

**APPENDIX E**  
*Paleontological and Cultural Resources*



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**PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE KATHERINE  
MEADOWS PROJECT AREA, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

**Prepared For:**

**Mr. David Alpern  
Colton Lee Communities, LLC  
223 East Thousand Oaks Blvd, Suite 307  
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360**

**Prepared By:**

**W & S Consultants  
2242 Stinson Street  
Simi Valley, California 93065  
805-581-3577**

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## **MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the 21.5 acres Katerhine Meadows study area located in the Santa Susana Knolls area of unincorporated Ventura County, California. This investigation involved an archival records search, a review of existing published and unpublished references on local prehistory and history, and an on-foot, intensive survey of the subject property. The study area had been previously surveyed by archaeologists but no sites had been recorded on or near it. Intensive survey confirmed the earlier results. Development of this parcel does not have the potential to result in adverse impacts to cultural resources and no additional archaeological work is recommended for it.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

At the request of David J. Alpern, Colton Lee Communities, LLC, Thousand Oaks, California, an intensive Phase I archaeological survey was conducted for the 21.5 acres Katherine Meadows project area located in an unincorporated area of Ventura County, California (Figure 1). This study was intended to inventory and evaluate any known historical or prehistoric cultural resources lying within the study area, and to identify, record and assess previously undiscovered archaeological sites. Following the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the purpose of this investigation was to provide baseline data from which a preliminary assessment of the potential adverse impacts to any such cultural resources could be made, should this study area be developed, and to provide management recommendations for the further study or treatment of any archaeological sites or localities identified within it. This study was undertaken by W & S Consultants, and was conducted in January, 2007. Joseph M. Simon was responsible for the field work portion of the study. This manuscript was prepared by David S. Whitley, Ph.D.

A series of procedures and studies were conducted in order to adequately inventory and evaluate the cultural resources within the study area. These included: a review of published reports and studies to establish the aboriginal cultural history of the region in question; an examination of historical reports and sources to outline the history of the study zone; a compilation of existing archaeological site records and files to identify known cultural resources within or adjacent to the study area; and a field survey to assess any such known cultural resources, as well as to identify and evaluate previously unknown or unreported archaeological sites. This report summarizes the findings and conclusions of each of these aspects of the Phase I investigation.

We begin with an environmental overview, and then turn to a summary of local cultural history, including both ethnography and prehistory. Subsequently we summarize the results of an archaeological records search, conducted by the staff of the California State University, Fullerton, Archaeological Information Center (AIC). Next we summarize the field procedures we followed in conducting the survey of the study area, and then turn to the results of the field study. We conclude with management recommendations for the study zone.

## 2.0 PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The Katherine Meadows study area is located in the unincorporated Santa Susana Knolls area on the SE side of Simi Valley, Ventura County, California (Figure 1). The study area lies at the toe-slope of the Santa Susana Hills and the open flats of the Simi Valley approximately 250 m S of the Arroyo Simi. Elevation of the study area is approximately 1000 feet a.s.l.

Historic and recent land-use changes have altered the environment considerably from what existed in the study area during prehistoric times, with much of the southern portion of the parcel now covered with introduced grasses. At least four major plant associations probably characterized the region at or immediately around the study area during the aboriginal period, however. These are chaparral, coastal sage scrub, oak woodland and riparian associations (cf. Muntz 1974).

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

The coastal sage scrub community is the climax community for portions of inland coastal-southern California. It is generally composed of coast buckwheat (*Eriogonum cinereum*), although this species is not present within Simi Valley, and California buckwheat (*E. fasciculatum*), along with black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), sawtooth goldenbrush (*Hazardia squarrosa*), prickly phlox (*Leptodactylon californicum*), yucca (*Yucca* spp.) and California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) as major constituents.

Although both of the above plant associations were undoubtedly of subsistence importance to the aboriginal population of the region, the third association, the southern oak woodland, may have been of primary significance in the inland zones adjacent to the coastal strip. This results because of the great importance placed on the acorn as a food staple by

Native Californians (Kroeber 1925), and the rarity of this resource on the coastal side of the Santa Monica Mountains. The association is characterized by the coast live oak (*Quercus lobata*) and the valley oak (*Q. agrifolia*), but also would have included various species of native grasses. Although currently restricted in distribution, this association was once more widespread in the region, including in the open flats of the Simi Valley, immediately north of the study area.

