An architectural rendering of a modern, multi-story residential or commercial building. The building features a mix of white and dark grey panels, with several balconies and large windows. A prominent sign on the lower level reads "12850 CRENSHAW" in orange letters. In the foreground, there is a street with a yellow curb, a black car, a white car, and a person walking. A palm tree is visible on the left side of the image.

Appendix 9.4
Cultural Resource Data

Historical Resource Assessment for
12850 and 12900 Crenshaw
Boulevard, City of Gardena, County
of Los Angeles, California

August 2020

PREPARED FOR
Din/Cal 4, Inc.

PREPARED BY
SWCA Environmental Consultants

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**Historical Resource Assessment for
12850 and 12900 Crenshaw Boulevard, City of Gardena and County of
Los Angeles, California**

Prepared for

Din/Cal 4, Inc.
3411 Richmond Avenue, Suite 500
Houston, TX 77046

Prepared by

Nelson White, M.S.H.P.
and
Millie Mujica, M.F.A.

SWCA Environmental Consultants

51 W. Dayton Street
Pasadena, CA 91105
(626) 240-0587
www.swca.com

Contact

Chris Millington, M.A., RPA
Project Manager
cmillington@swca.com

SWCA Project No. 60168
SWCA CRRD No. 20-148

August 2020

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose and Scope: Din/Cal 4, Inc. retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to prepare a Historical Resource Assessment (HRA) for the property (Assessor Parcel No. [APN] 4060-004-039) located at 12850 Crenshaw Boulevard, also known as 12900 Crenshaw Boulevard, (subject property) in the City of Gardena (City) and County of Los Angeles, California. Din/Cal 4, Inc. proposes to demolish the subject property and construct a new building with up to 265 residential units. This HRA includes the following: 1) the results of a cultural resource records search and literature review, 2) an intensive-level built environment survey, 3) a site history, and 4) an evaluation to determine if the property is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and therefore constitutes an historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Gardena does not currently have a historic designation program or an historic preservation ordinance. The methodology for this HRA complies with best professional practices.

Dates of Investigation: SWCA conducted a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search (within a 500-foot radius) at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton, on February 18, 2020. SWCA conducted an intensive-level survey of the subject property on March 5, 2020, and completed archival research in March 2020.

Survey Findings: The CHRIS records search (within the 500-foot radius) identified no previously recorded and evaluated resources and no previous cultural resource studies.

Based on the following investigation and analysis, the 1958 International style-inspired commercial building 12850 and 12900 Crenshaw Boulevard is not eligible individually or as a contributor to a historic district for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR. Research did not reveal that the property had a direct association with a significant event/pattern of history (Criterion A/1/1). Neither the building nor its associated businesses appear to have had significant roles in the commercial development of Gardena. Nor did research reveal an association with an important person (Criterion B/2/2), or that the building represents a distinctive or rare building type or style (Criterion C/3/3). Lastly, the property does not appear to offer potential for additional historical insight (Criterion D/4/4).

Disposition of Data: The final HRA and any subsequent related reports will be submitted to Din/Cal 4, Inc. Copies will be submitted to the SCCIC at California State University, Fullerton, and retained by SWCA's Pasadena, California, office. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are also on file at the SWCA Pasadena office.

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Appendix A. Resumes of Key Staff

Appendix B. California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series Forms

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I. INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Scope: Din/Cal 4, Inc. retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to prepare a Historical Resource Assessment (HRA) for the property (Assessor Parcel No. [APN] 4060-004-039) located at 12850 Crenshaw Boulevard, also known as 12900 Crenshaw Boulevard, (subject property) in the City of Gardena (City) and County of Los Angeles, California. Din/Cal 4, Inc. proposes to demolish the subject property and construct a new building with up to 265 residential units. This HRA includes the following: 1) the results of a cultural resource records search and literature review, 2) an intensive-level built environment survey, 3) a site history, and 4) an evaluation to determine if the property is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and therefore constitutes an historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The City of Gardena does not currently have a historic designation program nor an historic preservation ordinance. The methodology for this HRA complies with best professional practices.

SWCA Architectural Historian Nelson White conducted the evaluation. Mr. White has a master's degree in Historic Preservation. SWCA Senior Architectural Historian Joe Tomberlin, who has a master's degree in Historic Preservation, provided quality assurance. SWCA Assistant Architectural Historian Millie Mujica, who has a master's degree in Architectural History, contributed to this report. All meet and exceed the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards (PQS) for Architectural History. Ms. Mujica conducted research and authored both the architectural description and the site history. Ms. Mujica also surveyed the subject property. Resumes of key staff are included in this report as Appendix A.

Property Location

The subject property is in the City of Gardena and County of Los Angeles, California (Figures 1–3). The approximately 1.33-acre property consists of a rectangular-shaped parcel near the southeast corner of Crenshaw and El Segundo Boulevards. The parcel consists of Lots 14–17 in Tract No. 18493.

II. CURRENT HISTORIC STATUS

The subject property at 12850 Crenshaw Boulevard is not listed individually in the NRHP or the CRHR. The City of Gardena does not currently have a historic designation program. The California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search revealed no previous studies that recorded and/or evaluated the property.



Figure 1. Project vicinity map.

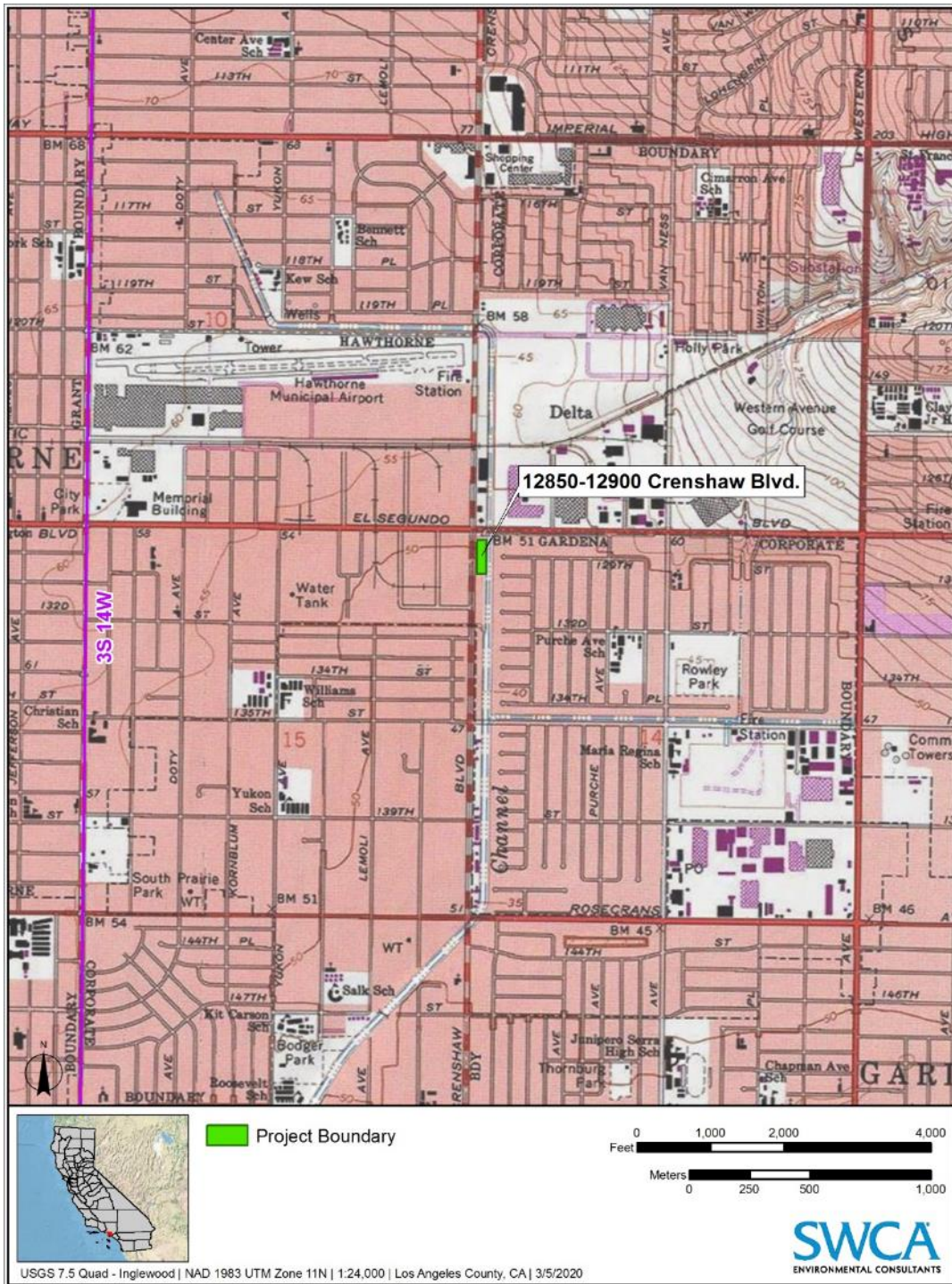


Figure 2. Project location on the USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle, Inglewood, California.

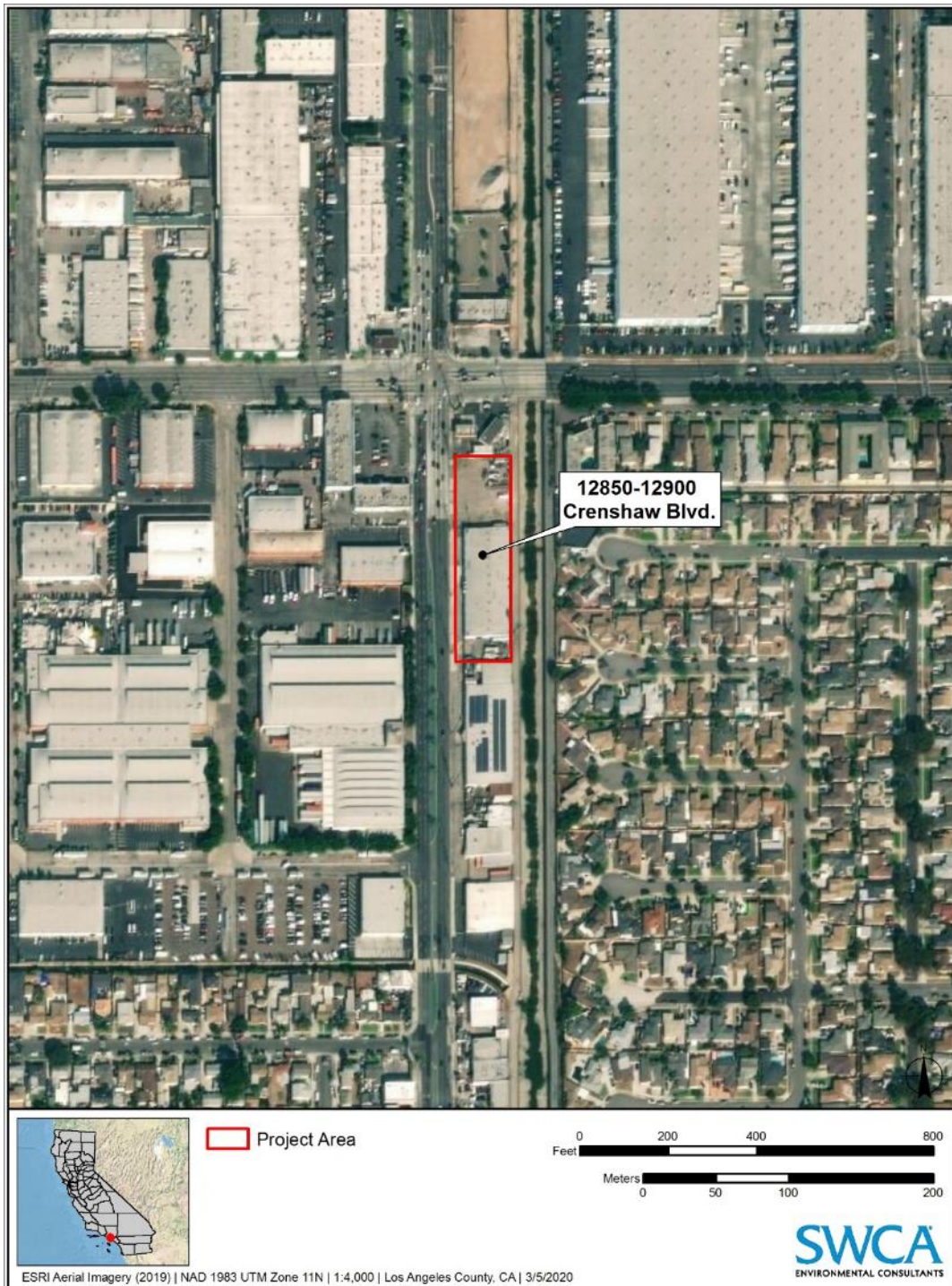


Figure 3. Project location on 2019 aerial photography, 1:4,000 scale.

III. REGULATORY SETTING

This section discusses the applicable federal, state, and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards informing the identification of eligible historical resources.

State Regulations

California Register of Historical Resources

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) is “an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change.”¹ Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and California Historical Landmarks numbered 770 and higher, are automatically included in the CRHR. Other properties recognized under the California Points of Historical Interest program, identified as significant in historical resources surveys, or designated by local landmarks programs may be nominated for inclusion in the CRHR. A resource, either an individual property or a contributor to a historic district, may be listed in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it meets one or more of the following criteria, which are modeled on NRHP criteria:

- Criterion 1: It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
- Criterion 2: It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- Criterion 3: It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; and/or
- Criterion 4: It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.²

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their significance. Resources whose historic integrity does not meet NRHP criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

Local Regulations

City of Gardena

The City of Gardena does not currently have a historic designation program nor an historic preservation ordinance.

IV. RESEARCH AND FIELD METHODOLOGY

This evaluation was conducted and completed in accordance with the practices described in the Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards and Guidelines for Historic Preservation*, including standards for planning,

¹ Public Resources Code, Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1.

² Public Resources Code, Section 15024.1(c).

identifying, evaluating, and documenting resources. Applicable national and state level criteria were considered.

Cultural Resource Record Search

SWCA conducted a CHRIS records search (within a 500-foot radius of the subject property) at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton, on February 18, 2020. In addition to official maps and records, the following sources of information were consulted as part of the records search:

- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
- California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)
- California State Historical Landmarks
- California Points of Historical Interest
- California Historic Resources Inventory (HRI)

Previously Recorded Resources

The CHRIS records search (within the 500-foot radius) identified no previously recorded and evaluated resources.

Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

The CHRIS records search (within the 500-foot radius) identified no previous cultural resource studies.

Additional Research

Further property and neighborhood-specific research was performed to confirm and/or inform building construction dates of the subject property and characterize the historical development of the surrounding area. In addition to reviewing building permits on file with the City of Gardena, the following digital archives and organizations were consulted in an effort to identify relevant historic photographs, newspaper articles, city directories, and maps: Ancestry.com, Calisphere, Huntington Digital Library, Los Angeles Public Library, Online Archive of California, ProQuest, Sanborn fire insurance maps, University of California Los Angeles Library, Digital Collections, University of Southern California Digital Library.

As part of the HRA, Ms. Mujica conducted a built environment survey of the subject property on March 5, 2020. The purpose of the survey was to identify and photograph the subject property and to inform its historical significance evaluation. The field survey consisted of a visual inspection of the existing building and any associated features. The building was recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms, the 1986 versions of which are included in Appendix B of this report. Ms. Mujica also performed a reconnaissance survey of the surrounding area, in consideration of any potential historic districts and to identify other similar property types. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file at the SWCA Pasadena office.

V. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The subject property consists of a rectangular-shaped parcel, approximately 1.3 acres in size. Situated on the property is an approximately 25,000-square-foot one-story International Style-inspired commercial building constructed in 1958 as a bowling alley (Figures 4–11). The rectangular building is constructed of concrete. All façades are divided into bays by square piers that project from the façade approximately 4 inches and project above the parapet approximately 8 inches. Fenestration consists of metal-framed fixed windows. The west (primary), south, and north façades all appear to have multiple layers of paint. The building is capped by a flat roof. The architectural description of the property begins with the west (primary) façade, continues to the south, east (rear), and finishes with the north façade.

The west (primary) façade is asymmetrically arranged into 14 bays (Figures 4–7). Near the center are two narrow bays that serve as the primary entrance (Figure 5). These two bays are demarcated by three piers that, unlike the standard piers, project from the façade approximately 2 feet. Within each of the bays is an asymmetrical metal-framed glass store front. Double doors are positioned towards the center pier and are topped by fixed transoms. The outer side of the doors are flanked by a stone-clad bulkhead capped by a side lite. All four doors and sidelights appear to be missing their glazing and are infilled with plywood. The entrance is approached from the west by two concrete steps that span the width of the two bays. Raised planting beds flank both sides of the entrance. Approximately 12 feet in length, the beds feature low stone-clad walls in a triangular shape with rounded points. To the north of the entrance the façade is divided into six bays. All feature a simple projecting square band approximately 3 feet above grade. The first two bays feature a ribbon of three windows within a single opening. The remaining four bays are blind with a decorative brick detail, approximately the same dimensions as the windows (Figure 6). The detail consists of Roman brick laid in a stack bond. In the upper portion of the first three bays are painted murals of auto parts. Between the brick work and the piers are panels of square tiles (Figure 7). Some panels have been removed. All brick and tile have been painted over. Remnants of painted and affixed raised letters top the murals. To the south of the entrance the façade is divided into five bays, all of which are blind. Like the north bays, the south bays feature raised bands, Roman brick details, and panels of tile.

The south façade is asymmetrical and divided into five bays (Figures 8–9). The westernmost bay is blind with a common brick panel, dimensionally similar to those of the primary façade, flanked by the remains of tile panels. It is unclear if the brickwork is an infilled window or the result of some other alteration. Moving east, the following bay features a non-original pair of metal sliding vehicular door, with a pedestrian door inset in the western half. The door is topped by a metal header beam. The following central bay is blind, and within the bay is a large rectangular infill of unfinished masonry block. At the eastern end is a bump-out that projects approximately 4 feet from the south façade and spans almost the entire length of the two easternmost bays. The addition is approximately 3 feet shorter than the original building and is of masonry block construction. The west, south, and east-facing facets of the addition are blind.

The east (rear) façade is symmetrically arranged into 12 bays (Figure 10). The entire façade is blind. Within each bay is a large rectangular panel of unfinished masonry block. It is unclear if these are infill or original.

The north façade is asymmetrical and divided into five bays (Figure 11). At the eastern corner of the façade is a bump-out, similar to the one in the south façade, which projects approximately 4 feet and spans almost the entire length of the two easternmost bays. The addition is approximately 3 feet shorter than the remainder of the building and is of masonry block construction. The east, north, and west-facing facets of the addition are blind. West of the addition, the central bay features a set of metal double doors. Above the doors is a shed roof supported by wood posts, which expands the entire width of the bay and extends approximately 2 feet into the adjacent eastern bay. The bay immediately west of the central bay is blind. An 8-foot-tall chain link fence enclosure surrounds the section of the façade extending from the eastern corner addition to the halfway point of the second bay from the west. The westernmost bay features a

common brick panel like that of the south façade. Cut into it is a non-original painted sliding door of metal frame, which is situated approximately 1 foot above grade. Remnants of painted and affixed raised letters top the door and brick detail.

The property to the north, south, and west of the building is entirely paved with asphalt, all seemingly intended as parking lots. Metal chain link fencing encloses the property on the east side, and the parking lots at the south and north ends of the property (Figures 10, 12 and 13). Both the north and south enclosures feature a single wide rolling chain link gate providing access from the street.

The subject property is located on an urban industrial block of Crenshaw Boulevard between W. 131st Street to the south and W. El Segundo Boulevard to the north (Figures 14–15). Both sides of the street feature one-story commercial vernacular-style buildings ranging in size and age.

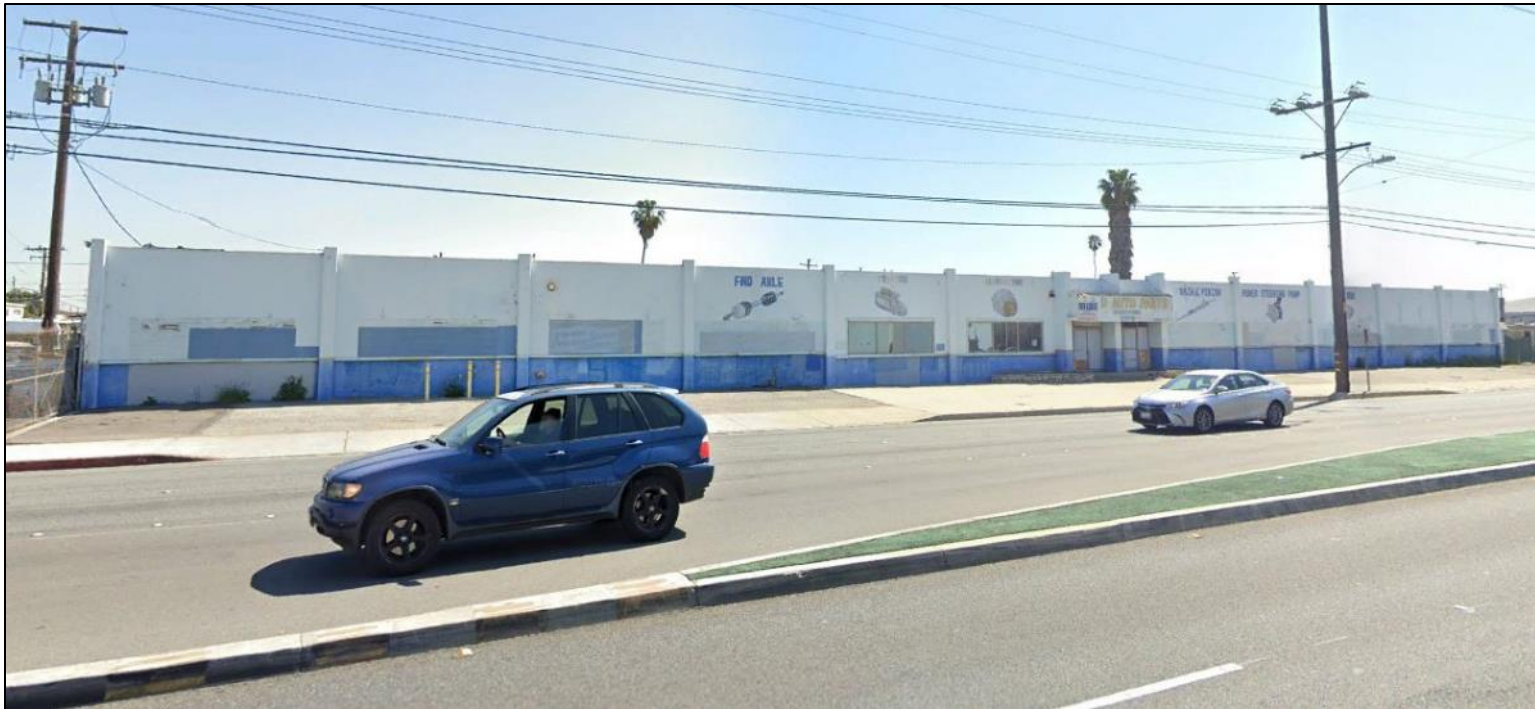


Figure 4. Overview of the west (primary) façade of 12850 Crenshaw Boulevard, view southeast (Google Earth, 2019).



Figure 5. Detail of primary entrance, view northeast (SWCA, 2020).



Figure 6. Detail of painted brick on west (primary) façade (SWCA, 2020).



Figure 7. Detail of painted tile on west (primary) façade (SWCA, 2020).



Figure 8. West end of south façade, view northeast (SWCA, 2020).

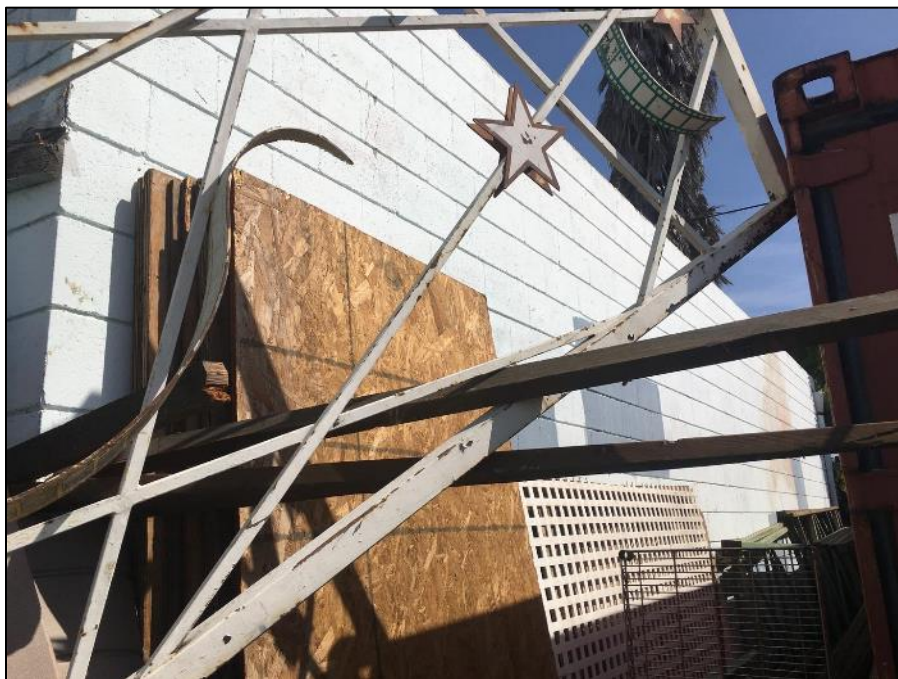


Figure 9. East end of south façade, view east (SWCA, 2020).



Figure 10. Overview of east (rear) façade, view northwest (SWCA, 2020).



Figure 11. North façade, view south (SWCA, 2020).

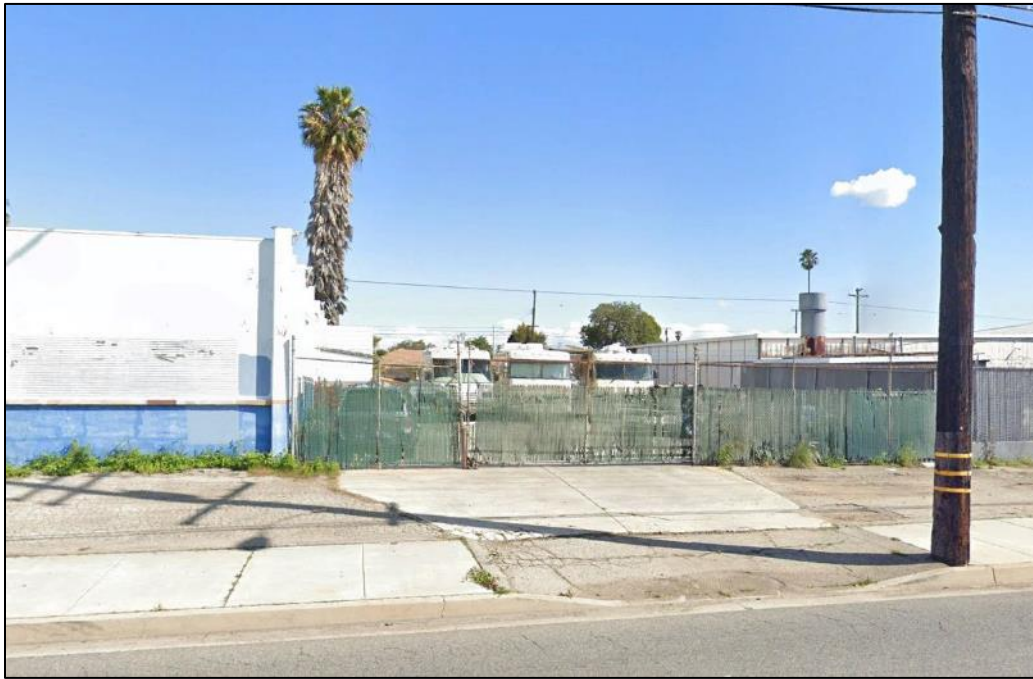


Figure 12. South parking lot, view east (Google Earth, 2019).

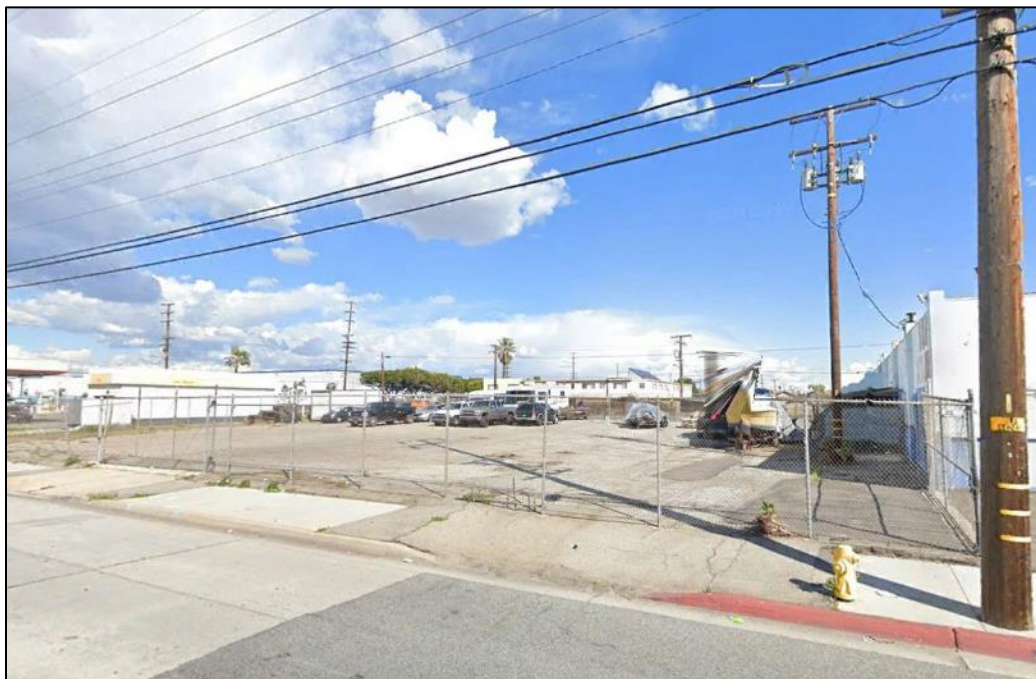


Figure 13. North parking lot, view east (Google Earth, 2019).



Figure 14. Overview of Crenshaw Boulevard, view north from W. 131st Street (Google Earth, 2019).



Figure 15. Overview of Crenshaw Boulevard, view south from W. El Segundo Boulevard (Google Earth, 2019).

VI. HISTORIC AND NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXT

Gardena

Long before it was officially incorporated as a city, Gardena was known first by Gabrielino Indians and later Spanish and American settlers as “a long green stretch of land amidst coastal sage scrub.”³ The early settlement and development of Gardena began on land that was part of Rancho San Pedro, the third Spanish land grant and one of the largest made. Some 43,119 acres were granted to Juan Jose Dominguez between 1784 and 1800 for his military service, and were utilized for raising first sheep and then cattle. The patent confirming the land grant was signed by President James Buchanan in December 1858. In 1869, following the end of the Civil War, Union Army Major General William Starke Rosecrans bought 16,000 acres in Rancho San Pedro for the low price of \$2.50 an acre, possibly because despite being flat and fertile the land was deemed worthless for lack of a spring for water. This section of the ranch owned by General Rosecrans was dubbed “Rosecrans Rancho” and was bordered by what is now Florence Avenue to the north, Redondo Beach Boulevard to the south, Central Avenue to the east, and Arlington Avenue to the west.⁴

General Rosecrans sold the property in the early 1870s for \$50 an acre, and the property was then broken into parcels. One of those parcels became the 800-acre McDonald Ranch, whose ranch buildings stood at what is today the intersection of 161st and Figueroa Streets. The development of Gardena proper began in 1887 when real estate developers Pomeroy & Harrison subdivided the McDonald Ranch and planned the community with the ranch buildings at its two-acre center, “anticipating that the coming of the Los Angeles and Redondo Railway would stretch south on Figueroa Street.”⁵ A Ventura man, Spencer R. Thorpe, is credited with having started the first settlement in Gardena at the intersection of 161st Street and Figueroa.⁶ Pomeroy & Harrison were proved wrong, as the railway, which opened in April 1890, was built through Gardena, but along Vermont Avenue instead of Figueroa Street. As a result, in 1889 the community moved the town’s core from its original location to the intersection of Vermont and 166th Streets. Today, Gardena’s city’s center remains at this location.⁷

The railroad is largely responsible for putting Gardena on the map near the end of the nineteenth century. As a result, the early twentieth century was a time of great passenger railroad growth in and around Gardena. A rail line built by the California Pacific Railway Company (later bought by the Los Angeles Inter-Urban Railway Company) connecting Los Angeles and San Pedro via Gardena started operating in 1903. In 1907, “the Los Angeles and Redondo Railway [...] built and started a Moneta Avenue line between East Athens and Strawberry Park.”⁸ In 1912, a third line, connecting Watts and Redondo Beach via Gardena, was completed by the Pacific Electric Railway Company. In 1940, Pacific Electric’s service through Gardena ended and was replaced by buses. Today, only diesel freight cars pass through Gardena.⁹

³ “Community History,” Gardena, Los Angeles County Library, accessed on March 2, 2020, <https://lacountylibrary.org/gardena-local-history/>.

⁴ “Gardena,” Los Angeles and Redondo Railway, The Electric Railway Historical Association of Southern California, last modified January 30, 1957, <http://www.erha.org/la&rcommunity.htm#gardena>; and “Community History,” Gardena, Los Angeles County Library, accessed on March 2, 2020, <https://lacountylibrary.org/gardena-local-history/>.

⁵ “Community History,” Gardena, Los Angeles County Library, accessed on March 2, 2020, <https://lacountylibrary.org/gardena-local-history/>.

⁶ “Gardena History,” City of Gardena, accessed on March 2, 2020, <https://www.cityofgardena.org/gardena-history/>.

⁷ “Gardena,” Los Angeles and Redondo Railway, The Electric Railway Historical Association of Southern California, last modified January 30, 1957, <http://www.erha.org/la&rcommunity.htm#gardena>.

