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**REPORT OF FINDINGS FROM A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT
OF ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS 5577-038-047 AND 5577-008 -003; 6443 & 6459 WEST
INNSDALE DRIVE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An archaeological and historic evaluation and inventory assessment was made of Assessor's Parcels No. 5577-038-047 and 5577-008-003 at 6443 & 6459 West Innsdale Drive, Los Angeles, California 90068 (the Site) by Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc (SRSINC), a California and Alaska Small Business, UDBE, DBE, Woman-owned Corporation. The company is a Cultural Resource Management firm specializing in archaeology, paleontology, history, ethnography, and museology (www.srscorp.net).

The study was undertaken to identify any and all archaeological sites, tribal cultural resources and historic properties which might exist within the Site boundaries, to evaluate potential impact to such resources, and to recommend appropriate mitigation methods so that such resources might be protected from adverse impacts in accordance with the legal requirements governing development projects.

Relevant legislative statutes include (but are not limited to): California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) through the *CEQA Guidelines* and the City of Los Angeles CEQA compliance through the *Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide*. The City of Los Angeles' Office of Historic Resources has developed Minimum Requirements for Cultural and Historic Resource Studies, Surveys and Assessment Reports which oriented the SRSINC research and reporting. In addition, Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) which was passed late-2014 to amend the current policies surrounding Native American Resources mandates tribal consultation and consideration of tribal knowledge when assessing potential impacts.

In response to the need to understand how the local indigenous peoples may have used or continue to use local landscapes, SRSINC sent scoping letters to all individuals identified by the Native American Heritage Commission for this project. In addition, Chief Anthony Morales of San Gabriel was contacted regarding the property and Los Angeles area sites. The San Gabriel Band is the oldest and most well-established of the local tribal entities and as such has the most intimate knowledge of the resources of Los Angeles.

An archaeological reconnaissance of the subject property produced no evidence of past human activity. An archival search of pertinent documents on file at the California State University Fullerton South Central Coastal Information Center revealed that no historic or prehistoric archaeological sites had been recorded within the boundaries of the Site. In addition, all National and State Registers, Directories and Inventories were accessed as well as the City of Los Angeles Historic Preservation Overlay Zone areas and Historic-Cultural Monument database. In addition, HistoricPlacesLA and SurveyLA ongoing cultural resource surveys were accessed. Finally, historical topographic maps (1894-1979), General Land Office (GLO) land patents, and historical aerial photographs (1948-2017) were examined. None of the registers, directories, listings, databases, maps, or aerial photographs provided evidence of historic structures on the Site.

A pedestrian field survey confirmed these findings, yielding no surface indications of archaeological or historic resources. It is therefore concluded that construction of the Proposed Project will not adversely impact any known cultural, tribal or historic resources.

The findings of this study, therefore, indicate that no archaeological or historic resources exist on the Site. The Proposed Project will have no adverse effect on any known Cultural, Historic or Tribal Resources. An inadvertent discovery plan should be implemented in the unlikely event that cultural materials, particularly human skeletal remains are encountered during construction. Otherwise, no additional archaeological or tribal involvement is recommended.

PROJECT LOCATION

The Site is located at 6443 & 6459 West Innsdale Drive, Los Angeles, California 90068. The Site consists of Assessors Parcels No. 5577-038-047 and 5577-008-003.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The Site occupies two (2) adjacent parcels. Assessor Parcel Numbers: 5577-038-047 & 5577-008-003 which combined have a total area of 40.46 acres (The Site). The Site is located on the south flank of the eastern Santa Monica Mountains in the Lake Hollywood section of the city of Los Angeles (34.1315° N Latitude, 118.3308 ° W Longitude). (See Figure 1).

Assessor Parcel Number 5577-038-047 occupies lot 20 of Tract 24583. The parcel's street address is 6443 West Innsdale Drive. The parcel has a total area of approximately 0.63 acres (27,599 square feet). The parcel is graded with an existing single-family residence constructed in 1968. Access onto the parcel is fenced and gated. The City of Los Angeles owns a right-of way for the future northward extension of West Innsdale Drive which crosses the western portion of this lot. The right-of-way is identified as a "paper street" on City records and is intended to provide access to Assessor Parcel 5577-008-003.

Assessor Parcel Number 5577-008-003 (6459 West Innsdale Drive) occupies approximately 39.83 acres (1,734,902.9 sq. ft.) of hillside property. A large portion of this parcel's south facing slope is an active vineyard. Olive trees have been planted near the south west corner of the parcel. Several dirt trails associated with the agricultural activities exist on the south facing slope. Access is restricted by a chain link fence surrounding the vineyard and adjacent areas. The remainder of the parcel is undeveloped.

Vegetation Assessor Parcel Number 5577-008-003 consists of a moderately-thick assemblage of native chaparral (Figure 2a). The southeastern portion of the Site has been developed as a vineyard and orchard (Figure 2b). Surface drainage is by sheet-flow runoff down the contours of the land, generally to the west-draining canyon for most of the site. The southernmost portion drains to the south, where it is collected in swales on the slopes behind the residences along West Innsdale Drive.¹

The area to the south of Assessor Parcel Number 5577-008-003 has been developed with single-family residences on graded, level pads. Past grading on the site has included creating cut slopes as steep as 1:1 at the rear of the residences along the north side of West Innsdale Drive. Physical relief across the southern half of the property has been developed with single-family residences on graded, level pads. Past grading on the site has included creating cut slopes as steep as 1:1 at the rear of the residences along the north side of West Innsdale Drive.²

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The development application for the Project proposes to construct one roughly 9,250 sq. ft. single family residence with a basement level on Assessor Parcel 5577-008-003. Accessory uses include a roughly 1,850 sq. ft. guest house, pool, equine and ovine areas. The total building square footage above grade is 11,100 sq. ft. The maximum building height is 30 feet.

The Project proposes to construct a 20' wide private driveway/fire access road from the western terminus of West Innsdale Drive over a portion of a paper street and Assessor Parcel 5577-038-047 (6443 West Innsdale Drive) to provide access to Assessor Parcel 5577-008-003 (6459 West Innsdale Drive).

Site grading will require 37,409 cubic yards of cut and 37,409 cubic yards of fill. All grading will be balanced on-site. The Project will disturb approximately 3.16 acres of the 40.46 acre site (approximately 7.8%) (See Figure 3). Disturbed slopes will be re-vegetated with native species.

The Project proposes equine and ovine uses required for agricultural purposes. The 4-6 animals will be located on the two main flat areas of the fill site. Each area will include a 10' X 12" metal noncombustible shade structure surrounded by a steel noncombustible fence. The equine use will assist workers who manage the vineyard on foot. The ovine use will assist with weed control.³

CURRENT HISTORIC-CULTURAL SETTING

The Site is in the Hollywood District, Hollywood Hills Neighborhood, of the city of Los Angeles which includes Forest Lawn Memorial Park on the north and Universal City to the west. The Hollywood Reservoir and historic Lake Hollywood Estates are directly to the south. The historic Hollywoodland development is to the southwest and Griffith Park separates Lake Hollywood Estates from Hollywoodland development. The topographic contours on Figure 1 clearly show precipitous canyons with the highest peak, Cahuenga Peak, at 1,821 ft. This Peak along with 100 acres along the ridge, were incorporated into Griffith Park in 2010 for use by the public. Cahuenga Peak, along with Burbank Peak and Mount Lee, form the "three sisters" and support the Cahuenga Trail which starts at Lake Hollywood and extends across the entire ridge ending at Mount Lee and the "Hollywood Sign" approximately a half-mile west of the Site.

The Site is within the upper reaches of Lake Hollywood Estates. The Site's eastern boundary is adjacent to Griffith Park's eastern boundary. This current setting provides the fundamentals of the historic-cultural study with an emphasis on Griffith Park Historic District, the famed Hollywood Sign, the Hollywoodland historic community, historic Hollywood Reservoir and Lake Hollywood Estates.

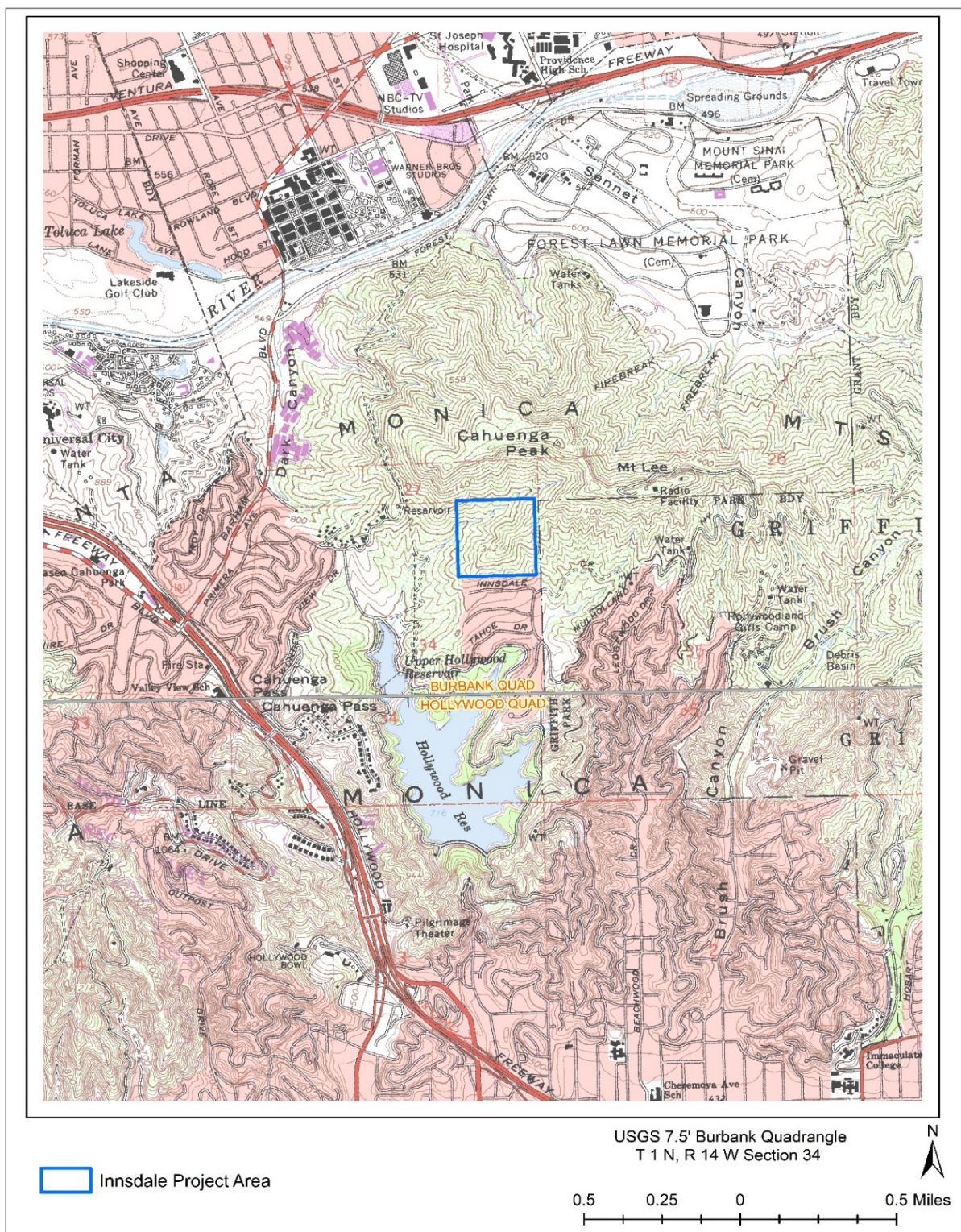


Figure 1 - Project Location

Source: USGS 7.5' Burbank and Hollywood Quadrangles.



Figure 2 - Current Vegetation

- a. Upper Photo: Natural California Chaparral looking east
- b. Lower Photo: Existing Vineyard with Olive trees in the foreground looking east

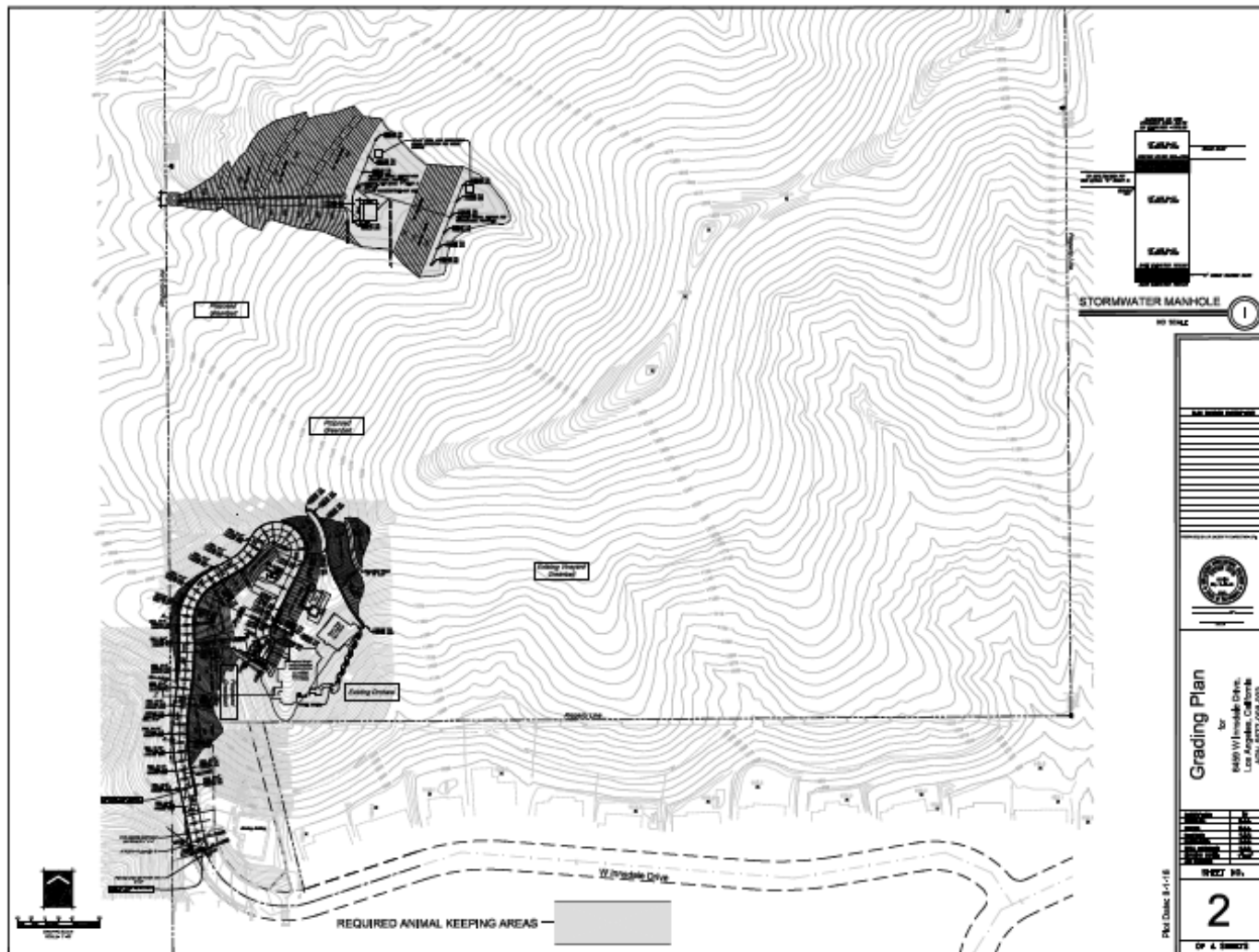


Figure 3 - Proposed Grading Plan

REGULATORY SETTING

The thresholds for determining the significance of environmental effects on historical resources identified below are derived from the *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines* as defined in §15064.5 and the *City of Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds Guide*. Pursuant to these guidelines, a project that would physically detract, either directly or indirectly, from the integrity and significance of a historical resource that is eligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, or as a City Monument is considered a project that would result in a significant impact on the historical resource. Adverse impacts, that may or may not rise to a level of significance, result when one or more of the following occurs to a historical resource: demolition, relocation, conversion, rehabilitation, or alteration, or new construction on the site or in the vicinity.

CEQA Guidelines

According to the State *CEQA Guidelines*, Section 15064.5(b) a project involves a "substantial adverse change" to a significant resource when one or more of the following occurs:

- Substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historical resource would be materially impaired.
- The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for inclusion in, the California Register of Historical Resources; or
 - Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in a historical resources survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
 - Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Los Angeles CEQA Thresholds

The *L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide* states that a project would normally have a significant impact on a resource if it would cause a substantial adverse change to the criteria that qualify the resource as significant, as defined in Section 15064.5 of the State *CEQA Guidelines*. Examples of significant impacts are as follows.

- The demolition of a significant resource that compromises the integrity and significance of the resource.
- Relocation that does not maintain the integrity and significance of the significant resource;
- Conversion, rehabilitation, or alteration to a significant resource which does not conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings ("Standards"); or

-
- Construction that reduces the integrity or significance of important resources on the site or within the vicinity.

Under CEQA, a proposed development must be evaluated to determine how it may impact the potential eligibility of a structure(s), or a site, for designation as a historic resource. The Standards were developed to evaluate and approve work for federal grants for historic buildings and then for the federal rehabilitation tax credit (see 36 Code of Federal Regulations ("CFR") Section 67.7). Similarly, the Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Ordinance provides that compliance with the Standards is part of the process for review and approval by the Cultural Heritage Commission of proposed alterations to City Monuments (see Los Angeles Administrative Code Section 22.171.14.a.1).

