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**From:** Andy Salas  
**Sent:** Wednesday, March 21, 2018 1:49 PM PDT  
**To:** Mindala Wilcox  
**Subject:** Sites within your project





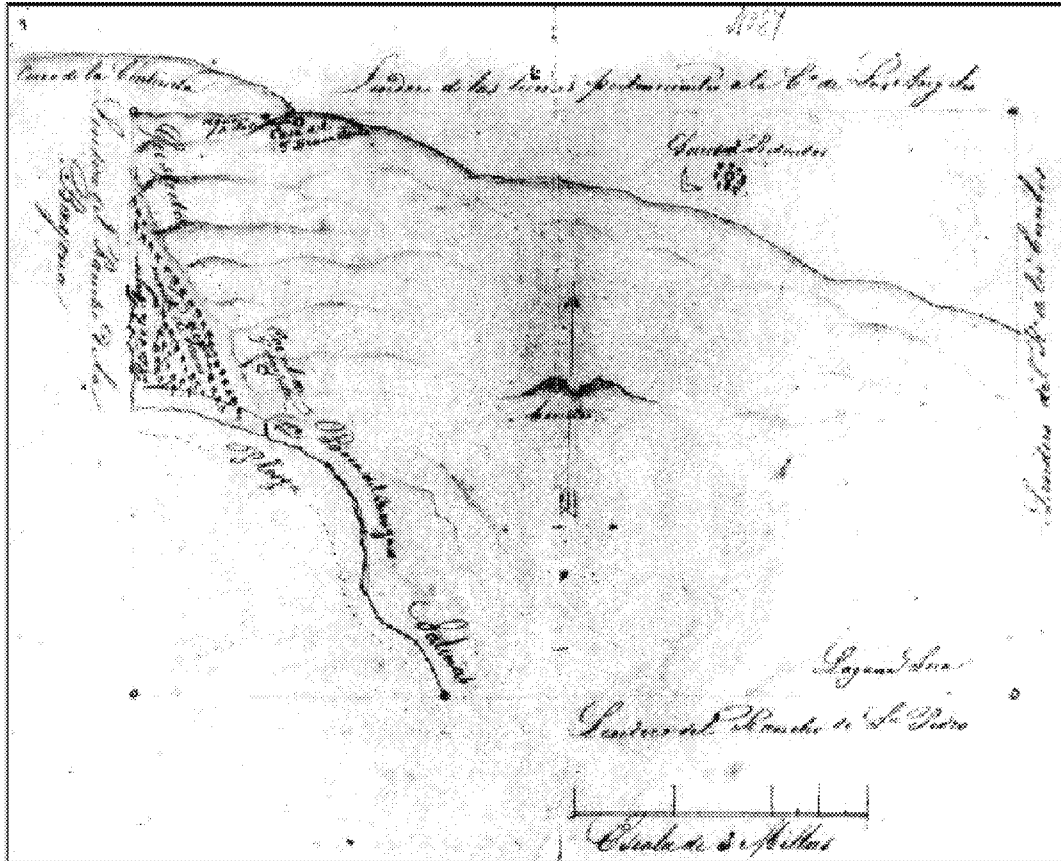


Figure 10. *Diseño* for the Rancho Sausal Redondo. Note the location of Guspita and Coral de Guspita in the upper left corner of the map (courtesy of the California State Archives, Sacramento).

Avenue, Culver City. As recorded by Rozaire and Belous (1950), LAN-58 was a village or campsite located a few hundred yards from a warm spring. The site was said to contain numerous artifacts, including mortars, bowls, whole pestles, metates, large blades, and two clogged stones. The former Machado ranch house on Overland Avenue is now gone, and the lot is covered by a multistory apartment building.