⁸ “Community History,” Gardena, Los Angeles County Library, accessed on March 2, 2020, <https://lacountylibrary.org/gardena-local-history/>.

⁹ “The Los Angeles & Redondo Railway Company,” Los Angeles and Redondo Railway, The Electric Railway Historical Association of Southern California, last modified January 30, 1957, <http://www.erha.org/la&rcommunity.htm#gardena>.

The daughter of early settler Spencer Thorpe gave Gardena its name, in honor of being a “garden spot.” The city of Gardena was incorporated on September 11, 1930, combining the “rural communities of Gardena, Moneta, and Strawberry Park into a Municipal Corporation, Sixth Class City. At that time Gardena was a small farming community of about 20,000 people.”¹⁰ Gardena’s early success as a farming community was in large part due to the Dominguez Slough, “whose waters made Gardena an oasis amid an otherwise barren landscape.”¹¹ The Dominguez Slough was a “serpentine inland freshwater lake created from rainwater runoff,” which for several years in Gardena’s early history provided an excellent recreational destination for hunters, fishermen, and vacationers who swam and boated there.¹² In the 1920s the slough was drained and filled in to extend Vermont Avenue in Gardena.¹³ The city was also dubbed “Berryland” for its acres of strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries, which a century ago were grown year-round. Gardena was especially well-known for its annual Strawberry Day Festival and parade held each May, when each visitor received a free box of strawberries. The berry industry took a downturn during World War I as other crops were cultivated for the war effort. After the war, the community’s development grew and much of the former farmland diminished.¹⁴

Gardena, once the “berry-growing capital of southern California,” is today known as the “Freeway City” because it is bordered by the Artesia freeway to the south, the Harbor freeway to the east, and the San Diego freeway to the west. Its “modern-day urban designation is a far cry from Gardena’s early reputation as a ‘garden spot,’ a lush oasis of greenery fed by the waters of the Dominguez Slough.”¹⁵

Hollypark Industrial Center

The Hollypark Industrial Center was developed by Hayden Lee Development Co., which also developed the Airport Industrial Tract and the Culver City Industrial Area.¹⁶

The Hollypark Industrial Center, seemingly consisting of three disconnected tracts, was constructed as part of a large \$300,000,000 residential, commercial, and industrial development, known as the Hollypark “City Within a City” located on the southwest side of Los Angeles (Figure 16). Apart from the Industrial Center, the development would include the HollyPark Business District (bounded by Rosecrans Avenue to the south, 135th Street to the north, Crenshaw Boulevard to the west, and Van Ness Avenue to the east), which included department stores, a civic auditorium, a bank and post office, a bowling alley, restaurants, and movie theaters, as well as 4,000 new homes and 5,000 apartments. Architect S. Charles Lee served as a consultant for, at least, the business district.¹⁷

In April 1955 Hollypark Crenshaw Co. subdivided Tract No. 18493 (see subsection below).

In August 1955, George Keiter, spokesman for Hayden Lee Development Co., announced that the National Cash Register Co. was breaking ground on a 50,000-square-foot building at Crenshaw

¹⁰ “Gardena History,” City of Gardena, accessed on March 2, 2020, <https://www.cityofgardena.org/gardena-history/>.

¹¹ “Gardena,” Los Angeles and Redondo Railway, The Electric Railway Historical Association of Southern California, last modified January 30, 1957, <http://www.erha.org/la&rcommunity.htm#gardena>.

¹² “Community History,” Gardena, Los Angeles County Library, accessed on March 2, 2020, <https://lacountylibrary.org/gardena-local-history/>.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ “Gardena,” Los Angeles and Redondo Railway, The Electric Railway Historical Association of Southern California, last modified January 30, 1957, <http://www.erha.org/la&rcommunity.htm#gardena>.

¹⁵ “Community History,” Gardena, Los Angeles County Library, accessed on March 2, 2020, <https://lacountylibrary.org/gardena-local-history/>.

¹⁶ “Modern Industrial Plant is Complete,” *The Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA), February 17, 1957.

¹⁷ “New Southwest Business District Plans Disclosed,” *The Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA), June 21, 1953.

and El Segundo Boulevards. The construction was estimated at approximately \$1,000,000.¹⁸ By this time Hayden Lee Development Co. had also announced that they had reached the halfway mark in the development of the industrial center, and had already converted approximately 2,500,000 square feet of land to modern industrial structures. Further construction in the area at this time included the start of the construction of a drive-in theater on the east side of Crenshaw Boulevard, between Imperial Highway and El Segundo Boulevard, as well as two auto service stations, one built for the Shell Oil Co. at El Segundo and Crenshaw Boulevards, and one for Tidewater Associated Oil Co. at Van Ness and El Segundo Boulevards.

Some 35 factories were planned as part of the Hollypark Industrial Center. By June 1956, ten “single-story plants of modern concrete construction” had been completed in the first section of the Hollypark Industrial Center, and another four factories were under construction in the center’s second section.¹⁹ The location of the first section was along Western Avenue and El Segundo Boulevard, and along Crenshaw Boulevard, between 132nd and 135th Streets.²⁰ Nearly all the plants in the first section of the Hollypark Industrial Center, including 13429 S. Western Avenue, 13007 S. Western Avenue, and 12901 S. Western Avenue, were designed by S. Charles Lee.²¹

By June 1958, further development began at the Hollypark Industrial Center when Max Factor & Co. broke ground on their new industrial warehouse, located on a 13-acre site they purchased on the northwest corner of Van Ness Avenue and El Segundo Boulevard, adjoining the Western Avenue Golf Course. Albert C. Martin & Associates were the architects and engineers of the project, which featured a one-story building of modern design with a 200-foot glass wall along its western wall.

In August 1958 the subject property was completed near the corner of Crenshaw and El Segundo Boulevards (more on this in the Site History section).

Tract No. 18493

As previously mentioned, in April 1955 Hollypark Crenshaw Co. subdivided Tract No. 18493 (Figure 17). The tract consisted of 17 varying size lots on the east side of Crenshaw Boulevard, between El Segundo Boulevard to the north and 135th Street to the south.²² As illustrated in a 1963 historical aerial image, by that time the industrial tract was entirely developed (Figure 18).

¹⁸ “Halfway Point in Developing of Industrial Tract Reached,” *The Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA), August 14, 1955.

¹⁹ “\$500,000 Building in New Industrial Center Started,” *The Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA), June 3, 1956.

²⁰ “Halfway Point in Developing of Industrial Tract Reached,” *The Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA), August 14, 1955.

²¹ “Modern Industrial Plant is Complete,” *The Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA), February 17, 1957; and “Plant in New Tract is Nearly Completed,” *The Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA), July 10, 1955; and “Tract Furthered by Plant Sale,” *The Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA), December 11, 1955; and “\$500,000 Building in New Industrial Center Started,” *The Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA), June 3, 1956.

²² Tract No. 18493. County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works.

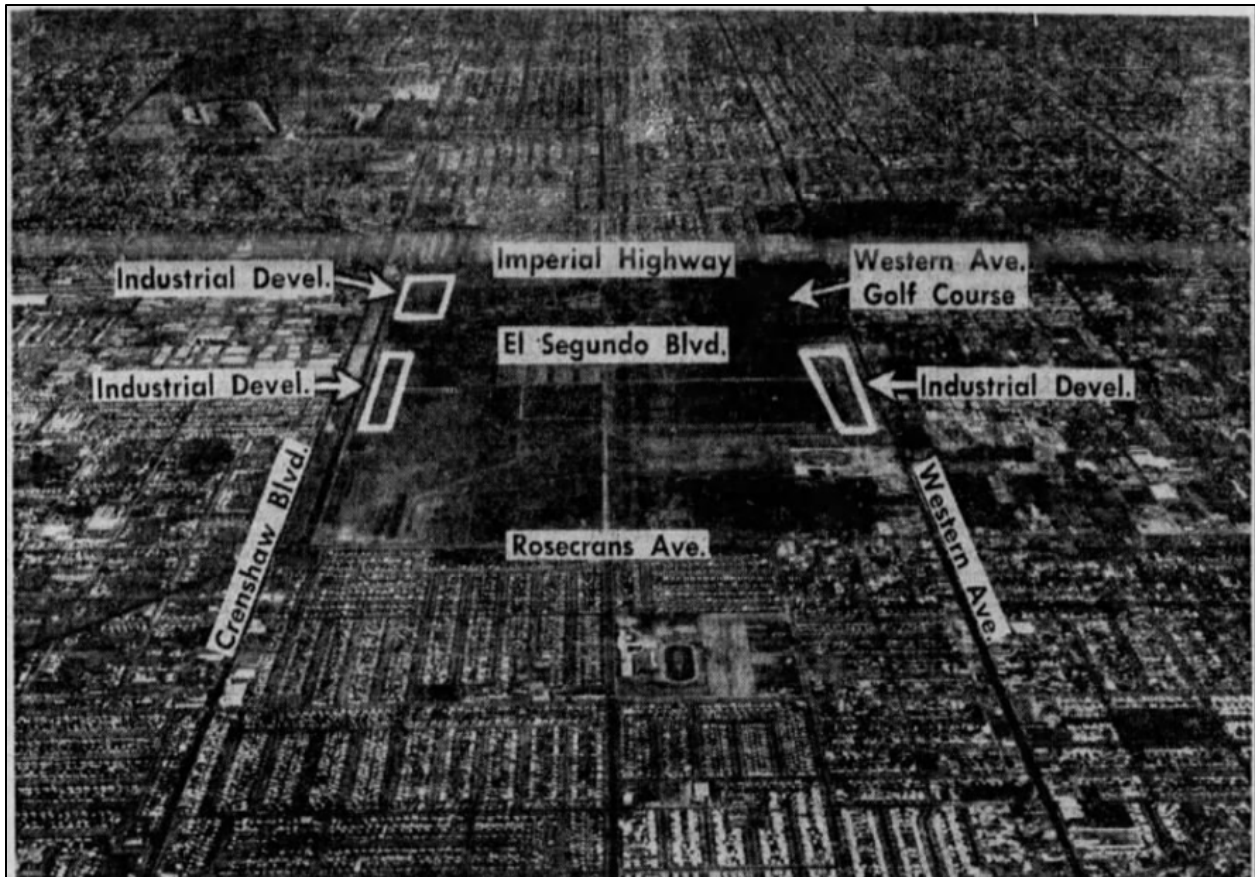


Figure 16. Illustration of development plans for the Hollypark Industrial Center (outlined in white), as presented by Hayden Lee Development Co., 1955
("Halfway Point in Developing of Industrial Tract Reached," *The Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA), August 15, 1955.).

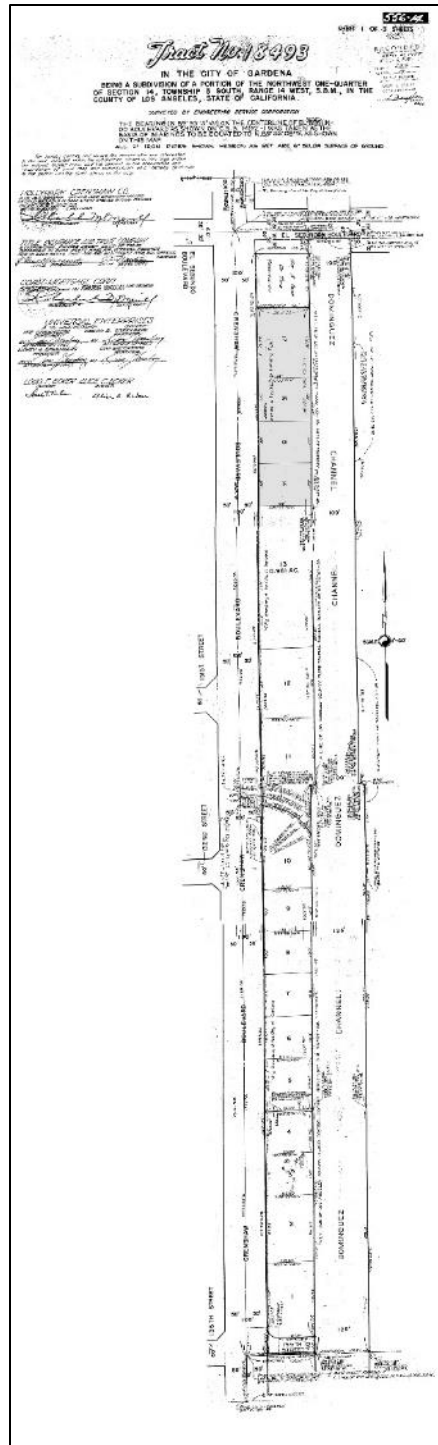


Figure 17. Tract No. 18493, subdivided in April 1955, subject property shaded in gray (Los Angeles County Department of Public Works).



Figure 18. Historical aerial image of Tract No. 18493, 1963. Tract and subject property demarcated in black (Environmental Data Resources).

Bowling

Bowling originated from a sport named *kegling*, which was played by Germans in the Middle Ages. *Kegling* consisted of players tossing round stones at standing clubs, which could range in number anywhere from three to nine. Travelers “spread the ninepin version of the game to the Netherlands, Spain, and England, where it flourished among the very wealthy.”²³ In the earliest days of colonial settlement in America, variations of the game were imported from England and northern Europe to the colonies, where it was commonly played in the street by settlers in Jamestown, Virginia. Shortly thereafter, Dutch pilgrims brought the game of ninepins to New York, an event which was documented in Washington Irving’s renowned short story, “Rip Van Winkle.”²⁴

Subsequent immigrant communities continued to play and tweak the game, eventually transforming it from ninepins to tenpins and moving the game from outdoor lawns to indoor alleys. The “heavy migration of Germans to American cities in the 1840s and 1850s gave bowling a substantial boost, and for the remainder of the nineteenth century, German Americans were largely responsible for the sport’s growth.”²⁵ After the Civil War, German Americans in New York organized dedicated bowling clubs, which helped them promote cultural cohesion within the German-American community. It was members of this community who were instrumental in opening bowling establishments in New York and in 1885 creating the first regional bowling association in the country, the United Bowling Clubs of New York.

Bowling “enjoyed a certain measure of respectability for much of the nineteenth century,” as some of the earliest indoor bowling lanes were found in elegant gentlemen’s clubs, while some of the nation’s wealthiest business magnets – including Jay Gould, R. J. Reynolds, and George Vanderbilt – installed private lanes in their homes.²⁶ Soon, though, bowling began developing a reputation as a sport of the masses as public bowling halls catered to a different clientele. Bowling had specially become closely associated with the saloon, and therefore with the social lives of the working-class immigrant. A 1918 survey in Toledo showed that approximately half of all bowling establishments were located inside saloons, as owners installed billiard tables and bowling alleys as a means of attracting more customers and therefore boost sales in their establishments. In fact, Brunswick Balke Collender Company, a manufacturer who quickly began to dominate the production of bowling alleys and equipment, began the trade as an addition to its main business of selling billiard tables to saloon owners.²⁷

Bowling alleys were often located in the “shabby, dark, and dreary” areas of saloons, and had inadequate washrooms, poor lighting, and lacked ventilation. It was these unsanitary conditions which prevented patrons who considered themselves respectable citizens from participating in the sport. The “reformation” of the bowling alley began with Prohibition in 1920. This severed the connection between bowling alleys and saloons and slowly sent bowling on a path towards wider social appeal. Despite the negative economic impact of Prohibition on saloon owners, many of them managed to stay in business by converting their establishments to full-fledged bowling alleys. As they were now relying exclusively on bowling, alley owners had a vested interest in elevating the status of the sport. Even Brunswick began distributing brochures highlighting the moral

²³ Andrew Hurley, *Diners, Bowling Alleys, and Trailer Parks: Chasing the American Dream in Postwar Consumer Culture* (New York: Basic Books, 2001), 110.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, 110.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 110-111.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, 111.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, 112-113.

attributes of bowling and promoting that bowling helped develop self-control, patience, honesty, courtesy, and unselfishness.²⁸

Many owners also spruced up their businesses in hopes of attracting women to the sport. Although the Women's International Bowling Congress was founded in 1916, women bowlers were uncommon until the 1920s. Women's participation in bowling grew steadily throughout the 1930s and reached its high point during World War II. As women replaced men at the assembly line, they also began participating in bowling leagues and became more invested in the sport. Bowling alley owners claimed that women "represented 60 percent of their customers during the war years."²⁹ After the war ended, alley owners hoped to welcome back men returning from the war to their establishments, while retaining the female clientele they had gained during the war years. One of their many efforts consisted of approaching plant managers of nearby industrial plants, and convincing them of the merits of recreation, specifically bowling, amongst their workers. Bowling was seen both as a means to alleviate socio- and economic class tensions, as well as a way to "forestall the development of radical ideology among workers" during the Cold War.³⁰ Bowling was advertised as "an incubator for democratic values," and supported the ideal of a classless society. Leagues comprised of industrial workers therefore dominated competitive bowling through the early 1950s, accounting for 50 percent of business at bowling alleys.³¹

Although bowling in league settings continued to grow through the 1950s, open bowling – unstructured bowling outside of leagues – quickly began to decline. The biggest impediment in attracting the casual bowler was the issue of "pinboys," whose job was to clear fallen pins after each bowler and reset them in their proper arrangement for the next bowler. As the job itself was quite simple, "pinboys did not make much money unless they worked one of the major tournaments."³² Their earnings were therefore unreliable and inconsistent, and with the added hazards of the job and poor working conditions, alley owners began to struggle finding personnel willing to do the work. "Faced with this situation, proprietors took what they could get," which was often young teenagers and itinerants.³³ Pinboys also intimidated the casual bowler, who often preferred to bowl at a slower pace, impatiently taunting them to speed up their game so they could make more money.³⁴

By the 1950s, Brunswick began marketing machines to reduce the role of the pinsetter and minimize their interaction with the public. One of their first devices was the C-20 Automatic Ball Lift which facilitated the automatic return of bowling balls to the bowler, without much effort from the pinsetter. Meanwhile, in 1951 the American Machine Foundry Company (AMF) unveiled the Pinspotter, a device which utilized a sweeper and suction cups to clear the fallen pins from the lane and deposit new standing pins in their place. The only task required of the bowler was "pressing a reset button after the third roll in the tenth frame."³⁵ In order to avoid being displaced as the leading supplier of bowling machinery, Brunswick announced the arrival of their own automatic Pinsetter in 1956. Other technological innovations created to further the sport of bowling included AMF's Radaray Foul Detector, a device which "eliminated the need for someone to watch for bowlers who crossed the foul lane before delivering the ball" by sending a signal when a bowler performed the illegal action;³⁶ AMF's Pindicator, which "pindicated" the number of pins still standing, as well as

²⁸ Hurley, 113-117.

²⁹ Ibid, 117-123.

³⁰ Ibid, 125-126.

³¹ Ibid, 126.

³² Ibid, 130-131.

³³ Ibid, 133.

³⁴ Ibid, 135-136.

³⁵ Ibid, 140-141.

³⁶ Ibid, 142.

noted the strikes and spares diagrammatically on a screen; Brunswick's Electric-Aire Hand Dryer, which allowed for bowlers to dry their hands in between plays; and AMF's underlane ball return, which consisted of an underground chute that returned balls to their owners in a quieter manner. "The adoption of these various electronic devices by bowling alleys was swift," as by 1960 these contraptions were all standard features.³⁷

The transformation of bowling was thus due largely to the invention of the automatic pinsetting machine. "By eliminating the need for surly and reprobate young men manually restoring pins in the pits," the mechanical pinsetter allowed owners to redirect their focus to women and children, and build bowling emporiums in suburban areas that catered to all members of the family.³⁸ Jewel City Bowl, located in Glendale, California, was the first West Coast bowling alley to receive the AMF machines. According to the owner, Hugo Kohn, "within two weeks of their installation, business at Jewel City had increased 30 percent."³⁹ This automated machinery also helped alley owners stay open twenty-four hours and thus accommodate the recreational needs of the night shift workers.⁴⁰ Due to this increased business, the 1950s witnessed an epidemic of suburban bowling alley construction. These suburban investments allowed owners to build large bowling facilities and inspired investors to hire prominent architects to design the buildings, which often included "cantilevered roofs, beveled ceilings, glass curtain windows and jutting outdoor pylons covered with large neon lettering."⁴¹ California architects specifically took the lead in creating the new look of bowling alley design. The firm of Powers, Daly, and DeRosa is credited as the pioneer of the "California style," which became the standard for bowling alley architecture in the late 1950s.⁴²

Bowling establishments of the 1950s were thus advertised as "centers of family fun that fostered a spirit of togetherness outside the home."⁴³ The next logical step for the bowling industry was the formation of family leagues. By the late 1950s, many bowling alleys sponsored family tournaments, and by the 1960s, children were also thoroughly integrated into the world of bowling. In fact, by 1961, Brunswick estimated that approximately one third of all bowlers in the country were under the age of nineteen.⁴⁴

A study from 1946 showed that there was an estimated number of 10 to 15 million bowlers in the United States. In 1964, the number of bowlers in the country had more than doubled, to 39 million.⁴⁵ The bowling boom was, however, largely over by 1960. Although the business eventually revived and the sport continued to gain new followers into the 1970s, "the pace of growth never again reached the dizzying heights of the 1950s."⁴⁶

Regarded as the "people's country club," the bowling alley was always associated with the working class. Post-World War II, however, bowling assisted the ascent of the "nuclear family" of the 1950s, as it domesticated the "once rough-and-rumble bowling alley" and transformed it into an institution where the entire family could enjoy themselves. The bowling industry thus unknowingly spread the idea that "domestic bliss and social stability could be commodified and purchased."⁴⁷

³⁷ Hurley, 142-143.

³⁸ Ibid, 109 and 143.

³⁹ Ibid, 147.

⁴⁰ Ibid, 148.

⁴¹ Ibid, 153.

⁴² Ibid, 152-153.

⁴³ Ibid, 159.

⁴⁴ Ibid, 183-184.

⁴⁵ Ibid, 108.

⁴⁶ Ibid, 191.

⁴⁷ Ibid, 191-193.

VII. ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

The International Style

The International Style is an early form of Modernism that largely dates to the pre–World War II period (though examples postdating the war are also found). During this time, Modernism was still largely experimental and was used by a relatively small group of architects and designers.⁴⁸ The style had its origins in the 1932 Museum of Modern Art (MOMA) architecture exhibit in New York City, the first arranged by the museum. The exhibit featured several architects from Germany’s Bauhaus, an interdisciplinary design school. Architects Phillip Johnson and Henry-Russell Hitchcock are credited with giving this style its name in the title of their book, *The International Style*, that served as the catalog for the exhibit. It included buildings from around the world, all of which “shared a stark simplicity and vigorous functionalism.”⁴⁹

The style followed several general tenets: indifference to setting, emphasis of planar and cubic forms, absence of ornamentation, and a preference for new materials and construction techniques. Architects using this style sought to create a universal building type that did not acknowledge its site or regional influences. In some cases, these buildings are set on piers or *pilotis*, making each building seem to float above the ground. The ground-floor *piloti* may be left open to the elements or encased in glass. Typically, for low-rise buildings, the International Style presents as an emphasis on horizontality with horizontal bands or ribbons of windows and cantilevered roof eaves. On high-rise buildings, this style emphasizes verticality, with columns and window muntins used to accentuate this effect. All International Style buildings feature flat roofs, sometimes free of eaves, lending a box-like nature to the style. The buildings typically showcase industrial materials such as concrete, steel beams, plate glass, slab doors, and metal window frames.⁵⁰ Early examples of this style include the Bauhaus School (1926) in Germany by Walter Gropius, the Lovell House (1929) in Los Angeles by Richard Neutra, and the Villa Savoye (1930) in Poissy, France, by Le Corbusier. Postwar examples include the Lever House (1952; NRHP 1983) in New York City by Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM), and the United Nations (UN) Secretariat Building (1952) in New York City by Oscar Niemeyer and Le Corbusier.

Los Angeles became one of the first centers of the style due to the influence of architects Rudolph Schindler and Richard Neutra, Austrian architects who migrated to California in the 1920s. Their work for small commercial buildings in the 1930s became influential in the development of the style. Early residential buildings like the Schindler’s Lovell Beach House (1926) in Newport Beach and Neutra’s Lovell Health House (1929) in Los Angeles were also highly influential in the development of the style in Southern California. The CBS Radio building, Columbia Square (1938), designed by George Howe and William Lescaze, is widely considered by scholars to be the first truly International Style building in Southern California. The style was mostly used for small residential and commercial buildings until the 1950s.⁵¹

The International Style is a term sometimes interchangeable with the “Miesian Style,” since the latter also features modern materials, flat roofs, cubic forms, and the absence of ornamentation. However, although the Miesian Style is indeed part of the International Style, the reverse is not true. The International Style includes buildings that utilize flat white planes, such as those featured in the MoMA exhibit. The Miesian Style is an International Style of another type, based on the work of Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. His buildings were highly abstracted and simplified works, typically of steel and glass construction. In his designs, Mies sought structural integrity through expression of building materials, seeking to expose the

⁴⁸ Sapphos Environmental, *Los Angeles Unified School District Historic Context Statement, 1870 to 1969* (March 2014).

⁴⁹ Teresa Grimes and Christina Chiang, *City of Riverside Modernism Context Statement* (2009).

⁵⁰ City of Phoenix Historic Preservation Office and Ryden Architects, *Midcentury Marvels: Commercial Architecture of Phoenix 1945-1975*. Phoenix: City of Phoenix, 2010, 26.

⁵¹ Ibid.

steel frames and infilled the voids with glass or brick. Rather than using a single horizontal or vertical emphasis, Miesian buildings typically feature a grid pattern that displays the structure of the building.⁵² Examples of this style include: Mies' Farnsworth House (1951) in Plano, Illinois, and Mies' and Philip Johnson's Seagram Building (1958) in New York City. Houston examples include the University of St. Thomas Academic Quadrangle (1959), a series of steel, glass, and brick pavilions connected via a steel walkway. Designed by Philip Johnson, the arrangements of pavilions and walkways is based on the composition and proportions of the Thomas Jefferson's University of Virginia Academic Quadrangle in Charlottesville, Virginia (NRHP 1970).

Character-defining features of the style include:

- Emphasis on horizontality
- Use of simple, geometric volumes
- Smooth, unadorned wall surfaces
- Absence of ornamentation
- Use of stucco and concrete, primarily for exterior materials
- Flat or nearly flat roof, often with cantilevered eaves
- Use of corner and casement windows, often with steel frames
- Windows generally set flush with the wall plane, with minimal trim or surrounds
- Continuous bands of windows emphasizing the horizontal axis⁵³

VIII. SITE HISTORY

As recorded by the Los Angeles County Assessor, the Hollypark Crenshaw Co. acquired the subject property on August 3, 1954, and constructed the building in 1958.⁵⁴ Original building permits are not on file with the City of Gardena. A *Los Angeles Times (Times)* article from August 17, 1958, announced the new 24-lane bowling alley. The new Del Mar Lanes was estimated to cost \$400,000 and would have a restaurant, cocktail lounge with dancing, and a billiard room.⁵⁵

In 1959, Hollypark Crenshaw Co. sold the property to Grimsby Land Co.⁵⁶

Research to date has not revealed any verifiable information about Grimsby Land Co.

In 1962, city directories listed both Del Mar Lanes and Antelope Valley Bowl, Inc. at the property.

In 1965, Grimsby Land Co. sold the property to Ruth K. Hayden and Abraham Silvertrust.⁵⁷

Ruth K. Allender Hayden was the third wife of Samuel Hayden, a successful real estate and industrial land developer.⁵⁸ The two married on May 29, 1963, just seven weeks after the death of his second wife, Ann

⁵² City of Phoenix Historic Preservation Office and Ryden Architects, 28.

⁵³ Sapphos Environmental, *Los Angeles Unified School District Historic Context Statement, 1870 to 1969* (March 2014).

⁵⁴ Los Angeles County, Office of the Assessor, various dates.

⁵⁵ "Bowling Alley Completed in New Industrial Center," *The Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA), August 17, 1958.

⁵⁶ Los Angeles County, Office of the Assessor, various dates.

⁵⁷ Los Angeles County, Office of the Assessor, various dates.

⁵⁸ "Stepdaughter Ignored in Will Gets \$1 Million," *The Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA), November 12, 1968; and *Redke v. Silvertrust*, No. BP005719 (Court of Appeal, Second District, Division 2, California, 1971).

Hayden.⁵⁹ Samuel Hayden died on January 17, 1965, at the age of 83. Ruth K. Hayden and Abraham Silvertrust were Co-trustees of Mr. Hayden's amended trust. Mr. Silvertrust was also the executor of Mr. Hayden's estate.⁶⁰ Research to date has not revealed any verifiable information about Ruth K. Hayden prior to her marriage to Samuel Hayden. Research to date has not revealed any verifiable information about Mr. Abraham Silvertrust.

In 1967, city directories listed both Del Mar Lanes and Antelope Valley Bowl, Inc. at the property.

In 1969 a *Times* article announced that the Del Mar Lanes would change its name to Pro 300 Lanes.⁶¹

On May 10, 1974, the City of Gardena issued permit no. 18701 to Pro 300 Lanes to install a fire suppression system. The estimated cost was \$640. Chem Cal Co. was listed as the contractor.⁶²

A June 1976 advertisement boasted of a cheap Sunday breakfast club at the Pro-300 Lanes.⁶³

In August 1978, Mrs. Hayden and Mr. Silvertrust sold the property to Lawrence and Sanford Steinberg. In September 1985, property ownership was transferred to Lawrence and Sherry Steinberg.

Later that year, in December 1985, property ownership was transferred to Lawrence Steinberg Co. Trust, Steinberg Family Trust.

Research to date has not revealed any verifiable information about the Steinbergs.

In 1986 a series of alterations were made. On March 27, 1986, the City issued permit no. 29343 to Pacific Wood Industries for unspecified interior alterations. The estimated cost was \$15,000. The owner was listed as the contractor.⁶⁴ On April 25, 1986, the City issued permit no. 29402 to James Yu to install new fencing. The chain link fence would be 8 feet high and a total of 554 feet in length. The estimated cost was \$4,320. Silverline Fence Co. was listed as the contractor.⁶⁵ On July 3, 1986, the City issued permit no. 29545 to James Yu to install a new MDO painted board posts. They would measure 4 x 10 feet. The estimated cost was \$400. Acme Signs was listed as the contractor.⁶⁶ Research to date suggests this may be the sign over the primary entrance.

On October 7, 1993 the City issued permit no. 920303 to Moises Kim to reroof the building. Work would include tearing off the existing material and installing three-ply built-up roof system. The estimated cost was \$27,000. All State Roofing was listed as the contractor.⁶⁷

In 1995, city directories listed I & D Auto Parts, U Haul Co., and Rebuilt Masters at the property. In 1990, Lawrence Steinberg Co. Trust, Steinberg Family Trust sold the property to Chee K. and Hwa H. Kim.⁶⁸

⁵⁹ Redke v. Silvertrust, No. BP005719 (Court of Appeal, Second District, Division 2, California, 1971); and Ancestry.com.

⁶⁰ "Stepdaughter Ignored in Will Gets \$1 Million," *The Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA), November 12, 1968; and Redke v. Silvertrust, No. BP005719 (Court of Appeal, Second District, Division 2, California, 1971).

⁶¹ "Down the Alley," *The Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA), July 16, 1969.

⁶² City of Gardena, Permit No. 18701, May 10, 1974.

⁶³ "Advertisement," *The Daily Breeze* (Torrance, CA), June 27, 1976.

⁶⁴ City of Gardena, Permit No. 29343, March 27, 1986.

⁶⁵ City of Gardena, Permit No. 29402, April 25, 1986.

⁶⁶ City of Gardena, Permit No. 29545, July 3, 1986.

⁶⁷ City of Gardena, Permit No. 920303, October 7, 1993.

⁶⁸ Los Angeles County, Office of the Assessor, various dates.

In 2010 city directories listed I & D Auto Parts warehouse, Kims Import & Domestic Auto Parts, and Rebuilt Masters at the property.

In 2014, the Chees sold the property to Maurice J. Marian.⁶⁹

The subject property has received few known alterations since its initial construction in 1958. Known alterations include painting of the roman brick and tile panels (date/s unknown), removal of some tile panels (date/s unknown, possible infills on south and north façade (date/s unknown), installation of the sign above primary entrance (possibly 1986), and installation of the sliding door on the north façade (date unknown). The subject property was not recorded by the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Details on construction and alterations are provided in Table 1, which lists all available building permits. Directory results are provided in Table 2. Significant building permits are provided in Appendix C.

⁶⁹ Los Angeles County, Office of the Assessor, various dates.

Table 1. Building permits on file with the City of Gardena for 12850 and 12900 Crenshaw Boulevard

Date	Permit Number	Owner	Architect	Contractor	Cost	Description
May 10, 1974	18701	Pro 300 Lanes	N/A	Chem Cal Co.	\$640	Alteration: Install fire suppression system.
March 27, 1986	29343	Pacific Wood Industries	N/A	Owner	\$15,000	Alteration: Unspecified interior alteration.
April 25, 1986	29402	James Yu	N/A	Silverline Fence Co.	\$4,320	Alteration: Install 554 ft of 8 ft-high chain link fence.
July 3, 1986	29545	James Yu	N/A	Acme Signs	\$400	Alteration: Install MDO painted board posts, 4 x 10 ft.
October 7, 1993	920303	Moises Kim	N/A	All State Roofing	\$27,000	Alteration: Tear off & install 3-ply built up roof system.

Table 2. Directory listing of occupants at 12850 and 12900 Crenshaw Boulevard

Year	Address	Occupant	Source
1962	12900 Crenshaw	Del Mar Lanes	Pacific Telephone
1962	12900 Crenshaw	Antelope Valley Bowl Inc.	Pacific Telephone
1967	12900 Crenshaw	Del Mar Lanes	Pacific Telephone
1967	12900 Crenshaw	Antelope Valley Bowl Inc.	Pacific Telephone
1995	12900 Crenshaw	I & D Auto Parts	Pacific Bell
1995	12900 Crenshaw	U Haul Co. Independent Dealers	Pacific Bell
1995	12900 Crenshaw	Rebuilt Masters	Pacific Bell
2001	12850 Crenshaw	Kim, Chee	Haines & Company Inc.
2010	12900 Crenshaw	I & D Auto Parts Warehouse	EDR Digital Archive
2010	12900 Crenshaw	Kims Import & Domestic Auto Parts	EDR Digital Archive
2010	12900 Crenshaw	Rebuilt Masters	EDR Digital Archive

IX. EVALUATION

NRHP and CRHR Eligibility

Criteria A/1: The subject property does not have a strong enough association with events or patterns that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state, or local history. Though the property was constructed during a period of development and growth in Gardena (1958), it is one of many similar commercial properties constructed during this period and is not individually able to convey this period or pattern. The building and/or its associated businesses do not appear to have had significant roles in the commercial development of Gardena. Research to date has not revealed any historically significant discrete events that have taken place at the property. Therefore, the subject property is not individually eligible under Criteria A/1 for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR.