Based on the above considerations, the factors listed in the *L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide* have been reviewed and refined for this analysis. As such, the Project would have a significant impact on historic resources, if:

- The Project would demolish, destroy, relocate, or alter a historical resource such that eligibility for listing on a register of historical resources would be lost (i.e., no longer eligible for listing as a historic resource); or
- The Project would reduce the integrity or significance of important resources on the Project Site or in the vicinity.

The city of Los Angeles' Office of Historic Resources has developed a Minimum Requirements for Historical Resources Studies, Surveys, and Assessment Reports. At minimum the study should include:

- An Assessment of Significance and Eligibility Evaluation of resources in accordance with:
 - Listing in the National Register of Historic Places; and
 - Listing in the California Register of Historical Resources; and
 - Local listing per Chapter 9, Division 22 (Cultural Heritage Ordinance) of the Los Angeles Administrative Code; and
 - Local listing per Section 12.20.3 (Historic Preservation Overlay Zone) of the Los Angeles Municipal Code
- Completion of the appropriate State of California Historical Resources Inventory DPR forms. Photographs submitted in digital format.
- Evaluation of a proposed project's impacts to designated or eligible historical resource(s) on the project site or in the vicinity.
- Recommendation of mitigation measures where potential adverse impacts have been identified.
- Completion of a final report to include, but not necessarily be limited to:
 - Executive Summary
 - Project location (with map)
 - Project Description
 - Current setting
 - Summary of research and field methodology
 - Summary of the Records Search from the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton
 - Architectural description of evaluated resources to include construction history and alterations over time
 - Area history
 - Statement of significance/historic context for evaluated resources

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- Evaluation of significance in accordance with the criteria listed above
 - Photographs of evaluated resource(s) to include contextual views
 - Discussion of potential impacts of the project to evaluated resource(s)
 - Proposed mitigation measures
 - Recommendations
 - List of sources used
 - Resumes of authors/contributors to include how they meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Historic Preservation
 - DPR forms

RESEARCH AND FIELD METHODOLOGY

To accomplish the City of Los Angeles' requirements, this study will utilize *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification*. Identification activities are undertaken to gather information about historic properties in the area. The scope of these activities will depend on: existing knowledge about properties, goals for survey activities developed in the planning process and current management needs. At a minimum this includes: a research design, archival research, field survey, and survey report.

A. Research Design

Identification activities are essentially research activities for which a statement of objectives or research design should be prepared before work is performed. Within the framework of a comprehensive planning process, the research design provides a vehicle for integrating the various activities performed during the identification process and for linking those activities directly to the goals and the historic context(s) for which the goals were defined. It ensures that the linkages between specialized activities are real, logical and address the defined research questions. Identification activities should be guided by the research design and the results discussed in those terms. The research design should include the following:

1. Objectives of the identification activities based on historic contexts based on background research or assessments of previous research
2. Methods to be used to obtain the information
3. Expected Results and the reason for those expectations

B. Archival Research

Archival or background research is generally undertaken prior to any field survey. Archival research includes standard historical references and include but not be limited to examining Federal, State and Local Registers, listings of historic places, landmarks, points of interest, including historic preservation overlay zones and community plans, State of California Records Information System and Native American Heritage Commission Sacred Lands File. In addition, in-house resources from an extensive SRSINC library, local libraries and historical societies information and historic maps, atlases, tax records, photographs, ethnographies, folklife documentation, oral histories and other studies. Additionally, SRSINC produces historic map compilations and historic aerial photograph compilations which allow the reader to visualize changes to the property through time.

C. Field Survey

The variety of field survey techniques available, in combination with the varying levels of effort that may be assigned, give flexibility to implementing field surveys. It is important that the selection of field survey techniques and level of effort to be responsive to the management needs and preservation goals that direct the survey effort. Survey techniques may be loosely grouped into two categories: A Reconnaissance survey is conducted to determine if resources are present within the study area. In most cases, areas surveyed in this way will require resurvey if resources are located to provide more complete information about a specific property through an Intensive survey.

D. Phase I Archaeology Survey Report

The report shall be prepared to the overarching guidelines, summarizing the objectives, area researched and surveyed, methods used and findings. The findings section should include how the results met the objectives, result analysis, implication and recommendations, and where the compiled information is located. The report should also include but is not limited to a records search table/exhibit, project plan/site exhibit/grading exhibit, a completed signed Level of Significance Checklist, recommendations (if applicable) for further archaeological work, and a confidential appendix including all site records within the project area (if any exist).

RESEARCH DESIGN

OBJECTIVES

The statement of objectives should refer to current knowledge about the historic contexts or property types, based on background research or assessments of previous research. It should clearly define the physical extent of the area to be investigated and the amount and kinds of information gathered about properties in the region. The area under study is defined generally as the Hollywood District and specifically as the Hollywood Hills Neighborhood. Six periods of occupation are recognized for this zone as described in the Historic Setting and listed below:

- The Mission Period (1769-1820s)
- Early California: Mexican Period and Early Statehood (1821-1870s)
- Hollywood Subdivision and Early Boosterism (1880s-1917)
- Inter-war Development: The Entertainment Industry and Studio Housing
- Post-War Rise and Decline: 1950-1980s
- Revitalization and Preservation: 1990-Present

Sub-themes specific to the study area were geographically outlined in the Current Setting where it was shown that the undeveloped areas of the subject property were essentially surrounded by Griffith Park. On the ridges directly above the Site is the Cahuenga Trail, which transcends the “three sisters” (Burbank Peak, Cahuenga Peak and Mount Lee) and generally terminates at the historic “Hollywood Sign”, previously the “Hollywoodland” Sign, located approximately a half-mile northeast of the subject property. The Site is also bounded by homes within the Lake Hollywood Estates of which the Site is a part. For the purposes of Historic, Cultural and Tribal Resource studies, sub-themes to be explored include:

- Griffith Park Historic District Formation (1896+)

-
- Hollywoodland Historic Profile (1920s+)
 - The Development of Lake Hollywood (1940s+)

METHODS

Archival research or survey methods should be carefully explained so that others using the gathered information can understand how the information was obtained and what its possible limitations and biases may be. The methods should be compatible with the past and present environmental character of the geographical area under study and the finds of resources most likely to be present on the property.

Archival Research

Archival or background research is generally undertaken prior to any field survey. Archival research for this project will include but not be limited to resources located within a half- mile and one-mile of the study area.

- Federal, State and Local Registers
 - National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)
 - National Historic Landmarks (NHL)
 - National Points of Interest (NPI)
 - California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)
 - California Historical Landmarks (SHL)
 - California Points of Historical Interest (SPHI)
 - California State Historic Properties Directory (HPD)
- City of Los Angeles Local Historic Resources Listings
 - HistoricPlacesLA
 - SurveyLA
 - LA Historic-Cultural Monuments (HCM)
 - City of Los Angeles Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ)
 - Hollywood Community Plan
- California Historical Resources Information System Prehistoric and Historic Records Search (CHRIS)
- Native American Heritage Commission Consultation and Sacred Lands Inventory Search (NAHC)
- Los Angeles Public Library extensive archives (LAPL)
- In-House SRSINC resources on Los Angeles prehistory and history
- Historic Map and Aerial Photo Compilations
 - Historic topographic maps 1894-1979
 - General Land Office (GLO) land patents
 - Historic aerial photographs from 1948-2016

Field Survey

Survey techniques may be loosely grouped into two categories, Reconnaissance and Intensive Surveys:

- *Reconnaissance Survey*

First are the techniques that result in the characterization of a region's historic properties. Such techniques might include "windshield" or walkover surveys, with perhaps a limited use of sub-surface survey. For the purposes of the Guidelines, this type of survey is termed a "reconnaissance" and should include:

- Kinds of properties looked for
- Boundaries of the surveyed area
- Method of survey including extent of survey coverage
- Kinds of historic properties present in the surveyed area
- Specific properties that were identified and categories of information collected
- Places examined that did not contain historic properties

- *Intensive Survey*

The second category of survey techniques is those that permit the identification and description of specific historic properties in an area; this kind of survey effort is termed "intensive" and should include:

- Kinds of properties looked for
- Boundaries of the surveyed area
- Method of survey including an estimate of extent of survey coverage
- A record of the precise locations of all properties identified
- Information on the appearance, significance, integrity, and boundaries of each property sufficient to permit an evaluation of its significance

A Reconnaissance Survey will be conducted on the subject property to ascertain whether historic-cultural resources are present. If resources are located, then the property would receive an additional Intensive Survey.

EXPECTED RESULTS

Expectations about the kind, number, location, character and condition of historic properties are generally based on a combination of background research, proposed hypotheses, and analogy to the kinds of properties known to exist in areas of similar environment or history. Once again, the geographic setting of the subject property controlled the expectations of historic-cultural findings. As demonstrated in the Current Historic-Cultural Setting, the map and photographs in Figures 1 and 2 clearly convey that the slopes of the property are very steep. *Given its precipitous nature, no prehistoric or historic resources were expected to be found on the slopes of the property.*

Except for the Hollywood Sign, a freestanding hillside monument, resources in the region are normally situated in the flatlands (Hollywood Reservoir) or within designed and graded landscapes such as seen in historic Hollywoodland and Lake Hollywood Estates. A 2011 City of Los Angeles analyses of the Site determined that historic-cultural resources would not be impacted by development on the Site (ZA-2011-2939ZAA).⁴ The current work is being conducted to verify that conclusion and provide input into an updated CEQA Initial Study.

ARCHIVAL SEARCH: IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

Historic resources fall within the jurisdiction of several levels of government. Federal laws provide the framework for the identification, and in certain instances, protection of historic resources. Additionally, states and local jurisdictions play active roles in the identification, documentation, and protection of such resources within their communities. The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended and the California Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 5024.1, are the primary federal and state laws and regulations governing the evaluation and significance of historic resources of national, state, regional, and local importance. Descriptions of these relevant laws and regulations are presented below.

Generally, a lead agency must consider a property an historical resource under CEQA if it is eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). The California Register is modeled after the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Furthermore, a property is presumed to be historically significant if it is listed in a local register as historically significant in an historic resources survey (provided certain criteria and requirements are satisfied) unless a preponderance of evidence demonstrates that the property is not historically or culturally significant.⁵ The National Register, California Register, and local designation programs are discussed below.

FEDERAL LEVEL: NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The National Register was established by the NHPA as “an authoritative guide to be used by federal, state, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation’s cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment.”⁶

Criteria

To be eligible for listing in the National Register, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Four criteria for evaluation have been established to determine the significance of a resource:

- A. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. It is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
- D. It yields, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Districts, sites, buildings, structures, objects, and cultural landscapes that are 50 years in age must meet one or more of the above criteria and retain integrity (this is, convey their significance) to be eligible for listing. Under the National Register, a property can be significant not only for the way it was originally constructed, but also for the way it was adapted at a later period, or for the way it illustrates changing tastes, attitudes, and uses over a period of time. The National Register recognizes seven aspects or qualities associated with integrity that, in various combinations, define integrity: feeling, association, workmanship, location, design, setting, and materials. To retain historic integrity, a property will always possess most of the

aspects and depending upon its significance, retention of specific aspects of integrity may be paramount for a property to convey its significance.

STATE LEVEL: CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The State Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), as an office of the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR), implements the policies of the NHPA on a statewide level. The OHP also carries out the duties as set forth in the PRC and maintains the HRI and the California Register. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is an appointed official who implements historic preservation programs within the State's jurisdictions. Also implemented at the State level, CEQA requires projects to identify any substantial adverse impacts which may affect the significance of identified historical resources.

The California Register was created by Assembly Bill 2881 which was signed into law on September 27, 1992. The California Register is "an authoritative listing and guide to be used by State and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the State and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change."⁷ The criteria for eligibility for the California Register are based upon National Register criteria.⁸ Certain resources are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the California Register by operation of law, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.⁹

The California Register consists of resources that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The California Register automatically includes the following:

- California properties listed on the National Register and those formally Determined Eligible for the National Register;
- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 770 onward;
- Those Point of Historical Interest ("PHI") that have been evaluated by the OHP and have been recommended to the State Historical Commission for inclusion on the California Register.

Other resources which may be nominated to the California Register include:

- Individual historical resources;
- Historical resources contributing to historic districts;
- Historical resources identified as significant in historical resources surveys with significance ratings of Category 1 through 5;
- Historical resources designated or listed as local landmarks, or designated under any local ordinance, such as an Historic Preservation Overlay Zone ("HPOZ").

Criteria

The criteria for eligibility of listing in the California Register are based upon National Register criteria, but are identified as 1-4 instead of A-D. To be eligible for the California Register, a historic resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level, under one or more of the following four criteria:

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

-
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 3. 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; or
 4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Additionally, a historic resource eligible for listing in the California Register must meet one or more of the criteria of significance described above and retain enough of its historic character or appearance to be recognizable as a historic resource and to convey the reasons for its significance. Historical resources that have been rehabilitated or restored may be evaluated for listing. Integrity is evaluated with regard to the retention of seven aspects of integrity similar to the National Register, location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Also, like the National Register, it must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a resource is proposed for eligibility. Alterations over time to a resource or historic changes in its use may themselves have historical, cultural, or architectural significance.¹⁰ It is possible that historical resources may not retain sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register, but they may still be eligible for listing in the California Register. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the California Register if it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

California Office of Historic Preservation Survey Methodology

The evaluation instructions and classification system prescribed by the California OHP in its manual, Instructions for Recording Historical Resources (March 1995) provide a three-digit evaluation rating code ("Status Code") for use in classifying potential historic resources. The first digit indicates one of the following general evaluation categories for use in conducting cultural resources surveys:

1. Listed on the National Register or the California Register;
2. Determined eligible for listing in the National Register or the California Register;
3. Appears eligible for the National Register or the California Register through survey evaluation;
4. Appears eligible for the National Register or the California Register through other evaluation;
5. Recognized as Historically Significant by Local Government;
6. Not eligible for any Listing or Designation; and
7. Not evaluated for the National Register or California Register or needs re-evaluation.

The second digit of the Status Code is a letter code indicating whether the resource is separately eligible (S), eligible as part of a district (D), or both (B). The third digit is a number that is used to further specify significance and refine the relationship of the property to the National Register and/or California Register. Under this evaluation system, categories 1 through 4 pertain to various levels of National Register and California Register eligibility. Locally eligible resources are given a rating code level 5. Properties found ineligible for listing in the National Register and California Register eligibility. Locally eligible resources are given a rating code level 5. Properties found ineligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, or for designation under a local ordinance are given an evaluation Status Code of 6. Properties

given an evaluation Status Code of 6Z are “found ineligible for the National Register, California Register, or Local designation through survey evaluation.”¹¹

LOCAL LEVEL: CITY OF LOS ANGELES PRESERVATION PROGRAM

Enacted in 1962, the Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Ordinance made it possible to designate buildings and sites as individual local landmarks known as “Historic-Cultural Monuments” (HCM). The City’s website indicates that Los Angeles currently has over 1,000 Historic-Cultural Monuments (<http://www.preservation.lacity.org/commission>). Although instrumental, the Ordinance, until recently, did not offer a defined list of Criteria. Instead, the Ordinance included a paragraph-long “Definition of a Monument,” representing the criteria for designation. An approved amendment to the Ordinance (2016) argues that “numbering the criteria will ease public understanding of the designation criteria, parallel the format used for findings of eligibility in Los Angeles’ citywide historic resources survey, SurveyLA, and better link the City’s local designation criteria to National and State designation programs.”¹² This criteria is currently utilized by the Los Angeles city wide Historic Resource Survey effort known as SurveyLA and should also be applied to current historic property surveys and building assessments.

Closely following the National and California Register criteria outlined above, the proposed HCM designation criteria per the draft revised Cultural Heritage Commission Ordinance (11/2008) are as follows:

Sec. 22.171.7 Monument Designation Criteria¹³

A proposed Monument may be designated by the City Council upon the recommendation of the Commission if it:

- A. Meets at least one of the following criteria:
 - 1. Is identified with important events in the main currents of national, State or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, political, economic or social history of the nation, state, city, or community; or
 - 2. Is associated with the lives of historic personages important to national, state, city, or local history; or
 - 3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder or architect whose genius influenced his or her age; or possesses high artistic values; or
 - 4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the pre-history or history of the nation, state, city or community; or
 - 5. Reflects or exemplifies the diversity of Los Angeles, including, but not limited to, the significant contributions of people of color, women, and workers; or stimulates and promotes a greater understanding of diversity, democracy, and freedom; and
- B. Retains Integrity from its Period of Significance. Proposed Monuments do not need to retain all aspects of Integrity but should retain a sufficient degree of those aspects of Integrity that relate to why it is significant. Flexibility shall be used in assessing Integrity, particularly when a proposed Monument is significant under designation criteria 1 or 2 above. A proposed Monument’s deferred maintenance, dilapidated condition, or illegal alterations shall not, on their own, be construed to equate to a loss of Integrity.

LOCAL LEVEL: CITY OF LOS ANGELES HISTORIC PRESERVATION OVERLAY ZONE

In the City of Los Angeles, a Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ) is similar to an historic district. It is a zone recognized as containing a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. According to Section 12.20.3 of the City of Los Angeles Municipal Code, the criteria for the designation of an HPOZ are:

- 1 Adds to the historic architectural qualities or historic associations for which a property is significant because it was present during the period of significance, and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time; or
- 2 Owing to its unique location or singular physical characteristics, represents an established feature of the neighborhood, community or city; or
- 3 Retaining the building, structure, landscaping, or natural feature, would contribute to the preservation and protection of a historic place or area of historic interest in the City.

The Site is not located in or near a HPOZ.

