

Appendices

Appendix C Cultural Resources Data

Appendices

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NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION
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October 8, 2018

Elizabeth Kim
PlaceWorks for City of Santa Ana
3 MacArthur Place
Santa Ana, CA 92727

VIA Email to: ekim@placeworks.com

RE: Centennial Park/Santa Ana College Park Replacement Project

Dear Ms. Kim;

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance we 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,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Katy Sanchez'.

Katy Sanchez
Associate Environmental Planner

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Consultation List
10/8//2018**

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This list is current as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code, or Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American Tribes for the proposed: Centennial Park/Santa Ana College Park Replacement Project, Orange County.



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of Los Angeles County
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Vertebrate Paleontology Section
Telephone: (213) 763-3325
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15 May 2018

PlaceWorks, Inc.
3 MacArthur Place, Suite 1100
Santa Ana, CA 92707

Attn: Elizabeth Kim, Senior Associate

re: Paleontological Records Search for the proposed Two Santa Ana Community Parks Project,
in the City of Santa Ana, Orange County, project area

Dear Kim:

I have conducted a thorough search of our Vertebrate Paleontology records for the proposed Two Santa Ana Community Parks Project, in the City of Santa Ana, Orange County, project area as outlined on the portions of the Newport Beach and Tustin USGS topographic quadrangle maps that you sent to me via e-mail on 1 May 2018. We do not have any vertebrate fossil localities that lie within the proposed project site boundaries, but we do have localities nearby from the same sedimentary units that occur in the proposed project area.


Surface sediments throughout the entire proposed project area and in the surrounding vicinity consist of younger terrestrial Quaternary Alluvium, derived primarily as alluvial fan deposits from the hills of the Santa Ana Mountains to the east, broadly via the Santa Ana River that currently flows to the west. These younger Quaternary deposits typically do not contain significant vertebrate fossils, at least in the uppermost layers, but are underlain by older Quaternary deposits at varying depths that do contain significant vertebrate fossils. Our closest vertebrate fossil locality from older Quaternary deposits is probably LACM 1339, south-southwest of the proposed project area sites in Costa Mesa east of the Santa Ana River near the top of the mesa bluffs along Adams Avenue, that produced fossil specimens of mammoth, *Mammuthus*, and camel, Camelidae, bones from sands approximately 15 feet below the top of the mesa that is overlain by shell bearing silts and sands. A little farther almost due south of the proposed project area site 2, in Costa Mesa along the Newport Freeway near Santa Isabel Avenue, our older Quaternary locality LACM 4219 produced fossil specimens of turtle,

Chelonia, and camel, Camelidae. Just east of due north of the proposed project site 1, east of the Santa Ana River in Orange along Fletcher Avenue east of Glassell Street, our older Quaternary locality LACM 4943 produced a specimen of fossil horse, *Equus*, at a depth of 8-10 feet below the surface.

Grading or shallow excavations in the uppermost few feet of the younger Quaternary alluvial sediments exposed throughout the entire proposed project area are unlikely to uncover significant fossil vertebrate remains. Deeper excavations in the proposed project area that extend down into older Quaternary sediments, however, may well encounter significant vertebrate fossils. Any substantial excavations below the uppermost layers in the proposed project area, therefore, should be closely monitored to quickly and professionally collect any specimens without impeding development. Sediment samples should also be collected and processed to determine the small fossil potential in the proposed project area. Any fossils recovered during mitigation should be deposited in an accredited and permanent scientific institution for the benefit of current and future generations.

This records search covers only the vertebrate paleontology records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County. It is not intended to be a thorough paleontological survey of the proposed project area covering other institutional records, a literature survey, or any potential on-site survey.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Samuel A. McLeod".

Samuel A. McLeod, Ph.D.
Vertebrate Paleontology

enclosure: invoice

City of Santa Ana

6th Street & Lacy Street Park Project

Cultural Resources Study

U.S.G.S. *Orange & Tustin*, CA quadrangles

Prepared for:

City of Santa Ana
Housing and Neighborhood
Development Division, M-25
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Santa Ana, California 92702

Prepared by:

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January 21, 2016



Keywords:

Orange and Tustin CA quadrangles; Orange County;
Intensive Pedestrian Survey

B. Campbell, S. Carmack, and C. Duran

2016 *Cultural Resources Study for the 6th Street & Lacy Street Park Project, Santa Ana, California*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 15-02258. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, California.

6th Street & Lacy Street Park Project

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Appendices

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Santa Ana to conduct a cultural resources study for the 6th Street and Lacy Street Park Project located in the City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California. Federal funding is sought for the project and the funding would need to be approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Therefore, this study has been prepared to provide the required analysis for the project in conformance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). This cultural resources study includes a records search, Sacred Lands File search, archival research, an intensive pedestrian survey of the project site, and preparation of this report. The 0.42-acre project site is currently occupied by three vacant housing units.

Based on the results of the records search, Native American scoping, and local consultation, no previously recorded archaeological resources are located within the APE of the current undertaking. The three extant housing units located within the current undertaking have been previously evaluated and were determined ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and require no further management consideration under the NHPA. The intensive pedestrian survey of the APE failed to locate any previously unidentified cultural resources within the project site for the current undertaking. Therefore, Rincon recommends that no further cultural resources work be conducted for the project. The following protection measures are recommended in the event of unanticipated discoveries.

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 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under the NHPA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted to mitigate any adverse effects.

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Orange County coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources 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 notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Santa Ana to conduct a cultural resources study for the 6th Street and Lacy Street Park Project (project) located in the City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California (Figure 1). The proposed project will involve the demolition of three extant buildings for the development of a community park. The area of potential effects (APE) is currently developed three single-family residences and three ancillary structures.

This cultural resources study includes a records search, Sacred Lands File search, an intensive pedestrian survey of the project APE, and preparation of this report. Federal funding is sought for the project and the funding would need to be approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Therefore, this study has been prepared to provide the required analysis for the project in conformance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

1.1 REGULATORY SETTING

Cultural resources are considered during federal undertakings chiefly under Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966 (as amended) through one of its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), as well as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to Native Americans are considered under Section 101(d)(6)(A) of NHPA. Other federal laws include the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1989, among others.

Section 106 of the NHPA (16 United States Code [USC] 470f) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (36 CFR 800.1). Under Section 106, the significance of any adversely affected cultural resource is assessed and mitigation measures are proposed to reduce any impacts to an acceptable level. Significant cultural resources are those resources that are listed in or are eligible for listing in the NRHP per the criteria listed below (36 CFR 60.4). Under 36 CFR 800, NRHP eligible/listed resources are referred to as "historic properties". The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and that:

- A. Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic



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- values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

1.2 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The APE of an undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(d) as the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties if any such property exists.” The current undertaking’s APE for archaeological and built-environment resources (or direct APE) comprises the 0.42-acre property located at the southwest corner of 6th Street and Lacy Street and assessor parcel number (APN) 398-334-03, 398-334-04, and 398-334-05, and is delineated as the approximately 18,130 square foot project area in Figure 1. The APE for the current undertaking is limited to the APN 398-334-03, 398-334-04, and 398-334-05, based on the results of the records search and field investigation (see Figure 1).

1.3 PERSONNEL

Rincon Cultural Resource Specialist Breana Campbell, M.A., conducted the field survey, the cultural resources records search, Native American consultation, and served as the primary author of this report. Rincon Architectural Historian Shannon Carmack, B.A., conducted historic consultation, assisted with the development of the APE and prepared the historic context in this report. Rincon Cultural Resources Principal Investigator Christopher Duran, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) served as a co-author of this report and managed this cultural resources study. Mr. Duran meets the Secretary of the Interior’s *Professional Qualifications Standards* for prehistoric and historic archaeology (NPS 1983). GIS Analyst Marcus Klatt prepared the figures found in this report. Rincon Principal Joe Power, AICP CEP, reviewed this report for quality control.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project APE is located within the corporate limits of the City of Santa Ana at an elevation of 134 feet (41 meters) above mean sea level (AMSL). It is situated in a predominantly urban environment, surrounded by residential neighborhoods and west of Garfield Elementary School. Three single-family residential structures and three ancillary buildings are currently located within the APE. Vegetation within the project APE consists of ornamental trees, including citrus trees (see Figure 2).





Project Site Location

Figure 2
City of Santa Ana

3.0 CULTURAL SETTING

3.1 PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

During the 20th century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (c.f., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Though initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as later studies, including Jones and Klar (2007).

3.1.1 Early Man Horizon (ca. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.)

Numerous pre-8000 B.C. sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001:609). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human femurs dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson et al. 2002). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (CA-SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry greater than 12,000 years old, the earliest on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 B.C. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

3.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000–3000 B.C.)

Wallace (1955:219) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as “marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns.” The dominance of such artifact types indicate a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources were consumed including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish, fishes, and other littoral and estuarine species, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates that

Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220).

Lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites are dominated by locally available tool stone and in addition to ground stone tools such as manos and metates, chopping, scraping, and cutting tools are very common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Mortuary practices observed at Milling Stone Horizon sites include extended and loosely flexed burials. Flexed burials oriented north were common in Orange and San Diego counties (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

3.1.3 Intermediate Horizon (3000 B.C. – A.D. 500)

Wallace's Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3000 B.C.-A.D. 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources, including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2-3).

3.1.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500–Historic Contact)

During Wallace's (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is noted. More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955:223).

Warren (1968) attributes this dramatic change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus to the westward migration of desert people he called the Takic, or Numic, Tradition in Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties. This Takic Tradition was



formerly referred to as the “Shoshonean wedge” (Warren 1968), but this nomenclature is no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups (Heizer 1978:5; Shipley 1978:88, 90).

3.2 ETHNOGRAPHY

The project site is located within the traditional territory of the Native American group known as the Gabrielino. The name Gabrielino was applied by the Spanish to those natives that were attached to Mission San Gabriel (Bean and Smith 1978:538). Today, most contemporary Gabrielino prefer to identify themselves as Tongva, a term that will be used throughout the remainder of this section (King 1994:12).

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).

The Tongva language belongs to the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family, which can be traced to the Great Basin region (Mithun 2004). 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 large 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. Meat sources included large and small mammals, freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects. (Bean and Smith 1978; Langenwaller et al. 2001; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996). 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 and 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 1996:117-127).

Chinigchinich, the last in a series of heroic mythological figures, was central to Tongva religious life at the time of Spanish contact (Kroeber 1925:637–638). 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 1996:143-144).



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 1996:157). After pressure from Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-contact period (McCawley 1996:157). Major Tongva villages located in present day Santa Ana include Hutuk and Pasbenga (Tongvapeople.com 2014).

3.3 HISTORY

The post-contact history of California is generally divided into three time spans: the Spanish period (1769–1822), the Mexican period (1822–1848), and the American period (1848–present). Each of these periods is briefly described below.

3.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)

Spanish exploration of California began when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition into the region in 1542. For more than 200 years after his initial expedition, Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003). In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra established the first Spanish settlement in what was then known as Alta (upper) California at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823. It was during this time that initial Spanish settlement of the project vicinity began. Mission San Juan Capistrano was first founded in 1775, was the seventh mission to be established in California, and is located approximately 20 miles southeast of the APE (Mission San Juan Capistrano 2015).

Mission San Juan Capistrano grew for 30 years and reached a population of 1,000 by 1806. By 1812, the mission began to decline following an earthquake that caused the collapse of the Great Stone Church. Additional factors influencing the decline of the mission included European diseases and a decline in birth rate (Mission San Juan Capistrano 2015).

Following the commencement of the Mexican War, Jose Antonio Yorba, a sergeant of the Spanish Army, was granted the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana land grant. Present day Santa Ana was part of this land grant as were the cities of Olive, Orange, Yorba Linda, and Costa Mesa. This rancho was the only land grant in Orange County during Spanish rule.

3.3.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)

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 more than 700 land grants between 1822 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Shumway 2007).



In 1834, Bernardo Antonio Yorba, the third son of Jose Antonio Yorba was granted land up within the Santa Ana Canyon, where he built a large adobe house that he named San Antonio (Santa Ana History 2015).

The Mexican Period for the Orange County region ended in early January 1847. Mexican forces fought and lost to combined U.S. Army and Navy forces in the Battle of the San Gabriel River on January 8 and in the Battle of La Mesa on January 9 (Nevin 1978). On January 10, leaders of the pueblo of Los Angeles surrendered peacefully after Mexican General Jose Maria Flores withdrew his forces. Shortly thereafter, newly appointed Mexican Military Commander of California Andrés Pico surrendered all of Alta California to U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont in the Treaty of Cahuenga (Nevin 1978).

3.3.3 American Period (1848–Present)

The American Period officially began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million for conquered territory including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. Settlement of the Los Angeles region increased dramatically in the early American Period.

The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush, despite the first California gold being previously discovered in Placerita Canyon in 1842 (Guinn 1977; Workman 1935:26). By 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to immigrate to the state, particularly after the completion of the First Transcontinental Railroad in 1869. The U.S. Congress in 1854 agreed to let San Pedro become an official port of entry. By the 1880s, the railroads had established networks from the port and throughout the county, resulting in fast and affordable shipment of goods, as well as a means to transport new residents to the booming region (Dumke 1944). New residents included many health-seekers drawn to the area by the fabled climate in the 1870s–1880s.

Many ranchos in Orange County were sold or otherwise acquired by Americans in the mid-1800s, and most were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns. As populations increased, Orange County was created from the southern portion of Los Angeles County. Agriculture remained the primary economic activity until the 1950s, when the county's agricultural land was replaced with tract housing developments. In the mid-20th century, aerospace and manufacturing began expanding, and the opening of Disneyland created an international tourism industry (Orange County Historical Society 2015).

3.3.3.1 City of Santa Ana

The City of Santa Ana was founded in 1870 by William H. Spurgeon, a farmer and former gold rush miner from Kentucky. Spurgeon purchased 74 acres of the former Rancho de Santiago de Santa Ana from Jacob Ross, Sr. for \$595 and founded the city of Santa Ana. The original town was comprised of twenty-four city blocks, bounded by Seventh Street to the north; First Street to the south, West St. (now Broadway) to the west, and Spurgeon Street to the east. Spurgeon



was heavily involved in establishing the new town; he built a general store, a road from Santa Ana to Anaheim, and served as the town postmaster.

In 1874, Wells Fargo opened an office in Santa Ana and by 1888 the Santa Fe trains reached the city. Santa Ana was incorporated in June of 1886 with a population of 2,000. Orange County was separated from Los Angeles County in 1889 and Santa Ana was chosen as the county seat. William H. Spurgeon was elected chairman of the County Board of Supervisors. A new County Courthouse was dedicated in 1901, and still remains today, as California Registered Landmark No. 837 and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

An emerging farm community specializing in staples such as beans, walnuts, and oranges, allowed the Southern Pacific Railroad to come south from Los Angeles in 1887, with Santa Ana becoming its Orange County terminus. In 1905, the Pacific Electric Railway arrived in Santa Ana, providing connections to Los Angeles and the Southland, Orange, and Huntington Beach (Richardson 1994).

As Santa Ana became a transportation hub, many businesses were established in the city, such as the flagship of Freedom Newspapers, the Orange County Register (originally the Santa Ana Register); one of the nation's largest title insurance companies, First American Financial Corporation (originally Orange County Title Company); Toastmasters, and grocery store chain Alpha Beta (Richardson 1994).

With the onset of World War II, many Americans were funneled through the Santa Ana Army Air Base, exposing them to the pleasant climate of Santa Ana and prompting many to relocate to the city after the war. During the Cold War period, Santa Ana, along with Southern California as a whole, experienced significant growth in the research, development and technology industries, resulting from increased defense industry spending. In 1950, the city's population was over 45,000, which doubled in size by 1960 to 100,350 residents. The city has continued to grow, boasting a population of 156,600 in 1970 and doubling that by the 1990s at 310,000 residents (Richardson 1994). Population in Santa Ana has grown steadily; in 2013 the population of Santa Ana had reached 334,227 (United States Census Bureau 2013).

4.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

4.1 CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

On January 7, 2016, Rincon Cultural Resource Specialist Breana Campbell conducted a search of cultural resource records housed at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. The search was conducted to identify all previously conducted cultural resources work as well as identify any previously recorded cultural resources within a one-half mile radius of the project APE. The CHRIS search included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological



Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. The records search also included a review of all available historic USGS 7.5- and 15-minute quadrangle maps.

4.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

The SCCIC records search identified 25 previous studies within a 0.5- mile radius of the project APE (Table 1), none of which included the project APE.

Table 1
Previously Conducted Studies Within 0.5 Mile of the Project APE

SCCIC Report No.	Author	Year	Study	Proximity to Project APE
OR-00447	Anonymous	1979	Report on the Archaeological and Historical Resources Present at the Proposed Sites of the Orange County Transit District Santa Ana Bus Terminal	Outside
OR-00745	Brock, James P.	1984	Report on Limited Archaeological Observations of Trenching and Utility Excavation at the Old County Courthouse, Santa Ana	Outside
OR-02245	Slawson, Dana N.	2001	Historical Resources Impact assessment: the Santora Building 201 North Broadway Santa Ana, California	Outside
OR-02246	Slawson, Dana N.	2001	Historical Resources Impact Assessment: Central Auto Body Works Building 115 North Sycamore Street Santa Ana, California	Outside
OR-02258	Alexandrowicz, John S.	1994	Status Report and Recommendations: Contract No. 1443cx500094003 for Archaeological Testing and Evaluation for the GSA Courthouse, Santa Ana, California	Outside
OR-02259	Nejad, Mitra K.	1994	United States General Services Administration Public Building Services	Outside
OR-02264	Greenwood, Roberta S. and John M. Foster	1994	Research Plan and Scope of Work for the Ronald Reagan Federal Building US Courthouse Site, Santa Ana, California	Outside
OR-02265	Greenwood, Roberta S. and John M. Foster	1995	Research Plan and Scope of Work for the Ronald Reagan Federal Building US Courthouse Site, Santa Ana, California	Outside
OR-02376	McKenna, Jeannette A.	2001	Review of Cultural Resource Assessment/ Evaluation for Cingular Wireless Site Sc-018-02, Orange County, California	Outside
OR-02388	Messick, Peters	2001	Monitor Report, Historical Resource at 1038 East 4 th Street, Santa Ana, California	Outside



Table 1
Previously Conducted Studies Within 0.5 Mile of the Project APE

SCCIC Report No.	Author	Year	Study	Proximity to Project APE
OR-02451	Huard-Spencer, Christine	2002	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Proposed Grand Avenue Widening Sch No. 1998051068 Technical Appendices	Outside
OR-02452	Huard-Spencer, Christine	2002	Draft Focused Environmental Impact Report for the Proposed Grand Avenue Widening Sch No. 1998051068	Outside
OR-02466	Duke, Curt	2002	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sc 055-02 Orange County, California	Outside
OR-03184	Bonner, Wayne H.	2003	Results of a Cultural Resource Survey for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate Og60xc603b (Park Tower) 200 West Santa Ana Boulevard, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Outside
OR-03303	Slawson, Dana N.	2000	Historical Resources Assessment, Quonset Hunt, 625 North Poinsettia Street, Santa Ana, California	Outside
OR-03328	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	2006	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for Royal Street Communications, LLC Candidate La0625a (American Pacific Secured), 811 North Broadway, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Outside
OR-03373	Arrington, Cindy and Nancy Sikes	2006	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project State of California : Volumes I and II	Outside
OR-03597	Tibbet, Casey and Bill Bell	2008	Cultural Resources Assessment- 601 and 611-613 East Santa Ana Blvd., Santa Ana, CA	Outside
OR-03818	Supernowicz, Dana	2009	Cultural Resources Study of the Sprint/ Nextel Rooftop Project Sprint Nextel Site No. CA6639C 811 North Broadway, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Outside
OR-03837	Taniguchi, Christeen and Mmichael Dice	2004	A Historic Resource Evaluation Report for the Santa Ana Art Wall Project Located in an Unsectioned Portion of T.5S R.9W City of Santa Ana, California	Outside
OR-03926	Bonner, Wayne	2010	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate LA33824-D (St. Joseph School), 730 North Garfield Street, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Outside
OR-04195	Rogers, Leslie	2011	Section 106 Consultation for the Santa Ana and Garden Grove Fixed Guideway Corridor Project, Orange County, CA	Outside



Table 1
Previously Conducted Studies Within 0.5 Mile of the Project APE

SCCIC Report No.	Author	Year	Study	Proximity to Project APE
OR-04312	Haas, Hannah, Kevin Hunt, and Robert Ramirez	2012	Cultural Resources Study for the Depot at Santiago Project, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Outside
OR-04404	Bonner, Diane, Carrie Wills, and Kathleen Crawford	2014	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate Hathaway, 1111 East 4 th Street, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Outside
OR-04429	Bonner, Diane, Carrie Wills, and Kathleen Crawford	2014	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02024A (CM024 Water Tower) 1405 North French Street, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Outside

Source: South Central Coastal Information Center, January 2016.

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The SCCIC records search identified 67 previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project APE (Table 2). None of the resources are within the project APE.

Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5 Mile of the APE

Primary Number	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded By and Year	Relationship to APE
30-001598	Two historical trash deposits	Insufficient information	P. Messick 2001	Outside
30-160320	Yost Theater and Ritz Hotel	NRHP Eligible	H. M. Thomas 1984	Outside
30-160336	Commercial structure-	NRHP Eligible	H. M. Thomas 1982	Outside
30-160351	Commercial structure-Spurgeon Building	NRHP and CRHR Listed under Criterion C; Listed as a Contributor to a District	D. Minnick 1978	Outside
30-160394	Builders Exchange Building	NRHP and CRHR Listed under Criterion C; Listed as a Contributor to a District	H. M. Thomas 1980	Outside
30-160395	Odd Fellows Hall	NRHP and CRHR Listed under Criterion C; Listed as a Contributor to a District	D. Marsh & A. Deneau 1982	Outside
30-160397	Fox West Coast Theater	NRHP and CRHR Listed under Criterion C; Listed as a Contributor to a District	H. M. Thomas 1980	Outside



Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5 Mile of the APE

Primary Number	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded By and Year	Relationship to APE
30-160398	Two-story commercial building	NRHP and CRHR Listed under Criteria A and C; Listed as a Contributor to a District	H. M. Thomas 1982	Outside
30-160415	Downtown Santa Ana Historic District	NRHP/ CRHR Listed	H. M. Thomas 1983	Outside
30-160785	Public utility building- Fire Station Headquarters No. 1	NRHP Eligible	D. Marsh 1985	Outside
30-160790	Single-family residence	Insufficient information	D. Marsh 1998	Outside
30-160798	Single-family residence	Listed as a Contributor to a District under Criteria A and C; CRHR Listed	L. J. Heumann 2002	Outside
30-160801	Single-family residence	Listed as a Contributor to a District under Criteria A and C; CRHR Listed	L. J. Heumann 2002	Outside
30-160803	Single-family residence	Listed as a Contributor to a District under Criterion C; CRHR Listed	L. J. Heumann 2002	Outside
30-160811	Single-family residence	Listed as a Contributor to a Historic District	L. J. Heumann 2002	Outside
30-160814	Single-family residence	Listed as a Contributor to a Historic District	L. J. Heumann 2002	Outside
30-160816	Single-family residence	Listed as a Contributor to a Historic District	L. J. Heumann 2002	Outside
30-160817	Single-family residence	Listed as a Contributor to a Historic District	L. J. Heumann 2002	Outside
30-160818	Single-family residence	Listed as a Contributor to a Historic District	L. J. Heumann 2002	Outside
30-160819	Single-family residence	Listed as a Contributor to a District under Criteria A and C; CRHR Listed	L. J. Heumann 2002	Outside
30-160824	Single-family residence	Listed as a Contributor to a District under Criteria A and C; CRHR Listed	L. J. Heumann 2002	Outside
30-160830	Single-family residence	Listed as a Contributor to a Historic District	L. J. Heumann 2002	Outside
30-160833	Single-family residence	Listed as a Contributor to a Historic District	L. J. Heumann 2002	Outside
30-160836	Single-family residence	Listed as a Contributor to a Historic District	L. J. Heumann 2002	Outside
30-160838	Single-family residence	Listed as a Contributor to a Historic District	L. J. Heumann 2002	Outside
30-160842	Single-family residence	Listed as a Contributor to a Historic District	L. J. Heumann 2002	Outside



Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5 Mile of the APE

Primary Number	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded By and Year	Relationship to APE
30-160843	Single-family residence	Listed as a Contributor to a Historic District	L. J. Heumann 2002	Outside
30-160845	Multi-family residence	Listed as a Contributor to a Historic District	L. J. Heumann 2002	Outside
30-160847	Single-family residence	Listed as a Contributor to a Historic District	L. J. Heumann 2002	Outside
30-160851	Single-family residence	Listed as a Contributor to a Historic District	L. J. Heumann 2002	Outside
30-160852	Single-family residence	Listed as a Contributor to a Historic District	L. J. Heumann 2002	Outside
30-160869	Multi-family residence	Insufficient information	L. J. Heumann 2002	Outside
30-160871	Multi-family residence	Insufficient information	L. J. Heumann 2002	Outside
30-160916	Single-family residence	Listed as a Contributor to a Historic District	L. J. Heumann 2002	Outside
30-161037	Multi-family residence and ancillary building	Determined ineligible for CRHR	C. Tibbet 2008	Outside
30-161581	Single-family residence	NRHP Eligible	L. J. Heumann 2002	Outside
30-161703	Pacific Electric Substation No. 4	NRHP/ CRHR Listed	H. M. Thomas 1983	Outside
30-161900	Santa Ana (Old) City Hall	NRHP/ CRHR Listed	H. M. Thomas 1982	Outside
30-162282	Dr. Howe-Waffle House and Carriage House	Needs to be Reevaluated under current standards	C. N. Irwin 1974	Outside
30-162285	Episcopal Church of the Messiah	Listed as a Contributor to a Historic District	Orange County Historical Commission 1977	Outside
30-176575	Single-family residence	Insufficient information	T. Grimes 1999	Outside
30-176576	Single-family residence	Insufficient information	T. Grimes 1999	Outside
30-176577	Single-family residence	Insufficient information	T. Grimes 1999	Outside
30-176578	Single-family residence	Insufficient information	T. Grimes 1999	Outside
30-176579	Single-family residence	Insufficient information	T. Grimes 1999	Outside
30-176580	Multi-family residence	Insufficient information	T. Grimes 1999	Outside
30-176581	Multi-family residence	Insufficient information	T. Grimes 1999	Outside
30-176582	Single-family residence	Insufficient information	T. Grimes 1999	Outside
30-176583	Single-family residence	Insufficient information	T. Grimes 1999	Outside



Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5 Mile of the APE

Primary Number	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded By and Year	Relationship to APE
30-176584	Unknown	Insufficient information	T. Grimes 1999; B. Padon 2001	Outside
30-176585	Single-family residence	Insufficient information	T. Grimes 1999	Outside
30-176586	Single-family residence	Insufficient information	T. Grimes 1999	Outside
30-176587	Single-family residence	Insufficient information	T. Grimes 1999	Outside
30-176588	Single-family residence	Insufficient information	T. Grimes 1999	Outside
30-176589	Single-family residence	Insufficient information	T. Grimes 1999	Outside
30-176663	Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway	Recommended ineligible	B. Tang 2002	Outside
30-176771	Ebell Clubhouse	CRHR Eligible	F. M. Laster 1998	Outside
30-176789	Single-family residence	Listed as a Contributor to a Historic District/ CRHR Listed	L. J. Heumann and P. C. Moruzzi 2002	Outside
30-176790	Single-family residence	Listed as a Contributor to a Historic District/ CRHR Listed	L. J. Heumann and P. C. Moruzzi 2002	Outside
30-176791	Single-family residence	Listed as a Contributor to a Historic District/ CRHR Listed	L. J. Heumann and P. C. Moruzzi 2002	Outside
30-176802	Industrial building	NRHP/ CRHR Eligible	C. Taniguchi 2004	Outside
30-176806	Lower French Park District	NRHP/ CRHR Listed	K. Les 1980	Outside
30-176809	Industrial building	Insufficient information	D. N. Slawson 2000	Outside
30-177013	Single-family residence	Insufficient information	T. Grimes 1999	Outside
30-177017	Multiple-family residence	Insufficient information	T. Grimes 1999	Outside
30-177501	Industrial building	Recommended ineligible	K. Hunt 2013	Outside
30-179882	Commercial building	Recommended ineligible	C. Tibbett 2008	Outside

Source: South Central Coastal Information Center, January 2016.

