APPENDIX D
Cultural Resources Assessment
Arroyo Village Residential Condominium Project

Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment

prepared for
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Executive Summary

The City of San Gabriel (City) retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) to conduct a phase I cultural resources assessment for the Arroyo Village Residential Condominium Project (project) in the city of San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California. The project consists of the development of approximately 1.12 acres and is located at 235 South Arroyo Drive (Assessor’s Parcel Numbers [APN] 5346-009-008, 5346-009-010, 5346-011-001, 5346-011-004, and 5346-011-006). The purpose of this report is to document the tasks Rincon conducted; specifically, a cultural resources records search, Native American outreach, historical imagery review, literature review and research, and field surveys. This study has been completed in accordance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Gabriel’s Historic Preservation and Cultural Resource Ordinance (HPCRO). The City is acting as the lead CEQA agency for the project.

The results of the study indicate two historic-period resources are on the project site. These include one historic-period residential building on the northeast portion of the project site, and the Alhambra Wash, which traverses the project site in a northeast to southeast direction. Both resources were evaluated by Rincon and recommended ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or as a historic landmark in the City of San Gabriel; as a result, neither is considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

No other cultural resources were identified on the project site or in the immediate vicinity.

Rincon recommends a finding of **no impact to historical resources** under CEQA. The project site’s proximity to the Mission District increases the potential for archaeological resources to be present on site. Therefore Rincon recommends a finding of **less than significant impact to archaeological resources with mitigation incorporated** for the project.

Rincon recommends the following measure as a standard best management practice in the event of an unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project construction. The project is also required to adhere to regulations regarding the unanticipated discovery of human remains, detailed below.

**Worker’s Environmental Awareness Program**

A qualified archaeologist should be retained to conduct a Worker’s Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training on archaeological sensitivity for all construction personnel prior to the commencement of any ground-disturbing activities. The training should be conducted by an archaeologist who meets or exceeds the Secretary of Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (National Park Service [NPS] 1983). Archaeological sensitivity training should include a description of the types of cultural material that may be encountered, cultural sensitivity issues, regulatory issues, and the proper protocol for treatment of the materials in the event of a find.

**Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources**

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (National Park Service [NPS] 1983) should be contacted.
immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work, such as data recovery excavation, Native American consultation, and archaeological monitoring, may be warranted to mitigate any significant impacts.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are found, existing regulations outlined in the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 state that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resource Code Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access and provide recommendations as to the treatment of the remains to the landowner.
1 Introduction

The City of San Gabriel (City) retained Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) to conduct a phase I cultural resources assessment for the Arroyo Village Residential Condominium Project (project) in San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California. This report documents the tasks Rincon conducted as part of the cultural resource assessment: a records search, Native American scoping, historical imagery review, and a pedestrian field survey. This study has been completed in accordance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Gabriel’s Historic Preservation and Cultural Resource Ordinance (HPCRO). The City is acting as the lead CEQA agency for the project.

1.1 Project Location and Description

The project site is located in the San Gabriel Valley of Los Angeles County approximately eight miles east of downtown Los Angeles and is depicted on the El Monte, California, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1). The project site consists of approximately 1.12 acres at 235 South Arroyo Drive (Assessor’s Parcel Numbers [APN] 5346-009-008, 5346-009-010, 5346-011-001, 5346-011-004, and 5346-011-006). Regional access to the project site is provided via the San Bernardino Freeway (Interstate 10) or the Foothill Freeway (Interstate 210). Local access to the project site is provided by Arroyo Drive. The project site is bounded by residential uses on all sides with residential and parking to the north, the Alhambra Wash to the east, and vacant land associated with the Alhambra Channel and residential uses to the south (Figure 2).

The project would involve the demolition of the existing on-site single-family residential building and construction of a new four-story residential building encompassing 41 condominium units totaling approximately 55,000 square feet and an underground parking structure totaling approximately 36,000 square feet. Exterior building finishes will incorporate architectural elements associated with the Spanish Colonial architecture used throughout San Gabriel since the eighteenth century. Construction of a vehicular bridge with pedestrian walkway is planned at the southern portion of the project site over the Alhambra Wash, providing access to the project from South Arroyo Drive. The project will include approximately 30,654 square feet of private and common residential open space.

1.2 Personnel

Rincon Principal and Senior Archaeologist Christopher Duran, MA, a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), and Archaeologist and Project Manager Breana Campbell-King, MA, RPA managed this cultural resources study. Mr. Duran meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology (NPS 1983). Archaeologist and Project Manager Tricia Dodds, MA, RPA performed the cultural resources records search, Archaeologist Sun Min Choi conducted the field survey, and Archaeologist Lindsay Porras, MA, RPA, completed the Native American scoping and aerial imagery review and is the primary author of this report. Architectural Historian Alexandra Madsen, MA completed a site visit of and evaluated
historic-era resources in the project area. Geographic Information Systems Analyst Erik Holtz prepared the figures in this report. Principal Shannon Carmack reviewed this report for quality control.
Introduction

Figure 1  Project Location

Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors © 2019. El Monte Quadrangle. T01S R12W S11. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.
Figure 2  Project Site
2 Regulatory Setting

This section discusses state and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources to which the project should adhere before and during implementation.

2.1 National Register of Historic Places

The NRHP was established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 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” (CFR 36 CFR 60.2). The NRHP recognizes properties significant at the national, state, and local levels. To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a resource must be significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. Districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of potential significance must also possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property is eligible for the NRHP if it is significant under one or more of the following criteria:

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

In addition to meeting these criteria, a property must retain historic integrity, defined in National Register Bulletin 15 as the “ability of a property to convey its significance” (National Park Service 1990). To assess integrity, the National Park Service recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, considered together, define historic integrity. To retain integrity, a property must possess several, if not all, of these seven qualities, defined in the following manner in National Register Bulletin 15:

- Location – the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred
- Design – the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property
- Setting – the physical environment of a historic property
- Materials – the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property
- Workmanship – the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory
- Feeling – a property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time
- Association – the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property
2.2 State Regulations

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA requires a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on historical resources (Public Resources Code [PRC], Section 21084.1) or tribal cultural resources (PRC Section 21074[a][1][A]-[B]). A historical resource is one listed or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR); a resource included in a local register of historical resources; or an object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript that a lead agency determines to be historically significant (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064.5[a][1-3]).

A resource shall be considered historically significant if it meets any of the following 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 to 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
4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to allow any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (PRC Section 21083.2[a], [b]).

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

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

Assembly Bill 52

As of July 1, 2015, California Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) was enacted and expands CEQA by defining a new resource category called tribal cultural resources (TCR). AB 52 establishes that “a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a TCR is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (PRC Section 21084.2). It further states that the lead agency shall establish measures to avoid impacts that would alter the significant characteristics of a TCR, when feasible (PRC Section 21084.3).

PRC Section 21074[a][1][A] and [B] defines TCRs as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and requires that they meet either of the following criteria:
1) Listed or eligible for listing in the CRHR, or in a local register of historical resources, as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(k)

2) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC Section 5024.1. In applying these criteria, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe

AB 52 also establishes a formal consultation process for California tribes regarding TCRs that must be completed before a CEQA document can be certified. Under AB 52, lead agencies are required to “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” Native American tribes to be included in the process are those that have requested notice of projects proposed within the jurisdiction of the lead agency.

2.3 City of San Gabriel Historic Preservation and Cultural Resource Ordinance

The City of San Gabriel (City) has a long tradition of recognizing cultural resources and codifying regulations for their identification, documentation, and management. In 1965, the City adopted one of the earliest historic preservation ordinances in Los Angeles County. In 1994, the City passed a resolution recognizing the Gabrieleno-Tongva Nation as “the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles Basin” (City of San Gabriel 2004:CR-5). In May 2004, the City adopted updates to its General Plan, including Chapter 11: Cultural Resources: A Heritage Worth Preserving. Chapter 11 of the General Plan provides an overview of the City’s priorities and objectives for cultural resources, and addresses both built environment resources and cultural resources relating to the Native American community.

In August 2017, the San Gabriel City Council adopted an updated Historic Preservation and Cultural Resources Ordinance (HPCRO). Codified in Chapter 153 of the San Gabriel Municipal Code, the HPCRO established the San Gabriel Register of Cultural Resources as well as new eligibility criteria for local-level designation of cultural resources. Given the importance of cultural resources in the City, the HPCRO also codifies standards and requirements for the identification, documentation, and management of cultural resources, as well as requires the review and approval of studies relating to cultural resources within the City.

2.3.1 Designation Criteria for Historic Landmarks

Section 153.607 of the HPCRO refers to cultural resources as historic landmarks, and outlines eligibility criteria for their listing on the San Gabriel Register of Cultural Resources. The HPCRO defines a historic landmark as a property, site, public art, park, cultural landscape, or natural feature which has maintained its integrity and meets one of the following eligibility criteria:

1) It is or was once associated or identified with important events or broad patterns of development that have made a significant contribution to the cultural, architectural, social, historical, economic, and political heritage of the city, region, state, or nation;

2) It is or was once associated with an important person or persons who made a significant contribution to the history, development, and/or cultural of the city, region, state, or nation;
3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic or aesthetic values, or it represents one of the last and best remaining examples of an architectural type of style in a neighborhood or the city that was once common but is increasingly rare; or
4) It has yielded or has the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the city, region, state, or nation (City of San Gabriel 2017:15).

2.3.2 Archaeological and Native American Cultural Resources

Further, the City has developed procedures for the identification, documentation and management of archaeological and Native American cultural resources on properties proposed for development and/or demolition which are:

1) Listed on the San Gabriel Register of Cultural Resources;
2) Listed on the CRHR or NRHP;
3) Determined by the Director of the Community Development Department or his/her designee or the State Historic Preservation Officer to be eligible for listing on the CRHR, the NRHP, or the San Gabriel Register of Cultural Resources; or
4) Located in areas with high or medium potential for the presence of Cultural Resources, as determined by the City’s Cultural Resource Sensitivity Map (City of San Gabriel 2017:39).

As mandated by the City, all projects that meet any of the above criteria are required to submit a Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory Report addressing potential cultural resources issues for the project.
3 Natural and Cultural Setting

3.1 Natural Setting

The project site is situated in Los Angeles County approximately eight miles east of downtown Los Angeles, where the climate is characterized by long, hot, dry summers and short, relatively wet winters. Topography on the project site is comprised of gently sloped hills to the southeast and southwest toward the Los Angeles County Flood Control District-owned Alhambra Wash. Biotic communities associated with the project vicinity include the Coastal Sage Scrub Community, the Desert Scrub Community, and the Alluvial Scrub Community (McKenna et al. 2000). Soils are alluvial and occur along relatively major water courses. Elevations within the project site range between 445 feet and 415 feet above mean sea level.

The project site is located within an urbanized environment characterized by residential land uses. The project is approximately 0.4-miles northwest of the historic Mission San Gabriel de Arcangel and within the boundaries of lands maintained by the Mission until ca. 1834 (McKenna et al. 2000).

3.2 Cultural Setting

The cultural setting for the project vicinity is presented broadly in what follows under three overviews: Prehistoric, Ethnographic, and Historic. The Prehistoric and Historic overviews describe human occupation before and after European contact; the Ethnographic Overview provides a synchronic “snapshot” of traditional Native American lifeways as described by European observers prior to assimilative actions.

3.2.1 Prehistoric Context

Numerous chronological sequences have been devised to aid in understanding cultural changes in southern California. Building on early studies and focusing on data synthesis, Wallace (1955, 1978) developed a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region that is still widely used today and is applicable to near-coastal and many inland areas, including the current project site. Four periods are presented in Wallace’s prehistoric sequence: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Although Wallace’s (1955) synthesis initially lacked chronological precision due to a paucity of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), this situation has been alleviated in recent years by the compilation of thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers (Byrd and Raab 2007:217). Several revisions have been made to Wallace’s (1955) synthesis using radiocarbon dates and projectile point assemblages (e.g., Koerper and Drover 1983; Mason and Peterson 1994; Koerper et al. 2002).