The fourth and final plant association consists of riparian habitats, which are localized and poorly diversified woodlands found in areas of perennial moisture. They include such species as arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), mule fat (*Baccharis glutinosa*), willow dock (*Rumex salicifolius*), swamp knotweed (*Polygonum coccineum*), nettle (*Urtica holosericea*), cocklebur (*Xanthium strumarium*) and rabbitsfoot grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*). Though this plant association is limited in distribution, it can still be considered to have had significant economic importance in aboriginal times, especially in terms of the acquisition of raw materials for items like baskets, cordage and netting. Riparian habitat is present along the Arroyo Simi, again north of the study area.

### 3.0 ETHNOGRAPHIC, PREHISTORIC & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 Ethnographic Background

Eastern Ventura County, including the Katherine Meadows study area, lies within the territory of the Chumash ethnolinguistic group (Kroeber 1925). These were Hokan speaking people who, during the historical period, occupied the area from Topanga Canyon northwest to approximately San Luis Obispo, along the coast. In the inland area, their easternmost historical boundary ran north - south along the western peaks above the San Fernando Valley, and then westward along the crest of the Santa Susanas to about Piru. The study area, accordingly, lies within eastern Chumash territory.

Because of their location in an area of early Spanish missionization, Chumash culture and lifeways were heavily disrupted prior to any modern efforts at ethnographic research, hence our knowledge of them is limited. However,

based on fragmentary records and various means of inferential and analogical studies, a certain amount can be reconstructed about their traditional way of life.

The Chumash followed a hunting-gathering-fishing subsistence pattern, which incorporated a heavy reliance on maritime resources, including pelagic and littoral fishes, and shellfish. Indeed, the bountiful sea resources that they were able to exploit may have been a key factor in their evolutionary success (Landberg 1965): at the time of the arrival of the Spanish they had reached levels of population density, and complexities in social organization, unequaled worldwide by other non-farming groups (Moratto 1984:118). These included permanent coastal villages along the Channel Islands area containing as many as 1000 inhabitants (Brown 1963), as well as a hierarchical sociopolitical organization consisting of at least two major chiefdoms (Whitley and Beaudry 1991). Further, based on recent reconstructions using mission registers, the Chumash appear to be have a matrilocal, and perhaps matrilineal, clan-based society (Johnson 1988).

It is likely that the study region was a part of a large political body, probably a simple chiefdom, headquartered at *Muwu*, at modern Point Mugu (Whitley and Clewlow 1979; Whitley and Beaudry 1991). This was known as *Lulapin*, a domain whose limits stretched from the southeastern extreme of Chumash territory to just beyond modern Santa Barbara, at Dos Pueblos. According to oral traditions, *Lulapin* was ruled (and perhaps created) by a lineage of Santa Cruz Islanders; "Chumash", in fact, is a word that means "islander". Its use as the generic name for this Hokan language attests to the importance of island groups throughout the Chumash realm.

Ironically enough, while Simi Valley was the family home for John Peabody Harrington, the early ethnographer most responsible for recording information about the Chumash, little was directly recorded about this area, reflecting the fact that the native population had for many generations been dispersed to the missions by the time of ethnographic fieldwork early in this century. For example, a historical village located where Mission San Fernando was to be founded was recorded, even prior to missionization, to already include inhabitants who had moved in from the Simi Valley (Englehardt 1927:5). Seven Chumash place-names, nonetheless, have been recorded for the Simi region (Applegate 1975). *Shimiyi*, or *simiji*, was probably the largest village in the valley. It is believed to have most likely been located on the