4.2 ADDITIONAL STUDIES WITHIN THE APE

Rincon also reviewed one additional historical report provided by the City of Santa Ana concerning the project APE and vicinity: *Station District Project Historical Assessment*, prepared by Sapphos Environmental (2011). The assessment was prepared to determine and evaluate the historic significance of 23 buildings owned by the Santa Ana Redevelopment Agency that were slated for redevelopment. The 23 buildings are located in the Station District area of the Lacy neighborhood of Santa Ana. The project study area was bound by Civic Center Drive to the north, Terminal Street and Fuller Street to the east, Fifth Street, Brown Street, and Sixth Street to



the south, and Bush Street to the west. The properties were evaluated for listing in the NRHP, the CRHR, and City of Santa Ana Register of Historical Properties (SARHP) criteria of significance (Sapphos Environmental 2011).

As a result of the investigation, 16 properties were determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP, the CRHR or local significance. One property was found eligible for listing in the NRHP. Two properties were found eligible for listing on the CRHR and seven properties were found eligible for listing on the SARHP. The three single-family residences involved in the current undertaking were assessed as part of Sapphos Environmental's investigation. Two of the properties were determined ineligible for designation while one property, 720 East 6th Street was found to be eligible for listing on the SARHP, this designation as it relates to the current undertaking is discussed in greater detail in Section 7.0. The results of the assessment and the proximity of the properties to the current APE are provided in Table 3 below.

This study also included an assessment to determine if the Lacy neighborhood was eligible for listing as a historic district. Based on the transformation of the Lacy Neighborhood over the last 30 years, Sapphos Environmental concluded that the Lacy neighborhood was not eligible as a historic district at the time of evaluation (Sapphos Environmental 2011: 24).

Table 3
Individual Assessment for 23 Properties within the Station District

Address	Eligible NRHP	Eligible CRHR	Eligible SARHP	Not Eligible for Designation	Proximity to APE
501 East Fifth Street	X	X	X		Outside
505 East Fifth Street			X		Outside
601-603 East Fifth Street				X	Outside
610-612 East Fifth Street			X		Outside
615-617 East Fifth Street			X		Outside
620 East Fifth Street				X	Outside
621 East Fifth Street			X		Outside
712 East Fifth Street				X	Outside
609 East Sixth Street				X	Outside
613 East Sixth Street				X	Outside
617 East Sixth Street				X	Outside
710 East Sixth Street				X	Within
714 East Sixth Street				X	Within
720 East Sixth Street			X		Within
911 Brown Street				X	Outside
623-625 North Garfield Street				X	Outside
707 North Garfield Street				X	Outside
505 North Minter Street				X	Outside



Table 3
Individual Assessment for 23 Properties within the Station District

Address	Eligible NRHP	Eligible CRHR	Eligible SARHP	Not Eligible for Designation	Proximity to APE
507 North Winter Street		X	X		Outside
611 North Winter Street				X	Outside
507 North Mortimer Street				X	Outside
508-510 North Porter Street				X	Outside
801 East Santa Ana Boulevard				X	Outside

Source: Sapphos Environmental, 2011.

4.3 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) on January 3, 2016. In anticipation of the response from the NAHC, Rincon mailed anticipatory letters on January 8, 2016, to nine tribal groups or individuals who are known to Rincon to have affiliations to the project APE and surrounding area. On January 20, 2016, Rincon Cultural Resource Specialist Breana Campbell conducted follow-up consultation with each of the nine tribal groups or individuals by telephone. A consultation table has been included in Appendix B (Table 4).

Ms. Campbell spoke with Chairperson Morales on January 20, 2016. Chairperson Morales expressed concern regarding the development of the APE which took place prior to the establishment of CEQA and NEPA. Chairperson Morales recommended an archaeologist be present at the time of ground disturbance to spot monitor during ground disturbance activities. Chairperson Morales recommended that if archaeological resources are identified during spot monitoring a Native American monitor should be contacted and monitoring should occur during all ground disturbances.

Ms. Campbell spoke with Tribal Manager Joyce Perry regarding the project on January 20, 2016. Ms. Perry expressed similar concerns regarding the lack of CEQA and NEPA regulation at the time the APE was developed. Ms. Perry recommended an archaeologist be present during all ground disturbance and stated that if prehistoric resources are identified a Native American monitor should be present for the duration of all ground disturbance.

As of January 21, 2016, Rincon has not received any additional responses.

4.4 LOCAL/INTERESTED PARTY CONSULTATION

Rincon mailed letters to the City of Santa Ana, the Santa Ana Historical Preservation Society, and the Orange County Historical Society on January 6, 2016, requesting information regarding any possible historical resources that may be affected by the proposed project.

The City of Santa Ana provided Rincon with a report that extensively covered the project APE and vicinity, *Station District Project Historical Assessment* (Sapphos 2011). The results of this report are discussed in the records search results summary.

On January 19, 2016, Rincon Assistant Architectural Historian Barbara Burkhardt conducted follow-up consultation with the Santa Ana Historical Preservation Society and the Orange County Historical Society by telephone. A table detailing the results of this consultation has been included in Appendix B (Table 5).

As of January 21, 2016, Rincon has not received any responses.

5.0 FIELDWORK

5.1 SURVEY METHODS

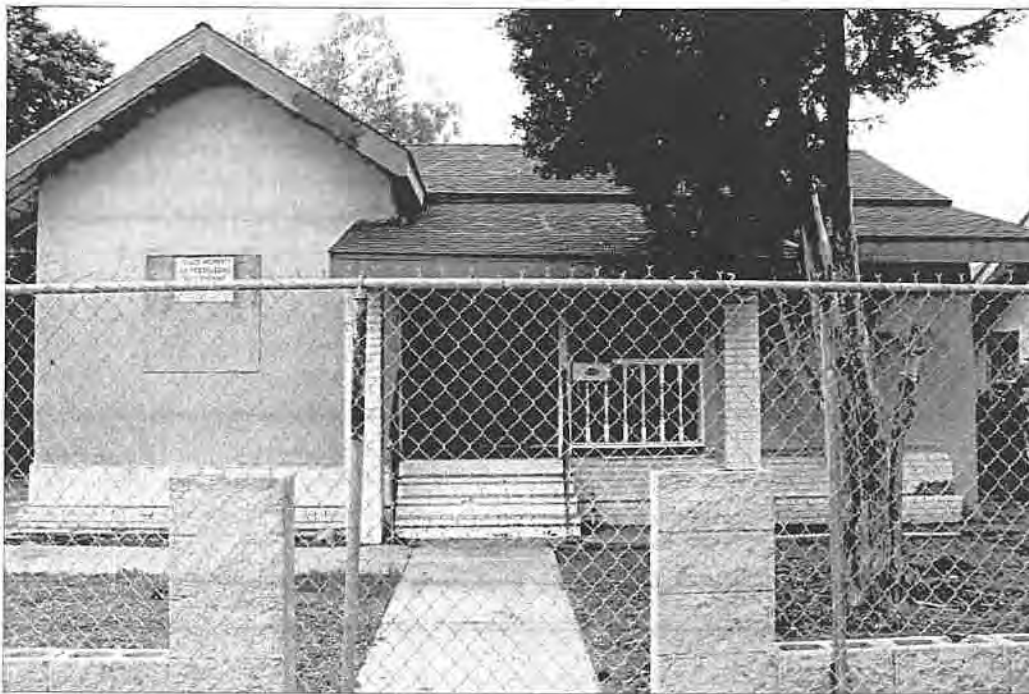
Rincon Cultural Resources Specialist Breana Campbell conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the project APE on December 17, 2015. Because the project APE is largely developed (containing standing buildings and structures, paved surfaces), the archaeological component of the survey concentrated on inspecting all open space areas (such as lawn and planter areas). Ms. Campbell inspected these areas for the presence of prehistoric artifacts (such as flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, milling tools, ceramics, and fire-affected rock) and historical artifacts (such as glass, metal, and pottery). In addition the exposed open space areas were inspected for the presence of soil discolorations that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (for example, standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations). All built environment features within the APE and immediate vicinity were inspected and photographed. Ms. Campbell documented the fieldwork using field notes and digital photographs which are on file at Rincon's Los Angeles, California office.

6.0 FINDINGS

The project APE lies within a 0.42-acre lot within a developed, urban context. The APE itself is occupied by a three extant buildings, three ancillary structures, landscaping including ornamental trees, and paved surfaces (such as sidewalks).

At the time of the survey, bare ground visibility was negligible throughout the APE (0 to 5 percent) due to previous onsite development. The three extant buildings and the ancillary structures are currently secured by fencing. Ancillary buildings located behind each property were noted at the time of survey. These structures were not evaluated as a part of this survey because they have previously been found ineligible for NRHP and CRHR listing (Sapphos Environmental 2011). Ornamental trees, including citrus trees, were present within the APE. Photographs 1 through 3 depict the current state of the project APE.





Photograph 1. Overview of 710 East 6th Street.



Photograph 2. Overview of 714 East 6th Street.



Photograph 3. Overview of 720 East 6th Street.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The 6th Street and Lacy Street Park Project seeks federal funding through HUD and is therefore subject to NEPA and NHPA. Three single-family properties are located within the APE of the current undertaking: 710 East 6th Street, 714 East 6th Street, and 720 East 6th Street. These structures have been previously evaluated by Sapphos Environmental, Inc., as a part of their Historical Assessment for the Station District Project in 2011. The single-family property located at 720 East 6th street was determined eligible for listing on the SARHP however it is ineligible for listing on the CRHR and NRHP, and is not a historic property for the purposes of Section 106; therefore the current undertaking would have no effect on the resource and requires no further management consideration under the NHPA. Within a 0.5-mile radius of the project APE, 66 cultural resources were identified as a result of the records search. All of the identified resources are historical age buildings or structures, however none are within or adjacent to the APE and will not be impacted by this project. The Native American scoping did not identify any specific resources important to the consulted groups within the APE. Survey of the direct APE did not identify any previously unidentified cultural resources. Based on these facts, Rincon recommends a finding of no effect to historic properties for the current undertaking. Furthermore, Rincon recommends that no further cultural resources work be conducted for the project. The following measures are recommended in case of unanticipated discoveries.



7.1 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OR 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 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under NHPA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

7.2 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

If human remains are found, State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In accordance with this code, in the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the Orange County Coroner would be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD would complete the inspection of the APE within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.



NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



January 19, 2016

Breana Campbell
Rincon Consultants

Sent by e-mail: bcampbell@rinconconsultants.com
Number of pages: 2

RE: Proposed 6th and Lacey Street Park Project, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California

Dear Ms. Campbell:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Gayle Totton".

Gayle Totton
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

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Appendix A

Records Search Results

Report List

15-02258

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Ri
OR-00447		1979	Anonymous	Report on the Archaeological and Historical Resources Present at the Proposed Sites of the Orange County Transit District Santa Ana Bus Terminal	Archaeological Associates, Ltd.	30
OR-00745		1984	Brock, James P.	Report on Limited Archaeological Observation of Trenching and Utility Excavation at the Old County Courthouse, Santa Ana	Archaeological Advisory Group	30
OR-02245		2001	Slawson, Dana N.	Historical Resources Impact Assessment: the Santora Building 201 North Broadway Santa Ana, California	Greenwood and Associates	
OR-02246		2001	Slawson, Dana N.	Historical Resources Impact Assessment: Central Auto Body Works Building 115 North Sycamore Street Santa Ana, California	Greenwood and Associates	
OR-02258		1994	Alexandrowicz, John S.	Status Report and Recommendations: Contract No. 1443cx500094003 for Archaeological Testing and Evaluation for the GSA Courthouse, Santa Ana, California	Archaeological Consulting Services	30
OR-02259		1994	Nejad, Mitra K.	United States General Services Administration Public Building Service	General Services Administration, Region 9	30
OR-02264		1994	Greenwood, Roberta S. and John M. Foster	Research Plan and Scope of Work for the Ronald Reagan Federal Building US Courthouse Site, Santa Ana, California	Greenwood and Associates	30
OR-02265		1995	Greenwood, Roberta S. and John M. Foster	Research Plan and Scope of Work for the Ronald Reagan Federal Building US Courthouse Site, Santa Ana, California	Greenwood and Associates	30
OR-02376	Cellular -	2001	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Review of Cultural Resource Assessment/evaluation for Cingular Wireless Site Sc-018-02, Orange County, California	McKenna et al.	
OR-02388		2001	Messick, Peter	Monitor Report, Historical Resource at 1038 East 4th Street, Santa Ana, California	Greenwood and Associates	
OR-02451		2002	Huard-Spencer, Christine	Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Proposed Grand Avenue Widening Sch No. 1998051068 Technical Appendices	P&D Consultants, Inc.	
OR-02452		2002	Huard-Spencer, Christine	Draft Focused Environmental Impact Report for the Proposed Grand Avenue Widening Sch No. 1998051068	P&D Consultatns, Inc.	

Report List

15-02258

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	R
OR-02466		2002	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sc 055-02 Orange County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
OR-03184		2003	Bonner, Wayne H.	Results of a Cultural Resource Survey for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate Og60xc603b (park Tower) 200 West Santa Ana Boulevard, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
OR-03303		2000	Slawson, Dana N.	Historical Resources Assessment, Quonset Hunt, 625 North Pointsettia Street, Santa Ana, California	Greenwood and Associates	30
OR-03328	Cellular -	2006	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Direct Ape Historic Architectural Assessment for Royal Street Communications, Llc Candidate La0625a (american Pacific Secured), 811 North Broadway, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
OR-03373		2006	Arrington, Cindy and Nancy Sikes	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project State of California: Volumes I and II	SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.	
OR-03597		2008	Casey Tibbet and Bill Bell	Cultural Resources Assessment- 601 and 611-613 East Santa Ana Blvd., Santa Ana, CA	LSA Associates, Inc.	30
OR-03818	Cellular -	2009	Supernowicz, Dana	Cultural Resources Study of the Sprint/Nextel Rooftop Project Sprint Nextel Site No. CA6639C 811 North Broadway, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Historic Resource Associates	30 30 30 30 30
OR-03837		2004	Taniguchi, Christeen and Dice, Michael	A Historic Resource Evaluation Report for the Santa Ana Art Wall Project Located in an Unsectioned Portion of T.5S R.9W City of Santa Ana, California	MBA Associates	30
OR-03926	Cellular -	2010	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate LA33824-D (St. Joseph School), 730 North Garfield Street, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	30

Report List

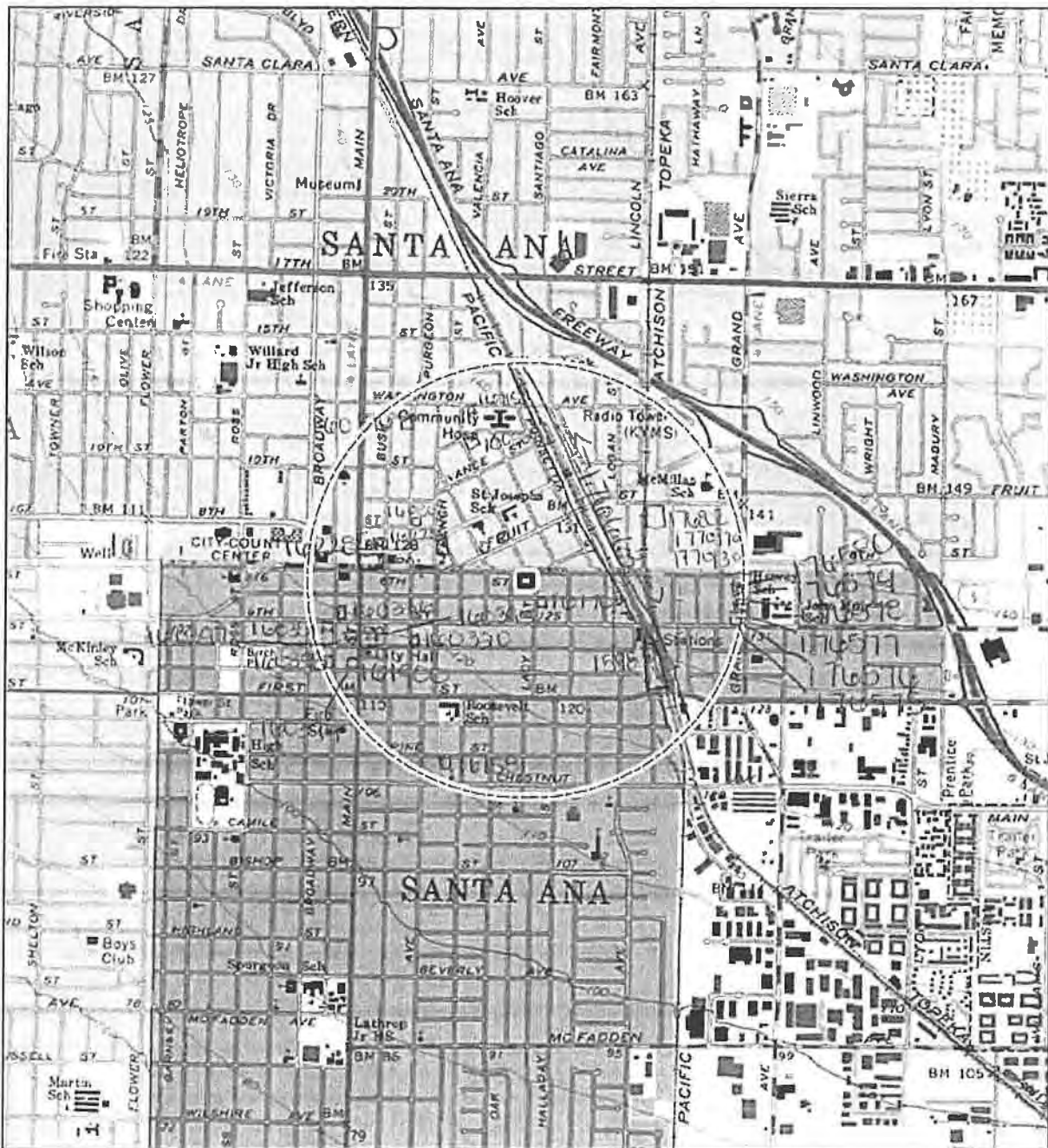
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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Re
OR-04195		2011	Rogers, Leslie	Section 106 Consultation for the Santa Ana and Garden Grove Fixed Guideway Corridor Project, Orange County, CA	Federal Transit Authority	3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C
OR-04312		2012	Hass, Hannah, Hunt, Kevin, and Ramirez, Robert	Cultural Resources Study for the Depot at Santiago Project, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Rincon Consultants	3C 3C
OR-04404		2014	Bonner, Diane, Wills, Carrie, and Crawford, Kathleen	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Verizon Wireless Candidate Hathaway, 1111 East 4th Street, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	FirstCarbon Solutions	3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C
OR-04429		2014	Bonner, Diane, Wills, Carrie, and Crawford, Kathleen	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02024A (CM024 Water Tower) 1405 North French Street, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	EAS	3C 3C



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Quad Tustin - Resources

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changed since the original topographic map was assembled.

 Project Boundary
 Half-Mile Buffer

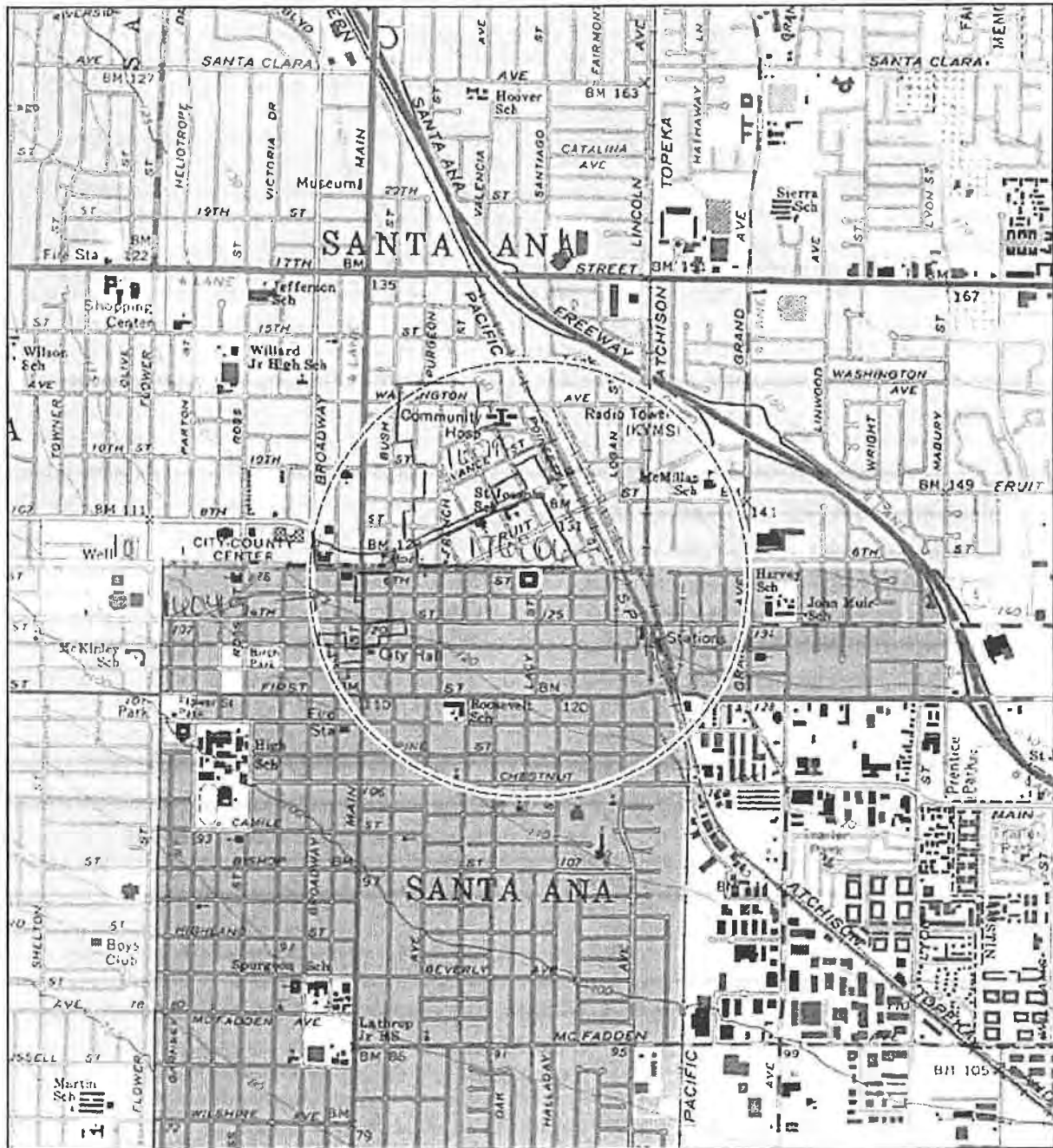


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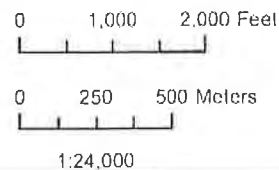
City of Santa Ana