*Horizon I- Early Man (ca. 10,000 – 6000 BCE)*

When Wallace defined the Horizon I (Early Man) period in the mid-1950s, there was little evidence of human presence on the southern California coast prior to 6000 BCE. Archaeological work in the intervening years has identified numerous pre-8000 BCE sites, both on the mainland coast and the Channel Islands (e.g., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001:609).
earliest accepted dates for occupation in the region are from two of the northern Channel Islands, located off the coast of Santa Barbara. On San Miguel Island, Daisy Cave clearly establishes the presence of people in this area about 10,000 years ago (Erlandson 1991:105). On Santa Rosa Island, human remains have been dated from the Arlington Springs site to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002).

Recent data from Horizon I sites indicate the economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on Pleistocene lakeshores in eastern San Diego County (see Moratto 1984:90–92). Although few Clovis-like or Folsom-like fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), it is generally thought the emphasis on hunting may have been greater during Horizon I than in later periods. Common elements in many sites from this period, for example, include leaf-shaped bifacial projectile points and knives, stemmed or shouldered projectile points, scrapers, engraving tools, and crescents (Wallace 1978:26–27). Subsistence patterns shifted around 6000 BCE coincident with the gradual desiccation associated with the onset of the Altithermal climatic regime, a warm and dry period that lasted for about 3,000 years. After 6000 BCE, a greater emphasis was placed on plant foods and small animals

**Horizon II Milling Stone (6000–3000 BCE)**

The Milling Stone Horizon of Wallace (1955, 1978) and Encinitas Tradition of Warren (1968) (6000 to 3000 BCE) are characterized by subsistence strategies centered on collecting plant foods and small animals. Food procurement activities included hunting small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, and birds; collecting shellfish and other shore species; near-shore fishing with barbs or gorges; the processing of yucca and agave; and the extensive use of seed and plant products (Kowta 1969). The importance of the seed processing is apparent in the dominance of stone grinding implements in contemporary archaeological assemblages, namely milling stones (metates and slabs) and handstones (manos and mullers). Milling stones occur in large numbers for the first time during this period, and are more numerous still near the end of this period. Recent research indicates Milling Stone Horizon food procurement strategies varied in both time and space, reflecting divergent responses to variable coastal and inland environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220).

Milling Stone Horizon sites are common in the southern California coastal region between Santa Barbara and San Diego, and at many inland locations (e.g., Herring 1968; Langenwalter and Brock 1985; Sawyer and Brock 1999; Sutton 1993; True 1958). Wallace (1955, 1978) and Warren (1968) relied on several key coastal sites to characterize the Milling Stone period and Encinitas Tradition, respectively. These include the Oak Grove Complex in the Santa Barbara region, Little Sycamore in southwestern Ventura County, Topanga Canyon in the Santa Monica Mountains, and La Jolla in San Diego County. The well-known Irvine site (CA-ORA-64) has occupation levels dating between ca. 6000 and 4000 BCE (Drover et al. 1983; Macko 1998).

Stone chopping, scraping, and cutting tools made from locally available raw material are abundant in Milling Stone/Encinitas deposits. Less common are projectile points, which are typically large and leaf-shaped, and bone tools such as awls. Items made from shell, including beads, pendants, and abalone dishes, are generally rare. Evidence of weaving or basketry is present at a few sites. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-planes in Milling Stone sites to the preparation of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with pounding foods such as acorns, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).
Cogged stones and discoidals are diagnostic Milling Stone period artifacts, and most specimens have been found at sites dating between 4000 and 1000 BCE (Moratto 1984:149). The cogged stone is a ground stone object with gear-like teeth on its perimeter. Discoidals are similar to cogged stones, differing primarily in their lack of edge modification. Discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals are often purposefully buried, and are found mainly in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward, with a few specimens inland at Cajon Pass, and heavily in Orange County (Dixon 1968:63; Moratto 1984:149). These artifacts are often interpreted as ritual objects (Eberhart 1961:367; Dixon 1968:64–65), although alternative interpretations (such as gaming stones) have also been put forward (e.g., Moriarty and Broms 1971).

Characteristic mortuary practices of the Milling Stone period or Encinitas Tradition include extended and loosely flexed burials, some with red ochre, and few grave goods such as shell beads and milling stones interred beneath cobble or milling stone cairns. “Killed” milling stones, exhibiting holes, may occur in the cairns. Reburials are common in the Los Angeles County area, with north-oriented flexed burials common in Orange and San Diego counties (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Koerper and Drover (1983) suggest Milling Stone period sites represent evidence of migratory hunters and gatherers who used marine resources in the winter and inland resources for the remainder of the year. Subsequent research indicates greater sedentism than previously recognized. Evidence of wattle-and-daub structures and walls has been identified at several sites in the San Joaquin Hills and Newport Coast area (Mason et al. 1991, 1992, 1993; Koerper 1995; Strudwick 2005; Sawyer 2006), while numerous early house pits have been discovered on San Clemente Island (Byrd and Raab 2007:221–222). This architectural evidence and seasonality studies suggest semi-permanent residential base camps were relocated seasonally (de Barros 1996; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason et al. 1997) or permanent villages from which a portion of the population left at certain times of the year to exploit available resources (Cottrell and Del Chario 1981).

**Horizon III- Intermediate (3000 BCE – CE 500)**

Following the Milling Stone Horizon, Wallace’s Intermediate Horizon and Warren’s Campbell Tradition in Santa Barbara, Ventura, and parts of Los Angeles counties, date from approximately 3000 BCE to CE 500 and are characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, along with a wider use of plant foods. The Campbell Tradition (Warren 1968) incorporates David B. Rogers’ (1929) Hunting Culture and related expressions along the Santa Barbara coast. In the San Diego region, the Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the La Jolla Culture (Moriarty 1966; Rogers 1939, 1945) persist with little change during this time.

During the Intermediate Horizon and Campbell Tradition, there was a pronounced trend toward greater adaptation to regional or local resources. For example, an increasing variety and abundance of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains are found in sites along the California coast during this period. Related chipped stone tools suitable for hunting are more abundant and diversified, and shell fishhooks become part of the tool kit during this period. Larger knives, a variety of flake scrapers, and drill-like implements are common during this period. Projectile points include large side-notched, stemmed, and lanceolate or leaf-shaped forms. Koerper and Drover (1983) consider Gypsum Cave and Elko series points, which have a wide distribution in the Great Basin and Mojave deserts between ca. 2000 BCE and CE 500, to be diagnostic of this period. Bone tools, including awls, were more numerous than in the preceding period, and the use of asphaltum adhesive was common.
Mortars and pestles became more common during this period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Hopper mortars and stone bowls, including steatite vessels, appeared in the tool kit at this time as well. This shift appears to correlate with the diversification in subsistence resources. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a shift away from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing importance of the acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). It has been argued that mortars and pestles may have been used initially to process roots (e.g., tubers, bulbs, and corms associated with marshland plants), with acorn processing beginning at a later point in prehistory (Glassow 1997:86) and continuing to European contact.

Characteristic mortuary practices during the Intermediate Horizon and Campbell Tradition included fully face-down or face-up flexed burials, oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2–3). Red ochre was used commonly, and abalone shell dishes were found infrequently. Interments sometimes occurred beneath cairns or broken artifacts. Shell, bone, and stone ornaments, including charmstones, were more common than in the preceding Encinitas Tradition. Some later sites include Olivella shell and steatite beads, mortars with flat bases and flaring sides, and a few small points. The broad distribution of steatite from the Channel Islands and obsidian from distant inland regions, among other items, attest to the growth of trade, particularly during the latter part of this period. Recently, Byrd and Raab 2007 (220–221) have suggested the distribution of Olivella grooved rectangle beads marks “a discrete sphere of trade and interaction between the Mojave Desert and the southern Channel Islands.”

**Horizon IV - Late Prehistoric Horizon (CE 500–Historic Contact)**

In the Late Prehistoric Horizon (Wallace 1955; 1978), which lasted from the end of the Intermediate (ca. CE 500) until European contact, there was an increase in the use of plant food resources in addition to an increase in land and sea mammal hunting. There was a concomitant increase in the diversity and complexity of material culture during the Late Prehistoric, demonstrated by more classes of artifacts. The recovery of a greater number of small, finely worked projectile points, usually stemless with convex or concave bases, suggests an increased usage of the bow and arrow rather than the atlatl (spear thrower) and dart for hunting. Other items include steatite cooking vessels and containers, the increased presence of smaller bone and shell circular fishhooks, perforated stones, arrow shaft straighteners made of steatite, a variety of bone tools, and personal ornaments made from shell, bone, and stone. There is also an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing and as an adhesive.

Many Late Prehistoric sites contain beautiful and complex objects of utility, art, and decoration. Ornaments include drilled whole Venus clam (Chione spp.) and drilled abalone (Haliotis spp.). Steatite effigies become more common, with scallop (Pecten spp. and Argopecten spp.) shell rattles common in middens. Mortuary customs are elaborate and include cremation and interment with abundant grave goods. By CE 1000, fired clay smoking pipes and ceramic vessels began to appear at some sites (Drover 1971, 1975; Meighan 1954). The scarcity of pottery in coastal and near-coastal sites implies ceramic technology was not well developed in the area, or that ceramics were obtained by trade with neighboring groups to the south and east. The lack of widespread pottery manufacture is usually attributed to the high quality of tightly woven and watertight basketry which functioned in the same capacity as ceramic vessels.

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

In Warren’s (1968) cultural ecological scheme, the period between CE 500 and European contact is divided into three regional patterns. The Chumash Tradition is present mainly in the region of Santa Barbara and Ventura counties; the Takic or Numic Tradition is present in the Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties region; and the Yuman Tradition is present in the San Diego region. The seemingly abrupt changes in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus at the beginning of the Late Prehistoric period are thought to be the result of a migration to the coast of peoples from inland desert regions to the east. In addition to the small triangular and triangular side-notched points similar to those found in the desert regions in the Great Basin and Lower Colorado River, Colorado River pottery and the introduction of cremation in the archaeological record are diagnostic of the Yuman Tradition in the San Diego region. This combination suggests a strong influence from the Colorado Desert region.

In Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties, similar changes (introduction of cremation, pottery, and small triangular arrow points) are thought to be the result of a Takic migration to the coast from inland desert regions. This Takic or Numic Tradition was referred to formerly as the “Shoshonean wedge” or “Shoshonean intrusion” (Warren 1968). This terminology, used originally to describe a Uto-Aztecan language group, is generally no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups who spoke Numic languages (Heizer 1978:5; Shipley 1978:88, 90). Modern Gabrieliño/Tongva in this region are considered the descendants of the prehistoric Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations who settled along the California coast during this period or perhaps somewhat earlier.

### 3.2.2 Ethnographic Context

The project site is located in the traditional territory of the Native American group known as the Gabrieliño, Tongva or Kizh (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Johnston 1962; Kroeber 1925:Plate 57; McCawley 1996). What the Native Americans who inhabited southern California called themselves has long been a topic of discussion among scholars and living descendants of these people (Johnston 1962; McCawley 1996; Reid 1978). While the name Gabrieliño was applied by the Spanish to those natives that were associated with the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel (Bean and Smith 1978), that name does not necessarily correlate to how the inhabitants of the region referred to themselves. Today, most contemporary Gabrieliño prefer to identify themselves as Tongva (King 1994), though some use the name Kizh. Generally, the names Tongva and Kizh are derivatives of placenames or village names in and around Mission San Gabriel, or referents to inhabitants of those villages. The village of “tōƞwe” was purported to be near Mission San Gabriel, and its inhabitants may have been referred to as Tobikhar (McCawley 1996:9). The name Kizh, Kij, or Kichereño was associated with people living near the original location of Mission San Gabriel, approximately 3 miles southeast of its present location (California Missions Resources Center N.d.). The word Kizh is likely a derivative of a word meaning “house.” The name Tongva is used throughout the remainder of this report as it is currently most commonly used by present day descendants (McCawley 1996).

