 by 100 area Millingstone camp site containing manos, flakes and fire-cracked rock. Archaeological testing was conducted at the site by M. Cottrell in 1981 (L-955). As a result of the test, Cottrell placed the occupation period of the site to be within the period 1500 B.C. to A.D. 500.

CA-LAN-1127

CA-LAN-1127 is located south of the Ventura Freeway and west of Mulholland Highway on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. It was recorded in 1982 by B. Padon and B. Wlodarski (L-1203). The site was described as 50 by 20 meter open air habitation site on top of a small knoll. Site disturbance features described included seasonal discing, erosional run-off and sewer line. Artifacts noted included one sandstone bifacial mano,

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two quartzite cores, four chalcedony waster flakes, two chalcedony utilized flakes, one chert utilized flake, nine chert non-utilized flakes, eleven chert waste flakes, two chert utilized cores, six quartzite waste flakes, five quartzite non-utilized flakes, two quartzite utilized flakes, and one quartzite hammerstone, for a total of 46 artifacts. One mano, one quartzite core and five flakes were collected and curated at UCLA Museum of Cultural History.

CA-LAN-1133

CA-LAN-1133 is located on a small knoll south of Mulholland Highway and east of Canyon Drive on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. It was recorded in 1983 by C. Singer and was described as a 30 by 50 meter surface scatter of artifacts. Artifacts noted included core fragments, flakes, a quartz crystal and one burnt fragment of worked bone. Lithic materials included chert, quartzite, andesite, felsite, fused shale, basalt and quartz. Disturbances noted included horse and foot trails across the site area.

CA-LAN-1135

CA-LAN-1135 is located east of Mulholland Highway and south of Canyon Drive on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. It was recorded in 1984 by C. Robert and was described as a 16 by 16 meter surface scatter of artifacts, approximately 15 artifacts per square meter. Artifacts noted included cores, tools, waste flakes, chert blades, manos and a handaxe. In 1990 the site record was updated by G. Romani and J. Sanfilippo (L-2132) to include two loci: A and B. Locus A was described as a 120 by 60 meter area containing a sandstone pestle, one sandstone mano fragment, some quartzite cores, one basalt core, one chalcedony core, one quartz core and numerous quartzite flakes, and lesser amounts of quartz, basalt, chert and chalcedony flakes. Locus B was described as a 110 by 45 meter area containing mainly quartzite flakes with some basalt and chert flakes. Both loci have been subjected to erosion; however, a 10 to 70 centimeter subsurface deposit was estimated in non-eroded areas of soil.

CA-LAN-1218

CA-LAN-1218 is located east of Mulholland Highway and north of the junction of Mulholland and Cold Creek Canyon Road on the USGS *Malibu Beach* quadrangle. The site was recorded by B. Dillon in 1985 (L-1474) and described as a probable hunting camp or temporary butchering site. The area was estimated as a 65 by 75 meter surface scatter of lithic artifacts and debitage with some modified animal bone. The site record indicates that 50 surface artifacts were collected and curated at UCLA Museum of Cultural History. The list of artifacts included cores, scrapers, choppers, shatter and secondary flakes, and one fused shale biface fragment. Lithic materials included fused shale, andesite, chert, quartzite, chalcedony and basalt. Also present were three broken deer bone fragments. The site integrity was noted to be good with little disturbance.

Additional archaeological investigations were conducted at CA-LAN-1218 by B. Dillon (L-1539, 1986) and G. Gumerman, J. Simon and D. Whitley (L-1900, 1989). B. Dillon conducted a surface collection and J. Simon and D. Whitley, a survey.

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CA-LAN-1248

CA-LAN-1248 is located west of Topanga Canyon Boulevard, between the confluence of Topanga Canyon Creek and a small tributary on the USGS *Canoga Park* quadrangle. It was recorded in 1985 by L. Gamble, C. King and D. Larson and described as an open air site representing a probable Early Period settlement similar to the Tank site, LAN-1. The site area was estimated to be 75 by 60 meters and contained a dense concentration of manos, metate fragments, scrapers, flakes and hammerstones; mortars and pestles were absent. Lithic materials noted included quartzite, sandstone, chert and fused shale. Firecracked rocks were also present. Further archaeological review of CA-LAN-1248 was conducted by B. Padon (L-1497, 1986). B. Dillon (L-1537, 1986) conducted a test excavation and an ethnobotanical study was conducted by G. Gumerman in 1986 (L-1710).

The site record was again updated in 1991 by L. Gamble and C. King; and the estimated site area expanded to 160 by 150 meters, based on artifacts identified beyond the original site boundaries recorded in 1986.