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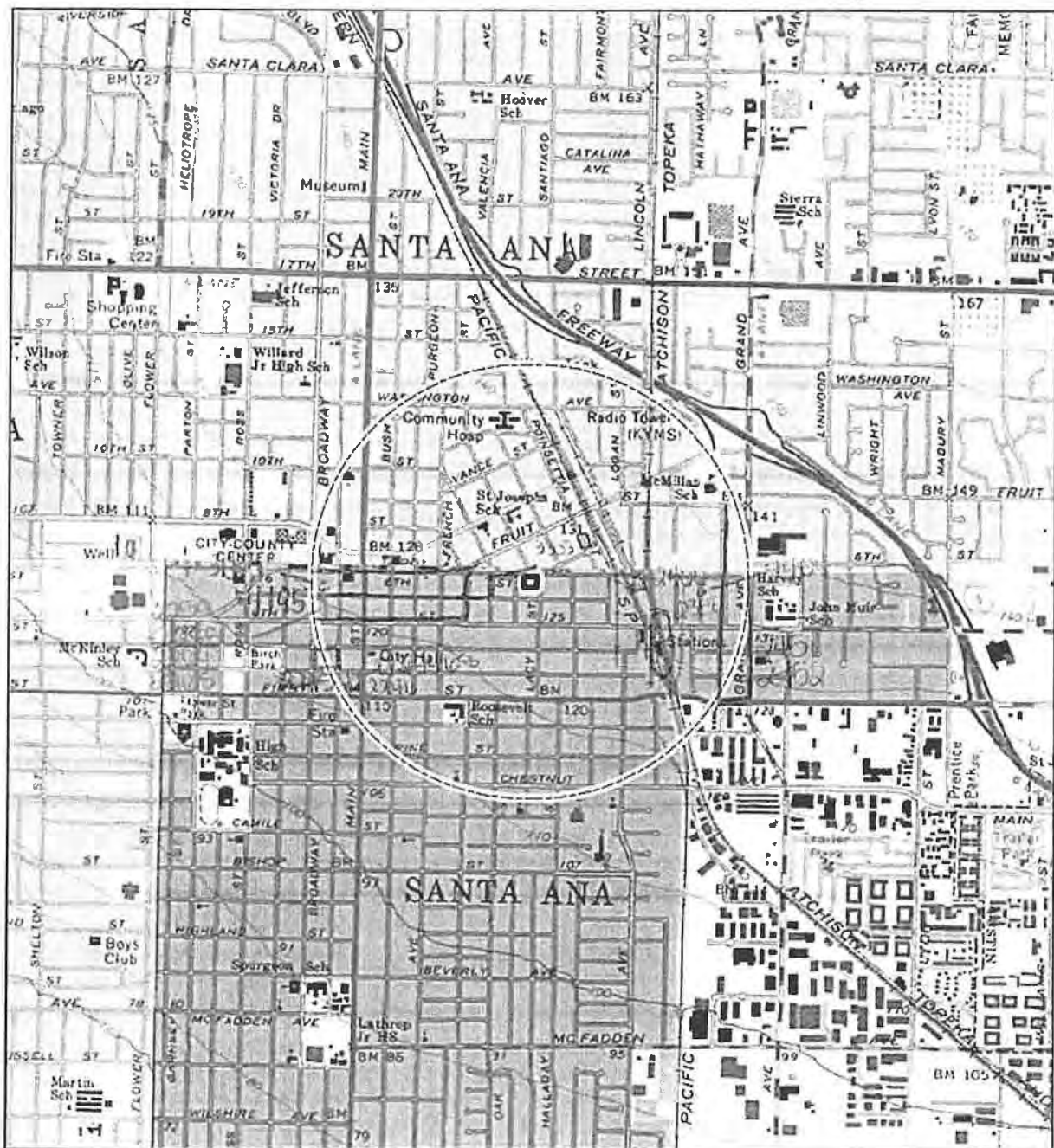
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- Project Boundary
- Half-Mile Buffer



Records Search Map

City of Santa Ana



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Project Boundary

Half-Mile Buffer



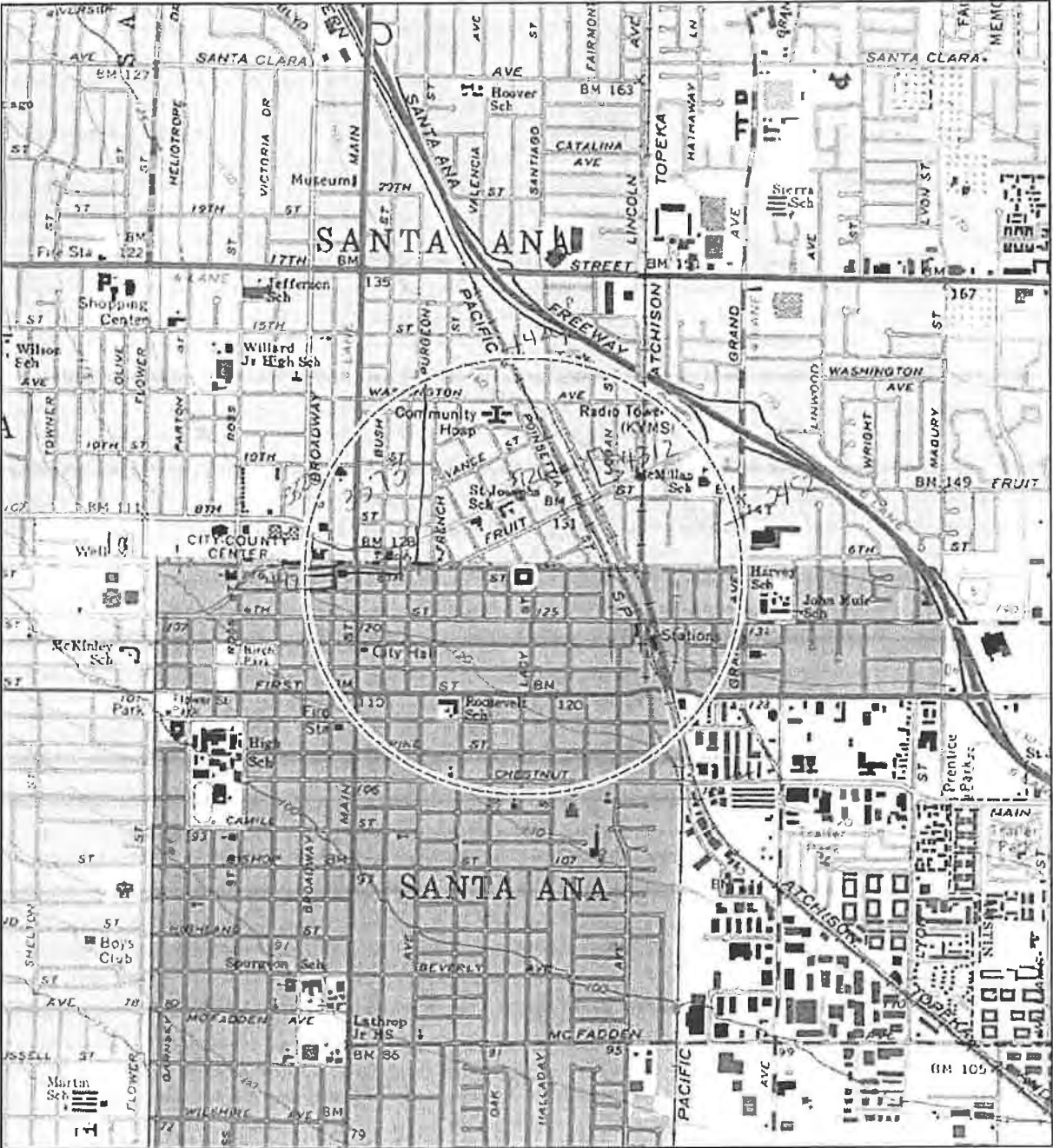
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Records Search Map

City of Santa Ana



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-  Project Boundary
-  Half-Mile Buffer



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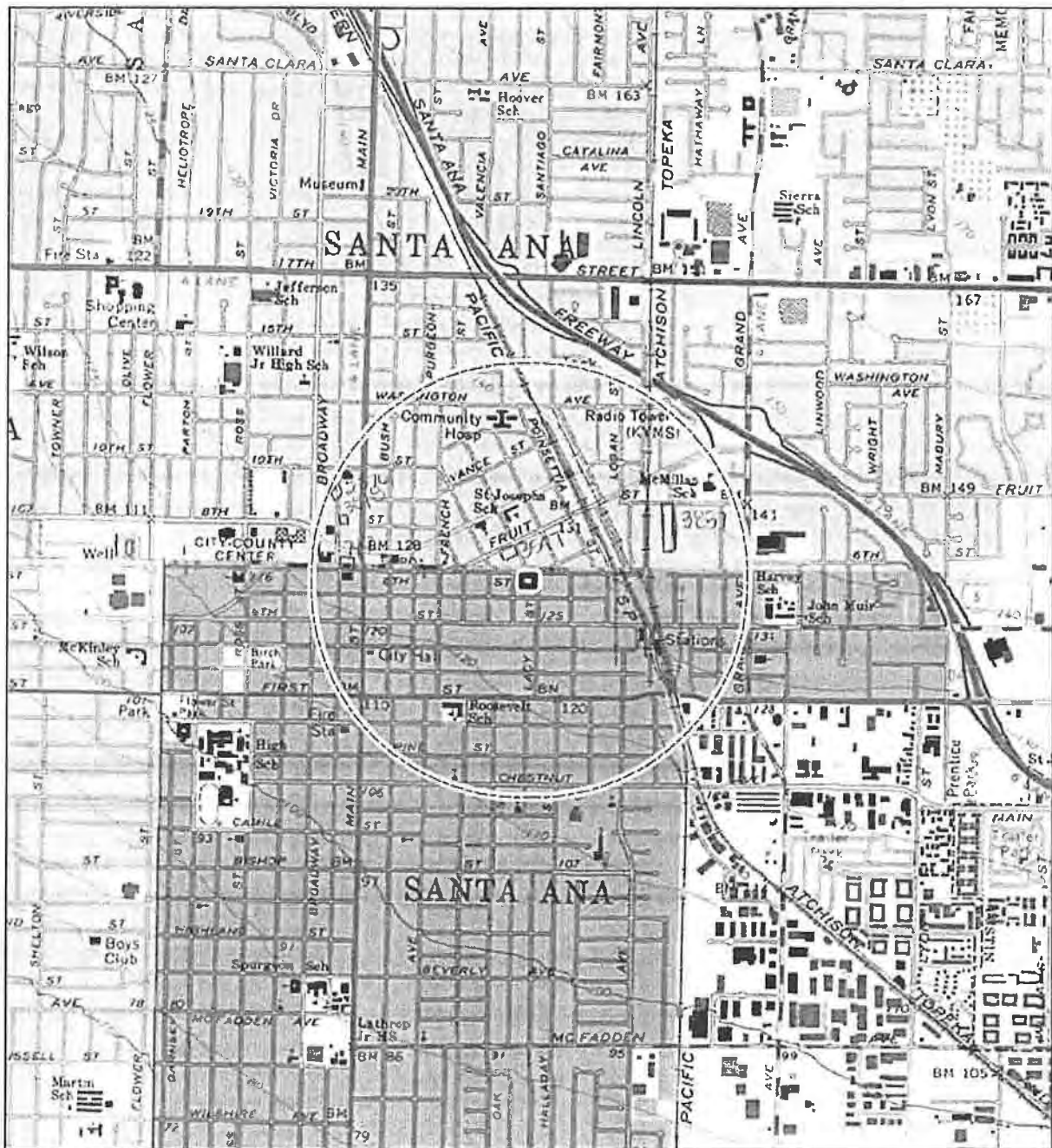
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Records Search Map





City of Santa Ana

Reprints



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-  Project Boundary
-  Half-Mile Buffer



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Records Search Map

City of Santa Ana

Appendix B

Native American and Local Historic Consultation

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Orange County
January 21, 2016**

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
Chairperson, Matias Belardes
32161 Avenida Los Amigos Juaneno
San Juan Capistrano , CA 92675
(949) 293-8522
(949) 444-4340 (Cell)

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians
Sonia Johnston, Tribal Chairperson
P.O. Box 25628
Santa Ana , CA 92799 Juaneno
sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.net

Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva
San Gabriel , CA 91778
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com
(626) 483-3564 Cell

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager
4955 Paseo Segovia Juaneno
Irvine , CA 92612
kaamalam@gmail.com
(949) 293-8522

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

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe
Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson
1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100
Los Angeles , CA 90067
Gabrielino
(626) 676-1184 Cell

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
Teresa Romero, Chairwoman
31411-A La Matanza Street Juaneno
San Juan Capistrano , CA 92675
tromo@juaneno.com
(949) 488-3484
(530) 354-5876 Cell

Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393
Covina , CA 91723
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com Gabrielino
(626) 926-4131

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino Tongva
Bellflower , CA 90707
gtongva@verizon.net
(562) 761-6417 Voice/Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.
This list applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed 6th and Lacey Street Park Project, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California.

Table 4
Coordination with Local Native American Groups

Native American Contact	Letter Sent	Follow-Up	Results
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation Chairperson Matias Belardes 32161 Avenida Los Amigos San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675	Letter mailed on 01/08/2016	01/20/2016, follow up by telephone by B. Campbell	Was told to contact Ms. Joyce Perry for all consultation. See conversation details with Ms. Perry below.
Gabrieleno/ Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians Chairperson Anthony Morales P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA 91778	Letter mailed on 01/08/2016	01/20/2016, follow up by telephone by B. Campbell	Recommended archaeological spot monitoring during initial ground disturbance activities. Chairperson Morales recommended that if archaeological resources are identified during spot monitoring a Native American monitor should be contacted and monitoring should occur during all ground disturbances.
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation Chairperson Sandone Goad 106 ½ Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA 90012	Letter mailed on 01/08/2016	01/20/2016, follow up by telephone by B. Campbell	Was told to contact Mr. Sam Dunlap for all consultation. See conversation details with Mr. Dunlap below.
Gabrielino Tongva Tribe Co-Chairperson Linda Candelaria 1999 Avenue of the Stars Suite 1100 Los Angeles, CA 90067	Letter mailed on 01/08/2016	01/20/2016, follow up by telephone by B. Campbell	Left a voicemail. No response has been received.
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation Teresa Romero, Chairwoman 31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675	Letter mailed on 01/08/2016	01/20/2016, follow up by telephone by B. Campbell	Left a voicemail. No response has been received.
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA 90707	Letter mailed on 01/08/2016	01/20/2016, follow up by telephone by B. Campbell	Left a voicemail. No response has been received.
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Chairperson Sonia Johnston P.O. Box 25628 Santa Ana, CA 92799	Letter mailed on 01/08/2016	01/20/2016, follow up by email by B. Campbell	Sent follow up email inviting consultation/comments, no phone number was provided by the NAHC. No response has been received.
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation Chairperson Andrew Salas P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA 91723	Letter mailed on 01/08/2016	01/20/2016, follow up by telephone by B. Campbell	Left a voicemail. No response has been received.



Table 4
Coordination with Local Native American Groups

Native American Contact	Letter Sent	Follow-Up	Results
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation Tribal Manager Joyce Perry 4955 Paseo Segovia Irvine, CA 92612	Letter mailed on 01/08/2016	01/20/2016, follow up by telephone by B. Campbell	Recommended archaeological spot monitoring during initial ground disturbance activities. Ms. Perry recommended that if archaeological resources are identified during spot monitoring a Native American monitor should be contacted and monitoring should occur during all ground disturbances.
Sam Dunlap Gabrielino/ Tongva Nation P.O. Box 86908 Los Angeles, CA 90086		01/20/2016, follow up by telephone by B. Campbell	Mr. Dunlap requested a call back. No response has been received.





Rincon Consultants, Inc.
706 South Hill Street, Suite 1200
Los Angeles, California 90014
213 788 4842
info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

January 8, 2016

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
Chairperson Matias Belardes
32161 Avenida Los Amigos
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

**RE: Cultural Resources Study for the 6th and Lacy Street Park Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California**

Dear Chairperson Belardes:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the 6th and Lacy Street Park Project in Santa Ana, Orange County, California. The project is a 0.42- acre parcel site located at southwest corner of 6th Street and Lacy Street. The project is currently occupied by vacant residences and multi-family housing units. The proposed project will include the demolition of the extant buildings for development into a community park. The project is expected to use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon has contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. As of the date of this letter, we have not yet received a response from the NAHC, but we are contacting you directly because, based on a previous project, we are aware that the present project site is within your area of concern.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project site, please contact me in writing at the above address or bcampbell@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at 760-918-9444, ext. 201. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Breana Campbell
Cultural Resources Specialist

Enclosed: Project Location Map



Rincon Consultants, Inc.
706 South Hill Street, Suite 1200
Los Angeles, California 90014
213 788 4842
info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

January 8, 2016

Gabrieleno/ Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Chairperson Anthony Morales
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA 91778

**RE: Cultural Resources Study for the 6th and Lacy Street Park Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California**

Dear Chairperson Morales:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the 6th and Lacy Street Park Project in Santa Ana, Orange County, California. The project is a 0.42- acre parcel site located at southwest corner of 6th Street and Lacy Street. The project is currently occupied by vacant residences and multi-family housing units. The proposed project will include the demolition of the extant buildings for development into a community park. The project is expected to use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

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Sincerely,

Breana Campbell
Cultural Resources Specialist

Enclosed: Project Location Map



Rincon Consultants, Inc.
706 South Hill Street, Suite 1200
Los Angeles, California 90014
213 788 4842
info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

January 8, 2016

Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
Chairperson Sandonne Goad
106 ½ Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the 6th and Lacy Street Park Project, Santa Ana, Orange County, California

Dear Chairperson Goad:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the 6th and Lacy Street Park Project in Santa Ana, Orange County, California. The project is a 0.42- acre parcel site located at southwest corner of 6th Street and Lacy Street. The project is currently occupied by vacant residences and multi-family housing units. The proposed project will include the demolition of the extant buildings for development into a community park. The project is expected to use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

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If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project site, please contact me in writing at the above address or bcampbell@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at 760-918-9444, ext. 201. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Breana Campbell
Cultural Resources Specialist

Enclosed: Project Location Map



Rincon Consultants, Inc.
706 South Hill Street, Suite 1200
Los Angeles, California 90014
tel 788 4842
info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

January 8, 2016

Gabrielino Tongva Tribe
Co-Chairperson Linda Candelaria
1999 Avenue of the Stars Suite 1100
Los Angeles, CA 90067

**RE: Cultural Resources Study for the 6th and Lacy Street Park Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California**

Dear Co-Chairperson Candelaria:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the 6th and Lacy Street Park Project in Santa Ana, Orange County, California. The project is a 0.42- acre parcel site located at southwest corner of 6th Street and Lacy Street. The project is currently occupied by vacant residences and multi-family housing units. The proposed project will include the demolition of the extant buildings for development into a community park. The project is expected to use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

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If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project site, please contact me in writing at the above address or bcampbell@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at 760-918-9444, ext. 201. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Breana Campbell", written in a cursive style.

Breana Campbell
Cultural Resources Specialist

Enclosed: Project Location Map



Rincon Consultants, Inc.
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www.rinconconsultants.com

January 8, 2016

Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
Teresa Romero, Chairwoman
31411-A La Matanza Street
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

**RE: Cultural Resources Study for the 6th and Lacy Street Park Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California**

Dear Chairperson Romero:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the 6th and Lacy Street Park Project in Santa Ana, Orange County, California. The project is a 0.42- acre parcel site located at southwest corner of 6th Street and Lacy Street. The project is currently occupied by vacant residences and multi-family housing units. The proposed project will include the demolition of the extant buildings for development into a community park. The project is expected to use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon has contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. As of the date of this letter, we have not yet received a response from the NAHC, but we are contacting you directly because, based on a previous project, we are aware that the present project site is within your area of concern.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project site, please contact me in writing at the above address or bcampbell@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at 760-918-9444, ext. 201. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Breana Campbell
Cultural Resources Specialist

Enclosed: Project Location Map



Rincon Consultants, Inc.
706 South Hill Street, Suite 1200
Los Angeles, California 90014
213 788 4842
info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

January 8, 2016

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA 90707

**RE: Cultural Resources Study for the 6th and Lacy Street Park Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California**

Dear Chairperson Dorame:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the 6th and Lacy Street Park Project in Santa Ana, Orange County, California. The project is a 0.42- acre parcel site located at southwest corner of 6th Street and Lacy Street. The project is currently occupied by vacant residences and multi-family housing units. The proposed project will include the demolition of the extant buildings for development into a community park. The project is expected to use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

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January 8, 2016

Juaneño Band of Mission Indians
Chairperson Sonia Johnston
P.O. Box 25628
Santa Ana, CA 92799

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the 6th and Lacy Street Park Project, Santa Ana, Orange County, California

Dear Chairperson Johnston:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the 6th and Lacy Street Park Project in Santa Ana, Orange County, California. The project is a 0.42- acre parcel site located at southwest corner of 6th Street and Lacy Street. The project is currently occupied by vacant residences and multi-family housing units. The proposed project will include the demolition of the extant buildings for development into a community park. The project is expected to use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

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Sincerely,

Breana Campbell
Cultural Resources Specialist

Enclosed: Project Location Map



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January 8, 2016

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation
Chairperson Andrew Salas
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

**RE: Cultural Resources Study for the 6th and Lacy Street Park Project, Santa Ana,
Orange County, California**

Dear Chairperson Salas:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the 6th and Lacy Street Park Project in Santa Ana, Orange County, California. The project is a 0.42- acre parcel site located at southwest corner of 6th Street and Lacy Street. The project is currently occupied by vacant residences and multi-family housing units. The proposed project will include the demolition of the extant buildings for development into a community park. The project is expected to use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

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Sincerely,

Breana Campbell
Cultural Resources Specialist

Enclosed: Project Location Map



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January 8, 2016

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
Tribal Manager Joyce Perry
4955 Paseo Segovia
Irvine, CA 92612

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the 6th and Lacy Street Park Project, Santa Ana, Orange County, California

Dear Ms. Perry:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the 6th and Lacy Street Park Project in Santa Ana, Orange County, California. The project is a 0.42- acre parcel site located at southwest corner of 6th Street and Lacy Street. The project is currently occupied by vacant residences and multi-family housing units. The proposed project will include the demolition of the extant buildings for development into a community park. The project is expected to use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

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Sincerely,

Breana Campbell
Cultural Resources Specialist

Enclosed: Project Location Map

Table 5
Coordination with Local Historic Groups

Agency	Contact Person	Consultation Results
City of Santa Ana 20 Civic Center Plaza Santa Ana, California 92701	Associate Planner, Hally Soboleske	01/07/16: Letter sent via U.S. Mail.
Santa Ana Historical Preservation Society 120 Civic Center Dr., West; Santa Ana, CA 92701	(714) 547-9645	01/07/16: Letter sent via U.S. Mail. 01/19/16: Left a voicemail message following up on letter. 01/20/16: Received a phone call from Toni. Sent PDF letter & map to sahps@sahps.org .
Orange County Historical Society P.O. Box 10984 Santa Ana, CA 92711	(714) 543-8282	01/07/16: Letter sent via U.S. Mail. 01/19/16: Left a voicemail message following up on letter.





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January 7, 2016

Hally Soboleske
Associate Planner
City of Santa Ana
20 Civic Center Plaza
Santa Ana, California 92701

RE: Initiation of the Historic Consultation Process for the 6th & Lacy Street Park Project, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California

Dear Ms. Soboleske:

Rincon Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed 6th & Lacy Street Park. The park site is 0.42 acres in size and is located at the southwest corner of 6th Street and Lacy Street. The site is currently occupied by vacant residences and multi-family housing units. The proposed project will include the demolition of the extant buildings for redevelopment into a community park. The project is expected to use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

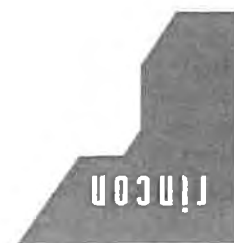
The purpose of this letter is to request your input on potential or known historic resources or other cultural resources in the project area. In conformance with Section 106, we are in the initial phase, "identify[ing] historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking" (36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 880.1 a). Rincon is currently working in the study area to identify any cultural resource issues for the proposed project. However, we acknowledge that some areas and properties may contain values not readily apparent and would appreciate any such information you can provide. If you or your organization has any concerns regarding specific historic resources within the project area, please respond in writing at the above address or scarmack@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at 562.676.5485.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Shannon Carmack
Architectural Historian
Enclosure: Project Location Map

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January 7, 2016

Santa Ana Historical Preservation Society
120 Civic Center Dr., West
Santa Ana, CA 92701

RE: Initiation of the Historic Consultation Process for the 6th & Lacy Street Park
Project, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California

To whom it may concern:

Rincon Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed 6th & Lacy Street Park. The park site is 0.42 acres in size and is located at the southwest corner of 6th Street and Lacy Street. The site is currently occupied by vacant residences and multi-family housing units. The proposed project will include the demolition of the extant buildings for redevelopment into a community park. The project is expected to use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

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Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Shannon Carmack
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: Project Location Map



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January 7, 2016

Orange County Historical Society
P.O. Box 10984
Santa Ana, California 92711

RE: Initiation of the Historic Consultation Process for the 6th & Lacy Street Park Project, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California

To whom it may concern:

Rincon Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed 6th & Lacy Street Park. The park site is 0.42 acres in size and is located at the southwest corner of 6th Street and Lacy Street. The site is currently occupied by vacant residences and multi-family housing units. The proposed project will include the demolition of the extant buildings for redevelopment into a community park. The project is expected to use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

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Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Shannon Carmack
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: *Project Location Map*

City of Santa Ana

Raitt & Myrtle Street Park Project

Cultural Resources Study

U.S.G.S. Anaheim & Newport Beach, CA quadrangles

Prepared for:

City of Santa Ana
Housing and Neighborhood
Development Division, M-25
20 Civic Center Plaza
Santa Ana, California 92701

Prepared by:

Rincon Consultants
706 South Hill Street, Suite 1200
Los Angeles, California 90014

Authors:

Breana Campbell, M.A., Shannon Carmack, B.A.,
and Christopher Duran, M.A., RPA

January 21, 2016



Keywords:

Anaheim and Newport Beach, CA quadrangles; Orange County;
Intensive Pedestrian Survey

E n v i r o n m e n t a l S c i e n t i s t s P l a n n e r s E n g i n e e r s

B. Campbell, S. Carmack, and C. Duran

2016 *Cultural Resources Study for the Raitt & Myrtle Street Park Project, Santa Ana, California.* Rincon Consultants Project No. 15-02257. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, California.

Raitt & Myrtle Street Park Project

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Santa Ana to conduct a cultural resources study for the Raitt and Myrtle Street Park Project located in the City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California. The project will likely use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. Federal funding is sought for the project and the funding would need to be approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Therefore, this study has been prepared to provide the required analysis for the project in conformance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). This cultural resources study includes a records search, Sacred Lands File search, archival research, an intensive pedestrian survey of the project site, and preparation of this report. The project site is currently a vacant dirt lot.

No archaeological resources were found within the project Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking. However, 13 cultural resources were identified within 0.5-mile radius of the project APE as a result of the records search. The 13 resources consist of several single- or multi-family residences, three commercial buildings or warehouses and one church. The Native American scoping did not identify any specific resources important to the consulted groups within the APE however general concern for the area was expressed at the time of consultation. Survey of the direct APE did not identify any previously unidentified cultural resources. Therefore, Rincon recommends that no further cultural resources work be conducted for the project. The following measures are recommended in case of unanticipated discoveries.

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 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under the NHPA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted to mitigate any adverse effects.

UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

The discovery of human remains is always a possibility during ground disturbing activities. If human remains are found, the State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the Orange County coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources 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 notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

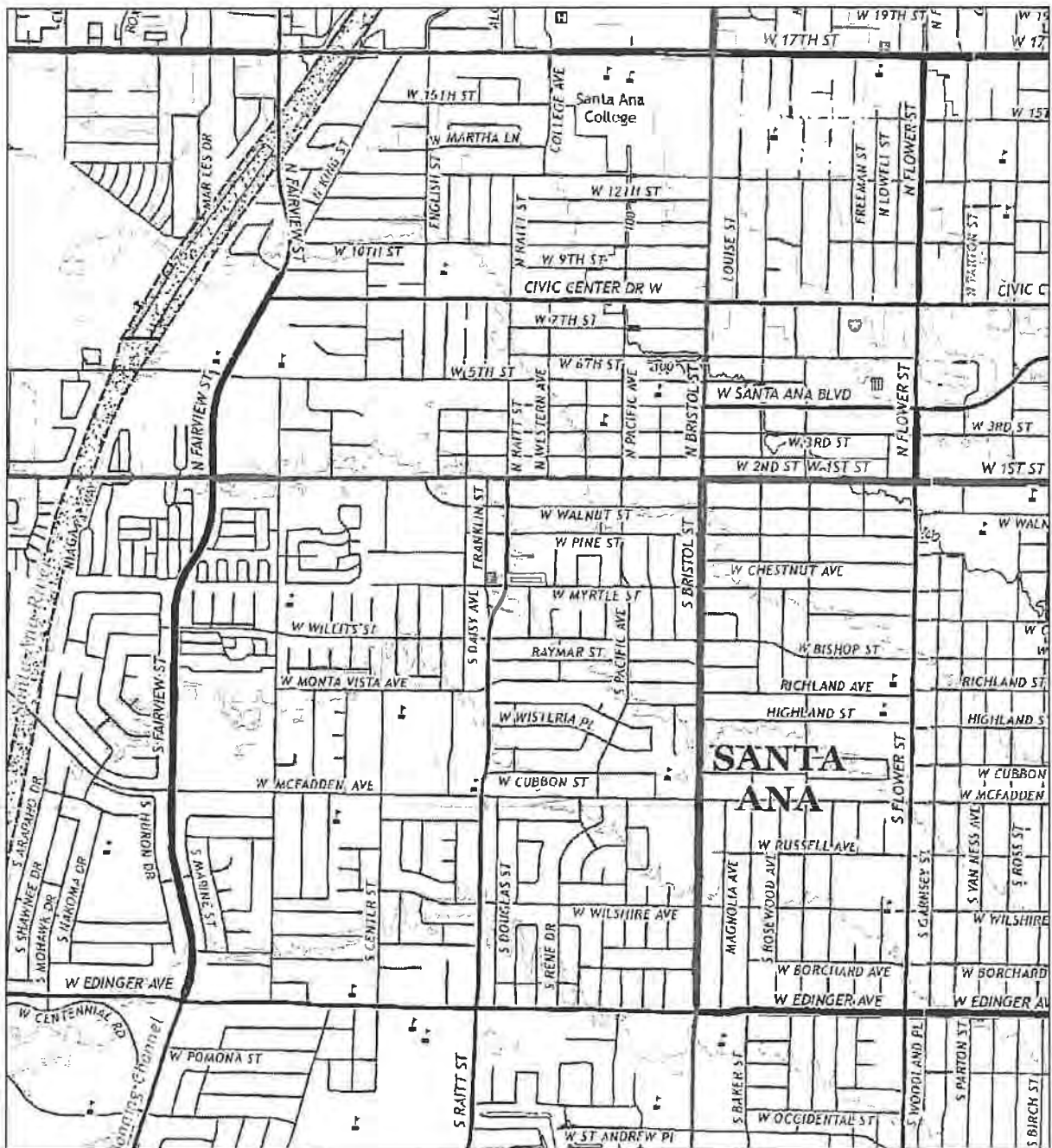
Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) was retained by the City of Santa Ana to conduct a cultural resources study for the Raitt and Myrtle Street Park Project (project) located in the City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California (Figure 1). The project proposes to develop a 1.09-acre vacant lot located at the northeast corner of Raitt Street and Myrtle Street into a community park.

This cultural resources study includes a records search, Sacred Lands File search, an intensive pedestrian survey of the project APE, and preparation of this report. Federal funding is sought for the project and the funding would need to be approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Therefore, this study has been prepared to provide the required analysis for the project in conformance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

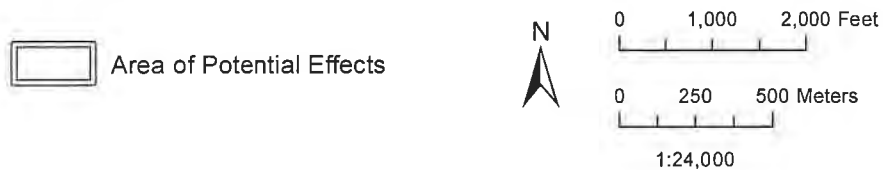
1.1 REGULATORY SETTING

Cultural resources are considered during federal undertakings chiefly under Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966 (as amended) through one of its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), as well as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to Native Americans are considered under Section 101(d)(6)(A) of NHPA. Other federal laws include the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1989, among others.

Section 106 of the NHPA (16 United States Code [USC] 470f) requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (36 CFR 800.1). Under Section 106, the significance of any adversely affected cultural resource is assessed and mitigation measures are proposed to reduce any impacts to an acceptable level. Significant cultural resources are those resources that are listed in or are eligible for listing in the NRHP per the criteria listed below (36 CFR 60.4). Under 36 CFR 800, NRHP eligible/listed resources are referred to as "historic properties". The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and that:



USGS Topographic Quadrangles © 2015.
Anaheim & Newport Beach Quadrangles. T05S R10W S11-14. 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.



Area of Potential Effects Map

Figure 1
City of Santa Ana

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

1.2 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS

The APE of an undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(d) as the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties if any such property exists.” The current undertaking’s APE for archaeological and built-environment resources (or direct APE) comprises the property located at the northwest corner of Raitt Street and Myrtle Street and assessor parcel number (APN) 007-273-12 and 007-273-14, and is delineated as the approximately 47,320-square foot (1.09-acre) project area in Figure 1.

The APE for the current undertaking was limited to the direct project footprint, APN 007-273-12 and 007-273-14, because the project has no potential to directly or indirectly impact any historic resources within the vicinity of the APE. The proposed undertaking includes the development of a small neighborhood park. The proposed undertaking will not significantly change the existing setting nor diminish the historic integrity of any potential resources within the vicinity of the APE.

1.3 PERSONNEL

Rincon Archaeologist Breana Campbell, M.A., conducted the field survey and archival research, the cultural resources records search, Native American consultation, and served as the primary author of this report. Architectural Historian Shannon Carmack, B.A., conducted historic group consultation and assisted with the development of the historic context. Rincon Cultural Resources Principal Investigator Christopher Duran, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) served as a co-author of this report and managed this cultural resources study. Mr. Duran meets the Secretary of the Interior’s *Professional Qualifications Standards* for prehistoric and historic archaeology (NPS 1983). GIS Analyst Marcus Klatt prepared the figures found in this report. Rincon Principal Joe Power, AICP CEP, reviewed this report for quality control.



2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project APE is located within the corporate limits of the City of Santa Ana at an elevation of 36 feet (11 meters) above mean sea level (AMSL). It is situated in a predominantly urban environment, surrounded by commercial and civic buildings as well as residential neighborhoods. The project APE is currently a vacant dirt lot. Vegetation within the project APE at the time of the survey consisted of several ornamental trees (Figure 2).

3.0 . CULTURAL SETTING

3.1 PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

During the 20th century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (c.f., Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Though initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984:159), Wallace's (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Byrd and Raab 2007:217; Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Mason and Peterson 1994). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955) and Warren (1968) as well as later studies, including Jones and Klar (2007).

3.1.1 Early Man Horizon (ca. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.)

Numerous pre-8000 B.C. sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Erlandson 1991; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007; Moratto 1984; Rick et al. 2001:609). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human femurs dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Arnold et al. 2004; Johnson *et al.* 2002). On nearby San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (CA-SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry greater than 12,000 years old, the earliest on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Dillon 2002; Erlandson et al. 1987), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 B.C. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.





Imagery provided by Google and its licensors © 2015.

Area of Potential Effects Map

Figure 2
City of Santa Ana

3.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000-3000 B.C.)

Wallace (1955:219) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as “marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns.” The dominance of such artifact types indicate a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources were consumed including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish, fishes, and other littoral and estuarine species, yucca, agave, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Byrd and Raab 2007:220).

Lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites are dominated by locally available tool stone and in addition to ground stone tools such as manos and metates, chopping, scraping, and cutting tools are very common. Kowta (1969) attributes the presence of numerous scraper-plane tools in Milling Stone Horizon collections to the processing of agave or yucca for food or fiber. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

Mortuary practices observed at Milling Stone Horizon sites include extended and loosely flexed burials. Flexed burials oriented north were common in Orange and San Diego counties (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

3.1.3 Intermediate Horizon (3000 B.C. - A.D. 500)

Wallace’s Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3000 B.C.-A.D. 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. During the Intermediate Horizon, a noticeable trend occurred toward greater adaptation to local resources, including a broad variety of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains along the coast. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a change from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing reliance on acorn (e.g., Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the north or west (Warren 1968:2-3).

3.1.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500-Historic Contact)

During Wallace’s (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic



materials were used for small finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing is noted. More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955:223).

Warren (1968) attributes this dramatic change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus to the westward migration of desert people he called the Takic, or Numic, Tradition in Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties. This Takic Tradition was formerly referred to as the "Shoshonean wedge" (Warren 1968), but this nomenclature is no longer used to avoid confusion with ethnohistoric and modern Shoshonean groups (Heizer 1978:5; Shipley 1978:88, 90).

3.2 ETHNOGRAPHY

The project site is located within the traditional territory of the Native American group known as the Gabrielino. The name Gabrielino was applied by the Spanish to those natives that were attached to Mission San Gabriel (Bean and Smith 1978:538). Today, most contemporary Gabrielino prefer to identify themselves as Tongva, a term that will be used throughout the remainder of this section (King 1994:12).

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).

The Tongva language belongs to the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family, which can be traced to the Great Basin region (Mithun 2004). 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 large 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. Meat sources included large and small mammals, freshwater and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects. (Bean and Smith 1978; Langenwaller et al. 2001; Kroeber 1925; McCawley 1996). 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 *tí'at*) capable of holding six

to 14 people and 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 1996:117-127).

Chinigchinich, the last in a series of heroic mythological figures, was central to Tongva religious life at the time of Spanish contact (Kroeber 1925:637–638). 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 1996:143-144).

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 1996:157). After pressure from Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-contact period (McCawley 1996:157). Major Tongva villages located in present day Santa Ana include Hutuk and Pاسبغا (Tongvapeople.com 2014).

3.3 HISTORY

The post-contact history of California is generally divided into three time spans: the Spanish period (1769–1822), the Mexican period (1822–1848), and the American period (1848–present). Each of these periods is briefly described below.

3.3.1 Spanish Period (1769–1822)

Spanish exploration of California began when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition into the region in 1542. For more than 200 years after his initial expedition, Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 2003). In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra established the first Spanish settlement in what was then known as Alta (upper) California at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823. It was during this time that initial Spanish settlement of the project vicinity began. Mission San Juan Capistrano was first founded in 1775, was the seventh mission to be established in California, and is located approximately 22 miles south of the APE (Mission San Juan Capistrano 2015).

Mission San Juan Capistrano grew for 30 years and reached a population of 1,000 by 1806. By 1812, the mission began to decline following an earthquake that caused the collapse of the Great Stone Church. Additional factors influencing the decline of the mission included European diseases and a decline in birth rate (Mission San Juan Capistrano 2015).

Following the commencement of the Mexican War, Jose Antonio Yorba, a sergeant of the Spanish Army, was granted the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana land grant. Present day Santa Ana was part of this land grant as were the cities of Olive, Orange, Yorba Linda, and Costa Mesa. This rancho was the only land grant in Orange County during Spanish rule.

3.3.2 Mexican Period (1822–1848)

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 more than 700 land grants between 1822 and 1846, putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time (Shumway 2007).

In 1834, Bernardo Antonio Yorba, the third son of Jose Antonio Yorba was granted land up within the Santa Ana Canyon, where he built a large adobe house that he named San Antonio (Santa Ana History 2015).

The Mexican Period for the Orange County region ended in early January 1847. Mexican forces fought and lost to combined U.S. Army and Navy forces in the Battle of the San Gabriel River on January 8 and in the Battle of La Mesa on January 9 (Nevin 1978). On January 10, leaders of the pueblo of Los Angeles surrendered peacefully after Mexican General Jose Maria Flores withdrew his forces. Shortly thereafter, newly appointed Mexican Military Commander of California Andrés Pico surrendered all of Alta California to U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont in the Treaty of Cahuenga (Nevin 1978).

3.3.3 American Period (1848–Present)

The American Period officially began with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, in which the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million for conquered territory including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. Settlement of the Los Angeles region increased dramatically in the early American Period.

The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush, despite the first California gold being previously discovered in Placerita Canyon in 1842 (Guinn 1977; Workman 1935:26). By 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Thousands of settlers and immigrants continued to immigrate to the state, particularly after the completion of the First Transcontinental Railroad in 1869. The U.S. Congress in 1854 agreed to let San Pedro become an official port of entry. By the 1880s, the railroads had established networks from the port and throughout the county, resulting in fast and affordable shipment of goods, as well as a means to transport new residents to the booming region (Dumke 1944). New residents included many health-seekers drawn to the area by the fabled climate in the 1870s–1880s.

Many ranchos in Orange County were sold or otherwise acquired by Americans in the mid-1800s, and most were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns. As populations increased, Orange County was created from the southern portion of Los Angeles County. Agriculture remained the primary economic activity until the 1950s, when the county's agricultural land was replaced with tract housing developments. In the mid-20th century, aerospace and

manufacturing began expanding, and the opening of Disneyland created an international tourism industry (Orange County Historical Society 2015).

3.3.3.1 City of Santa Ana

The City of Santa Ana was founded in 1870 by William H. Spurgeon, a farmer and former gold rush miner from Kentucky. Spurgeon purchased 74 acres of the former Rancho de Santiago de Santa Ana from Jacob Ross, Sr. for \$595 and founded the city of Santa Ana. The original town was comprised of twenty-four city blocks, bounded by Seventh Street to the north; First Street to the south, West St. (now Broadway) to the west, and Spurgeon Street to the east. Spurgeon was heavily involved in establishing the new town; he built a general store, a road from Santa Ana to Anaheim, and served as the town postmaster.

In 1874, Wells Fargo opened an office in Santa Ana and by 1888 the Santa Fe trains reached the city. Santa Ana was incorporated in June of 1886 with a population of 2,000. Orange County was separated from Los Angeles County in 1889 and Santa Ana was chosen as the county seat. William H. Spurgeon was elected chairman of the County Board of Supervisors. A new County Courthouse was dedicated in 1901, and still remains today, as California Registered Landmark No. 837 and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

An emerging farm community specializing in staples such as beans, walnuts, and oranges, allowed the Southern Pacific Railroad to come south from Los Angeles in 1887, with Santa Ana becoming its Orange County terminus. In 1905, the Pacific Electric Railway arrived in Santa Ana, providing connections to Los Angeles and the Southland, Orange, and Huntington Beach (Richardson 1994).

As Santa Ana became a transportation hub, many businesses were established in the city, such as the flagship of Freedom Newspapers, the Orange County Register (originally the Santa Ana Register); one of the nation's largest title insurance companies, First American Financial Corporation (originally Orange County Title Company); Toastmasters, and grocery store chain Alpha Beta (Richardson 1994).

With the onset of World War II, many Americans were funneled through the Santa Ana Army Air Base, exposing them to the pleasant climate of Santa Ana and prompting many to relocate to the city after the war. During the Cold War period, Santa Ana, along with Southern California as a whole, experienced significant growth in the research, development and technology industries, resulting from increased defense industry spending. In 1950, the city's population was over 45,000, which doubled in size by 1960 to 100,350 residents. The city has continued to grow, boasting a population of 156,600 in 1970 and doubling that by the 1990s at 310,000 residents (Richardson 1994). In 2013, the population of Santa Ana had grown to 334,227 (United States Census Bureau).

3.3.3.2 Myrtle and Raitt Streets

While historians disagree, there is some speculation that an adobe and its compound, known as El Refugio, were once located at S. Raitt and Myrtle Streets. This compound originated out of



Spanish Land Grant, Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, and was ultimately owned by Don Jose Sepulveda and his family. El Refugio sat on 1,000 acres of land located west of Bristol Street and south of First Street. Daisy Avenue, Franklin Street, and Raitt Street all possess existing homes built before 1900. A 1913 map shows all three streets ending where they meet Myrtle Street, which supports the belief that El Refugio was located south of Myrtle. The disagreement stems from this same map, which also shows a spring located next to the adobe. Some historians believe that may place the adobe at the site of a General Electric pumping plant at First and Sullivan Streets, rather than Myrtle and Raitt Streets (Marsh 1994).

Raitt Street, previously named Artesia, is named after one of the first celebrities to come out of Orange County, John Raitt, who was born in Santa Ana, January 29, 1917. His family's roots go back to 1885 when his grandfather came to the city to work on the Newport to Santa Ana railroad. John Raitt is most widely known as a Broadway star, appearing in Rodgers and Hammerstein musicals such as *Oklahoma!* and *Carousel*, although he also appeared in movies and on television (johnraitt.com). Also notable is John Raitt's daughter, blues-rock singer, Bonnie Raitt. As a nine-time Grammy winner she has also achieved much success, being named by Rolling Stone in their "100 Greatest Singers of All Time".

4.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

4.1 CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

On January 7, 2015, Rincon Cultural Resource Specialist Breana Campbell conducted a search of cultural resource records housed at the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) located at California State University, Fullerton. The search was conducted to identify all previously conducted cultural resources work as well as identify any previously recorded cultural resources within a one-half mile radius of the project APE. The CHRIS search included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. The records search also included a review of all available historic USGS 7.5- and 15-minute quadrangle maps.

4.1.1 Previously Conducted Cultural Resource Studies

The SCCIC records search identified 13 previous studies within a 0.5- mile radius of the project APE (Table 1), none of which included the project APE.



Table 1
Previously Conducted Studies Within 0.5- Mile of the Project APE

SCCIC Report No.	Author	Year	Study	Proximity to Project APE
OR-00789	Bissell, Ronald M. and Rodney E. Rashcke	1985	Historic Properties Survey Report: Bristol Street Between First Street and Warner Avenue, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Outside
OR-00846	Bissell, Ronald M.	1986	Historic Properties Survey Report, Bristol Street Between First Street and Memory Lane, City of Santa Ana, California	Outside
OR-01973	Unknown	1987	Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Widening of Bristol Street from Warner Avenue to Santiago Creek	Outside
OR-02000	Duke, Curt	1999	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility Cm 296-01, County of Orange, California	Outside
OR-02520	Love, Bruce	2001	Historic Property Survey Report: Bristol Street Widening Project, Third Street to Pine Street City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California District 12	Outside
OR-02521	Love, Bruce	2001	Historic Property Survey Report: Bristol Street Widening Project, Third Street to Pine Street City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Outside
OR-03075	Bonner, Wayne H.	2005	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-Mobile Candidate LA03010a (Jerome Park), 726 South Center Street, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Outside
OR-03080	Love, Bruce and Bai Tang	2002	Historic Property Survey Report Bristol Street Widening Project, Third Street to Pine Street City of Santa Ana, Orange County, Caltrans District 12 EA 965100	Outside
OR-03281	Blodgett, John	1990	Proposed Widening of Bristol Street, From Warner Avenue to Memory Lane, in the City of Santa Ana, Final Environmental Impact Statement	Outside
OR-03373	Arrington, Cindy and Nancy Sikes	2006	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project State of California: Volumes I and II	Outside
OR-03789	Bonner, Wayne H.	2009	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate LA 33826B (City Yard), 2001 West Chestnut Avenue, Santa Ana Orange County, California	Outside



Table 1
Previously Conducted Studies Within 0.5- Mile of the Project APE

SCCIC Report No.	Author	Year	Study	Proximity to Project APE
OR-03938	Wlodarski, Robert	2010	Records Search for the Proposed AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site OC0240 (Jerome Park – Monopine), located at 2115 West McFadden Avenue, Santa Ana, California 92703	Outside
OR-04240	Fulton, Phil	2012	Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory, Verizon Wireless Services Jerome Park Facility, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Outside

Source: South Central Coastal Information Center, January 2016.

4.1.2 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

The SCCIC records search identified 13 previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the project APE (Table 2). None of the resources are within the project APE.

Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5 Mile of the APE

Primary Number	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded By and Year	Relationship to APE
30-161830	Single-family residence	Insufficient information	R. M. Bissell 1985	Outside
30-176547	Single-family residence	Determined ineligible	R. M. Bissell 1986	Outside
30-176548	Single-family residence	Determined ineligible	R. M. Bissell 1986	Outside
30-176549	Single-family residence	Determined ineligible	R. M. Bissell 1986	Outside
30-176550	Church building	Recommended eligible under Criterion A	R. M. Bissell 1986	Outside
30-176647	1-3 story commercial building	Determined ineligible	B. Tang 2001	Outside
30-176648	Single-family residence	Determined ineligible	B. Tang 2001	Outside
30-176649	1-3 story commercial building	Determined ineligible	B. Tang 2001	Outside
30-176650	Single-family residence	Determined ineligible	R. M. Bissell 1986; B. Tom 2011	Outside
30-176658	Single-family residence	Determined ineligible	B. Tang 2001	Outside
30-176660	Single-family residence	Determined ineligible	B. Tang 2001	Outside
30-177032	Residential complex	Determined ineligible	D. Slawson and A. Smith 1999	Outside



Table 2
Previously Recorded Cultural Resources Within 0.5 Mile of the APE

Primary Number	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded By and Year	Relationship to APE
30-177033	Warehouse buildings	Determined ineligible	D. Slawson and A. Smith 1999	Outside

Source: South Central Coastal Information Center, January 2016.

4.2 NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) on December 30, 2015. In anticipation of the response from the NAHC, Rincon mailed anticipatory letters on January 8, 2016, to nine tribal groups or individuals who are known to Rincon to have affiliations to the project APE and surrounding area. On January 20, 2016, Rincon Cultural Resource Specialist Breana Campbell conducted follow-up consultation with each of the eight tribal groups or individuals by telephone. A consultation table (Table 3) has been included in Appendix B.

As of January 21, 2016, Rincon has not received any additional responses.

4.3 LOCAL/INTERESTED PARTY CONSULTATION

Rincon mailed letters to the City of Santa Ana, the Santa Ana Historical Preservation Society, and the Orange County Historical Society on January 6, 2016, requesting information regarding any possible historical resources that may be affected by the proposed project. On January 19, 2016, Rincon Assistant Architectural Historian Barbara Burkhart conducted follow-up consultation with the Santa Ana Historical Preservation Society and the Orange County Historical Society by telephone. The City of Santa Ana replied via email on January 20, 2016 stating that it had no information about historic properties within the vicinity of the project site. Table 4 detailing the results of this consultation has been included in Appendix B.

Ms. Campbell spoke with Chairperson Morales on January 20, 2016. Chairperson Morales expressed concern regarding the development of the APE which took place prior to the establishment of CEQA and NEPA regulations. Chairperson Morales recommended an archaeologist be present at the time of ground disturbance to spot monitor during ground disturbance activities. Chairperson Morales recommended that if archaeological resources are identified during spot monitoring a Native American monitor should be contacted and monitoring should occur during all ground disturbances.

Ms. Campbell spoke with Tribal Manager Joyce Perry regarding the project on January 20, 2016. Ms. Perry expressed similar concerns regarding the lack of CEQA and NEPA regulations at the time the APE was developed. Ms. Perry recommended an archaeologist be present during all ground disturbance and stated that if prehistoric resources are identified a Native American monitor should be present for the duration of all ground disturbance.



As of January 21, 2016, Rincon has not received any additional responses.

4.4 HISTORICAL MAPS AND AERIALS

Rincon reviewed historical USGS maps and historical aerial photos for the Project APE (Historic Aerials 2016). Historical topographic maps for the area depict the project site as a vacant lot from 1896 to 1946; the 1951 and 1958 topographic map depict the project area as having a structure located on the west portion of the APE. The earliest available aerial image for the APE is from 1953. The project APE is depicted as having a standing structure located near the western project boundary. The 1963 aerial imagery suggests that an additional structure was built adjacent to the structure seen in the 1953 imagery. The 1972 imagery depicts a structure located near the center of the APE located adjacent to the northern project boundary. Three structures can be visible on the property from 1972 until 2005. The aerial imagery available for 2009 through 2012 depicts the APE as vacant suggesting that the structures were demolished between 2005 and 2009.

5.0 FIELDWORK

5.1 SURVEY METHODS

Rincon Cultural Resource Specialist Breana Campbell, M.A., conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the project APE on January 15, 2016. Because the project APE is largely developed (containing standing buildings and structures, paved surfaces), the archaeological component of the survey concentrated on inspecting all open space areas (such as lawn and planter areas). Ms. Campbell inspected these areas for the presence of prehistoric artifacts (such as flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, milling tools, ceramics, and fire-affected rock) and historical artifacts (such as glass, metal, and pottery). In addition the exposed open space areas were inspected for the presence of soil discolorations that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (for example, standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations). All built environment features within the immediate vicinity were inspected and photographed. Ms. Campbell documented the fieldwork using field notes and digital photographs which are on file at Rincon's Los Angeles, California office.

6.0 FINDINGS

The project APE lies within a 1.09-acre vacant lot located within an urban context. The APE itself is currently an undeveloped lot with several ornamental trees scattered across the property. One concrete foundation and two concrete pillars were identified on the property.

The APE is highly disturbed and appears to have been recently graded. Ground visibility was excellent (approximately 90%). Photographs 1 and 2 display the current conditions of the APE. Ms. Campbell noted the presence of modern refuse scattered throughout the APE including concrete fragments, clear glass fragments, plastic, and brick fragments. A concrete foundation was noted in adjacent to the north boundary of the APE. Several items, likely associated with



the structures that formally were located at the APE, were noted at the time of the survey. These items include pavers, saw cut bone, a saw blade and window weight (Photograph 3), as well as *tivela* (clam) fragments (Photograph 4). No artifacts associated with a prehistoric occupation were noted at the time of the survey. It is presumed that several of the household items noted during the survey are associated with the historical occupation of the property. A DPR form has been completed for this historical refuse scatter (HRS-01-2016) and is located in Appendix C of this report.



Photograph 1. Overview of project APE, facing west.