LOCAL LEVEL: HOLLYWOOD COMMUNITY PLAN

The Site is located in the Hollywood portion of Los Angeles and falls under the Hollywood Community Plan (updated in draft form 2017). As part of the Community Themes directing planning efforts in Hollywood, Chapter 3 specifically introduces one Theme as “Conserve Neighborhoods, Districts, Historic/Cultural Resources, and Public Rights-of-Way.” The plan intends to directly enhance “the area’s distinctive neighborhoods by conserving, preserving and developing thoughtfully around viable neighborhood” and resources.¹⁴ Chapter Five of the draft Plan specifically addresses the Historic Preservation Goals and Policies for the community. Goal P.1 asserts it plans to “Honor Hollywood’s legacy through the preservation of the built environment that reflects Hollywood’s cultural, social, economic, and architectural history.”¹⁵ Policy focal points include (but are not limited to):

- the preservation of significant neighborhoods and districts
- promotion of adaptive reuse
- the preservation of designated resources
- the study of eligible resources
- the preservation of buildings within Floor Area Ratio (FAR) Incentive Areas
- the protection of Hollywood’s distinct street features
- “support the study of Residential Floor Area (RFA) Special Districts, Community Design Overlays (CDOs), or Community Plan Implementation Overlay (CPIO) for neighborhoods that retain a cohesive character but are not eligible to become Historic Preservation Overlay Zones.”¹⁶
- conforming to the Secretary of the Interiors Standards for Rehabilitation when a development project includes a designated historical resource.
- https://www.hcpu2.org/uploads/8/2/8/5/82855984/draft_hollywood_community_plan_may_2017.pdf

The draft Plan notes that “The Hollywood CPA has one of the highest concentrations of designated resources in Los Angeles.” However, the Site (and neighborhood) associated with

this study do not appear in the drafted 2017 Plan and lie in between two areas recognized with their own Specific Plans: Hollywoodland and Mulholland Drive. While both plans address the significance of Historic Preservation, neither plan includes the Site.

LOCAL LEVEL: RECORDS SEARCHES

Records Information Center

A records search was performed by SRSINC on March 23, 2018 at the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University Fullerton (SCCIC). The SCCIC is the official cultural resource records repository for Orange and Los Angeles Counties and a part of the California Historical Resource Information System, established and maintained under the auspices of the Office of Historic Preservation. The information obtained by the records check utilized the Center's maps and records, identifying previously recorded cultural (historical/built and archaeological) resources in or near the project site, and existing cultural resource reports pertaining to the vicinity as discussed below.

In addition, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), National Historic Landmarks (NHL), National Points of Interest (NPI), California Points of Historical Interest (SPHI), California Historical Landmarks (SHL), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California State Historic Properties Directory (HPD), and the City of Los Angeles local historic resources listings were reviewed.

Additional Inventories

Further research was performed using updated National Register and City of Los Angeles data of resources in proximity to the project site. National Register data was obtained online from www.nps.gov/nr/ and HistoricPlacesLA (an online information and management system created to "inventory, map, and help protect" historic resources in the City of Los Angeles) was accessed via www.historicplacesla.org.¹⁷ No National Register sites or Landmarks are located within the region.

An ongoing cultural resource survey conducted by the City of Los Angeles (SurveyLA) was accessed as well. The Site was not deemed interesting or significant enough to be included and documented in the survey. However, seven resources within a one-mile radius were identified (Table 1). The S.H. Woodruff Residence on Durand belonged to the developer of historic Hollywoodland. Several of the structures (at LedgeWood, Belden and Woodshire) are also located within Hollywoodland and represent the historic community themes of Mediterranean and Spanish Colonial Revival architecture. Two additional historic buildings are outside Hollywoodland but are excellent examples of the International style of architecture made famous by Richard Neutra and Gregory Ain, among others. Garden of Oz, a recent landscape garden and folk-art environment, created in 1991 on LedgeWood Drive in Hollywoodland has also been recognized.

The Site is not listed on the State's HPD or as a local resource, and it should be noted that no Historic Preservation Overlay Zones for the City of Los Angeles lie within a one-mile radius of the property. The Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument database was accessed, and seven additional resources were identified within one-half mile to one-mile radius of the York property (Table 1). These included sites within historic Lake Hollywood (Hollywood Reservoir), Hollywoodland stone gates, Hollywoodland stone walls and stairs, the Griffith Park Historic

Resource District and within the district: the Hollywood Sign, the Hollywood Sign Viewshed, Fern Dell Tongva-Gabrielino Indian Site, and Bronson Caves.

In addition, as stated, no historic buildings, cultural resources, archaeological sites, or previous reports were identified on the Site. However, SCCIC records show 14 resources found within a half-mile- and mile-radius (Tables 2 & 3). Those resources were documented as part of the 30 surveys and reports conducted within a half-mile- and mile-radius (Confidential Appendix A). The seven half-mile radius sites once again reiterate the themes of the Lake Hollywood Historic District, the Hollywood Reservoir Complex, and also Griffith Park where archaeological deposits associated with the Native culture are located.¹⁸

Table 1
National, State, and Local Landmarks within Half-Mile and One-Mile of the Site

HCM#	Date Designated	Resource Name/Association	Resource Description
421	3/31/1989	Lake Hollywood Reservoir (including Mulholland Drive)	Created by Mulholland Dam in 1924
20	05-24-1963	Hollywoodland Stone Gates (2)	Built by European stone masons in the 1920s marking entrance to Hollywoodland
535	6-11-1991	Hollywoodland's Historic Granite Retaining Walls and Stairs	Built in 1923, 6 stone stairways connect upper and lower Beechwood Canyon; Hollywoodland's Woodshire/ Belden stairs have waterfalls separating two stair corridors
681	6-14-2000	3185 N. Durand Dr. (S.H. Woodruff Residence)	Home belonging to the developer of Hollywoodland, c. 1925
942	1-27-2009	Griffith Park Historic Resources District (GPHR)	36 distinct historically significant features, wilderness area, designed landscape
112	3/7/1973	Tongva-Gabrielino Village Site, Fern Dell (Griffith Park: GPHR # 28) Bronson Caves (Griffith Park: GPHR #29)	Site of Tongva-Gabrielino Native American Village (archaeological site) Ca. 1900-1920: 1903 Union Rock Co. quarried a tunnel later used in over 100 movies
111	2-7-1973	"Hollywood Sign" Atop Mount Lee & Land Underneath (Griffith Park perimeter) (GPHR #30) "Hollywood Sign" Viewshed (Griffith Park; GPHR #31)	Erected in 1923 as "Hollywoodland," Reconstructed 1978. One of Los Angeles's most recognized monuments The viewshed established within Griffith Park to view the "Sign" unobstructed
996	05-11-2011	Garden of Oz (3040 N. Ledgeewood Drive)	The landscaped garden and folk-art environment reflects the cultural and artistic legacy of Los Angeles' recent history. Begun in 1991 by Gail Cottman, over 75 artists have since contributed to the Garden of Oz.
630	11-13-1996	Pierson Residence (3124 N Belden Drive)	an example of Mediterranean Revival architecture with Spanish Colonial Revival influences, c. 1925
648	12-09-1997	Withers Residence (2731 N Woodshire Drive)	an example of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture, c. 1927
715	05-15-2002	Lehman House (2720 N Belden Drive)	an example of Mediterranean Revival architecture with Spanish Colonial Revival influences, c. 1925
1014	2/14/2012	Ward-Berger House	an example of International Style residential architecture, c. 1939, by Richard Neutra
981	3/31/2010	Margaret and Harry Hay House	an example of International Style residential architecture, c. 1939, by Gregory Ain (1908-1988)

Table 2
SCCIS List of Resources Found within a Half-Mile Radius of the Site

Prim #	CA-LAN	Resource Name/ Association	Resource Description	Report #	Date	Author	Report Name
2737	2737H	Lake Hollywood Historic District	AH04 privies/dumps/trash scatters	LA-03855	1997	RS Greenwood	Cultural Resource Survey and Assessment for the
2738	2738H		AH04 privies/dumps/trash scatters				Lake Hollywood Water Quality Improvement Project
100292			AH04 privies/dumps/trash scatters	LA-04459	1998	RS Greenwood	Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for Phase 1
100293			AH04 privies/dumps/trash scatters			SM Owen	Lake Hollywood Water Quality Improvement Project
100294			AH04 privies/dumps/trash scatters	LA-11555	2006	S Andrews	Cultural Survey of Hollywood Hills of EWP Slide Areas
187701		Hollywood Reservoir Complex	HP09 Public Utility Building	LA-08114	1999	DN Slawson	Historic Resources Evaluation
			HP21 Dam, HP22 Reservoir			R Judith	Hollywood Reservoir Complex
175297		Griffith Park Historic District	HP 31 Urban Open Space	LA-03354	1968	N Leonard III	UCAS-304 Survey of Griffith Park

Table 3
SCCIS List of Resources Found within a One-Mile Radius of the Site

Prim #	CA-LAN	Resource Name/ Association	Resource Description	Report #	Date	Author	Report Name
2736	2736H	Lake Hollywood Historic District	AH04 privies/dumps/trash scatters	[see above]	1997	RS Greenwood	[see above]
100347		LA866 Lithic Isolate	LA866 Lithic Isolate	LA-00866	1975	GE Rice	Archaeological Survey of Barham Blvd
							Property, MCA Development Company
100960		City of LA Water System	AH06 Water Conveyance System		2012		Temporary #
187794		Universal City and Studios	HP06 1-3 Story Commercial Bldg..				Universal City Plaza, Universal City
			HP07 3+ Story Commercial Bldg..				
			HP08 Industrial Building	LA-11672	1977	T Sitton	
			HP10 Theater			PL Gray	
			HP12 Civic Auditorium				
			HP39 Other				
188479		Cahuenga Pass Trans. Authority	HP37 Highway/Trail	LA-10149	2009	NM Stewart	Finding of No Effect; US 101 from Alameda St.
							Underpass to Barham Blvd Crossing
192452		City of LA Emergency Operating Center	HP14 Government Building		2015	M Beherec	
192453		Tyrolean Water Tank	HP09 Public Utility Building	LA_02921	1993	BD Dillon	LAPD Communication Transmission Upgrade
							Project: Oat Mt., Mount Lee and Mount Wash.

Sacred Lands File Search

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted by SRSINC on February 28, 2018 to request a *Sacred Lands File* record search to serve as a preliminary method to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the area of potential effect. The NAHC response was received on March 2, 2018 and indicated that no known resources were found for the subject property. However, ten (10) Tribes and representatives were identified as culturally affiliated with the project area and may have information about Tribal resources. The NAHC suggested that all Tribes be consulted. These tribes represent the original Tataviam of San Fernadeño Rey Mission and Gabrieleno/ Tongva of San Gabriel Mission. All individuals were sent scoping letters as required by Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) which was passed late-2014 to amend the current policies surrounding Native American Resources. The implementation of AB-52 mandates tribal consultation and consideration of tribal knowledge when assessing potential impacts. A new term was coined, Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR), to be more inclusive of culturally-valued resources, tangible or conceptual. In response to the need to understand how the local indigenous peoples may have used or continue to use local landscapes, SRSINC sent scoping letters to all individuals identified below. In addition, Chief Anthony Morales of San Gabriel was contacted regarding the property and Native village site in Griffith Park. The San Gabriel Band is the oldest and most well-established of the local tribal entities and as such has the most intimate knowledge of the resources of Los Angeles.

TATAVIAM

- Fernandeño Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
 - Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer, San Fernando
 - Alan Salazar, Chairman Elders Council, San Fernando
 - Rudy Ortega, Tribal President, San Fernando
 - Beverly Salazar Folkes, Elders Council

GABRIELENO, GABRIELINO, TONGVA

- Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians- Kizh Nation
 - Andrew Salas, Chairperson
- Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
 - Anthony Morales, Chairperson
- Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
 - Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
- Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
 - Robert Dorame, Chairperson
- Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
 - Charles Alvarez

KITANEMUK, SERRANO, TATVIAM

- San Fernandeño Band of Mission Indians
 - John Valenzuela, Chairperson

Maps and Aerial Photographs

Historical maps and records consulted during this study included published literature in local and regional history, archival records of the City of Los Angeles, and historical topographic maps of the general region from 1894-1979. In addition, this research included investigations of General Land Office (GLO) land patents for the project area (<http://www.blm.gov>) as well as historical aerial photographs from 1948-2017 (<http://historicaerials.com>). The maps and aerial photographs indicate that no historic structures have existed on the property during the periods of documentation. Composites are provided on Figure 4 and Figure 5 below. The 2007 and 2017 aerial photographs show the clearing of natural vegetation and formation of a vineyard which was created by the York family in 2001. Pathways associated with the vineyard are evident. No additional site activities are visible.

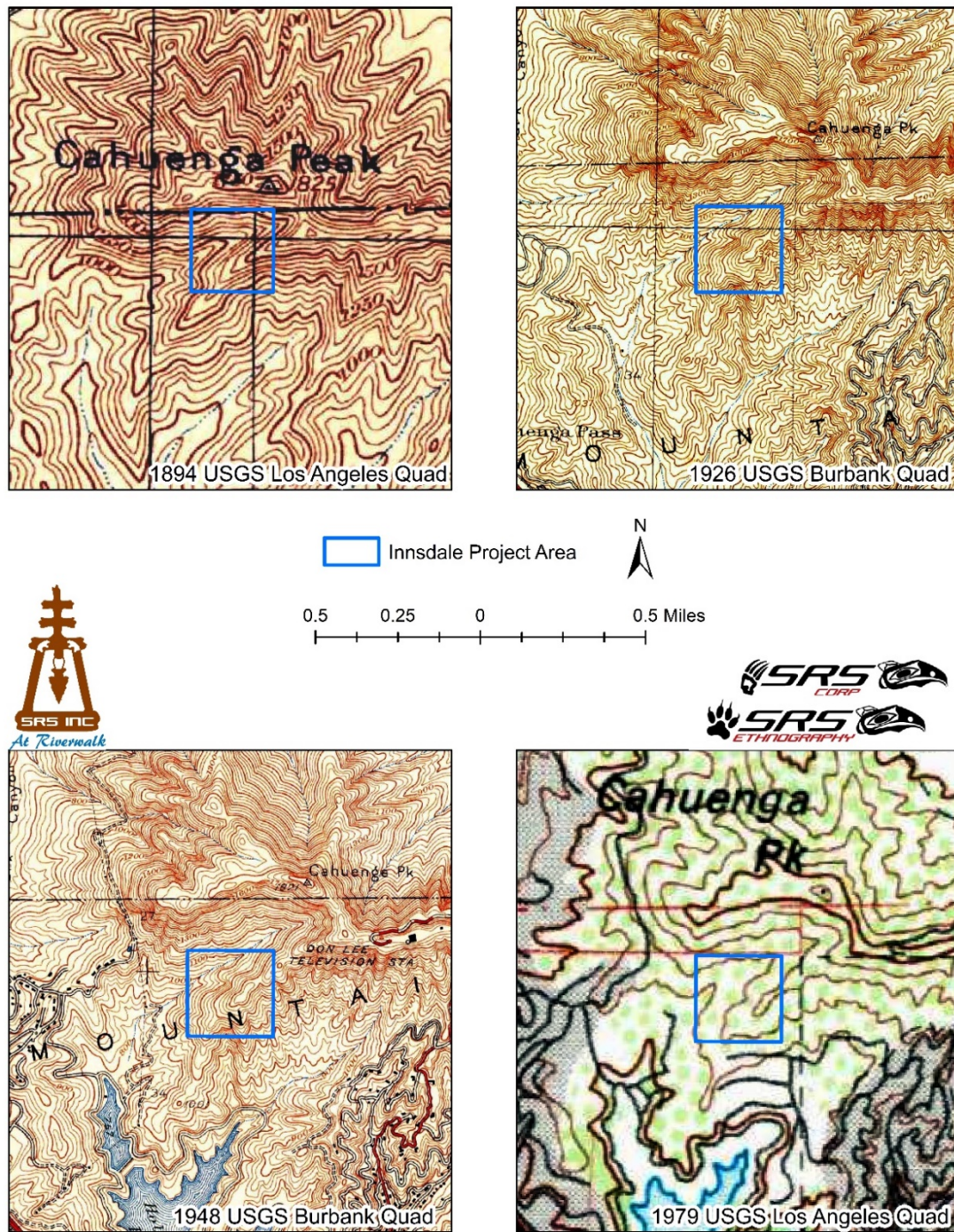


Figure 4 - Historic Map Composite of the Study Area from 1894-1979

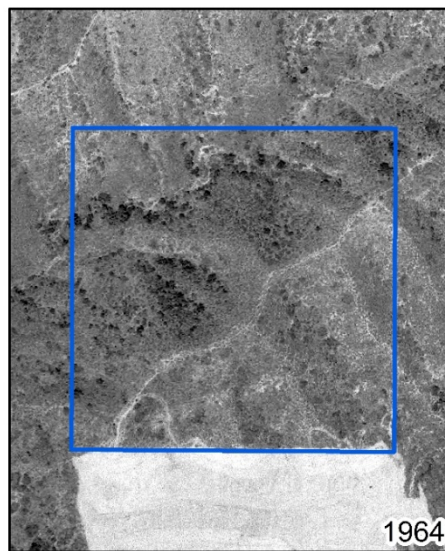
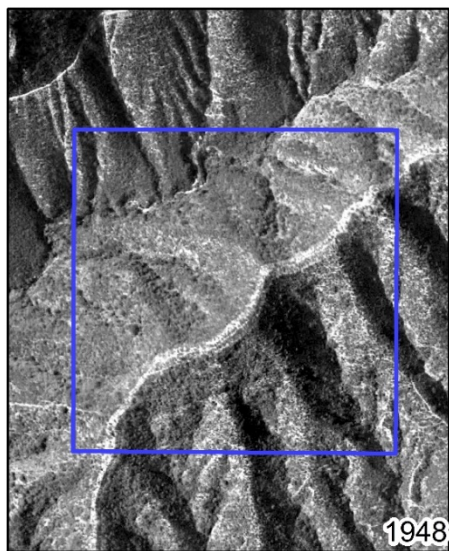
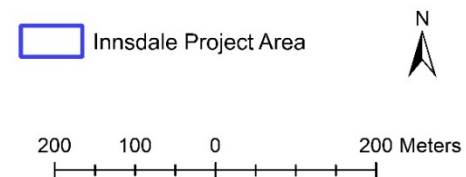


Figure 5. Historic Aerial Photo Composite of the Study Area from 1948-2017.



RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

Survey Objectives - Phase 1 Reconnaissance Survey

An archaeological resource assessment was made of the Site. Studies of this kind are part of regulatory compliance procedures and legal regulations that protect California's richly diverse cultural heritage. Cultural resources are tangible remains of past human activity. These may include historic buildings or structures, prehistoric sites, historic or prehistoric objects, rock art, earthworks, canals, or landscapes all of which are included in the regulatory compliance.

Implementation of federal, state, and municipal laws typically is achieved in a three-phased sequence of activities: (1) Phase-1 archival research and reconnaissance field survey to identify and document cultural (Native or historic) or paleontological resources; (2) Phase-2 intensive survey and/or test excavations and other investigations, as appropriate, to determine resource significance and assess potential effects; and (3) Phase-3 amelioration of effects through data recovery and other measures, including archaeological construction monitoring.

California's archaeological record is recognized within environmental planning/protection regulations that guarantee the consideration of cultural properties when they are threatened with damage or destruction (Meighan 1986:15). The discussion of regional prehistory in Moratto (1984) and Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984) may help to provide an understanding of some of the major concepts that guide evaluation and treatment of cultural resources.

Implications of the Literature Search

As described, a careful review of existing records pertaining to archaeological and historical resources was conducted at the CSU Fullerton South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), State Office of Historic Preservation. The CSU Fullerton South Central Coastal Information Center maintains the most up-to-date records for archaeological sites and resources for Los Angeles County, and issues archaeological site numbers as new sites are discovered and described. These numbers then serve as the legal identifiers for prehistoric and historic sites. Hence, if any previous investigator has discovered or located archaeological sites on the subject property, documentation of this would of necessity be on file and centralized at the SCCIC. Furthermore, all investigations by trained archaeologists of properties such as the study parcel are recorded on the master set of USGS topographic maps for Los Angeles County, and the archival search at the SCCIC immediately reveals whether a given piece of land has been inspected.¹⁹

As described above, examination of documents on file at the SCCIC yielded no evidence of archaeological sites or historic structures on the site. Results of the cultural resources records search revealed no prehistoric sites or isolated finds have been recorded within a one-quarter mile radius of the study tract although surveys had been completed directly adjacent to the west and east boundaries of the property. Currently, no buildings within the proposed project area are recorded on the National Register of Historic Places, other National listings, the California State Historic Resources Inventory, the California Points of Historical Interest, or the catalogue of California Historical Landmarks.

Survey under Current Site Conditions

As described the subject property consists of a 40-acre hillside parcel on the south flank of the eastern Santa Monica Mountains in the Lake Hollywood section of the city of Los Angeles. The

site is vacant, with several trails associated with operation of the vineyard and orchard on the south-facing slope. It is located about one-half of a mile southwest of the "Hollywood Sign" which forms part of the surrounding landscape and current project setting.

The area to the south of the Site has been developed with single-family residences on graded, level pads. Past grading for these homes has included creating cut slopes as steep as 1:1 at the rear of the residences along the north side of West Innsdale Drive.

Physical relief across the southern half of the Site, which includes the Proposed Project, is about 360 feet, with slope gradients ranging from an elevation of 1,340 on the ridgeline to the east, to 980 in the canyon in the central-west portion of the site.²⁰

Dr. Matthew A. Bost and Cinthia Campos, staff archaeologists of SRSINC examined the Site on March 6, 2018, at which time the fieldwork was completed. The objective of this pedestrian reconnaissance was to visually detect traces of past human occupation, including prehistoric lithic debris and artifacts, midden, cultural features, and/or Historic-era foundations or refuse. The surveyors examined the subject area by means of a walkover survey geared to the generally steep topography of the terrain. Much of the subject property is located along an erosionally reduced ridge and knoll top that have been scraped previously for a dirt path.

Systematic survey transects spaced some one-to-two meters apart were conducted over the leveled top of the ridge and knoll (Figure 6). A significant portion of the Site consisted of steep, exposed slopes which were not surveyed. SRSINC surveyors also examined the proposed greenbelts and fill slope for cultural materials, paying careful attention to the lower reaches and level portions of the planned fill slope.

The vegetation consists predominantly of a moderately-thick assemblage of native chaparral. The southeastern portion of the Site has been developed as a vineyard and orchard²¹. All areas that could be reasonably expected to contain cultural resources were thoroughly inspected. Flat areas of good visibility were especially scoured. All rodent back-dirt piles and erosion channels were carefully scrutinized. Ground-surface visibility over the area proposed for development ranged from excellent to good, from an estimated 90% over most of its southern, eastern, and northern areas, to at worst 40% on some portions of the west, which was obscured by dense chaparral. No cultural resources were observed.

Survey Tasks Completion

A search of maps, site records, and survey reports on file at the CSU Fullerton repository revealed no known prehistoric sites or historic properties on the Site. A careful reconnaissance of the Site confirmed this observation: no archaeological resources were identified during a pedestrian survey. It must be stressed that in most cases a subsurface component of an archaeological site is impossible to evaluate from a walkover survey. Yet, the exposed bedrock surface of much of the Site does, in this case, preclude the possibility of impacting buried archaeological resources during construction. The findings of this study, therefore, indicate that further archaeological testing need not be undertaken and that the Proposed Project will have no adverse effect on any known Native or Historic-era resources.



Figure 6 - Dr. Matthew Buxt and Cithnia Campos during the Archaeological Survey of the Site, March 06, 2018

REPORT OF FINDINGS WITHIN AN HISTORIC CONTEXT

The 2017 Draft “Hollywood Community Plan”, Chapter 5, provides an Historic Setting intended to “establish a general background to the pattern of development” in Hollywood.²² This is referenced here as a slightly enhanced record of general information on Hollywood with additional material on each of the historic sub-areas (Griffith Park Historic District, Hollywoodland, Hollywood Reservoir Lake Hollywood Estates) incorporated into the contextual statement as appropriate.

The Mission Period

The Hollywood Community plan states that prior to Spanish colonization, the Los Angeles Basin was home to the Tongva people and that many place-names significant to the Tongva people still exist today, including Cahuenga, the name of one of the tribe’s largest settlements.²³ *The First Angelinos* clarifies: “Cahuenga refers to Rancho Cahuenga, granted in 1846 to Luis Arena. It was located at the present day site of Universal City. The name of the Mexican Period rancho was undoubtedly derived from the earlier Gabrielino placename, *Kaweenga*, which Jose Zalvidea reported to mean ‘la sierra (the mountain)’...the name survives in Cahuenga Peak”.²⁴

Once the Spanish explored California and Father Junipero Serra established its mission system, the Mission San Gabriel was built, due southwest of present-day Hollywood on the eastern side of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Tongva people, known by the missionaries as Gabrielinos, were removed from their lands and entered into the mission system as neophytes, converting to Catholicism and become a labor force for the Spaniards.²⁵ Much of that labor force at San Gabriel worked on the Mission’s extensive vineyard system. Present-day Hollywood was divided into two by the Spanish crown. Land in west Hollywood became part of the Rancho La Brea while the acreage to the east was granted to Spanish soldier Jose Vicente Feliz upon his retirement from service in 1800. Originally named Rancho Nuestra Senior de Refugio de Los Feliz, the property was later shortened to Rancho Los Feliz.²⁶

According to Hugo Reid, a Scotsman who married the daughter of the Chief of the Gabrielino village of *Comicranga*, “the Gabrielino community of *Maawanga* was located on ‘Rancho de los Feliz’ (Reid 1852:8). “Rancho de los Feilz was one and one-half leagues in size (about ten square miles); it included within its boundaries Griffith Park... [Anthropologist J.P.] Harrington’s consultant Jose’ Zalvidea concurred with this location and reported that the name means ‘despacio [slow or deliberate]’ ... Jose’ de los Santos Juncos located ‘Reid’s Rancho de los Feliz by the Jewish cemetery of Los Angeles’ ... Sétimo reported that ‘máwŋa means los Corralitos [little corrals]... Los Corralitos is in front of a large hill, towards the river and the Rancho de los Féliz is further down.”²⁷ In addition, “South of *Maawanga* lay a fertile, well-watered region that was described in 1769 by Father Juan Crespí, a member of Gaspar de Portolá’s expedition. In his entry for August 3, Father Juan crossing the river entered a large vineyard of wild grapes and an infinity of [wild] rosebushes in full bloom. All the soil is black and loamy and is capable of producing every kind of grain and fruit which may be planted” (Bolton 1927:148).²⁸

The 1969 explorer Gaspar de Portolá and his expedition recorded this village, **but its exact location is unknown**. Hints from the historic descriptions indicate that the major village site of *Maawanga* was near Rancho los Feliz, at the base of a large hill. The village was also near Los Angeles River which he crossed with his party after seeing the village and then recorded a large wild grape vineyard tended by the local Natives, perhaps the earliest evidence of ‘vineyards’ in the region and near the modern vineyard on the Site.

Archaeological surveys conducted at the mouth of Fern Dell Canyon in Griffith Park revealed that fairly large Gabrielino settlements existed in the area adding further evidence for *Maawanga*. Fern Dell and Griffith Park, in general, has had numerous biological surveys which describe eight different habitat zones including Oak-Walnut Woodlands, Oak-Sycamore Woodlands, Mixed Chaparral, Coastal Sage Scrub, and Riparian/LA River mirroring Portolá's description of a fertile, well-watered region encouraging aboriginal settlements.²⁹ Over 20 years ago the City of Los Angeles formally recognized the Fern Dell Nature Park and the Gabrielino Indian Village (Historic-Cultural Monument #112) and placed a bronze plaque at the mouth of Fern Dell Canyon to commemorate the Native population and use of the area. Recently, in 2009, Griffith Park was recognized as Historical-Cultural Monument #942, an Historic District. Amongst the 36 significant historic resources within the park, Fern Dell Gabrielino Indian Village was labelled Historic Resource #28 (Figure 7). ***This is a commemorative location for the village since the actual site locality is not known.***



Figure 7- Photograph of Fern Dell entrance to Griffith Park showing Commemorative plaque for Gabrielino Indian Site in the foreground. Source: Office of Historic Resources, City of Los Angeles files.

Early California: Mexican Period and Early Statehood (1821 – 1870s)

In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain, and the land became part of Mexican holdings and private ranchos. Despite secularization, the land did not return to the Tongva people. Instead, it became “a combination of rancho lands and public lands.” Even when California gained independence from Mexico and statehood in 1849, the former acreage

remained sparsely populated. By 1853, “one adobe hut was the only building in the Hollywood area.”³⁰ Nonetheless, Hollywood was a significant locale because of Cahuenga Pass was the central route between southern and northern California. As a result, Hollywood was a well-established agricultural community by the 1870s. The area “developed individual tracts of land by a handful of Anglo settlers” that produced citrus, alfalfa, and hay, among other things.³¹

Hollywood Subdivision and the Growth of Griffith Park (1880s – 1917)

In the 1880s, the Ranchos were subdivided among the Anglo settlers. It is within this time period that Hollywood established itself as a place of residence, entertainment, and travel [tourism]. Having moved to Los Angeles from Topeka, Kansas, Harvey Henderson Wilcox and his wife, Daeida, bought 160 acres of the former Rancho La Brea. Wilcox “created a grid map of his new town,” Hollywood, and he submitted it to county records in 1887. Wilcox marked Prospect Avenue, later to be known as Hollywood Boulevard, as the main thoroughfare of the community.³² The provenance of the place-name is not entirely clear and a number of different people (and sources) have been credited with its inception. Some stories indicate Daeida Wilcox was given the name by a woman on a train; others claim developer Hobart Johnstone Whitley named it Hollywood while on his honeymoon.³³

To the north, in the former Los Feliz Rancho, the remaining acreage yet to be subdivided by Anglo settlers was sold to Welsh-born newspaper journalist Griffith J. Griffith.³⁴ Griffith subdivided his property for development, maintaining a small portion of the acreage as a working ranch. In 1896, Griffith donated 3,015 acres of the Rancho Los Feliz to the City of Los Angeles. The land, while unsuitable for development, had shown itself to be useful as a recreational area for Los Angelenos. Upon the donation, Griffith argued that the land “must be made a place of recreation and rest for the masses...a resort for the rank and file, for the plain people.”³⁵ And so was established Griffith Park.

By the turn of the century, “the masses” were growing. In 1900, Hollywood had a population of approximately 500 citizens.³⁶ Three years later it reached 700, and by 1909 the population reached 4,000.³⁷ Its growing population and the acquirement of nearby Griffith Park was reflective of southern California’s booster efforts around the turn of the century. Boosterism focused heavily on the individual’s relationship to the unique California landscape.³⁸ In southern California, this mass advertising push began as a means of encouraging tourism and resettlement (via the railroad) by promoting the landscape as healthy, natural, ideal, and often a nostalgic remnant of the [Spanish colonial] past. Because of its isolation from Los Angeles, Hollywood was incorporated as its own municipality in 1903. By 1910, however, residents of Hollywood voted to be annexed into the City of Los Angeles so as to secure access to a stable water supply and other municipal services.³⁹ That same year, Griffith Park was annexed into the City.⁴⁰

Hollywood developed both commercially and residentially along a band of land between Hollywood Boulevard and Santa Monica Boulevard. In 1900 the first electric streetcar was completed along Prospect Avenue. Residentially, most early twentieth century houses were built as single-family dwellings. Long-established neighborhoods like Hollywood Grove and Whitley Heights developed because of their proximity to the streetcar routes. Some neighborhoods featured more palatial residences while others were home to the Craftsman Bungalow.⁴¹

Hollywoodland (1923 – 1930s)

Also, within Griffith Park Historic District are Historic Resources #30 and #31 which collectively commemorate the existing Hollywood Sign and Viewshed for the Sign approximately a half-mile east of the Site. Together they form what may be termed a 'cultural landscape' indicating that the Hollywood Sign is intricately associated with the surrounding landscape and that both are necessary to represent the feeling and integrity of Historic-Cultural Monument #111. This intertwining began with the previous sign at this location, the "Hollywoodland Sign", a housing development advertisement (1923). (See Figure 8).

In 1923, real estate home developers placed a block letter billboard on the southern slope of one of the "three sisters," what would later be known as Mount Lee. Though the billboard eventually became recognized the world over, it did not receive much notice upon its completion. The new addition to the steep hillside promoted a new housing development. However, it was just one of 1,400 housing developments on record in Los Angeles from 1922 to 1924.⁴² The installation of the fifty feet high letters onto telephone poles—brought up the steep slopes of Mount Lee by mules—cost \$21,000 in total and took sixty days for Mexican laborers to complete.⁴³ Though the billboard advertisement could be seen to the southwest of the Los Angeles basin, each letter was skewed slightly to the east—facing away from the ocean and toward the land—greeting potential home-buyers migrating to the west.⁴⁴



Figure 8 - Hollywoodland Sign,
c. 1920s. Courtesy: Water and Power Associates. (The San Fernando Valley lies to the north of the sign. Dirt access roads are visible throughout the foothills and around the billboard.)

Sometime after its installation, the billboard added lighting. With four-thousand light bulbs placed eight inches apart, the billboard was illuminated at night to the growing Roaring Twenties Los Angeles population below. Albert Kothe, who lived in a shack behind the billboard, was hired to replace the bulbs by “lowering himself in a bosun’s chair from the top of each letter.”⁴⁵ The advertisement lit in four stages, illuminating the letters “HOLLY,” “WOOD,” “LAND,” and “HOLLYWOODLAND.” Although not embraced by all residents, the flashing sign physically and symbolically illuminated the changing Hollywood community below. The “HOLLYWOODLAND” billboard reflected a change. A town once promoted as a quiet, isolated, even rural retreat from downtown Los Angeles gave way to new space of visual consumerism in the Twenties.

Although not a part of the growing film industry, the billboard promoted Hollywoodland, an extensive housing development that sought to benefit from the growing household place-name and community growth. The development, also known as Tract No. 6450, was owned by S.H. Woodruff and sat on 640-acres along the upper portion of Beachwood Canyon. Over the course of the spring and summer, nearly \$1.25 million in home sites were sold.⁴⁶

The Rise of Hollywood (1930 – 1949)

What served as a symbol of opportunity for both homebuyers and homebuilders in the 1920s became a symbol of escape and despair by the onset of the Great Depression. The ultimate signal of the development’s exclusivity was the envisioned home of Hollywood comedic legend and minor investor Mack Sennett. Sennett purchased 304 acres on the summit above the Hollywoodland billboard so that he could build an exclusive mansion on the edge of the community. As the wild landscape of Mount Lee enveloped the forgotten sign, residents’ eyes were drawn increasingly away from the eyesore and further up the hillside to the top of the mountain, where Mack Sennett’s leveled landscape sat empty. Sennett’s bankruptcy following the stock market crash of 1929, and his inability to construct his mountaintop mansion, reflected a dramatic shift in the sign’s significance as the landscape around it changed for some and stagnated for others.