southbank of Arroyo Simi, near the Strathearn adobe at the western end of the valley. The place name "Simi" is derived from this native toponymic. Recently Kuhn (n.d.a) has used a variety of lines of linguistic evidence to provide a translation for this place name for the first time: "cloud". *Sholkoho'on* was the name of another village located somewhere in the Simi region, which is untranslated. *Kimichaq*, or *Quimisac*, has been identified as the village in Happy Camp Canyon, northwest of Simi (ibid). (Note that Quimisa Drive may be a derivative of this aboriginal place-name.) *Kasi'wey*, or *kashiwey*, meaning "the pass", was the Santa Susana Pass between the San Fernando and Simi Valleys. *Ta'apu* was a village associated with Rancho Tapo, northeast of the study area, and probably was ruled by a local chief. It has been translated as "yucca". *Somna* is unlocated place-name in the vicinity that may refer to Somis, and may be translated as "large barranca". *Hi'im*, or *qi'im*, probably means 'storage basket' and may refer to a basket shaped rock outcrop near Kuehner Drive. Finally, *Ka'alishiw-Kashup* was said to be a geothermal spring or hot spot, and to translate as "hot earth". It is believed to be in the Happy Camp Canyon vicinity (Applegate 1975; Kuhn n.d.a, n.d.b).

Mission birth and marriage records have been used in "interaction graphs" to reconstruct social and political networks for the named village sites in this portion of Chumash territory (Whitley and Clewlow 1979:159-173). The initial application of this approach suggested that two general "interaction spheres" existed in eastern Chumash territory: one in easternmost Ventura County, which was ruled from the village of *Humaliwo* (Malibu); and a second in the western Ventura area, probably ruled from *Shisholop* at the Ventura beach (ibid). Both of interaction spheres were connected through the paramount village of *Muwu*, at Point Mugu. A more recent application of this approach using additional mission data has confirmed and refined the initial findings, again demonstrating the existence of the eastern Ventura sphere (Johnson 1997). This recent study suggests that *Ta'apu* may have been a "nodal" village within the inland area and thus an important place in the political hierarchy, perhaps serving as a secondary chief's village subsidiary to *Humaliwo*. However, *Ta'apu* was also unusual in that many of its inhabitants did not quickly convert to Catholicism and move to the missions but instead stayed at the village in a more or less intact fashion. The extended occupation of this village into the historical period may actually have skewed the interaction data of *Ta'apu*, giving it the appearance of more importance than, otherwise, it may have had relative to other villages with

shorter historical occupation periods.

With regard to the Katherine Meadows study area, no aboriginal place-names are known to directly pertain.

### 3.2 Archaeological Background

The chronology for regional prehistory is based on the early research of D.B. Rogers (1929), working on the Channel Islands and the Santa Barbara coastline. At a later date, Rogers' scheme was modified in terminology and improved with additional and more detailed data and radiocarbon dates by W.J. Wallace (1955). Modifications have been made subsequently; notably, by King (1981) who, using an analogy with Central California chronology, proposed again a different terminology than that suggested by Wallace. However, Wallace's terminology remains intact throughout most of southern California, and easily accommodates recent refinements in the chronology.

Wallace's chronology for southern coastal California includes four time periods, the earliest of which (Early Man/Big Game Hunting period) was considered speculative, and thought to correlate with the end of the Pleistocene. It is likely that occupation of the southern California coastal region occurred during this early time period, particularly given that there is growing evidence for Late Pleistocene occupation of the desert portions of California (e.g., Whitley and Dorn 1988, 1993). Currently, the only evidence of such in the coastal zone has been limited to a few discoveries of fluted projectile points, found in isolated locales (e.g., Erlandson et al 1987). However, the characteristic geomorphological instability of the California coastline and Transverse Mountain Ranges, combined with the major change in erosional/degradational regimes that occurred at the end of the Pleistocene, does not favor the preservation of remains from this period in inland/coastal or coastal California proper (Whitley and Dorn 1993).

With the transition towards a modern environment, starting approximately 9 to 10 thousand years ago, however, an adaptation referred to as the Early Millingstone period (or Early Horizon) began and is evident in the archaeological record. Most sites of this stage date between 8500 and 3500 years in age, and are dominated by assemblages containing large numbers of groundstone artifacts, along with crude choppers and other core/cobble

tools, including the so-called "scraper plane". This assemblage has been thought to represent an adaptation to gathered foods, especially a reliance on hard-shelled seeds.