Tongva territory included the Los Angeles basin and southern Channel Islands as well as the coast from Aliso Creek in the south to Topanga Creek in the north. Their territory encompassed several biotic zones, including coastal marsh, coastal strand, prairie, chaparral, oak woodland, and pine forest (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996). The watersheds of the Rio Hondo, the Los Angeles, and the Santa Ana rivers as well as many tributaries and creeks such as Ballona Creek, Tujunga Wash, Arroyo Seco and others were within the territory of the Tongva. The Tongva territory was
bordered by several different Native American groups including the Serrano to the north and northeast, the Tataviam to the north, the Chumash to the northwest, the Cahuilla to the east, and the Luiseño and Juaneño to the south and southeast.

The Tongva language belongs to the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family, which can be traced to the Great Basin region (Mithun 1999). This language family includes dialects spoken by the nearby Juaneño and Luiseño, but is considerably different from those of the Chumash people living to the north and the Diegueño (including Ipai, Tipai, and Kumeyaay) people living to the south.

Tongva society was organized along patrilineal non-localized clans, a common Takic pattern. Each clan had a ceremonial leader and contained several lineages. The Tongva established permanent villages and smaller satellite camps throughout their territory. Recent ethnohistoric work (O'Neil 2002) suggests a total tribal population of nearly 10,000, considerably more than earlier estimates of around 5,000 people (Bean and Smith 1978:540). Tongva subsistence was oriented around acorns supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of plants and animals. Meat sources included large and small mammals, freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects (Kroeber 1976; Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Langenwalter et al. 2001).

The Tongva employed a wide variety of tools and implements to gather and hunt food. The digging stick, used to extract roots and tubers, was frequently noted by early European explorers (Rawls 1984). Other tools included the bow and arrow, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Like the Chumash, the Tongva made oceangoing plank canoes (known as a ti’at) capable of holding six to 14 people used for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands. Tule reed canoes were employed for near-shore fishing (Blackburn 1963; McCawley 1996).

The Tongva lived in circular domed structures made up of thatched tule covering a frame of wooden poles usually of willow. Size estimates vary for these houses, and very few have been identified in archaeological contexts; however, some are said to have been able to house up to 50 people (Bean and Smith 1978). In cases where houses have been identified and recovered archaeologically, extramural features such as hearths and storage pits have been identified (Vargas et al. 2016).

Chinigchinich, the last in a series of heroic mythological figures, was central to Tongva religious life at the time of Spanish contact (Kroeber 1976). The belief in Chinigchinich was spreading south among other Takic-speaking groups at the same time the Spanish were establishing Christian missions. Elements of Chinigchinich beliefs suggest it was a syncretic mixture of Christianity and native religious practices (McCawley 1996). Prior to European contact, deceased Tongva were either buried or cremated, with burial more common on the Channel Islands and the adjacent mainland coast and cremation on the remainder of the coast and in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996). However, after pressure from Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-contact period (McCawley 1996).

Several different Tongva village or community locations have been identified in the San Gabriel Valley. The names Shevaanga, Sonaanga, Sheshikwanonga, Akuuronga, Aluupkenga, Ashuukshanga, Weniinga, and Ahwiinga have all been identified as communities along the watershed feeding the Rio Hondo River out of the San Gabriel Mountains (McCawley 1996:42). The village of Shevaanga was said to be located at the present site of the Mission San Gabriel. In the more immediate vicinity of the project area, the villages of Shevaanga, Sonaanga, Sheshikwanonga, and Akuuronga have been identified as relatively close-knit communities, likely with political and economic ties to one another (McCawley 1996:41). These communities were said to have shared a common dialect that Mission priests referred to as Simbanga (Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996).
3.2.3 Historic Context

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

Spanish Period (1769–1822)

Spanish explorers made sailing expeditions along the coast of southern California between the mid-1500s and mid-1700s. In search of the legendary Northwest Passage, Juan Rodríquez Cabríllo stopped in 1542 at present-day San Diego Bay. With his crew, Cabrillo explored the shorelines of present Catalina Island as well as San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays. Spanish naval officer Sebastián Vizcaíno mapped and recorded much of the present California and Oregon coastline in the next half-century. Vizcaíno’s crew also landed on Santa Catalina Island and at San Pedro and Santa Monica Bays, giving each location its long-standing name. The Spanish crown laid claim to California based on the surveys conducted by Cabrillo and Vizcaíno (Bancroft 1885:96–99, Gumprecht 1999:35).

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

The Portolá expedition first reached the present-day boundaries of Los Angeles in August 1769, thereby becoming the first Europeans to visit the area. Father Crespi named “the campsite by the river Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de la Porciúncula” or “Our Lady the Queen of the Angels of the Porciúncula.” Two years later, Friar Junípero Serra returned to the valley to establish a Catholic mission, the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, on September 8, 1771 (Kyle 2002:151).

Between 1774 and 1776, a second expedition lead by Juan Bautista de Anza traveled west from Sinaloa across the Arizona and California deserts to enter the coastal valley of southern California. The purpose of the expedition was to establish a mission and presidio on the San Francisco Bay. The trail that was established by Anza became a major land route for Spanish settlers in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

On September 8, 1771, Mission San Gabriel Arcángel (Mission San Gabriel) was established in present-day Montebello, approximately 3 miles southeast of its present location (California Missions Resources Center N.d.). In 1774 Juan Bautista de Anza arrived at the mission with an exploring party after completing the first land link with Sonora, Mexico. Due to frequent flooding, the mission was relocated in 1775 to its current site near the San Gabriel River. De Anza later returned to the reestablished Mission in 1776 with 240 colonists bound for San Francisco. Mission San Gabriel was
the fourth of 21 missions established between 1769 and 1823 in Alta California, and the first permanent Euro-American settlement in Los Angeles County.

Mission San Gabriel quickly became one of the wealthiest and most expansive missions in Alta California. The Mission was known for its thriving agriculture industry leading to its reputation as the “Pride of the Missions” (California Missions Foundation 2019; City of San Gabriel N.d.). Surrounding the mission were vast agricultural lands, vineyards, gardens, and livestock. One early technological advancement came in 1816 when the mission’s first mill was constructed in nearby San Marino. Referred to as El Molino Viejo (the Old Mill), the mill was the first of its kind in the area, but, due to a flawed design, it was replaced in 1821 by a mill on the grounds of the mission; a portion of the original mill was recently discovered, partially recovered, and restored on the mission grounds. Designed by Joseph Chapman in the model of American textile mills, and built with Native American labor, Chapman’s mill represented a great innovation.

During this period, Spain also granted ranchos to prominent citizens and soldiers in the area. To manage and expand their herds of cattle on these large ranchos, colonists enlisted the labor of the surrounding Native American population (Engelhardt 1927). The missions were responsible for administrating to the local Indians as well as converting the population to Christianity (Engelhardt 1927). The influx of European settlers brought the local Native American population in contact with European diseases which they had no immunity against, resulting in a catastrophic reduction in native populations throughout the state (McCawley 1996).

One important aspect of San Gabriel’s long history in the region stretches back to this era. In 1781, a procession of soldiers, laypeople, and priests led by Spanish Governor Felipe de Neve left Mission San Gabriel to select a new townsite for Los Angeles. Governor Neve and representatives from the mission sought to establish Los Angeles in order to supplement the agricultural goods produced at the mission (Fogelson 1967). Los Angeles’s site shifted twice due to flooding from the nearby river, and eventually settled at the present-day Los Angeles Plaza Historic District.

In 1781, a group of 11 Mexican families traveled from Mission San Gabriel Arcángel to establish a new pueblo called El Pueblo de la Reyna de Los Angeles (The Pueblo of the Queen of the Angels). This settlement consisted of a small group of adobe-brick houses and streets and would eventually be known as the Ciudad de Los Angeles (City of Angels).

**Mexican Period (1821–1848)**

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican War of Independence (1810 – 1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period saw the privatization of mission lands in California with the passage of the Secularization Act of 1833. This act federalized mission lands and enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute former mission lands to individuals in the form of land grants. Successive Mexican governors made approximately 700 land grants between 1833 and 1846, putting most of the state’s lands into private ownership for the first time (Shumway 2007). During this era, a class of wealthy landowners known as rancheros worked large ranches based on cattle hide and tallow production.

The beginnings of a profitable trade in cattle hide and tallow exports opened the way for larger, commercially driven farms. Land grants owned by the Spanish crown and clergy were distributed to mostly Mexican settlers born in California, or the “Californios.” While this shift marked the beginning of the rancho system that would “dominate California life for nearly half a century” (Poole 2002:13), the rural character of emerging cities in and around San Gabriel and Los Angeles remained...
intact. Ranchos were largely self-sufficient enterprises (partly out of necessity, given California’s geographic isolation), producing goods to maintain their households and operations.

By 1830, the holdings of Mission San Gabriel had come to include a lumbermill, leather and carpentry shops, a tile kiln, and wide-ranging facilities for the processing and production of soap, leather, hides, and other goods (Williams 2005:19). As for livestock, the mission boasted over 100,000 head of oxen, 20,000 horses, 40,000 sheep, 31,000 bushels of grain, and 500 barrels of wine and brandy (Sugranes 1909:5-7). In 1834, the vast land holdings of the mission were transferred to a civil administrator and in the subsequent decade, many artifacts and items of value were removed and the mission fell into disrepair.

In the 1840s, Governor Pío de Jesus Pico (who himself was born at Mission San Gabriel as the son of a mission guard) began selling off California’s missions in order to fund local defense forces to support the Mexican-American War (Arnold 2013). In 1846, the Mexican government sold Mission San Gabriel and its 16,000 acres of land to early settlers and entrepreneurs William Workman and Don Hugo Reid in order to repay war debts due to the war (Engelhardt 1927:216-229).

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

American Period (1848–Present)

War in 1846 between Mexico and the United States precipitated the Battle of Chino, a clash between resident Californios and Americans in the San Bernardino area. The Mexican-American War ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ushering California into its American Period.

California became a state officially with the Compromise of 1850, which also designated Utah and New Mexico (with present-day Arizona) as United States Territories (Waugh 2003). Horticulture and livestock, primarily cattle, which had served as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through the 1850s. The Gold Rush began in 1848, and with the influx of people seeking gold, cattle were desired not only for their hides but also as a source of meat and tallow.

During the 1850s cattle boom, rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed the region’s burgeoning mining and commercial industries. Cattle were at first driven along major trails or roads, such as the Gila Trail or Southern Overland Trail, and were then transported by trains when that mode of transport became available. The cattle boom ended for southern California as neighbor states and territories drove herds to northern California at reduced prices. By the 1890s, operation of the huge ranchos became increasingly difficult, and droughts reduced their productivity severely (Cleland 2005:102–103).

During the Gold Rush, San Gabriel became one of the first townships established in Los Angeles County. By 1860, the population as recorded by the US Census was just over 580 residents (Arnold 2013:31). The San Gabriel Valley was seen as a particularly inviting place for new settlement, due to its fertile soil, abundant land, and ample water supply. In this era, newly founded farmsteads were established, offering citrus and nut orchards, grain, and vineyards. Describing the offerings of the
San Gabriel Valley, local pioneer Benjamin Wilson noted that “every species of grain and fruit is in
great abundance” in the valley (City of San Gabriel 1966).