Photograph 2. Concrete foundation, facing north.



Photograph 3. Saw blade and window weight, found near the concrete foundation.



Photograph 4. *Tivela* (clam) fragment, located north of the concrete pillars.

7.0 EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Raitt and Myrtle Street Park Project seeks federal funding through HUD and is therefore subject to NEPA and NHPA. One archaeological site (HRS-01-2016) was identified within the APE and has been evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

- (a) Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Historical refuse scatter, HRS-01-2016, consists of several *tivela* fragments, saw cut faunal remains, undiagnostic glass fragments, a saw blade, and one window weight. Additional items include pavers and concrete bricks. Historical topographic maps depict a structure located on the project APE by 1951 and additional structures appear on the property in 1963 and 1972. The historical refuse scatter is likely associated with this occupation. A concrete foundation was also noted near the refuse scatter; however, aerial imagery indicated that this foundation is associated with a structure built less than 50 years ago and therefore does not require management consideration under the NHPA. No standing structures remain on this property.

Historical refuse scatter, HRS-01-2016, does not appear to have influenced patterns of history (Criteria A. HRS-01-2016 is not directly associated with persons significant in our past (Criteria B) and does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor represent the work of a master (Criteria C). There is no reason to believe that the property may yield important information about prehistory or history of Santa Ana (Criteria D).

Rincon recommends the historical refuse scatter as ineligible for the NRHP under all four criteria (A-D).

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the records search, Native American scoping, and local consultation, no previously recorded archaeological resources are located within the APE for the current undertaking. The intensive pedestrian survey of the APE identified one previously unrecorded archaeological site, HRS-01-2016, within the project APE. This resource has been recommended not eligible for listing on the NRHP and requires no further management consideration under the NHPA. Rincon Consultants, Inc. recommends that no further cultural resources work be conducted for the project. The following protection measures are recommended in the event of unanticipated discoveries.

8.1 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OR 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 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the discovery proves to be significant under NHPA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

8.2 UNANTICIPATED DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS

If human remains are found, State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the county coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In accordance with this code, in the event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, the Orange County Coroner would be notified immediately. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD would complete the inspection of the APE within 48 hours of notification and may recommend scientific removal and nondestructive analysis of human remains and items associated with Native American burials.



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Orange County Historical Society

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Appendix A

Records Search Results

APPENDIX 2:
HISTORICAL RESOURCE SITE RECORDS

Appendix B

Native American and Local Parties Correspondence

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



January 19, 2016

Breana Campbell
Rincon Consultants

Sent by e-mail: bcampbell@rinconconsultants.com
Number of pages: 2

RE: Proposed Raitt and Myrtle Street Park Project, City of Santa Ana, Orange County,
California

Dear Ms. Campbell:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gayle Totton", is positioned above the typed name.

Gayle Totton
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Tribal Consultation List
Orange County
January 21, 2016**

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation Chairperson, Matias Belardes 32161 Avenida Los Amigos Juaneno San Juan Capistrano , CA 92675 (949) 293-8522 (949) 444-4340 (Cell)	Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Sonia Johnston, Tribal Chairperson P.O. Box 25628 Santa Ana , CA 92799 Juaneno sonia.johnston@sbcglobal.net
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Gabrielino/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians Anthony Morales, Chairperson P.O. Box 693 Gabrielino Tongva San Gabriel , CA 91778 GTTribalcouncil@aol.com (626) 483-3564 Cell	Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation Joyce Perry, Tribal Manager 4955 Paseo Segovia Juaneno Irvine , CA 92612 kaamalam@gmail.com (949) 293-8522
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Gabrielino /Tongva Nation Sandonne Goad, Chairperson 106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Gabrielino Tongva Los Angeles , CA 90012 sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com (951) 807-0479	Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe Linda Candelaria, Co-Chairperson 1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1100 Los Angeles , CA 90067 Gabrielino (626) 676-1184 Cell
---	---

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation Teresa Romero, Chairwoman 31411-A La Matanza Street Juaneno San Juan Capistrano , CA 92675 romero@juaneno.com (949) 488-3484 (530) 354-5876 Cell	Gabrielino Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation Andrew Salas, Chairperson P.O. Box 393 Covina , CA 91723 gabrielenoindians@yahoo.com Gabrielino (626) 926-4131
--	---

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair/Cultural Resources
P.O. Box 490 Gabrielino Tongva
Bellflower , CA 90707
rtongva@verizon.net
(562) 761-6417 Voice/Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list applicable only for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed 6th and Lacey Street Park Project, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California

Table 3
Coordination with Local Native American Groups

Native American Contact	Letter Sent	Follow-Up	Results
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation Chairperson Matias Belardes 32161 Avenida Los Amigos San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675	Letter mailed on 01/08/2016	01/20/2016, follow up by telephone by B. Campbell	Was told to contact Ms. Joyce Perry for all consultation. See conversation details with Ms. Perry below.
Gabrieleno/ Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians Chairperson Anthony Morales P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA 91778	Letter mailed on 01/08/2016	01/20/2016, follow up by telephone by B. Campbell	Recommended archaeological spot monitoring during initial ground disturbance activities. Chairperson Morales recommended that if archaeological resources are identified during spot monitoring a Native American monitor should be contacted and monitoring should occur during all ground disturbances.
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation Chairperson Sandonne Goad 106 ½ Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA 90012	Letter mailed on 01/08/2016	01/20/2016, follow up by telephone by B. Campbell	Was told to contact Mr. Sam Dunlap for all consultation. See conversation details with Mr. Dunlap below.
Gabrielino Tongva Tribe Co-Chairperson Linda Candelaria 1999 Avenue of the Stars Suite 1100 Los Angeles, CA 90067	Letter mailed on 01/08/2016	01/20/2016, follow up by telephone by B. Campbell	Left a voicemail. No response has been received.
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation Teresa Romero, Chairwoman 31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675	Letter mailed on 01/08/2016	01/20/2016, follow up by telephone by B. Campbell	Left a voicemail. No response has been received.
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA 90707	Letter mailed on 01/08/2016	01/20/2016, follow up by telephone by B. Campbell	Left a voicemail. No response has been received.
Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Chairperson Sonia Johnston P.O. Box 25628 Santa Ana, CA 92799	Letter mailed on 01/08/2016	01/20/2016, follow up by email by B. Campbell	Sent follow up email inviting consultation/comments, no phone number was provided by the NAHC. No response has been received.
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation Chairperson Andrew Salas P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA 91723	Letter mailed on 01/08/2016	01/20/2016, follow up by telephone by B. Campbell	Left a voicemail. No response has been received.



Table 3
Coordination with Local Native American Groups

Native American Contact	Letter Sent	Follow-Up	Results
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation Tribal Manager Joyce Perry 4955 Paseo Segovia Irvine, CA 92612	Letter mailed on 01/08/2016	01/20/2016, follow up by telephone by B. Campbell	Recommended archaeological spot monitoring during initial ground disturbance activities. Ms. Perry recommended that if archaeological resources are identified during spot monitoring a Native American monitor should be contacted and monitoring should occur during all ground disturbances.
Sam Dunlap Gabrielino/ Tongva Nation P.O. Box 86908 Los Angeles, CA 90086		01/20/2016, follow up by telephone by B. Campbell	Mr. Dunlap requested a call back. No response has been received.





Rincon Consultants, Inc.
706 South Hill Street, Suite 1200
Los Angeles, California 90014
213 788 4842
info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

January 8, 2016

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
Chairperson Matias Belardes
32161 Avenida Los Amigos
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Raitt and Myrtle Street Park Project, Santa Ana, Orange County, California

Dear Chairperson Belardes:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the Raitt and Myrtle Street Park Project in Santa Ana, Orange County, California. The project is a 1.09- acre parcel site located at northeast corner of Raitt Street and Myrtle Street. The project site previously had three standing structures located on the western portion of the property which were demolished between January 2006 and October 2007 based on aerial imagery for the area. The project site is currently a vacant dirt lot which will be improved to create a new community park. The project is expected to use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

As part of the process of identifying cultural resources issues for this project, Rincon has contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. As of the date of this letter, we have not yet received a response from the NAHC, but we are contacting you directly because, based on a previous project, we are aware that the present project site is within your area of concern.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project site, please contact me in writing at the above address or bcampbell@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at 760-918-9444, ext. 201. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Breana Campbell
Cultural Resources Specialist

Enclosed: Project Location Map



Rincon Consultants, Inc.
706 South Hill Street, Suite 1200
Los Angeles, California 90014
213 788 4842
info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

January 8, 2016

Gabrieleno/ Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians
Chairperson Anthony Morales
P.O. Box 693
San Gabriel, CA 91778

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Raitt and Myrtle Street Park Project, Santa Ana, Orange County, California

Dear Chairperson Morales:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the Raitt and Myrtle Street Park Project in Santa Ana, Orange County, California. The project is a 1.09- acre parcel site located at northeast corner of Raitt Street and Myrtle Street. The project site previously had three standing structures located on the western portion of the property which were demolished between January 2006 and October 2007 based on aerial imagery for the area. The project site is currently a vacant dirt lot which will be improved to create a new community park. The project is expected to use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

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January 8, 2016

Gabrielino/Tongva Nation
Chairperson Sandonne Goad
106 ½ Judge John Aiso St., #231
Los Angeles, CA 90012

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Raitt and Myrtle Street Park Project, Santa Ana, Orange County, California

Dear Chairperson Goad:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the Raitt and Myrtle Street Park Project in Santa Ana, Orange County, California. The project is a 1.09- acre parcel site located at northeast corner of Raitt Street and Myrtle Street. The project site previously had three standing structures located on the western portion of the property which were demolished between January 2006 and October 2007 based on aerial imagery for the area. The project site is currently a vacant dirt lot which will be improved to create a new community park. The project is expected to use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

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www.rinconconsultants.com

January 8, 2016

Gabrielino Tongva Tribe
Co-Chairperson Linda Candelaria
1999 Avenue of the Stars Suite 1100
Los Angeles, CA 90067

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Raitt and Myrtle Street Park Project, Santa Ana, Orange County, California

Dear Co-Chairperson Candelaria:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the Raitt and Myrtle Street Park Project in Santa Ana, Orange County, California. The project is a 1.09- acre parcel site located at northeast corner of Raitt Street and Myrtle Street. The project site previously had three standing structures located on the western portion of the property which were demolished between January 2006 and October 2007 based on aerial imagery for the area. The project site is currently a vacant dirt lot which will be improved to create a new community park. The project is expected to use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

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Sincerely,

Breana Campbell
Cultural Resources Specialist

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January 8, 2016

Juaneño Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
Teresa Romero, Chairwoman
31411-A La Matanza Street
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Raitt and Myrtle Street Park Project, Santa Ana, Orange County, California

Dear Chairperson Romero:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the Raitt and Myrtle Street Park Project in Santa Ana, Orange County, California. The project is a 1.09- acre parcel site located at northeast corner of Raitt Street and Myrtle Street. The project site previously had three standing structures located on the western portion of the property which were demolished between January 2006 and October 2007 based on aerial imagery for the area. The project site is currently a vacant dirt lot which will be improved to create a new community park. The project is expected to use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

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Cultural Resources Specialist

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January 8, 2016

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council
Robert F. Dorame, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 490
Bellflower, CA 90707

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Raitt and Myrtle Street Park Project, Santa Ana, Orange County, California

Dear Chairperson Dorame:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the Raitt and Myrtle Street Park Project in Santa Ana, Orange County, California. The project is a 1.09- acre parcel site located at northeast corner of Raitt Street and Myrtle Street. The project site previously had three standing structures located on the western portion of the property which were demolished between January 2006 and October 2007 based on aerial imagery for the area. The project site is currently a vacant dirt lot which will be improved to create a new community park. The project is expected to use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

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Cultural Resources Specialist

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January 8, 2016

Juaneño Band of Mission Indians
Chairperson Sonia Johnston
P.O. Box 25628
Santa Ana, CA 92799

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Raitt and Myrtle Street Park Project, Santa Ana, Orange County, California

Dear Chairperson Johnston:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the Raitt and Myrtle Street Park Project in Santa Ana, Orange County, California. The project is a 1.09- acre parcel site located at northeast corner of Raitt Street and Myrtle Street. The project site previously had three standing structures located on the western portion of the property which were demolished between January 2006 and October 2007 based on aerial imagery for the area. The project site is currently a vacant dirt lot which will be improved to create a new community park. The project is expected to use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

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Cultural Resources Specialist

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January 8, 2016

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians-Kizh Nation
Chairperson Andrew Salas
P.O. Box 393
Covina, CA 91723

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Raitt and Myrtle Street Park Project, Santa Ana, Orange County, California

Dear Chairperson Salas:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the Raitt and Myrtle Street Park Project in Santa Ana, Orange County, California. The project is a 1.09- acre parcel site located at northeast corner of Raitt Street and Myrtle Street. The project site previously had three standing structures located on the western portion of the property which were demolished between January 2006 and October 2007 based on aerial imagery for the area. The project site is currently a vacant dirt lot which will be improved to create a new community park. The project is expected to use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

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January 8, 2016

Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation
Tribal Manager Joyce Perry
4955 Paseo Segovia
Irvine, CA 92612

RE: Cultural Resources Study for the Raitt and Myrtle Street Park Project, Santa Ana, Orange County, California

Dear Ms. Perry:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the Raitt and Myrtle Street Park Project in Santa Ana, Orange County, California. The project is a 1.09- acre parcel site located at northeast corner of Raitt Street and Myrtle Street. The project site previously had three standing structures located on the western portion of the property which were demolished between January 2006 and October 2007 based on aerial imagery for the area. The project site is currently a vacant dirt lot which will be improved to create a new community park. The project is expected to use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

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Sincerely,

Breana Campbell
Cultural Resources Specialist

Enclosed: Project Location Map

Table 4
Coordination with Local Historic Groups

Agency	Contact Person	Consultation Results
City of Santa Ana 20 Civic Center Plaza Santa Ana, California 92701	Associate Planner, Hally Soboleske	01/06/16: Letter sent via U.S. Mail. 01/19/16: Follow up email sent with letter. 01/20/16: Ms. Soboleske replied via email with an attached letter stating that there are no historic sites or structure within the vicinity of the project that will be impacted.
Santa Ana Historical Preservation Society 120 Civic Center Dr., West; Santa Ana, CA 92701	Alan Lawson (714) 547-9645	01/06/16: Letter sent via U.S. Mail. 01/19/16: Spoke with Alan Lawson. Resent letter via email. 01/20/16: Received a follow up call requesting information to be resent. Sent PDF letter & map to sahps@sahps.org .
Orange County Historical Society P.O. Box 10984 Santa Ana, CA 92711	(714) 543-8282	01/06/16: Letter sent via U.S. Mail. 01/19/16: Left a voicemail message following up on letter.



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

706 South Hill Street, Suite 1200

Los Angeles, California 90014

213 788 4842

info@rinconconsultants.com

www.rinconconsultants.com

January 6, 2016

Hally Soboleske
Associate Planner
City of Santa Ana
20 Civic Center Plaza
Santa Ana, California 92701

**RE: Initiation of the Historic Consultation Process for the Raitt & Myrtle Street
Park Project, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California**

Dear Ms. Soboleske:

Rincon Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Raitt & Myrtle Street Park Project. The park site is 1.09 acres in size, located at the northeast corner of Raitt Street and Myrtle Street. The site is currently a vacant lot that will be improved to create a new park. The project is expected to use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

The purpose of this letter is to request your input on potential or known historic resources or other cultural resources in the project area. In conformance with Section 106, we are in the initial phase, "identify[ing] historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking" (36 *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 880.1 a). Rincon is currently working in the study area to identify any cultural resource issues for the proposed project. However, we acknowledge that some areas and properties may contain values not readily apparent and would appreciate any such information you can provide. If you or your organization has any concerns regarding specific historic resources within the project area, please respond in writing at the above address or scarmack@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at 562.676.5485.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Shannon Carmack
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: *Project Location Map*



Rincon Consultants, Inc.
706 South Hill Street, Suite 1200
Los Angeles, California 90014
213 788 4842
info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

January 6, 2016

Santa Ana Historical Preservation Society
120 Civic Center Dr., West
Santa Ana, CA 92701

**RE: Initiation of the Historic Consultation Process for the Raitt & Myrtle Street
Park Project, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California**

To whom it may concern:

Rincon Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Raitt & Myrtle Street Park Project. The park site is 1.09 acres in size, located at the northeast corner of Raitt Street and Myrtle Street. The site is currently a vacant lot that will be improved to create a new park. The project is expected to use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

The purpose of this letter is to request your input on potential or known historic resources or other cultural resources in the project area. In conformance with Section 106, we are in the initial phase, "identify[ing] historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking" (36 *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 880.1 a). Rincon is currently working in the study area to identify any cultural resource issues for the proposed project. However, we acknowledge that some areas and properties may contain values not readily apparent and would appreciate any such information you can provide. If you or your organization has any concerns regarding specific historic resources within the project area, please respond in writing at the above address or scarmack@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at 562.676.5485

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Shannon Carmack
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: *Project Location Map*



Rincon Consultants, Inc.
706 South Hill Street, Suite 1200
Los Angeles, California 90014
213 788 4842
info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

January 6, 2016

Orange County Historical Society
P.O. Box 10984
Santa Ana, California 92711

**RE: Initiation of the Historic Consultation Process for the Raitt & Myrtle Street
Park Project, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California**

To whom it may concern:

Rincon Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Raitt & Myrtle Street Park Project. The park site is 1.09 acres in size, located at the northeast corner of Raitt Street and Myrtle Street. The site is currently a vacant lot that will be improved to create a new park. The project is expected to use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds.

The purpose of this letter is to request your input on potential or known historic resources or other cultural resources in the project area. In conformance with Section 106, we are in the initial phase, "identify[ing] historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking" (36 *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 880.1 a). Rincon is currently working in the study area to identify any cultural resource issues for the proposed project. However, we acknowledge that some areas and properties may contain values not readily apparent and would appreciate any such information you can provide. If you or your organization has any concerns regarding specific historic resources within the project area, please respond in writing at the above address or scarmack@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at 562.676.5485

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Shannon Carmack
Architectural Historian

Enclosure: *Project Location Map*

Shannon Carmack

From: Shannon Carmack
Sent: Tuesday, January 19, 2016 5:20 PM
To: 'Soboleske, Hally'
Cc: Barbara Burkhart
Subject: Raitt & Myrtle Street Park Project 106 Consultation
Attachments: City of Santa Ana Consultation Letter.pdf

Hello Hally,

I am following up on this project because I didn't receive a letter from you. I received the Lacy Street report but I don't recall anything on this one. I apologize if you sent it already and I haven't seen it.

Rincon Consultants has been retained to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Raitt & Myrtle Street Park Project. The park site is 1.09 acres in size, located at the northeast corner of Raitt Street and Myrtle Street. The site is currently a vacant lot that will be improved to create a new park.

This study is being conducted in consideration of the National Environmental Policy Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Rincon is currently preparing a study to determine if any cultural resource issues are located within the proposed project. If you know of any historical resources within the project area, please contact me at the information provided in this letter and below.

Thank you for your assistance.

Shannon Carmack
Architectural Historian



Rincon Consultants, Inc.
562 676 5485
www.rinconconsultants.com
Environmental Scientists Planners Engineers
Ranked "#1 Best Firm to Work For" – *CE News*

MAYOR
Miguel A. Pulido
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Michele Martinez
Roman Reyna
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CITY MANAGER
David Cavazos
CITY ATTORNEY
Sonia R. Carvalho
CLERK OF THE COUNCIL
Maria D. Huizar

CITY OF SANTA ANA
PLANNING & BUILDING AGENCY
20 Civic Center Plaza
P.O. Box 1988 • Santa Ana, California 92702
www.santa-ana.org/pba

January 20, 2016

Shannon Carmack
Architectural Historian
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
706 South Hill Street, Suite 1200
Los Angeles, CA 90014

Subject: Section 106 filing for Raitt and Myrtle Streets Park Project

Dear Ms. Carmack:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project. There are no historic structures or sites that will be negatively affected by this project.

Should you have any questions, you may contact Hally Soboleske, Associate Planner at (714) 647-5842 or at hsoboleske@santa-ana.org.

Sincerely,

Hally Soboleske
Associate Planner

HS:
[Hs/correspondence/160120_Section106_RaittMyrtle.docx](#)

C: Verry Carvajal, Principal Planner

SANTA ANA CITY COUNCIL

Miguel A. Pulido Mayor MPulido@santa-ana.org	Vincent F. Sarmiento Mayor Pro Tem, Ward 1 VSarmiento@santa-ana.org	Michele Martinez Ward 2 MMartinez@santa-ana.org	Angelica Amezcua Ward 3 AAmezcua@santa-ana.org	P. David Benavides Ward 4 DBenavides@santa-ana.org	Roman Reyna Ward 5 RR Reyna@santa-ana.org	Sal Tinajero Ward 6 STinajero@santa-ana.org
---	---	--	--	--	---	--

Shannon Carmack

From: Barbara Burkhart
Sent: Tuesday, January 19, 2016 3:02 PM
To: miramar1274@att.net
Cc: Shannon Carmack
Subject: Rincon Consult Letters
Attachments: First Street Family Apts Consult SAHPS.pdf; Raitt & Myrtle Street Park Consult SAHPS.pdf; 6th & Lacy Street Park Consult SAHPS.pdf

Dear Mr. Lawson,

Per your conversation with our Architectural Historian, Shannon Carmack, please find attached Consultation Letters for the First Street Family Apartments, Raitt & Myrtle Street Park, and 6th & Lacy Street Park projects.

All best,
Barbara

Appendix C

Resource Records

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or #: HRS-01-2016

P1. Other Identifier:

***P2. Location:** ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

*a. County: Orange

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

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Newport Beach

Date: 2016 T 05S; R 10W; Sec14; S.B. B.M.

c. Address: 423 S. Raitt Street

City: Santa Ana

Zip: 92703-4458

d. UTM: Zone: mE/ mN

Elevation: 36 feet (AMSL)

All UTM data was field-collected with Trimble 2005 Series GeoXT Handheld Global Positioning System (GPS)

e. Other Locational Data:

***P3a. Description:**

This resource consists of several scattered historic to modern age artifacts likely associated with the 20th century single-family residence and associated ancillary buildings that formally existed on the property. At the time of survey several clear, green, and brown glass fragments were noted scattered across the surface. Additionally, a concrete foundation was noted near the center of the site adjacent to the northern survey boundary and several additional artifacts were found in this vicinity. Additional artifacts noted at the time of survey include a single saw blade, a window weight, several household items such as a porcelain plate fragment and a spoon. Saw cut faunal bone was also noted at the time of survey and at minimum 15 fragments of *Tivela* (clam) shell. This historical and modern refuse scatter is associated with a pre-21st century occupation of the site and is considered not eligible for listing on the CRHR or the NRHP under all criterion.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP1. Unknown

***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other: Isolated resource



P5b. Description of Photo:
Overview of historical refuse
scatter, January 15, 2016

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and**

Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**

City of Santa Ana

***P8. Recorded by:**

B. Campbell
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
180 N. Ashwood
Ventura, CA 93003

***P9. Date Recorded:**

1/20/2016

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive
pedestrian survey at 10-m transects

***P11. Report Citation:**

B. Campbell, S. Carmack, and C.

Duran. 2016. *Cultural Resources Study for the Raitt & Myrtle Street Park Project, Santa Ana, California*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 15-02257. Report on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, California.

***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):

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

Primary #
Trinomial

Page 2 of 4

*Resource Name or #: HRS-01-2016

- *A1. Dimensions: a. Length: 119m. (N/S) × b. Width: 34 m. (E/W)
Method of Measurement: ☒ Paced ☐ Taped ☐ Visual estimate ☐ Other: Trimble 2005 Series GeoXT GPS
Method of Determination: ☒ Artifacts ☐ Features ☐ Soil ☐ Vegetation ☐ Topography
☐ Cut bank ☐ Animal burrow ☐ Excavation ☐ Property boundary ☐ Other (Explain):
Reliability of Determination: ☐ High ☒ Medium ☐ Low Explain: Although surface visibility is high (75%), many of the artifacts are partially buried and highly dispersed, indicative of extensive alluvial and aeolian erosion.
Limitations: ☐ Restricted access ☐ Paved/built over ☐ Site limits incompletely defined
☒ Disturbances ☐ Vegetation ☐ Other (Explain): Recent precipitation, including rain and flooding, contributed extensively to alluvial redeposition of sediments throughout the area.
- A2. Depth: ☐ None ☒ Unknown Method of Determination: No subsurface testing was conducted, but subsurface deposits that would alter the significance or integrity of the site for listing to the California Register of Historical Resources are highly unlikely given the site type.
- *A3. Human Remains: ☐ Present ☐ Absent ☐ Possible ☒ Unknown (Explain): Based on the surficial nature and components of the historic debris scatter, human remains are unlikely to be present at this site.
- *A4. Features: No features were identified at this site.
- *A5. Cultural Constituents: Cultural constituents include historical houseware items including glass fragments, a saw blade, a window weight, clam shell and saw-cut faunal bone.
- *A6. Were Specimens Collected? ☒ No ☐ Yes
- *A7. Site Condition: ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☒ Poor Disturbances to the site include extensive grading and the demolition of the houses located on the property.
- *A8. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction.): An ephemeral stream is located 0.44 mi. to the northwest (309°).
- *A9. Elevation: 36 feet (AMSL)
- A10. Environmental Setting: The site is located within a residential setting. Ornamental trees were noted at the time of survey.
- A11. Historical Information: Three structures were previously located at the site, these historical and modern artifacts are likely refuse from this occupation period.
- *A12. Age: ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Protohistoric ☐ 1542-1769 ☐ 1769-1848 ☐ 1848-1880 ☐ 1880-1914 ☐ 1914-1945
☒ Post 1945 ☐ Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known: 1952 Aerials depict the lot as have a single home located on the property, prior to that time the property appears to have been vacant.
- A13. Interpretations: No subsurface testing was conducted, nor were any artifacts collected. The data gathered during the current effort have exhausted the data potential of this site. Although single artifacts may be recovered subsurface, these artifacts were deposited as a result of extensive alluvial and aeolian erosion. Given the site type, this resource has little to no subsurface data potential. The site does not meet any of the criteria or retain sufficient integrity for recommendation for listing to the California Register of Historical Resources.
- A14. Remarks: None.
- A15. References:
- A16. Photographs: IMG-5597, site overview showing the sparse Joshua Tree Woodland, looking SE on 12/01/2015.
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Rincon Consultants, Inc.
- *A17. Form Prepared by: Breana Campbell
Affiliation and Address: Rincon Consultants, Inc., 180 N. Ashwood, Ventura, CA, 93003
- Date: 01/20/2016





BUILDING EVALUATION FORM

30-176548

1. Common name:
2. Historic name: None
3. Street or rural address: 309 South Bristol Street
City: Santa Ana, California Zip: 92703 County: Orange
4. Parcel number: 8-231-23
5. Present owner: Dora S. Hanning (Dora's Liquor Store)
Address: 2917 South Rene Drive
City: Santa Ana, California Zip: 92704 *Village Beach Club*
Ownership is: Public: Private: X
6. Present use: Dwelling
Original use: Dwelling
- 7a. Architectural style: Workman's Cottage.
- 7b. Briefly describe the present physical description of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition: This small Workman's Cottage is in good exterior condition. The most noticeable feature of the house is a low front entry porch. The exterior of the house is stucco. The house was originally located at 312 North Bristol Street.
8. Construction date:
Estimated: 1925 Factual:
9. Architect: Unknown
10. Builder: Unknown
11. Approximate property size (in feet):
Frontage: 45 feet.
Depth: 110 feet.
Or approximate acreage:
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s): August 1985
13. Condition:
Excellent: Good: X Fair: Deteriorated:
No longer in existence:
14. Alterations: House was moved from its original location at 312 North Bristol Street in 1947.