More recently, it has been suggested that scraper planes, in particular, may have served in the processing of agave (Kowta 1969; Salls 1985); that the association of groundstone and core/cobble tools represents a generalized plant processing toolkit, rather than one emphasizing hard-seeds, per se (Whitley 1979a), and one that was used in appropriate environmental settings throughout the prehistoric past. That is, that the so-called early millingstone toolkit is environmentally rather than chronologically specific and reflects localized exploitation patterns, rather than a wide-ranging adaptational strategy (Leonard 1971). However, on the coastal strip, per se, there continues to be evidence that at least some such sites date to the earlier end of the time-frame, and are generally located on terraces and mesas, above the coastal verge.

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

Following the Early Millingstone, a transitional stage, referred to as the Intermediate period (or Middle Horizon), occurred. It is believed to have gotten underway about 4000 to 3500 years ago, and to have lasted until about A.D 1200 (cf. Arnold 1990:112). It is marked on the coast by a growing exploitation of marine resources, the appearance of the hopper mortar and stone bowl/mortar, and a diversification and an increase in the number of chipped stone tools. Projectile points, in particular, are more common at sites than previously, while artifacts such as fish hooks and bone

gorges also appear. Further, there is substantial evidence that it was at the early end of this Intermediate period that inland sites, such as those found in the Conejo Corridor on the north side of the Santa Monica Mountains, were first established and occupied, suggesting the exploitation of more varied environments and perhaps an increase in population (Whitley and Beaudry 1991), as well as a movement of coastal sites down towards the beaches. In general, however, the Intermediate period can be argued to have set the stage for the accelerated changes that took place immediately following it.

With the transition to the Late Prehistoric period at approximately A.D. 1200, following the earlier appearance of the bow and arrow (around A.D. 500) which represented a major reduction in the size of projectile points, along with certain changes in bead types, we can correlate local prehistory with Chumash society as described (even if in abbreviated form) by early chroniclers and missionaries. However, this is not to suggest that society was in any way static, for the transition to the Late Prehistoric period was marked by the evolution and eventual dominance of a sophisticated maritime economy. Further, the rise in Chumash social complexity has been shown to have been associated with the development of craft specialization, involving the use of standardized micro-drills to mass produce shell beads on Santa Cruz Island (Arnold 1987). This occurred sometime around A.D. 1200, and resulted in the *Lulapin* chiefdom noted previously.

### 3.3 Historical Background

The Katherine Meadows study area was originally part of El Rancho Simí land grant (or, more properly, *San José de Nuestra Señora de Altagracia y Simí*), ceded by the Spanish crown to the Santiago de la Cruz Pico family in 1795 (Havens 1997; Thompson and West 1883:49, 389) and headquartered at the 'Simi Adobe' (at modern Strathearn Historical Park within the City of Simi Valley). Although now in Ventura County, El Rancho Simí was originally placed under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Mission San Fernando (Cameron 1963:5), thus resulting in initial ties to the east, rather than to the west. Rancho Simí was evidently a successful enterprise until 1842, when it was purchased by Don José de la Guerra y Noriega, who added it to his substantial holdings that were said to stretch from Santa Barbara to San Diego (Thompson and West 1883:44; Sheridan 1926:168). In 1862, this 113,009.21 acres parcel was ceded to Mr. Guerra by the U.S. Land

Commission following the war with Mexico, and the property was patented on June 19, 1865 (Sheridan 1926:168; Allen 1987:3). The de la Guerra holdings were embroiled in litigation at that time, as was common with many owners of the land grants who tended to be land poor and cash rich, and who had borrowed on their property as a result of a severe drought in the early 1860s. Eventually Senator Thomas Scott purchased Rancho Simi through his agent, Thomas Bard, reportedly for \$0.65 per acre (Cameron 1956:12), eventually forming the Simi Land and Water Company. This purchase effectively represented all of the Simi Valley.

Scott's interest in Rancho Simi was primarily oil. Realizing that the valley floor lacked this resource, he leased it to Charles Edward Hoar for farming purposes. Hoar was from a prominent family of Boston lawyers, which included a senator and a president of Harvard College. Hoar himself was educated in law at Harvard, graduating about 1869 - 1870. He then accepted a two year position as a railroad attorney. Upon his return to Boston, Hoar found that in his absence his fiancée had married a rival. Broken-hearted, Hoar departed post-haste for the west, arriving in Simi Valley in 1871 or 1872, whereupon he gave up law practice and took up farming. He was a lifelong bachelor and is known as "Simi's First Farmer". Hoar used the Hummingbird's Nest Ranch, located towards the northeastern extreme of Rancho Simi, as his headquarters, which he purchased from Juan Pucillo in about 1871 (Cameron 1956, 1963).