McCawley continued his discussion of Gabriellino communities in the Ballona with a section on the place-name "Waachinga." He commented that the listed variant spellings—Guasna, Guashna, Guaspel, Guachpet, Guashpet, and Guaspita—"provide an important clue to the location of this community" (McCawley 1996:61). Guaspita was the name given to a land grant received by Antonio Ignacio Ávila, which later was combined with the Sulinas land grant to become Rancho Sausal Redondo, present-day Westchester. McCawley included a copy of the *diseño* for the Rancho Sausal Redondo (Figure 10), which shows the names "Guspita" and "Coral de Guspita" on the bluff overlooking the "Rio de la Bayona" (Ballona Creek) in essentially the same location as the word "Guacho" is shown on the *diseño* for the Rancho La Ballona (see Figure 8). McCawley (1996:63) suggested that "Guaspita was derived

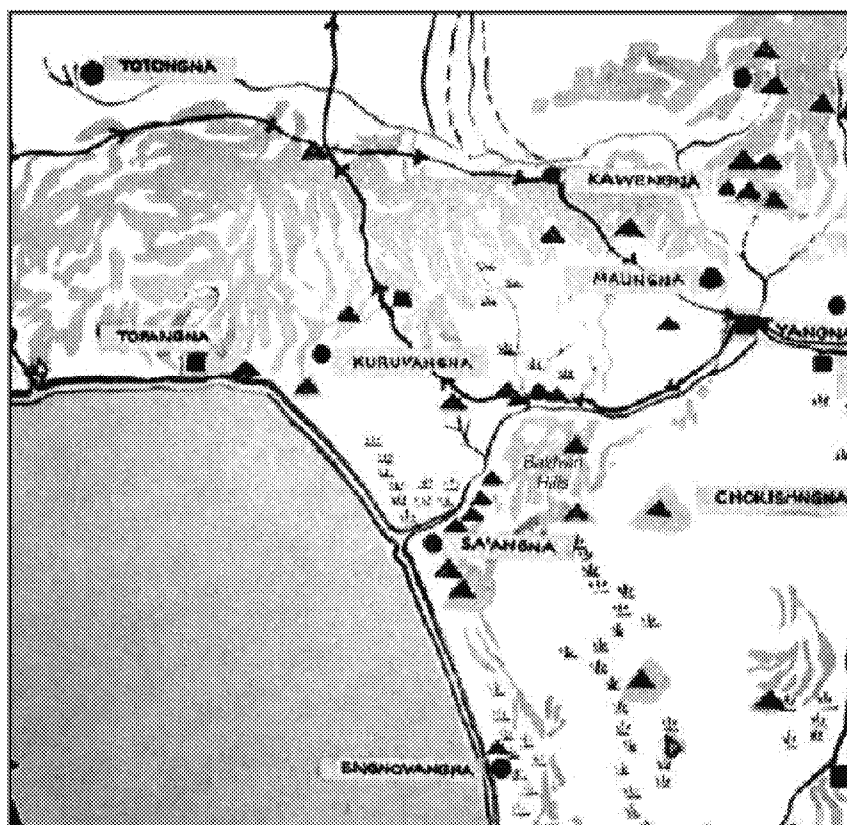


Figure 9. Location of Sa'angna, adapted from Map of the Gabrielino Area at the Time of the Portolá Expedition (Johnston 1962).

of "Suangna" (King and Singer 1983). These investigators added another layer of error when they mistook Sa'angna for "Suangna," an ethnographically known village located just north of the modern city of San Pedro. The results of their search were inconclusive.

The most thorough recent publication on the Gabrielino is *The First Angelinos* by William McCawley (1996). In this work the author examined the issues surrounding a community he labeled "Saa'anga," noting the multiple contradictory statements in the historical and ethnographic records. McCawley seemed to side with Johnston when he stated Saa'anga was located in the vicinity of Ballona Creek. He also introduced an additional source of information, the notes made in the 1930s by J. P. Harrington. According to Harrington (1978:195), the "old Machado Ranch at La Ballona was Saa'an, location of Saaan, pitch, tar" (McCawley 1996:61). Although no historical sources found to date describe tar seeps near Ballona Creek, natural oil reservoirs were likely present in the Baldwin Hills, the location of an active oil field. If Saa'anga was located at the "old Machado Ranch," its location would be east of the Playa Vista project area at the base of the Baldwin Hills, possibly the site of LAN-58. Known as the Machado site, this archaeological deposit was located on a rise of ground near the north bank of Ballona Creek, approximately 76 m (250 feet) southeast of the original Machado ranch house at 4910 Overland