Even Hollywood took a hit during the early 1930s, despite managing to bounce back with such blockbusters as *Gone with the Wind* and *The Wizard of Oz*. Sales of lots and the construction of new homes in Hollywoodland slowed down as the decade progressed. As a result, maintenance of the billboard waned. By 1939, the developers discontinued the billboard’s upkeep altogether and turned off the flashing lights.⁴⁷ The Hollywoodland development did not fold until the mid-40s, but the sign’s darkness reflected the company’s financial decline.

The sign’s physical deterioration mirrored the economic decline of the Hollywoodland development, but it also offered a means of literal escape for those facing mental decline during the Depression. In 1932, the *Los Angeles Times*, as well as newspapers throughout the nation, reported on the death of actress Peg Entwistle. According to reports, Entwistle, who lived in the Hollywood Hills with her uncle, told him she was going to a drugstore at the gates of the Hollywoodland development. Instead, she made her way to the top of the “H” on the billboard and leapt to her death. Although some reports indicated she chose death as a result of a relationship gone wrong, most dramatized Entwistle’s tale as a small-town midwestern actress’s failure to “make it” in Hollywood.⁴⁸

From Hollywood Billboard to Historic Landmark (1949 – 1978)

In 1949, the Los Angeles City Council overturned a Recreation and Park Commission ruling that determined the HOLLYWOODLAND sign be torn down entirely. Instead, the city granted the

Hollywood Chamber of Commerce's request to modify and restore the Hollywoodland sign. The Chamber intended to remove LAND from the large billboard and rebuild the "H" [which had fallen over] at a cost of approximately \$5,000.⁴⁹ The Council voted unanimously at the idea of removing the last four letters of the sign, suggesting the city's desire to establish a direct relationship between the sign and the "film city."⁵⁰ Thus, the sign became a civic billboard for Hollywood and the film industry. The HOLLYWOOD Sign was born!⁵¹

The permission received no more than a passing mention in the *Los Angeles Times*, demonstrating the sign's waning significance to the Los Angeles Basin below. The same year the sign became an emblem of the industry and community, the government's attack on Hollywood via the House Unamerican Activities Committee began. In the midst of the Cold War red scare and the Hollywood Black List, Hollywood needed a physical icon to booster the industry's image to a *national* audience.⁵² Despite the Chamber's and City's best efforts to utilize the Hollywood sign as a billboard promotion for the industry, the sign reflected much of the local and national climate of disillusionment in the 1960s and 70s.

In 1973, on its 50th anniversary, the Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Board deemed the sign its 111th historic-cultural monument.⁵³ The sign's designation by the city marked it as a local landmark, solidifying it by the city as an historic and cultural reference point in Los Angeles. That same year, R. Leslie Kelly, founder of the Kelly BlueBook, donated \$10,000 to help save the sign. Kelley also "established a trust fund to provide perpetual maintenance of the sign."⁵⁴ Despite well-known and well-placed supporters of the sign, some L.A. residents suggested it should not be preserved and did not offer much in the way of cultural or historic heritage. Other residents, however, felt a deep and often personal connection to the sign, mimicking the sentiments of its landmark status. The sign's continued failure to present a unified image or message left its status in the community up for debate. It remained a hazard, an eyesore, and meant something different to a diverse community of people. (See Figure 9).



Figure 9 - Dismantling of the original Hollywood Sign
1978. Photo by Roy Hankey. Courtesy: LAPL

Revitalization And Global Recognition (1978 – 2010)

Because attempts to refurbish the failing sheet metal and timbers were unsuccessful throughout the 1970s, the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce turned instead to replacing the original structure (or what was left of it).⁵⁵ The campaign was partly nostalgic and partly commercial.⁵⁶ The Chamber's campaign, "Save the Sign," began with a formal announcement on top of Mount Lee. It was determined that each letter would cost \$27,700 to construct. The Chamber included a multi-media advertising campaign for the public. Rock star Alice Cooper donated the money to buy the letter "O." Warner Brother Records came forward to replace the second "O," and Playboy publisher Hugh Hefner hosted a \$150/person party at the Playboy Mansion to raise funds for the sign. The Playboy party resulted in national and world-wide coverage of the campaign, led to major donations, and the purchase of a number of letters. Gene Autry and KTLA contributed money for the second "L," the publisher of the *Hollywood Independent* newspaper purchased the "H." Dennis Lidtke of Gribbitt Graphics and Italian movie producer Giovanni Mazza purchased letters as well. Les Kelley, founder of Kelley Blue Book donated money to purchase the first "L." Ultimately, it was private contributions that led to the new sign's construction. In all, more than \$250,000 was donated in a mere few months for the construction of a new sign.⁵⁷

Because of the formidable terrain and weather conditions on Mount Lee, more than 100 tons of steel girders (along with steel columns) were brought in to prop up the new letters. Made of 27-inch-strip corrugated sheet metal from 6 to 15 feet long, the letters weighed 20,000 pounds. To help stabilize the 45-foot-tall letters (the equivalence of four stories), construction workers placed the steel girders in the ground and poured concrete base weighing 194 tons. In all, the sign was 450 feet in length (the equivalent of 1 ½ football fields) and encompassed 11,850 square feet. In total, the sign weighed 240 tons (or 480,000 pounds).⁵⁸ The completed product was the biggest sign in the world.⁵⁹

Locals disapproved of the copyright of the Hollywood sign as well as a renewed effort to relight the sign. They feared that formal branding and further physical attention to the sign through spotlighting might directly impact traffic through their neighborhoods where they hoped to curb further home construction. At the same time, city official cracked down on graffiti vandals. Efforts to curb graffiti did not come without their own set of debates. In 1988, newspaper accounts indicate a debate over whether or not the sign should be "rebranded" by being painted colors other than white. Hollywood Heritage argued that landmarks could not be painted, and members of the Hollywoodland Homeowners Association feared "that the paint job would draw more noisy tourists to their already congested neighborhoods."⁶⁰ Although the Hollywood sign had become synonymous with the place itself, not all locals wanted everybody to have physical access to the place. While they were more than happy to promote the symbolic importance of the Hollywood sign, physical access was another matter.

In order to handle these increasing challenges and concerns brought on by the construction and promotion of the new sign, a three-group entity was formed in 1992. The city of Los Angeles owned the land underneath the sign (as part of Griffith Park), the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce owned rights to the visual use of the sign, and the Hollywood Sign Trust was established to handle public accessibility and sign preservation. Neither the word "Hollywood" or the block lettering was copyrighted under the new arrangement. Instead, it was the sign's relationship to the landscape of Mount Lee that was copyrighted: "their staggered arrangement, their pitch and toss as they march across the front of Mount Lee."⁶¹ The Hollywood Sign's appearances were now fully controlled.

The Development of Lake Hollywood

Also, in the 1920s, Los Angeles civic leaders, under the management of chief engineer William Mulholland, established local water sources in order to meet the growing population's demands. The Hollywood Reservoir, later known as Lake Hollywood, was created in 1924 by constructing the Mulholland Dam (dedicated March 17, 1925). As a gravity-force dam, the concrete's weight was used as a resistance force against the water. In 1933 the City added the upper reservoir to increase the city's water supply.⁶² The Reservoir held up to 2.5 billion gallons of water brought in from the Owens Valley via the L.A. Aqueduct and San Fernando Valley ground water.⁶³ (Figure 11).

The Hollywood Reservoir Pumping Plant, located at the base of the dam and constructed in the mid-1930s, pumped water to the nearby Hollywoodland district among other places. The Knolls Pumping Plant, located at the upper end of the reservoir, helped provide water to those residents living at higher elevations. Eventually, the Knolls Plant serviced tanks above 1,100 feet.⁶⁴

By 2001, the city's Department of Water and Power determined that the rainwater collected in the reservoir was no longer a viable source. Today, fire department pilots access the water to put out local brush fires, and residents can access the lake's 3.2-mile paved trail that was renovated in 2013 at a cost of \$9.5 million.⁶⁵ (See Figure 10).

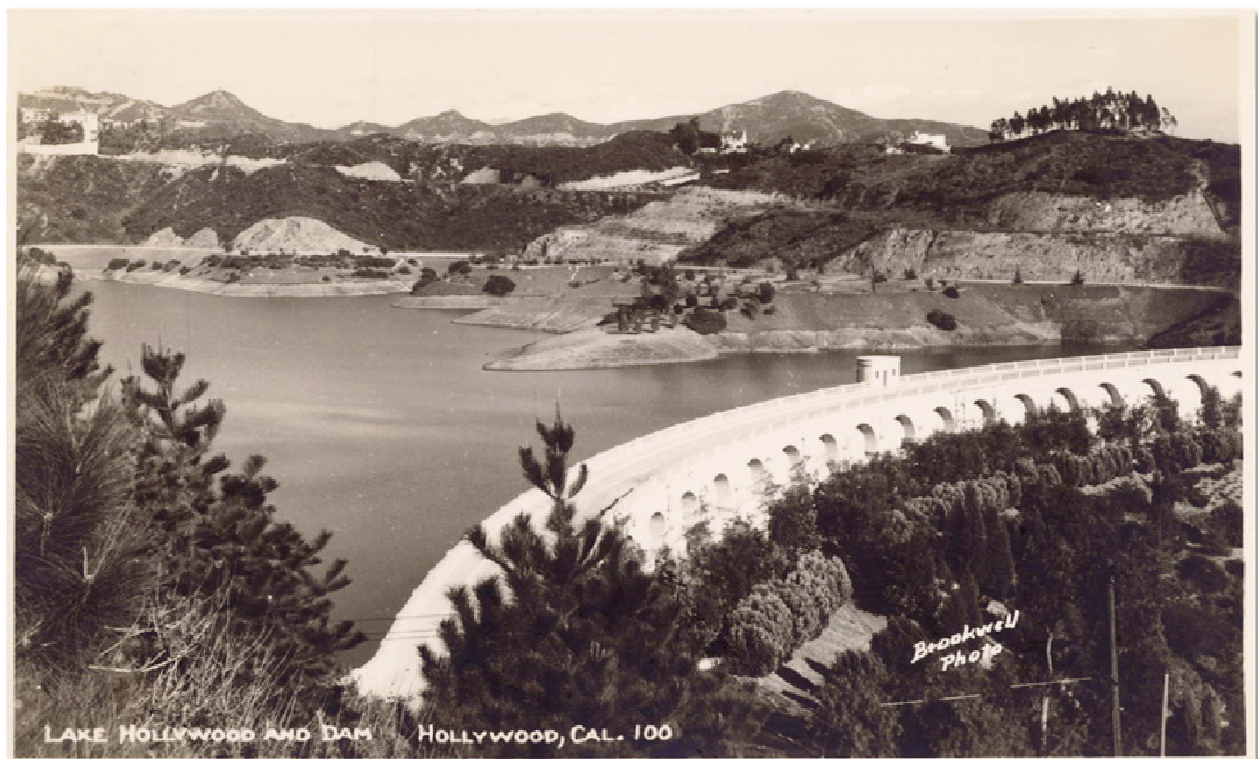


Figure 10 - Lake Hollywood Reservoir looking northeast
c. 1920s. Courtesy: California State Library.

The History of The Lake Hollywood Estates

Presently, Lake Hollywood Estates, where the Site is located, is comprised of approximately 133 homes and sits northeast of the Lake Hollywood Reservoir. In its origins, however, the Lake Hollywood Estates included land on either side of Lake Hollywood. The older neighborhood—now recognized as part of Hollywood Knolls—is due northwest of the Hollywood Reservoir.⁶⁶

In the spring of 1940, a 200-acre portion of land owned by the Guaranty Liquidation Corp. began the early stages of establishing the new home development on the northwest rim of Lake Hollywood. Early development stages were positively influenced by the construction of the Cahuenga Highway, then under construction. Preparation for the development included the construction of an exhibition home constructed by Hiram Hamerwell while simultaneously selling 1.5-2+ acre lots.

Home construction in the development was “governed by carefully prepared restrictions.”⁶⁷ By the end of the year, a number of units had sold along Wonderview Drive and Tareco Drive. C.W. Newport, the sales agent, argued that residents liked the “close proximity to the city” but also the “atmosphere of seclusion.”⁶⁸ The construction of the new homes was “distinctive in itself” but they all “stress[ed] outdoor features now so much in vogue.” He also noted that a number of the sales in the tract were made to workers in the defense industry.⁶⁹

In 1944, a few years after the Lake Hollywood Estates was first established, developers gifted the remaining 444 undeveloped acreage of Hollywoodland, bordering the Estates to the east, to the City of Los Angeles. The deeded land, including the not-yet-famous Hollywoodland sign, enveloped Beachwood Canyon and the Hollywoodland homes. The once neighboring developments—Hollywoodland and Lake Hollywood Estates—were now separated by a section of Griffith Park. The Lake Hollywood Estates were now nestled into the Hollywood Hills and buttressed by city property—the reservoir to the southwest and Griffith Park to the northeast.⁷⁰

By the mid-1960s, development in Lake Hollywood Estates had been transferred to the Lake Hollywood Development Company and attention turned to the east side of the lake. The company expected to establish its 125-home community featuring one- and two-story homes up to 3,500 square feet. The new phase of the housing project featured homes designed by C.R. Wokciehowski and Abraham Shapiro and Associates.⁷¹ By 1965, Spielman and Fond, now noted as the developers, were still utilizing homes designed by Abraham Shapiro and Associates and constructed by Howard Cohen Construction Co. Landscaping, included as part of the sales price, was completed by Sid Galper Associates.⁷² The initial phases of new homes started at just under \$47,000.⁷³ Developers noted that the homes were “located on the shores of a 250-acre lake surrounded by pine trees in a mountain resort setting.”⁷⁴ Herbert S. Fond explained, “The fact that Lake Hollywood is located in a secluded lake-view setting with mountain pines surrounding a 250-lake and the city just minutes away, give us a tremendous selling point.”⁷⁵

Today, the homes constructed around Lake Hollywood are made up of four different neighborhoods: Hollywood Knolls (northwest of the Reservoir), Lakeridge Estates (west of the Reservoir), Lake Hollywood Estates (northeast of the Reservoir), and Hollywoodland (east of the Reservoir).

The Site - Continuity of Land Use

In 2001, property owner Kenneth York planted six acres of grapes on a portion of the upper lot. Facing south, 12.5 miles from the coast and influenced by the marine layer and evening fog, the vineyards grow between 1,050 and 1,300 feet in elevation.⁷⁶ The vineyard that resulted from the newly planted vines on the slopes of Mount Lee is known as the Hollywood Classic Vineyard. Although not accessible to the public (there is no tasting room and visitors are not allowed to tour the vineyard), the vineyard grows grapes to make Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, and Malbec. Hollywood Classic emphasizes the “defining sense of place,” noting that “the vineyard is the wine and that Los Angeles, which once produced most of California’s wine, now produces some of its best wine.”⁷⁷

Los Angeles Wine-Making

Vineyards were a central part of the Los Angeles Basin and San Fernando Valley landscape from the arrival of the Spanish and the establishment of the California Mission System.⁷⁸ Grape growing was needed to make wine for both the Catholic Consecration of the Host during mass and the nearby pueblo populations. According to Hubert Howe Bancroft, Vina Madre of the San Gabriel Valley “claims to be the mother vineyard of California, but Padre Serra and his missionaries made the first planting at San Diego, whence San Gabriel was provided.”⁷⁹ Later historians such as Stuart Douglass Byles argue that the first successful vineyard cuttings were planted at San Juan Capistrano. All other vines, including those at the San Gabriel Mission in Los Angeles came from cuttings at San Juan Capistrano.⁸⁰ Nonetheless, it was at the San Gabriel Mission that winemaking flourished. Stuart Byles argues that all other mission production systems paled in comparison to San Gabriel. Estimates range between 163,000 vines to 146,000 vines. Winemaking at San Gabriel thrived most under the influence of mission father Jose Zalvidea (1806-1827) who is credited by Byles as planting the actual “Mother Vineyard.”⁸¹ It was the Mission grape and Mission wine that dominated California winemaking until the arrival of more European immigrants. As a result of its proximity to San Gabriel, “it was the pueblo of Los Angeles, some one hundred miles north and twenty miles inland [from San Diego], that the grape first flourished commercially, and its fermented juice became the source of work, income, and pleasure for the early Californios.”⁸²

The “so-called Los Angeles grape, to be found in all old vineyards, and throughout the south,” was a “reddish black berry, rich in sweet juice.”⁸³ In his history of California, Bancroft notes that “Los Angeles was the vine region of the flush times, and as early as 1831 its present city limits claimed numerous vineyards, covering fully 100 acres, with half of the nearly 200,000 vines of the country.” The 1850 census noted that Los Angeles produced 57,353 gallons of wine. In 1856, three Los Angeles vineyards “had 27,000, 20,000, and 18,000 vines, respectively.” In the 1860 census, Los Angeles maintained its lead as the winemaker of California, “conceding to her 163,000 of the total 246,500 gallons of wine.”⁸⁴

Stuart Douglass Byles notes that Los Angeles was the central hub of wine-making that eventually moved out to the surrounding valleys where it utilized “abandoned vineyards of the San Gabriel and San Fernando missions...”⁸⁵ In 1860, Los Angeles county was the leading wine-producing region in the state. In fact, the Los Angeles seal in use from 1854 to 1905 featured a bunch of grapes (Figure 11). Though the centrality of winemaking to the Los Angeles economy declined after the 1861, when grape-growing began in Sonoma Valley, it still remained a viable part of the economy.⁸⁶ In 1880, the Board of State Viticultural Commissioners listed Los Angeles as the 4th (and largest) of its 7 districts in the state.⁸⁷ According to Ernest Peninou, Los Angeles County continued to have large tracts of land (between 5,000 and 6,000 acres)

dedicated to winemaking until the end of World War II, when the state's economy switched from predominantly agricultural to industrial. By 1947, the number of acres dedicated to cultivating wine grapes was down to 250 acres.⁸⁸



Figure 11 - Original Seal of Los Angeles
1854-1905; Courtesy: LAPL

Evidence of Los Angeles's winemaking past is evident in the built environment with street names like Vigne Street and Vine Street (which runs vertical to Hollywood Boulevard through Hollywood). In more recent years, Los Angeles's vintner heritage has been revitalized, if only perhaps for a niche audience. In 2016, the Los Angeles City Archivist, Michael Holland, made wine from the oldest vine in the city. The vine is located on Olvera Street, the historic center of Los Angeles, and "stretches from the market to the Avila Adobe, the city's oldest standing residence. Holland said the vine was probably planted around the same time the house was built in 1818."⁸⁹ In 2015, a piece of the vine was sent to UC Davis for a DNA analysis, and it was determined the vine was a "direct genetic match to one known as 'Vina Madre.'" 2017 marked the third vintage of the wine, and those who drink of it are noted for participating in an extremely unique living history project.⁹⁰

Los Angeles Open Space as a Natural Playground

Boosterism defined the 1880-1920s migration to southern California. Boosterism focused heavily on the individual's relationship to the unique California landscape.⁹¹ In southern California, this mass advertising push began as a means of encouraging tourism and resettlement (via the railroad and later automobile) by promoting the landscape as healthy, natural, ideal, and often a nostalgic remnant of the [Spanish colonial] past. Griffith's 1896 acreage donation to the City was a product of that boosterism. When donated, Griffith argued that the land "must be made a place of recreation and rest for the masses...a resort for the rank and file, for the plain people."⁹² Hiking and bridle trails became a central component of Griffith Park's recreational uses and continue to this day.