Initially, Hoar's lease was with two partners, Bates and Brown, with Hoar using the eastern half, and his partners the west. The lease payments to Scott were one-fifth the yearly agricultural product of the property. Hoar's farming interests were primarily in sheep. He sub-let his half to farmers (principally wheat and barley growers), and then allowed his sheep to graze the stubble, after the crops had been brought in. According to a period account in Thompson and West (1883:390), about 13,000 sheep were grazed on the property at that time.

In 1882, Scott declared interest in selling the ranch at \$1/acre. Although Hoar raised the funds for his half in the east, the deal nonetheless fell through and, shortly thereafter, Bates and Browne (subsequently, a county supervisor) pulled out of the partnership. Hoar took over the lease of the entire valley in 1883 (Cameron 1956, 1963).

As a result of Scott's death a few years later, Rancho Simi was liquidated. The Simi Land and Water Company, formed under the leadership of Thomas R. Bard, purchased approximately 96,000 acres of the Rancho in 1887. An effort was made to sell the land in parcels at that time (Havens 1997). Hoar's lease on the valley, however, had not legally terminated, still having two years on its term. Although the financial details of the negotiations to terminate the lease are uncertain, the end result was an accommodation between Simi Land and Water and Hoar, with Hoar acquiring additional acreage for his Hummingbird's Nest Ranch, and the land company obtaining the rights to run a 2" water pipe from the ranch's spring to a new hotel it was building in the valley. Hoar also received a few hundred acres of land west of the intersection of what is Royal and Erringer. This effectively opened the valley to subdivision and land sales, with acreage sold for \$5 to \$60/acre (Cameron 1963:27).

Initial emphasis in sales and development was on the center of the valley, in the area of what is now First Street and Los Angeles Avenue. Known as "The Colony", this consisted of a series of parcels and prefabricated homes sold by the California Mutual Benefit Company of Chicago, a syndicate of investors who marketed Simi Valley land in the midwest. Initially known as "Simiopolis", this became the center of the town of Simi, as well as early development in the valley. Land sales were apparently significant and brisk, with 23,260 acres sold by 1891. This acreage appears to have been primarily sold to investors and speculators, as well as to relatively large farming concerns, however, for even as late as 1907 the population of Simi was still only sufficient to support three stores (Aleahmad 1990).

Although some early settlement within the the general region of the study area occurred, significant development in the eastern half of the valley was somewhat later dating than in the west. Initially, it emphasized the area around the mouth of the Santa Susana (originally "Fremont") Pass -- at the southern end of Kuehner Drive, which provided access to the San Fernando Valley to the east. The Butterfield Stage began daily transit through the pass in the 1860s, linking Santa Barbara and intervening areas with the main stage route in the area of Pacoima.

But it was not until the turn-of-the-century, in fact, that significant settlement and use of the east end of the valley occurred. Once again, this was tied to the transport system into the valley. In 1900 the Southern

Pacific Railroad began blasting a tunnel through the Santa Susana Pass to extend their "Chatsworth Park Branch" through this bottleneck, allowing for the completion of a north - south rail route along the coast. The tunnel was completed in 1904 with rail access then provided for the first time to the valley. In order to avoid the cost of acquiring a right-of-way near the small but developing town of Simi, the SPRR established their depot east of modern Tapo St. This became the nucleus of the town of Santa Susana, centered around Tapo St. and Los Angeles Ave. (Cameron 1963:66), a short distance northwest of the current study area.

At that time the small town of Santa Susana and its surroundings were heavily agricultural, with the Oxnard Company serving as the primary property owners in this portion of the valley. This represented a syndicate of Ventura investors, most of whom were involved in farming, with the company primarily oriented towards large scale agricultural activities. For example, by 1910 all of the oaks on the east end of the valley floor had been removed by wood-cutters to facilitate farming, much of which was dominated by barley (Aleahmad 1990:54).