The history of the emerging town continued to be closely tied to that of Mission San Gabriel.
Following California’s entry into the United States and the subsequent legal review of real estate
transactions, the Catholic diocese regained ownership of the mission in 1853. Although decades of
neglect had taken its toll on the mission, the church was returned to service as a parish between
1862 and 1908. In 1908, rebuilding efforts of Mission San Gabriel began, following the arrival of the
Claretian Fathers who are credited with restoring the mission.

One of San Gabriel’s pioneering residents in the early American period was David Franklin Hall, who
arrived in 1854. Hall purchased a mission adobe residence on Mission Drive from Hipolito Cervantes
and opened one of the town’s first grocery stores. Between 1861 and 1874, Hall served as
postmaster of San Gabriel. In the 1870s, Hall adapted his adobe residence as a hotel for visitors to
San Gabriel. The San Gabriel Hotel continued to operate as the town’s only hotel for a decade.
Following Hall’s ownership, the inn remained in use as a hotel, though under different names, such
as the Bailey Hotel, Grapevine Inn, and eventually as Café de Espanola in the 1930s.

In the 1880s, a dramatic real estate boom arrived in southern California, fueled by a speculative real
estate market and increasingly accessible rail travel (Deverell 1994). New southern Californian
towns were promoted as havens for good health and economic opportunity. In 1883, the California
Immigration Commission designed an advertisement declaring the state as “the Cornucopia of the
World” (Poole 2002:36). Between 1880 and 1890, the population of Los Angeles expanded fivefold,
from approximately 11,000 to 50,000; this figure peaked in 1888 at approximately 80,000 (Los
Angeles Times 1891). Following the collapse of the real estate market in 1888, economic stagnancy
lasted through the mid-1890s in the region. Despite the economic downturn, the industrial and
commercial transformation of the region was well entrenched.

San Gabriel felt the effects of the 1880s real estate boom (and bust). The arrival of the Southern
Pacific Railway Line, which intersected San Gabriel just north of the project site, catalyzed
settlement, economic and agricultural expansion, and tourism in San Gabriel. Even in this early
period, San Gabriel stood out from other new boom towns for its authentic, old world flavor. Given
the proximity to the railway lines, agricultural goods, in particular citrus crops, thrived in San Gabriel
and neighboring communities. In addition to goods, early businesspeople and real estate
speculators in and around San Gabriel were anxious to capitalize on the influx of visitors and settlers
and the abundance of open land. During the building boom of the 1880s, the East San Gabriel Hotel,
a grand, 130-room resort was constructed. As the 1880s boom ended, however, the hotel was
closed and repurposed as the Southern California Sanitarium, a retreat for the many health seekers
drawn to the area by the southern California climate.

The City of San Gabriel

Founding Years

As the twentieth century began, Mission San Gabriel remained the cultural and aesthetic
touchstone for the city’s emerging identity and urban form. By the time the City of San Gabriel
voted for incorporation in 1913, the Mission San Gabriel was already nearly 140 years old. In this
way, San Gabriel recognized and embraced its unique heritage and culture. This is seen in the
Mission Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival style buildings—civic, religious, institutional, and
residential—throughout the City. (As the decades passed, another aspect of this recognition of the
City’s unique heritage is in the growing awareness of the importance of the Native American heritage. For example, as noted above, in 1994 the City Council adopted a resolution formally recognizing the Gabrielino-Tongva Nation as “the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles Basin” (General Plan, Chapter 11, CR-5).

By the turn of the twentieth century, while most neighboring cities were emerging, Mission San Gabriel was established and already a local tourist attraction. In February 1900, the membership of the Los Angeles Camera Club set out for their third outing to a historic site of interest. The selected site was the Mission San Gabriel. Members of the outing were photographed taking a break at the site of the original San Gabriel Hotel, then known as the Grapevine Inn, across the street from the present-day site of the mission grounds and City Hall.

Even as San Gabriel recognized its past, it also embraced the future. Electricity arrived, along with Henry Huntington’s Pacific Electric Car, which ran along the historic corridor of Mission Drive beginning in 1902. The ubiquitous Pacific Electric Cars, or “Red Cars” as they were known, facilitated regional travel and tourism, as well as residential settlement. In 1904, the San Gabriel Valley Country Club was founded on the site it still occupies. The club was constructed from a 50-acre parcel made up from the former Mission San Gabriel holdings. Following a fire, a new clubhouse was constructed in 1934, which is extant.

Commercial development also continued apace, with new shops, businesses, and merchants setting up along Mission Drive and other areas. In 1901, South San Gabriel Boulevard became home to the City’s first two-story brick building, in the form of the Harris Feed Store, at 409 S. San Gabriel Boulevard. San Gabriel Boulevard was an undeveloped thoroughfare lined with tall Eucalyptus trees. In subsequent decades, this area would eventually become the East San Gabriel business district, with San Gabriel Boulevard at its center.

In the first decades of the twentieth century, the grand old East San Gabriel Hotel, long since abandoned as a resort hotel, had been purchased by the Southern California Masonic Home Association (1905) and the San Gabriel Film Company (1919), another notable sign of the times as the film industry was in its infancy. By 1925, the hotel was sold, demolished, and the vast grounds were sold off and subdivided for the residential and commercial tracts extant today.

**San Gabriel’s Incorporation and Boom Years, 1913 to 1930**

The City’s civic life and institutions began to take shape in earnest in the 1910s. In 1913, the City’s residents voted in favor of incorporation. By 1914, San Gabriel’s first team of city officials had been appointed, with A.J. Cunio serving as the first mayor and Ira A. Stouffer as city clerk. Civic infrastructure and institutions quickly followed. San Gabriel’s first bank, located at 343 South Mission Drive, was constructed in 1914 near the Mission San Gabriel. The San Gabriel Woman’s Club was founded in October 1913.

While the 1910s brought steady development and expansion, the 1920s witnessed a remarkable boom in population and building expansion. As has been well documented, the boom of the 1920s in Southern California brought an estimated 1.5 million new residents to the region (McWilliams 1946). The ascendancy of the automobile facilitated this influx and decisively shaped the character of the towns and cities emerging in this era. San Gabriel Valley itself was said to have a population of 100,000 residents by this time, with just over 5,000 residing in San Gabriel by 1925 (Los Angeles Times 1925).

San Gabriel saw significant expansion in the 1920s. In a reflection of the importance of the Mission San Gabriel in the city’s civic and cultural life, new institutions not only looked to the Mission
As San Gabriel expanded, the character of new construction drew inspiration from the City Beautiful Movement, from the historic eclecticism popular throughout Southern California, and most importantly from the history of the Mission San Gabriel. Many single-family residential neighborhoods from the 1920s reflect the period revival styles of the decade, including English Revival/Storybook, Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and of course Spanish Colonial Revival styles. But civic and institutional buildings continued to inflect the Spanish and mission past. In 1925, following the establishment of the San Gabriel Fire Department, a new Spanish Colonial style fire station was constructed in 1926 at 605 S. Del Mar Boulevard. That same year, the San Gabriel Chamber of Commerce was founded, with an office adjacent to the new City Hall. Toward the end of the decade, one of the most prominent projects (and still a signature landmark) in San Gabriel’s civic core was the Mission Revival-style 1927 Mission Playhouse. Design to resemble the San Antonio de Padua Mission, the Mission Playhouse was originally designed by architect Arthur Burnett Benton. When Benton fell ill, architect William J. Dodd, of Los Angeles-based Dodd & Richards, took over and guided the project to completion, for an estimated total cost of $750,000.

**Great Depression and Postwar Years**

The boom of the 1920s ended abruptly with the onset of the Great Depression. Even so, San Gabriel saw a mini-construction boom in the late 1930s with the establishment of the Federal Housing Administration and its home ownership loan program. According to historic aerial photographs, one of the most notable periods of expansion took place between the late 1930s and late 1940s. As shown in the figures below, as of 1937, neighborhoods located around the original Mission San Gabriel were still sparsely developed, with some rectilinear grids of residential neighborhoods mixed in with orchards, agricultural lands, and open spaces. By the late 1940s, in the immediate postwar years, many of these tracts had already given way to a more densely developed residential neighborhoods, with commercial uses provided along the city’s major thoroughfares, such as Mission Street, San Gabriel Boulevard, and Valley Boulevard.

Transportation improvements also spurred development in San Gabriel in the late 1930s and 1940s. Construction of the Arroyo Seco Parkway (State Route 110) in 1938 provided a convenient connection between the growing metropolis of Los Angeles and the towns of Pasadena and neighboring communities such as San Gabriel. In addition, construction of the San Bernardino Freeway (Interstate 10) just south of San Gabriel provided an easily accessible link for communities within Southern California as well as interstate travelers and tourists.

Although the most dramatic expansion occurred in the postwar period, many of San Gabriel’s residential neighborhoods, in particular north of the Mission San Gabriel, had already begun taking shape in the late 1930s. Throughout these neighborhoods, streets are lined with the characteristic
single-family homes known as “Minimal Traditional” residences, so named for the Federal Housing Administration program that sparked their design and development.

San Gabriel’s residential neighborhoods expanded and filled in dramatically during the postwar period. Stylistically, homes constructed in this era primarily reflected the Ranch House style popular throughout the United States at the time. Postwar residential expansion also included Mid-Century Modern style homes. Mid-Century Modernism became the preferred style for commercial development in the postwar period. In terms of institutional expansion, the postwar baby boom triggered the need for new schools. As part of this expansion, San Gabriel High School was constructed in the early 1950s, with classes open by 1955. With its Mid-Century Modern-influenced style, the school displays a unified site plan with classrooms and accommodations for up to 1,200 students.

Along with the expanded residential settlement, between the early to mid-twentieth century, the economy of San Gabriel also shifted. The City became home to an increasing number of industrial and manufacturing concerns. By the 1960s, San Gabriel had become home to a number of large-scale businesses producing electronics and aerospace equipment. The character of San Gabriel Boulevard, which consists largely of commercial and industrial uses, remained intact well through the postwar years (and to the present day).
4 Background Research

4.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

On May 9, 2019, Rincon conducted a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. The search was conducted to identify all previously recorded cultural resources and previously conducted cultural resources studies within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site. The CHRIS search included a review of the National Register of Historic Places, the CRHR, the Archaeological Determination of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list.

Rincon’s cultural resources records search identified 17 previously conducted cultural resources studies within the 0.5-mile radius of the project site. None of these prior studies included the project site (Appendix A). The closest study to the project site is located approximately 700 feet to the north (LA-06806). Study LA-06806 included a cultural resources assessment for a Cingular Wireless Facility and did not result in the recordation of cultural resources. Table 1 provides a summary of the previously recorded reports located within the record search area.

Table 1 Previous Cultural Resource Studies within 0.5-mile Radius of the Project Site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report Number</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Relationship to Project Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LA-03200</td>
<td>Cerrero, Richard</td>
<td>1995</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Survey Report for the Agua Dulce Canyon Road Retaining Wall Project in the Soledad Area of Los Angeles County, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA-03284</td>
<td>Rosenthal, Jane</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>Archaeological Monitoring of Northridge Earthquake Repairs, the Rectory Walkway, Mission Archangel, San Gabriel, Los Angeles County</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA-04178</td>
<td>Hlava, Diane</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Mission Playhouse Gift Shop; Adult Service Center</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA-04835</td>
<td>Ashkar, Shahira</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles and Riverside Counties</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA-06309</td>
<td>Duke, Curt</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Cultural Resources Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 115-01 Los Angeles County, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA-06329</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>Supplemental Archival Research and Determination of Effect for the Alameda Corridor-east Project San Gabriel Trench and Crossings #2 and #3</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA-06804</td>
<td>McKenna, Jeanette</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Completion of an Archaeological Monitoring Program at the Pacific Building Group Site in San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>LA-06806</td>
<td>Duke, Curt</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 312-02 Alhambra, Los Angeles County, California</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The cultural resources records search identified 42 previously recorded cultural resources in the 0.5-mile search radius of the project site (Table 2). Of these, 40 resources are from the historic period, the large majority of which are buildings; one resource dates to the protohistoric period and consists of the San Gabriel Mission Archaeological Site, and one resource is a prehistoric lithic scatter. The prehistoric resource is located approximately 1700 feet to the southeast. None of the previously recorded resources are located within or adjacent to the project site.