In 1925, a newspaper article noted that Griffith Park, Los Angeles's "Natural playground" had just recently completed miles of "wonderful bridle paths."⁹³ Journalist LJ Burrud noted that "with the crowded condition of our boulevards and highways taking the old-time pleasure of motoring away, we have turned to a sport as ancient as time with a new zest and appreciation after years

of decline in population. This new sport is horsemanship.”⁹⁴ In March of 1925, Griffith Park’s bridle paths were explored in the “first annual Southern California ‘discovery ride’” in which more than 400 riders participated. Riders met in the Hollywoodland development, just outside of the park. SH Woodruff, the developer of Hollywoodland, was chairman of the committee organizing the arrangements.⁹⁵ Even more people explored Griffith Park on foot. By the 1930s, Griffith Park became a means of escape for some Los Angelenos in the midst of the Great Depression. Organized hiking excursions included those arranged by the Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, and Griffith Park camps.

Open space for equine use extended beyond Griffith Park boundaries for some time and impacted the nearby neighborhoods as well. A Hollywoodland Brochure (c. 1920s-1930s) featuring “Recreation in Hollywoodland” noted that “miles of bridle trails wind through the Hills of Hollywoodland...connecting with the bridle paths of Griffith Park and the Mulholland Highway.” Additionally, there was a Hollywoodland Riding School and Hollywoodland Stables.⁹⁶ (Figure 12). Under the leadership of developer SH Woodruff, Hollywoodland suggested that even though your home be a modest one, you are privileged to use the facilities which have been placed at your disposal in the general plan of [the] community development. You may keep your horse in the Hollywoodland Riding Stables, or you may hire saddle horses at such time as you desire to use them, and weave in your home life the health-giving invigorating exercise of equestrian sports in the same way that those who own great estates may enjoy the sport.⁹⁷



Figure 12 - Hollywoodland Recreational Brochure
1920s-1930s, *History of Hollywoodland*, 1996: 22

The *Los Angeles Times* suggested that thanks to the “great park of the east of Hollywoodland” and the equine-focus of the new 1923 development, “it is now possible within thirty minutes of Los Angeles to own a home where the climatic and scenic advantages of a suburban estate combine with this novel equine feature.”⁹⁸

Today, the regional park, Griffith Park, boasts a 70-mile network of “trails, fire roads, and bridle paths.”⁹⁹ The Department of Parks and Recreation notes that “hiking into the rugged hills and sparsely developed areas is perhaps one of the most popular forms of recreation in Griffith Park.”¹⁰⁰ Likewise, horseback riders have access to a number of specifically marked trails in the park as well. In 2016, the Park marked the anniversary of Juan Bautista Anza’s expedition by hosting a Heritage Festival that celebrated “the cultures of Early Californians along this historic journey northward.” The festival included a horseback reenactment of the expedition.¹⁰¹ According to the Friends of Griffith Park, “horseback riders, hikers and runners routinely enjoy Griffith Park’s segment of the Anza Trail—a distance of approximately 4 miles.”¹⁰²



Figure 13 - Sign at the Griffith Park Riding Academy
c. 1937 by Herman J. Schultheis. Courtesy: LAPL

The Proposed Project includes an equine area. The York family also intends on keeping donkeys to provide assistance in safely tending the “Hollywood Classic Vineyard”. Both the current vineyard and proposed equine keeping area are continuing the local historic land use patterns as outlined in the 2017 Hollywood Community Plan.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION & POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON EVALUATED RESOURCES

A search of maps, site records, and survey reports on file at the South-Central Coast Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton repository revealed no known prehistoric sites or Historic properties on the study parcel. In addition, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), National Historic Landmarks (NHL), National Points of Interest (NPI), California Points of Historical Interest (SPHI), California Historical Landmarks (SHL), California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California State Historic Properties Directory (HPD), and the City of Los Angeles local historic resources listings were reviewed.

Further research was performed using updated National Register and City of Los Angeles data of resources in proximity to the Site. National Register data was obtained online from www.nps.gov/nr/ and HistoricPlacesLA (an online information and management system created to “inventory, map, and help protect” historic resources in the city of Los Angeles) was accessed via www.historicplacesla.org. No National Register sites or Landmarks are located within the region. An ongoing cultural resource survey conducted by the city of Los Angeles (SurveyLA) was retrieved as well. The Site was not deemed interesting or significant enough to be included and documented in the survey. However, seven resources within a one-mile radius were identified.

The Site is not listed on the State’s HPD or as a local resource. It should be noted that no Historic Preservation Overlay Zones for the City of Los Angeles lie within a one-mile radius of the Site. The Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument database was accessed, and seven additional resources were identified within a half-mile to one-mile radius of the Site but none on the actual Site.

In addition, as stated, no historic buildings, cultural resources, archaeological sites, or previous reports were identified on the Site. However, SCCIC records show 14 resources found within a half-mile- and mile-radius. Those resources were documented as part of the 30 surveys and reports conducted within a half-mile and mile-radius. Historical maps and records consulted during this study included published literature in local and regional history, archival records of the city of Los Angeles, and historical topographic maps of the general region from 1894-1979. In addition, this research included investigations of General Land Office (GLO) land patents for the project area as well as historical aerial photographs from 1948-2017. The maps and aerial photographs indicate that no historic structures have existed on the Site during the periods of documentation.

Lastly, The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was contacted to request a *Sacred Lands File* record search. The NAHC response was received on March 2, 2018 and indicated that no known resources were found for the Site. However, ten (10) Tribes and representatives were identified as culturally affiliated with the project area and may have information about Tribal resources. All individuals were sent scoping letters as required by Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) in response to the need to understand how the local indigenous peoples may have used or continue to use local landscapes. In addition, Chief Anthony Morales of San Gabriel was contacted regarding Los Angeles area Tribal Cultural Resources. The San Gabriel Band is the oldest and most well-established of the local tribal entities and as such has the most intimate knowledge of the resources of Los Angeles. ***No Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR) were known to exist on the Site.***

A careful on-foot reconnaissance survey of the area confirmed this observation: no archaeological resources were identified during a pedestrian survey of the Site. It must be stressed that in most cases the subsurface component is impossible to evaluate from a walkover survey. Yet, the exposed bedrock surface of much of the Site does, in this case, preclude the possibility of impacting buried archaeological resources during construction.

The findings of this study, therefore, indicate that no archaeological or historic resources exist on the Site. The Proposed Project will have no adverse effect on any known Cultural, Historic or Tribal Resources.

PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES & RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeological clearance will be granted under the stipulation that should any artifacts or midden components be encountered during development, all earthwork will stop in the immediate area of the finds, and that a professional cultural resource specialist be contacted so that appropriate mitigation measures can be implemented in order to either stabilize or salvage the remains. Following this recommendation will ensure the preservation of these fragile and non-renewable cultural resources. The recommendations outlined below are standard for the Hollywood area of the City of Los Angeles.¹²⁷

Cultural Resources (Archaeological)

Environmental impacts may result from project implementation due to discovery of unrecorded archaeological resources. However, the potential impacts will be mitigated to a less than significant level by the following measures:

- a. If any archaeological materials are encountered during the course of project development, all further development activity shall halt and,
- b. The services of an archaeologist shall then be secured by contacting the South Central Coastal Information Center (657-278-5395) located at California State University Fullerton, or a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologist (RPA) or a RPA-qualified archaeologist, who shall assess the discovered material(s) and prepare a survey, study or report evaluating the impact.
- c. The archaeologist's survey, study or report shall contain a recommendation(s), if necessary, for the preservation, conservation, or relocation of the resource.
- d. The applicant shall comply with the recommendations of the evaluating archaeologist, as contained in the survey, study or report.
- e. Project development activities may resume once copies of the archaeological survey, study or report are submitted to:

SCCIC Department of Anthropology
McCarthy Hall 47
CSU Fullerton
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834

- f. Prior to the issuance of any building permit, the applicant shall submit a letter to the case file indicating what, if any, archaeological reports have been submitted, or a statement indicating that no material was discovered.
- g. A covenant and agreement binding the applicant to this condition shall be recorded prior to issuance of a grading permit.

Cultural Resources (Paleontological)

Environmental impacts may result from project implementation due to discovery of unrecorded paleontological resources. However, the potential impacts will be mitigated to a less than significant level by the following measures:

- a. If any paleontological materials are encountered during the course of project development, all further development activities shall halt and:

-
- b. The services of a paleontologist shall then be secured by contacting the Center for Public Paleontology - USC, UCLA, California State University Los Angeles, California State University Long Beach, or the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum who shall assess the discovered material(s) and prepare a survey, study or report evaluating the impact.
 - c. The paleontologist's survey, study or report shall contain a recommendation(s), if necessary, for the preservation, conservation, or relocation of the resource.
 - d. The applicant shall comply with the recommendations of the evaluating paleontologist, as contained in the survey, study or report.
 - e. Project development activities may resume once copies of the paleontological survey, study or report are submitted to the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum.
 - f. Prior to the issuance of any building permit, the applicant shall submit a letter to the case file indicating what, if any, paleontological reports have been submitted, or a statement indicating that no material was discovered.
 - g. A covenant and agreement binding the applicant to this condition shall be recorded prior to issuance of a grading permit.

Cultural Resources (Human Remains)

Environmental impacts may result from project implementation due to discovery of unrecorded human remains.

- a. In the event that human remains are discovered during excavation activities, the following procedure shall be observed:
- b. Stop immediately and contact the County Coroner

1104 N. Mission Road
Los Angeles, CA 90033
323-343-0512 (8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday) or
323-343-0714 (after Hours, Saturday, Sunday, and Holidays)

- c. The coroner has two working days to examine human remains after being notified by the responsible person. If the remains are Native American, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission.
- d. The Native American Heritage Commission will immediately notify the person it believes to be the most likely descendent of the deceased Native American.
- e. The most likely descendent 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.
- f. If the descendent does not make recommendations within 48 hours the owner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance, or;
- g. If the owner does not accept the descendant's recommendations, the owner or the descendent may request mediation by the Native American Heritage Commission.
- h. *Discuss and confer* means the meaningful and timely discussion careful consideration of the views of each party.

LIST OF SOURCES USED

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONFIDENTIAL SCCIC RECORDS CHECK RESULTS

List of reports from surveys and studies within a one-mile radius of the Site

(Maps showing the location of cultural resources and surveys and other local studies are
Confidential and can be requested on a need-to-know basis)

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00289		1976	Desautels, Roger J.	Archaeological Survey Report on 130 Acres of Properties Known As the Huntington Hartford Estate Located in the Santa Monica Mountains Area of the City of Los Angeles, California	Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	
LA-00433		1979	Singer, Clay A.	Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for a Portion of Universal City, Los Angeles County, California	C.A. Singer & Associates, Inc.	
LA-00845		1980	Beroza, Barbara	Prehistoric Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for a Portion of Griffith Park, Los Angeles, Calif.	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	
LA-00866		1975	Rice, Glen E.	Archaeological Survey of Barham Boulevard Property, Mca Development Company	Ultra Systems, Inc.	19-100347
LA-00993		1981	D'Altroy, Terence N.	Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for Tentative Tract No. 38008, City of Los Angeles		
LA-00994		1981	Armstrong, Douglas and Brian Dillon	An Archaeological and Historical Resource Survey and Impact Assessment Of "PM 3641 Parcel A" Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	
LA-01011		1981	Wlodarski, Robert J.	Cultural Resource Survey of 14 Acres (tentative Tract 38171), City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, California	Pence Archaeological Consulting	
LA-01027		1981	Padon, Beth	An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract No. 41626 in Hollywood, Los Angeles County	Beth Padon	
LA-01101		1981	Singer, Clay A.	Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for the Universal City Amphitheater Bridge and Frontage Road Areas in Cahuenga Pass, Los Angeles County	C.A. Singer & Associates, Inc.	
LA-01102		1981	Singer, Clay A.	Archaeological of Vacant Lot on Cahuenga Boulevard, a Portion of the Universal City Amphitheater Drive Bridge and Frontage Road Eir	C.A. Singer & Associates, Inc.	
LA-01229		1982	Singer, Clay A.	Cultural Resource Survey and Impact Assessment for Tentative Tract No. 39213, the Former Huntington Hartford Estate in the Hollywood Hills, Los Angeles County, California		