The Oxnard Company disbanded in 1910. This apparently initiated the subdivision of the eastern end of the valley into smaller parcels and properties, a process which in some respects continues today. Moreover, the Tapo Citrus Packing Plant was built in 1917, reflecting the growth of the Simi citrus industry immediately after World War I (Aleahmad 1990:58-59). A railroad spur was extended up to the packing plant from the Santa Susana Depot, to the south, directly connecting the plant with the rail line. This development served as a natural magnet for growth in the immediate area, attracting other businesses and homes.

Even with these areas of early development, Simi Valley retained its rural character into the mid-century: population in 1950 was only about 3000 people. The first suburban housing development in the valley was constructed in 1956 but, by 1960, population was still only 8,110 people (Aleahmad 1990:88-89). Subsequently the valley began to grow much more rapidly becoming, in the 1990s, one of the more populous portions of Ventura County.

#### **4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD SEARCH**

In order to determine both if the Katherine Meadows study area had ever been systematically surveyed by archaeologists, and whether or not prehistoric and/or historical archaeological sites were known to exist on the property, an archaeological records search of the CSUF Archaeological Information Center (AIC) site files and maps was commissioned. This record search was conducted by the AIC staff. We include a copy of their records search as Appendix A of this report.

According to the maps, site records and reports on file at the AIC, portions of the Katherine Meadows study area had been systematically surveyed four times previously. No archaeological sites had been recorded on the property during the previous studies, and no sites had been recorded in the immediate vicinity

Historical maps, consisting of the 1903 and 1941 USGS Santa Susana 15' topographical quadrangles, were also examined in an effort to identify historical (Euro-American) structures or features that might have existed on the property. These show no early development on the study area.

#### **5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY METHODS**

An intensive, Phase I archaeological field survey was conducted for the Katherine Meadows study area in January, 2007. Joseph M. Simon served as the survey crew for this study. Field procedures involved walking transects spaced at approximately 5 - 10 meter intervals across the 21.5 acres study area. The ground surface was examined during these transects to identify archaeological specimens in the form of worked artifacts, or archaeological indicators, which might consist of specimens of shellfish, bone or waste lithic material resulting from the tool-making process.

## **6.0 SURVEY RESULTS**

Conditions for the field survey were found to be, in general, good, with excellent to adequate groundsurface visibility over the property. The study area had been used for a number of decades as an equestrian facility. As a result of this use, the study area was almost entirely terraced and cut with pads, with little remaining original groundsurface. Furthermore, the study area previously contained numerous structures, ranging from a house to a variety of equestrian out-buildings (tack and hay storage, horse sheds, etc.). The construction and ultimate removal of these buildings resulted in additional groundsurface disturbance.

At the time of the survey, the groundsurface was covered with a low density of introduced weeds, including mustard, and a widespread, low-density scatter of debris resulting from the former equestrian use of the facility.

No cultural resources of any kind were observed within the study area, confirming the results of the previous archaeological studies of this property.

## **7.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **7.1 Summary of Findings**

An intensive Phase I archaeological survey of a Katherine Meadows study area, located in an unincorporated portion of Ventura County, California, was conducted by W & S Consultants. This involved a literature, maps and records review of the prehistory, history and status of archaeological research in the region, and an intensive on-foot survey of this property.

No cultural resources of any kind were observed on the parcel. The development of the Katherine Meadows study area therefore does not have the potential to result in adverse impacts to archaeological resources.

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Whitley, D.S. and R.I. Dorn

1988 Cation-ratio dating of petroglyphs using PIXE. Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics, B:35:410-414.

1993 New Perspective on the Clovis vs Pre-Clovis Debate. American Antiquity 58:626-647.

## 9.0 FIGURES

### LIST OF FIGURES

1 - The Katherine Meadows study area. Base map: USGS Simi East 7.5' quadrangle.