**Table 2** Previously Recorded Resources within 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Number</th>
<th>Trinomial Number</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Recorder(s) and Year(s)</th>
<th>NRHP/CRHR Status</th>
<th>Relationship to Project</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P-19-001034</td>
<td>CA-LAN-001034H</td>
<td>Historic Site</td>
<td>Ortega Vigare Adobe Site</td>
<td>Wasson, W., R. Marshall, and D. Sanburg, 1979</td>
<td>Listed on the CRHR. California Registered Landmark #451</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-004336</td>
<td>CA-LAN-004336H</td>
<td>Prehistoric Site</td>
<td>Lithic Scatter</td>
<td>Vargas, B., G. Pacherso, J. Dietler, and S. Murray, 2013</td>
<td>Recommended ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or local listing</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-186670</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building</td>
<td>First Christian Church of Pomona</td>
<td>Marvin, J., 2001</td>
<td>Recommended ineligible NRHP; not evaluated for CRHR, or local listing</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-19-187867</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building</td>
<td>Faith Inspirational Missionary Baptist Church</td>
<td>Taniguchi, B., 2005</td>
<td>Recommended ineligible NRHP; not evaluated for CRHR, or local listing</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-19-188651</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building</td>
<td>Single-family property</td>
<td>Murray, S., and F. Smith, 2009</td>
<td>CHRSC 6Z: Found ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or local listing through survey evaluation</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-19-188652</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building</td>
<td>Single-family property</td>
<td>Murray, S., and F. Smith, 2009</td>
<td>CHRSC 6Z: Found ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or local listing through survey evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary Number</td>
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<td>Resource Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>NRHP/CRHR Status</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-188664</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building</td>
<td>Single-family property</td>
<td>Shawn, B., and F. Smith, 2009</td>
<td>CHRSC 6Z: Found ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or local listing through survey evaluation</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-188665</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building</td>
<td>Single-family property</td>
<td>McMorris and Mikesell, 1999; Shawn, B., and F. Smith, 2009</td>
<td>CHRSC 6Z: Found ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or local listing through survey evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-188666</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building</td>
<td>Multiple-family property</td>
<td>Edwards, S., and F. Smith, 2009</td>
<td>CHRSC 6Z: Found ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or local listing through survey evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-188669</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building</td>
<td>Industrial building</td>
<td>Francisco, S., and F. Smith, 2009</td>
<td>CHRSC 6Z: Found ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or local listing through survey evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-188672</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Structure</td>
<td>Bridge; Alhambra Wash Culvert</td>
<td>Murray, S., F. Smith, and J. Steely, 2009</td>
<td>CHRSC 6Z: Found ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or local listing through survey evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-188673</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building</td>
<td>Commercial-industrial building</td>
<td>McMorris, and Mikesell, 1999; Francisco, S., and F. Smith, 2009</td>
<td>CHRSC 6Z: Found ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or local listing through survey evaluation</td>
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<td>P-19-188674</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building</td>
<td>Industrial building</td>
<td>Francisco, S., S. Edwards, and F. Smith, 2009</td>
<td>CHRSC 6Z: Found ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or local listing through survey evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary Number</td>
<td>Trinomial</td>
<td>Resource Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Recorder(s) and Year(s)</td>
<td>NRHP/CRHR Status</td>
<td>Relationship to Project Site</td>
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<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building</td>
<td>Industrial building</td>
<td>Francisco, S., and F. Smith, 2009</td>
<td>CHRSC 6Z: Found ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or local listing through survey evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-188676</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building</td>
<td>Educational building</td>
<td>Francisco, S., S. Edwards, and F. Smith</td>
<td>CHRSC 6Z: Found ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or local listing through survey evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-188678</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building, Element of District</td>
<td>Multiple-family property, religious building, adobe building; San Gabriel Mission Rectory, San Gabriel Mission Museum</td>
<td>Smith, F., and J. Steely, 2009</td>
<td>CHRSC 3B and 3CB: Appears eligible for NRHP/CRHR both individually and as a contributor to a NRHP/CRHR eligible district through survey evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-188679</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building</td>
<td>Multiple-family property, religious building; San Gabriel Mission Rectory</td>
<td>Smith, F., and J. Steely, 2009</td>
<td>CHRSC 6Z: Found ineligible for NRHP, CRHR, or local listing through survey evaluation; reevaluation recommended</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary Number</td>
<td>Trinomial</td>
<td>Resource Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Recorder(s) and Year(s)</td>
<td>NRHP/CRHR Status</td>
<td>Relationship to Project Site</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-188680</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building</td>
<td>Educational and religious building, San Gabriel Mission Elementary School San Gabriel Mission Parochial School</td>
<td>Smith, F., and J. Steely, 2009</td>
<td>CHRSC 252: Individual property determined eligible for NRHP by a consensus through Section 106 process, listed in the CRHR; 3B: Appears eligible for NRHP both individually and as a contributor to a NRHP eligible district through survey evaluation; 3CB: Appears eligible for CRHR bot individually and as a contributor to a CRHR eligible district through survey evaluation</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-188681</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building, Element of District</td>
<td>Multiple-family property, religious building</td>
<td>Smith, F., and J. Steely, 2009</td>
<td>CHRSC 3D/3CD: Appears eligible for NRHP/CRHR as a contributor to a NRHP/CRHR eligible district through survey evaluation</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-188682</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building, Element of District</td>
<td>Single-family property, adobe building</td>
<td>Sitton, T., 1979; Carmack, S., and J. Steely, 2009;</td>
<td>CHRSC 3B/3CD: Appears eligible for NRHP both individually and as a contributor to a NRHP eligible district through survey evaluation; appears eligible for CRHR as a contributor to a CRHR eligible district through survey evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-188683</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building</td>
<td>Ancillary building, San Gabriel Mission Garages</td>
<td>Smith, F., and J. Steely, 2009</td>
<td>CHRSC 6Z: Found ineligible for NRHP, CRHR or local designation through survey evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary Number</td>
<td>Trinomial Type</td>
<td>Resource Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Recorder(s) and Year(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-188686</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Structure</td>
<td>San Gabriel Mission Parochial School shade structure</td>
<td>Smith, F., and J. Steely, 2009</td>
<td>CHRSC 6Z: Found ineligible for NRHP, CRHR or local designation through survey evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-188687</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Site, Element of District</td>
<td>San Gabriel Mission Cemetery</td>
<td>Smith, F., and J. Steely, 2009</td>
<td>CHRSC 3D/3CD: Appears eligible for NRHP/CRHR as a contributor to a NRHP/CRHR eligible district through survey evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-188688</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building, Element of District</td>
<td>San Gabriel Mission Parish Church Annunciation building</td>
<td>Smith, F., and J. Steely, 2009</td>
<td>CHRSC 3D/3CD: Appears eligible for NRHP/CRHR as a contributor to a NRHP/CRHR eligible district through survey evaluation</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-188689</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building</td>
<td>San Gabriel Mission Arcangel Gift Shop</td>
<td>Smith, F., and J. Steely, 2009</td>
<td>CHRSC 6Z: Found ineligible for NRHP, CRHR or local designation through survey evaluation</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-188690</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Site, Object, Element of District</td>
<td>San Gabriel Mission Gardens</td>
<td>Smith, F., and J. Steely, 2009</td>
<td>CHRSC: 3B, 3CB appears eligible for NRHP/CRHR both individually and as a contributor to NRHP/CRHR eligible district through survey evaluation</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-19-188691</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building</td>
<td>San Gabriel Mission School</td>
<td>Smith, F., and J. Steely, 2009</td>
<td>CHRSC 6Z: Found ineligible for NRHP, CRHR or local designation through survey evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-188692</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building, Object</td>
<td>San Gabriel Mission Plaza Park</td>
<td>Smith, F., and J. Steely, 2009</td>
<td>CHRSC 6Z: Found ineligible for NRHP, CRHR or local designation through survey evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary Number</td>
<td>Trinomial Number</td>
<td>Resource Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Recorder(s) and Year(s)</td>
<td>NRHP/CRHR Status</td>
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<td>P-19-188693</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Isolate</td>
<td>San Gabriel Mission Walkway Structures</td>
<td>Smith, F., and J. Steely, 2009</td>
<td>CHRSC 6Z: Found ineligible for NRHP, CRHR or local designation through survey evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-188694</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building, District</td>
<td>San Gabriel Adobe historic District</td>
<td>Carmack, S., F. Smith, and K. Harper</td>
<td>CHRSC: 3B, 3CB appears eligible for NRHP/CRHR both individually and as a contributor to NRHP/CRHR eligible district through survey evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-188696</td>
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<td>Historic Building, Structure, District</td>
<td>San Gabriel Civic Center Historic District</td>
<td>Smith, F., S. Francisco, and S. Edwards</td>
<td>CHRSC: 3D/3CD: Appears eligible for NRHP/CRHR as a contributor to a NRHP/CRHR eligible district through survey evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-188697</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building, Element of District</td>
<td>San Gabriel City Hall</td>
<td>McMorris and Mikesell, 1999; Francisco, S. S. Edwards, and F. Smith, 2009</td>
<td>CHRSC 6Z: Found ineligible for NRHP, CRHR or local designation through survey evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-188698</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building, Element of District</td>
<td>Commercial building</td>
<td>Francisco, S., S. Edwards, and F. Smith, 2009</td>
<td>CHRSC: 3D/3CD: Appears eligible for NRHP/CRHR as a contributor to a NRHP/CRHR eligible district through survey evaluation</td>
<td>Outside</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-188698</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building, Element of District</td>
<td>Commercial building</td>
<td>Francisco, S., S. Edwards, and F. Smith, 2009</td>
<td>CHRSC: 3D/3CD: Appears eligible for NRHP/CRHR as a contributor to a NRHP/CRHR eligible district through survey evaluation</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Number</td>
<td>Trinomia l</td>
<td>Resource Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Recorder(s) and Year(s)</td>
<td>NRHP/CRHR Status</td>
<td>Relationship to Project Site</td>
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<td>Commercial building</td>
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<td>CHRSC: 3D/3CD: Appears eligible for NRHP/CRHR as a contributor to a NRHP/CRHR eligible district through survey evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-188701</td>
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<td>Historic structure</td>
<td>Edwards, S., and F. Smith</td>
<td>CHRSC: 3D/3CD: Appears eligible for NRHP/CRHR as a contributor to a NRHP/CRHR eligible district through survey evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>P-19-188836</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Historic Building</td>
<td>Mission Playhouse</td>
<td>Hlava, D., 1985</td>
<td>Recommended eligible for NRHP/CRHR and local listing</td>
<td>Outside</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: SCCIC 2019

### 4.2 Native American Scoping

As part of the background research process of identifying cultural resources for this project, Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File search of the project site and vicinity (Appendix B). As part of this request, Rincon asked the NAHC to provide a list of Native American groups and/or individuals, culturally affiliated with the area, who may have knowledge of cultural resources within the project site. The NAHC responded on April 25, 2019, stating positive results and included a list of six Native American contacts that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project vicinity. On May 6, 2019, Rincon prepared and mailed letters to the Native American contacts affiliated with the area, requesting that they contact...
Rincon if they know of any Native American cultural resources on or immediately adjacent to the project site.

As of June 21, 2019, Rincon has not received any additional responses from Native American contacts. Rincon assumes the lead agency, the City of San Gabriel, will conduct AB 52 consultation with interested Native Americans as a separate effort, if applicable.