Criteria B/2: Research to date did not reveal the subject property to have an association with the lives of significant persons in our past. The building housed a bowling alley and auto part merchants, and numerous people would have occupied the building as employees and patrons. No individuals associated with the property have been found to be historically significant in local, state, or national history. Therefore, the subject property is not individually eligible under Criteria B/2 for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR.

Criteria C/3: The subject property is an unexceptional example of the International Style and property type. The subject property was constructed in 1958 and reflects the popularity of International Style architecture at the time. Although the property retains a few character-defining features of this style and type, such as the emphasis on horizontality, its simple unadorned, geometric volume, concrete exterior, and a flat roof, it is an unexceptional example of the style. Additionally, a key design feature of the horizontal emphasis intended by the band of windows and Roman brick, interspersed with tile panels, has been significantly diminished due to numerous coats of paint, the loss of entire tile panels, and the alteration of the band's continuation on the south and north façades. Thus, the property does not rise to the level of exhibiting distinguishing characteristics above other intact International Style buildings in Gardena and the surrounding area. Therefore, the subject property is not individually eligible under Criteria C/3/3 for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR.

Criteria D/4: The property has not yielded, nor does it appear to possess potential to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, the subject property is not individually eligible under Criteria D/4 for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR.

Additionally, the subject property does not appear to be a contributor to a potential historic district. The city of Gardena has not been surveyed, therefore the subject property at 12850 Crenshaw Boulevard or any surrounding properties have not been recorded and there are no identified potential historic districts which could include the subject property or the subject tract. The City of Gardena does not currently have a historic designation program, therefore there are also no locally identified or designated districts in the area. Assessor records indicate that construction dates for properties on Tract 18493 (the subject tract) range from 1954 to 1995, and properties within the block range in style and type. Therefore, the subject property is not a contributor to an identified historic district.

X. CONCLUSION

Based on the preceding investigation and analysis, 12850 and 12900 Crenshaw Boulevard is not eligible individually or as a contributor to a historic district for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR. Research did not reveal that the property had a direct association with a significant event/pattern of history (Criterion A/1/1). Neither the building nor its associated businesses appear to have had significant roles in the commercial development of Gardena. Nor did research reveal an association with an important person (Criterion B/2/2), or that the building represents a distinctive or rare building type or style (Criterion C/3/3). Lastly, the property does not appear to offer potential for additional historical insight (Criterion D/4/4).

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www.ancestry.com

California Death Index, 1940-1997

Social Security Death Index

US City Directories, 1822-1995

US Federal Census 1870-1940

U.S., Find A Grave Index, 1600s-Current

Los Angeles County Register of Voters, various years

World War I Draft Registration Cards

World War II Draft Registration Cards

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Appendix A.
Resumes of Key Staff

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NELSON WHITE, M.S.H.P., ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN / PROJECT MANAGER

Nelson White is an architectural historian and project manager with 12 years of professional experience. A resident of California for 13 years, his projects include work throughout Northern and Southern California. He is knowledgeable in the history and development of American cities and suburbs, with a focus on residential development and design, and is a federally qualified professional (36 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 61) in the fields of architectural history and historic preservation. His statewide experience includes managing and conducting dozens of historical resource surveys and evaluations in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and local ordinances. He has prepared numerous cultural resource studies that have utilized federal, state, and local designation criteria to evaluate properties for eligibility as a historic resource for local consideration, for the purposes of CEQA, and as a historic property under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

Mr. White utilizes his understanding of the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards* to facilitate effective project compliance and design review for adaptive reuse and new construction projects within urban and suburban settings. He works closely with clients and architects to preserve character-defining features of buildings, and he is a member of the California Preservation Foundation (CPF) and the Society of Architectural Historians. He is a frequent volunteer for CPF and has twice served on its annual conference steering committee; he currently serves on its education committee.

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

12

EXPERTISE

Architectural History

Historic Preservation

Historical Resource Assessments

Project Impacts Analysis

EDUCATION

M.S., Historic Preservation; School of the Art Institute of Chicago, Illinois; 2006

B.A., Architectural History and Urban Design; DePaul University, Chicago, Illinois; 1999

Postgraduate Certificate Program: Public Interest Design; Archeworks; Chicago, Illinois; 2000

Certificate Program: Landscape Architecture; Harvard School of Design, Cambridge, Massachusetts; 1998

REGISTRATIONS / CERTIFICATIONS

Meets and exceeds requirements in the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in Architectural History and Historic Preservation

MEMBERSHIPS

Steering Committee 2011 and 2017, California Preservation Foundation

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

1639-1641 Abbot Kinney Historical Resource Assessment and Impacts Analysis; Balios Capital, LLC; Venice, Los Angeles County, California. Balios Capital, LLC retained SWCA to prepare an Historical Resource Assessment (HRA) for a mixed-use property with a two- and three-story 1935 vernacular-style commercial building at the front of the parcel and a 1918 Craftsman-style bungalow at the rear. Balios Capital proposed to enlarge the commercial building towards the rear of the property and to create surface parking. In order to preserve the historic bungalow Balios proposed to either elevate it one story or to relocate to a nearby park and donate it to a local history non-profit. SWCA evaluated the property under federal, state, and local criteria and prepared a project impacts analysis using the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation*. Role: Project Manager. Conducted intensive-level field survey, archival research, evaluation, project review, and impacts analysis. Co-authored HRA. Prepared California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series resource forms.

6500 Olympic Place Project Impacts Analysis; Confidential; Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. The clients' retained SWCA to prepare an impacts analysis for a proposed addition to a 1937 Spanish Colonial Revival-style single-family residence that is an identified contributor to a Los Angeles Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ). The clients proposed to enclose two recessed porches and to add a half-story addition. SWCA prepared a project impacts analysis using the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* and the HPOZ Preservation Plan guidelines for Additions to Primary Structures." Role: Project Manager. Conducted intensive-level field survey, archival research, design consultation, and impacts analysis. Co-authored report.

War Memorial Gymnasium Historical Resource Evaluation; University of San Francisco; San Francisco, San Francisco County, California. The University of San Francisco retained SWCA to prepare an Historical Resource Evaluation (HRE) for the Mid-Century Modern-style War Memorial Gymnasium located at 2335 Golden Gate Avenue in the City and County of San Francisco, California. USF proposed to build an entry lobby at the southwest corner; a club/event space and sports history museum; and a premium seating area for spectators and associated facilities. SWCA evaluated the gymnasium under federal, state, and local criteria. Ten additional campus buildings were also surveyed. *Role: Project Manager. Conducted intensive-level field survey, archival research, and evaluation. Co-authored HRE. Prepared California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series resource forms.*

Historical Resource Assessment and Impacts Analysis; Confidential; Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. The client retained SWCA to prepare an Historical Resource Assessment (HRA) for a 2.15-acre historic residential estate in Los Angeles. The estate featured several Georgian Revival-style buildings designed by a master architect. SWCA first prepared an evaluation of the property under federal, state, and local criteria, including an integrity evaluation, and a comprehensive list of character-defining features. The client proposed the demolition and replacement of one building and the demolition and replacement of a wing with a larger wing. SWCA coordinated with the clients' architects to help ensure an appropriate design scheme that would comply with the *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for Rehabilitation* (Standards). SWCA then prepared a project impacts analysis using the Standards. The Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources (OHR) accepted our findings. The project was able to proceed.

Roberts Apartments Historic-Cultural Monument Nomination; Morris Landa Apartments, LLC; City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. Morris Landa Apartments, LLC, retained SWCA to prepare a City of Los Angeles Cultural-Heritage Monument (CHM) nomination for a 1966 Mid-Century Modern-style hillside apartment building located at 1780 North Griffith Park Boulevard. *Role: Project Manager. Prepared nomination and provided support services through the designation process.*

Marquette Residential Development; Pizzulli Associates, Inc.; Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California. SWCA prepared a Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) and supporting technical studies, including a tribal cultural resources study, historical resources assessment, biological assessment, and air quality analysis in support of the proposed Marquette Residential Development Project in the Pacific Palisades neighborhood of the City Los Angeles. The proposed Project included the demolition of two dwellings, a 1949 Traditional Ranch-style and a 1952 Contemporary Ranch-style, and the construction of eight new single-family homes. In order to achieve California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance, SWCA prepared the MND and requisite technical studies for submittal to the Los Angeles Department of City Planning. SWCA prepared deliverables on accelerated schedule and worked closely with the project owner to deliver defensible documents. *Role: Architectural Historian. Conducted intensive-level field survey, archival research, and evaluation. Authored HRA. Prepared California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series resource forms.*

Clínica Romero Cultural Resource Analysis; Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California; Clínica Romero – Clínica Romero retained SWCA to provide cultural resources services in support of a proposed renovation project. As part of the environmental review of HRSA HIIP grant funding, the clinic was required to provide a letter from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) confirming the renovation would have no effect to historic properties. The property consisted of two Mid-Century Modern-style buildings, a 1957 clinic and a 1974 administrative annex. SWCA prepared an Historical Resources and Archaeological Analysis that evaluated the property under federal, state, and local criteria and analyzed effects of the project implementation including proposed renovation and construction. *Role: Architectural Historian. Conducted intensive-level field survey, archival research, and evaluation. Authored HRA. Prepared California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series resource forms.*

664 Haddon Road Historical Resource Evaluation and Preservation Services; Kaiser Permanente; Oakland, Alameda County, California Kaiser Permanente retained SWCA to prepare an Historical Resource Evaluation (HRE) for the Italian Renaissance-style former home of founder Henry J. Kaiser, which was designed by a master architect and completed in 1924. Kaiser proposed to use the facility for corporate and community events. SWCA evaluated the property under federal, state, and local criteria. Following the HRE Kaiser Permanente again retained SWCA to prepare nominations for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and for City of Oakland landmark designation. *Role: Project Manager. Conducted intensive-level field survey, archival research, and evaluation. Co-authored HRE. Prepared California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series resource forms. Prepared nominations and provided support services through the listing and designation processes.*

Appendix B.

State of California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series Forms

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State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 5

*Resource Name or #: 12850 Crenshaw Boulevard

P1. Other Identifier: N/A

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted

*a. County: Los Angeles

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Inglewood, CA Date: 1964 T 3S ; R 14W Sec Unsectioned

c. Address: 12850 Crenshaw Boulevard City: Gardena Zip: 90249

d. UTM: Zone: 11S; 377409 mE/ 375354 mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

APN: 4060-004-039

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The subject property consists of a rectangular-shaped parcel, approximately 1.3 acres in size. Situated on the property is an approximately 25,000-square-foot one-story International Style-inspired commercial building constructed in 1958 as a bowling alley. The rectangular building is constructed of concrete. All façades are divided into bays by square piers that project from the façade approximately 4 inches and project above the parapet approximately 8 inches. Fenestration consists of metal-framed fixed windows. The west (primary), south, and north façades all appear to have multiple layers of paint. The building is capped by a flat roof. The architectural description of the property begins with the west (primary) façade, continues to the south, east (rear), and finishes with the north façade.

See continuation sheet.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6. 1-3 story commercial building.

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Primary (north) façade of 12850 Crenshaw Boulevard, view west, March, 2020

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both 1958, Source: Los Angeles County Assessor

*P7. Owner and Address:

Maurice J. Marian
unknown

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)

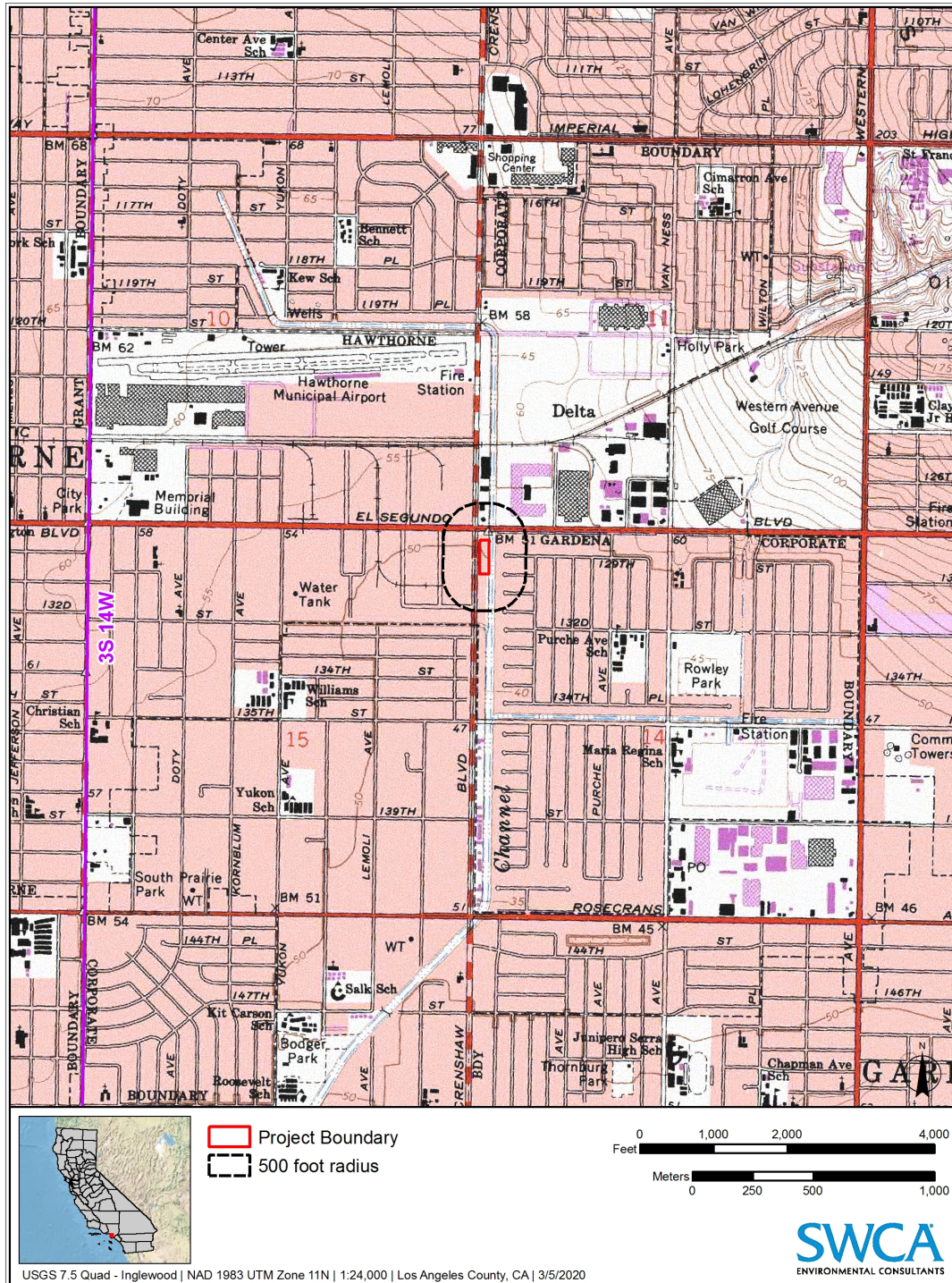
Nelson White
SWCA Environmental Consultants
51 W. Dayton Street
Pasadena, CA 91105

*P9. Date Recorded: March 11, 2020

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") *Historical Resource Assessment for 12850 and 12900 Crenshaw Boulevard, City of Gardena and County of Los Angeles, California*, (SWCA Environmental Consultants 2020).

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record
 Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 12850 Crenshaw Boulevard

- B1. Historic Name: None
- B2. Common Name: 12850 Crenshaw Boulevard
- B3. Original Use: 1-3 story commercial building
- B4. Present Use: 1-3 story commercial building

*B5. **Architectural Style:** International style-inspired

*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

Constructed 1958. Known alterations include painting of the roman brick and tile panels (date/s unknown), removal of some tile panels (date/s unknown, possible infills on south and north façade (date/s unknown), installation of the sign above primary entrance (possibly 1986), and installation of the sliding door on the north façade (date unknown).

*B7. **Moved?** No Yes Unknown **Date:**

Original Location:

*B8. **Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. **Significance: Theme:** N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance: N/A **Property Type:** N/A

Applicable Criteria: N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

See continuation sheet.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None

*B12. **References:**

City of Gardena. Various dates. Building Permits.

County of Los Angeles Assessor's Office records, various dates.

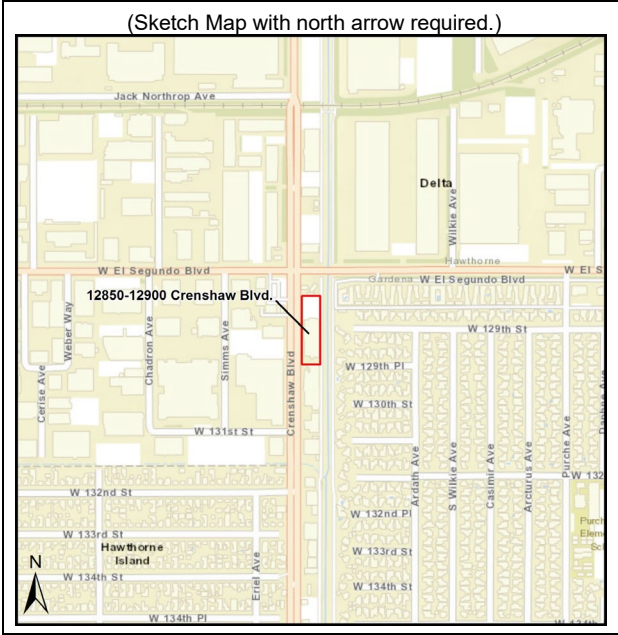
SWCA Environmental Consultants. *Historical Resource Assessment for 12850 Crenshaw Boulevard, City of Gardena and County of Los Angeles, California.* March 2020.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. **Evaluators:** Nelson White, SWCA Environmental Consultants

*Date of Evaluation: March 11, 2020

(This space reserved for official comments.)



*Recorded by: Nelson White

*Date: March 11, 2020

Continuation

Update

***P3a.Description**

Description – Continued

The west (primary) façade is asymmetrically arranged into 14 bays. Near the center are two narrow bays that serve as the primary entrance. These two bays are demarcated by three piers that, unlike the standard piers, project from the façade approximately 2 feet. Within each of the bays is an asymmetrical metal-framed glass store front. Double doors are positioned towards the center pier and are topped by fixed transoms. The outer side of the doors are flanked by a stone-clad bulkhead capped by a side lite. All four doors and sidelights appear to be missing their glazing and are infilled with plywood. The entrance is approached from the west by two concrete steps that span the width of the two bays. Raised planting beds flank both sides of the entrance. Approximately 12 feet in length, the beds feature low stone-clad walls in a triangular shape with rounded points. To the north of the entrance the façade is divided into six bays. All feature a simple projecting square band approximately 3 feet above grade. The first two bays feature a ribbon of three windows within a single opening. The remaining four bays are blind with a decorative brick detail, approximately the same dimensions as the windows. The detail consists of Roman brick laid in a stack bond. In the upper portion of the first three bays are painted murals of auto parts. Between the brick work and the piers are panels of square tiles. Some panels have been removed. All brick and tile have been painted over. Remnants of painted and affixed raised letters top the murals. To the south of the entrance the façade is divided into five bays, all of which are blind. Like the north bays, the south bays feature raised bands, Roman brick details, and panels of tile.

The south façade is asymmetrical and divided into five bays. The westernmost bay is blind with a common brick panel, dimensionally similar to those of the primary façade, flanked by the remains of tile panels. It is unclear if the brickwork is an infilled window or the result of some other alteration. Moving east, the following bay features a non-original pair of metal sliding vehicular door, with a pedestrian door inset in the western half. The door is topped by a metal header beam. The following central bay is blind, and within the bay is a large rectangular infill of unfinished masonry block. At the eastern end is a bump-out that projects approximately 4 feet from the south façade and spans almost the entire length of the two easternmost bays. The addition is approximately 3 feet shorter than the original building and is of masonry block construction. The west, south, and east-facing facets of the addition are blind.

The east (rear) façade is symmetrically arranged into 12 bays. The entire façade is blind. Within each bay is a large rectangular panel of unfinished masonry block. It is unclear if these are infill or original.

The north façade is asymmetrical and divided into five bays. At the eastern corner of the façade is a bump-out, similar to the one in the south façade, which projects approximately 4 feet and spans almost the entire length of the two easternmost bays. The addition is approximately 3 feet shorter than the remainder of the building and is of masonry block construction. The east, north, and west-facing facets of the addition are blind. West of the addition, the central bay features a set of metal double doors. Above the doors is a shed roof supported by wood posts, which expands the entire width of the bay and extends approximately 2 feet into the adjacent eastern bay. The bay immediately west of the central bay is blind. An 8-foot-tall chain link fence enclosure surrounds the section of the façade extending from the eastern corner addition to the halfway point of the second bay from the west. The westernmost bay features a common brick panel like that of the south façade. Cut into it is a non-original painted sliding door of metal frame, which is situated approximately 1 foot above grade. Remnants of painted and affixed raised letters top the door and brick detail.

The property to the north, south, and west of the building is entirely paved with asphalt, all seemingly intended as parking lots. Metal chain link fencing encloses the property on the east side, and the parking lots at the south and north ends of the property. Both the north and south enclosures feature a single wide rolling chain link gate providing access from the street.

The subject property is located on an urban industrial block of Crenshaw Boulevard between W. 131st Street to the south and W. El Segundo Boulevard to the north. Both sides of the street feature one-story commercial vernacular-style buildings ranging in size and age.

*Recorded by: Nelson White

*Date: March 11, 2020

Continuation

Update

***B10. Significance**

NRHP and CRHR Eligibility

Criteria A/1: The subject property does not have a strong enough association with events or patterns that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of national, state, or local history. Though the property was constructed during a period of development and growth in Gardena (1958), it is one of many similar commercial properties constructed during this period and is not individually able to convey this period or pattern. The building and/or its associated businesses do not appear to have had significant roles in the commercial development of Gardena. Research to date has not revealed any historically significant discrete events that have taken place at the property. Therefore, the subject property is not individually eligible under Criteria A/1 for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR.

Criteria B/2: Research to date did not reveal the subject property to have an association with the lives of significant persons in our past. The building housed a bowling alley and auto part merchants, and numerous people would have occupied the building as employees and patrons. No individuals associated with the property have been found to be historically significant in local, state, or national history. Therefore, the subject property is not individually eligible under Criteria B/2 for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR.

Criteria C/3: The subject property is an unexceptional example of the International Style and property type. The subject property was constructed in 1958 and reflects the popularity of International Style architecture at the time. Although the property retains a few character-defining features of this style and type, such as the emphasis on horizontality, its simple unadorned, geometric volume, concrete exterior, and a flat roof, it is an unexceptional example of the style. Additionally, a key design feature of the horizontal emphasis intended by the band of windows and Roman brick, interspersed with tile panels, has been significantly diminished due to numerous coats of paint, the loss of entire tile panels, and the alteration of the band's continuation on the south and north façades. Thus, the property does not rise to the level of exhibiting distinguishing characteristics above other intact International Style buildings in Gardena and the surrounding area. Therefore, the subject property is not individually eligible under Criteria C/3/3 for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR.

Criteria D/4: The property has not yielded, nor does it appear to possess potential to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, the subject property is not individually eligible under Criteria D/4 for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR.

Additionally, the subject property does not appear to be a contributor to a potential historic district. The city of Gardena has not been surveyed by SurveyLA, therefore the subject property at 12850 Crenshaw Boulevard or any surrounding properties have not been recorded and there are no identified potential historic districts which could include the subject property or the subject tract. The City of Gardena does not currently have a historic designation program, therefore there are also no locally identified or designated districts in the area. Assessor records indicate that construction dates for properties on Tract 18493 (the subject tract) range from 1954 to 1995, and properties within the block range in style and type. Therefore, the subject property is not a contributor to an identified historic district.

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Appendix C.
Key Building Permits

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029245A000 07/03/86 TOTAL 25.85
09:36

**CITY OF GARDENA
BUILDING/COMBINATION PERMIT**

1700 West 162nd Street, Gardena, CA 90247 Telephone No. 327-0220 Ex. 328 B-29545
This permit shall become null and void if no work is done within 180 days of issuance.

12900 Crenshaw
Bolo

LICENSED CONTRACTORS DECLARATION		ALL APPLICABLE SPACES TO BE FILLED IN	
I hereby affirm that I am licensed under provisions of Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 7000) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code, and my license is in full force and effect. License Class <u>C-45</u> License Number <u>329973</u> Date <u>7/3/86</u> <u>ACME SIGNS</u>		JOB ADDRESS APPLICANT <u>12900 CRENSHAW BLVD.</u> <u>ACME SIGNS</u> PH <u>343-2197</u> APPLICANT'S ADDRESS CITY ZIP <u>625 S. IRENA</u> <u>REDONDO BEACH</u> <u>90277</u> OWNER CITY <u>JIM YU</u> CITY ZIP ARCHITECT/DESIGNER R. No. PH ADDRESS CITY ZIP ENGINEER R. No. PH ADDRESS CITY ZIP CONTRACTOR ADDRESS CITY ZIP <u>ACME SIGNS</u> <u>SEE ABOVE</u> <u>329973</u> <u>34592</u> LICENSE CITY LICENSE PH	
OWNER-BUILDER DECLARATION I hereby affirm that I am exempt from the Contractor's License Law for the following reason (Sec. 7031.5, Business and Professions Code: Any city or county which requires a permit to construct, alter, improve, demolish, or repair any structure, prior to its issuance, also requires the applicant for such permit to file a signed, statement that he is licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Contractor's License Law (Chapter 9 commencing with Section 7000) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code) or that he is exempt therefrom and the basis for the alleged exemption. Any violation of Section 7031.5 by any applicant for a permit subjects the applicant to a civil penalty of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500). <input type="checkbox"/> I, as owner of the property, or my employees with wages as their sole compensation, will do the work, and the structure is not intended or offered for sale (Sec. 7044, Business and Professions Code: The Contractor's License Law does not apply to an owner of the property who builds or improves thereon, and who does such work himself or through his own employees, provided that such improvements are not intended or offered for sale. If however, the building or improvement is sold within one year of completion, the owner-builder will have the burden of proving that he did not build or improve for the purpose of sale). <input type="checkbox"/> I, as owner of the property, am exclusively contracting with licensed contractors to construct the project (Sec. 7044, Business and Professions Code: The Contractor's License Law does not apply to an owner of property who builds or improves thereon, and who contracts for such projects with a contractor(s) licensed pursuant to the Contractor's License Law). <input type="checkbox"/> I am exempt under Sec. _____, B&P.C. for this reason: _____ Date _____ Owner: _____		INSTALL HDO PAINTED BOARD ON POSTS 4'x10' DATE REC'D REC'D BY ISSUED BY DATE _____ _____ _____ <u>7/3/86</u> TYPE CONST. ZONE STORY FINCH/CHK NO. USE _____ _____ _____ <u>XXX</u> _____ BUILDING AREA NEW ADD. ALTER. DEMO OTHERS _____ <u>XXX</u> _____ _____ _____ ELECTRIC PERMIT FEE SERVICE SIZE NO. DEVICES UNIT FEES _____ TOTAL ELECTRIC PERMIT FEE <u>NONE</u>	
WORKER'S COMPENSATION DECLARATION I hereby affirm that I have a certificate of consent to self-insure, or a certificate of Workers' Compensation Insurance, or a certified copy thereof (Sec. 3800, Lab. C.) Policy Number _____ Company _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Certified copy is heretofore furnished. <input type="checkbox"/> Certified copy is filed with the City of Gardena, Building Inspection Department. Date _____ Applicant: _____		PLUMBING PERMIT FEE WATER _____ GAS _____ DRAIN _____ NO. DEVICES UNIT FEES _____ TOTAL PLUMBING PERMIT FEE <u>NONE</u>	
CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION FROM WORKER'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE (This section need not be completed if the permit is for one hundred dollars (\$100) or less.) I certify that in the performance of the work for which this permit is issued, I shall not employ any person in any manner so as to become subject to the Workers' Compensation Laws of California. Date <u>7/3/86</u> Applicant: _____ NOTICE TO APPLICANT: If, after issuing this Certificate of Exemption, you should become subject to the Workers' Compensation provisions of the Labor Code, you must forthwith comply with such provisions or this permit shall be deemed revoked.		MECHANICAL PERMIT FEE NO. DEVICES UNIT FEES _____ TOTAL MECHANICAL PERMIT FEE <u>NONE</u>	
CONSTRUCTION LENDING AGENCY I hereby affirm that there is a construction lending agency for the performance of the work for which this permit is issued (Sec. 3007, Div. C.) Lender's Name _____ Lender's Address _____		Building Valuation: <u>NONE</u> 400.00 Plan Ch. Fee: 9.75 Building Permit Fee: 15.00 Job Fee: 1.00 S.M.I.F. .10 Total Permit Fee: 25.85 W/C SELF	
APPLICANT CERTIFICATION I certify that I have read this application and state that the above information is correct. I agree to comply with all city and county ordinances and state laws relating to building construction, and hereby authorize representatives of this county to enter upon the above mentioned property for inspection purposes. Signature of Applicant or Agent _____ Date <u>7/3/86</u>			

INSPECTOR'S COPY

Figure 20. Building permit for interior alterations, 1986 (City of Gardena, Permit no. 29343, July 3, 1986).

Archaeological Resources
Assessment for the
12850 and 12900 Crenshaw
Boulevard Project, Gardena,
California

AUGUST 2020

PREPARED FOR
Din/Cal 4, Inc.

PREPARED BY
SWCA Environmental Consultants

**Archaeological Resources Assessment for the
12850 and 12900 Crenshaw Boulevard Project, Gardena, California**

Prepared for

Din/Cal 4, Inc.

3411 Richmond Avenue, Suite 500
Houston, Texas 77046

Prepared by

Chris Millington, M.A., RPA
Principal Investigator

SWCA Environmental Consultants

51 West Dayton Street
Pasadena, California 91105
(626) 240-0587
www.swca.com

SWCA Project No. 60168
SWCA Cultural Resources Report Database (CRRD) Report No. 20-265

August 2020

Keywords: CEQA; archaeological resources assessment, records search, sacred lands file; negative results; City of Gardena; Inglewood quadrangle; Section 14 of Township 3 South, Range 14 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Purpose and Scope: Din/Cal 4, Inc. (project applicant), retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to conduct an archaeological resources assessment for the proposed 12850 and 12900 Crenshaw Boulevard Project (project), located in Gardena, California. The City of Gardena (the City) is the Lead Agency under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the project. The proposed project will demolish existing structures at the project area and construct a new building with up to 265 residential units on the site. The following report addresses archaeological resources for the purpose of compliance with the CEQA and with relevant portions of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1. This report documents the methods and results of a confidential records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), sacred lands file (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and archival research used to evaluate the presence or likelihood (i.e., sensitivity) of archaeological resources within the project area and to inform the analysis of potential impacts in accordance with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.

Dates of Investigation: On February 18, 2020, SWCA conducted a confidential search of the CHRIS records at the South Central Coastal Information Center on the campus of California State University, Fullerton. On March 5, 2020, SWCA received the results of a SLF search from the NAHC.

Results and Recommendations: The CHRIS records search identified 13 cultural resources studies, all of which were conducted outside of the project area. The CHRIS records search did not identify any known archaeological sites in the project area or vicinity. The SLF results returned by the NAHC were negative. The project area was further assessed for the potential to contain deeply buried, previously unidentified archaeological resources and was found to be low. Although encountering an archaeological resource during construction is considered unlikely, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (f) recommends that a lead agency make provisions for historical or unique archaeological resources that are accidentally discovered during construction. Accordingly, this report contains Mitigation Measure (MM) Arch-1 to address the inadvertent discovery of an archaeological resource. The measure includes: notifying construction personnel of the potential to encounter retaining archaeological resources; halting construction in the area of a find; retaining a by a Qualified Archaeologist, defined as one who meets the Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualification Standards in archeology; evaluating the find for significance under CEQA as a historical resource or unique archaeological resource, and; preparing feasible mitigation plans if the discovery is determined to be significant. Adherence to MM Arch-1 will reduce impacts of the project to archaeological resources to a less-than-significant levels.

Disposition of Data: The final report and any subsequent related reports will be submitted to Din/Cal 4, Inc.; the Gardena Community Development Department; and the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton. Research materials and the report are also on file at the SWCA's Pasadena, California, office.

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APPENDIX A. 1

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APPENDIX B. 1

 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH
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INTRODUCTION

Din/Cal 4, Inc. (project applicant), retained SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) to conduct an archaeological resources assessment for the proposed 12850 and 12900 Crenshaw Boulevard Project (project), located in Gardena, California. The City of Gardena (the City) is the Lead Agency under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the project. The proposed project will demolish existing structures at the project area and construct a new building with up to 265 residential units on the site. The following report addresses archaeological resources¹ for the purpose of compliance with the CEQA and with relevant portions of Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1, Title 14 California Code of Regulations (CCR) Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, and PRC Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1. This report documents the methods and results of a confidential records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), sacred lands file (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and archival research used to evaluate the presence or likelihood (i.e., sensitivity) of archaeological resources within the project area and to inform the analysis of potential impacts in accordance with Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines.

SWCA Senior Archaeologist Chris Millington, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist, managed the project and prepared the report. Historical maps and aerial photographs prepared by EDR Lightbox® are included in Appendix A. The SLF results letter from the NAHC is included in Appendix B. Copies of the report are on file with the Applicant, the Planning Department at the City, and the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. All background materials are on file with SWCA's office in Pasadena, California.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is in an urban setting along the northwest portion of Gardena at the City's boundary with the City of Hawthorne (Figure 1). This location is plotted within Section 14 of Township 3 South, Range 14 West (San Bernardino Base and Meridian) as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Inglewood, California, 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figure 2). The project area occupies a 1.3-acre parcel at 12850 and 12900 Crenshaw Boulevard, which is bounded by Crenshaw Boulevard to the west, a gasoline station to the north, the Dominguez Flood Control Channel to the east, and light industrial uses to the south (Figure 3). The parcel is listed by the Los Angeles County Assessor's Office as parcel number (APN) 4060-004-039. The project area is currently developed with an approximately 25,000-square-foot warehouse building and paved surfaces used for parking and storage. The project proposes to demolish the building and pavement and construct a new building with up to 265 residential units.