## **10.0 APPENDIX A: RECORDS SEARCH**

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

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*Ventura*  
*Los Angeles*  
*Orange*

January 10, 2007

SCCIC # 7214.4388

Mr. Joseph M. Simon  
W and S Consultants  
2242 Stinson Street  
Simi Valley, CA 93065  
(805) 581-3577

RE: Records Search for the Katherine Meadows Project Area (21.5 ac.) in Ventura County

Dear Mr. Simon,

As per your request received on December 28, 2006, a records search was conducted for the above referenced project. The search includes a review of all recorded archaeological sites within a 1/8-mile radius of the project site as well as a review of cultural resource reports on file. In addition, the California Points of Historical Interest (PHI), the California Historical Landmarks (CHL), the California Register of Historical Places (CR), the National Register of Historic Places (NR), and the California State Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) listings were reviewed for the above referenced project. The following is a discussion of the findings.

**Santa Susana, CA. USGS 7.5' Quadrangle**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES:**

No archaeological sites have been identified within a 1/8-mile radius of the project site. No archaeological sites are located within the project site. No isolates have been identified within a 1/8-mile radius of the project site. No isolates are located within the project site.

**HISTORIC RESOURCES:**

Copies of our historic maps -- Santa Susana (1903 and 1941) 15' USGS - are enclosed for your review.

The California Point of Historical Interest (2006) of the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, lists no properties within a 1/8-mile radius of the project site.

The California Historical Landmarks (2006) of the Office of Historic Preservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, lists no properties within a 1/8-mile radius of the project site.

The California Register of Historic Places (2006) lists no properties within a 1/8-mile radius of the project site. These are properties determined to have a National Register of Historic Places Status of 1 or 2, a California Historical Landmark numbering 770 and higher, or a Point of Historical Interest listed after 1/1/1998.

The National Register of Historic Places (2006) lists no properties within a 1/8-mile radius of the project site.

The California Historic Resources Inventory (2006) lists no properties that have been evaluated for historical significance within a 1/8-mile radius of the project site.

#### **PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS:**

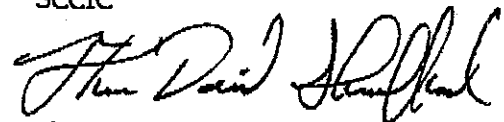
Ten studies (VN280\*, VN572, VN706, VN871, VN872, VN920\*, VN1102\*, VN1153, VN1265, and VN1271\*) have been conducted within a 1/8-mile radius of the project site. Of these, four are located within the project site. There are eight additional investigations located on the Santa Susana 7.5' USGS Quadrangle that are potentially within a 1/8-mile radius of the project site. These reports are not mapped due to insufficient locational information.

(\* = Located within the project site)

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

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

Sincerely,  
SCCIC



Thomas David Shackford  
Lead Staff Researcher

#### Enclosures:

- (X) Maps – Santa Susana 7.5' USGS Quadrangle, Santa Susana 15' USGS Quadrangle – 7 pages
- (X) Bibliography – 4 pages
- (X) Confidentiality Form
- (X) Invoice # 7214.4388

## **Bibliography: Katherine Meadows Project Area (21.5 AC.) in Ventura County**

**IC ID#:** VN1102**DATE:** 1977**PAGES:** 34**AUTHOR:** Singer, Clay A.**FIRM:** ARI**TITLE:** PRELIMINARY Cultural Resource Survey and POTENTIAL Impact  
ASSESSMENT for THIRTEEN areaS in SOUthern VENTURA COUNTY, CALIfornIA**AREA:****SITES:** 56-000003,56-000004,56-000005,56-000013,56-000014,56-000031,56-000479,56-000032,56-  
000033,56-000075,56-000478,56-000076,67-000077,56-000087,56-000135,56-000136,56-  
000137,56-000138,56-000458,56-000140,56-000142,56-000148,56-000149,56-000150,56-  
000158,  
56-000163,56-000164,56-000165**QUADNAME:** Calabasas, Newbury Park, Camarillo, Santa Susana, Simi, Ojai,Piru,Thousand Oaks,Saticoy,Mati  
Saticoy, Matilija, Ventura**MEMO:****IC ID#:** VN1153**DATE:** 1991**PAGES:** 55**AUTHOR:** Peak and Associates, Inc.**FIRM:** Peak & Associates**TITLE:** Class 3 Cultural Resource Assessment of the Proposed  
Carpinteria and Southern Reroutes, Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles Counties,  
California**AREA:** 58 li mi**SITES:** 56-001089**QUADNAME:** Burbank**MEMO:****IC ID#:** VN1265**DATE:** 1992**PAGES:** 356**AUTHOR:** Anonymous**FIRM:** PEAK AND Associates**TITLE:** Consolidated Report: Cultural Resources Studies for the Proposed Pacific Pipoline Project**AREA:** 172 li mi**SITES:** See report**QUADNAME:** SEE REPORT**MEMO:**