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-01364		1984	Aycock, Richard and Susan Colby	An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of a 3.46 Acre Lot at 3100 Ellington Drive in Studio City in Los Angeles County	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	
LA-01578		1983	Anonymous	Technical Report Archaeological Resources Los Angeles Rapid Rail Transit Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	Westec Services, Inc.	
LA-02040		1990	Singer, Clay A. and John E. Atwood	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for Tentative Tracts 47367 and 47979, Near Hollywood Reservoir, Los Angeles County, California	C.A. Singer & Associates, Inc.	
LA-02099		1990	Brown, Joan C.	Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Nine Reservoirs for the City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.	
LA-02921		1993	Dillon, Brian D.	Lapd Communication Transmission Upgrade Project: Oat Mountain, Ount Lee, and Mount Washington	Consulting Archaeologist	
LA-03426		1996	Anonymous	Universal City Specific Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report Technical Appendices Appendix M-1 Historic Property Survey Report	Historic Resources Group	
LA-03427		1996	Brown, Joan C.	Universal City Specific Plan Draft Environmental Impact Report Technical Appendices Appendix M-2 Archaeology	RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.	
LA-03496			Anonymous	Draft Environmental Impact Report Transit Corridor Specific Plan Park Mile Specific Plan Amendments	Unknown	19-000159, 19-001945
LA-03554		1968	Leonard, Nelson N. III	Ucas-304 Survey of Griffith Park, Los Angeles County	UCAS, Department of Recreation and Parks City of Los Angeles	19-175297
LA-03855		1997	Greenwood, Roberta S.	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the Lake Hollywood Water Quality Improvement Project, City of Los Angeles, California	Greenwood and Associates	19-187701
LA-03978		1998	McLean, Deborah K.	Archaeological Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility La131-14, 6250 1/2 Forest Lawn Drive, City and County of Los Angeles, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-04314		1999	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for the Los Angeles Cellular Telephone Company, Facility Number C248, Located at 2630 North Cahuenga Boulevard East, City and County of Los Angeles, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-04384		1999	Padon, Beth	Archaeological Resource Archival Review for the Back-of-the-house and Patron Facilities Enhancement, Hollywood Bowl Regional Park Project	Discovery Works, Inc.	19-171018
LA-04459		1998	Greenwood, Roberta S. and Shelley Marie Owen	Cultural Resources Monitoring Report for Phase I of the Lake Hollywood Water Quality Improvement Project, City of Los Angeles, California	Greenwood and Associates	19-002736, 19-002737, 19-002738, 19-100292, 19-100293, 19-100294, 19-187701
LA-04460		1998	Grenda, Donn R.	Archaeological Monitoring at Forest Lawn - Hollywood Hills, Exaltation Development	Statistical Research, Inc.	
LA-04909		2000	Atchley, Sara M.	Cultural Resources Investigation for the Nextlink Fiber Optic Project, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, California	Jones & Stokes	
LA-05018		2000	Iverson, Gary	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: 148001	Caltrans District 7	
LA-05021		1999	Iverson, Gary	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: 18850k	Caltrans District 7	
LA-05027		1999	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility La 994-01, County of Los Angeles, Ca	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-05329		2000	Sylvia, Barbara	Negative Archaeological Survey Report:07-la-170-16.41/17.41-189701, Route 170 Pavement Replacement	Caltrans District 7	
LA-05332		2000	Sylvia, Barbara	Negative Archaeological Survey Report:07-la-101-12.1/12.4-07-174-111571, Soundwalls Both Sides of Route 101 Between Cahuenga Blvd. & Odin St. in Hollywood	Caltrans District 7	
LA-06447		2001	Van Horn, David M. and Wayne Bonner	National Historic Preservation Act (nhpa) Section 106 Evaluation of Sprint Pcs Wireless Communications Facility La54xc706a (astro), 1975 N. Beachwood Drive, Hollywood Hills, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	19-188876
LA-06450		2000	Nicol, David A.	Section 106/hpsr for Route 134/hollywood Way Ramp Improvements	Caltrans District 7	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-06471		2002	Sylvia, Barbara	Highway Project Off Route 170. Location 1 Is at Hollywood Bowl Drive, Location 2 Is in North Hollywood at Sherman Way Overcrossing	Caltrans District 7	
LA-06724		2001	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Cultural Resources Investigations and Building Evaluations for the Proposed Burbank Media Center Project Area in the City of Burbank, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	
LA-06732		2000	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for At&t Fixed Wireless Services Facility Number La_656_a, County of Los Angeles, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-06743		2000	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for At&t Wireless Services Facility Number, C874.2 County of Los Angeles, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
LA-06744		2000	Sylvia, Barbara	Highway Project to Construct a Soundwall Along the Northern Edge of Westbound Route 134 Between Route 170 and Clybourn Avenue in the North Hollywood Area of Los Angeles County	Caltrans District 7	
LA-06747		2001	Windmiller, Ric	Negative Archaeological Survey Report Bechtel Telecommunications Site C573-134 Fwy/buena Vista Geotrans Project L260-000 Burbank, Los Angeles County, Californis	Ric Windmiller	
LA-06750		1999	Harbert, Claudia	Historic Property Survey Report for Proposed Ramp Improvements for Sr-134 at Hollywood Way in Burbank, Los Angeles County	Caltrans District 7	
LA-07063		2004	Hale, Alice E. and Scott Savastio	Archaeological Monitor Report Hollywood Bowl Los Angeles, California	Greenwood and Associates	
LA-07266		2004	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of a Proposed Alternative Route for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power River Supply Conduit, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	
LA-07367		2005	Harper, Caprice D.	Final Archaeological Construction Monitoring Report Westgate Construction Area	Sapphos Environmental, Inc.	
LA-07425		2004	McMorris, Christopher	City of Los Angeles Monumental Bridges 1900-1950: Historic Context and Evaluation Guidelines	JRP Historical Consulting	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-07562		1987	Greenwood, Roberta S.	Additional Information for Dseis, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	Greenwood and Associates	
LA-07565		1987	Unknown	Technical Report Archaeology Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Core Study, Candidate Alignments 1 to 5	Greenwood and Associates	
LA-07566		1987	Hatheway, Roger G. and Peter, Kevin J.	Technical Report Dseis, Core Study Alignments 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5	Greenwood and Associates	
LA-07773		2004	Bonner, Wayne H.	Records Search Results and Site Visit for Sprint Telecommunications Facility La54xc123e (pole #20454spr) 2780-1/2 Wonderview Drive, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
LA-07840		2001	Sylvia, Barbara	Negative Archaeological Survey Report for the Beautification and Modernization Along Route 134 From the 134/170 Separation to Shoup Ave Uc, and Along Route 101 From the 101/170 Separation to Concord Street Uc	Caltrans District 7	
LA-08015		2000	Lee, Portia	History of the Hollywood Bowl Shell	Greenwood and Associates	
LA-08020		1987	Anonymous	Technical Report: Cultural Resources Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "metro Rail" Core Study	Southern California Rapid Transit District	19-174623, 19-187937, 19-187938, 19-187939, 19-187940, 19-187941
LA-08107		2006	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visir for T-mobile Candidate Sv00601 (freeway 134 Onramp) 4507 Auckland Avenue, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
LA-08114		1999	Slawson, Dana N. and Judith, Rasson	Historical Resources Evaluation Hollywood Reservoir Complex	Greenwood and Associates	19-187701
LA-08143		2006	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Candidate NI-0155-01 (tuxedo), 2421 Canyon Drive, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates (Michael Brandman Associates)	19-187976
LA-08251		2004	Gust, Sherri and Heather Puckett	Los Angeles Metro Red Line Project, Segments 2 and 3 Archaeological Resources Impact Mitigation Program Final Report of Findings	Cogstone Resource Management, Inc.	19-001945, 19-002393, 19-002804, 19-003300, 19-003301, 19-003302, 19-003303, 19-003304, 19-003305, 19-003306, 19-003307, 19-100281, 19-186585

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-08254		2004	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Results of a Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Los Angeles Department of Water and Power River Supply Conduit, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	19-001945, 19-003304, 19-003307, 19-003789, 19-100281, 19-150416, 19-186585
LA-08762		2007	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-mobile Candidate La03278c (dwp Water Tank on Creston), 2797 Creston Drive, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
LA-10149		2009	Stewart, Noah M.	Finding of no adverse effect: US 101 from Alameda Street Underpass to Barham Boulevard Overcrossing	Caltrans District 7	19-188479
LA-10264		2010	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Clearwire Candidate CA-LOS668A/LA54XC706 (Astro), 1975 North Beachwood Dr., Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, CA.	MBA	19-174178, 19-187897, 19-188876
LA-10507		1983	Anonymous	Technical Report - Historical/Architectural Resources - Los Angeles Rail Rapid Transit Project "Metro Rail" Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Environmental Impact Report	Westec Services, Inc.	
LA-10680		2010	Bonner, Wayne and Kathleen Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate SV11997A (Cahuenga Blvd. & Odin JPA), 6486 Odin Street, Los Angeles, California	Michael Brandman Associates	19-171018
LA-11120		2011	Goodwin, Riordan and Sorrell, Tanya	Cultural Resources Assessment, Upper Beachwood Easement Maintenance Hole Addition Work Order No. SZC11793, City of Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates	19-175297, 19-187701, 19-187976
LA-11520		2011	Supernowicz, Dana	Cultural Resources Study of the Hollywood Bowl Project AT&T Mobility Site no. EL0425, 2301 North Highland Avenue, Hollywood, Los Angeles County, California 90068	Historic Resource Associates	19-171018
LA-11555		2006	Andrews, Sherri	Summary Report of a Cultural Survey of Hollywood Hills EWP Slide Areas, Los Angeles County, California	ASM Affiliates	19-002736, 19-002737, 19-002738, 19-100292, 19-100293, 19-100294, 19-171018
LA-11783		2012	Stewart, Noah and Allison, Noah	Supplemental Finding of No Adverse Effect, Upgrade Bridge Rails in L.A. County on Highway 101	California Department of Transportation	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-11975		2012	Stewart, Noah	Finding of No Adverse Effect, Bridge Preservation Project in L.A. County on Interstate 5, State Route 14, and United States Highway 101	CalTrans	
LA-11992		2009	Stewart, Noah	Findings of No Adverse Effect, Upgrade Bridge Rails in L.A. County on Highway 101	CalTrans	
LA-12615		1996	Brown, Joan C.	Archaeological Survey and Impact Assessment of the Universal City Development Program Plan, Los Angeles California (Revised)	RMW Paleo Associates, Inc.	19-001418
LA-13208		2016	Roland, Jennifer	Phase I Investigation for the Crown Castle LA-DWP-Watertank on Creston Antenna Installation Project, Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California	NWB Environmental Services, LLC	

APPENDIX B: NAHC SACRED LANDS FILES RESULTS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Cultural and Environmental Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710



March 2, 2018

Kassie Sugimoto
Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

Sent by E-mail: ksugimoto@srscorp.net
Cc: mgarcia@srscorp.net

RE: Proposed Innsdale Property (Project 1789) Project, Community of Hollywoodville; Burbank
USGS Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Ms. Sugimoto:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gayle Totton".

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
(916) 373-3714

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This communication with its contents may contain confidential and/or legally privileged information. It is solely for the use of the intended recipient(s). Unauthorized interception, review, use or disclosure is prohibited and may violate applicable laws including the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender and destroy all copies of the communication.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Los Angeles County
3/2/2018**

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer
1019 Second Street, Suite 1
San Fernando, CA, 91340
Phone: (818) 837 - 0794
Fax: (818) 837-0796
jairo.avila@tataviam-nsn.us
Tataviam

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

Alan Salazar, Chairman Elders Council
1019 Second St., Suite 1
San Fernando, CA, 91340
Phone: (805) 423 - 0091
Tataviam

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

Rudy Ortega, Tribal President
1019 Second Street, Suite 1
San Fernando, CA, 91340
Phone: (818) 837 - 0794
Fax: (818) 837-0796
rortega@tataviam-nsn.us
Tataviam

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

Beverly Salazar Folkes, Elders Council
1931 Shady Brooks Drive
Thousand Oaks, CA, 91362
Phone: (805) 558 - 1154
folkes9@msn.com
Tataviam

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

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Tataviam

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 5097.96 of the Public Resources Code.

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

APPENDIX C: RESUMES OF AUTHORS/ CONTRIBUTORS:

Attached are Curriculum Vitae for the following professionals who were co-Principal Investigators of this study and were the authors of the document. These individuals exceed the Professional Qualifications Standards for History, Archaeology and Architectural History/Historic Preservation as provided below.

Dr. Nancy Anastasia Wiley. History & Archaeology

Dr. Wiley, who has a Ph.D. in Classical Archaeology from the University of Pennsylvania, was responsible for making sure that Cultural, Historic and Tribal resources were addressed by the appropriate professionals in this study. She has over 40 years' experience in Cultural Resource Management. In addition, she was certified by the Society of Professional Archaeologists in both History and Archaeology and is on the Register of Professional Archaeologists. She is published in the fields of History, Archaeology, Ethnography and Bio-archaeology.

Dr. Sue Hall Nyugen. Architectural History & Historic Preservation

Dr. Hall has a Ph.D. in History from the University of California Riverside and a master's Degree in Public History from the same university. She has nearly 20 years' experience as an Historian, Historic Preservation Researcher, and Architectural Specialist.

Dr. Matthew Buxt. Archaeology

Dr. Buxt has a Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California, Los Angeles. He has worked for over 40 years on numerous archaeological surveys and excavations in Mexico, Guatemala, Belize and 15 counties in California. He is also listed on the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS STANDARDS

The following requirements are those used by the National Park Service and have been previously published in the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 CFR Part 6. https://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm

History

The minimum professional qualifications in history are a graduate degree in history or closely related field; or a bachelor's degree in history or closely related field plus one of the following:

1. At least two years of full-time experience in research, writing, teaching, interpretation, or other demonstrable professional activity with an academic institution, historic organization or agency, museum, or other professional institution; or
2. Substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of history.

Archeology

The minimum professional qualifications in archeology are a graduate degree in archeology, anthropology, or closely related field plus: At least one year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in archeological research, administration or management

1. At least four months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American archeology, and
2. Demonstrated ability to carry research to completion.

Architectural History

The minimum professional qualifications in architectural history are a graduate degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation, or closely related field, with coursework in American architectural history, or a bachelor's degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation or closely related field plus one of the following:

1. At least two years of full-time experience in research, writing, or teaching in American architectural history or restoration architecture with an academic institution, historical organization or agency, museum, or other professional institution; or
2. Substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of American architectural history.

[NANCY] ANASTASIA WILEY, PhD

SRS INC PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, RESEARCH DIRECTOR

**EDUCATION**

Adjunct Professor, UAS
Juneau AK: Summer Field
Classes
2011, 2012, 2013, 2014

M.A., Mount St. Mary's
College Course work;
emphasis: Native American
Spirituality, 2005

Ph.D. University of
Pennsylvania Classical
Archaeology, 1979

M.A. University of
Pennsylvania, Classical
Archaeology, 1971

B.A. State University of New
York, Albany Ancient Greek,
Anthropology, 1970

REGISTRATIONS & CERTIFICATES

Section 106 Essentials,
Advisory Council on Historic
Preservation
(2016)

Protecting Spiritual Places &
Monitoring Cultural Sites,
National Indian Justice
Center (2014)

**National Preservation
Institute Certifications:**

NEPA Compliance and
Cultural Resources (2009)

Consultation and Protection
of Native American Sacred
Lands (2009)

Identification and
Management of Traditional
Cultural Places (2009)

**Society of Professional
Archaeologists:**

Register of Professional
Archaeologists #10461
(2003)

Historical Archaeology
Certification (1988)

Prehistoric Field Research
Certification (1986)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Dr. Anastasia Wiley has been involved in archaeological investigations for 35 years starting in upstate New York as assistant and field director for the State University at Albany- New York State Science Service summer field schools where she published a *Manual on Field Techniques*. She then attended University of Pennsylvania where she was a field director and field crew chief for investigations in Casa San Paolo, Bari, Italy and Franchthi Cave, Kranidi, Greece, respectively. Her dissertation introduced a *New Neolithic Pottery Typology* for Southern Italy. In addition, she is currently finishing a report on the *Bioarchaeology of non-marine Mollusca* recovered from the Greek excavations. Subsequent work for the University of California, Davis resulted in a publication regarding another typological study, this time for *Reworked Bifaces* from the Warm Springs Archaeological Project. Before settling in California she also worked in *Caribbean archaeology* where she was liaison for the California Committee for the Bicentennial Celebration of Columbus' Discovery of America, Turks and Caicos Islands.

**SUMMARY OF RELATED PROJECTS**

Over the past 30 years, Dr. Wiley has been Principal Investigator and Research Director for over 1,000 cultural resource investigations conducted throughout southern California, primarily in Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties but as far north as Los Banos. Projects have included small, large, and long-term investigations extending up to 17 years in continual research and including as many as 100 people; several projects employed 40 archaeologists. Reflecting her diverse training and experience, these projects include:

- prehistoric and historic archaeology,
- ethnography [including ethnozoology, ethnobotany, and Native language and music studies],
- history studies, historic structure assessments with HABS/HAER documentation,
- geophysical investigations for prehistoric sites and historic sub-surface structural remains, and
- zoological studies.

A full resume is available upon request as well as individual one-page summaries for these project categories.

Within the last eight years, Dr. Wiley has expanded her expertise to include intensive training in Native American cultural studies and has worked as a Tribal Archaeological Consultant for the Chilkoot/Chilkat Tlingit in Haines and Klukwan, Alaska. She has obtained certifications in NEPA compliance and cultural resources; and application of federal standards to the identification, management, consultation and protection of Native American Traditional Cultural Places and Sacred Lands. Dr. Wiley is married to Tlingit/ Southern Tutchone Native, Ted Wiley, has been adopted into the Tlingit Eagle-Kaagwaantaan-Wolf House and the elite Yanwaa Shaá. For the last 8 years she has also worked with prehistoric and historic sites in SE Alaska. Dr. Wiley was an Adjunct Professor at University of Alaska Southeast for four consecutive summers where she ran the Native Archaeological Training Program in Haines/Klukwan, Alaska. In addition, since 2013 Dr. Wiley has been Director of the Chilkat Historic Preservation Office [CHPO] for the Chilkat Indian Village at Klukwan, Alaska as well as continuing work in Southern California.

SUSAN HALL NGUYEN, PhD

HISTORIC PRESERVATION & PUBLIC HISTORIAN



EDUCATION

*PhD. History
University of California
Riverside, 2013*

*M.A. Public History
University of California
Riverside, 2007*

*B.A. History
DePauw University,
Greencastle, Indiana, 2002*

REGISTRATIONS & CERTIFICATES

*National Council on Public
History, Member*

*American Historical
Association, Member*

*National Trust for Historic
Preservation, Member*

*American Association for
State and Local History,
Member*

*City of Huntington Beach
Historic Resources Board,
Board Member*

WORK HISTORY

*SRSinc
Consultant
2016-Present*

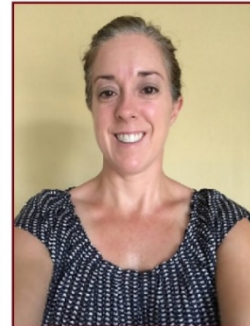
*City of Riverside, Planning
Department
Research Assistant
Summer and Winter 2011*

*University of California,
Riverside, Preservation
Research Assistant
Spring 2010, Winter 2011*

*Society of Architectural
Historians, Historic
American Buildings Survey
Fellow
Summer 2009*

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Susan Nguyen has education and professional expertise in public history, historic preservation, and the Secretary of the Interior's Preservation Standards and Guidelines. She is skilled in built-environment assessments, artifact/collection management, supervision and leadership roles, and non-profit experience and relationship-building. She is an appointed member of the City of Huntington Beach's Historic Resources Board, an historic preservation/architectural history consultant for Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc., and an adjunct professor in U.S. History. Susan earned her B.A. in History from DePauw University in Greencastle, Indiana, an M.A. in Public History and a Ph.D. in History from the University of California Riverside. Susan gained experience in architectural history by previously serving as the Director of the Brea Museum and Heritage Center, consulting for the City of Riverside's and City of San Juan Capistrano's Planning Departments, and participating in the NPS' Historic American Building Survey as a program fellow. She authored book reviews, articles on local history and preservation, a chapter in *The Civil War in Popular Culture*, and HABS reports on the Antietam National Battlefield.



SUMMARY PROJECT EXPERIENCE

- **Historian**
Document and photograph historic buildings and sites performing extensive research utilizing knowledge of architectural styles, public records, and historic maps located at local libraries and archives.
- **Historic Preservation Researcher**
Document, photograph, research and architectural resources. Complete extensive research utilizing knowledge of modern architectural styles, public records, and historic maps.
- **Architectural History Specialist**
Conduct in-depth resource research including surveying, documentation, photography, technical writing, and technical editing. Synthesize the results of architectural research and prepare final reports for SRSinc.