The demolition of the building and new construction will require ground disturbance beneath the developed portions of the project area (Figure 4). The construction of a parking ramp is expected to require excavation to a depth of approximately 2.4 meters (m) (8 feet) below the current grade in an area that measures 34 × 12.8 m (112 × 42 feet); the three elevator shafts are anticipated to require excavation to approximately 1.5 m (5 feet) below grade, each within a 1.8 × 1.8-m (6 × 6-foot) area. Removal and recompaction of the existing artificial fill is also anticipated within the entire project area; the existing fill is estimated to extend 0.9 m (3 feet) below grade.

¹ The report pertains only to archaeological resources and distinguishes different types of archaeological sites based on cultural and temporal affiliations, referred to here as prehistoric and Historic-period sites. Assessment of buildings, structures, objects, and other elements of the historical built environment, as well as paleontological and tribal cultural resources, is not included here. For purposes of this report, the terms "archaeological resource" and "archaeological site" are used synonymously; however, any such references are categorically distinct from a "unique archaeological resource" or "historical resources," as defined under CEQA, and should not be used interchangeably. Additional definitions are provided in subsequent sections.

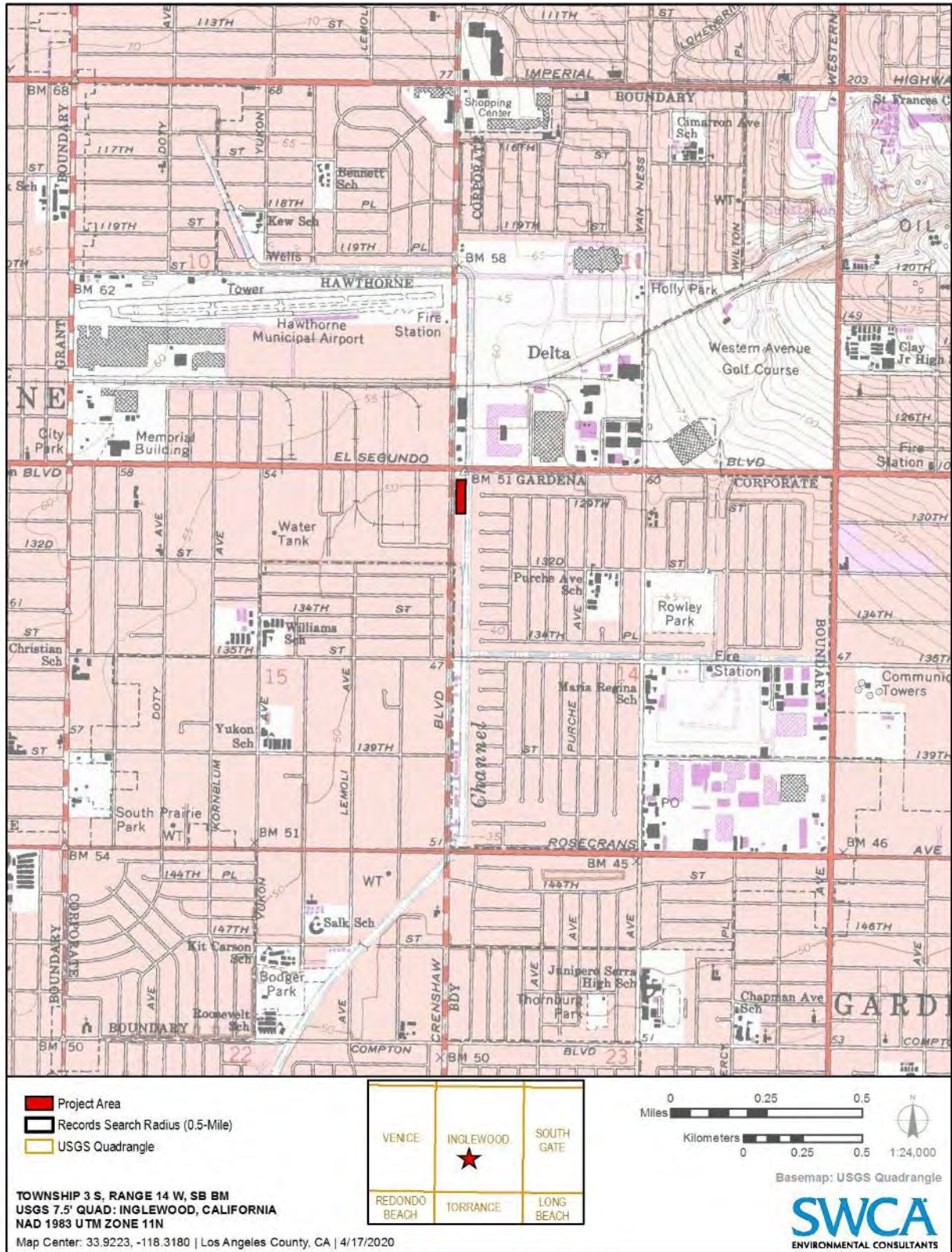


Figure 2. Project area plotted on a USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle.



Figure 3. Project area plotted on a 2020 aerial photo.

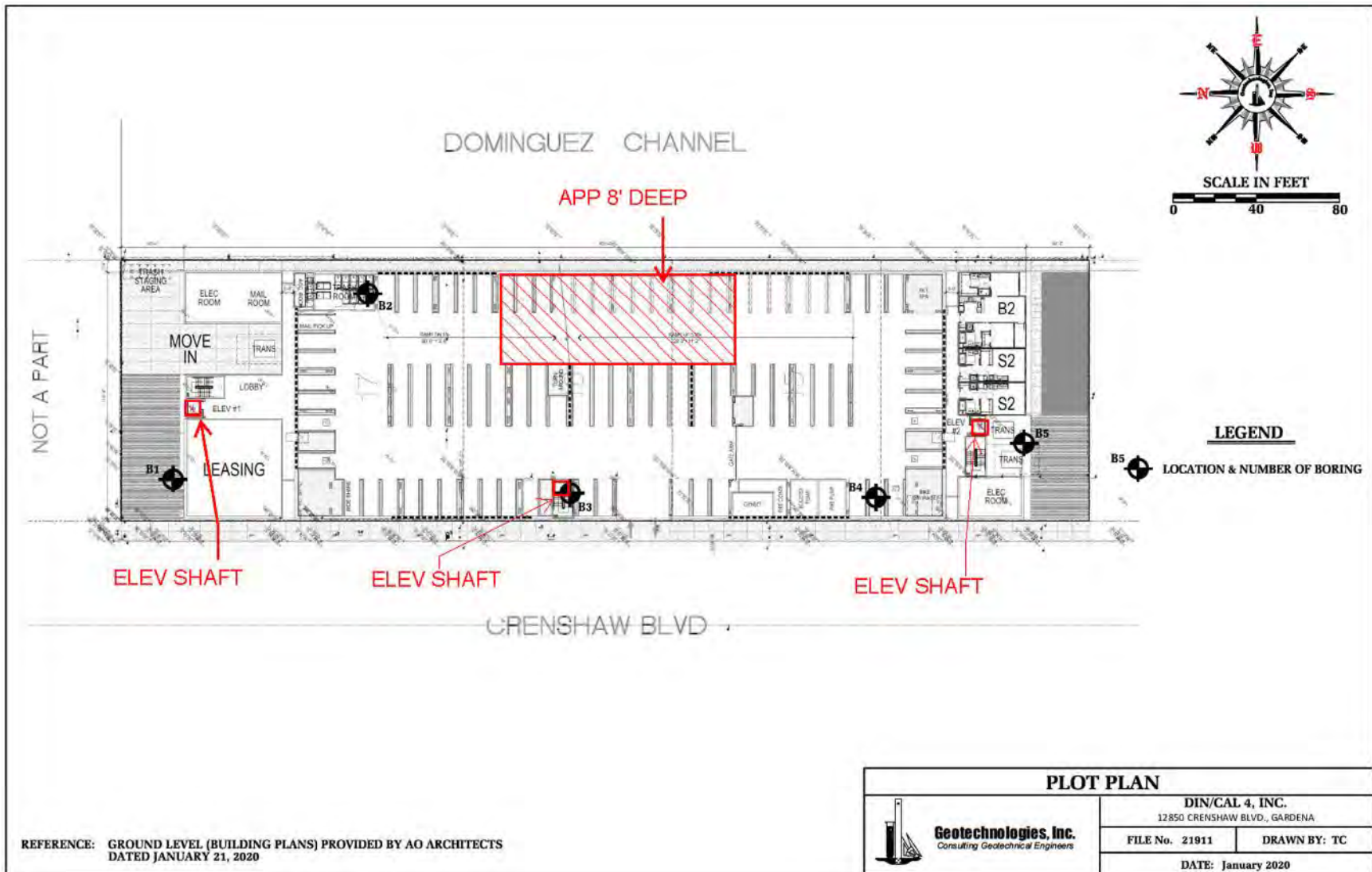


Figure 4. Project design showing the location of project components (parking ramp and elevator shafts) expected to require excavation within natural alluvial sediments beneath artificial fill.

REGULATORY SETTING

State Regulations

The California Office of Historic Preservation, a division of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, performs certain duties described in the California PRC and maintains the California Historic Resources Inventory and California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The state-level regulatory framework also includes CEQA, which requires the identification, and mitigation if necessary, of substantial adverse impacts that may affect the significance of eligible historical and archaeological resources.

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency to analyze whether historic or archaeological resources (or both) may be adversely affected by a proposed project. Under CEQA, a “project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC 21084.1). Answering this question is a two-part process: first, the determination must be made regarding whether the proposed project involves cultural resources, and, second, if cultural resources are present, the proposed project must be analyzed for a potential “substantial adverse change in the significance” of the resource.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

According to Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, for the purposes of CEQA, historical resources are defined as follows:

- A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the CRHR (PRC 5024.1, 14 CCR 4850 et seq.).
- A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k) or identified as significance in a historic resources survey meeting the requirements of PRC Section 5024.1(g).
- Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that the lead agency determines to be eligible for national, state, or local landmark listing; generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be historically significant (and therefore a historic resource under CEQA) if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (as defined in PRC Section 5024.1, 14 CCR 4852).

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their significance. Resources whose historic integrity does not meet National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria may still be eligible for listing in the CRHR.

According to CEQA, the fact that a resource is not listed in or determined eligible for the CRHR or a local register or survey shall not preclude the lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource (PRC 5024.1). Pursuant to CEQA, a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource may have a significant effect on the environment (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[b]).

Substantial Adverse Change and Indirect Impacts to Historical Resources

CEQA Guidelines specify that a “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired”

(CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5). Material impairment occurs when a project alters in an adverse manner or demolishes “those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion” in or eligibility for the NRHP, CRHR, or local register. In addition, pursuant to Section 15126.2 of the CEQA Guidelines, the “direct and indirect significant effects of the project on the environment shall be clearly identified and described, giving due consideration to both the short-term and long-term effects.”

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

In terms of archaeological resources, PRC 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- (2) Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- (3) Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

California Register of Historical Resources

Created in 1992 and implemented in 1998, the CRHR is “an authoritative guide in California to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state’s historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change” (PRC 21083.2 and 21084.1). Certain properties, including those listed in or formally determined eligible for the NRHP and California Historical Landmarks numbered 770 and higher, are automatically listed in the CRHR. Other properties recognized under the California Points of Historical Interest program, identified as significant in historical resources surveys, or designated by local landmarks programs, may be nominated to the CRHR. According to PRC 5024.1(c), a resource, either an individual property or a contributor to a historic district, may be listed in the CRHR if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it meets one or more of the following criteria, which are modeled on NRHP criteria:

- **Criterion 1:** It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.
- **Criterion 2:** It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
- **Criterion 3:** It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
- **Criterion 4:** It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

Resources nominated to the CRHR must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to convey the reasons for their significance. Resources whose historic integrity does not meet NRHP criteria may still be eligible for the CRHR. While all sites are evaluated according to all four CRHR criteria, the eligibility for archaeological resources is typically considered under Criterion 4. Most prehistoric archaeological sites lack identifiable or important associations with specific persons or events of regional or national history (Criteria 1 and 2) or lack the formal and structural attributes necessary to qualify for eligibility under Criterion 3.

An archaeological site may be considered significant if it displays one or more of the following attributes: chronologically diagnostic, functionally diagnostic, or exotic artifacts; datable materials; definable activity areas; multiple components; faunal or floral remains; archaeological or architectural features; notable complexity, size, integrity, time span, or depth; or stratified deposits. Determining the period of occupation at a site provides a context for the types of activities undertaken and may well supply a link with other sites and cultural processes in the region. Further, well-defined temporal parameters can help illuminate processes of culture change and continuity in relation to natural environmental factors and interactions with other cultural groups. Finally, chronological controls might provide a link to regionally important research questions and topics of more general theoretical relevance. Therefore, the ability to determine the temporal parameters of a site's occupation is critical for a finding of eligibility under Criterion 4 (information potential). A site that cannot be dated is unlikely to possess the quality of significance required for CRHR eligibility or to be considered a unique archaeological resource. The content of an archaeological site provides information regarding its cultural affiliations, temporal periods of use, functionality, and other aspects of its occupation history. The range and variability of artifacts present at the site can allow for reconstruction of changes in ethnic affiliation, diet, social structure, economics, technology, industrial change, and other aspects of culture.

Treatment of Human Remains

The disposition of burials falls first under the general prohibition on disturbing or removing human remains specified in Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code (CHSC). More specifically, remains suspected to be Native American are treated under CEQA at CCR 15064.5; PRC 5097.98 illustrates the process to be followed if remains are discovered. If human remains are discovered during excavation activities, the following procedure shall be observed:

- Stop immediately and contact the County Coroner:
1104 North Mission Road
Los Angeles, California 90033
(323) 343-0512 (8 am to 5 pm. Monday through Friday), or
(323) 343-0714 (after hours, Saturday, Sunday, and holidays)
- If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the NAHC.
- The NAHC will immediately notify the person it believes to be the most likely descendant (MLD) of the deceased Native American.
- The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations to the owner, or representative, for the treatment or disposition, with proper dignity, of the human remains and grave goods.
- If the owner does not accept the MLD's recommendations, the owner or the MLD may request mediation by the NAHC.

METHODS

The following section presents an overview of the methodology used to identify the potential for archaeological resources within the project area. Pedestrian survey of the project area to identify archaeological resources was omitted because the project area was completely paved at the time of the study.

California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

On February 18, 2020, SWCA conducted a confidential search of the CHRIS records at the SCCIC on the campus of California State University, Fullerton, to identify previously documented cultural resources within a 0.8-km (0.5-mile) radius of the project area. The SCCIC maintains records of previously documented archaeological resources and technical studies; it also maintains copies of the California Office of Historic Preservation's portion of the California Historic Resources Inventory. The search included any previously recorded archaeological resources within the project area and surrounding 0.8-km (0.5-mile) area.

Archival Research

Concurrent with the confidential CHRIS records search, SWCA also reviewed property-specific historical and ethnographic context research to identify information relevant to the project area. Research focused on a variety of primary and secondary materials relating to the history and development of the project area, including historical maps, aerial and ground photographs, ethnographic reports, and other environmental data. Additional historical research associated with the extant building on the project area is included in the historical resources report prepared by SWCA for the project (White and Mujica 2020). Background on the geologic setting for the project is also included in a paleontological resources assessment prepared by SWCA (Bell 2020). In addition, SWCA reviewed a geotechnical report prepared for the project by Geotechnologies, Inc. (Lozano and Tang 2020). The geotechnical study included boring at five locations within the project area excavated to depths of 9.1 and 18.2 m (30 and 60 feet) below grade. Relevant portions of the respective reports are repeated or otherwise summarized.

Historical maps drawn to scale were georeferenced using ESRI ArcMAP v10.5 to show precise relationships to the project area. Sources consulted included the following publicly accessible data sources: City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources (SurveyLA); City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety (building permits); David Rumsey Historical Map Collection; Huntington Library Digital Archives; Library of Congress; Los Angeles Public Library Map Collection; Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps (Sanborn maps); USGS historical topographic maps; University of California, Santa Barbara, Digital Library (aerial photographs); and University of Southern California Digital Library.

Sensitivity Assessment

The potential for the presence of buried archaeological resources (i.e., sensitivity) within the project area is assessed when an archaeological resource has not been identified in the CHRIS, no previous archaeological studies have been conducted, and subsurface testing is not feasible because of existing developments. This sensitivity assessment considers past land uses, broadly, and an assessment of whether the setting is physically capable of including buried archaeological materials (i.e., preservation potential). Specific factors are considered for different types of archaeological sites on the basis of their cultural-temporal affiliation, which broadly distinguishes activities by Native Americans and non-Native American during the Prehistoric and Historic Periods.

Lacking any evidence for the presence or absence of archaeological material below the surface, the resulting sensitivity assessment is by nature qualitative, ranging along a spectrum of increasing probability of "low" to "moderate" to "high" for encountering such material. In general, areas with a favorable setting for Native American habitation or temporary use, demonstrated use during the Historic Period, soil conditions capable of preserving buried material, and little to no disturbances, are considered to have a high sensitivity. Areas lacking these traits are considered to have low sensitivity. Areas with a combination of these traits are considered to have moderate sensitivity.

In assessing the sensitivity for archaeological resources affiliated with Native Americans, SWCA considers whether the location was favorable for Native American habitation. Indicators of favorable habitability for Native Americans are proximity to natural features (e.g., perennial water source, plant or mineral resource, animal habitat), other known sites, flat topography, and relatively dry conditions. Sensitivity for Native American-affiliated resources also considers Gabrielino ethnographic studies that describe the location of former Native American settlements, foraging and other indigenous land-use behaviors, as well as regional studies of archaeological site distribution. Assessing the sensitivity of Historic-period archaeological resources considers historical land uses on the basis of available documents including maps, photographs, permits, oral histories, and other documents. Sites with developments in the nineteenth or early twentieth centuries are considered to have increased archaeological sensitivity.

Preservation potential for both types of resources considers whether the physical setting is capable of containing buried archaeological materials and whether any such materials once present have been destroyed, removed, or otherwise not preserved at the location, either because of natural causes (e.g., erosion, flooding) or historical development. The preservation potential relies on an understanding of existing soil conditions and site history. In urban settings, site-specific soil conditions are obtained through geotechnical studies. More generalized information on existing soil conditions for a given location is also assessed on the basis of soil surveys and geologic studies. For areas in which there was intensive historical use that modified the surface and near-surface (e.g., from grading or large-scale excavation), or for areas where there is evidence that the preservation potential is poor, there is reduced sensitivity.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is in the Los Angeles Basin, a broad, level plain defined by the Pacific Ocean to the west, the Santa Monica Mountains and Puente Hills to the north, and the Santa Ana Mountains and San Joaquin Hills to the south. This extensive alluvial wash basin is filled with Quaternary alluvial sediments deposited as unconsolidated material eroded from the surrounding hills. The project area and vicinity are within a fully urbanized setting on an open aspect plain at an elevation of 14 m (46 feet) above mean sea level.

Several major watercourses drain the Los Angeles Basin, including the Los Angeles, Rio Hondo, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana rivers. Historically, no major watercourses existed within several miles of the Project, which would have been drained by small ephemeral streams within what is now referred to as the Dominguez watershed (Figure 5). The closest prominent water sources include areas to the north along Centinella Creek, Ballona Creek, and the Ballona Wetland, and the area around Dominguez Slough to the southeast, which was characterized by marshes and mudflats. Dredging and filling of wetlands and marshes in the Dominguez Slough and San Pedro Bay began early in the twentieth century as part of the development of the San Pedro and Long Beach Harbors. Concurrent flood control efforts within the Dominguez watershed lead to the construction of the Dominguez Channel. The southern portions of the channel were constructed some locations along former water courses, although these courses were poorly defined because of the low gradient and other physical conditions within the watershed (Birosik 2008:1). The project area is located adjacent to a segment of the Dominguez Channel that is located near the beginning of the channel to the north. The segment was constructed between 1938 and 1947 as a concrete lined channel, oriented north-south to follow the street grid and property boundaries (see aerial photographs in Appendix A).

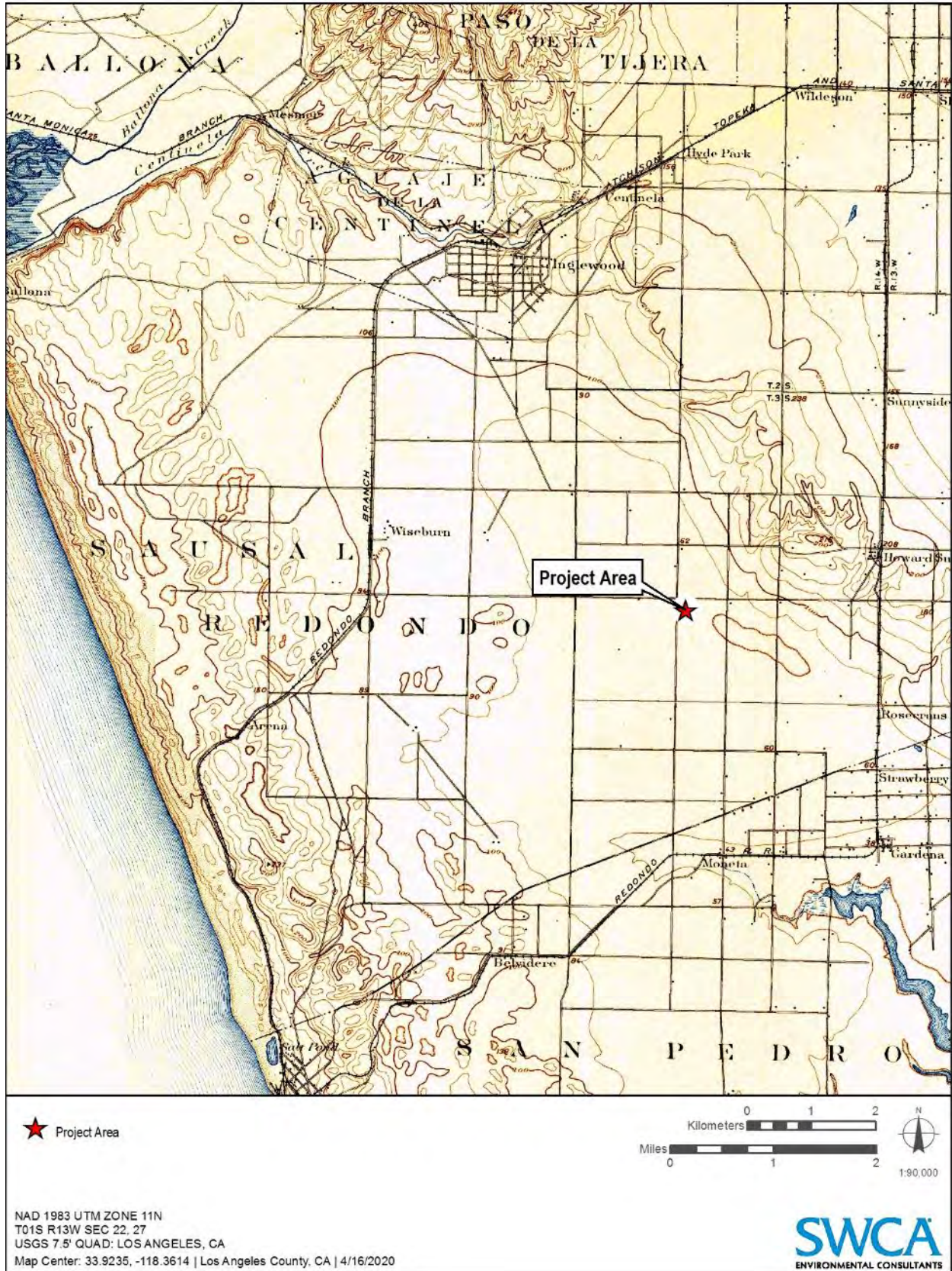


Figure 5. Project area plotted on USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles from 1896.

The geology in the project area has been mapped by Dibblee and Minch (2007) as composed of elevated and dissected Quaternary alluvial sediments (Qae) on the surface that date from the late Pleistocene to early Holocene² (approximately 12,000 to 6,000 B.C.). The Qae unit transitions to older alluvium (Qoa) that dates to the late Pleistocene (Dibblee and Minch 2007). These units are very similar in their lithology, with both consisting of gravel, sand, and clay derived from the nearby uplands of the Rosecrans Hills east of the project area. The elevated alluvial sediments (Qae) at the surface of the project area are slightly younger than the subsurficial older alluvium (Qoa). The geotechnical study of the site confirmed the presence of alluvial sediments underlying artificial fill at a maximum depth of 0.91 m (3 feet) (Lozano and Tang 2020). Aerial photographs between 1923 and 1952 (see Appendix A) show the project area was subject to various forms of plough agriculture. The artificial fill identified within the geotechnical bores likely consists of a mix of the former plow zone, sediments and other inclusions associated with the conversion of the parcel into a commercial building and parking lot.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

In the last several decades, researchers have devised numerous prehistoric chronological sequences to aid in understanding cultural changes in southern California. Building on early studies and focusing on data synthesis, Wallace (1955, 1978) developed a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region that is still widely used today and is applicable to near-coastal and many inland areas. Four horizons are presented in Wallace's prehistoric sequence: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Although Wallace's 1955 synthesis initially lacked chronological precision due to a paucity of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), this situation has been alleviated by the availability of thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers in the last three decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217). As such, several revisions were subsequently made to Wallace's 1955 synthesis using radiocarbon dates and projectile point assemblages (e.g., Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The summary of prehistoric chronological sequences for southern California coastal and near-coastal areas presented below is a composite of information in Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968), as well as more recent studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

HORIZON I: EARLY MAN (ca. 10,000–6000 B.C.)

The earliest dates for archaeological sites on the southern California coast are from two of the northern Channel Islands, located off the coast of Santa Barbara. On San Miguel Island, Daisy Cave clearly establishes the presence of people in this area approximately 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1991:105). On Santa Rosa Island, human remains have been dated to approximately 13,000 years ago at the Arlington Springs site (Johnson et al. 2002). Present-day Orange and San Diego counties contain several sites dating from 9,000 to 10,000 years ago (Byrd and Raab 2007:219; Macko 1998:41; Mason and Peterson 1994:55–57; Sawyer and Koerper 2006). Although the dating of these finds remains controversial, several sets of human remains from the Los Angeles Basin (e.g., “Los Angeles Man,” “La Brea Woman,” and the Haverly skeletons) apparently date to the Middle Holocene, if not earlier (Brooks et al. 1990; Erlandson et al. 2007:54). Recent data from Horizon I sites indicate that the economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002), and a greater emphasis on large-game hunting inland.

² Timescales referenced in the following discussion are primarily presented as calendar dates (B.C. or A.D.).

HORIZON II: MILLING STONE (6000–3000 B.C.)

Set during a drier climatic regime than the previous horizon, the Milling Stone horizon is characterized by subsistence strategies centered on collecting plant foods and small animals. The importance of the seed processing is apparent in the dominance of stone grinding implements in contemporary archaeological assemblages, namely milling stones (metates) and handstones (manos). Recent research indicates that Milling Stone horizon food procurement strategies varied in both time and space, reflecting divergent responses to variable coastal and inland environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220).

HORIZON III: INTERMEDIATE (3000 B.C.–A.D. 500)

The Intermediate horizon is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, along with a wider use of plant foods. An increasing variety and abundance of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains are found in sites from this horizon along the California coast. Related chipped stone tools suitable for hunting are more abundant and diversified, and shell fishhooks became part of the toolkit during this period. Mortars and pestles became more common during this period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment and signaling a shift away from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing importance of the acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993).

HORIZON IV: LATE PREHISTORIC (A.D. 500–HISTORIC CONTACT)

In the Late Prehistoric horizon, there was an increase in the use of plant food resources in addition to an increase in land and sea mammal hunting. There was a concomitant increase in the diversity and complexity of material culture during the Late Prehistoric horizon, demonstrated by more classes of artifacts. The recovery of a greater number of small, finely chipped projectile points suggests increased use of the bow and arrow rather than the atlatl (spear thrower) and dart for hunting. Steatite cooking vessels and containers are also present in sites from this time, and there is an increased presence of smaller bone and shell circular fishhooks; perforated stones; arrow shaft straighteners made of steatite; a variety of bone tools; and personal ornaments such as beads made from shell, bone, and stone. There was also an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing and as an adhesive. Late Prehistoric burial practices are discussed in the Ethnographic Overview section, below.

By A.D. 1000, fired clay smoking pipes and ceramic vessels were being used at some sites (Drover 1971, 1975; Meighan 1954; Warren and True 1961). The scarcity of pottery in coastal and near-coastal sites implies that ceramic technology was not well developed in that area, or that occupants were trading with neighboring groups to the south and east for ceramics. The lack of widespread pottery manufacture is usually attributed to the high quality of tightly woven and watertight basketry that functioned in the same capacity as ceramic vessels.

During this period, there was an increase in population size accompanied by the advent of larger, more permanent villages (Wallace 1955:223). Large populations and, in places, high population densities are characteristic, with some coastal and near-coastal settlements containing as many as 1,500 people. Many of the larger settlements were permanent villages in which people resided year-round. The populations of these villages may have also increased seasonally.

In Warren's (1968) cultural ecological scheme, the period between A.D. 500 and European contact, which occurred as early as 1542, is divided into three regional patterns: Chumash (Santa Barbara and Ventura counties), Takic/Numic (Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside Counties), and Yuman (San Diego County). The seemingly abrupt introduction of cremation, pottery, and small triangular arrow points in parts of modern-day Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside Counties at the beginning of the Late Prehistoric period is thought to be the result of a Takic migration to the coast from inland desert regions.

Modern Gabrielino, Juaneño, and Luiseño people in this region are considered the descendants of the Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast in this period.

Ethnohistory

The project area is in an area historically occupied by the Gabrielino (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925: Plate 57). Surrounding native groups included the Chumash and Tataviam/Alliklik to the north, the Serrano to the east, and the Luiseño/Juaneño to the south. There is well-documented interaction between the Gabrielino and many of their neighbors in the form of intermarriage and trade.

The name “Gabrielino” (sometimes spelled Gabrieleno or Gabrieleño) denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish from Mission San Gabriel. This group is now considered a regional dialect of the Gabrielino language, along with the Santa Catalina Island and San Nicolas Island dialects (Bean and Smith 1978:538). In the post-European contact period, Mission San Gabriel included natives of the greater Los Angeles area, as well as members of surrounding groups such as Kitanemuk, Serrano, and Cahuilla. There is little evidence that the people we call Gabrielino had a broad term for their group (Dakin 1978:222); rather, they identified themselves as an inhabitant of a specific community with locational suffixes (e.g., a resident of Yaanga was called a Yabit, much the same way that a resident of New York is called a New Yorker; Johnston 1962:10).

Native words suggested as labels for the broader group of Native Americans in the Los Angeles region include Tongva (or Tong-v; Merriam 1955:7–86) and Kizh (Kij or Kichereno; Heizer 1968:105), although there is evidence that these terms originally referred to local places or smaller groups of people within the larger group that we now call Gabrielino. Nevertheless, many present-day descendants of these people have taken on Tongva as a preferred group name because it has a native rather than Spanish origin (King 1994:12). The term Gabrielino is used in the remainder of this report to designate native people of the Los Angeles Basin and their descendants.

The Gabrielino subsistence economy was centered on gathering and hunting. The surrounding environment was rich and varied, and the tribe exploited mountains, foothills, valleys, deserts, riparian, estuarine, and open and rocky coastal eco-niches. Like that of most native Californians, acorns were the staple food (an established industry by the time of the Early Intermediate period). Inhabitants supplemented acorns with the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sages, and agave). Freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as large and small mammals, were also consumed (Bean and Smith 1978:546; Kroeber 1925:631–632; McCawley 1996:119–123, 128–131).

The Gabrielino used a variety of tools and implements to gather and collect food resources. These included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Groups residing near the ocean used oceangoing plank canoes and tule balsa canoes for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands (McCawley 1996:7). Gabrielino people processed food with a variety of tools, including hammer stones and anvils, mortars and pestles, manos and metates, strainers, leaching baskets and bowls, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was consumed from a variety of vessels. Catalina Island steatite was used to make ollas and cooking vessels (Blackburn 1963; Kroeber 1925:629; McCawley 1996:129–138).

At the time of Spanish contact, the basis of Gabrielino religious life was the Chinigchinich cult, centered on the last of a series of heroic mythological figures. Chinigchinich gave instruction on laws and institutions, and also taught the people how to dance, the primary religious act for this society. He later withdrew into heaven, where he rewarded the faithful and punished those who disobeyed his laws (Kroeber 1925:637–638). The Chinigchinich religion seems to have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived.

It was spreading south into the southern Takic groups even as Christian missions were being built and may represent a mixture of native and Christian belief and practices (McCawley 1996:143–144).

Deceased Gabrielino were either buried or cremated, with inhumation more common on the Channel Islands and the neighboring mainland coast, and cremation predominating on the remainder of the coast and in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996:157). Remains were buried in distinct burial areas, either associated with villages or without apparent village association (Altschul et al. 2007). Cremation ashes have been found in archaeological contexts buried within stone bowls and in shell dishes (Ashby and Winterbourne 1966:27), as well as scattered among broken ground stone implements (Cleland et al. 2007). Archaeological data such as these correspond with ethnographic descriptions of an elaborate mourning ceremony that included a variety of offerings, including seeds, stone grinding tools, otter skins, baskets, wood tools, shell beads, bone and shell ornaments, and projectile points and knives. Offerings varied with the sex and status of the deceased (Dakin 1978:234–365; Johnston 1962:52–54; McCawley 1996:155–165).