4.3 Historical Imagery Review

A review was conducted of historical aerial photographs and topographic maps of the project vicinity on April 16, 2019, and May 14, 2019 (NETRonline 2019, U.S. Geologic Survey Historical Topographic Map Explorer [USGS] 2019). The earliest map of the area dates to 1894 and depicts a road along present-day South Arroyo Drive with sparse residential development along the roadway and vicinity (USGS 2019). The 1894 Los Angeles topographic map depicts drainages traversing north/south just west of the project site and the Southern Pacific Railroad is located to the south (USGS 2019). Aerial photographs as early as 1948 depict the channelized Alhambra Wash bisecting the project site and a structure on the southeast corner of the project site. By 1952, a structure is visible in the northeast corner of the project site and remains onsite until present day (NETRonline 2019). Urban development in the vicinity of the project site increased between 1948 and 1964 and expanded to cover the majority of the project vicinity. Between 1994 and 2003 the structure in the southeast corner of the project site appears to have been demolished (Google Earth Pro 2019).

On-line maps of the Juan Bautista de Anza Expedition were also examined as part of the historical imagery review (NPS 2019). Results of this assessment indicate the historic corridor associated with the expedition is situated 0.33-miles south of the project site.

4.4 Literature Review and Research

Rincon conducted literature review and background research for the proposed project in June 2018. Research efforts included obtaining and reviewing the building permit records for the parcel from the City of San Gabriel Building and Safety Division. Dates of construction and subsequent alterations were determined by the building permit record as well as additional resources such as the field inspection and historic aerial photographs. Archival research was completed to establish the general history and context of the project site and included resources at the County of Los Angeles Public Library and online databases.

As a result of the literature review, Rincon confirmed the Alhambra Wash, a feature that traverses the project area, is identified in the City of San Gabriel’s 2004 Mission District Specific Plan as a cultural resource. Following consultation with the lead agency (City of San Gabriel), it was determined that no documentation on any potential significance of the Alhambra Wash was prepared as part of the Specific Plan. In consideration of this and also the fact that the City adopted an updated historic preservation ordinance in 2017, City staff requested Rincon revisit the eligibility of the subject property. For this reason, the segment of the Alhambra Wash that passes through the project area was evaluated for eligibility for listing in local, state, and national registers as described in further detail below.
5 Field Survey

5.1 Methods

On May 1, 2019, Rincon Archaeologist Sun Min Choi conducted a pedestrian field survey of the project site (Figure 2). The survey was conducted by walking a series of transects at approximately 10-meter intervals where terrain permitted. During the survey, Mr. Choi examined area of exposed ground surface for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), ecofacts (marine shell and bone), soil discolorations indicative of the presence of cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures of buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics). Ground disturbances, such as burrows and road cuts, were inspected visually. Field notes of survey conditions and observations were recorded using Rincon field forms and a digital camera. Copies of the original field notes and photographs are maintained at the Rincon Los Angeles office.

On June 7, 2018, Rincon Architectural Historian Alexandra Madsen, MA, conducted an intensive historic resource field survey of the project site. The field survey of the historic structures consisted of a visual inspection of all built environment features on the property, including the residence and Alhambra Wash to assess their overall condition and integrity, and to identify and document any potential character-defining features or alterations. Although all built environment features were inspected, only permanent buildings and structures were recorded. Ms. Madsen documented the field survey using field notes and digital photographs. Copies of the field notes and digital photographs from both surveys are on file with Rincon’s Los Angeles office.

5.2 Results

5.2.1 Archaeological Resources

The project site consists of one historic-period residential building and the historic-period Alhambra Wash; the remainder of the project site is undeveloped land. The survey area associated with the residential property is characterized by sloping terrain near the northern boundary with a two-story building in the northeast corner surrounded by local vegetation, landscaped plantings, dry cut grasses, and enclosed by a concrete wall and chain link fencing (Figure 3). The eastern boundary of the residential property is bordered by the Alhambra Wash, which traverses northeast to southwest. The survey area east of the Alhambra Wash is characterized by undeveloped land with dry cut grasses and is enclosed by a chain link fence (Figure 4). Ground visibility throughout the project site was poor (less than 20 percent). Dense local vegetation, plantings and dry cut grasses, paved surfaces, and residential materials obscured ground visibility throughout the survey area (Figure 5). Exposed soils consisted of semi-compact and dry, light brown, clayey silt with pebbles and granitic rock inclusion.

Disturbances in the project site include the paved surfaces and residential use associated with the development of the western portion of the survey area and the concrete drainage of the channelized Alhambra Wash.
Figure 3 Overview of Survey Area and Residential Property, View to the Southeast

Figure 4 Survey Area View of Undeveloped Lot, View to the West
5.2.2 Built Environment Resources

As a result of the background research and historic resources survey, two built environment properties were identified within the project area over 45 years of age: a segment of the Alhambra Wash and 235 South Arroyo Drive. Each was recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms and evaluated for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, and for local designation. The DPR forms are included as Appendix C to this report.

Alhambra Wash

Architectural Description

The subject resource is an approximately 370-foot-long segment of the Alhambra Wash, a 7.2-mile-long utilitarian channelized stream that runs from Huntington Drive to the Rio Hondo. This segment is characterized by its reinforced concrete slab base and concrete channel walls, which are in turn topped by a barbed wire fence (Figure 6). The wash base is slightly sloped so water collects in the center of the body. Circular pipe scuppers are placed along the wash to ensure even distribution of draining water in times of flood. The Alhambra Wash is a rectangular reinforced concrete channel that serves as a tributary of the Rio Hondo. The wash features various culverts and is crossed by 8 bridges, including those at Roses Road, Las Tunas Drive, and New Avenue. The wash drains over 14 square miles of high developed areas in the cities of San Gabriel, Pasadena, San Marino, and Alhambra. The segment of the wash analyzed includes part of the area encapsulated in APN 5346-011-004.
The first mile of the Alhambra Wash was constructed in 1921. The additional 6 miles were completed incrementally between 1921 and 1938. Additional improvements were completed in 1947, 1953, 1955, and 1962. The subject segment of the Alhambra Wash does not appear to have been altered or received recognizable updates since its time of construction.

**Figure 6 Alhambra Wash, View to the North**

*Property History*

Prior to the harnessing of the Alhambra Wash, the Mission San Gabriel built over 20 miles of aqueducts. These aqueducts sufficed for early settlers but would oftentimes flood during the wet season. As the population grew in San Gabriel and the surrounding areas at the turn of the century, there was an increased demand for flood measures. As the Water Conveyance Systems in California Historic Context Development states:

> By the 1920s and 1930s, Southern California communities approaching full use of their existing municipal water supplies took different responses to the perennial problem of water shortage. Until the waters of the Colorado could be tapped, Pasadena and other nearby cities has flood control districts and other water agencies construct works along the San Gabriel and Santa Ana rivers and their watersheds to capture the precipitation that fell during the short rainy season (JRP Historical Consulting Services 2000).

The Alhambra Wash is a 7.2-mile long channelized river that was developed in multiple phases. The first planning phase occurred in 1916, when the County flood control engineer estimated the cost of harnessing the Alhambra Wash at just under $10,000 as part of a county-wide effort to contain various rivers and streams (*Los Angeles Times* 1916). Despite this early study, development of the wash was delayed in 1918 when a $4.5 million flood control bond in Los Angeles County was
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contented and sent to the Supreme Court of California. The court upheld the bond, allowing development of the wash to officially begin that same year (Southwest Builder and Contractor 1918).

In 1921, a newspaper article recorded the channelization of the first mile of the Alhambra Wash (Los Angeles Times 1921). The consequential development of the remaining 6 miles of the wash occurred between 1927 and 1938. In 1927, the area from Alhambra to the mouth of wash was created as an emergency flood control district (Los Angeles Times 1927). A flood in 1931 emphasized the need for the wash to feature more concrete channels to protect the city from flooding. Consequently, the wash received numerous improvements from 1934 to 1937.

Although archival records did not provide the wash’s exact year of completion, historic aerials show that the remaining 6 miles of the wash were constructed between 1927, when aerials evidence an untamed river, and 1938, when the wash was channelized. Historic aerials captured the pre- and post-channelization of the subject segment of the Alhambra Wash from these years.

In October of 1938, the County Flood Control District assumed management of the Alhambra Wash and completed several alterations along the channel (U.S. Army Corp of Engineers 1999). After the initial stages of development from 1918-1921 and 1927-1938, the Alhambra Wash received numerous periodic updates and improvements to ensure that safety and efficiency measures were met. In 1955, the Alhambra-Monterey Park storm drain was constructed, which included a line from Emerson Avenue to the Alhambra Wash channel. In 1962, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers completed additional unspecified updates along the wash (U.S. Army Corp of Engineers 1962). The Alhambra Wash is owned and managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Evaluation

To provide additional context in which to understand any potential significance of the Alhambra Wash, this evaluation references Water Conveyance Systems in California: Historic Context Development and Evaluation Procedures (JRP Historical Consulting 2000). This document sets forth guidelines for the appropriate consideration of water conveyance systems, including canals, ditches, and aqueducts. The context identifies “water conveyance systems” as structures designed to move water from one place to another and identifies the most common types of systems as those that conveyed water for irrigation, mining, communities, hydroelectric power production, reclamation, and large multi-purpose systems.

According to the context, the subject property would fall within the Community Development Theme, which discusses systems that were used to bring water into California communities, from densely-populated urban areas to small, rural towns. The context recognizes shared themes and technologies, but also acknowledges that most regions were unique in their patterns of development. While some communities had publicly-owned reservoirs, others allowed the privatization of streams by the means of pipes. Chlorination plants thrived in some communities, like Sacramento, while others piped in water from far-away water sources, like the Tuolumne River to San Francisco. This context provided insight regarding the potential significance of water conveyance systems in communities and their development.

As established in the Water Conveyance Systems in California Historic Context, when a property is evaluated for significance it may apply to an entire water conveyance system or only to the portion of the system in the project area (JRP Historical Consulting 2000). For this reason, the below evaluation is limited in scope to the 370-foot segment of the Alhambra Wash that transects the subject parcel.
The recorded segment of the Alhambra Wash is ineligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or San Gabriel Register of Cultural Resources (San Gabriel Register) pursuant to any applicable designation criteria. The segment of the Alhambra Wash was not found to be associated with specific important events or important patterns of events in the history of the city, region, state, or nation (Criteria A/1/1). Per the Water Conveyance Systems in California Historic Context, systems eligible under this criterion must have a direct association with specific important events such as the first long-distance transmission of hydroelectric power, or a pattern of events such as the development of irrigated farming. The system was one of many to be developed in southern California during the first decades of the twentieth century to expand a rapidly growing population. The property was constructed gradually between 1927 and 1938 and was not one of the earliest or most important means of water conveyance in the San Gabriel Valley, but rather served the general community of the surrounding area as one of multiple tributaries of the Rio Hondo.

Research did not suggest the segment of the Alhambra Wash is associated with an important person who made demonstrably important contributions to local, state, or national history (Criteria B/2/2). Additionally, the segment of the Alhambra Wash is not the earliest, best preserved, largest, or sole surviving example of a particular type of water conveyance system. Nor did this property introduce a design innovation that reflected an evolutionary trend in engineering. Instead, the property is a ubiquitous and utilitarian concrete-lined water conveyance system that was constructed during the boom of the channelization of rivers in southern California during the early decades of the twentieth century (Criteria D/4/4). A review of available evidence and records search results did not indicate the property is might yield information important to history or prehistory (Criteria D/4/4).

235 South Arroyo Drive

**Architectural Description**

The subject property at 235 South Arroyo Drive contains a single one-story residence that is accessible via Hampton Circuit. The building has a 'T'-shaped footprint, concrete foundation, and cross-gable roof clad in composition shingles. A concrete walkway breaks from the driveway and provides a circuitous entrance to the residence (Figure 7).