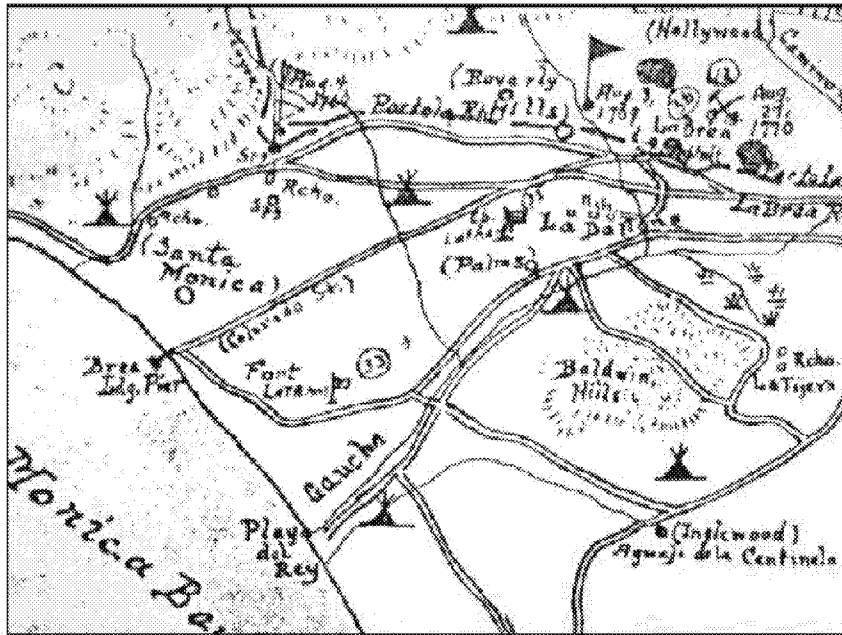


Figure 11. Location of Guacha (adapted from the 1937 Kirkman-Harriman Pictorial and Historical Map, Charles Von der Ahe Library, Loyola Marymount University).

from the earlier Gabrielino placename” of Waachnga and that the grant for Sausal Redondo included the site within its boundaries. Although he seemed to be supporting the placement of Guaspita on the bluff tops overlooking the project area, McCawley cautiously left the question of its exact location unresolved.

Evidence for the location of Guaspita in the Ballona continues to mount. A copy of the 1937 Kirkman-Harriman map, recently located at Loyola Marymount University, also shows the label “Gaucha” (or Gaucho) with the symbol for an “Indian settlement” nearby, apparently west of Lincoln Boulevard (Figure 11). The line of the cliff is not shown, but both Ceminela and Ballona Creeks are clearly depicted. The symbol for the Indian settlement is placed alongside Ceminela Creek, whereas the word “Gaucha” (probably a misspelling of Guacha, also rendered as Guaspita) floats to the north out in the Ballona.

Chester King (1992, 1994) provided additional information on Guaspita in his work on Native American place-names in the Santa Monica Mountains. King mentioned Guaspita in connection with an important Gabrielino village he called “Comigranga” (also written as Comicraibit, Comicraibit, and possibly Johnston’s [1962] Coronababit), which was most likely located in the vicinity of present-day Santa Monica. Citing his research on San Gabriel Mission records, King stated that some of the men who lived at the villages of Comicranga and Guaspita had names with Chumash suffixes and were interrelated with the Gabrielino by marriage. About Guaspita, he reported that “this important village had a large number of ties to Catalina Island (Pimunga). No other mainland villages had as many ties with the Island” (King 1992:28). He also noted that Guaspita might have been located “near the mouth of Ballona Creek because this location would be consistent with its apparent importance as a port town, the presence of Chumash names, and its many ties to Comicraibit” (King 1992:29). In this work, King presented data on the number of people recruited by the San Gabriel Mission from villages located west of “Yanga,” near the Pueblo in downtown Los Angeles. Interestingly, recruitment at Comicranga and Guaspita, which

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