Native American Communities

The project area is within the traditional territory of the Gabrielino (King 2011; McCawley 1996:36–40). In general, it has proven very difficult or impossible to establish definitively the precise location of Native American villages occupied in the Ethnohistoric period (McCawley 1996:31–32). Native American place names referred to at the time of Spanish contact did not necessarily represent a continually occupied settlement within a discrete location. Instead, in at least some cases, the communities were represented by several smaller camps scattered throughout an approximate geography, shaped by natural features subject to change over generations (see Johnston 1962:122). Many of the villages had long since been abandoned by the time ethnographers, anthropologists, and historians attempted to document any of their locations, at which point the former village sites were affected by urban and agricultural development, and Native American lifeways had been irrevocably changed. Alternative names and spellings for communities, and conflicting reports on their meaning or locational reference, further confound efforts at relocation. McCawley quotes Kroeber (1925:616) in his remarks on the subject, writing that “the opportunity to prepare a true map of village locations ‘passed away 50 years ago’” (McCawley 1996:32). Thus, even with archaeological evidence, it can be difficult to conclusively establish whether any given assemblage represents the remains of the former village site.

Although the precise location of any given village is subject to much speculation, it is clear the greater Los Angeles area once contained many Gabrielino villages, including several concentrated along the banks of major waterways and near the coast. The closest Gabrielino placename to the project area was known as *Amupubit* (Figure 6). Amupubit is listed in Mission San Gabriel baptism records, which King (2011) and others (Hackel et al. 2015) place along the former inland lake and wetlands area, later known as the Dominguez Slough. The site is estimated to have been located approximately 5.6 km (3.5 miles) southeast of the project area. Further southwest and closer to the San Pedro Bay were a series of other former Gabrielino communities, including *Swaanga* on the east side of San Pedro Bay. The area generally represented by the Ballona Wetlands, Ballona Creek, and Centinela Creek, north of the project area around Marina del Rey, was also known to have been populated with several Gabrielino settlements that are referenced in ethnographic records, especially the village of *Waachnga* (alternately spelled or referred to as *Guaspet*, *Guasna*, *Guashna*, *Guachpet*, and *Guashpet*).

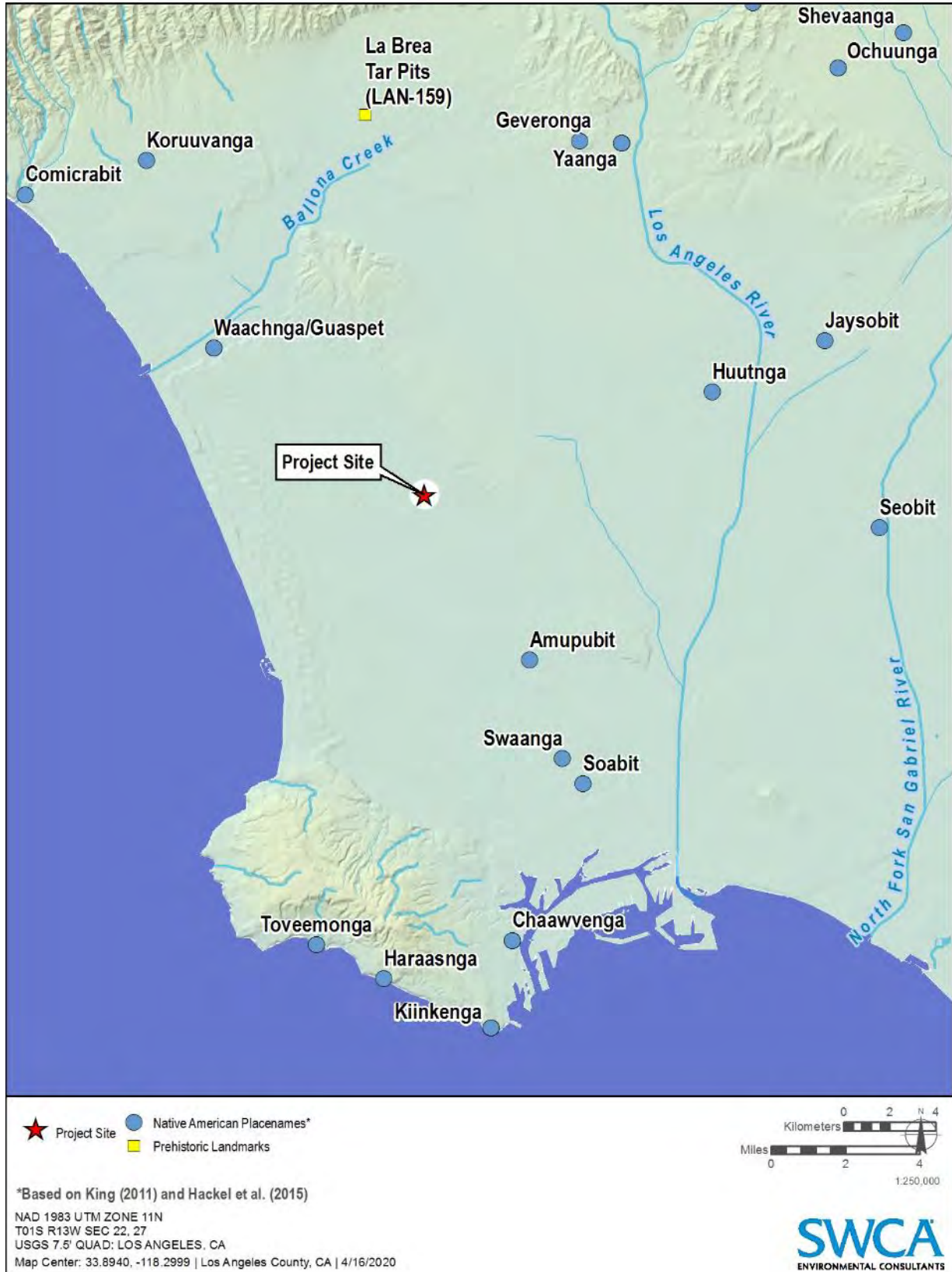


Figure 6. Gabriellino communities and placenames in the western portion of the Los Angeles Basin.

History

Post-contact history for the state of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish period (1769–1822), Mexican period (1822–1848), and American period (1848–present). Although Spanish, Russian, and British explorers visited the area for brief periods between 1529 and 1769, the Spanish period in California begins with the establishment in 1769 of a settlement at San Diego and the founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá, the first of 21 missions constructed between 1769 and 1823. Independence from Spain in 1821 marks the beginning of the Mexican period, and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican-American War, signals the beginning of the American period, when California became a territory of the United States.

Spanish Period (1769–1822)

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of southern California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo stopped, in 1542, at present-day San Diego Bay. With his crew, Cabrillo explored the shorelines of present Catalina Island, as well as San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays. Much of the present California and Oregon coastline was mapped and recorded in the next half-century by Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno. Vizcaíno's crew also landed on Santa Catalina Island and at San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays, giving each location its long-standing name. The Spanish crown laid claim to California, based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1886:96–99; Gumprecht 2001:35).

More than 200 years passed before Spain began the colonization and inland exploration of Alta California. The 1769 overland expedition by Captain Gaspar de Portolá marks the beginning of California's Historic period, occurring just after the King of Spain installed the Franciscan Order to direct religious and colonization matters in assigned territories of the Americas. With a band of 64 soldiers, missionaries, Baja (lower) California Native Americans, and Mexican civilians, Portolá established the Presidio of San Diego, a fortified military outpost, as the first Spanish settlement in Alta California. In July 1769, while Portolá was exploring Southern California, Franciscan Fr. Junípero Serra founded Mission San Diego de Alcalá at Presidio Hill, the first of the 21 missions that would be established in Alta California by the Spanish and the Franciscan Order between 1769 and 1823.

The Portolá expedition first reached the present-day boundaries of Los Angeles in August 1769, thereby becoming the first Europeans to visit the area. Father Juan Crespí, a member of the expedition, named the campsite by the river Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula ("Our Lady the Queen of the Angeles of the Porciúncula"). Two years later, Father Junípero Serra returned to the valley to establish a Catholic mission, the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, on September 8, 1771 (Engelhardt 1927). In 1781, a group of 11 Mexican families traveled from Mission San Gabriel Arcángel to establish a new pueblo called El Pueblo de la Reyna de Los Angeles ("the Pueblo of the Queen of the Angels"). This settlement consisted of a small group of adobe-brick houses and streets and would eventually be known as the Ciudad de Los Angeles ("City of Angels").

A major emphasis during the Spanish period in California was the construction of missions and associated presidios to integrate the Native American population into Christianity and communal enterprise. Incentives were also provided to bring settlers to pueblos or towns, but just three pueblos were established during the Spanish period, only two of which were successful and remain as California cities (San José and Los Angeles). Several factors kept growth within Alta California to a minimum, including the threat of foreign invasion, political dissatisfaction, and unrest among the indigenous population.

Mexican Period (1822–1848)

After more than a decade of intermittent rebellion and warfare, New Spain (Mexico and the California territory) won independence from Spain in 1821. In 1822, the Mexican legislative body in California ended isolationist policies designed to protect the Spanish monopoly on trade and decreed California ports open to foreign merchants.

Extensive land grants were established in the interior during the Mexican period, in part to increase the population inland from the more settled coastal areas where the Spanish had first concentrated their colonization efforts. The secularization of the missions following Mexico's independence from Spain resulted in the subdivision of former mission lands and establishment of many additional ranchos.

During the supremacy of the ranchos (1834–1848), landowners largely focused on the cattle industry and devoted large tracts to grazing. Cattle hides became a primary southern California export, providing a commodity to trade for goods from the east and other areas in the United States and Mexico. The number of nonnative inhabitants increased during this period because of the influx of explorers, trappers, and ranchers associated with the land grants. The rising California population contributed to the introduction and rise of diseases foreign to the Native American population, who had no associated immunities.

American Period (1848–Present)

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States began at the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area. This battle was a defeat for the Americans and bolstered the Californios' resolve against American rule, emboldening them to continue the offensive in later battles at Dominguez Field and in San Gabriel (Beattie 1942). However, this early skirmish was not a sign of things to come, and the Americans were ultimately the victors of this two-year war. The Mexican-American War officially ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which resulted in the annexation of California and much of the present-day southwest, ushering California into its American period.

California officially became a state with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as U.S. territories. Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through 1850s. The Gold Rush began in 1848; with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were no longer desired mainly for their hides but also as a source of meat and other goods. During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom. Cattle were at first driven along major trails or roads such as the Gila Trail or Southern Overland Trail, then were transported by trains when available. The cattle boom ended for southern California as neighbor states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. Operation of the huge ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts severely reduced their productivity (Cleland 1941).

On April 4, 1850, only two years after the Mexican-American War and five months prior to California's achieving statehood, Los Angeles was officially incorporated as an American city. Settlement of the Los Angeles region continued steadily throughout the Early American period. Los Angeles County was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties established in the months prior to California's acquiring official statehood in the United States. Many of the ranchos in the area now known as Los Angeles County remained intact after the United States took possession of California; however, a severe drought in the 1860s resulted in many of the ranchos being sold or otherwise acquired by Americans. Most of these ranchos were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Dumke 1944).

Ranching retained its importance through the mid-nineteenth century, and, by the late 1860s, cities in the Los Angeles area were among the top dairy production centers in the country (Rolle 2003). By 1876, Los Angeles County had a population of 30,000 (Dumke 1944:7). The City of Los Angeles maintained its role as a regional business center, and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status (Caughey and Caughey 1977). These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the region, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s (Caughey and Caughey 1977; Dumke 1944). By the late 1800s, government leaders recognized the need for water to sustain the growing population in the Los Angeles area. Irish immigrant William Mulholland famously managed the efforts for a stable water supply. By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley, and Mulholland planned and oversaw the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to Los Angeles (Dumke 1944; Nadeau 1997).

GARDENA

The early settlement and development of Gardena began on what was either part of the Rancho San Pedro Spanish land grant or was open space abutting the loosely defined rancho boundary. The 43,119-acre rancho was granted to Juan Jose Dominguez for his military service between 1784 and 1800, after which he raised sheep and cattle on the land. In 1869, following the end of the Civil War, Union Army Major General William Starke Rosecrans bought 16,000 acres in Rancho San Pedro, dubbed the "Rosecrans Rancho." General Rosecrans sold the property in the early 1870s and after which point it was subdivided into various parcels. One of those parcels became the 800-acre McDonald Ranch, whose ranch buildings stood at what is today the intersection of 161st and Figueroa Streets. The development of Gardena proper began in 1887 when real estate developers Pomeroy & Harrison subdivided the McDonald Ranch and planned the community with the ranch buildings at its two-acre center, with the expectation of future transportation development projects (Los Angeles County Library 2020). Pomeroy & Harrison were proved wrong, as the railway, which opened in April 1890, was built through Gardena, but along Vermont Avenue instead of Figueroa Street. As a result, in 1889, the community moved the town's core from its original location to the intersection of Vermont and 166th Streets, where the City's center remains today.

The railroad was a major factor in the City's growth Gardena near the end of the nineteenth century. A rail line built by the California Pacific Railway Company (later bought by the Los Angeles Inter-Urban Railway Company) connecting Los Angeles and San Pedro via Gardena started operating in 1903 (Electric Railway Historical Association of Southern California [ERHA] 1957). In 1907, the Los Angeles and Redondo Railway constructed a line along Moneta Avenue line between East Athens and Strawberry Park. Pacific Electric completed a third line in 1912, connecting Watts and Redondo Beach via Gardena. In 1940, Pacific Electric's service through Gardena ended and buses replaced all passenger trains (ERHA 1957). Today, only diesel freight cars pass through Gardena.

The daughter of early settler Spencer Thorpe gave Gardena its name, in honor of being a "garden spot." The City of Gardena was incorporated on September 11, 1930, and combined the communities of Gardena, Moneta, and Strawberry Park into a Municipal Corporation, which comprised about 20,000 people focused mainly on farming (City of Gardena 2020). Gardena's early success as a farming community was in large part due to the ground water available within the Dominguez Slough. The Dominguez Slough was an inland freshwater drainage basin that captured rainwater runoff, and for several years in Gardena's early history it provided an excellent recreational destination for hunters, fishermen, and vacationers who swam and boated there. In the 1920s, the slough was drained and filled in to extend Vermont Avenue in Gardena. The City was also dubbed "Berryland" for its acres of strawberries, raspberries, and blackberries, which, a century ago, were grown year-round. Gardena was especially well-known for its annual Strawberry Day Festival and parade held each May, when each visitor received a free box of strawberries. The berry industry took a downturn during World War I, as other crops were cultivated for the war effort. After the war, the community's development grew and much of the former farmland diminished. Gardena, once the "berry-

growing capital of southern California,” is today known as the “Freeway City” because it is bordered by the Artesia freeway to the south, the Harbor freeway to the east, and the San Diego freeway to the west.

Hollypark Industrial Center

The project area was constructed as part of the Hollypark Industrial Center, which was developed by the Hayden Lee Development Co., who also developed the Airport Industrial Tract and the Culver City Industrial Area (Los Angeles Times 1957). The Hollypark Industrial Center was constructed as part of a large 300-million-dollar residential, commercial, and industrial development, known as the Hollypark “City Within a City,” located on the southwest side of Los Angeles. Apart from the Industrial Center, the development would include the Hollypark Business District (bounded by Rosecrans Avenue to the south, 135th Street to the north, Crenshaw Boulevard to the west, and Van Ness Avenue to the east), which included department stores, a civic auditorium, a bank and post office, a bowling alley, restaurants, and movie theaters, as well as 4,000 new homes and 5,000 apartments.

In April 1955, Hollypark Crenshaw Co. subdivided Tract No. 18493. The tract consisted of 17 varying size lots on the east side of Crenshaw Boulevard, between El Segundo Boulevard to the north and 135th Street to the south. In August 1955, George Keiter, spokesman for Hayden Lee Development Co., announced that the National Cash Register Co. was breaking ground on a 50,000-square-foot building at Crenshaw and El Segundo Boulevards. By this time Hayden Lee Development Co. had also announced that they had reached the halfway mark in the development of the industrial center and had already converted approximately 2,500,000 square feet of land to modern industrial structures. Further construction in the area at this time included the start of the construction of a drive-in theater on the east side of Crenshaw Boulevard, between Imperial Highway and El Segundo Boulevard, as well as two auto service stations; one was built for the Shell Oil Co. at El Segundo and Crenshaw Boulevards and one for Tidewater Associated Oil Co. at Van Ness and El Segundo Boulevards.

Some 35 factories were planned as part of the Hollypark Industrial Center. By June 1956, the *Los Angeles Times* reported that 10 “single-story plants of modern concrete construction” had been completed in the first section of the Hollypark Industrial Center, and another four factories were under construction in the center’s second section (Los Angeles Times 1956). By June 1958, further development began at the Hollypark Industrial Center when Max Factor & Co. broke ground on their new industrial warehouse, located on a 13-acre site they purchased on the northwest corner of Van Ness Avenue and El Segundo Boulevard, adjoining the Western Avenue Golf Course. Albert C. Martin & Associates were the architects and engineers of the project, which featured a one-story building of modern design with a 200-foot glass wall along its western wall. In August 1958, the current building within the project area was completed near the corner of Crenshaw and El Segundo Boulevards.

RESULTS

California Historical Resources Information System Records Search

Previously Conducted Studies

The CHRIS records search identified 13 cultural resources studies, all of which were conducted outside of the project area (Table 1).

Table 1. Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies within 0.8 km (0.5 miles) of the Project Area

SCCIC Report No.	Title	Author	Author Affiliation	Year	Relationship to Project Area
LA-00078	<i>Evaluation of the Archaeological Resources and Potential Impact of the Proposed Construction of Route 105 Freeway From El Segundo to Norwalk</i>	Rosen, Martin D.	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	1975	Outside
LA-00851	<i>Housing Replenishment/Route 105 Project</i>	Padon, Beth	Caltrans	1981	Outside
LA-02904	<i>Draft Report a Phase I Cultural Resources Literature Search for the West Basin Water Reclamation Project</i>	Stickel, Gary E.	Environmental Research Archaeologists: A Scientific Consortium	1993	Outside
LA-02950	<i>Consolidated Report: Cultural Resource Studies for the Proposed Pacific Pipeline Project</i>	Anonymous	Peak & Associates, Inc.	1992	Outside
LA-04836	<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey Along Onshore Portions of the Global West Fiber Optic Cable Project</i>	Anonymous	Science Applications International Corporation	2000	Outside
LA-07409	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment for Cingular Wireless Facility Sm214-01 City of Hawthorne Los Angeles County California</i>	Kyle, Carolyn E.	Kyle Consulting	2002	Outside
LA-07686	<i>Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Candidate EI-0017-02 (Colo/Weber Way) 1300 Weber Way, Hawthorne, Los Angeles County, California</i>	Bonner, Wayne H.	Michael Brandman Associates	2005	Outside
LA-07687	<i>Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Candidate LA03361a (Pipe Tech) 12600 Chadron Avenue, Hawthorne, Los Angeles County, California</i>	Bonner, Wayne H.	Michael Brandman Associates	2005	Outside
LA-08255	<i>Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project State of California: Volumes I and II</i>	Arrington, Cindy and Nancy Sikes	SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.	2006	Outside
LA-10240	<i>Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate LA33704A (New Image Auto), 13115 Yukon Ave., Hawthorne, Los Angeles County, California</i>	Bonner, Wayne H.	Michael Brandman Associates	2009	Outside
LA-11150	<i>West Basin Municipal Water District Harbor/ South Bay Water Recycling Project</i>	Maxwell, Pamela	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	2003	Outside
LA-11973	<i>Crenshaw/LAX Transit Corridor Project Final Environmental Impact Report/Final Environmental Impact Statement</i>	Unknown	Metro	2011	Outside

SCCIC Report No.	Title	Author	Author Affiliation	Year	Relationship to Project Area
LA-12819	<i>The City of Los Angeles, West Athens-Westmont TOD Specific Plan Project Area, Los Angeles County, California</i>	McKenna, Jeanette A.	–	2016	Outside

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The CHRIS records search did not identify any archaeological resources within a 0.8-km (0.5-mile) radius of the project area. The closest archaeological resources on file with the CHRIS are located more than 4.8 km (3 miles) away. They include two sites: a former prehistoric settlement to the southeast, near the former boundary of the Dominguez Slough (P-19-000088), and a middle twentieth century refuse deposit with domestic debris and construction material, located to the northwest south of Imperial Highway and the Atchison Topeka Santa Fe Railroad (P-19-004644).

Archival Research

It is not clear whether the project area was part of the San Pedro and Sausal Redondo Rancho during the Spanish or Mexican periods, but there is no indication in historical records that the location was of any significance during those periods. The earliest maps drawn for the adjacent ranchos, published in 1860, depict the project area as open space and public land. Topographic and other maps drawn in the late nineteenth century depict roads in the approximate location of El Segundo and Crenshaw Boulevards (see Appendix A). The earliest land uses for the project area were identified in aerial photos (see Appendix A). The earliest photo was taken in 1923 and shows the project area surrounded by agricultural fields, with El Segundo and Crenshaw Boulevards established as unpaved roads in their current alignments. The Dominguez Channel has not been constructed, and the project area is visible within a cleared area that appears to have been recently flooded from discharge of a small stream. The next aerial photograph identified was taken in 1928 and shows the small flooded area, including project area, divided into plowed fields, and few changes are evident by 1938. It is not until 1947 that the landscape within the project area and vicinity underwent the transition from mainly agricultural uses within large plots, to subdivided parcels with mixed uses, in approximately their current configuration. The Dominguez Channel was also constructed around this time. The project area remained an open plot of land, which may have remained in use as an agricultural field but may have also persisted as a vacant lot through the 1950s.

As recorded by the Los Angeles County Assessor, the Hollypark Crenshaw Co. acquired the subject property on August 3, 1954, and constructed the extant building in 1958 as a bowling alley. A *Los Angeles Times* article from August 17, 1958, announced the construction of Del Mar Lanes—a 24-lane bowling alley that included a restaurant, cocktail lounge with dancing, and a billiard room (Los Angeles Times 1958). The bowling alley persisted under different ownership through the 1960s and changed its name in to Pro 300 Lanes in 1969. The property continued to change ownership through the 1970s and 1980s. Building permits issued in 1986 document a series of alterations to the interior, construction of a new fence, and signage, at which point the use of the building as a bowling alley appears to have ceased. The 1995 city directory listed I & D Auto Parts, U-Haul Co., and Rebuilt Masters at the property. More recent city directories list I & D Auto Parts warehouse, Kims Import & Domestic Auto Parts, and Rebuilt Masters at the property. Amid the changes in ownership and uses, few alterations to the project area have resulted since the original construction of the parking lot and building in 1958.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

On March 5, 2020, SWCA received the results of a SLF search from the NAHC. The NAHC letter indicated negative results. The NAHC letter is included in Appendix B.

SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

The physical environment of the project area has undergone substantial alterations in the last 100 or more years, including natural processes of flooding and erosion, and human caused changes from plow agriculture and its conversion to a paved commercial property. As a result, most of the sediments below the paved surfaces within the project area have been subject to at least some amount of ground disturbance, which, in most cases, diminishes the likelihood that any archaeological resources once present are still preserved. The following section considers the prehistoric environmental and cultural context, historical land uses, and physical setting to assess the likelihood that different types of archaeological resources could exist below the surface within the project area.

Prehistoric- and Historic-Period Native American Archaeological Resources

No archaeological resources with Native Americans components were identified in a CHRIS records search within the project area and a 0.8-km (0.5-mile) radius. The SLF records search did not identify any sacred lands or sites in the project area. The closest known archaeological site with Native American-affiliated materials on-file at the CHRIS are mapped approximately 4.8 km (3 miles) southwest of the project area, along a former slough and inland lake. Ethnographic reports describe a former Gabrielino village site known as *Amupubit* in the same approximate location as the archaeological site. The next closest Gabrielino placenames that included significant settlements are located within 11 to 12 km (approximately 7 to 8 miles) to the north, south, and east. The project area is not located near any major stream courses or known sources of fresh water. There are no landmarks or other landscape features apparent that might have given the project area significance to prehistoric foragers.

Broadly, the project area is set within alluvial sediments, the uppermost stratum of which accumulated as fan deposits formed during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene, between approximately 12,000 to 6000 B.C., just before the first evidence for human presence in the Los Angeles Basin. The project area was subject to plow agriculture for at least 50 years before being developed as a commercial property with a paved lot. Geotechnical bores in the project area identified between 0.6 and 0.9 m (2 and 3 feet) of artificial fill overlying alluvial sediments with varying strata of mixed composition. Together, this information suggests any former archaeological resources affiliated with Native Americans that were once present on the surface or near surface would have likely been destroyed or otherwise compromised. This significantly reduces the sensitivity for Prehistoric- or Historic-period Native American archaeological resources within the project area. It is possible for archaeological deposits to be preserved as more deeply buried sites, preserved beneath surface disturbances or even intermixed with artificial fill and Historic-period debris. However, the age of the deeply buried sediments allows for preservation of material from only the earliest Prehistoric period, which are extremely rare within the Los Angeles Basin. Furthermore, the project design is only likely to encounter this depth within the area for the parking ramp and three elevator shafts. Therefore, to the extent that the proposed ground disturbance extends into undisturbed alluvial soils buried beneath previously disturbed sediments, there may be some potential for preservation, but it is considered very unlikely for any resource to be present.

Given the overall lack of any indication of the project area as a location of likely habitation or resource procurement, and the poor preservation conditions, SWCA finds a **low potential for encountering Prehistoric- or Historic-period Native American archaeological resources** within the project area.

Historic-Period Non-Native American Archaeological Resources

No Historic-period archaeological resources were identified in a CHRIS records search. The nearest archaeological site was identified 4.8 km (3 miles) to the northwest. Archival research documents the land use history of the project area. The project area began as open land next to two roads in an otherwise unremarkable area between Spanish- and Mexican-period ranchos, several miles from the nearest settlements. Agricultural uses likely began in the late nineteenth century and by 1923 the project area was subject to intensive plow agriculture, which defined the historical land uses within the project area until the 1950s, when the property was paved and developed with a bowling alley. The decade prior to the construction of the extant parking lot and building, the Dominguez Channel was constructed, and the project area and adjacent lots to the south appear to have been cleared and left vacant. It is possible that individual items such as food or beverage containers, hand tools, hardware, or other farming implements could have once been present within the project area. However, given the alterations apparent in the 1940s aerial photo and the subsequent paving, it is very unlikely that any such materials have been preserved. Geotechnical bores did not identify any debris commonly associated with Historic-period refuse deposits. For these reasons, SWCA finds the project area has a **low sensitivity for containing Historic-period non-Native American archaeological resources.**

CONCLUSION

This evaluation included a review of historical archival sources and archaeological records. A CHRIS records search did not identify any known archaeological sites in the project area or vicinity. The SLF results returned by the NAHC were negative. The project area was further assessed for the potential to contain deeply buried, previously unidentified archaeological resources and was found to be low. Although encountering an archaeological resource during construction is considered unlikely, CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 (f) recommends that a lead agency make provisions for historical or unique archaeological resources that are accidentally discovered during construction. Accordingly, to ensure that potential impacts to archaeological resources in the project site are clearly less than significant, SWCA recommends the mitigation measure outlined below. The measure has been developed in accordance with, and incorporates the performance standards of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for professional archaeology, Public Resources Code Section 5024.1, and Title 14 California Code of Regulations, Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Implementation of Mitigation Measure (MM) Arch-1 will ensure that any potential impacts to archaeological resources are reduced to less than significant levels.

MM Arch-1. Inadvertent discovery of an archaeological resource. Before ground disturbing activities are initiated on the site, the construction personnel will be conducting the activities will be notified of the potential for archaeological resources, and the protocols to be implemented in the event of a discovery. Ground disturbing work includes but is not limited to activities such as excavation, grading, digging, trenching, plowing, drilling, tunneling, stripping, and clearing where the ground disturbance exceeds 3 feet. In the event that an archaeological resource is observed during construction, all ground disturbing work in the immediate vicinity of the find should temporarily cease until a Qualified Archaeologist can evaluate the find as a historical resources pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1 and Title 14 California Code of Regulations, Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. A Qualified Archaeologist is one who meets the Secretary of the Interior Professional Qualification Standards in archeology. The Qualified Archaeologist or an archaeologist working under their direction would have the authority to stop or divert construction excavation elsewhere on the site while the find is being assessed. Upon discovery, the project proponent will notify the City of Gardena (the City). At the direction of the project proponent and in consultation with the City, the Qualified Archaeologist shall prepare plans for feasible mitigation of impacts to the find, pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines.

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Appendix A.
Topographic Maps and Aerial Photographs

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12850 Crenshaw
12850 Crenshaw
Gardena, CA 90249

Inquiry Number: 5982087.4

February 24, 2020

EDR Historical Topo Map Report

with QuadMatch™



6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor
Shelton, CT 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

EDR Historical Topo Map Report

02/24/20

Site Name:

12850 Crenshaw
12850 Crenshaw
Gardena, CA 90249
EDR Inquiry # 5982087.4

Client Name:

SWCA Environmental Consultants
51 W Dayton Street
Pasadena, CA 91105
Contact: Nelson White



EDR Topographic Map Library has been searched by EDR and maps covering the target property location as provided by SWCA Environmental Consultants were identified for the years listed below. EDR's Historical Topo Map Report is designed to assist professionals in evaluating potential liability on a target property resulting from past activities. EDR's Historical Topo Map Report includes a search of a collection of public and private color historical topographic maps, dating back to the late 1800s.

Search Results:**Coordinates:**

P.O.#	60168	Latitude:	33.915341 33° 54' 55" North
Project:	12850 Crenshaw	Longitude:	-118.326151 -118° 19' 34" West
		UTM Zone:	Zone 11 North
		UTM X Meters:	377407.31
		UTM Y Meters:	3753560.92
		Elevation:	51.43' above sea level

Maps Provided:

2012	1924
1981	1896
1972	
1964	
1952	
1950	
1948	
1930, 1934	

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Topo Sheet Key

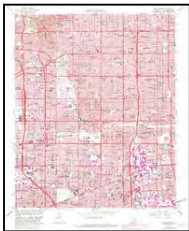
This EDR Topo Map Report is based upon the following USGS topographic map sheets.

2012 Source Sheets



Inglewood
2012
7.5-minute, 24000

1981 Source Sheets



Inglewood
1981
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1978

1972 Source Sheets



Inglewood
1972
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1972

1964 Source Sheets



Inglewood
1964
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1963

Topo Sheet Key

This EDR Topo Map Report is based upon the following USGS topographic map sheets.

1952 Source Sheets



Inglewood
1952
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1947

1950 Source Sheets



Inglewood
1950
7.5-minute, 24000
Aerial Photo Revised 1947

1948 Source Sheets



Inglewood
1948
7.5-minute, 24000

1930, 1934 Source Sheets



Inglewood
1930
7.5-minute, 24000



Compton
1930
7.5-minute, 24000



Torrance
1934
7.5-minute, 24000

Topo Sheet Key

This EDR Topo Map Report is based upon the following USGS topographic map sheets.