The western façade of the residence features a rear addition with vertical clapboard siding, aluminum sliding windows, and a flat roof with an overhanging eave. The lower story of the addition serves as a 2-car garage with stucco siding (Figure 8). To the south, the two bays of the building open to a brick staircase that provides entry to building at what appears to be a rear living unit. A ribbon of vinyl windows along the second story features vinyl sliding and casement windows (Figure 9).

A secondary addition is situated on the eastern end of the southeastern bay of the residence. This addition features a sliding aluminum window, vertical clapboard siding, and a door with decorative screen. This addition is situated immediately adjoining the Alhambra Wash with no setback.
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Figure 7 235 South Arroyo Drive, Northern Façade, 235 South Arroyo Drive

Figure 8 235 South Arroyo Drive, Western Façade and Garage Addition
Property History

According to the building permit records, the single-family residence situated at the subject property was constructed circa 1947. Although the building has undergone numerous alterations including the installation of unoriginal vinyl windows and a rear addition, these changes were not recorded in the building permit records.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for the City of San Gabriel span the years of 1910-1938; for this reason, the subject property was not captured in these maps. Similarly, San Gabriel City Directories only capture residents from the years: 1962, 1964, 1967, and 1971 (Polk’s San Gabriel City Directory). Los Angeles County Assessor records were consulted to record previous ownership of the property. Table 1 presents an overview of the residence’s ownership history.

Charles Terry, a carpenter, and Eva Terry were listed as residing at the subject property from the time of the residence’s construction in 1947 to 1967 (Los Angeles County Assessor Records). In 1971, Eva Terry was listed as residing at the property (Polk’s San Gabriel City Directory). The residence was listed for sale in 1974 and advertised a “park like setting” (Arcadia Tribune 1974). Olivia R. Furnari purchased the property in 1979; no information was available on Ms. Furnari (Los Angeles County Assessor Records). In 1980, Sol Segerman of Parents Without Partners and a Municipal Court clerk in Los Angeles resided at the property (Los Angeles Times 1980). The current owner of the property is Arroyo Development LLC.

Evaluation

235 South Arroyo Drive appears ineligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR or SGRCR pursuant to any applicable designation criteria. The subject property was constructed in 1947 in an area bordering the cities of San Gabriel and Alhambra. Research did not suggest the residence is associated with an
event or series of events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history in the city, region, state, or nation (Criteria A/1/1). Builder and owner Charles Terry was a carpenter and resided at the residence for over 25 years. Research did not indicate he or any other persons associated with the residence can be considered significant to local, state, or national history (Criteria B/2/2). The subject property contains a modified Ranch-style residence that has undergone extensive alterations. The residence does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (Criteria C/3/3). A review of available evidence and records search results did not indicate the property is might yield information important to history or prehistory (Criteria D/4/4).
6 Findings and Recommendations

The results of the field surveys and literature research conducted as part of this study indicate one historic-period residential building is located on the project site and the historic-period Alhambra Wash traverses the project site in a northeast to southeast direction. Although the Alhambra Wash was previously identified as a cultural resource in the 2004 Mission District Specific Plan, consultation with staff at the City of San Gabriel failed to identify any associated documentation detailing any potential significance the property possesses. Due to this and the fact that the City has since adopted an updated historic preservation ordinance in 2017, the City as the lead agency for the current project requested the eligibility of the Alhambra Wash be reevaluated. As detailed above, the segment of the Alhambra Wash within the project area was found ineligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or local designation, as was the residential property at 235 South Arroyo Drive. Neither property is considered a historical resource under CEQA as a result.

Rincon therefore recommends a finding of no impact to historical resources under CEQA. Further, although the Alhambra Wash is not considered a historical resource, the propose project is not anticipated to result in any negative impacts to the water conveyance system. As proposed, the project would result in the construction of a vehicular bridge with pedestrian walkway over the Alhambra Wash. However, there are numerous bridges which currently cross the wash and the new construction would be consistent with the general features that currently characterize the wash.

No archaeological resources were identified during the background research and site survey for this project. However, the project site’s proximity to the Mission District increases the potential for archaeological resources to be present on site therefore Rincon recommends a finding of less than significant impact to archaeological resources with mitigation incorporated for the project.

Due to the project’s proximity to the Mission District, Rincon recommends that a Workers Environmental Awareness Program be prepared for the project prior to the start of ground disturbance and recommends the following standard best management practice in the event of an unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project construction. The project is also required to adhere to regulations regarding the unanticipated discovery of human remains, detailed below.

6.1 Worker’s Environmental Awareness Program

A qualified archaeologist should be retained to conduct a Worker’s Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training on archaeological sensitivity for all construction personnel prior to the commencement of any ground-disturbing activities. The training should be conducted by an archaeologist who meets or exceeds the Secretary of Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (National Park Service [NPS] 1983). Archaeological sensitivity training should include a description of the types of cultural material that may be encountered, cultural sensitivity issues, regulatory issues, and the proper protocol for treatment of the materials in the event of a find.
6.2 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

If cultural resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology (NPS 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation and Native American consultation and archaeological monitoring may be warranted to mitigate any significant impacts.

6.3 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are found, existing regulations outlined in the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 state that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98. In the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the county coroner must be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify an MLD. The MLD shall complete the inspection of the site within 48 hours of being granted access and provide recommendations as to the treatment of the remains to the landowner.
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Appendix A

Records Search Summary
<table>
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### Resource List

**Arroyo Village City of San Gabriel, 19-7364**

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<td>Building, District</td>
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<td>1935; 1936 (Chester Lyle Guthrie); 1959 (Wendell K. Davis); 1970 (Allen W. Wells, Dept of Parks &amp; Rec); 1979 (Jim Arbuckle); 1994; 1994 (Christy Johnson McAvoy, HRG); 1995 (Christy Johnson McAvoy, HRG); 1995 (Christy Johnson McAvoy, HRG); 1996 (James D. Duffer, FEMA); 1999 (McMorris and Mikesell, JRP Historical Consulting); 2009 (F. Smith, J. Steely, WCA Environmental Consultants)</td>
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Appendix B

Native American Scoping
April 25, 2019

Lindsay Porras
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

VIA Email to: lporras@rinconconsultants.com

RE: Arroyo Village Project, #19-07364, Los Angeles County.

Dear Ms. Porras:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Gabrielino /TongvaSan Gabriel Band of Mission Indians and Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation on the attached list for more information. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: katy.sanchez@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

KATY SANCHEZ
Associate Environmental Planner
Appendix C

California DPR 523 Series Forms
**State of California – The Resources Agency – The Resources Agency**

**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

**PRIMARY RECORD**

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<th>Reviewer</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td><em>Resource Name or #:</em></td>
<td>235 South Arroyo Drive</td>
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**P1. Other Identifier:** 35 Hampton Circuit

**P2. Location:**
- **Not for Publication**
- **Unrestricted**

**a. County:** Los Angeles

**b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** El Monte

**Date:** 1995

**Township, Range, Section M.D. B.M.**

**c. Address:** 235 South Arroyo Drive

**City:** San Gabriel

**Zip:** 91776

**d. UTM:** Zone: mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

**e. Other Locational Data:** APNs 5346-011-006; 5346-011-001

**P3a. Description:**
The subject property at 235 South Arroyo Drive contains a single residence that is accessible via Hampton Circuit. A concrete walkway breaks from the driveway and provides a circuitous entrance to the residence. The building features a concrete foundation that sits on a hill, allowing for the residence to be a single-story in the front and two-stories in the rear. A hipped roof clad in composition shingles with exposed rafter tails caps the building above a rough-texture stucco-clad exterior. The building has a "T"-shaped footprint and brick chimney breaks the primary façade between the building’s two entrances. The primary entrance is accessible via the driveway and is characterized by its entry porch. This entry porch features the overhanging eave of the roofline supported by a single wood column. The secondary entrance also features a projecting roofline upheld by squared wood columns and accessible via three low concrete steps. Fenestration along the primary façade is comprised of unoriginal vinyl windows set in wood surrounds.

*(See Continuation Sheet page 4)*

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP2. Single Family Property

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

**P5a. Photo or Drawing** *(See Continuation Sheet page 4)*

**SOURCE:** Rincon Consultants, 2019

**P5b. Description of Photo:**
Primary (northern) façade, camera facing southeast.
June 2019.

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
- **Historic**
- **Prehistoric**
- **Both**

Constructed in 1947

**P7. Owner and Address:**
Arroyo Development LLC
235 South Arroyo Drive
San Gabriel, CA 91776

**P8. Recorded by:**
Alexandra Madsen
Rincon Consultants
250 E. 1st Street, Suite 1400
Los Angeles, CA 90012

**P9. Date Recorded:**
June 7, 2019

**P10. Survey Type:**
Intensive

**P11. Report Citation:**

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

*Resource Name or #: 235 South Arroyo Drive
*Map Name: El Monte
*Scale: 1:24,000
*Date of map: 1995

State of California Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial
A building permit was issued on April 28, 1947 for the erection of the subject single-family residence. The permit lists the owner and contractor as Charles Terry and describes the building as a 3-bedroom dwelling and garage with storage room. No additional permits were available. However, it appears that the building has been dramatically altered over the last decades with new, vinyl windows; rough-texture stucco cladding; and rear additions. It appears the building is currently being used as a multi-family residence.

**B7. Moved?** □ No □ Yes □ Unknown Date: N/A  
Original Location: N/A

**B8. Related Features:** None

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

Period of Significance: N/A  
Property Type: N/A  
Applicable Criteria: N/A

According to the building permit record, the single-family residence situated at the subject property was constructed circa 1947 by Charles Terry. Charles Terry, a carpenter, and Eva Terry were listed as residing at the subject property from the time of the residence’s construction in 1947 to 1967 (Los Angeles County Assessor Records). In 1971, Eva Terry was listed as residing at the property (Polk’s San Gabriel City Directory). The residence was listed for sale in 1974 and advertised a “park like setting” (Arcadia Tribune 1974). The subject property’s current setting is mixed; properties surrounding the residence are mostly comprised of single- and multi-family residences and commercial buildings.

**Evaluation**

The subject property is ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), or San Gabriel Register of Cultural Resources (San Gabriel Register) pursuant to any applicable designation criteria. The subject property was constructed in 1947 in an area bordering the cities of San Gabriel and Alhambra. Research did not suggest the residence is associated with an event or series of events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history in the city, region, state, or nation (Criteria A/1/1). Builder and owner Charles Terry was a carpenter and resided at the residence for over 25 years. Research did not indicate he or any other persons associated with the residence can be considered significant to local, state, or national history (Criteria B/2/2). The subject property contains a modified Ranch-style residence that has undergone extensive alterations. The residence does not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction (Criteria C/3/3). A review of available evidence and records search results did not indicate the property is might yield information important to history or prehistory (Criteria D/4/4). (See Continuation Sheet page 5)

**B11. Additional Resource Attributes:** N/A

**B12. References:**


**B13. Remarks:**

**B14. Evaluator:** Alexandra Madsen, Rincon Consultants

**Date of Evaluation:** June 7, 2019

(This space reserved for official comments.)
The western façade of the residence features a rear addition with vertical clapboard siding, aluminum sliding windows, and a flat roof with an overhanging eave. The lower story of the addition serves as a 2-car garage with stucco siding. To the south, the two bays of the building open to a brick staircase that provides entry to building at what appears to be a rear living unit. A ribbon of vinyl windows along the second story features vinyl sliding and casement windows.

A secondary addition is situated on the eastern end of the southeastern bay of the residence. This addition features a sliding aluminum window, vertical clapboard siding, and a door with decorative screen. This addition is situated immediately adjoining the Alhambra Wash with no setback.