CA-LAN-1262

CA-LAN-1262 is a rockshelter located south of Mulholland Highway, east of Cold Canyon Road and west of Schueren Road on the USGS *Malibu Beach* quadrangle. The rockshelter was recorded in 1986 by M. Sampson and described as a well-concealed north facing rockshelter, 8.5 meters wide and 3 meters deep. An area of definable midden was noted around the hearth remains. Other associated artifacts reported included quartzite flakes and cores, one consolidated sandstone mano, a hearth and one bedrock mortar.

CA-LAN-1325

CA-LAN-1325 is located on a narrow ridge northwest of the intersection of Old Topanga Road and Mulholland Highway on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. The site was recorded in 1986 by J. Atwood and F. McDowell and is described as a 85 by 30 meter area of surface artifacts exposed in a fire road, with the heaviest concentration in the eastern portion. Artifacts noted included one mano, three mano fragments, two quartzite angular hammers, cores and flakes of quartzite, basalt and felsite. Subsequent archaeological testing was conducted by M. Raab, V. Howard and R. Wessel (L-242, 1987); and another survey was conducted by R. Jenkins (L-2349, 1988).

CA-LAN-1342

CA-LAN-1342 is located in a disced field southeast of the junction of Old Topanga Canyon Road and Cold Creek Road/Mulholland Highway on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. The site was recorded in 1987 by C. Singer and J. Atwood (L-1685) and was described as a 100 by 40 meter surface concentration of flake tools and cores. Artifacts recorded included large flake tools of quartzite, felsite and basalt, and a tarring pebble in eight pieces. The depth of the site was undetermined.

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CA-LAN-1423

CA-LAN-1423 is located on a saddle between two knolls, south of the Los Angeles City boundary and east of Topanga Canyon Boulevard on the USGS *Canoga Park* quadrangle. It was recorded in 1988 by C. King, D. Larson, L. Gable, B. Bates, D. Huntley and K. Huntley and described as a 100 by 30 meter open air site with chipped stone across the surface. Artifacts noted included a minimum of eighteen basalt flakes, nine monterey chert flakes, two volcanic flakes, two quartzite flakes and two andesite flakes. The site integrity was noted to be good except for a dirt roads that cross the site.

Subsequent archaeological investigations, including an evaluation and test excavation, were conducted by M. Raab (L-258, 1988; L-1929, 1989).

CA-LAN-1424

CA-LAN-1424 is located south of CA-LAN-1423, in the same general vicinity, on the USGS *Canoga Park* quadrangle. It was recorded in 1988 by C. King, L. Gamble, D. Larson, B. Bates, D. Huntley and K. Huntley and was described as an open air site, approximately 350 by 75 meters in area, based on surface distribution of artifacts which included three loci of concentration. Locus 1 contained a concentration of chert flakes in dark midden soil; Locus 2 contained a concentration of heavily patinated basalt artifacts including hammerstones; and Locus 3 contained a high concentration of basalt flakes, cores and other artifacts. Specific artifacts noted included flakes, an abrader, a scraper, cores, manos, hammerstone fragments, a sandstone mortar fragment and fire altered rock.

The site was evaluated by M. Raab (L-258, 1988) and the site record was updated in 1989 by R. Salls and J. Budd during a test level investigation. The updated site record indicates that the actual site is Locus 3 and is 40 by 20 meters in area. Locus 1 could not be relocated and Locus 2 appears to be a secondary deposit or was destroyed. Artifacts noted on the updated site record included a bedrock mortar on a small stone outcrop and numerous bifacial manos, metate fragments and core tools. Test excavations were conducted at this site by M. Raab and R. Salls (L-1929, 1989; L-2092, 1990).

CA-LAN-158

CA-LAN-1580 is located north of the Ventura Freeway, east of Chesebro Road on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. The site was recorded in 1989 by K. Kelly (L-1841) and described as a 74 by 29 meter surface scatter of artifacts in burned soil. Artifacts noted included four manos, three cores, two core scrapers, one scraper plane, one core chopper and chert, quartzite and fused shale debitage. Except for a dirt road that crosses the site, the remaining site integrity appears good. CA-LAN-1580 was resurveyed by J. McKenna in 1989 (L-2021).

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CA-LAN-1581

CA-LAN-1581 is located in the same general vicinity as CA-LAN-1580 on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. The site was recorded in 1989 by K. Kelly as part of the above project (L-1841). CA-LAN-1851 is described on the site record as a large, probable habitation site on a flat terrace adjacent to Cheseboro Creek channel. The site area was estimated to be 116 by 86 meters and included a surface scatter of four manos, one chopper, one scraper, one scraper plane, three cores, one core/scraper/hammerstone and chert, quartzite, siltstone, basalt, fused shale utilized flakes, and debitage. One piece of burned bone was also noted. The site integrity appeared fair.