1924 Source Sheets



Watts
1924
7.5-minute, 24000



Torrance
1924
7.5-minute, 24000



Compton
1924
7.5-minute, 24000

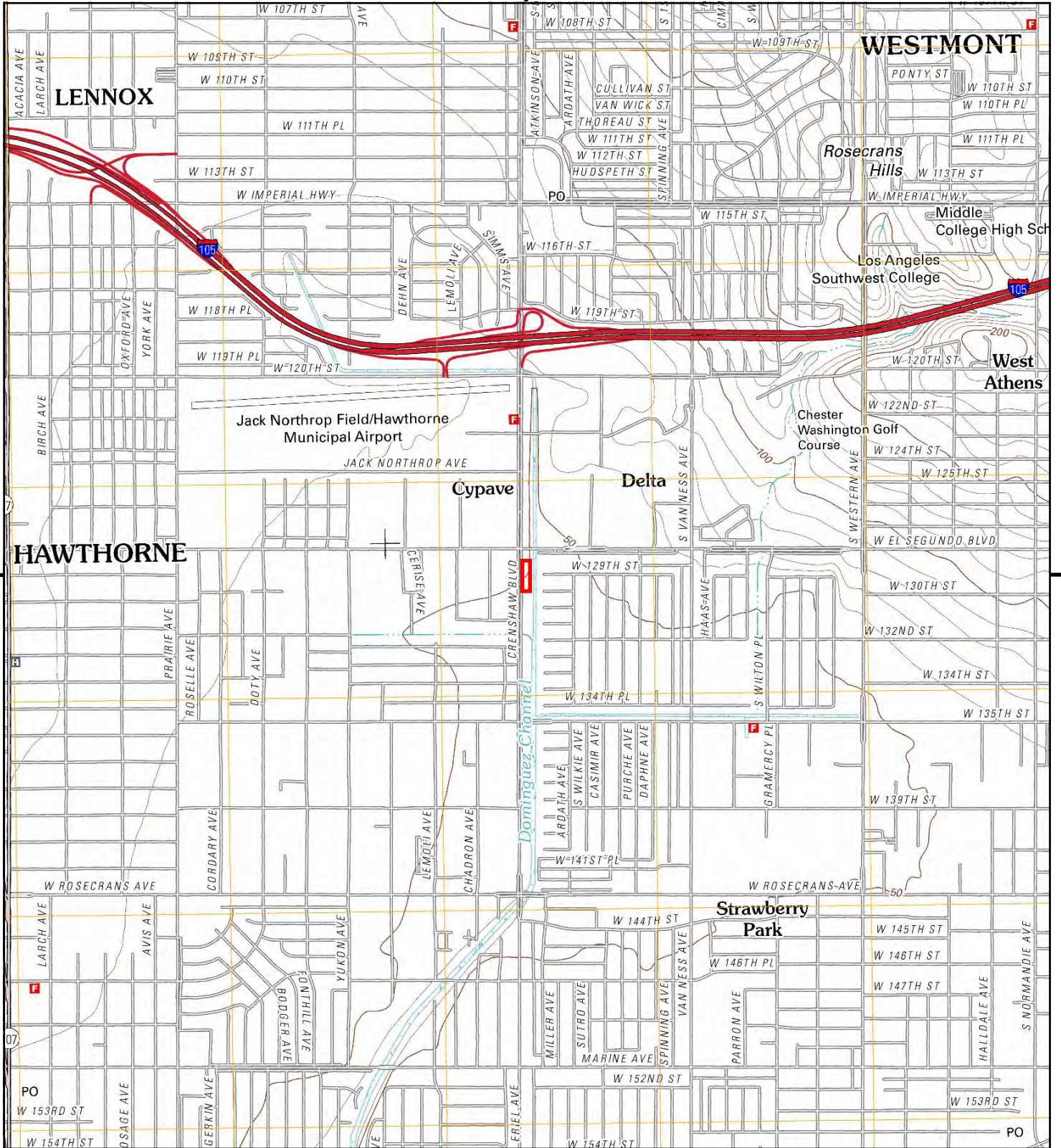


Inglewood
1924
7.5-minute, 24000

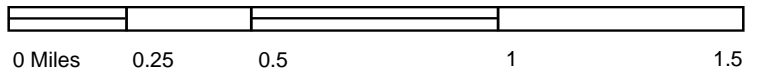
1896 Source Sheets



Redondo
1896
15-minute, 62500



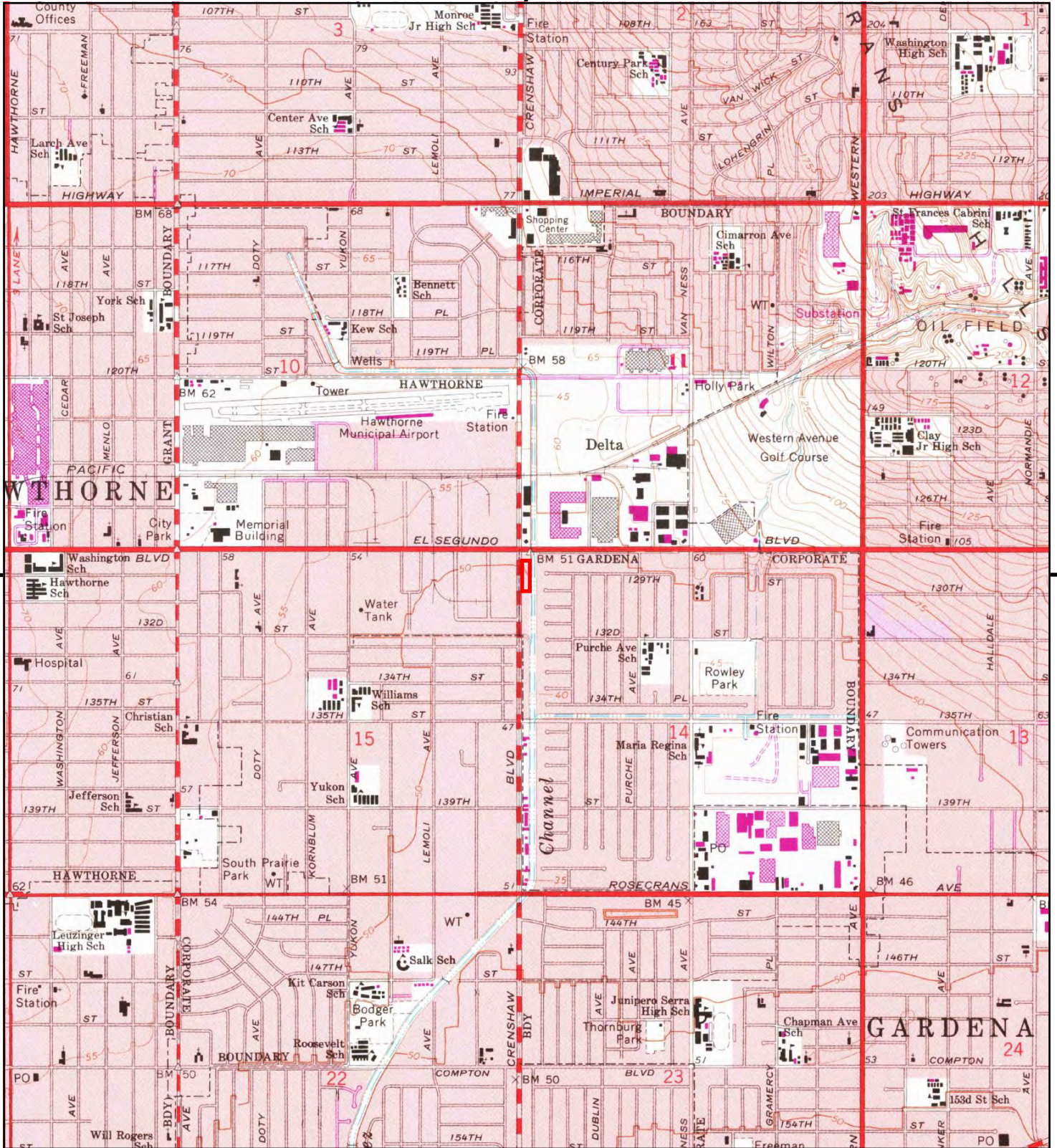
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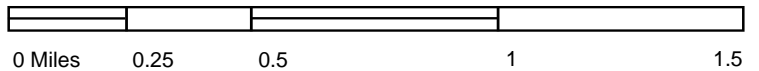
TP, Inglewood, 2012, 7.5-minute

SITE NAME: 12850 Crenshaw
 ADDRESS: 12850 Crenshaw
 Gardena, CA 90249
 CLIENT: SWCA Environmental Consultants





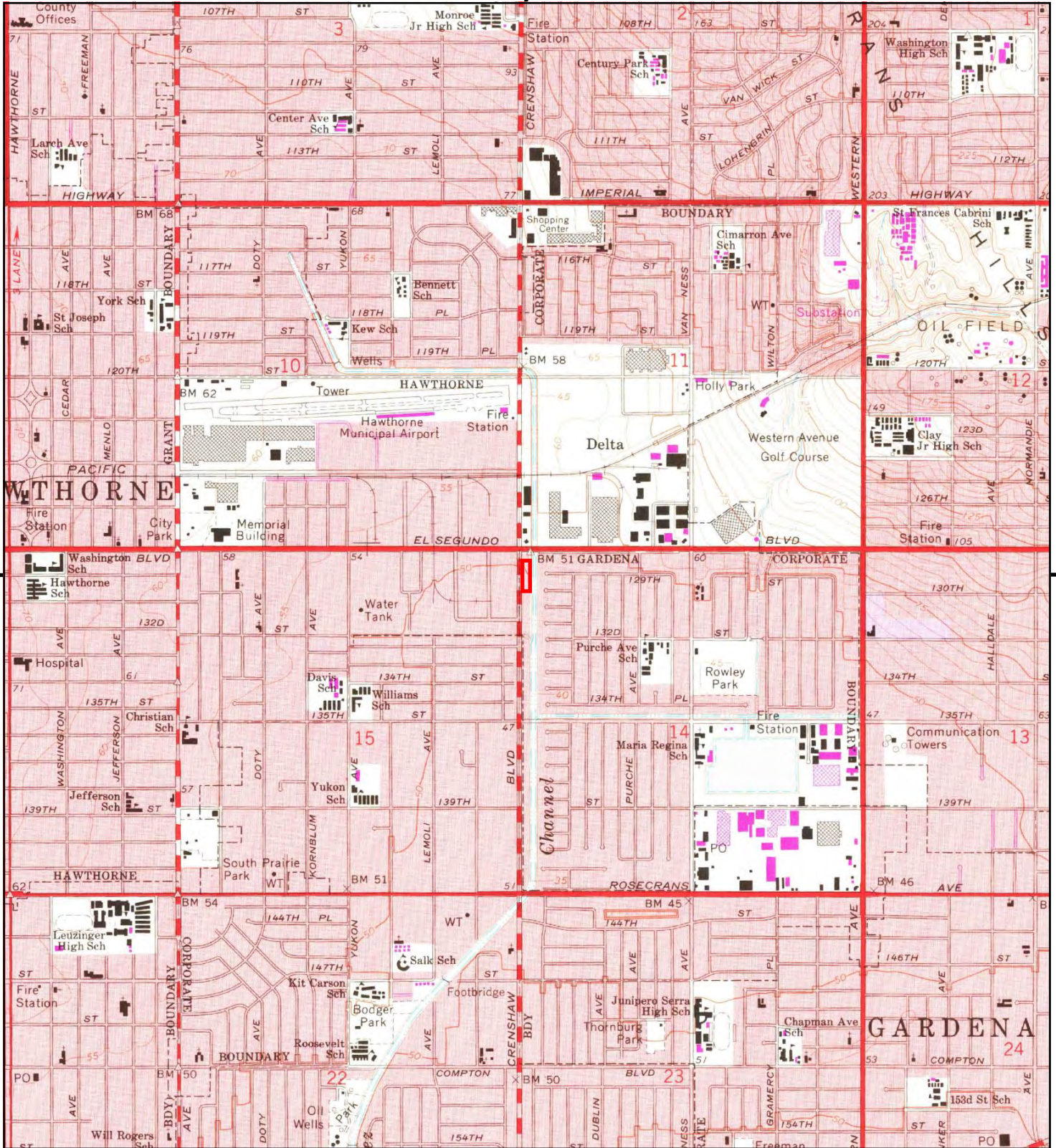
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 Gardena, CA 90249
 CLIENT: SWCA Environmental Consultants





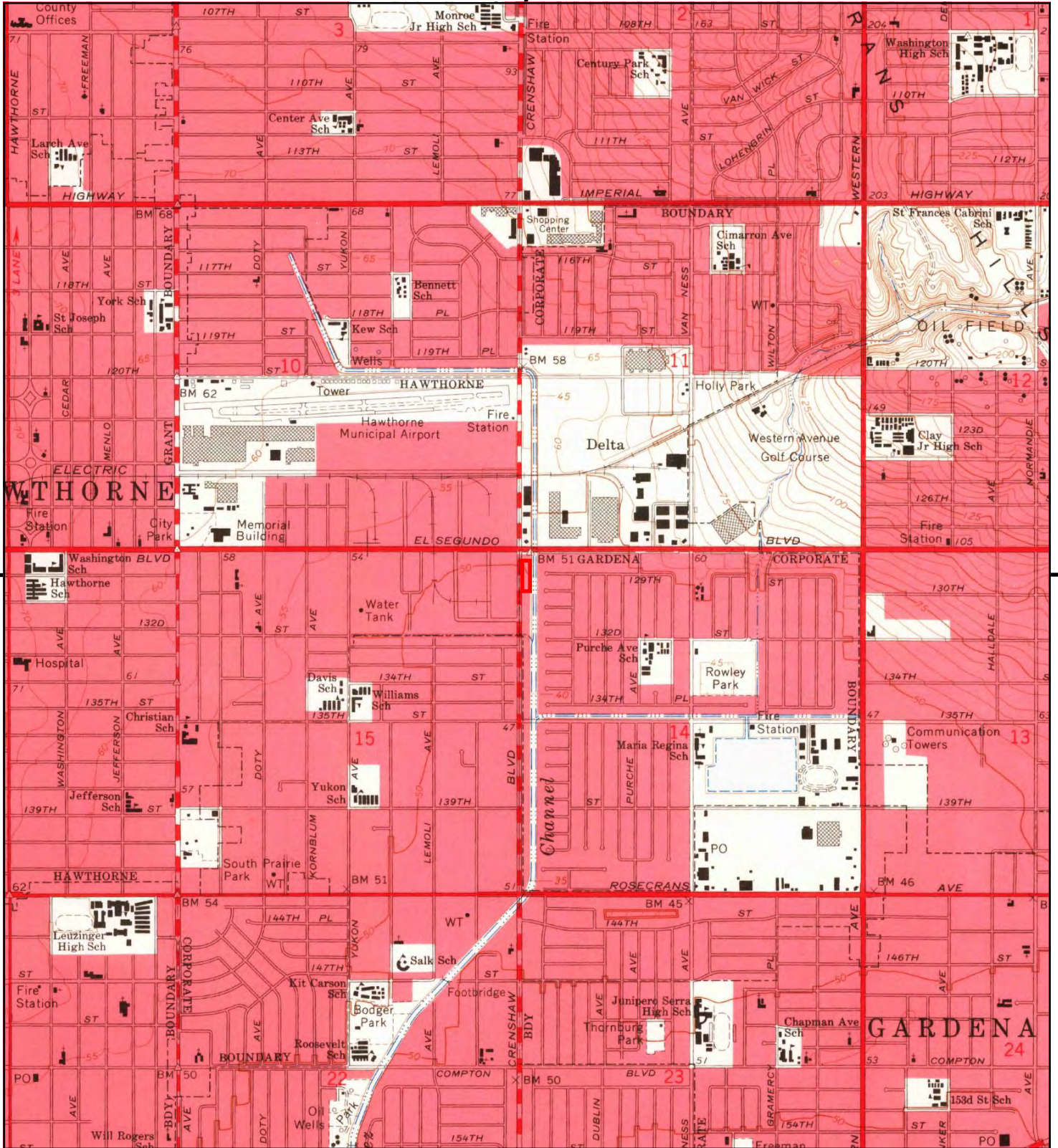
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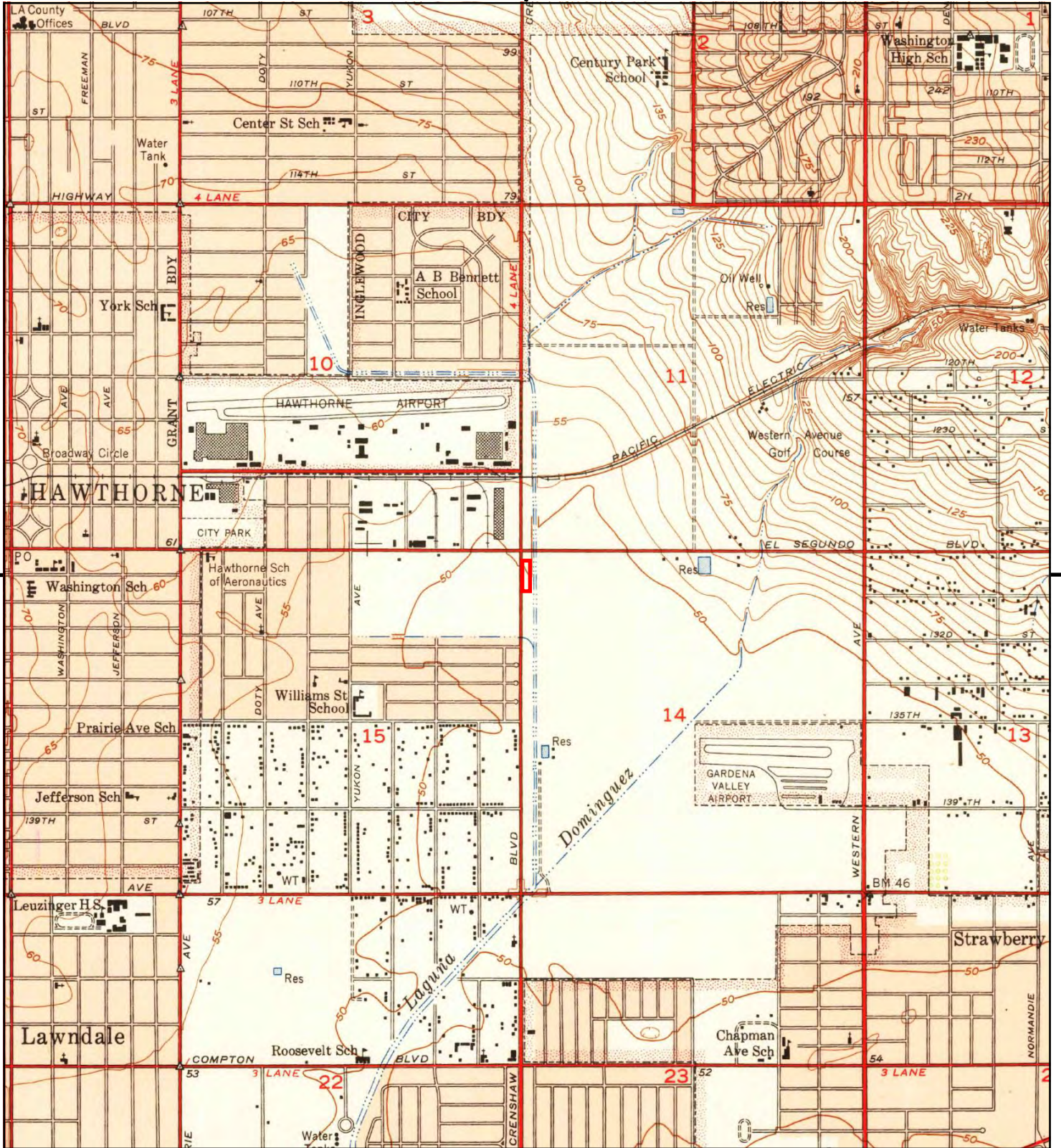
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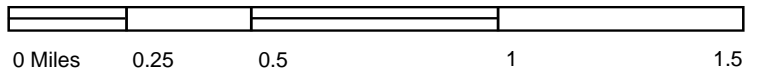
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 ADDRESS: 12850 Crenshaw
 Gardena, CA 90249
 CLIENT: SWCA Environmental Consultants





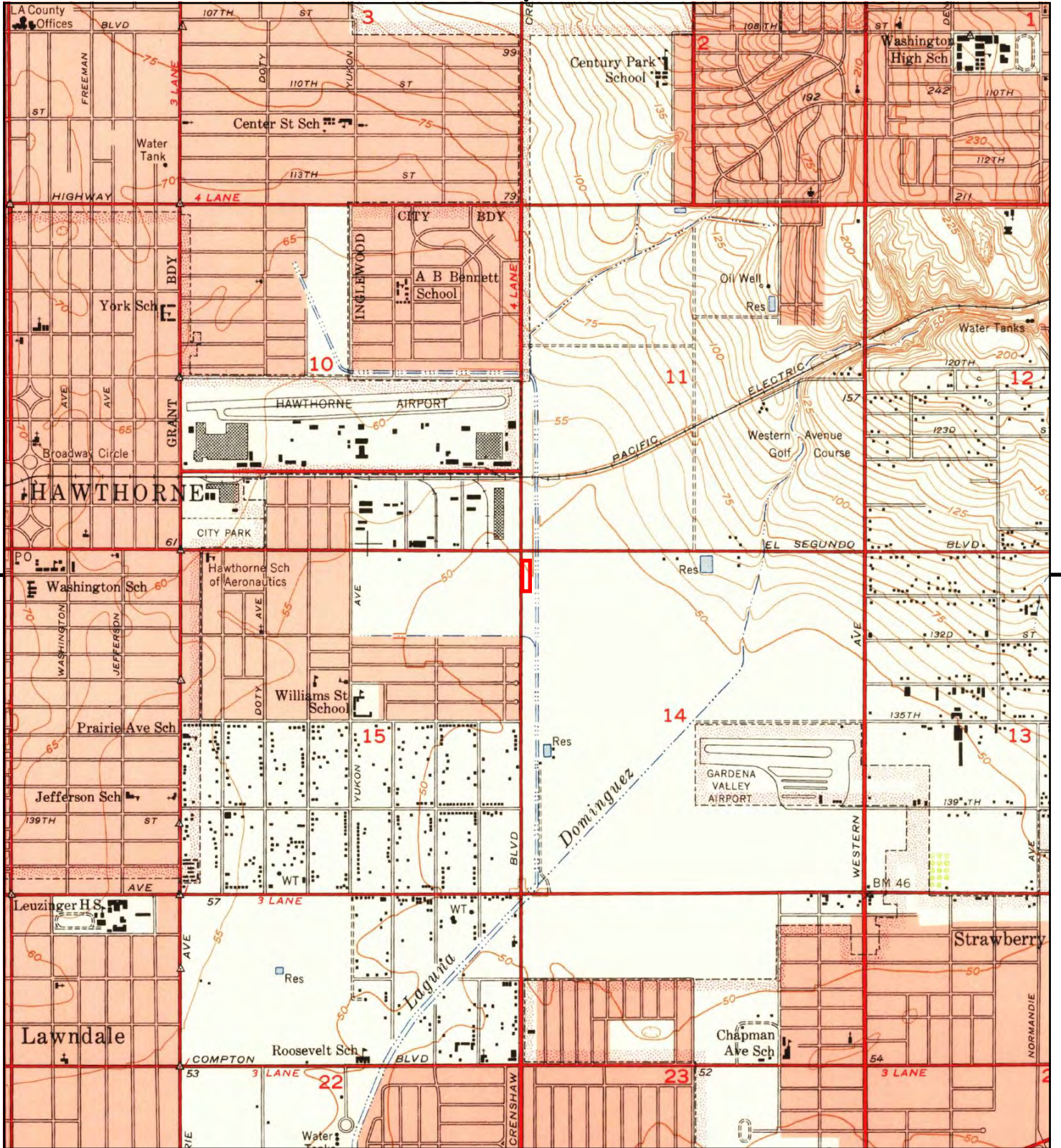
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 ADDRESS: 12850 Crenshaw
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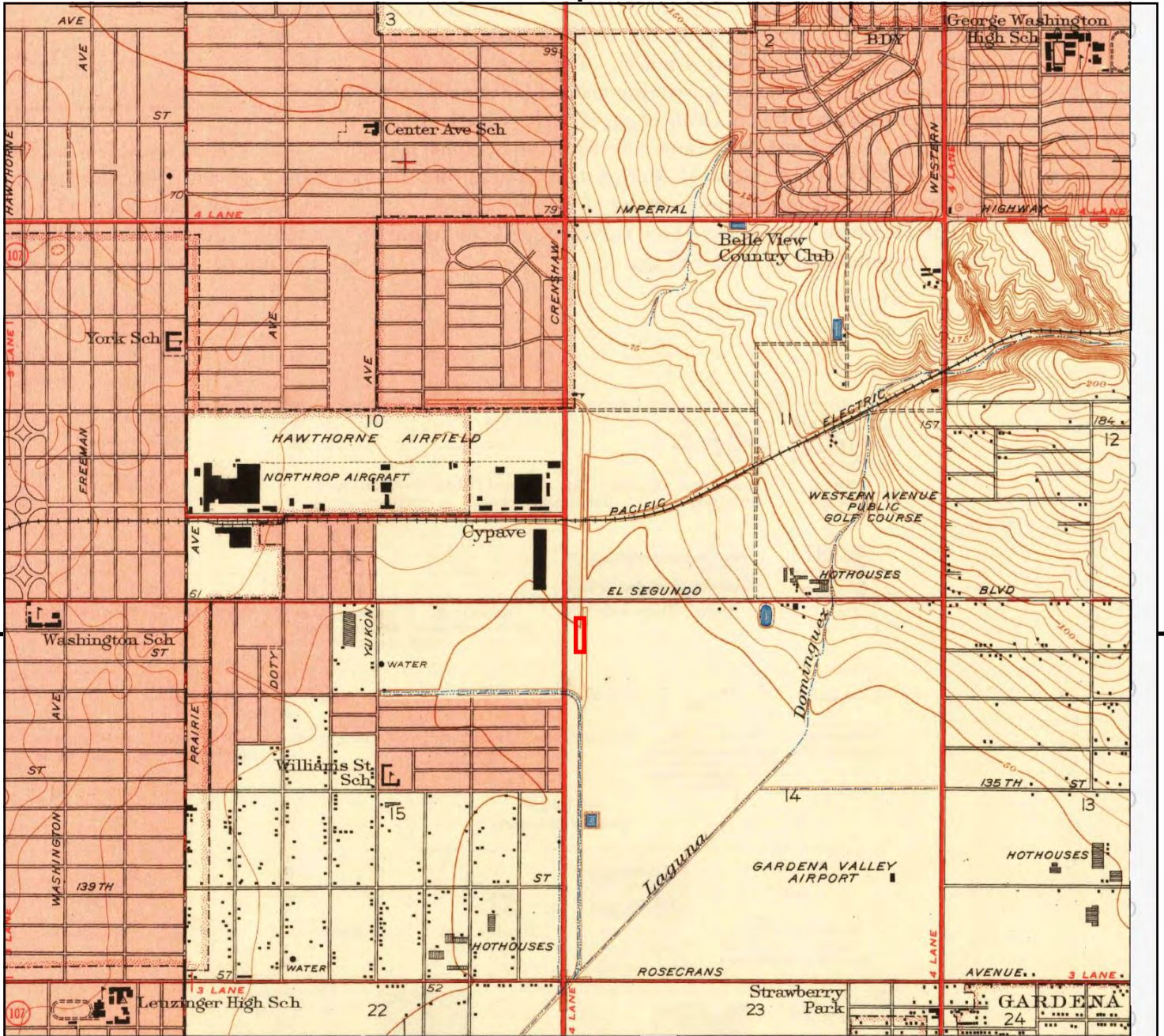
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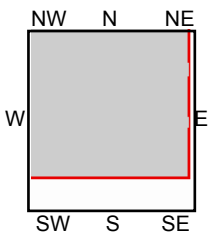
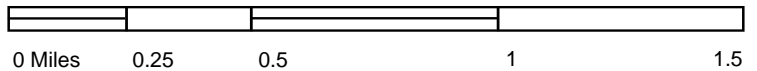
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 ADDRESS: 12850 Crenshaw
 Gardena, CA 90249
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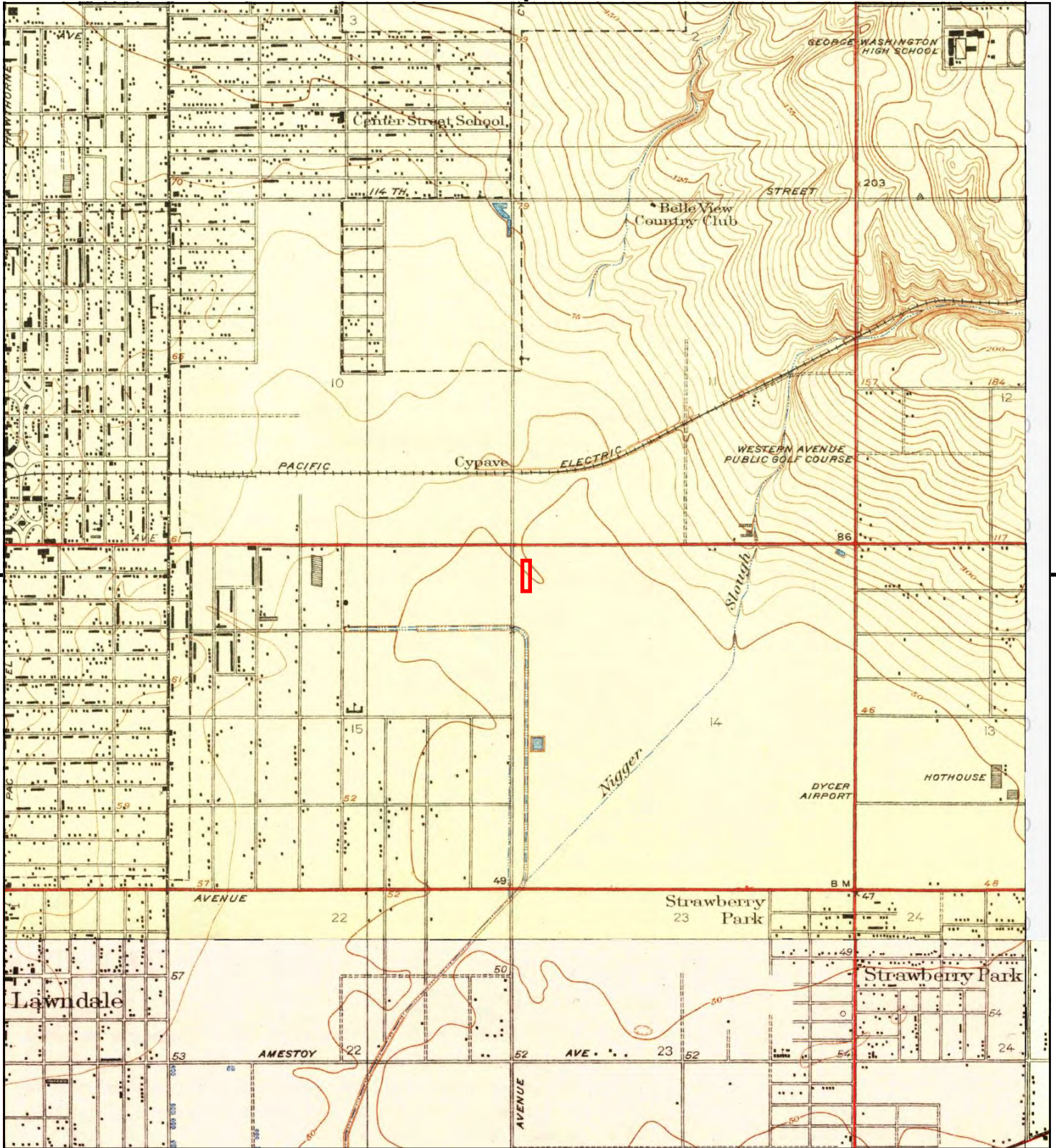
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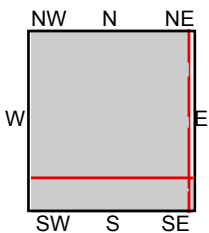
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 ADDRESS: 12850 Crenshaw
 Gardena, CA 90249
 CLIENT: SWCA Environmental Consultants





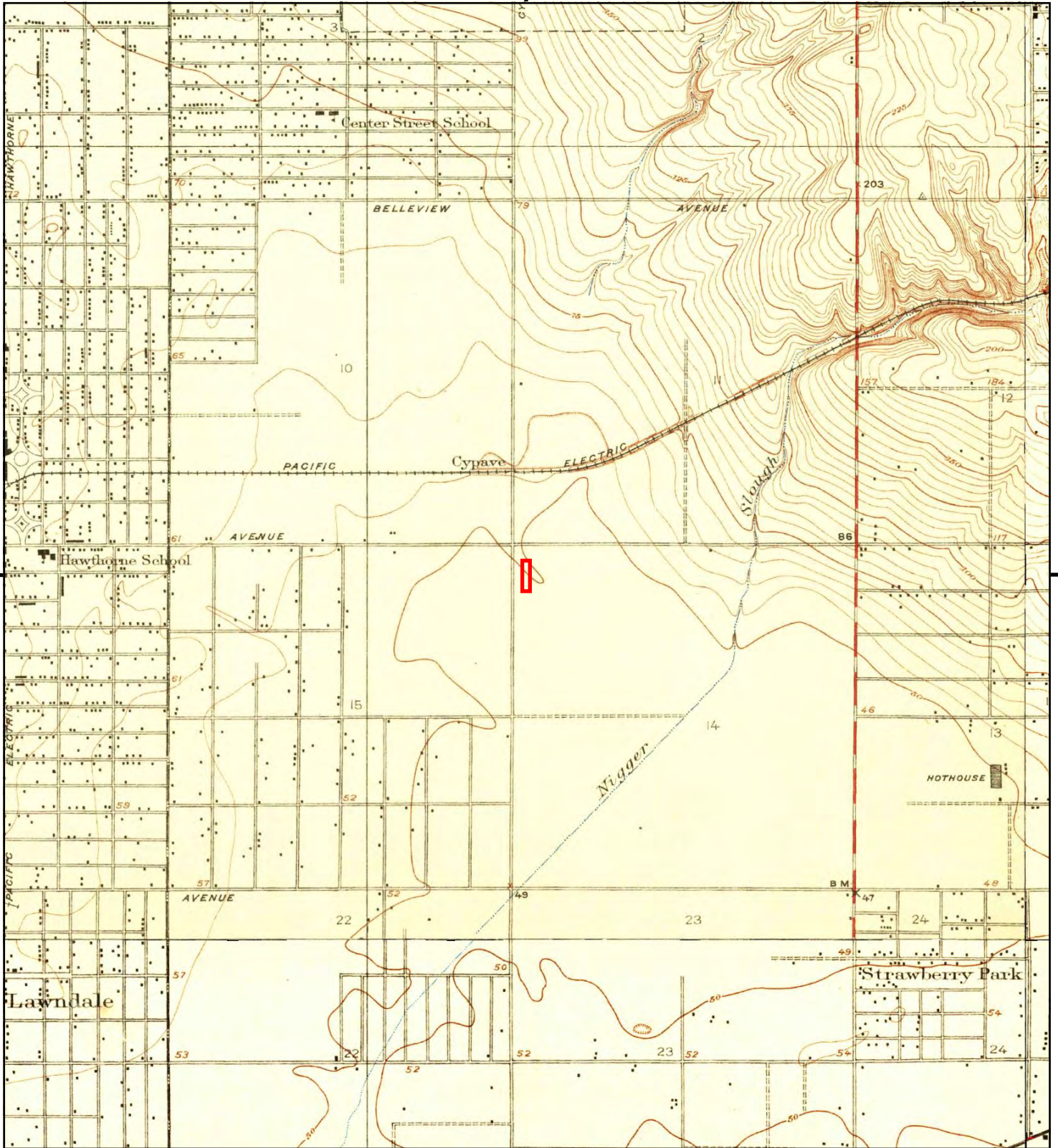
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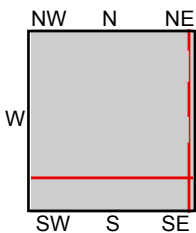
TP, Inglewood, 1930, 7.5-minute
 SE, Compton, 1930, 7.5-minute
 SW, Torrance, 1934, 7.5-minute

SITE NAME: 12850 Crenshaw
ADDRESS: 12850 Crenshaw
 Gardena, CA 90249
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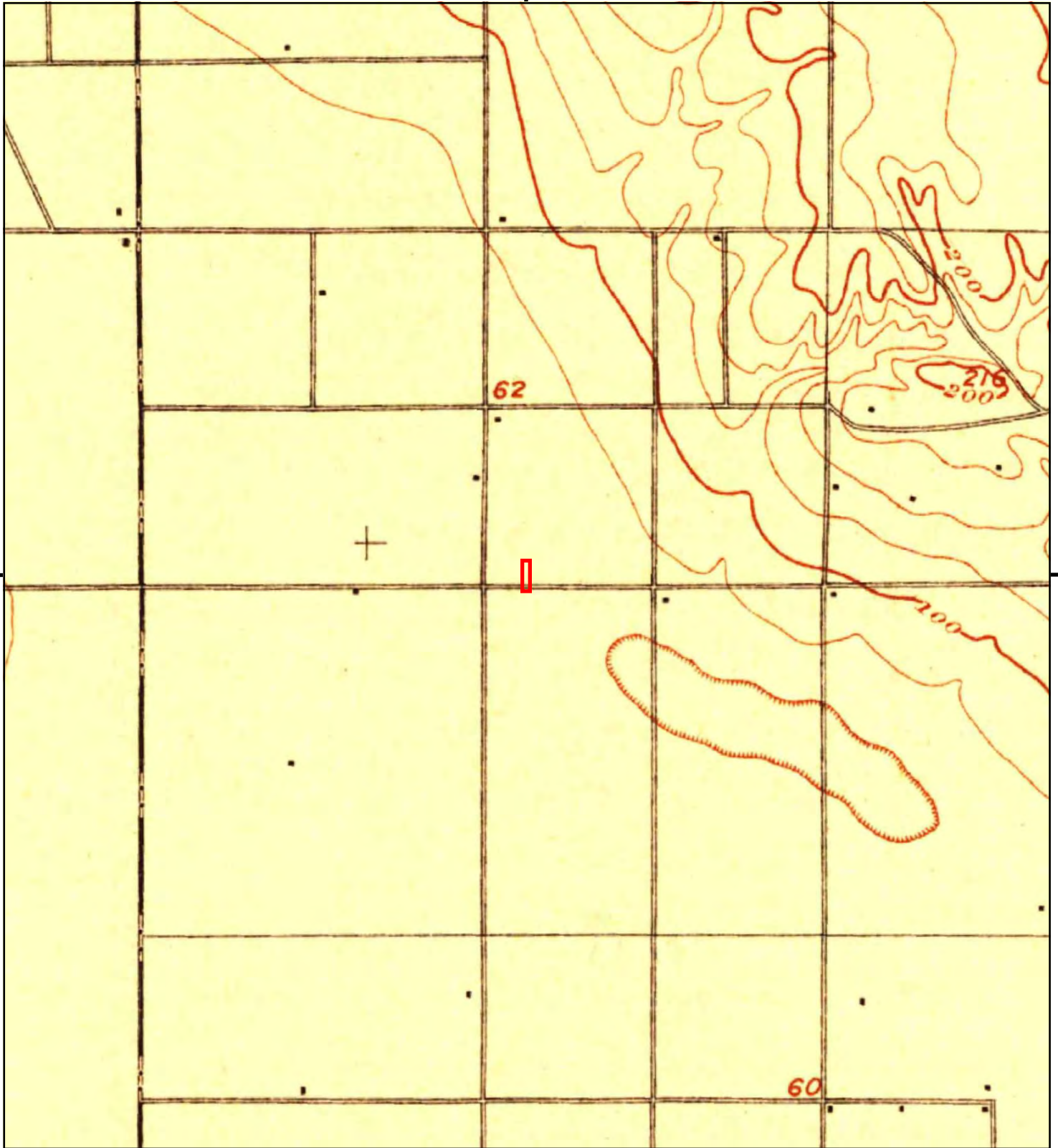
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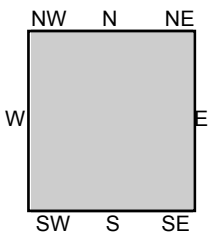
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 NE, Watts, 1924, 7.5-minute
 SE, Compton, 1924, 7.5-minute
 SW, Torrance, 1924, 7.5-minute

SITE NAME: 12850 Crenshaw
 ADDRESS: 12850 Crenshaw
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This report includes information from the following map sheet(s).