P5a. Photo or Drawing: (Continued from Primary Record Page 1)
The subject property at 235 South Arroyo Drive is technically located in the City of San Gabriel; however, the property is accessible via Hampton Circuit, a small cul-de-sac street that branches off of Main Street in Alhambra. Main Street is a highly commercial corridor with a large 3-story shopping plaza at the mouth of Hampton Circuit. The setting of the subject property along Hampton Circuit is characterized by single and multi-family residences. Small post-war houses along the eastern side of the street are contrasted by larger multi-family residences dating to the 1980s and 2000s on the western side. The circuit is thus characterized by in-fill development as larger housing types have come to replace earlier, single-family residences. For this reason, the neighborhood does not retain integrity and is not characterized by a cohesive development pattern or architectural style. The subject property, although technically situated in San Gabriel is not highly visible from the city because of its location across the Alhambra Wash. Foliage and distance make the residence unlikely to impact visual sightlines in the City of San Gabriel.
**State of California — The Resources Agency**
**DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**
**PRIMARY RECORD**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource Name or #</th>
<th>Segment of the Alhambra Wash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**P1. Other Identifier:** N/A

**P2. Location:**
- **a. County:** Los Angeles
- **b. USGS 7.5’ Quad:** El Monte
- **c. Address:** 235 South Arroyo Drive
- **d. UTM:** Zone: mE/mN (G.P.S.)
- **e. Other Locational Data:** Part of APN 5346-011-004

**P3a. Description:**
The subject resource is an approximately 370-foot-long segment of the Alhambra Wash, a 7.2-mile-long utilitarian channelized stream that runs from Huntington Drive to the Rio Hondo. This segment is characterized by its reinforced concrete slab base and concrete channel walls, which are in turn topped by a chain link fence. The wash base is slightly sloped, allowing water to collect in the center of the body. Circular pipe scuppers are placed along the wash to ensure even distribution of draining water in times of flood. The Alhambra Wash is a rectangular reinforced concrete channel that serves as a tributary of the Rio Hondo. The wash features various culverts and is crossed by 8 bridges, including those at Roses Road, Las Tunas Drive, and New Avenue. The wash drains over 14 square miles of high developed areas in the cities of San Gabriel, Pasadena, San Marino, and Alhambra. The segment of the wash analyzed includes part of the wash encompassed in APN 5346-011-004.

(See Continuation Sheet page 4)

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP20. Canal; HP22. River

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

**P5a. Photo or Drawing**

![Intensive](image_url)

**P5b. Description of Photo:**

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
- Historic
- Prehistoric
- Both

1927-1938
(Los Angeles Times; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Historic Aerials)

**P7. Owner and Address:**
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Los Angeles District

**P8. Recorded by:**
Alexandra Madsen
Rincon Consultants
250 E. 1st Street, Suite 1400
Los Angeles, CA 90012

**P9. Date Recorded:**
June 7, 2019

**P10. Survey Type:**

**P11. Report Citation:**

**Attachments:**
- NONE
- Location Map
- Sketch Map
- Continuation Sheet
- Building, Structure, and Object Record
- Archaeological Record
- District Record
- Linear Feature Record
- Milling Station Record
- Rock Art Record
- Artifact Record
- Photograph Record
- Other (List):
Resource Name or #: Segment of the Alhambra Wash

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Segment of the Alhambra Wash

   b. Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, decimal degrees, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)  Portion of APN 5346-011-004.

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.) The subject segment of the Alhambra Wash is reinforced concrete and is characterized by its slightly sloping sides. This segment of the wash is open, whereas other sections are fully covered or traversed by bridges.

L4. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features) Dimensions are approximations based on the wash’s engineering plans
   a. Top Width 18-40 feet
   b. Bottom Width 18-40 feet
   c. Height or Depth 7-19 feet
   d. Length of Segment 370 feet (linear; of 7.2 miles)

L5. Associated Resources: N/A

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.): The setting is characterized by relatively level ground. Residences line both sides of the subject segment but are not highly visible due to the surrounding foliage, which includes shrubs and smaller trees.

L7. Integrity Considerations: No visible alterations along segment.

L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing


L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing (View, scale, etc.)

Map of Alhambra Wash route and bridges.

L9. Remarks: N/A

L10. Form Prepared by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Alexandra Madsen
Rincon Consultants
200 E. 1st Street, Suite 1400
Los Angeles, CA 90012

L11. Date: June 7, 2019

*Resource Name or #: Segment of the Alhambra Wash
*Map Name: El Monte
*Scale: 1:24,000
*Date of Map: 1995

Required information

DPR 523J (1/95)
| **B1.** Historic Name: Alhambra Wash                      |  |
| **B2.** Common Name: Alhambra Wash                      |  |
| **B3.** Original Use: Flood Control                      | **B4.** Present Use: Flood Control                   |
| **B5.** Architectural Style: N/A                         |  |
| **B6.** Construction History:                           |  |
| Approximately the first mile of the Alhambra Wash was constructed in 1921. The other 6 miles were completed incrementally between 1927 and 1938. Additional improvements were completed in 1947, 1953, 1955, and 1962. The subject segment of the Alhambra Wash does not appear to have been altered or received recognizable updates since its time of construction. |  |
| **B7.** Moved? ☐No ☐Yes ☐Unknown Date: N/A Original Location: N/A |  |
| **B8.** Related Features: N/A                           |  |
| **B9a.** Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown         |  |
| **B10.** Significance: Theme: N/A                        | **B10.** Area: N/A                                   |
| Period of Significance: N/A                             | Property Type: N/A                                  |
| Applicable Criteria: N/A                                |  |

Prior to the harnessing of the Alhambra Wash, the Mission San Gabriel built over 20 miles of aqueducts. These aqueducts sufficed for early settlers but would oftentimes flood during the wet season. As the population grew in San Gabriel at the turn of the century, there was an increased demand for flood measures. The Alhambra Wash was not one of these earlier aqueducts but was rather constructed during the mass channelization of rivers in the early 20th century. As the Water Conveyance Systems in California Historic Context states:

*By the 1920s and 1930s, Southern California communities approaching full use of their existing municipal water supplies took different responses to the perennial problem of water shortage. Until the waters of the Colorado could be tapped, Pasadena and other nearby cities had flood control districts and other water agencies construct works along the San Gabriel and Santa Ana rivers and their watersheds to capture the precipitation that fell during the short rainy season (JRP 2000).*

The Alhambra Wash is a 7.2-mile long channelized river that was developed in multiple phases. The first planning phase occurred in 1916, when the County flood control engineer estimated the cost of harnessing the Alhambra Wash at just under $10,000 as part of a county-wide effort to contain various rivers and streams (*Los Angeles Times* 1916). Despite this early study, development of the wash was delayed in 1918 when a $4.5 million flood control bond in Los Angeles County was contested and sent to the Supreme Court of California. The court upheld the bond, allowing development of the wash to officially begin that same year (*Southwest Builder and Contractor* 1918).

*See Continuation Sheet page 5*


**B12. References:**

*See Continuation Sheet page 6*

**B13.** Remarks: N/A

**B14. Evaluator:** Alexandra Madsen, Rincon Consultants, Inc.

**Date of Evaluation:** June 7, 2019

(See Continuation Sheet page 6)
In 1921, a newspaper article recorded the channelization of the first mile of the Alhambra Wash (Los Angeles Times 1921). The consequential development of the remaining 6 miles of the wash occurred between 1927 and 1938. In 1927, the area from Alhambra to the mouth of wash was created as an emergency flood control district (Los Angeles Times 1927). A flood in 1931 emphasized the need for the wash to feature more concrete channels to protect the city from flooding. Consequently, the wash received numerous improvements from 1934 to 1937.

Although archival records did not provide the wash’s exact year of completion, historic aerials show that the remaining 6 miles of the wash were constructed between 1927, when aerials evidence an untamed river, and 1938, when the wash was channelized. Historic aerials captured the pre- and post-channelization of the subject segment of the Alhambra Wash from these years (Figures 3a-b; UCSB).

In October of 1938, the County Flood Control District officially adopted the Alhambra Wash and completed several alterations along the channel (U.S. Army Corp of Engineers 1999). After the initial stages of development from 1918-1921 and 1927-1938, the Alhambra Wash received numerous periodic updates and improvements to ensure that safety and efficiency measures were met. In 1955, the Alhambra-Monterey Park storm drain was constructed, which included a line from Emerson Avenue to the Alhambra Wash channel. In 1962, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers completed additional unspecified updates along the wash (U.S. Army Corp of Engineers 1962). The Alhambra Wash is owned and managed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

The City of San Gabriel’s 2004 Mission District Specific Plan recognizes the Alhambra Wash as a landscape feature of cultural value. The city has resolved to “develop strategies to ensure that the Alhambra Wash will be included in any regional program for restoring the natural condition of the waterway and utilizing it as a recreational or open space facility.” These guidelines identify the wash’s significance to not be based on its engineered construction, but rather in the waterway’s “natural condition” (City of San Gabriel 2004).

To provide additional context in which to understand any potential significance of the Alhambra Wash, this evaluation references Water Conveyance Systems in California: Historic Context Development and Evaluation Procedures (JRP 2000). This document sets forth guidelines for the appropriate consideration of water conveyance systems, including canals, ditches, and aqueducts. The context identifies “water conveyance systems” as structures designed to move water from one place to another and identifies the most common types of systems as those that conveyed water for irrigation, mining, communities, hydroelectric power production, reclamation, and large multi-purpose systems. According to the context, the subject property would fall within the Community Development Theme, which discusses systems that were used to bring water into California communities, from densely populated urban areas to small, rural towns. The context recognizes shared themes and technologies, but also acknowledges that most regions were unique in their patterns of development. While some communities had publicly owned reservoirs, others allowed the privatization of streams by the means of pipes. Chlorination plants thrived in some communities, like Sacramento, while others piped in water from far-away water sources, like the Tuolumne River to San Francisco. This context provided insight regarding the potential significance of water conveyance systems in communities and their development.

(See Continuation Sheet page 6)
**B10. Significance:** (Continued from Continuation Sheet page 5)

**Evaluation for Eligibility**

As established in the Water Conveyance Systems in California Historic Context, when a property is evaluated for significance it may apply to an entire water conveyance system or only to the portion of the system in the project area (JRP 2000). For this reason, the below evaluation is limited in scope to the 370-foot segment of the Alhambra Wash that transects the subject parcel.

The subject property is ineligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), or San Gabriel Register of Cultural Resources (San Gabriel Register) pursuant to any applicable designation criteria. The segment of the Alhambra Wash was not found to be associated with specific important events or important patterns of events in the history of the city, region, state, or nation (Criteria A/1/1). Per the Water Conveyance Systems in California Historic Context, systems eligible under this criterion must have a direct association with specific important events such as the first long-distance transmission of hydroelectric power, or a pattern of events such as the development of irrigated farming. The system was one of many to be developed in southern California during the first decades of the twentieth century to expand a rapidly growing population. The property was constructed gradually between 1927 and 1938 and was not one of the earliest or most important means of water conveyance in the San Gabriel Valley, but rather served the general community of the surrounding area as one of multiple tributaries of the Rio Hondo.

Research did not suggest the segment of the Alhambra Wash is associated with an important person who made demonstrably important contributions to local, state, or national history (Criteria B/2/2). Additionally, the segment of the Alhambra Wash is not the earliest, best preserved, largest, or sole surviving example of a particular type of water conveyance system. Nor did this property introduce a design innovation that reflected an evolutionary trend in engineering. Instead, the property is a ubiquitous and utilitarian concrete-lined water conveyance system that was constructed during the boom of the channelization of rivers in southern California during the early decades of the twentieth century (Criteria D/4/4). A review of available evidence and records search results did not indicate the property is might yield information important to history or prehistory (Criteria D/4/4).

**B12. References:** (Continued from Building, Structure, and Object Record page 3)

http://www.sangabriel.com/212/Mission-District-Specific-Plan
1918. “To Initiate County Flood Control Work.” August 12.