CA-LAN-1852

CA-LAN-1852 is located north of CA-LAN-1850 and CA-LAN-1851 on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. It was recorded by K. Kelly in 1989 (L-1841) as part of the survey discussed above. The site is described on the record as a 20 by 20 meter sparse surface scatter of artifacts in midden soil. Depth of the midden soil was undetermined. Artifacts noted include a fire-cracked mano and several pieces of debitage.

CA-LAN-1883

CA-LAN-1883 is located south of the Ventura Freeway and east of Las Virgenes Road on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. The site was recorded during a 1991 Phase I survey of 980 acres (L-2280) for Micor Ventures by B. Gothar, J. Simon and D. Whitley. The site record describes CA-LAN-1883 as a 35 by 50 meter surface scatter, possible campsite, of artifacts situated on a ridge overlooking Las Virgenes Canyon. Artifacts noted included four manos, two metates, one bowl and approximately 150 flakes. Lithic materials included quartzite, chert, chalcedony and fused shale.

CA-LAN-1884

CA-LAN-1884 is located southwest, but in the same general vicinity, of CA-LAN-1883 on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. The site was recorded in 1991 by B. Gothar, J. Simon and D. Whitley during the survey discussed above (L-2280). The site record indicates the site is a 30 by 200 meter lithic scatter and possible plant processing locale on a ridgeline. Artifacts noted included one hammerstone, two unifacial choppers, two quartzite cores, one scraper plane and approximately 15 quartzite flakes. Additional archaeological testing was conducted by B. Gothar, J. Simon and D. Whitley (L-2596, 1992) and the site record updated. The updated site record indicates that the site dates to the Middle Horizon, based on projectile point styles and that there was no subsurface deposit. Additional artifacts recovered during the test were 44 pieces of debitage, three core/cobble tools and five flaked stone tools. The record indicates that the site was completely salvaged as a result of the testing. The revised site area was given as 32 by 92 meters.

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CA-LAN-1885

CA-LAN-1885 is located north of, and in the same general area as, CA-LAN-1883 and CA-LAN-1884 on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. The site was recorded in 1991 by the same archaeologists and under the same project as discussed under CA-LAN-1883 (L-2280). The site is situated on a ridgeline and encompasses a 25 by 40 meter surface scatter of lithic artifacts. The artifacts noted included four quartzite flakes and two chert flakes. No depth of deposit was noted and the site record indicated that the integrity was good.

CA-LAN-1886

CA-LAN-1886 is located southeast of the above sites on the USGS *Calabasas* quadrangle. The site was recorded in 1991 by the same archaeologists and on the same project as the above three sites (L-2280). The site is situated at the headwaters of a small ephemeral drainage, tributary to Stokes Canyon; and an old spring appears to be present on the site. It is described as a 200 by 100 meter small habitation site with midden and bedrock mortars. Features noted included two bedrock mortar locations with one containing three possible cupules. Artifacts noted include approximately 25 quartzite flakes and a small number of chert flakes. Non-artifactual constituents included possible midden soil and four pieces of shell.

Additional archaeological testing was conducted by B. Gothar, J. Simon and D. Whitley (L-2596, 1992) and the site record updated. The updated site record indicates that the site is a small habitation site with midden and bedrock mortars consisting of four loci. Locus A, on west ridge, contains small midden (maximum depth 30 centimeters); Locus B, at the spring and on the interfluvium, contains surface scatter and bedrock mortar; Locus C, on east bench on west stream, contains a surface scatter; and Locus D, on east ridge, contains a surface scatter and bedrock mortar. The artifacts recovered indicate an occupation date of ca. A.D. 700 - 1770, or late Middle/Late Horizon. As a result of the test investigation, the site area was revised to: Locus A - 50 by 15 meters; Locus B - 25 by 10 meters; Locus C - 15 by 10 meters; and Locus D - 25 by 10 meters. Integrity at Locus A is described as fair/poor due to impact from the dirt road. Loci B, C and D were completely salvaged during the test.

CA-LAN-1887

CA-LAN-1887, the fifth and southernmost of the five sites, is located in the same vicinity on the USGS *Calabasas and Malibu Beach* quadrangle and was recorded in 1991 by the same archaeologists and on the same project as the above four sites (L-2280). The site is described as a 60 by 15 meter lithic scatter/plant processing locale on a low narrow ridge. No depth is indicated. Artifacts noted included two quartzite scraper planes and six quartzite flakes.