15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary)
 Open land: Scattered buildings: Densely built up: X
 Residential: X Industrial: Commercial: Other:
16. Threats to site: None known: Private development:
 Zoning: Vandalism: Public works project: Street
 improvements Other:
17. Is the structure:
 On its original site? Moved? X Unknown?
18. Related features:

SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance
 (include dates, events and persons associated with the
 site.): The only significance of this building is its age.
 The architecture is not unique in any way and research in
 local histories failed to reveal that any person of
 historical note was ever associated with the house. Due to
 its lack of important architectural features and the fact
 that it is not in its original location, it is felt that
 this house is not eligible for inclusion in the National
 Register of Historic Places.
20. Main theme of historical resource: (If more than one is
 checked, number in order of importance.)
 Architecture: X Arts and Leisure: Economic/Industrial:
 Exploration/Settlement: Government: Military:
 Religion: Social/Education:
21. Sources: (List books, documents, surveys, personal
 interviews and their dates.): Wiffen 1981, City of
 Santa Ana building permit files.
22. Date form prepared: 7 October 1986
 By (Name): Ronald M. Bissell
 Organization: Independent consultant
 Address: 24762 Via Del Rio
 City: El Toro, California Zip: 92630
 Phone: (714) 837-9582

Report List

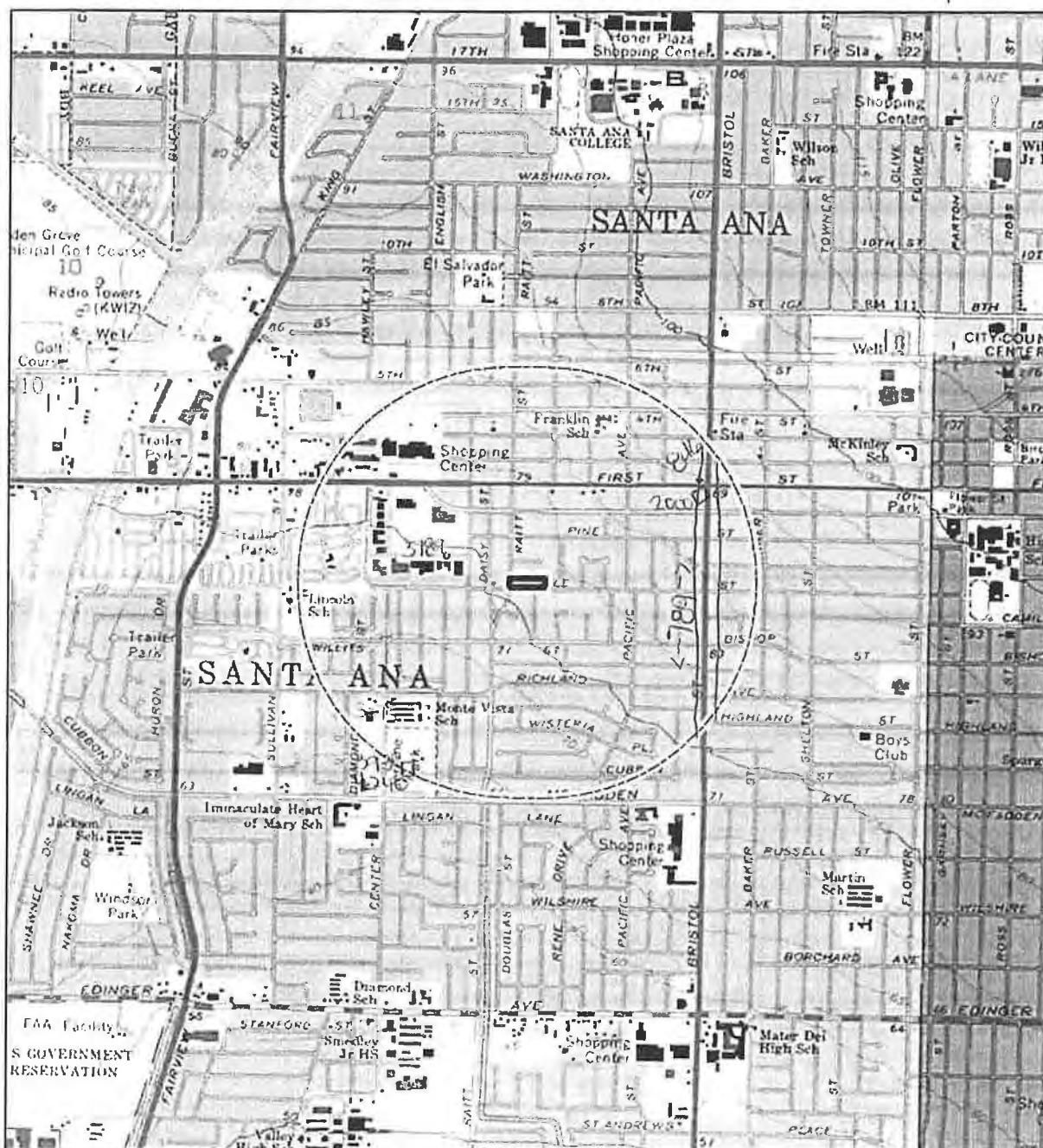
15-02257

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Re
OR-00789		1985	Bissell, Ronald M. and Rodney E. Raschke	Historic Property Survey Report: Bristol Street Between First Street and Warner Avenue, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Ronald M. Bissell	3C
OR-00846		1986	Bissell, Ronald M.	Historic Properties Survey Report, Bristol Street Between First Street and Memory Lane, City of Santa Ana, Orange County		3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C 3C
OR-01971		1987	Anonymous	Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Widening of Bristol Street From Warner Avenue to Santiago Creek	Willdan Associates	3C
OR-02000	Cellular -	1999	Duke, Curt	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility Cm 296-01, County of Orange, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
OR-02520		2001	Love, Bruce	Historic Property Survey Report: Bristol Street Widening Project, Third Street to Pine Street City of Santa Ana, Orange County Caltrans District 12	CRM Tech	3C 3C 3C 3C
OR-02521		2001	Love, Bruce	Historic Property Survey Report: Bristol Street Widening Project, Third Street to Pine Street City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California	CRM Tech	3C 3C 3C 3C
OR-03075	Cellular -	2005	Bonner, Wayne H.	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for T-mobile Candidate La03010a (jerome Park), 726 South Center Street, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
OR-03080		2002	Love, Bruce and Tang, Bai	Historic Property Survey Report Bristol Street Widening Project, Third Street to Pine Street City of Santa Ana, Orange County Caltrans District 12 Ea 965100	CRM Tech	3C 3C 3C 3C
OR-03281		1990	Blodgett, John	Proposed Widening of Bristol Street, From Warner Avenue to Memory Lane, in the City of Santa Ana, Final Environmental Impact Statement	Willdan Assoc.	



Report List

15-02257

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Ri
OR-03373		2006	Arrington, Cindy and Nancy Sikes	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project State of California: Volumes I and II	SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.	
OR-03789	Cellular -	2009	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate LA33826B (City Yard), 2001 West Chestnut Avenue, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	MBA	
OR-03938	Cellular -	2010	Wlodarski, Robert	Record Search for the Proposed AT&T Wireless Telecommunications Site OC0240 (Jerome Park - Monopine), located at 2115 West McFadden Avenue, Santa Ana, California 92703	Cellular, Archaeological, Resource, Evaluations	
OR-04240	Cellular -	2012	Fulton, Phil	Cultural Resource Assessment Class III Inventory, Verizon Wireless Services Jerome Park Facility City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California	LSA Associates	



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Anaheim & Newport Beach Quadrangles. T05S R10W S11-14. 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.

-  Project Boundary
-  Half-Mile Buffer



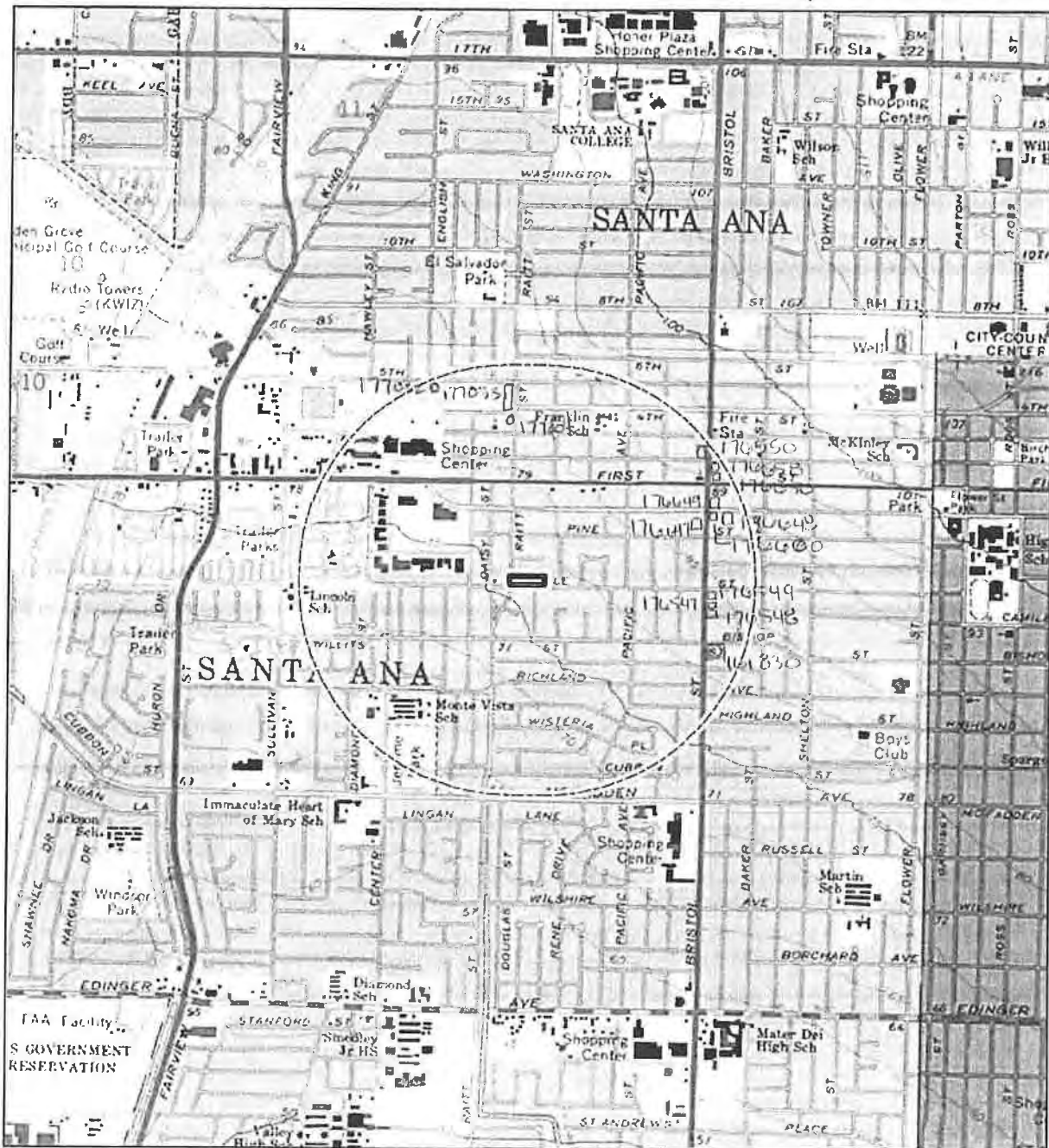
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
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Records Search Map

City of Santa Ana



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 Project Boundary
 Half-Mile Buffer



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Records Search Map

City of Santa Ana



Reports



1971, 3281
3080

1971, 3281

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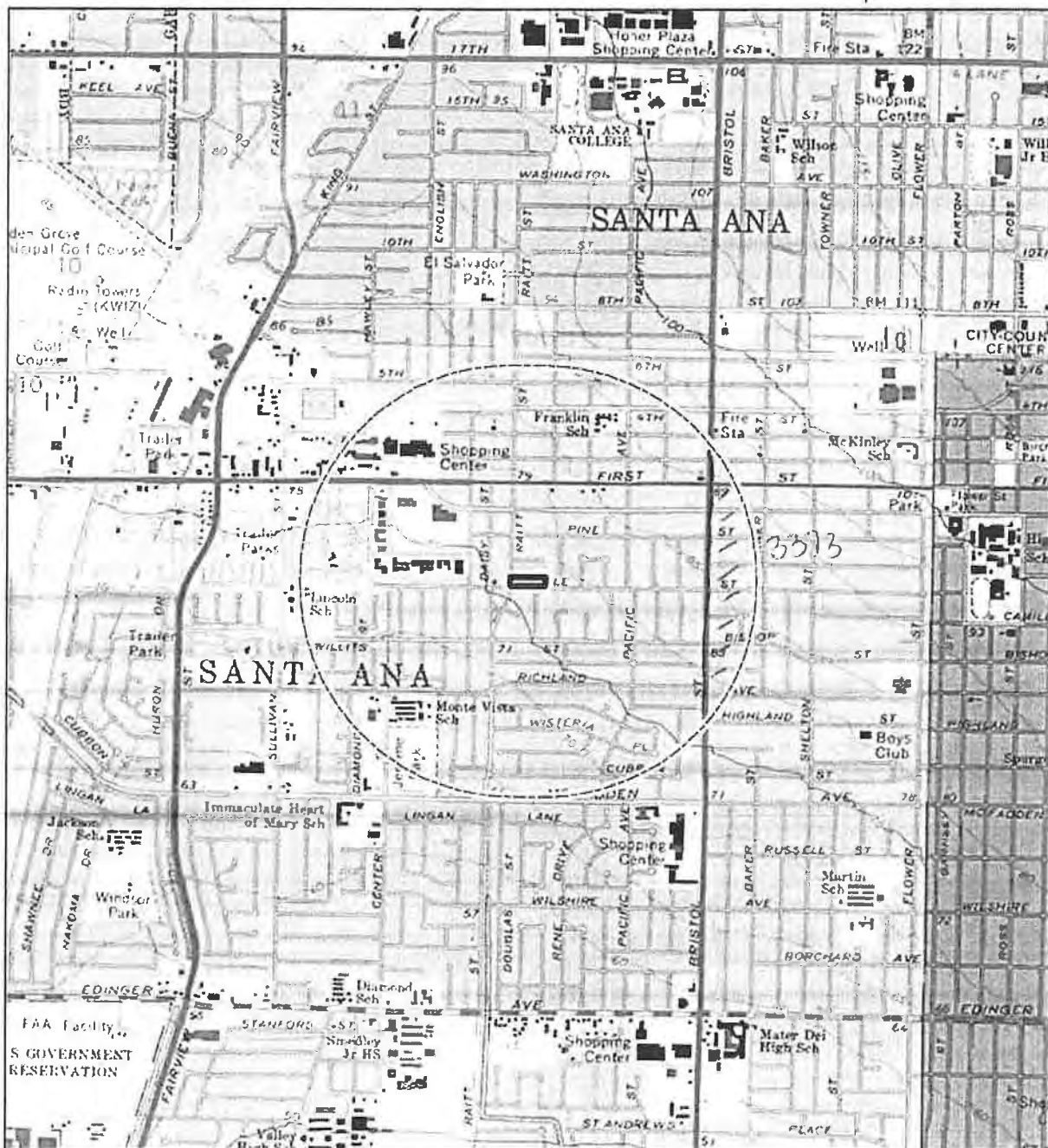
-  Project Boundary
-  Half-Mile Buffer





0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 250 500 Meters
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Records Search Map

City of Santa Ana



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-  Project Boundary
-  Half-Mile Buffer



0 1,000 2,000 Feet
0 250 500 Meters
1:24,000

Records Search Map

City of Santa Ana

BUILDING EVALUATION FORM

1. Common name: Walker residence.
2. Historic name: Walker residence.
3. Address: 1248 West Bishop Street, Santa Ana, California 92703
4. Parcel number: Unknown.
5. Present owner: Catholic Bishop of Orange, 2811 East Villa Real Drive, Orange, California 92677. Ownership is private.
6. Present use: The residence is presently utilized by several Fathers of the Nobertine Order, instructors at Mater Dei High School.

Original use: Private residence.

- 7a. Architectural style: The plaster on wood frame, gently sloping hipped roof, supressed heavy set chimney, broad veranda and heavy columns all reveal the influence of the Prairie Style, first used by Wright in the early 1900s. The tile roof indicates some influence of Mission Style construction, which was popular in California when the Walker residence was built. Reference: Whiffen, Marcus. 1969. American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles. Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press. Cambridge.
- b. The Walker residence is a two story, plaster over wood frame building with a hipped, tile roof. There are three outbuildings. One is a garage located east of the house. A "summerhouse" is located southeast of the main house. This structure is a one room affair with bath and kitchen facilities. The other outbuilding is to the south of the house. It is a greenhouse which has a closed room with fireplace at its west end. So far as is known, the main residence has not had any major alterations. The date of construction of the "summerhouse" is not known, but in 1923 building permits were issued for a poultry house and an incubator house. One of these structures may have been converted to the "summerhouse." If not, then the "summerhouse" was probably constructed concurrently with the main residence, since no additional building permits were issued. The greenhouse was built in 1935.
8. Construction date: 1922 (Building permit issuance).
9. Architect: Unknown.
10. Builder: Unknown
11. Frontages: Approximately 110 feet on Bristol Street. Approximately 120 feet on Bishop Street.
12. Dates of enclosed photographs: July 1985.

13. Condition: Excellent.
14. Alterations: No major alterations are known to have been made.
15. Surroundings: Densely built up residential and commercial.
16. Threats to project: Public works project (Bristol Street improvement).
17. The structure is on its original site.
18. Related features: See 7b, above.
19. Significance: The Walker house is a reasonably pure example of the Prairie Style, which was more predominate in the Midwest. Relatively few houses were constructed in this style locally.

The house was constructed by E. A. Walker in 1922, and it served his family until 1950, when ownership was transferred to the Catholic Church.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: Architecture.
21. Sources: The major source document for the Walker residence is the building permit file maintained at the City of Santa Ana, Planning and Development Services, 20 Civic Center Plaza, Santa Ana, California 92702. Other information came from the census schedules maintained at the National Archives, Chet C. Hollifield Federal Building, Laguna Niguel, California.

No personal interviews were conducted which had bearing on the Walker residence.

22. Date form prepared: 10 September 1985.

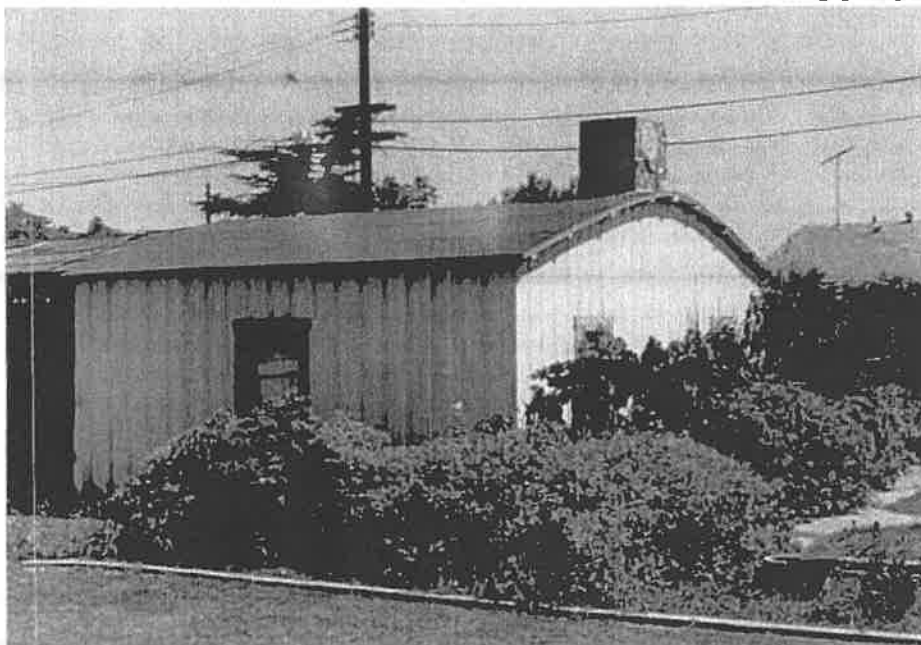
By: Ronald M. Bissell
24762 Via Del Rio
El Toro, California 92630
(714) 837-9582



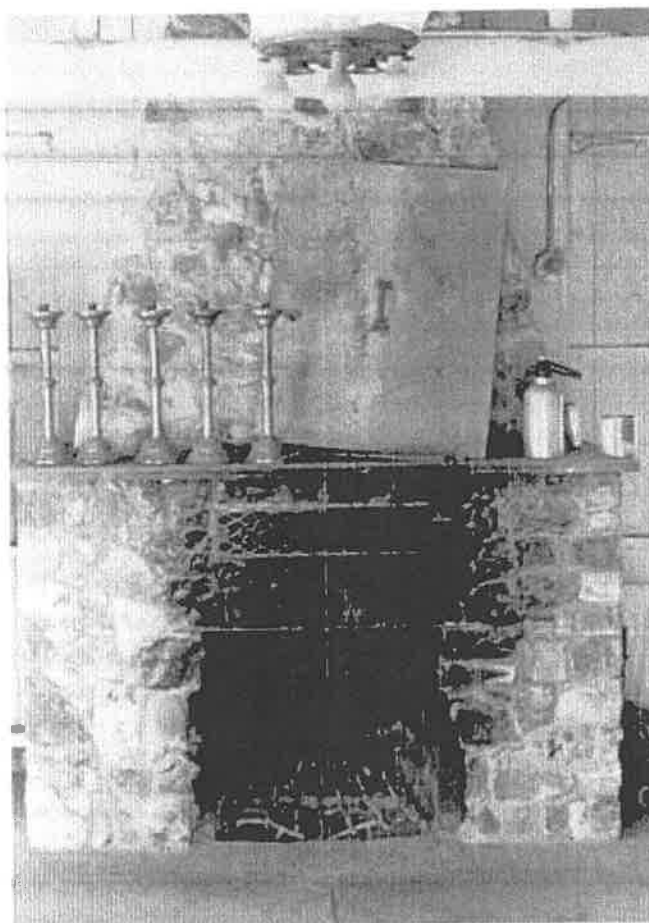
Walker house as seen from Bishop Street. View is to the south.



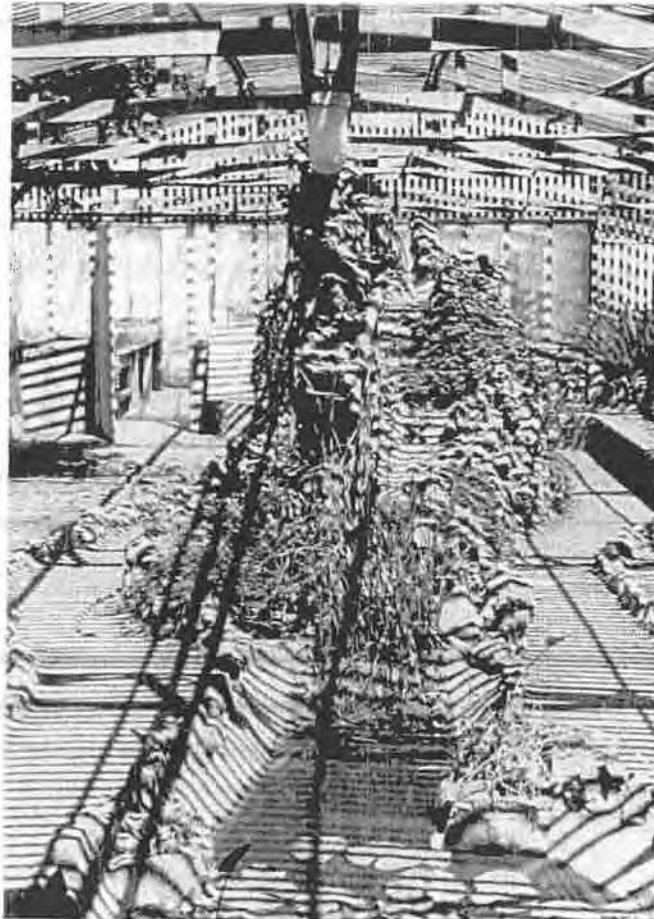
Walker house as seen from across Bristol Street. View is to southeast.



Enclosed room at the west end of the greenhouse. View is to the southeast.



Fireplace in the closed room at the end of the greenhouse. View is to the west.



Interior of greenhouse. View is to the east and was taken from the door leading to the closed room.