MATTHEW BOXT, PhD, RPA
ARCHAEOLOGIST & PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR



EDUCATION

Ph.D., UCLA Department of Anthropology; 1993

M.A., UCLA Department of Anthropology; 1979

A.B., University of California, Berkeley, Department of Anthropology; 1976

REGISTRATIONS & CERTIFICATES

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

SRSinc Consultant

Reader, Huntington Library

Society for California Archaeology

Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Society for American Archaeology

Historical Society of Long Beach

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Dr. Buxt has been an active member of the archaeological community since 1978. He earned his B.A. in Anthropology from UC Berkeley (1976) and his M.A. (1979) and Ph.D. (1983) in Anthropology from the University of California, Los Angeles. Since that time, he has worked on numerous field surveys and excavation projects throughout Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, and 15 counties in the state of California. Dr. Buxt brings decades of cultural resource management (CRM) experience to the table. His specialties include Archaeological Survey, Evaluation, and Mitigation; Cultural Resource Inventory Survey; Determination of Areas of Potential Effect (APE); Due Diligence; Mitigation; Native American Consultation; SHPO Consultation, and compliance with federal, state, and municipal mandates (e.g., National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. In recent years, Dr. Buxt has coordinated archaeological services for Colich & Sons; the California State University, Long Beach (CSULB), Department of Physical Planning and Facilities Management, Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD), and the Culver City Redevelopment Agency.



SUMMARY RECENT EMPLOYMENT AND PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

- Private Archaeological Consultant, 2011-present
- Part-time lectureship California State University, Northridge (CSUN) Department of Anthropology. Spring 1998-2011.
- Archaeological consultant for the California State University, Long Beach, Department of Physical Planning and Facilities Management, April 1993-present.
- CRM consultant for LAUSD. Between June and September 2008, Buxt supervised archaeological and paleontological construction monitoring for the Interim Housing at University High School Project., 11800 Texas Avenue, Los Angeles, CA.
- Archaeological consultant to the City of Culver City, 2000-present.
- CA-LAN-705, Principal Investigator. Buxt directed Phase-2 recovery and laboratory analysis at this prehistoric special-use (shellfish extraction) site. \$70,000 budget.
- CA-LAN-2630. Principal Investigator. Buxt directed Phase-3 data recovery excavations at this prehistoric Indian site on the campus of California State University, Long Beach. \$310,000 budget. CSULB:
- Buxt directed Phase-2 research at CA-LAN-2616 and CA-LAN-2629. \$157,000 budget.
- Central Plant Project. Principal Investigator. Buxt directed Phase-2 testing and laboratory analysis of twenty known and suspected prehistoric Indian sites on the campus of CSU Long Beach. \$388,000 budget.

ENDNOTES

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- ¹ Project Application: Assessor Parcel Numbers 5577-038-047 AND 5577-008 -003.
- ² Project Application: Assessor Parcel Numbers 5577-038-047 AND 5577-008 -003.
- ³ Project Application: Assessor Parcel Numbers 5577-038-047 AND 5577-008 -003.
- ⁴ CASE No.ZA 2011-2939(ZAD)(ZAA) ZONING ADMINISTARTOR'S DETERMINATION/ADJUSTMENT, 6443 and 6459 Innsdale Drive, Hollywood Planning Area, Zone: RE40-1-H, D.M.: 159B185, C.D.:4, CEQA: ENV2011-2940-MND, Legal Description: Pt. NE1/4 Sec. 34, Tract 24583.
- ⁵ PRC Section 5024.1, 14 CCR Section 4850.
- ⁶ 36 CFR Part 60.2.
- ⁷ PRC Section 5024.1(a).
- ⁸ PRC Section 5024.1(b).
- ⁹ PRC Section 5024.1 (d)
- ¹¹ 14 CCR Part 4852(c).
- ¹² Office of Historic Resources, "Cultural Heritage Ordinance: Proposed Procedural Amendments," available from <https://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/Summary%20of%20Cultural%20Heritage%20Ordinances%20Amendments.pdf>; accessed 20 March 2018.
- ¹³ Note: In a 2009 draft of the Cultural Heritage Ordinance, "Monument Designation Criteria" was listed as Sec. 22.171.8. However, the "Proposed Amendments to Cultural Heritage Ordinance (September 2016)" listed "Monument Designation Criteria" as Sec. 22.171.7. Office of Historic Resources, "Draft Cultural Heritage Ordinance for City Planning Commission and Public Review" (February 2009), available from <http://www.preservation.lacity.org/files/Cultural%20Heritage%20Ordinance%20-%20Revised%20Draft%20for%20CPC%20February.pdf>; accessed 20 March 2018. Office of Historic Preservation, "Proposed Amendments to Cultural Heritage Ordinance" (September 2016), available from <https://preservation.lacity.org/sites/default/files/Cultural%20Heritage%20Ordinance%20Amendments%20September%202016.pdf>; accessed 20 March 2018.
- ¹⁴ Los Angeles Department of City Planning, "Hollywood Community Plan [Draft]" (May 2017), p. 3-3, available from https://www.hcpu2.org/uploads/8/2/8/5/82855984/draft_hollywood_community_plan_may_2017.pdf, accessed 20 March 018.
- ¹⁵ "Hollywood Community Plan [Draft]," p. 5-15.
- ¹⁷ HistoricPlacesLA: Los Angeles Historic Resources Inventory, www.historicplacesla.org; accessed 9 March 2018.
- ¹⁸
- ¹⁹ Dillon 1990:4
- ²⁰ Project Application: Assessor Parcel Numbers 5577-038-047 AND 5577-008 -003.
- ²¹ Project Application: Assessor Parcel Numbers 5577-038-047 AND 5577-008 -003.
- ²² "Hollywood Community Plan [Draft]" (May 2017), p. 5-2 – 5-7.
- ²³ "Hollywood Community Plan [Draft]" (May 2017), p. 5-2.
- ²⁴ William McCawley. *The First Angelinos, The Gabrielino Indians of Los Angeles*, Malki Museum Press, 1996:40.
- ²⁵ For materials on the conversion and labor of California's native population see: James A. Sandos, *Converting California: Indians and Franciscans in the Missions* (Yale University Press, 2004); Robert Howard Jackson and Edward Castillo, *Indians, Franciscans, and Spanish Colonization: the Impact of the Mission System on California Indians* (Albuquerque, New Mexico: University of New Mexico Press, 1996).
- ²⁶ Nathan Masters, "Lost LA: How L.A. Got One of the Country's Largest Urban Parks," (KCET, 22 August 2012), available from <https://www.kcet.org/shows/lost-la/how-la-got-one-of-the-countrys-largest-urban-parks>; accessed 20 March 2018.
- ²⁷ *The First Angelinos*, William McCawley 1996:5; *John Harrington Papers, Vol. 3: Southern California/Basin* 1986: R102 F185.
- ²⁸ *The First Angelinos* William McCawley 1996:5; *Fray Juan Crespi: Missionary Explorer of the Pacific Coast, 1769-1771*, Herbert E. Bolton 1927:148.
- ²⁹ <https://hollywoodsign.org/the-plants-and-animals-of-griffith-park/>
- ³⁰ "Hollywood Community Plan [Draft]" (May 2017), p. 2-4.
- ³¹ *Ibid.*
- ³² "Hollywood Community Plan [Draft]" (May 2017), p. 2-4.
- ³³ Leo Braudy, *The Hollywood Sign: Fantasy and Reality of an American Icon* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2011), 17.
- ³⁴ Nathan Masters.
- ³⁵ *Ibid.*
- ³⁶ "Hollywood Community Plan [Draft]" (May 2017), p 2-4.
- ³⁷ "Hollywood Community Plan [Draft]" (May 2017), p 5-4.
- ³⁸ For more information on California boosterism, see: Richard J. Orsi, *Selling the Golden State: a Study of Boosterism in Nineteenth-Century California* (Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1973); Artbound, KCET, "Boosterism in L.A.: Selling the Land of Sunshine," available from <https://www.kcet.org/shows/artbound/boosterism-in-los-angeles-the-land-of-sunshine>, accessed 1 March 2018; Lawrence Culver, *the Frontier of Leisure: Southern California and the Shaping of Modern America* (Oxford University Press, 2012); Phoebe Kropp, *California Vieja: Culture and Memory in a Modern American Place* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2006); Tom Zimmerman and Amy Inouye, *Paradise Promoted: the Booster Campaign that Created Los Angeles, 1870-1930* (Angel City Press, 2008)
- ³⁹ "Hollywood Community Plan [Draft]" (May 2017), p. 5-4-5-5.
- ⁴⁰ Nathan Masters.
- ⁴¹ "Hollywood Community Plan [Draft]" (May 2017), p. 5-4 – 5-5.
- ⁴² Leo Braudy, *The Hollywood Sign: Fantasy and Reality of an American Icon* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2011), 66.
- ⁴³ Braudy, 80.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Braudy, 80.

⁴⁶ Braudy, 68.

⁴⁷ Lynn Simross, "Last HOLLYWOOD Sign Story (Maybe)," *Los Angeles Times*, July 10, 1978, pg. H1.

⁴⁸ For newspaper articles related to Entwistle's failure in Hollywood see: "Peg Entwistle Died in Hollywood Leap," *The New York Times*, September 20, 1932; "Girl Ends Life After Failure in Hollywood," *Syracuse Herald*, September 20, 1932, pg. 5. For newspaper articles that hint at relationship troubles, see: "Suicide Reveals Movieland Tragedy: Disheartened Girl Leaps to Death," *Joplin Globe*, September 20, 1932.

⁴⁹ "Hollywood Sign to Be Restored," *Los Angeles Times*, April 120, 1949, pg. 2.

⁵⁰ "Hollywood Sensitive About Dropped 'H' on Hillside Sign," *Los Angeles Times*, January 11, 1949, pg. A2.

⁵¹ Braudy, 125. Pastier notes the sign as a Civic object. John Pastier, "The Hollywood Sign—One of the Best of Our Los Angeles Symbols."

⁵² Braudy, 126.

⁵³ "Sign Selected as Landmark," *Los Angeles Times*, February 8, 1973, pg. D3.

⁵⁴ "\$10,000 Donation Saves Landmark Hollywood Sign," *Los Angeles Times*, April 14, 1973, pg. B1.

⁵⁵ "Hollywood Gets Its Big New Sign," *Los Angeles Times*, November 12, 1978, pg. A26.

⁵⁶ "Hooray for HULLYWO D," *Los Angeles Times*, April 5, 1978, pg. E4.

⁵⁷ "Rebuilding of Hollywood sign began as dream few months ago," *Los Angeles Times*, November 10, 1978, pf. J1. "Hooray for HULLYWO D," *Los Angeles Times*, April 5, 1978, pg. E4.

⁵⁸ One article noted that "some 194 tons of concrete were brought up to the sign" while another indicated that the concrete itself weighed 240 tons. "Rebuilding of Hollywood sign began as dream few months ago," *Los Angeles Times*, November 10, 1978, pg. J1. "Hollywood Gets Its Big New Sign," *Los Angeles Times*, November 12, 1978, pg. A26.

⁵⁹ Hollywood Sign Trust, "Rebuilding the Hollywood Sign Documentary," April 15, 2016. Available from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S_lKpJqM8g; accessed 2 March 2018.

⁶⁰ "Only in L.A./People and Events." See also: Alan Citron, "Colorful Idea for Hollywood Sign Irks Some," *Los Angeles Times*, May 8, 1988, pg. WS1.

⁶¹ Braudy, 176.

⁶² Julia Herbst, "Take a Closer Look at Lake Hollywood," *Los Angeles Magazine* (6 May 2016), available from <http://www.lamag.com/citythinkblog/take-closer-look-lake-hollywood/>, accessed 20 March 2018; Water and Power Associates, "Mulholland Dam and Hollywood Reservoir," available from http://waterandpower.org/museum/Mulholland_Dam_and_Hollywood_Reservoir.html, accessed 20 March 2018.

⁶³ Water and Power Associates, "Mulholland Dam and Hollywood Reservoir."

⁶⁴ Water and Power Associates, "Mulholland Dam and Hollywood Reservoir."

⁶⁵ Julia Herbst, "Take a Closer Look."

⁶⁶ Stephanie Chavez, "'Bel-Air East' Lake Hollywood Residents Battle to Preserve Life Style," *Los Angeles Times* (26 August 1989), p. A1.

⁶⁷ "Lake Estates Meet Favor," *Los Angeles Times* (7 April 1940), p. E3.

⁶⁸ "Lake Hollywood Area Activity Increases," *Los Angeles Times* (10 November 1940), p. E1.

⁶⁹ "Sales Gain Reported at Lake Hollywood: Defense Activity Adds Housing Demand Impetus," *Los Angeles Times* (8 December 1940), p. E2.

⁷⁰ Today, Hollywoodland is accessible from the Estates via the Innsdale Trail—a short hiking trail that bridges the uppermost point of each development and the westernmost trail within Griffith Park.

⁷¹ Note: over the course of the years, the number of homes listed in the neighborhood varied between 125-133. "Reservations Made Prior to Tract Opening," *Los Angeles Times* (20 September 1964), p. W12.

⁷² "Builder Named for Series of Lake Estates," *Los Angeles Times* (19 September 1965), p. M12; "Lake Hollywood Tract Opens Model Dwelling," *Los Angeles Times* (16 January 1966), p. I21.

⁷³ "Lake Estates Adds Designs," *Los Angeles Times* (29 May 1966), p. E20.

⁷⁴ "Spielman & Fond Units Note Sales Upswing," *Los Angeles Times* (25 February 1968), p. Q6.

⁷⁵ "First Lake Hollywood Estates Unit Sold Out," *Los Angeles Times* (11 September 1966), p. 25.

⁷⁶ Hollywood Classic Wine, "Our Terror," website, available from <http://www.hollywoodclassicwine.com/main.html>, accessed 20 March 2019.

⁷⁷ Bob Pool, "Winemaker's development plans near Hollywood sign produce source grapes," *Los Angeles Times* (12 January 2014). Available online from <http://www.latimes.com/local/la-me-vineyard-mansion-20140113-story.html>. See also: <http://www.hollywoodclassicwine.com/main.html>.

⁷⁸ Robert W. Cherny, Gretchen Lemke-Santangelo, and Richard Griswold del Castillo, *Competing Visions: a History of California*, 2 ed. (Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2015), 173. For more information on southern California and winemaking, see: Doris Muscatine, Maynard A. Amerine, Bob Thompson, editors, *Book of California Wine* (Berkeley, Ca: University of California Press/Sotheby Publications, 1984); Hubert Howe Bancroft, *History of California, 1860-1890, Vol. 7 (San Francisco: E History Company, Publishers, 1890)*; Stuart Douglass Byles, *Los Angeles Wine: A History from the Mission Era to the Present* (Charleston: American Palate, the History Press, 2014); Thomas Pinney, *The City of Vines: A History of Wine in Los Angeles* (Heydey Press, 2017); Ernest P. Peninou, "A History of the Los Angeles Viticultural District," (unpublished manuscript, 1965), available from http://www.waywardtendrils.com/pdfs/los_angeles.pdf.

⁷⁹ Bancroft, 46.

⁸⁰ Byles, Ch. 1.

⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸² Peninou, vii.

⁸³ Bancroft, 46.

⁸⁴ Bancroft, 47.

⁸⁵ Byles, Introduction.

⁸⁶ Cherny, Lemke-Santangelo, and del Castillo, 150.

⁸⁷ Peninou, p. vi.

⁸⁸ Peninou, viii.

⁸⁹ Sanden Totten, "Making Wine from a Piece of LA's Early History," on KPCC, 20 May 2016, available from <https://www.scpr.org/news/2016/05/20/60818/making-wine-from-a-piece-of-l-a-s-early-history/>; accessed 21 March 2018.

⁹⁰ Shelly Kale, "Living History: Drink Wine from the Oldest Grapes in California on Olvera Street, Los Angeles," California Historical Society, 14 October 2017, available from <https://californiahistoricalsociety.blogspot.com/2017/10/living-history-drink-wine-from-oldest.html>; accessed 21 March 2018.

⁹¹ For more information on California boosterism, see: Richard J. Orsi, *Selling the Golden State: a Study of Boosterism in Nineteenth-Century California* (Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1973); Artbound, KCET, "Boosterism in L.A.: Selling the Land of Sunshine," available from <https://www.kcet.org/shows/artbound/boosterism-in-los-angeles-the-land-of-sunshine>, accessed 1 March 2018; Lawrence Culver, *The Frontier of Leisure: Southern California and the Shaping of Modern America* (Oxford University Press, 2012); Phoebe Kropp, *California Vieja: Culture and Memory in a Modern American Place* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2006); Tom Zimmerman and Amy Inouye, *Paradise Promoted: the Booster Campaign that Created Los Angeles, 1870-1930* (Angel City Press, 2008)

⁹² Nathan Masters, "How L.A. Got One of the Country's Largest Urban Parks."

⁹³ "Shriners Plan Hillside Trip," *Los Angeles Times* (31 May 1925), p. F11.

⁹⁴ LJ Burrud, "Bridle Trails are Feature," *Los Angeles Times* (February 22 1925), p. F9.

⁹⁵ "Plan 'Discovery Ride,'" *Los Angeles Times* (29 March 1925), p. 9.

⁹⁶ John L. Delario, "Community Center Group for Hollywoodland," (n.d.).

⁹⁷ Burrud.

⁹⁸ Burrud.

⁹⁹ Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, "Griffith Park: Map & Guide," available from <https://www.laparks.org/sites/default/files/griffith/pdf/GriffithParkInfo.pdf>; accessed 21 March 2018.

¹⁰⁰ Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, "Griffith Park: Hiking," available from <https://www.laparks.org/griffithpark/activities#Hiking>; accessed 21 March 2018.

¹⁰¹ Friends of Griffith Park, "Discover the Anza Trail in Griffith Park," available from <https://www.friendsofgriffithpark.org/discover-the-anza-trail-in-griffith-park/>; accessed 21 March 2018.

¹⁰² Friends of Griffith Park, "Along the Anza Trail," Spring 2012, available from <https://www.friendsofgriffithpark.org/along-the-anza-trail/>; accessed 21 March 2018.