TP, Redondo, 1896, 15-minute

SITE NAME: 12850 Crenshaw
ADDRESS: 12850 Crenshaw
Gardena, CA 90249
CLIENT: SWCA Environmental Consultants





12850 Crenshaw

12850 Crenshaw

Gardena, CA 90249

Inquiry Number: 5982087.8

February 24, 2020

The EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package



6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor
Shelton, CT 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
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EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package

02/24/20

Site Name:

12850 Crenshaw
12850 Crenshaw
Gardena, CA 90249
EDR Inquiry # 5982087.8

Client Name:

SWCA Environmental Consultants
51 W Dayton Street
Pasadena, CA 91105
Contact: Nelson White



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Search Results:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Scale</u>	<u>Details</u>	<u>Source</u>
2016	1"=500'	Flight Year: 2016	USDA/NAIP
2012	1"=500'	Flight Year: 2012	USDA/NAIP
2009	1"=500'	Flight Year: 2009	USDA/NAIP
2005	1"=500'	Flight Year: 2005	USDA/NAIP
2002	1"=500'	Flight Date: June 10, 2002	USDA
1994	1"=500'	Acquisition Date: May 31, 1994	USGS/DOQQ
1989	1"=500'	Flight Date: August 22, 1989	USDA
1983	1"=500'	Flight Date: November 19, 1983	EDR Proprietary Brewster Pacific
1972	1"=500'	Flight Date: October 30, 1972	EDR Proprietary Brewster Pacific
1970	1"=500'	Flight Date: February 17, 1970	EDR Proprietary Brewster Pacific
1963	1"=500'	Flight Date: February 28, 1963	USGS
1952	1"=500'	Flight Date: April 11, 1952	USDA
1947	1"=500'	Flight Date: June 18, 1947	FAIR
1938	1"=500'	Flight Date: May 24, 1938	USDA
1928	1"=500'	Flight Date: January 01, 1928	FAIR
1923	1"=500'	Flight Date: January 01, 1923	FAIR

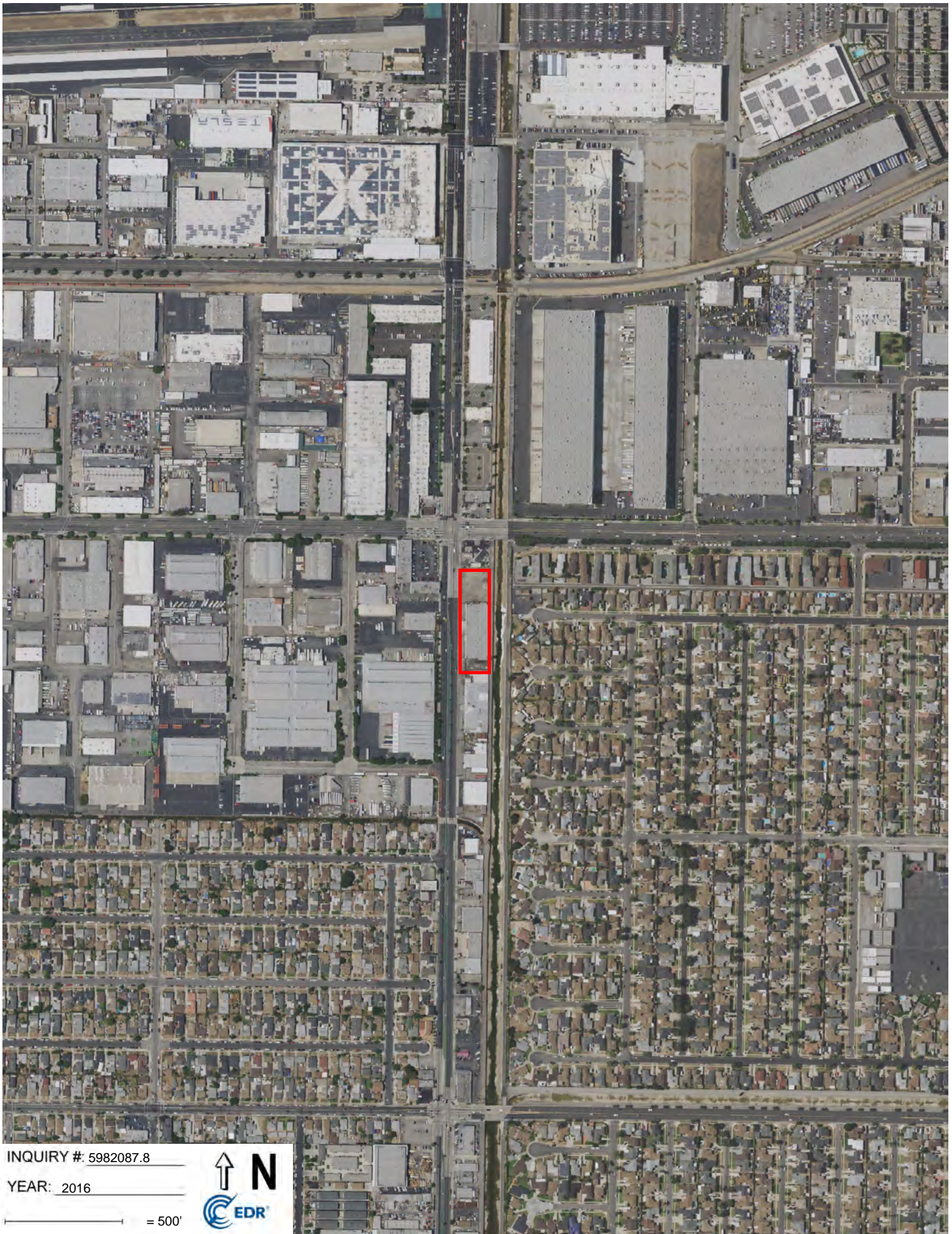
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YEAR: 2016

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 2012

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 2009

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 2005

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 2002

— = 500'



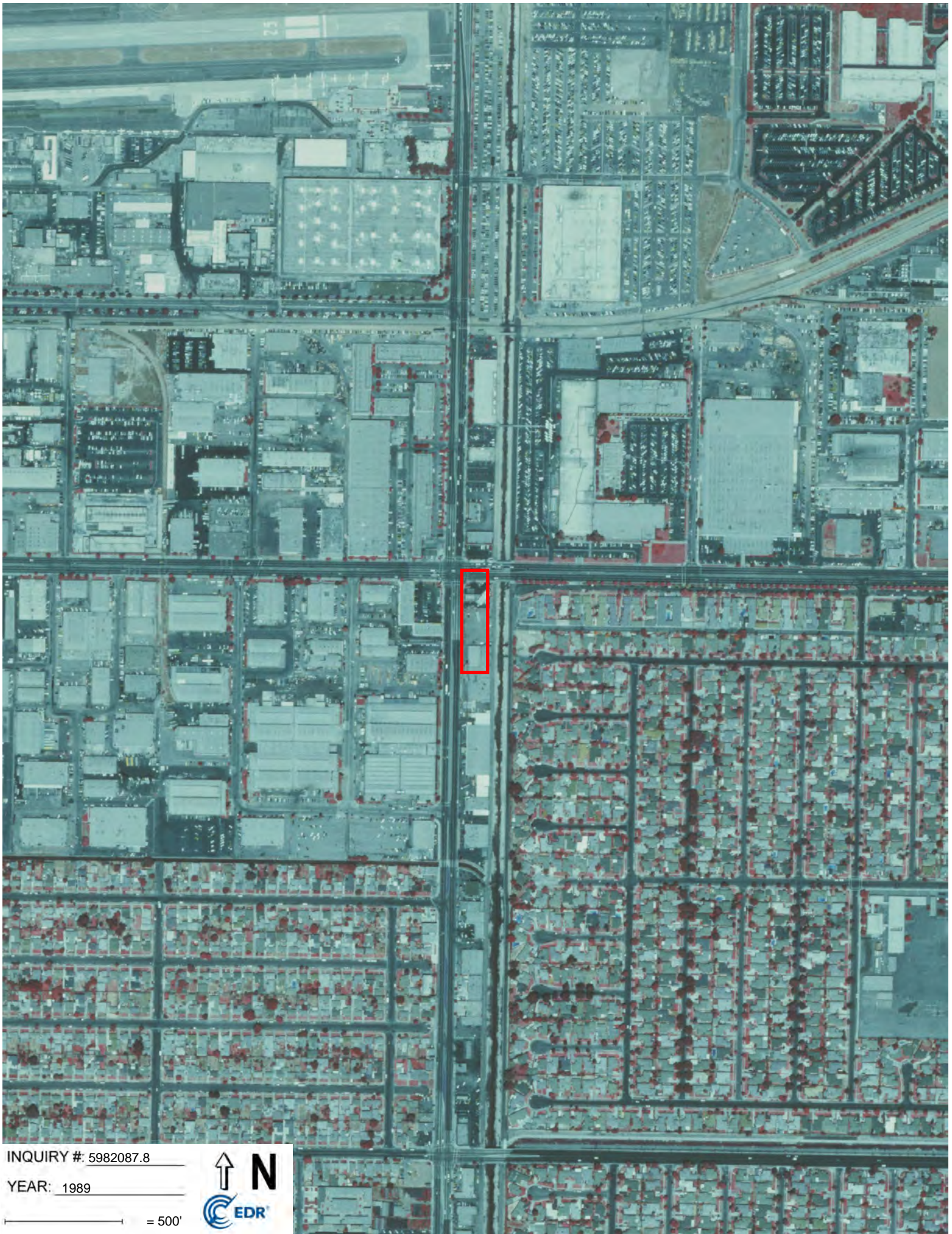


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YEAR: 1994

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 1989

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 1983

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 1972

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 1970

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 1963

— = 500'



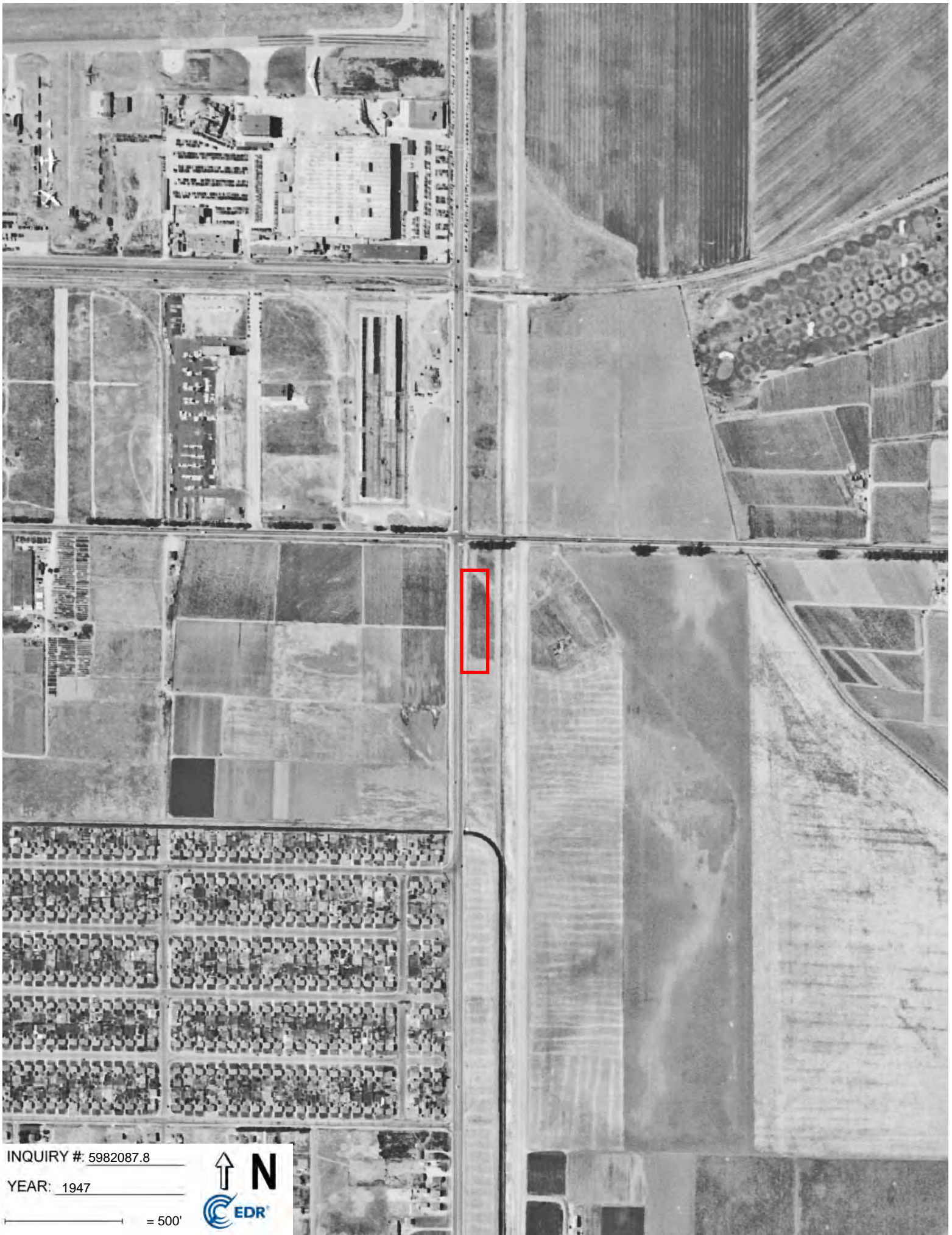


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YEAR: 1947

— = 500'



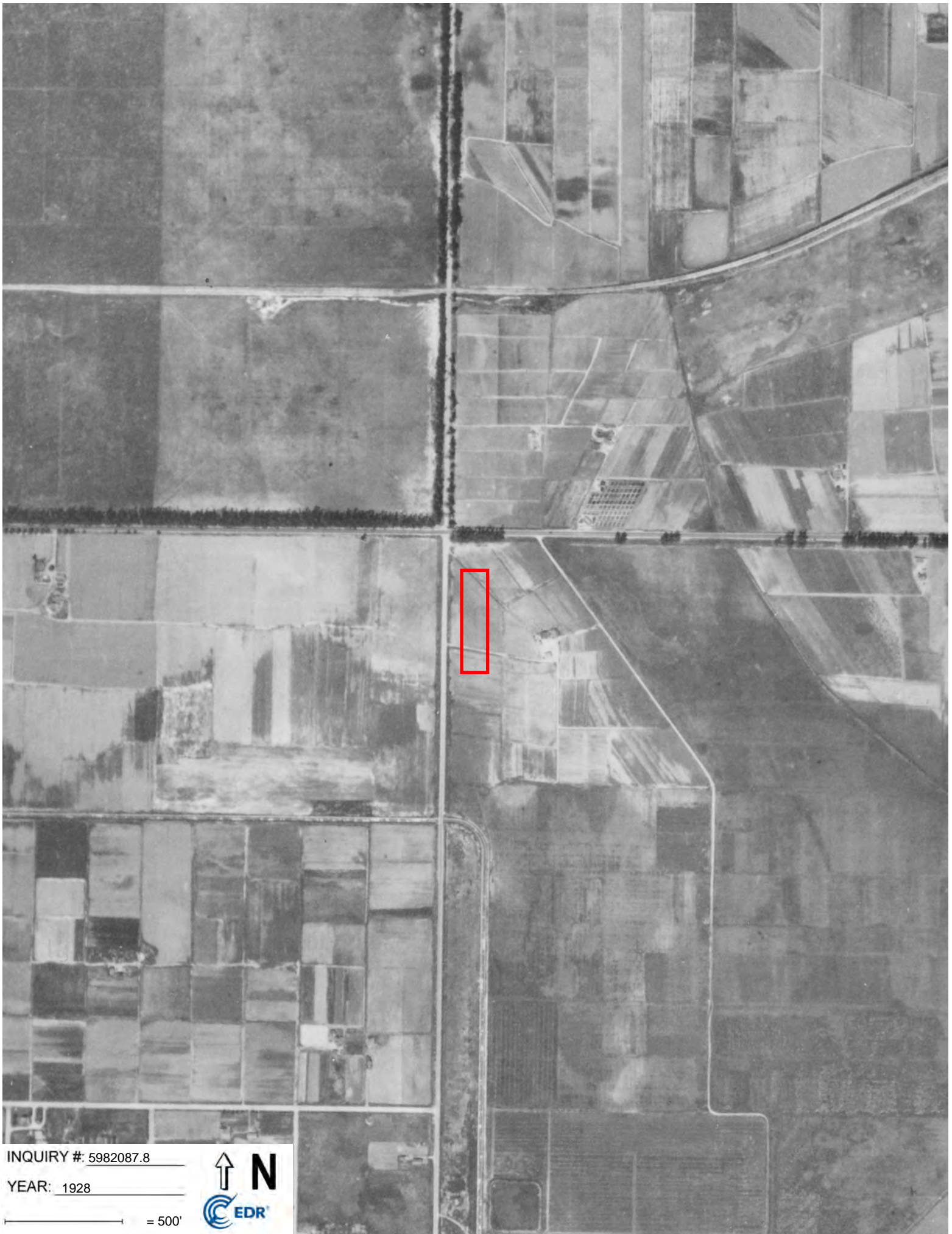


INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 1938

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 1928

— = 500'





INQUIRY #: 5982087.8

YEAR: 1923

— = 500'



Appendix B.

Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File Search Results Letter

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NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 5, 2020

Chris Millington
SWCA Environmental

Via Email to: cmillington@swca.com

Re: 12850 Crenshaw Project, Los Angeles County

Dear Mr. Millington:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Steven Quinn
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain Apache

COMMISSIONER
Joseph Myers
Pomo

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
3/5/2020

**Gabrieleno Band of Mission
Indians - Kizh Nation**

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno

**Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel
Band of Mission Indians**

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

Gabrieleno

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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

Gabrielino

**Gabrielino Tongva Indians of
California Tribal Council**

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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

Gabrielino

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 12850 Crenshaw Project, Los Angeles County.



TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

To: Ray Barragan and Lisa Kranitz, City of Gardena

From: David Brunzell, BCR Consulting LLC, and Rita Garcia

Date: January 14, 2021

Subject: **Gardena Transit Oriented Development Specific Plan, 12850 and 12900
Crenshaw Boulevard, Historic and Archaeological Resources
Assessments Peer Review**

BCR Consulting LLC, on behalf of Kimley-Horn, has conducted a follow-up third-party peer review of the Project's Historic and Archaeological Resources Assessments (SWCA Environmental Consultants, August 2020) on behalf of the City of Gardena to verify that BCR Consulting's July 27, 2020 third-party peer review Technical Memo (TM) recommendations have been incorporated. The revised August 2020 reports addressed the third-party peer review comments and thus are in compliance with the TM recommendations. The analyses, as revised, meets the applicable provisions of CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines and are adequate for inclusion in the Project EIR.

Please do not hesitate to contact David Brunzell at 909-525-7078 or david.brunzell@yahoo.com with any questions.

From: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>

Sent: Thursday, June 25, 2020 5:18 PM

To: John F. Signo <jsigno@cityofgardena.org>

Cc: Lisa E. Kranitz <lkranitzlaw@gmail.com>; Raymond Barragan <rbarragan@cityofgardena.org>

Subject: Re: Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Project located: Crenshaw blvd south of west El Segundo blvd 12850 Crenshaw Blvd City of Gardena

Mr. Signo and Mr. Barragan,

Thank you for your time during the AB52 consultation for the Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Project at 12850 Crenshaw Blvd in the City of Gardena.

As stated in the Public Resource Code section 21080.3.1. (a) The Legislature finds and declares that California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area may have expertise concerning their tribal cultural resources and an area that has cultural value. According to section 21074. (a) "Tribal cultural resources" can be sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe.

If subsurface activities are planned to occur for this project, we have concerns and would like to provide tribal archive information to your agency to identify the high cultural sensitivity of the project location and why we have concerns for subsurface ground disturbance activities that may impact tribal cultural resources (TCR's). Attached are documents from historic books, screenshots of historic maps and some explanatory text that was also verbally explained in the phone consultation for your project location to explain the cultural significance of the area.

The project location is within the Village of Suangna. All of our mainland villages (sans our island villages) overlapped each other to help facilitate the movement of tribal cultural resources throughout the landscape and also to our sister tribes outside of our traditional ancestral territory. Village use areas were usually shared between village areas and were commonly used by two or more adjoining villages depending on the type, quantity, quality, and availability of natural resources in the area. Therefore, human activity can be pronounced within the shared use areas due to the combined use by multiple villages and TCR's may be present in the soil layers from the thousands of years of human activity within that landscape.

The 12850 Crenshaw Blvd_1898 and 1881 map indicates the project location area within Rancho San Sausal Redondo. All Ranchos were placed within ancient village locations because of the available human workforce and the abundant natural resources located in that area. The Rancho owners were granted the land and the inhabitants of the land for their labor force to raise wheat and corn with many of them cultivating vineyards to make wine and brandy. They also raised cattle and sheep, made leather goods and tanned hides, made soap and candles, and colored clothing and many other items that were shipped back to Spain. The natural resources included waterways, waterbodies, springs, elevated ground, food resources and land area for their cattle. We explained verbally during the consultation about how ranchos help identify ancient village locations but also have included documents and photos that provide information regarding what area and how Rancho San Pedro was located on our ancient village of Suangna.

The 12850 Crenshaw Blvd_1898 and 1901 map shows the project's close proximity to a railroad that existed in this location. All railroads were placed on top of our Tribe's traditional trade routes because when the first railroad planners came out west, the topography was too varied to place the rail lines just anyplace, so they chose the paths of least resistance that already existed which were our traditional trade routes that were flattened by human travel over thousands of years of use.

The 12850 Crenshaw Blvd_1938 map shows the many trade routes around the project area. Trade

routes were heavily used by our Tribe for movement of trade items, visiting of family, going to ceremony, accessing recreation areas, and accessing foraging areas. Within and around these routes contained seasonal or permanent ramadas or trade depots, seasonal and permanent habitation areas, and often still contain isolated burials and cremations from folks who died along the trail. These isolated burials are not associated with a village community burial site or ceremonial burial site, rather the location is simply where the person died and was buried where they died. Therefore, isolated burials are more concentrated and likely to occur in proximity to our trade routes, especially the major trade routes. Trade routes are considered “cultural landscapes”, as stated in section 21074. (a) because the landscapes will house the objects, therefore, both cultural landscapes and cultural objects are protected under AB52 as a tribal cultural resource.

The 12850 Crenshaw Blvd_1920 and 1938 maps indicate the hydrography or waterways that existed around the project area. All water sources were used by our Tribe for life sustenance. Along these watercourses and water bodies occurred seasonal or permanent hamlets, seasonal or permanent trade depots, ceremonial and religious prayer sites, and burials and cremation sites of our ancestors. These activities occurred around water, both inland and coastal, because these water areas create unique habitats and riparian corridors that provide an abundance of food and medicine resources along with aesthetically peaceful areas with running water, shade trees, and shelter. Larger water bodies were high attractants for human activity and the banks and shores of these water bodies have a higher than average potential for encountering Tribal Cultural Resources of artifacts and human remains during ground disturbing activities. Waterways are a “cultural landscape”, as stated in section 21074. (a) and are protected under AB52 as a tribal cultural resource.

Due to the project site being located within and around a sacred village (Suangna), adjacent to sacred water courses and a major traditional trade route, there is a high potential to impact Tribal Cultural Resources still present within the soil from the thousands of years of prehistoric activities that occurred within and around these Tribal Cultural landscapes. Therefore, to avoid impacting or destroying Tribal Cultural Resources that may be inadvertently unearthed during the project's ground disturbing activities and pursuant to our consultation, we have provided to the Lead Agency substantial evidence that the proposed project may have a significant impact on our TCRs. “. . . [T]ribal Cultural Resources include, but are not limited to, sites, features, places, or objects with cultural value to descendant communities, traditional culture properties, or tribal cultural landscapes consistent with the guidance of the federal National Park Services’ Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.” (AB 52, Natural Resources Agency, at p. 2.) Moreover, Public Resources Code (“PRC”) Section 21084.2 states that “[a] project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment.” A project that may have a significant effect on the environment requires appropriate mitigation. (PRC § 21082.3(b).) Through the consultation process, AB 52 authorized California Native American tribes to assist lead agencies in identifying, interpreting, and determining the significance of TCRs. (See AB 52, Legislative Digest.) Unless the environmental document includes mitigation measures agreed on during the consultation process, “if substantial evidence demonstrates” the project “will cause” a significant effect to a TCR, the agency must “consider” feasible mitigation measures “pursuant to” Pub Res C §21084.3(b).

As well, Consultation is not deemed concluded for purposes of CEQA until the parties agree to measures to mitigate or avoid a significant effect on a tribal cultural resource, or when a party concludes, after a reasonable effort, that mutual agreement cannot be reached. (PRC §21080.3.2(b).) Any mitigation measures agreed on during the consultation process must be recommended by lead agency staff for inclusion in the environmental document and the mitigation monitoring and reporting program for the project pursuant to section 21082.3(a) of the PRC. Moreover, now that consultation has begun, as the lead agency, you may certify an EIR or adopt a mitigated negative declaration for the subject project (which may have a significant impact on a tribal cultural resource) only after consultation has concluded. (PRC §21082.3(d).)

Please find attached the proposed mitigation measures for the subject project. Once you have reviewed them, please provide written notification to the Tribe stating whether and to what extent you will include and require the proposed mitigations for TCR for the subject project so that we may conclude our consultation, and if you do not agree with the mitigations as proposed, so that we may continue our consultation discussions in an effort to reach an agreement.

Admin Specialist

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



The region where Gabrieleño culture thrived for more than eight centuries encompassed most of Los Angeles County, more than half of Orange County and portions of Riverside and San Bernardino counties. It was the labor of the Gabrieleño who built the missions, ranchos and the pueblos of Los Angeles. They were trained in the trades, and they did the construction and maintenance, as well as the farming and managing of herds of livestock. "The Gabrieleño are the ones who did all this work, and they really are the foundation of the early economy of the Los Angeles area ". "That's a contribution that Los Angeles has not recognized--the fact that in its early decades, without the Gabrieleño, the community simply would not have survived."

On Wed, Jun 24, 2020 at 3:52 PM John F. Signo <jsigno@cityofgardena.org> wrote:

Yes, we're looking forward to it!

John F. Signo, AICP

Senior Planner | City of Gardena
1700 West 162nd Street | Gardena, CA | 90247
Office 310.217.9593 | jsigno@cityofgardena.org
www.cityofgardena.org

From: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>

Sent: Wednesday, June 24, 2020 2:35 PM

To: John F. Signo <jsigno@cityofgardena.org>

Subject: Re: Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Project located: Crenshaw blvd south of west El Segundo blvd 12850 Crenshaw Blvd City of Gardena

Hello John

I am just confirming the phone consultation regarding the above project on June 25th at 1pm.

Thank you

Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



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On Wed, May 6, 2020 at 2:09 PM Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org> wrote:

Hello John

Sounds good here is our call in number to dial (626)343-5588 Pass code 1234

Thank you

Sincerely,

Brandy Salas

Admin Specialist

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

PO Box 393

Covina, CA 91723

Office: 844-390-0787

website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



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On Wed, May 6, 2020 at 12:34 PM John F. Signo <jsigno@cityofgardena.org> wrote:

Hi Brandy,

Please put us down for June 25th at 1 p.m. as you suggested.

Thanks,

John F. Signo, AICP

Senior Planner | City of Gardena

1700 West 162nd Street | Gardena, CA | 90247

Office 310.217.9593 | jsigno@cityofgardena.org

www.cityofgardena.org

Begin forwarded message:

From: Gabrieleno Administration <admin@gabrielenoindians.org>

Date: April 23, 2020 at 15:45:33 PDT

To: Raymond Barragan <rbarragan@cityofgardena.org>

**Subject: Re: Transit-Oriented Development Specific Plan Project located:
Crenshaw blvd south of west El Segundo blvd 12850 Crenshaw Blvd City of
Gardena**

Hello Raymond

The next time we have available for a phone consultation will be on June 25th at 1pm. Please get back to us to see if this time will work for you.

Thank you

Sincerely,

Brandy Salas

Admin Specialist

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

PO Box 393

Covina, CA 91723

Office: 844-390-0787

website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



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On Thu, Apr 23, 2020 at 3:15 PM Raymond Barragan
<rbarragan@cityofgardena.org> wrote:

Hi brandy. Thank you. Please send some dates that work for your team.

Sent from my iPhone

On Apr 23, 2020, at 15:10, Gabrieleno Administration
<admin@gabrielenoindians.org> wrote:

Hello Mr. Raymond Barragan

Please see attachment below.