BUILDING EVALUATION FORM

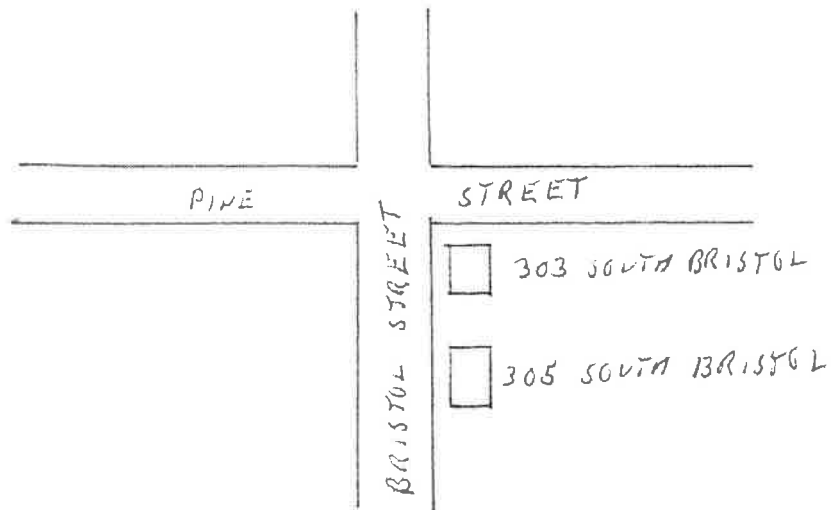
1. Common name: Contreras house
2. Historic name: Jackson house
3. Street or rural address: 305 South Bristol Street
City: Santa Ana, California Zip: 92703 County: Orange
4. Parcel number: 8-231-27
5. Present owner: Ramon Contreras
Address: 2661 West Cerritos Avenue
City: Anaheim, California Zip: 92804
Ownership is: Public: Private: ☒ X
Project 3000-3001
6. Present use: Dwelling
Original use: Dwelling
- 7a. Architectural style: Workman's Cottage.
- 7b. Briefly describe the present physical description of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition: This small frame example of the Workman's Cottage style has been well maintained. Its two chimneys are somewhat unusual, but by no means unique, exceptional, or outstanding. A bedroom was added in 1953.
8. Construction date:
Estimated: Factual: 28 July 1925 bldg permit.
9. Architect: Unknown
10. Builder: Unknown
11. Approximate property size (in feet):
Frontage: 45 feet.
Depth: 109 feet.
Or approximate acreage:
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s): August 1985
13. Condition:
Excellent: ☒ X Good: Fair: Deteriorated:
No longer in existence:
14. Alterations: Bedroom added in 1953.

15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary)
 Open land: Scattered buildings: Densely built up: X
 Residential: X Industrial: Commercial: Other:
16. Threats to site: None known: Private development:
 Zoning: Vandalism: Public works project: Street
 improvements Other:
17. Is the structure:
 On its original site? X Moved? Unknown?
18. Related features:

SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance
 (include dates, events and persons associated with the
 site.): The only significance of this building is its age.
 The architecture is not unique in any way and research in
 local histories failed to reveal that any person of
 historical note was ever associated with the house. It is
 felt that this house is not eligible for inclusion in the
 National Register of Historic Places.
20. Main theme of historical resource: (If more than one is
 checked, number in order of importance.)
 Architecture: X Arts and Leisure: Economic/Industrial:
 Exploration/Settlement: Government: Military:
 Religion: Social/Education:
21. Sources: (List books, documents, surveys, personal
 interviews and their dates.): Wiffen 1981, City of
 Santa Ana building permit files, County of Orange Tax
 Assessor's records.
22. Date form prepared: 7 October 1986
 By (Name): Ronald M. Bissell
 Organization: Independent consultant
 Address: 24762 Via Del Rio
 City: El Toro, California Zip: 92630
 Phone: (714) 837-9582

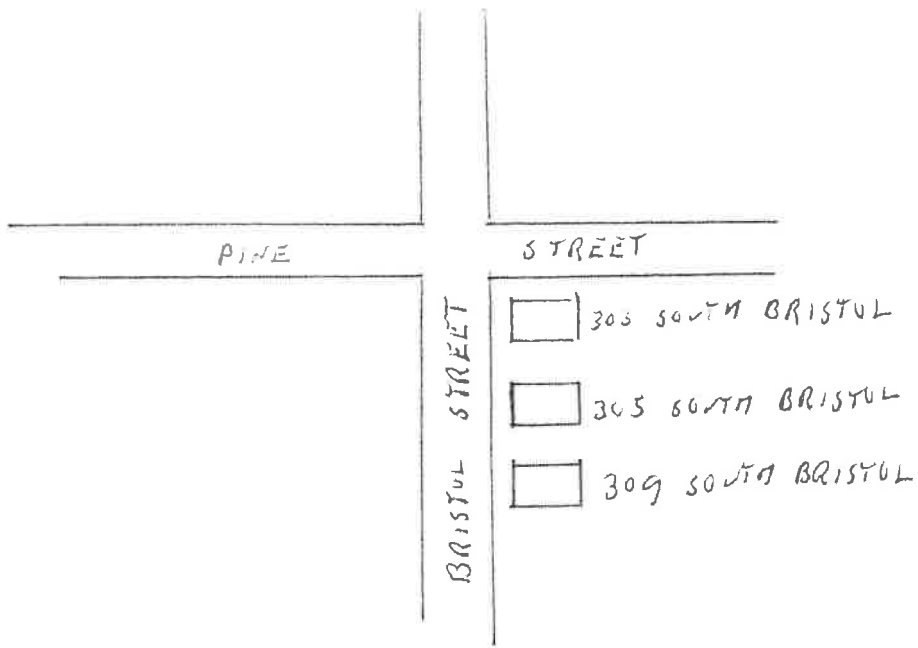
Location sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads and prominent landmarks):



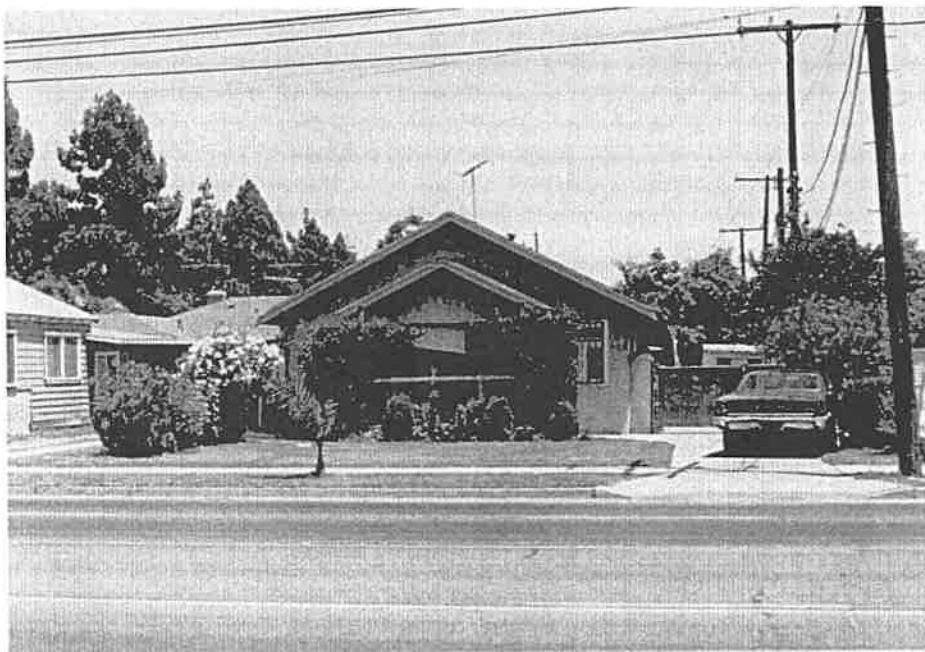
Photographs:



Location sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads and prominent landmarks):



Photographs:



BUILDING EVALUATION FORM

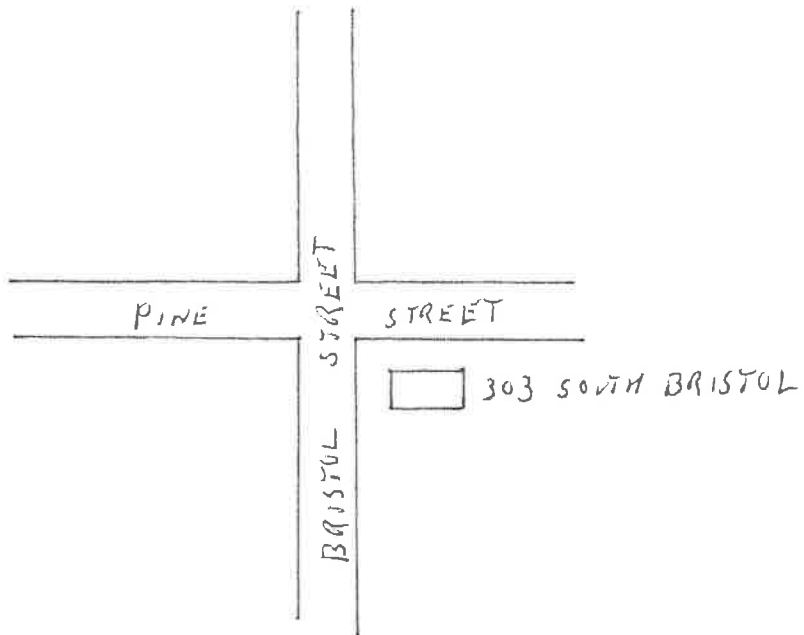
1. Common name: Contreras house
2. Historic name: King house
3. Street or rural address: 303 South Bristol Street
City: Santa Ana, California Zip: 92703 County: Orange
4. Parcel number: 8-231-26
5. Present owner: Ramon Contreras
Address: 2661 West Cerritos Avenue
City: Anaheim, California Zip: 92804
Ownership is: Public: Private: ☒
6. Present use: Dwelling
Original use: Dwelling
- 7a. Architectural style: Workman's Cottage.
- 7b. Briefly describe the present physical description of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition: This small stuccoed residence has no outstanding architectural features, and is only moderately well kept. The building is about 20 feet from the Bristol Street curb. No extensive modifications are known.
8. Construction date:
Estimated: Factual: 1925 building permit
9. Architect: Unknown
10. Builder: Unknown
11. Approximate property size (in feet):
Frontage: 45 feet.
Depth: 109 feet.
Or approximate acreage:
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s): August 1985
13. Condition:
Excellent: Good: Fair: ☒ Deteriorated:
No longer in existence:
14. Alterations: None known.

15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary)
 Open land: Scattered buildings: Densely built up: X
 Residential: X Industrial: Commercial: Other:
16. Threats to site: None known: Private development:
 Zoning: Vandalism: Public works project: Street
 improvements Other:
17. Is the structure:
 On its original site? X Moved? Unknown?
18. Related features:

SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance
 (include dates, events and persons associated with the
 site.): The only significance of this building is its age.
 The architecture is not unique in any way and research in
 local histories failed to reveal that any person of
 historical note was ever associated with the house. It is
 felt that this structure is not eligible for inclusion in
 the National Register of Historic Places.
20. Main theme of historical resource: (If more than one is
 checked, number in order of importance.)
 Architecture: X Arts and Leisure: Economic/Industrial:
 Exploration/Settlement: Government: Military:
 Religion: Social/Education:
21. Sources: (List books, documents, surveys, personal
 interviews and their dates.): Wiffen 1981, City of
 Santa Ana building permit files, Orange County Tax
 Assessor's records.
22. Date form prepared: 7 October 1986
 By (Name): Ronald M. Bissell
 Organization: Independent consultant
 Address: 24762 Via Del Rio
 City: El Toro, California Zip: 92630
 Phone: (714) 837-9582

Location sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads and prominent landmarks):



Photographs:



BUILDING EVALUATION FORM

1. Common name: Johnson Chapel, African Methodist Church
2. Historic name: Chapel, Santa Ana Army Air Base
3. Street or rural address: 202 North Bristol Street
City: Santa Ana, California Zip: 92703 County: Orange
4. Parcel number: 7-192-29
5. Present owner: African Methodist Church
Address: Post Office Box 3715
City: Santa Ana, California Zip: 92703
Ownership is: Public: Private: X
6. Present use: Church
Original use: Church
- 7a. Architectural style:
- 7b. Briefly describe the present physical description of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition: This church was one of four chapels constructed at the Santa Ana Army Air Base (SAAAB) during World War II. The building was purchased by the African Methodist Church and moved to its present location in 1947. The building originally had clapboard siding, now replaced by stucco. Three of the four chapels originally erected at the SAAAB are still in existence. One is located in Costa Mesa and the other two in Santa Ana.
8. Construction date:
Estimated: Factual: 1943
9. Architect: Unknown
10. Builder: The Griffith Construction Company, Los Angeles, accomplished the bulk of the construction at the SAAAB.
11. Approximate property size (in feet):
Frontage: 82 feet
Depth: 130 feet
Or approximate acreage:
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s): September 1986
13. Condition:
Excellent: Good: Fair: X Deteriorated:
No longer in existence:

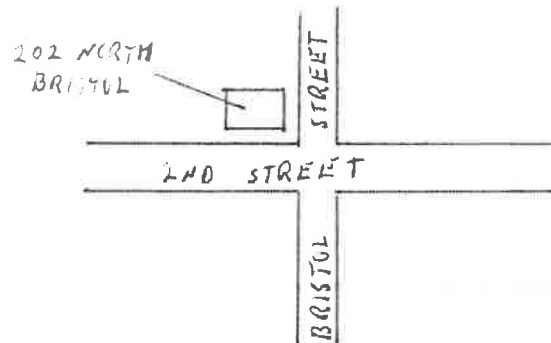
14. Alterations: Clapboard siding replaced by stucco at some unknown date after 1947.
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary)
 Open land: Scattered buildings: Densely built up: X
 Residential: X Industrial: Commercial: X Other:
16. Threats to site: None known: Private development:
 Zoning: Vandalism: Public works project: Street
 improvements Other:
17. Is the structure:
 On its original site? Moved? X Unknown?
18. Related features:

SIGNIFICANCE

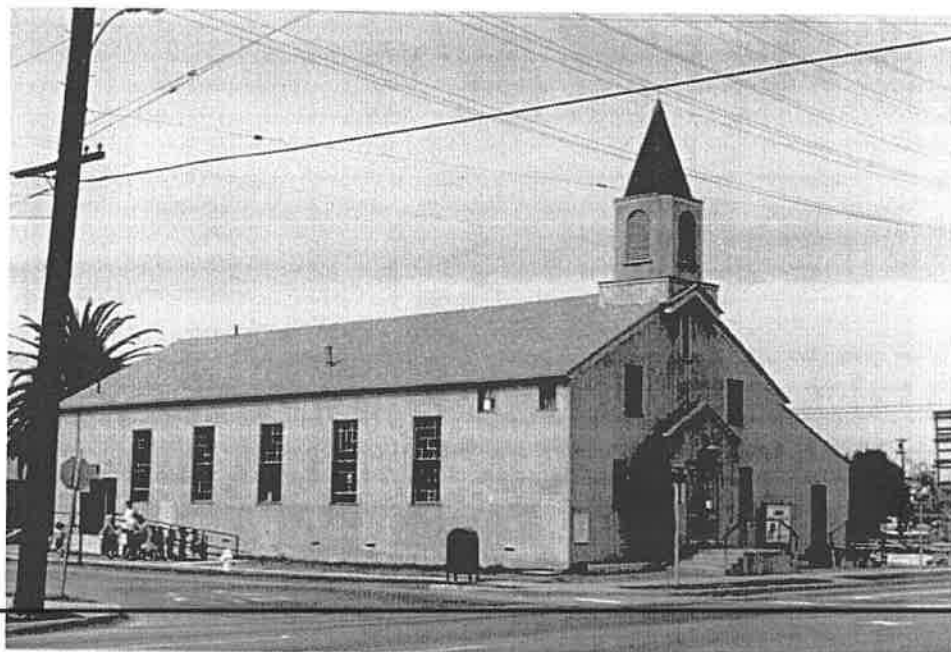
19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events and persons associated with the site.): This building was moved from the SAAAB in 1947 and any significance it might enjoy derives from its World War II role. As indicated in Item 20, the architecture is not significant. The SAAAB became operational in 1942 and was used for pilot and navigator training throughout World War II. Many of the buildings from the SAAAB facility were later used for other purposes. For example, some buildings were moved to the intersection of 17th Street and Bristol Street, within the current project area, where they served as classrooms and administrative facilities for Santa Ana Community College. None of these buildings survive. The African Methodist Church is reputed to be the first Black church organized in Orange County. The building is less than 50 years of age, has been moved and has been extensively modified. It is believed that these factors render the structure ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.
20. Main theme of historical resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)
 Architecture: Arts and Leisure: Economic/Industrial:
 Exploration/Settlement: Government: Military: 1
 Religion: 2 Social/Education:

21. Sources: (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.): Wiffen 1981, City of Santa Ana building permit files, Orange County Tax Assessor's records, Orange County Recorder records.
22. Date form prepared: 21 September 1986
By (Name): Ronald M. Bissell
Organization: Independent consultant
Address: 24762 Via Del Rio
City: El Toro, California Zip: 92630
Phone: (714) 837-9552

Location sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads and prominent landmarks):



Photographs:





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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Y
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) _____

- P1. Other Identifier: Former Johnson Chapel of the African Methodist Episcopal Church
- *P2. Location: Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Orange
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
- *b. USGS 7.5' Quad Newport Beach, Calif. Date 1965, photorevised 1981
T5S; R10W; NE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Sec 11; S.B. B.M. (Within the boundaries of the Santiago de Santa Ana land grant)
- c. Address 202 N. Bristol Street City Santa Ana Zip 92703
- d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 418075 mE/ 3734205 mN
UTM Derivation: ☒ USGS Quad _____ GPS _____
- e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) APN 007-184-24
- *P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) Formerly home to Johnson Chapel of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, this large wood-frame building now houses a Christian fellowship center associated with the same congregation. It is a rectangular-shaped structure with stuccoed exterior walls and a medium-pitched front-gable roof that is covered with composition shingles. The modest facade is asymmetrical due to an apparent addition on the building's northern side, and is dominated by a steeple mounted atop the peak of the front-facing gable. The main entrance is adorned with a small secondary gable that projects forward slightly, and a concrete stoop with steps on both sides. The plain stucco wall surface is interrupted by regularly spaced wood-framed double-hung windows, with some of the rectangular frames filled with stained glass. The building is accompanied by a fenced playground on its northern side, and a "trailer" in the rear, which is also surrounded by a fence. The prominent steeple in the facade adds a touch of Gothic Revival influence to the appearance of the building, but the overall design is rather pragmatic and utilitarian in nature, reflecting its construction by the U.S. armed forces.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP16: Religious building

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object Site _____ District _____ Element of District _____ Other _____

P5a. Photograph or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)

Photo taken on February 22, 2001;
view to the northwest

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

*P7. Owner and Address: Johnson Chapel
of A.M.E. Church, P.O. Box 3715,
Santa Ana, CA 92703-0715

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Bai "Tom" Tang, CRM TECH. 2411
Sunset Drive, Riverside, CA 92506

*P9. Date Recorded: February 22, 2001

*P10. Survey Type: Historic property
survey

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bruce Love and Bai "Tom" Tang
(2001): Historic Property Survey Report: Bristol Street Widening Project, Third
Street to Pine Street, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, Caltrans District 12. On
file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University,
Fullerton.

*Attachments: ☐ None ☐ Location Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Resource Record ☐ Milling Station Record
☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

*NRHP Status Code 6Y

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) _____

- B1. Historic Name: Johnson Chapel, A.M.E. Church
- B2. Common Name: Christian Fellowship Center
- B3. Original Use: Church B4. Present Use: Church Auxiliary
- *B5. Architectural Style: Gothic Revival influence
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) This structure was originally constructed in 1943, during WWII, on the then-active Santa Ana Army Air Base. After the war, with the closure of the base, the chapel was purchased by the Johnson Chapel congregation of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the second oldest African-American congregation in Santa Ana. In 1948, the building was moved to the present location, where it served as the congregation's sanctuary until a new facility was completed across Second Street in 1980. The building was altered in 1948 and again in 1959, when the steeple was installed, but no further details are known about the alterations.
- *B7. Moved? No ☒ Yes Unknown Date: 1948 Original Location: Santa Ana Army Air Base
- *B8. Related Features: Fenced playground; trailer
- B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Griffith Construction Company?
- *B10. Significance: Theme N/A
Area N/A Period of Significance N/A
Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) This building does not meet any of the National Register criteria.
- B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP4: Ancillary building; HP46: Fence
- *B12. References: Orange County Assessor's real property assessment records (1916-1944); City of Santa Ana building safety records; city and county directories; collections of the Santa Ana History Room, Santa Ana Public Library.
- B13. Remarks: _____
- *B14. Evaluator: Bai "Tom" Tang
- *Date of Evaluation: February 2001

(This space reserved for official comments.)




*Required information

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

Primary # _____
HRI # 138083
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Y
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) _____

- P1. Other Identifier: Tagueria Tapitia Mexican restaurant
- *P2. Location: Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Orange
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Newport Beach, Calif. Date 1965, photorevised 1981
T5S; R10W; SE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec 14; S.B. B.M. (Within the
boundaries of the Santiago de Santa Ana land grant)
c. Address 202 S. Bristol Street City Santa Ana Zip 92703
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 418070 mE/ 3733970 mN
UTM Derivation: ☒ USGS Quad _____ GPS _____
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) APN 007-212-28
- *P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) Located at this address is a small one-story commercial building of wood-frame construction, currently the home of Tagueria Tapitia, a Mexican fast food restaurant. The ground plan of the building is basically rectangular in shape, despite the many minor projections. The main mass of the building is flat-roofed, with the roof projecting well beyond the wall junction. A shed roof surmounts an extension on the southern side, which apparently represents a later addition. The exterior walls are stuccoed, except for painted brick veneers covering a portion of the facade. Much of the facade is occupied by a row of large, aluminum-framed sliding or fixed windows. Entrances to the buildings are set in the rear and the side. Overall, the design of the building is fairly typical of fast-food stands constructed in the mid-20th century.
- *P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6: 1-3 story commercial building
- *P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building _____ Structure _____ Object _____ Site _____ District _____ Element of District _____ Other _____
- P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)
- 
- P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Photo taken on February 22, 2001; view to the southwest
- *P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: ☒ Historic _____ Prehistoric _____ Both _____
- *P7. Owner and Address: Shien-Nan and Hui-Jung Wong, 6481 Frampton Circle, Huntington Beach, CA 92648-6651
- *P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Bai "Tom" Tang, CRM TECH, 2411 Sunset Drive, Riverside, CA 92506
- *P9. Date Recorded: February 22, 2001
- *P10. Survey Type: Historic property survey
- *P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bruce Love and Bai "Tom" Tang (2001): Historic Property Survey Report: Bristol Street Widening Project, Third Street to Pine Street, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, Caltrans District 12. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

*Attachments: _____ None _____ Location Map _____ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
_____ Archaeological Record _____ District Record _____ Linear Resource Record _____ Milling Station Record
_____ Rock Art Record _____ Artifact Record _____ Photograph Record _____ Other (List): _____

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORDPage 2 of 2*NRHP Status Code 6Y

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) _____

B1. Historic Name: Tastee Freeze ProductsB2. Common Name: Taquería TapitíaB3. Original Use: CommercialB4. Present Use: Commercial*B5. Architectural Style: Mid-20th Century commercial

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) This building was constructed in 1954 as an ice cream parlor, in which role it served at least into the 1960s. A patio was enclosed in 1967, evidently accounting for an addition observed today on one side of the building. By 1972, the business had been converted to a drive-up restaurant.

*B7. Moved? No Yes ☒ Unknown

Date: _____

Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: _____

B9a. Architect: Unknownb. Builder: Saguaro Construction Company*B10. Significance: Theme N/AArea N/APeriod of Significance N/AProperty Type N/AApplicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) This building does not meet any of the National Register criteria.

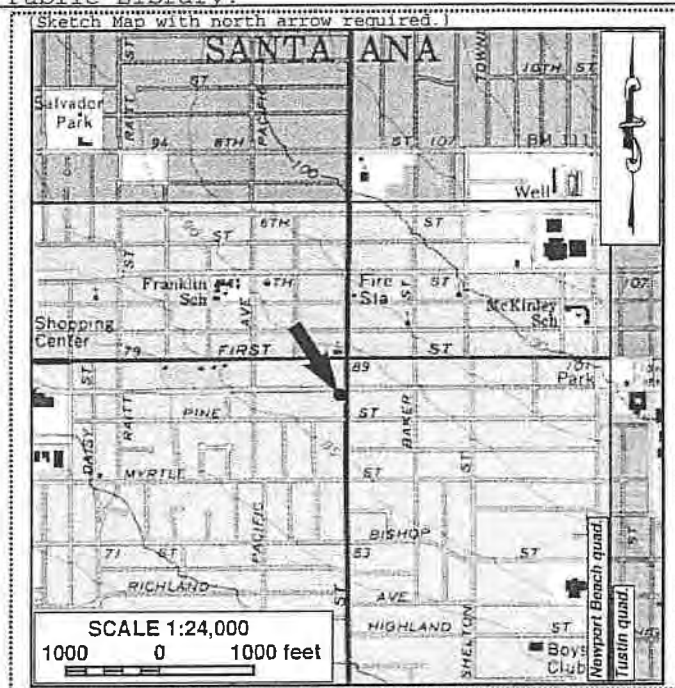
B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____

*B12. References: Orange County Assessor's real property assessment records (1916-1944); City of Santa Ana building safety records; city and county directories; collections of the Santa Ana History Room, Santa Ana Public Library.

B13. Remarks: _____

*B14. Evaluator: Bai "Tom" Tang*Date of Evaluation: February 2001

(This space reserved for official comments.)