## **Bibliography: Katherine Meadows Project Area (21.5 AC.) in Ventura County**

**IC ID#:** VN1271

**DATE:** 1993

**PAGES:** 228

**AUTHOR:** Heather Macfarlane

**FIRM:** Macfarlane Archaeological Consultants

**TITLE:** Phase I Archaeological Survey Santa Clara River Alternative Broadway Feeder Option and San Fernando Valley Conveyance Project Simi Valley Feeder Options A, B, C, SubOption, and Perliter Tunnel Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, California

**AREA:** 43 li mi

**SITES:** See report for sites and utm information

**QUADNAME:** Simi

Santa Susana

**MEMO:**

**IC ID#:** VN280

**DATE:** 1980

**PAGES:** 4

**AUTHOR:** Kuhn, Michael W.

**FIRM:** CITY OF SIMI VALLEY

**TITLE:** RESPonSE LETTER of APRIL 21, 1980

map of SIMI VALLEY SHOWinG the areaS WHICH HAVE BEEN SURVEYED

**AREA:**

**SITES:** 56-000511,56-000550,56-000562,56-000655,56-000-675,56-000678

**QUADNAME:** SANTA SUSANA

CALABASAS

**MEMO:**

## **Bibliography: Katherine Meadows Project Area (21.5 AC.) in Ventura County**

**IC ID#:** VN572**DATE:** 1988**PAGES:** 120**AUTHOR:** Dames and Moore**FIRM:** DAMES & MOORE**TITLE:** Phase I Cultural Resources Survey Fiber Optic Cable Project, Burbank to Santa Barbara, California for US Sprint Communications Company**AREA:** 82 li mi**SITES:** 56-000027,56-000196,56-000202,56-000240,56-000241,56-000341,56-000342,56-000550,56-000643,56-000644,56-000655,56-000729,56-000789,56-000895,56-000896,56-000916,56-000917,56-000918 & other counties**QUADNAME:** Burbank

Van Nuys, Simi

**MEMO:** REPORT LA160 COVER LOS ANGELES AREA**IC ID#:** VN706**DATE:** 1989**PAGES:** 2**AUTHOR:** Kuhn, Michael**FIRM:** CITY OF SIMI VALLEY**TITLE:** Archaeological Reconnaissance Report: PD-S-778/TT4540**AREA:** 3 ac**SITES:** None**QUADNAME:** Santa Susana**MEMO:****IC ID#:** VN871**DATE:** 1990**PAGES:** 10**AUTHOR:** Pence, Robert L.**FIRM:** PENCE Archaeological CONSULTING**TITLE:** Archacological Reconnaissance of An One Acre Parcel Near Santa SUSANA KNOLLS**AREA:** 1 ac**SITES:** None**QUADNAME:** SANTA SUSANA**MEMO:**

# **Bibliography: Katherine Meadows Project Area (21.5 AC.) in Ventura County**

**IC ID#:** VN872

**DATE:** 1990

**PAGES:** 10

**AUTHOR:** Pence, Robert L.

**FIRM:** PENCE Archaeological CONSULTING

**TITLE:** Archaeological Reconnaissance of An One Acre Parcel Near Santa  
SUSANA KNOLLS

**AREA:** 1 ac

**SITES:** None

**QUADNAME:** SANTA SUSANA

**MEMO:**

**IC ID#:** VN920

**DATE:** 1990

**PAGES:** 32

**AUTHOR:** Simon, Joseph M.

**FIRM:** W AND S CONSULTANTS

**TITLE:** An Archaeological Resource Survey and Impact Assessment of the  
Phase I KNOLLS RANCH/SINAY TRACT PROJECT, SIMI VALLEY, VENTURA  
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

**AREA:** 24 ac

**SITES:** None

**QUADNAME:** SANTA SUSANA

**MEMO:**