Thank you

Sincerely,

Brandy Salas
Admin Specialist
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
PO Box 393
Covina, CA 91723
Office: 844-390-0787
website: www.gabrielenoindians.org



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<Crenshaw blvd south of west El Segundo blvd 12850 Crenshaw Blvd City of Gardena .pdf>

FLORENCE
SAN

J. A. Shields

TADALISTA

R. 0

COMPTON

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M. J. O'Connell

12850 Greshaw Blvd

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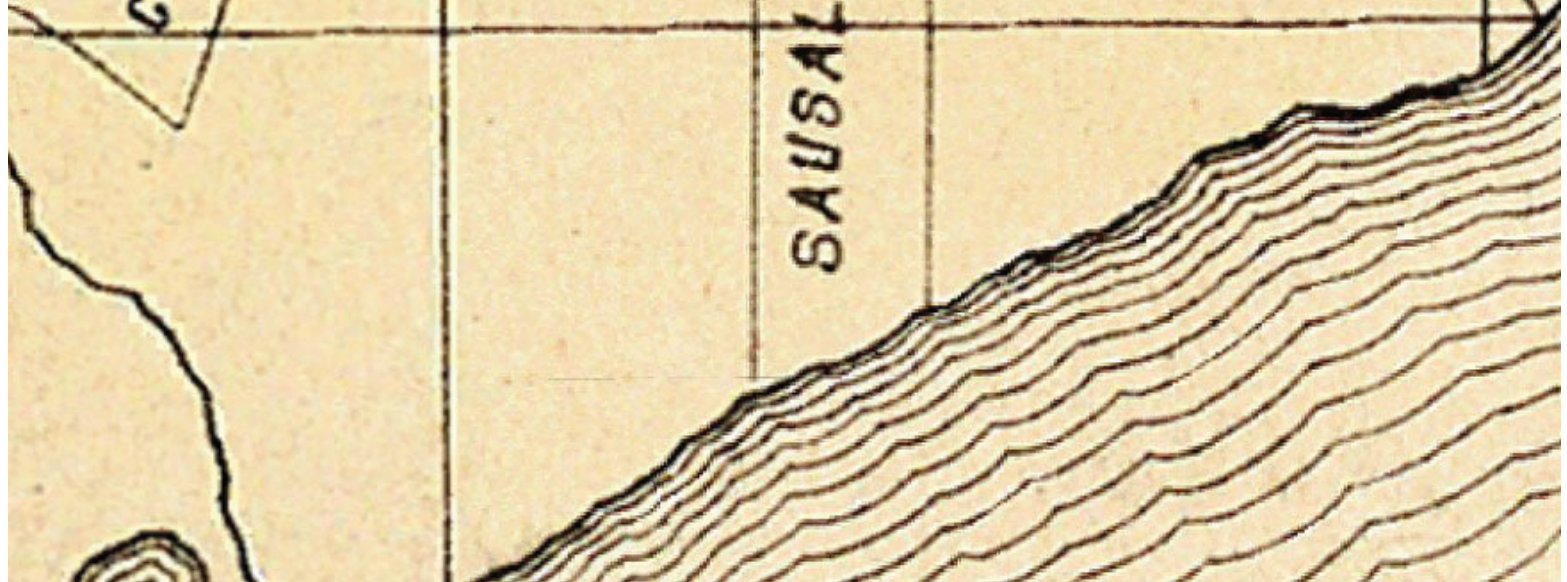
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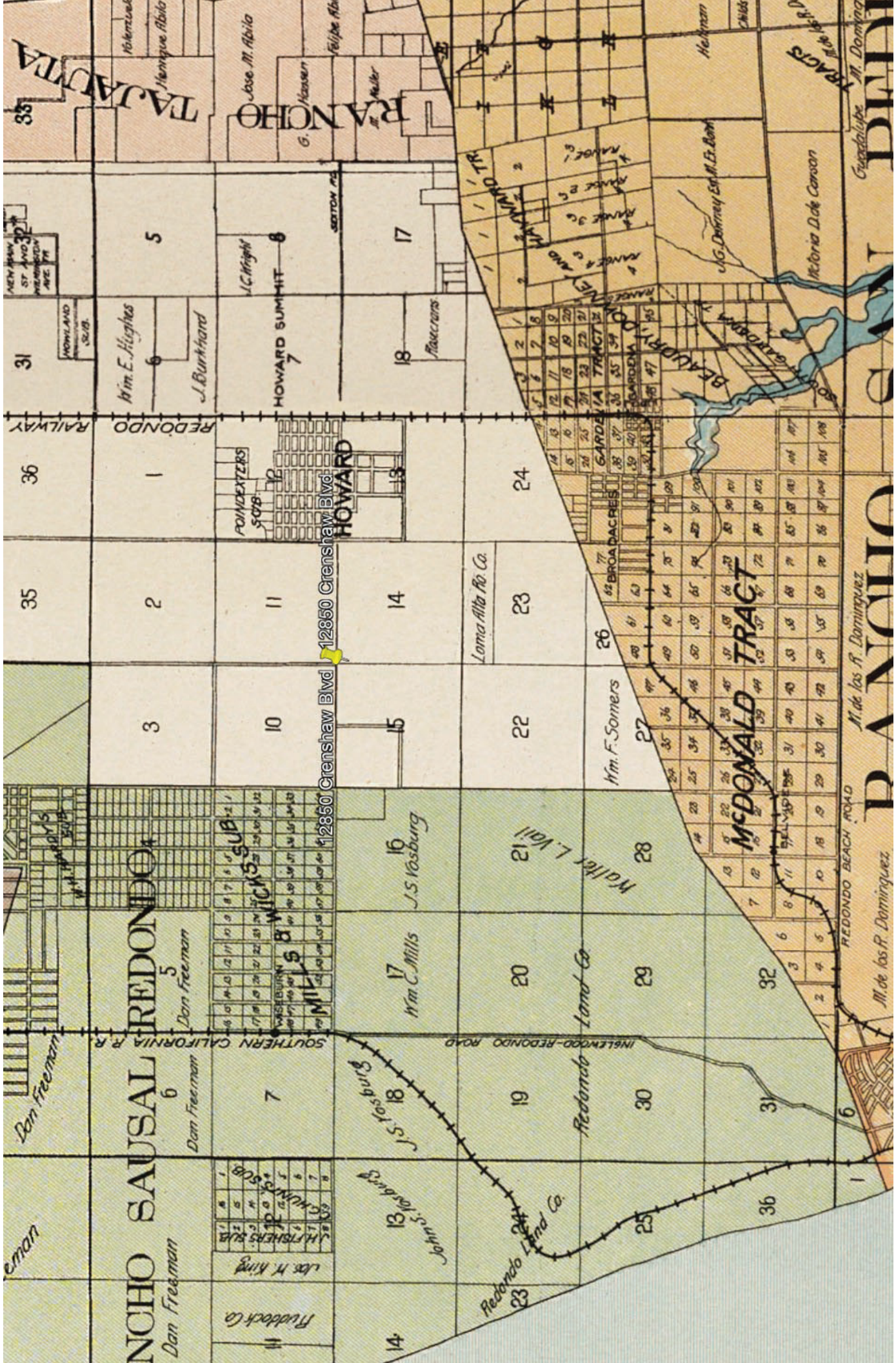
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R. 0
CENTINELA

R. 0

SAUSAL REDONDO





RANCHO SAUSAL
Dan Freeman

REDONDO
FOUNDETERS SUB.

RANCHO
HOWARD SUMMIT

12850 Crenshaw Blvd

REDONDO
Dan Freeman

REDONDO
Dan Freeman

WICKS SUB.

WICKS SUB.

MILLS

MILLS

Wm. C. Mills

Wm. C. Mills

J.S. Rosburg

J.S. Rosburg

Wm. F. Somers

Wm. F. Somers

Loma Alta R. Co.

Loma Alta R. Co.

McDONALD TRACT

McDONALD TRACT

GARDENIA TRACT

GARDENIA TRACT

HOWARD SUMMIT

HOWARD SUMMIT

REDONDO BEACH ROAD

REDONDO BEACH ROAD

REDONDO-RANCHO ROAD

REDONDO-RANCHO ROAD

M. de los R. Dominguez

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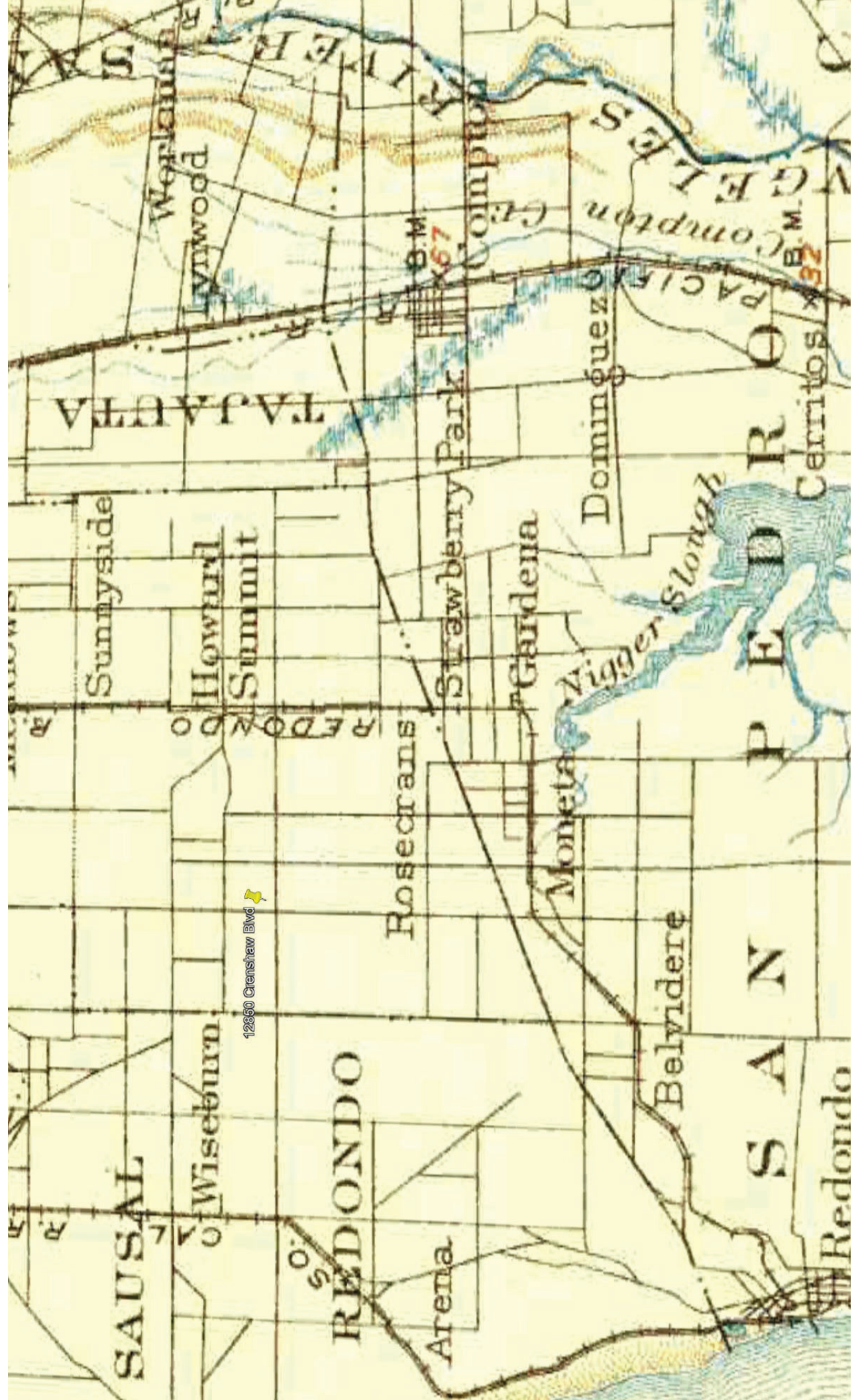
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Sunnyside

Howard
Summit

REDONDO

Rosecrans

Strawberry Park

Gardena

Moneta

Belvidere

SAN

Redondo

TAJALATA

Werkman
Lynwood

B.M.
K67

Compton

PACIFIC

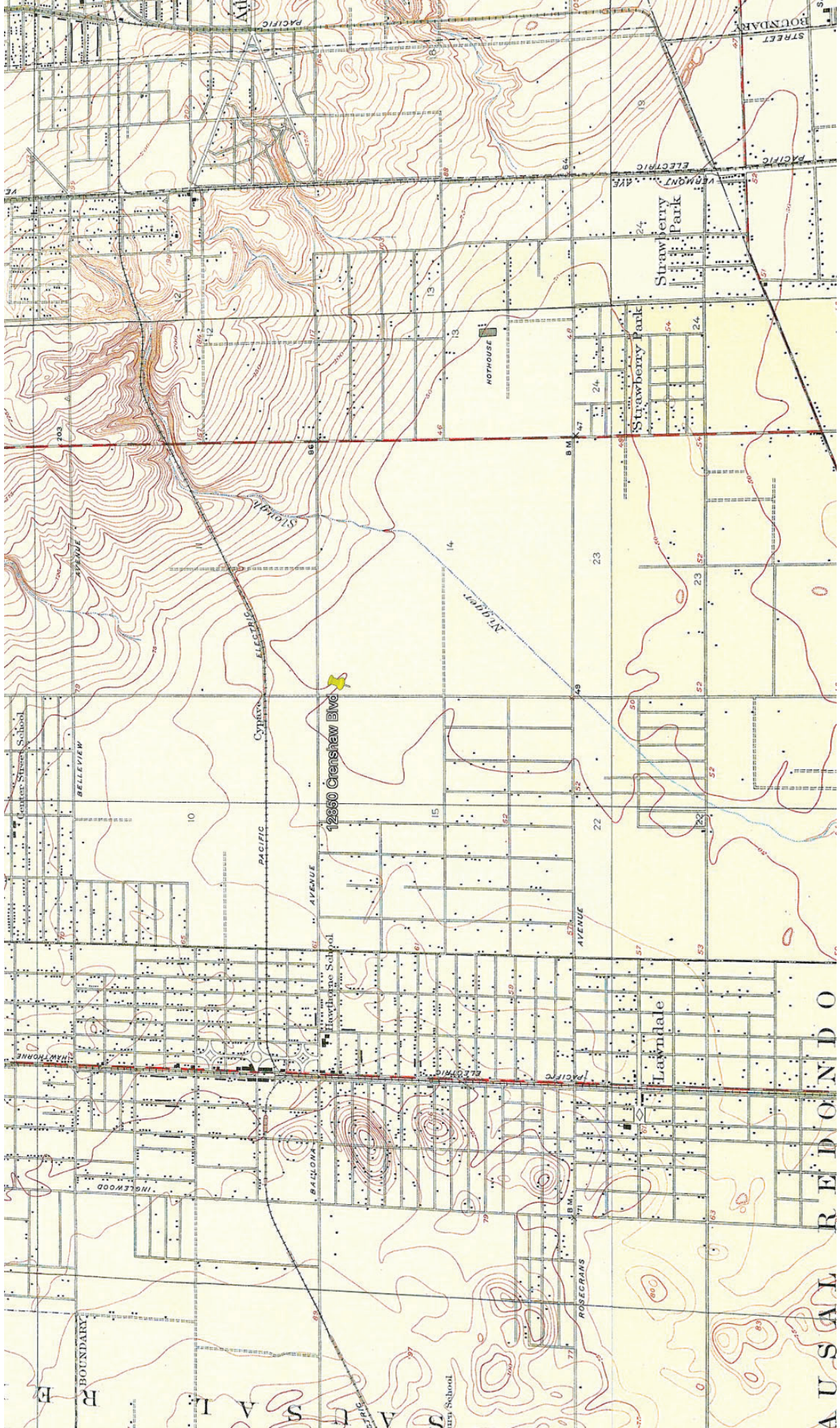
Dominguez

B.M.
K92

Cerritos

PEDRO

12850 Crenshaw Blvd



12850 Crenshaw Blvd

Strawberry Park

Strawberry Park

Lawndale

Hawthorne School

Centers Street School

BOUNDARY

STREET

ELECTRIC

BOUNDARY

STREET

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BOUNDARY

d of 1810

(Waite)

(21)
Oct. 8.
1846

Very ancient road

(Inglewood)
Agua de la Centinela

(Hawthorne)

12850 Crenshaw Blvd

1846-1978

Salt Road



Indian informants of J. P. Harrington early in our own century. The reference may have been to the salt works which were an early business enterprise at the Long Beach end of the inner bay, and which are remembered to have suffered severe damage from the various floods. There were two churches not far apart in Wilmington before the turn of the century, each large enough to impress an Indian, a fact which may suffice to locate this old village closer to the present harbor than the better remembered *Suangna*.

There were islands in San Pedro Bay in Indian times, but they are now so covered over with the harbor installations that their outlines are obscured or obliterated; and tiny Deadman's Island, which was once the sea anchor of the first breakwater, has been entirely removed. Terminal Island might not have been a friendly spot, as its early name, "Rattlesnake," implies. It is said to have been land's end for numberless reptiles, swept down from the mountains by winter storms. The pleasant dunes of Mormon Island and of Boschke's, if not the homes of Gabrielinos, must at least have made good fishing camps.

Down between the present Sepulveda and Lomita Boulevards, and then between Vermont and Figueroa, ran the long swale which the Spanish called the Cañada de Palos Verdes. This long chain of pools and swamps sometimes overflowed to enlarge Machado Lake, and the whole region all the way to the sea was vibrant with water birds. One learns, as interest in the land grows, to detect locations which an Indian would have found ideal—for instance, an eminence overlooking low ground which once held ample water for a bathing place. Archeology has in many cases confirmed such a guess. Surveys have revealed sites that may have overlooked old lakes near Compton and Gardena, and many another smaller pool, ringed perhaps with rushes and cattails and lush with watercress.

To the west of the Cañada de Palos Verdes rose the hills which continue to bear this name. Here was a vast tract of land which was inherited by the widow and children of José Dolores Sepúlveda, who was killed

Antonio Ignacio Avila received the grant of "Guaspita" in 1822, 1837, and 1846; Guaspita and the grant known as Salinas eventually became part of Rancho Sausal Redondo (Cowan 1956:38). The similarity of names suggests that Guaspita was derived from the earlier Gabrielino placename, and that the grant included the site of *Waachnga* within its boundaries. A *diseño* (map) of Rancho Sausal Redondo clearly shows "Guaspita" as located a short distance from the coast on the hills overlooking Ballona Creek (California Private Land Claims n.d.a).

REDONDO BEACH

Ongoovanga was a Gabrielino placename located at "Redondo Beach . . . [which was] formerly called El Redondo or Las Salinas" according to José de los Santos Juncos. He went on to note that "Californians used to get salt by the wagonload there" (Harrington 1986:R102 F339, R104 F11). José Zalvidea also placed *Ongoovanga* at "Salinas (Redondo)" and offered the variant placename "*Ongoving*" for the site (Kroeber 1907:143, 1925:621, Plate 57). The name *Ongoovanga* was probably derived from the Gabrielino word *ongoova*, meaning salt (Merriam n.d.c; Munro n.d.). It is unclear whether a permanent community existed at *Ongoovanga*, or whether the location was merely a geographical placename.

A number of important archaeological sites once dotted the coast from Redondo Beach south to Palos Verdes. These sites include Palmer-Redondo, Hollywood-Riviera, and Malaga Cove; Palmer-Redondo and Malaga Cove may have been occupied during the Gabrielino period. All of these sites have been impacted or destroyed by urbanization (Wallace 1984).

PALOS VERDES

According to the data presently available, nine Gabrielino placenames were located on the Palos Verdes Peninsula. This represents a greater concentration than is found in any other region of similar extent in the Gabrielino homeland. The peninsula is unique not only because of the large number of placenames, but also because of its geographical position. Palos Verdes is located within the "sheltered coast," which runs northward from San Pedro Bay; the sheltered coast is characterized by protected bays and inlets which offered attractive sites

for the establishment of communities (Hudson 1971). By virtue of its location and topography the peninsula shelters San Pedro Bay from all but southeasterly winds. This location also provides the shortest maritime route to the Channel Islands, the straight-line distance from Point Fermin to Isthmus Cove on Santa Catalina being 21 miles. As a result, the peninsula was a likely port of call for goods brought from the islands to the mainland (Kroeber 1925:629; Davis 1961).

The Palos Verdes Peninsula encompasses approximately 40 square miles of territory. It is eight miles in length from east to west and five miles in width from north to south. The topography comprises a series of hills and terraces rising to a central ridge 1,000 feet above sea level. Steep cliffs and narrow beaches typify the western and southern coasts, and prior to modern dredging and filling operations the eastern coast was dominated by a large estuary surrounded by tidal mudflats. During Gabrielino times the southern, ocean-facing slopes of the peninsula were probably covered by open grassland, while the northern slopes consisted of grasslands alternating with wooded ravines and canyons. Land mammals in the Palos Verdes region were typical of those found throughout the Gabrielino territory and included coyote, fox, and deer as well as several species of rabbit, skunk, and squirrel. The peninsula also offered the Gabrielino a rich assortment of sea mammals, such as otter, seal, and sea lion, as well as fish and shellfish (Butler 1974).

Human occupation began on the peninsula at a very early date. Malaga Cove, located on the western coast of the peninsula, contained a rich archaeological site with four stratigraphic layers of occupational debris, the earliest of which appears to predate the Millingstone Horizon period. The discovery of historic trade beads at Malaga Cove suggests that occupation continued until the arrival of Europeans in southern California, and perhaps well into the 1800s (Walker 1952:68).

The San Pedro Harbor Site, a large shell midden once located on the eastern slope of the peninsula overlooking San Pedro Harbor, appears to have been occupied as early as 4,000 years ago and periodically thereafter until A.D. 1500. Data recovered during archaeological excavations in early 1968 indicate that the site was occupied primarily during the spring while the inhabitants were gathering shellfish. During the

South Central Coastal Information Center

California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542

sccic@fullerton.edu

California Historical Resources Information System
Orange, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Ventura Counties

The California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) provides archaeological archival research for our clients who have projects throughout the state of California. Clients who use our services need to know if their project may have an effect on these types of cultural resources. We assist in answering this question, at least in part, through the record search process.

When we report that no archaeological resources are recorded in a project area or within a specified radius around a project area; that does not mean that there is no possibility of archaeological sites being present. Surface or buried artifacts may be found during a survey of the property or ground-disturbing activities.

In some cases, the area has not yet been studied and no information that might be used to assess the archaeological sensitivity of a project area is on file in the CHRIS. Project areas that contain structures, hardscape or pavement might never have been studied prior to development and may in effect be capping or preserving a buried archaeological resource. Unfortunately, if resources aren't discovered until after ground disturbance begins, the cultural, historical, or investigative value of that resource may be irreparably damaged.

Depending on the type of project, if no relevant information is on file in the CHRIS, we may recommend that a qualified archaeological consultant be retained to survey the property or to monitor any ground-disturbing activities. This is done so that a qualified consultant can make a more reliable determination about the potential archaeological sensitivity of a property.

Other entities outside of the CHRIS have information about cultural resources that is not a part of the CHRIS Inventory. This information may indicate the presence of or sensitivity regarding places of cultural importance and / or cultural resources not represented in the CHRIS Inventory. Under both federal and state law, consultation with Native American tribes may be required for a given project. The [Native American Heritage Commission](#) (NAHC) maintains the official state list of tribal contracts. Even when it is not a legal requirement, we recommend contacting the NAHC for a list of Native American tribal contacts who may have knowledge of tribal cultural resources and areas of sensitivity in the vicinity of a project. The NAHC also maintains information regarding cultural resources and areas of tribal sensitivity, and can facilitate dialogue with Native American tribes and individuals regarding these places.

Please remember. Just because there is nothing recorded in the CHRIS Inventory for a given location, doesn't mean that nothing is there.



ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH ARCHAEOLOGISTS – A SCIENTIFIC CONSORTIUM

Mr. Andrew Salas
Tribal Chairman
Kizh Tribal Office/Kizh Resources Management
910 N. Citrus Avenue
Covina, CA 91722

August 22, 2018

Re: proper CRM monitoring of properties

Dear Chairman Salas,

You have requested my professional opinion regarding your question: "Is traditional site survey sufficient to determine if significant cultural resources are present on a property slated for development or not? First let me give my credentials on this matter. I received my B.A. , M.A., and Ph.D. at UCLA where I also taught archaeology methods and theory. I have 50 years experience in this greater Los Angeles area. I have also, since the 1970s, conducted hundreds of Cultural Resource Management (CRM) projects at all levels (small parcel on-foot site surveys, large surveys and major excavations) for the State, County , City and Federal Governments as well for corporations and private developers. The traditional on-foot archaeological "site survey" is not adequate. There have been too many cases where significant cultural remains have been found when there were no surface indications of cultural data. A major recent example is in downtown Los Angeles last December when a LADOT development was digging a trench on Commerce Street and uncovered ancient Kizh burials. I have a good deal of experience with ground penetrating radar (GPR) which may have detected those human remains prior to the construction work. But GPR is not 100% effective. Therefore, in order for a project to be in full compliance with the legal mandate (both State and Federal) a proper monitoring program is always necessary. The only exception would be if a given property has had all of its soil deposits removed and/or destroyed beyond any reasonable doubt of containing cultural resources.

Sincerely yours,

Gary Stickel, Ph.D.
Principal Consulting Archaeologist
Environmental Research Archaeologists:
a Scientific Consortium

→ **Frank@NAHC Li...**

Monday



To: Gabrieleno Indians

[Details](#)

Chairman Salas,

In response to your inquiry about the language of the NAHC's Sacred Lands File letters, which you sent to Terrie Robinson. Sacred Lands File search letters which indicate a negative search result explicitly state that such a result does not preclude the existence of sites in the search area. Furthermore, said letters recommend that the requestor contact all tribes on the contact/consultation list.

If I can be of any further assistance please do not hesitate to contact me.

Kindest Regards,

Frank Lienert

Analyst

Native American Heritage Commission

[916-573-1033](tel:916-573-1033)

elected. The chief settled arguments between the people of his ranchería. If there was a quarrel between members of two different rancherías, the chiefs would each hear the side from his lodge and then decide together. If they couldn't agree, then a third chief, from an uninvolved ranchería would decide by himself.

Punishment usually took the form of fines, such as delivering money, food, or skins to the person who had been wronged. There was no robbery among the Gabrielinos and murder was rare. When a murder did occur, the punishment was death by arrows. Incest was also a capital offense.¹

The important Gabrielino rancherías usually had 500-1500 huts. The huts were made of sticks and covered with mats made from flag reeds.² The rancherías were scattered, the closest large one to Charter Oak being Asucsag-na in what is now Azusa.³ The name Azusa may be descended from this Indian name.

Smaller villages existed in the Charter Oak area. Over 200 metates and stone bowls have been found near Reeder Street and Walnut Wash.⁴ There was always water available

¹Heizer, op. cit., pp. 15-16. ²Ibid., p. 9.

³For a list of the principal rancherías in the San Gabriel and Pomona Valleys see Appendix A.

⁴In the late 1920's, Mr. William Bush, a Los Angeles auto dealer who lived on the bluff by Walnut Wash, had on display in his home over 200 metates that he had picked up in the area. He sold them and their present location is unknown. Only a few metates are still in the area. The Masonic Home has several that were unearthed during recent building and several others were found during the construction of Palm View School.

Worcester v. Georgia was decided in 1832 in Georgia. In holding that Georgia could not extend its laws to the reservation, the Court stated:

Indian nations [are] distinct political communities, having territorial boundaries, within which their authority is exclusive, and having a right to all the lands within those boundaries, which is not only acknowledged, but guaranteed by the United States . . . Indian nations had always been considered as distinct, independent political communities, retaining their original rights, as the undisputed possessors of the soil from time immemorial . . . The Cherokee nation, then, is a distinct community, occupying its own territory, with boundaries accurately described, in which the laws of Georgia can have no force, and the citizens of Georgia, have no right to enter, but with the assent of the Cherokees themselves, or in conformity with treaties, and with the acts of Congress.³

The *Worcester* doctrine of inherent tribal sovereignty has undergone some modification over the years, but its basic premises remain the same.



Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation

Protection of Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs)

Most Important Things for Agencies to Know About AB52:

- An EIR, MND, or ND can not be certified until AB-52 tribal consultation has concluded.
- Agreed mitigation measures with the tribe, **MUST** be recommended for inclusion in the environmental document.
- Signature confirming acceptance of these mitigation measures recommended by our Tribal Government is required within 14 days of receipt to conclude AB52 consultation.

Tribal Cultural Resources Mitigation Measures within Kizh Nation Tribal Territory:

Note: To avoid compliance issues with the following laws, all Native American Monitoring shall be conducted by a documented lineal descendant from the ancestral Tribe of the project area (NAGPRA Law 10.14)

- The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), Public Law-101-601, 25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq., 104 Stat. 3048.
- CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, PRC 5097.98 (d)(1).
- The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

If you are receiving these measures, The Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians Kizh -Nation are the direct lineal descendants of your project area. The Kizh Nation ONLY responds and consults on projects within their ANCESTRAL tribal territory. Therefore, to remain in compliance with above referenced laws and to enable our Tribe with the ability to protect and preserve our last remaining and irreplaceable Tribal Cultural Resources, it is recommended that the project applicant retain a qualified professional tribal monitor/consultant from the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians Kizh -Nation. The Kizh Nation possesses Tribal archives including documented historical information as well as multiple members who possess unique knowledge derived from oral tradition passed down through generations of the Tribe in order to provide the expertise needed to identify whether a project is located within a culturally sensitive area given its proximity to village areas, commerce areas, recreation areas, ceremonial areas, and burial locations.

Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Guidelines for Native American Monitors/Consultants

(approved 9/13/05): By acting as a liaison between Native American, archaeologist, developers, contactors and public agency, a Native American monitor/consultant can ensure that cultural features are treated appropriately from the Native American point of view. This can help others involved in a project to coordinate mitigation measures. These guidelines are intended to provide prospective monitors/consultants, and people who hire monitors/consultants, with an understanding of the scope and extent of knowledge that should be expected.

Mitigation Guidelines for Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs): CEQA now defines TCRs as an independent element separate from archaeological resources. Environmental documents shall address a separate Tribal Cultural Resources section that includes a thorough analysis of the impacts to only TCRs and includes separate and independent mitigation measures created with tribal input under AB-52 consultations. Therefore, all agreements, mitigation, and conditions of approval regarding TCRs shall be handled solely with the Tribal Government and conversely all agreements, mitigation, and conditions of approval regarding Archaeological Resources shall be handled by an Archaeological resource company.



MITIGATION MEASURES

Retain a Native American Monitor/Consultant: The Project Applicant shall be required to retain and compensate for the services of a Tribal monitor/consultant who is both ancestrally affiliated with the project area and approved by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation Tribal Government and is listed under the Native American Heritage Commission's (NAHC) Tribal Contact list for the area of the project location. This list is provided by the NAHC. A Native American monitor shall be retained by the Lead Agency or owner of the project to be on site to monitor all project-related, ground-disturbing construction activities (i.e., boring, grading, excavation, potholing, trenching, etc.). A monitor associated with one of the NAHC recognized Tribal governments which have commented on the project shall provide the Native American monitor. The monitor/consultant will only be present on-site during the construction phases that involve ground disturbing activities. Ground disturbing activities are defined by the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation as activities that may include, but are not limited to, pavement removal, pot-holing or auguring, grubbing, tree removals, boring, grading, excavation, drilling, and trenching, within the project area. The Tribal Monitor/consultant will complete daily monitoring logs that will provide descriptions of the day's activities, including construction activities, locations, soil, and any cultural materials identified. The on-site monitoring shall end when the project site grading and excavation activities are completed, or when the Tribal Representatives and monitor/consultant have indicated that the site has a low potential for impacting Tribal Cultural Resources.

Unanticipated Discovery of Tribal Cultural and Archaeological Resources: Upon discovery of any tribal cultural or archaeological resources, cease construction activities in the immediate vicinity of the find until the find can be assessed. All tribal cultural and archaeological resources unearthed by project construction activities shall be evaluated by the qualified archaeologist and tribal monitor/consultant. If the resources are Native American in origin, the Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation shall coordinate with the landowner regarding treatment and curation of these resources. Typically, the Tribe will request preservation in place or recovery for educational purposes. Work may continue on other parts of the project while evaluation and, if necessary, additional protective mitigation takes place (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 [f]). If a resource is determined by the qualified archaeologist to constitute a "historical resource" or "unique archaeological resource", time allotment and funding sufficient to allow for implementation of avoidance measures, or appropriate mitigation, must be available. The treatment plan established for the resources shall be in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(f) for historical resources.

Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2(b) for unique archaeological resources. Preservation in place (i.e., avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment. If preservation in place is not feasible, treatment may include implementation of archaeological data recovery excavations to remove the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. All Tribal Cultural Resources shall be returned to the Tribe. Any historic archaeological material that is not Native American in origin shall be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the archaeological material, they shall be offered to the Tribe or a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects:

Native American human remains are defined in PRC 5097.98 (d)(1) as an inhumation or cremation, and in any state of decomposition or skeletal completeness. Funerary objects, called associated grave goods in PRC 5097.98, are also to be treated according to this statute. Health and Safety Code 7050.5 dictates that any discoveries of human skeletal material shall be immediately reported to the County Coroner and excavation halted until the coroner has determined the nature of the remains. If the coroner recognizes the human remains to be those of a Native American or has reason to believe that they are those of a Native American, he or she shall contact, by telephone within 24 hours, the NAHC and PRC 5097.98 shall be followed.



Resource Assessment & Continuation of Work Protocol:

Upon discovery of human remains, the tribal and/or archaeological monitor/consultant/consultant will immediately divert work at minimum of 150 feet and place an exclusion zone around the discovery location. The monitor/consultant(s) will then notify the Tribe, the qualified lead archaeologist, and the construction manager who will call the coroner. Work will continue to be diverted while the coroner determines whether the remains are human and subsequently Native American. The discovery is to be kept confidential and secure to prevent any further disturbance. If the finds are determined to be Native American, the coroner will notify the NAHC as mandated by state law who will then appoint a Most Likely Descendent (MLD).

Kizh-Gabrieleno Procedures for burials and funerary remains:

If the Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation is designated MLD, the Koo-nas-gna Burial Policy shall be implemented. To the Tribe, the term "human remains" encompasses more than human bones. In ancient as well as historic times, Tribal Traditions included, but were not limited to, the preparation of the soil for burial, the burial of funerary objects with the deceased, and the ceremonial burning of human remains. The prepared soil and cremation soils are to be treated in the same manner as bone fragments that remain intact. Associated funerary objects are objects that, as part of the death rite or ceremony of a culture, are reasonably believed to have been placed with individual human remains either at the time of death or later; other items made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains can also be considered as associated funerary objects.

Treatment Measures:

Prior to the continuation of ground disturbing activities, the landowner shall arrange a designated site location within the footprint of the project for the respectful reburial of the human remains and/or ceremonial objects. In the case where discovered human remains cannot be fully documented and recovered on the same day, the remains will be covered with muslin cloth and a steel plate that can be moved by heavy equipment placed over the excavation opening to protect the remains. If this type of steel plate is not available, a 24-hour guard should be posted outside of working hours. The Tribe will make every effort to recommend diverting the project and keeping the remains in situ and protected. If the project cannot be diverted, it may be determined that burials will be removed. The Tribe will work closely with the qualified archaeologist to ensure that the excavation is treated carefully, ethically and respectfully. If data recovery is approved by the Tribe, documentation shall be taken which includes at a minimum detailed descriptive notes and sketches. Additional types of documentation shall be approved by the Tribe for data recovery purposes. Cremations will either be removed in bulk or by means as necessary to ensure completely recovery of all material. If the discovery of human remains includes four or more burials, the location is considered a cemetery and a separate treatment plan shall be created. Once complete, a final report of all activities is to be submitted to the Tribe and the NAHC. The Tribe does NOT authorize any scientific study or the utilization of any invasive and/or destructive diagnostics on human remains.

Each occurrence of human remains and associated funerary objects will be stored using opaque cloth bags. All human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony will be removed to a secure container on site if possible. These items should be retained and reburied within six months of recovery. The site of reburial/repatriation shall be on the project site but at a location agreed upon between the Tribe and the landowner at a site to be protected in perpetuity. There shall be no publicity regarding any cultural materials recovered.



Professional Standards: Archaeological and Native American monitoring and excavation during construction projects will be consistent with current professional standards. All feasible care to avoid any unnecessary disturbance, physical modification, or separation of human remains and associated funerary objects shall be taken. Principal personnel must meet the Secretary of Interior standards for archaeology and have a minimum of 10 years of experience as a principal investigator working with Native American archaeological sites in southern California. The Qualified Archaeologist shall ensure that all other personnel are appropriately trained and qualified.

Acceptance of Tribal Government Recommended Mitigation Measures:

By _____
Lead Agency Representative Signature

Date: _____

Revised: April 2020



Attachment A

Kizh Nation Ancestral Tribal Territory extended along the coast from Malibu Creek in Los Angeles County down to Aliso Creek in Orange County and encompassed the Channel Islands of Catalina (Pimugna), San Nicolas (Haraasnga), and San Clemente (Kiinkenga). Our inland border was the San Gabriel Mountains (Hidakupa) and eastwardly our territory extended to parts of San Bernardino (Waatsngna), Orange, and Riverside counties.