Additional archaeological testing was conducted by B. Gothar, J. Simon and D. Whitley (L-2596, 1992) and the site record updated. The updated site record indicates the site area is a 54 by 60 meter small lithic scatter/hunting locale. Projectile points date from

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A.D. 500 to after A.D. 1200 of late Middle/Late Horizon in age. Midden depth was 30 centimeters in a restricted colluvial area. The remainder of the site did not contain a subsurface deposit. Additional artifacts recovered included four flake tools, three projectile points and 35 pieces of debitage. The surface component was salvaged as a result of the test. The colluvial deposit is intact and in good condition.

CA-LAN-2059

CA-LAN-2059 is located on a stream terrace, north of Cold Creek on the USGS *Malibu Beach* quadrangle. It was recorded in 1992 by Atwood, Gomes and Knight and described as a bedrock mortar buried beneath alluvial soils about 20 plus centimeters below the present surface. It was relocated by a local property owner who remembered its location. No site area was determined.

CA-LAN-2060H

CA-LAN-2060H is located east of Cold Canyon Road and west of Schueren Road on the USGS *Malibu Beach* quadrangle. The site was recorded in 1992 by Atwood, Gomes and Knight and described as historic 1920s - 1930s cabin foundations owned by the Blesser family. The remaining foundations are limited to a small area around a crude stone and brick chimney. The chimney is reinforced with concrete and metal wire and is slumping. The cabin burned down some time in the recent past and burned household and construction materials are still present on the site. The site area is estimated at 5.5 by 5 meters. The red bricks contain a maker's mark, "LABCo." Remains of a 1974 stone bridge and dam are across Cold Creek, north of the cabin.

CA-LAN-2061H

CA-LAN-2061H is located south of Cold Creek on a stream terrace on the USGS *Malibu Beach* quadrangle. It was recorded by Atwood, Gomes and Knight in 1992 and described as a depression era peat moss extraction area, according to local informants. The site is noted to be composed of a well-made red brick BBQ oven in a leveled area, with red brick pilings and steel cables used to construct a bridge across the creek.

CA-LAN-2062H

CA-LAN-2062H is located east of Cold Canyon Road and west of Schueren Road along Cold Creek on the USGS *Malibu Beach* quadrangle. The site was recorded by Atwood, Gomes and Knight in 1992 and described as a cement house pad with an associated cobble stone wall edging along the base of the hill to the south, and wooden stairs leading up from the creek. The garden areas are terraced with cobblestones along the east edge of the lot. Steel cables, the remains of a suspension bridge across the creek, are still attached to nearby trees and span to one remaining piling in the creek bed. Building rubble to the south of the existing cement pad may indicate the location of another cabin. The area is 25 by 25 meters. The house was burned down. Local informants said the McKain Camp originally had three structures and that the owners were distilling "moonshine" here during prohibition.

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CA-LAN-2063

CA-LAN-2063 is located adjacent to Cold Creek southeast of the intersection of Cold Canyon Road and Mulholland Highway. The site was recorded in 1992 by King, Gamble, Atwood, Gomes and Knight and described as two bedrock mortars and a lithic deposit on a small grassy stream terrace. The site area indicated is 50 by 50 meters, with undetermined depth. Artifacts noted included two basalt flakes, one fused shale flake, one chert flake, one quartzite scraper and one chert scraper. One piece of burned bone was also noted. The record indicates that the site integrity appears to be good and a portion may be buried under recent colluvium. Dark soil was observed in anthills and along the trail crossing the lower part of the terrace.

CA-LAN-2064

CA-LAN-2064 is a rockshelter located on a steep hillside north of Cold Creek on the USGS *Malibu Beach* quadrangle. It was recorded in 1992 by Atwood, Gomes and Knight. The shelter is 7.5 by 4.5 meters, is composed of weathered sandstone and has three chambers. A bedrock mortar hole is located at the entrance. Artifacts noted included one Monterey chert retouched flake found on the talus slope below the entrance to the shelter. No midden deposit was noted.

CA-LAN-2065H

CA-LAN-2065H is located west of Schueren Road and south of Mulholland Highway on the USGS *Malibu Beach* quadrangle. The site was recorded in 1992 by Atwood, Gomes and Knight and is described as historic 1920s cabin foundations, including a stone chimney and a hand dug water well. The cabin was built in the early 1920s by Mr. Ralph Hamlin and was used by his family as a vacation home. The cabin was subsequently owned by the Barham family and burned down some time prior to 1965. The area is filled with recent and historic debris. According to the Helseleys (current owners), the cabin's original builder Ralph Hamlin was an influential man in Los Angeles.

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