*Required information

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

Primary # _____
HRI # 138079
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Y
Other Listings _____
Reviewer _____ Date _____

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Review Code _____
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) _____

- P1. Other Identifier: _____
- *P2. Location: Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Orange
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Newport Beach, Calif. Date 1965, photorevised 1981
T5S; R10W; SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 13; S.B. B.M. (Within the
boundaries of the Santiago de Santa Ana land grant)
c. Address 1242 W. Walnut Street City Santa Ana Zip 92703
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 418130 mE/ 3733965 mN
UTM Derivation: ☒ USGS Quad _____ GPS _____
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) APN 008-225-02
- *P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This one-story, wood-frame single-family residence has a low-pitched, hipped composition shingle roof with narrow eaves and stuccoed exterior walls, demonstrating many of the common characteristics of tract homes built in California during and shortly after WWII. Its low profile and simple facade are quite typical of the Minimal Traditional style that prevailed during that period. The most prominent element of the facade is the protruding garage, which occupies the forward wing of the structure's front-facing L-shape plan. The main entrance to the house is hidden in a small recessed entry porch behind the garage. Both the garage door and the front door of the house appear to be new. Most of the windows in the facade are now aluminum-framed, while wood-framed double-hungs line the sides of the house.
- *P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2: Single family property
- *P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other
- P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)
- 
- P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)
Photo taken on October 29, 2001;
view to the southeast
*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
*P7. Owner and Address:
Gerard St. Laurent, 1242 W. Walnut
Street, Santa Ana, CA 92703
*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Bai "Tom" Tang, CRM TECH, 2411
Sunset Drive, Riverside, CA 92506
*P9. Date Recorded: October 29, 2001
*P10. Survey Type: Historic property
survey
- *P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bruce Love and Bai "Tom" Tang (2001): Historic Property Survey Report: Bristol Street Widening Project, Third Street to Pine Street, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, Caltrans District 12. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

*Attachments: ☐ None ☐ Location Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Resource Record ☐ Milling Station Record
☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary # _____

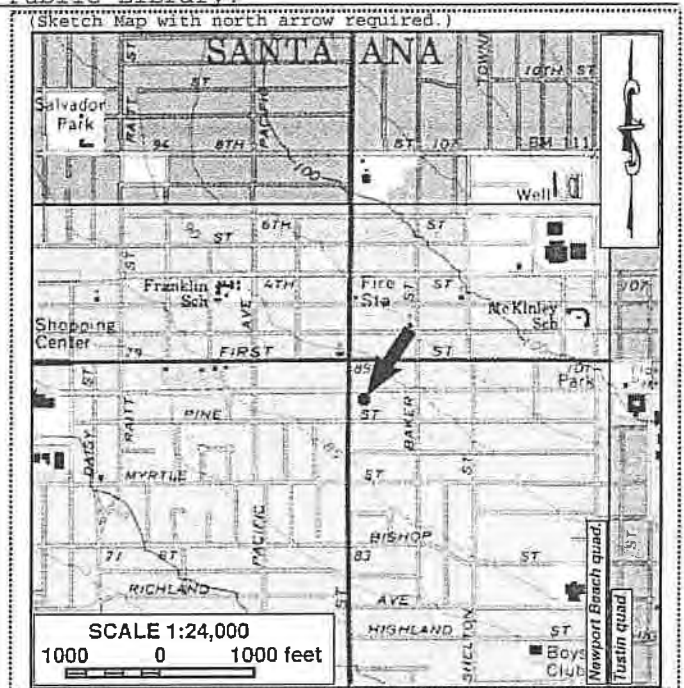
HRI # _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORDPage 2 of 2*NRHP Status Code 6Y

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) _____

- B1. Historic Name: _____
- B2. Common Name: _____
- B3. Original Use: Residential B4. Present Use: Residential
- *B5. Architectural Style: Minimal Traditional
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) This house was built in 1954 as part of a tract home development on land occupied previously by a citrus grove. The owners of the property at the time were George M. and Stanley Sandstrom, and the construction was carried out by Sandstrom Construction and Investment Corporation. In 1987, owner M. Garcia installed a screened patio, probably in the rear of the house. No other alterations have been recorded.
- *B7. Moved? No Yes ☒ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
- *B8. Related Features: Wooden fence and cinderblock wall around the backyard
- B9a. Architect: Unknown
- B9b. Builder: Sandstrom Construction and Investment Corporation
- *B10. Significance: Theme N/A
Area N/A Period of Significance N/A
Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) This building does not meet any of the National Register criteria.
- B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP46: Fence/wall
- *B12. References: Orange County Assessor's real property assessment records (1911-1948); City of Santa Ana building safety records; city and county directories; collections of the Santa Ana History Room, Santa Ana Public Library.
- B13. Remarks: _____
- *B14. Evaluator: Bai "Tom" Tang
- *Date of Evaluation: November 2001

(This space reserved for official comments.)



DPR 523B (1/95)

*Required information

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

Primary # _____
HRI # 138078
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Y
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) _____

- P1. Other Identifier: _____
- *P2. Location: Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Orange
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Newport Beach, Calif. Date 1965, photorevised 1981
T5S; R10W; NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 13; S.B. B.M. (Within the
boundaries of the Santiago de Santa Ana land grant)
c. Address 117/119 S. Bristol Street City Santa Ana Zip 92703
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 418110 mE/ 3734035 mN
UTM Derivation: ☒ USGS Quad _____ GPS _____
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) APN 008-224-18
- *P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This one-story commercial building is a rectangular-shaped concrete structure with a flat roof. Its exterior wall surface is clad with stucco, with brick veneers covering portions of the facade. The slightly asymmetrical facade features a full-width marquee over the aluminum-framed plate-glass door and window assemblages. A tall, freestanding sign for a dental office, which occupies part of the building, projects from the roofline.
- *P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6: 1-3 story commercial building
- *P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object Site _____ District _____ Element of District _____ Other _____
- P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



- P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)
Photo taken on February 27, 2001;
view to the northeast
- *P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
- *P7. Owner and Address:
Unknown
- *P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Bai "Tom" Tang, CRM TECH, 2411
Sunset Drive, Riverside, CA 92506
- *P9. Date Recorded: February 22, 2001
- *P10. Survey Type: Historic property survey

- *P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bruce Love and Bai "Tom" Tang (2001): Historic Property Survey Report: Bristol Street Widening Project, Third Street to Pine Street, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, Caltrans District 12. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

*Attachments: ☐ None ☐ Location Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Resource Record ☐ Milling Station Record
☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary # _____

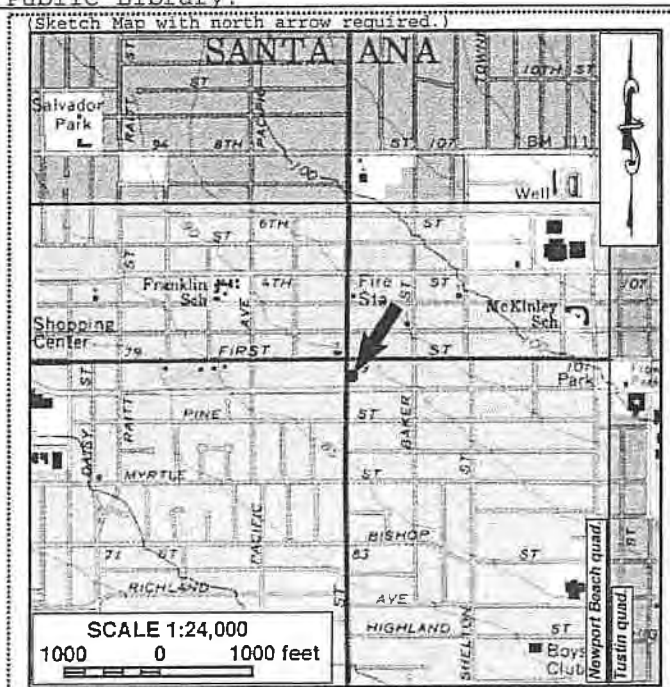
HRI # _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORDPage 2 of 2*NRHP Status Code 6Y

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) _____

- B1. Historic Name: _____
- B2. Common Name: _____
- B3. Original Use: Commercial B4. Present Use: Commercial
- *B5. Architectural Style: Mid-20th Century commercial
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) This building was constructed in 1955 by William D. Greschner for Ronald E. Blackwell, owner of the property and proprietor of two retail/service businesses that first occupied the building. It is now partially occupied by a dental office.
- *B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
- *B8. Related Features: _____
- B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: William D. Greschner
- *B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area N/A Period of Significance N/A
Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) This building does not meet any of the National Register criteria.
- B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) _____
- *B12. References: Orange County Assessor's real property assessment records (1916-1944); City of Santa Ana building safety records; city and county directories; collections of the Santa Ana History Room, Santa Ana Public Library.
- B13. Remarks: _____
- *B14. Evaluator: Bai "Tom" Tang
- *Date of Evaluation: February 2001

(This space reserved for official comments.)



DPR 523B (1/95)

*Required information

BUILDING EVALUATION FORM

1. Common name: Villalobos house HRI prop. # 138077
2. Historic name: None
3. Street or rural address: 111 North Bristol. May be listed as rear of 1252 2nd Street.
City: Santa Ana, California Zip: 92703 County: Orange
4. Parcel number: 8-131-27, which also includes a 1950s house.
5. Present owner: Ramon Villalobos
Address: 19 Trout Farm Lane
City: Duxbury, Massachusetts Zip: 02332
- Ownership is: Public: Private: X
6. Present use: Dwelling
Original use: Dwelling
- 7a. Architectural style: Workman's Cottage.
- 7b. Briefly describe the present physical description of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition: Two houses are located on this parcel. One appears to be of 1950s construction and has the address 1252 2nd Street. The older house is at the rear, but fronts on Bristol Street. The building permit files at the City of Santa Ana indicate another address, 1254 2nd Street, but the context which would associate this address with the older house is not clear. The address 111 North Bristol is embossed in the concrete of a step just north of the house. The actual construction date of the rear house is not known, but the vertical clapboard siding and the narrow windows argue that it is a product of the 1920s. The house appears to be in fair condition.
8. Construction date:
Estimated: Mid to late 1920s. Factual:
9. Architect: Unknown
10. Builder: Unknown

11. Approximate property size (in feet):
Frontage: 122 feet (for both houses)
Depth: 42 feet
Or approximate acreage:
12. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s): September 1986
13. Condition:
Excellent: Good: Fair: X Deteriorated:
No longer in existence:
14. Alterations: An addition was made to the residence in 1945, but the nature and extent of this work is unknown.
15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary)
Open land: Scattered buildings: Densely built up: X
Residential: X Industrial: Commercial: X Other:
16. Threats to site: None known: Private development:
Zoning: Vandalism: Public works project: Street improvements Other:
17. Is the structure:
On its original site? X Moved? Unknown?
18. Related features:

SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events and persons associated with the site.): This structure is clearly in excess of 50 years old, but is of common architecture. Research in local histories failed to establish that any person of note was ever in residence at the home.
20. Main theme of historical resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)
Architecture: X Arts and Leisure: Economic/Industrial:
Exploration/Settlement: Government: Military:
Religion: Social/Education:
21. Sources: (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.): Wiffen 1981, City of Santa Ana building permit files, Orange County Tax Assessor's records, Orange County Recorder records.

22. Date form prepared: 21 September 1986

By (Name): Ronald M. Bissell

Organization: Independent consultant

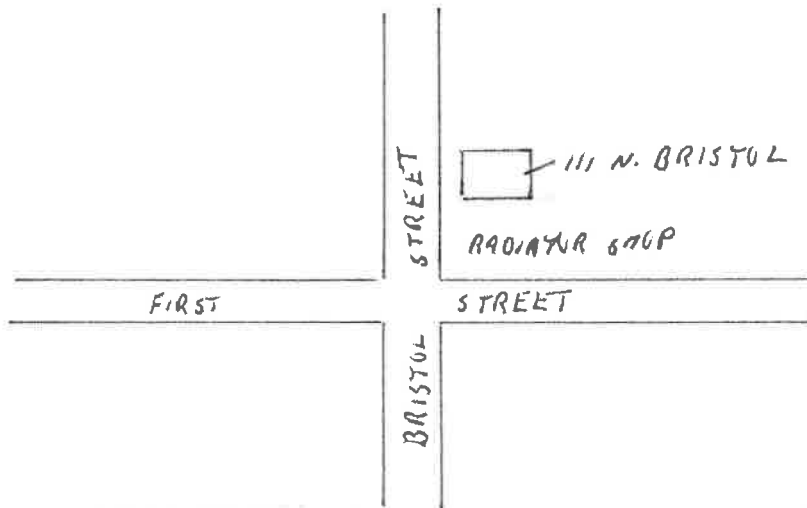
Address: 24762 Via Del Rio

City: El Toro, California

Zip: 92630

Phone: (714) 837-9582

Location sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads and prominent landmarks):



Photographs:




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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6X
Other Listings _____
Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

Review Code _____

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) _____

- P1. Other Identifier: _____
- *P2. Location: Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*a. County Orange
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Newport Beach, Calif. Date 1965, photorevised 1981
TSS; R10W; SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec 12; S.B. B.M. (Within the boundaries of the Santiago de Santa Ana land grant)
c. Address 111 N. Bristol Street/1252 W. Second Street (rear)
City Santa Ana Zip 92703
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 418115 mE/ 3734140 mN
UTM Derivation: ☒ USGS Quad _____ GPS _____
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) APN 008-131-27
- *P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) Located behind a much newer duplex at 1252 W. Second Street, this small, very modest single-story wood-frame house has an irregular ground plan, vertical board-and-batten wall cladding, and a low-pitched side-gable roof covered with composition shingles. It may have been a single-family home originally, but currently contains two residential units. The simple facade, which faces the fenced yard instead of Bristol Street, is most notable for the two small entry porches, each with a shed roof supported by square wooden posts. The wood-framed windows appear to be original, although some of them have been sealed.
- *P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP3: Multiple family property
- *P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other _____
- P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)
- 
- P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)
Photo taken on February 14, 2001;
view to the southeast
- *P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
- *P7. Owner and Address:
Richard Villalobos, 19 Trout Farm Lane, Duxbury, MA 02232-4609
- *P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Bai "Tom" Tang, CRM TECH, 2411 Sunset Drive, Riverside, CA 92506
- *P9. Date Recorded: February 22, 2001
- *P10. Survey Type: Historic property survey
- *P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bruce Love and Bai "Tom" Tang (2001): Historic Property Survey Report: Bristol Street Widening Project, Third Street to Pine Street, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, Caltrans District 12. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

*Attachments: ☐ None ☐ Location Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Resource Record ☐ Milling Station Record
☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

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

Primary # _____

HRI # _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORDPage 2 of 2*NRHP Status Code 6Y

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) _____

- B1. Historic Name: _____
- B2. Common Name: _____
- B3. Original Use: Residential B4. Present Use: Residential
- *B5. Architectural Style: None
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Built around 1927, this house was owned and occupied by Porfirio Ramirez, a laborer, until 1933. In the late 1930s, Ramon M. Villalobos, a restaurant worker, acquired the property and moved into the house. Since then, the property has remained in the Villalobos family to the present time. Archival sources indicate that Villalobos added to the structure in 1945, and no further alterations have been recorded.
- *B7. Moved? No Yes ☒ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
- *B8. Related Features: Chain-link fence
- B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown
- *B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area N/A Period of Significance N/A
Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) This building does not meet any of the National Register criteria.
- B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP46: Fence
- *B12. References: Orange County Assessor's real property assessment records (1916-1944); City of Santa Ana building safety records; city and county directories; collections of the Santa Ana History Room, Santa Ana Public Library.
- B13. Remarks: _____
- *B14. Evaluator: Bai "Tom" Tang
- *Date of Evaluation: February 2001

(This space reserved for official comments.)



*Required information

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

Primary # _____
HRI # 138076
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Y
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) _____

- P1. Other Identifier: _____
- *P2. Location: Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Orange
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Newport Beach, Calif. Date 1965, photorevised 1981
T5S; R10W; SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of SW 1/4 of Sec 12; S.B. B.M. (Within the
boundaries of the Santiago de Santa Ana land grant)
c. Address 1252 W. Second Street City Santa Ana Zip 92703
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 418100 mE/ 3734165 mN
UTM Derivation: ☒ USGS Quad _____ GPS _____
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) APN 008-131-27
- *P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The building at this address is a plain-looking duplex that has barely turned 45 years old. It is a one-story wood-frame stucco structure built on a rectangular plan and surmounted with a low-pitched, hipped tar-and-gravel roof. Two sets of large, wood-framed windows are the only notable features in the simple facade, and the entrances to the two residential units housed by the structure open to either side.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP3: Multiple family property

*P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building _____ Structure _____ Object _____ Site _____ District _____ Element of District _____ Other _____

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)
Photo taken on October 29, 2001;
view to the south

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

*P7. Owner and Address:
Richard Villalobos, 19 Trout Farm Lane, Duxbury, MA 02232-4609

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Bai "Tom" Tang, CRM TECH, 2411 Sunset Drive, Riverside, CA 92506

*P9. Date Recorded: October 29, 2001

*P10. Survey Type: Historic property survey

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bruce Love and Bai "Tom" Tang (2001): Historic Property Survey Report: Bristol Street Widening Project, Third Street to Pine Street, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, Caltrans District 12. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

*Attachments: _____ None _____ Location Map _____ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
_____ Archaeological Record _____ District Record _____ Linear Resource Record _____ Milling Station Record
_____ Rock Art Record _____ Artifact Record _____ Photograph Record _____ Other (List): _____

DPR 523A (1/95)

*Required information

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary # _____

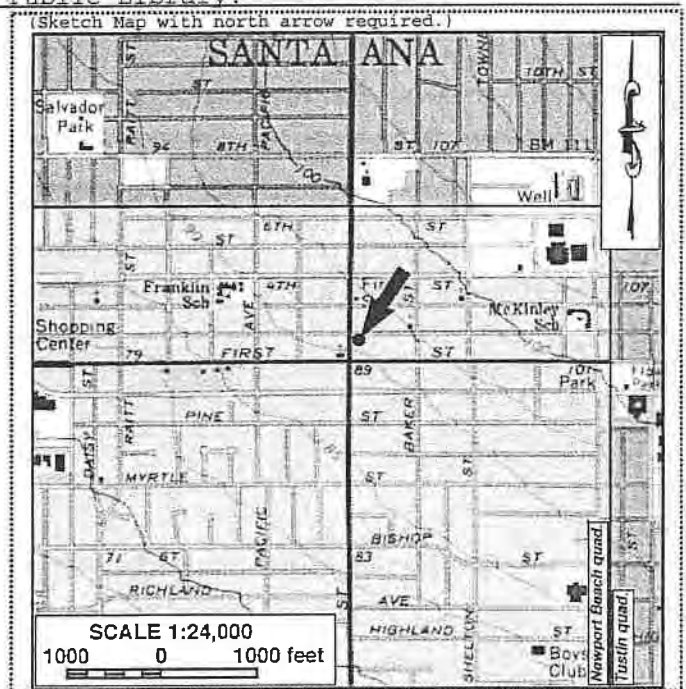
HRI # _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORDPage 2 of 2*NRHP Status Code 6Y

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) _____

- B1. Historic Name: _____
- B2. Common Name: _____
- B3. Original Use: Residential B4. Present Use: Residential
- *B5. Architectural Style: None
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) Originally designated 1254 W. Second Street, the duplex was built in 1956 by contractor Virgil R. Winn for owner Richard Villalobos. Villalobos remains the property owner at the present time, and no major alteration to the structure was noted during the field inspection or reported in archival records.
- *B7. Moved? No Yes ☒ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
- *B8. Related Features: A chain-link fence defines the duplex's front yard.
- B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Virgil R. Winn
- *B10. Significance: Theme N/A
Area N/A Period of Significance N/A
Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) This building does not meet any of the National Register criteria.
- B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP46: Fence
- *B12. References: Orange County Assessor's real property assessment records (1911-1948); City of Santa Ana building safety records; city and county directories; collections of the Santa Ana History Room, Santa Ana Public Library.
- B13. Remarks: _____
- *B14. Evaluator: Bai "Tom" Tang
- *Date of Evaluation: November 2001

(This space reserved for official comments.)



DPR 523B (1/95)

*Required Information

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

Primary # 138081
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Y
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) _____

- P1. Other Identifier: _____
- *P2. Location: Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Orange
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Newport Beach, Calif. Date 1965, photorevised 1981
T5S; R10W; SW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 13; S.B. B.M. (Within the
boundaries of the Santiago de Santa Ana land grant)
c. Address 1246 W. Walnut Street City Santa Ana Zip 92703
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 418105 mE/ 3733960 mN
UTM Derivation: ☒ USGS Quad _____ GPS _____
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, etc., as appropriate) APN 008-225-01
- *P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) A one-story wood-frame structure with a side-facing T-shape plan, this single-family residence demonstrates the common characteristics of tract homes built during and shortly after WWII. Its low-pitched hip roof is covered with composition shingles, and the exterior walls are clad with stucco. The low profile and the narrow eaves are quite typical of the Minimal Traditional style that prevailed during that period. The front entrance is ornamented with a small, recessed porch supported by a single thin, square wooden post. The wood-framed double-hung windows are now protected by metal window guards. Situated to the rear of the house are a covered patio and a detached garage, with the backyard surrounded by a low cinderblock wall.
- *P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2: Single family property
- *P4. Resources Present: ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object Site _____ District _____ Element of District _____ Other _____
- P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)
-
- P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)
Photo taken on February 14, 2001;
view to the south
- *P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
- *P7. Owner and Address:
Jerónimo and Guadalupe Chavez, 2205
N. Linwood Avenue, Santa Ana, CA
92705-7141
- *P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
Bai "Tom" Tang, CRM TECH, 2411
Sunset Drive, Riverside, CA 92506
- *P9. Date Recorded: February 22, 2001
- *P10. Survey Type: Historic property
survey
- *P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bruce Love and Bai "Tom" Tang
(2001): Historic Property Survey Report: Bristol Street Widening Project, Third
Street to Pine Street, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, Caltrans District 12. On
file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University,
Fullerton.
- *Attachments: ☐ None ☐ Location Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Resource Record ☐ Milling Station Record
☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

State of California--The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

Primary # _____

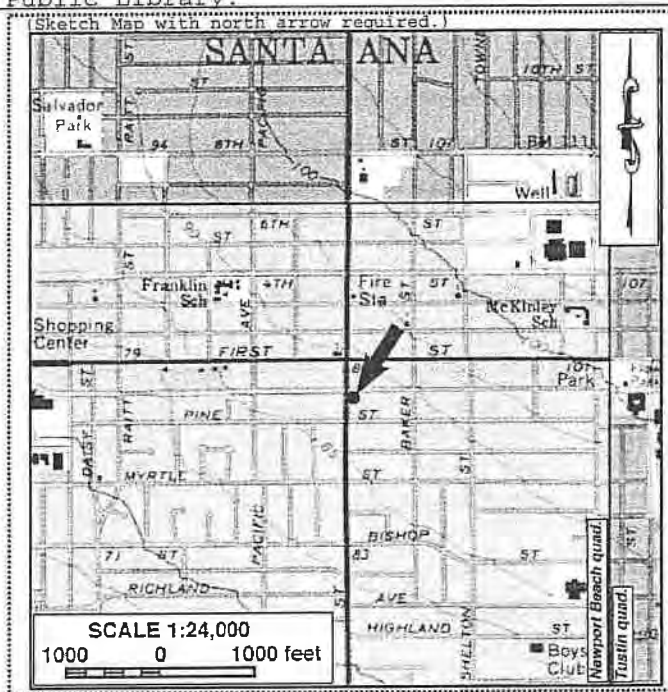
HRI # _____

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORDPage 2 of 2*NRHP Status Code 6Y

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) _____

- B1. Historic Name: _____
- B2. Common Name: _____
- B3. Original Use: Residential B4. Present Use: Residential
- *B5. Architectural Style: Minimal Traditional
- *B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) This was one of the tract homes constructed on the block in 1954 by Sandstrom Construction and Investment Corporation. A porch was added to the house in 1957, and a covered patio was built behind it in 1983.
- *B7. Moved? No Yes ☒ Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____
- *B8. Related Features: Detached garage; covered patio; cinderblock wall
- B9a. Architect: Unknown
- b. Builder: Sandstrom Construction and Investment Corporation
- *B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area N/A Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A
(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) This building does not meet any of the National Register criteria.
- B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP4: Ancillary building; HP46: Wall
- *B12. References: Orange County Assessor's real property assessment records (1916-1944); City of Santa Ana building safety records; city and county directories; collections of the Santa Ana History Room, Santa Ana Public Library.
- B13. Remarks: _____
- *B14. Evaluator: Bai "Tom" Tang
- *Date of Evaluation: February 2001

(This space reserved for official comments.)



*Required information

**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY/EVALUATION FORM**

MAP REFERENCE NO. 240

 County-Route-Postmile: 12-ORA-
P.M.

 () LISTED () DETERMINED ELIGIBLE
 () APPEARS ELIGIBLE (x) APPEARS INELIGIBLE

HRI # 154401

IDENTIFICATION

1. Common Name:

2. Historic Names:

3. Street or rural address: 2016-2020 W. Fifth Street

City: Santa Ana

Zip Code: 92703

County: Orange

4. Parcel number: 007-110-17

Present Owner: Estela Covarrubias

Address: 2020 W Fifth Street

City: Santa Ana, CA

Zip Code: 92703

5. Ownership is: () Public (x) Private

6. Present use: Residential

Original Use: Commercial/Residential

Newport Beach

DESCRIPTION

7a. Architectural style: Vernacular

7b. Briefly describe the present PHYSICAL CONDITION of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition:

Six small houses comprise this residential complex located at 2016-2020 W. Fifth Street; all were developed by one owner over the course of several decades. The buildings stand within a fenced compound, with the two northernmost houses fronting on the street and the others facing a central driveway.

The building located at the northeast corner of the lot was originally a market and later functioned as a residence. It is a small, one-story building that is rectangular in plan and sheathed with horizontal weather-boards. It is topped by a low-pitched side gable roof that is covered with composition shingles. The façade is composed of a central door flanked by modern aluminum sliding sash windows in original placement. The door and windows casings consist of applied wide boards. Other architectural details include exposed rafter ends and corner boards. This structure is currently vacant.


 8. Construction date: Refer to 19
 Estimated: () Factual: (x)

9. Architect: Unknown

10. Builder: Unknown

 11. Approx. property size (in feet)
 Frontage: 100 Depth: 234

 12. Date(s) of enclosed
 photograph(s): July 1999

13. Condition: Excellent () Good () Fair (x) Deteriorated ()

14. Alterations: Refer to 7b

15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land () Scattered buildings ()
Densely built-up (x) Residential (x) Industrial (x) Commercial (x) Other

16. Threats to site: None known () Private development () Zoning () Vandalism ()
Public works project (x) Other:

17. Is the structure: On its original site? (x) Moved? (x) Unknown? ()

18. Related features: Refer to 7b

SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site):

This complex of buildings was developed by Estela Covarrubias over the course of several decades. According to building permit records and Rudolph Rivera, son of the developer, two of these structures, the twin houses at the southeast corner, were relocated from Los Angeles, one in 1951 and the other in 1956. Property characteristics from the County Assessor's office date the buildings' original years of construction as 1925, 1925, 1936, 1938, 1945 and 1948. Mr. Rivera states that the two front buildings were erected first, during the 1930s, and the northeast structure first functioned as a grocery store. The residence at southwest was erected following World War II, and the structure immediately north of it, at the center of the lot, was relocated to this site soon thereafter.

The residences located at 2016-2020 W. Fifth Street, considered individually and as a group, are of common design and do not possess the architectural qualities which would merit their inclusion in the National Register. Additionally, they are not known to be associated with historic events or persons that would warrant consideration for eligibility under Criteria A or B.

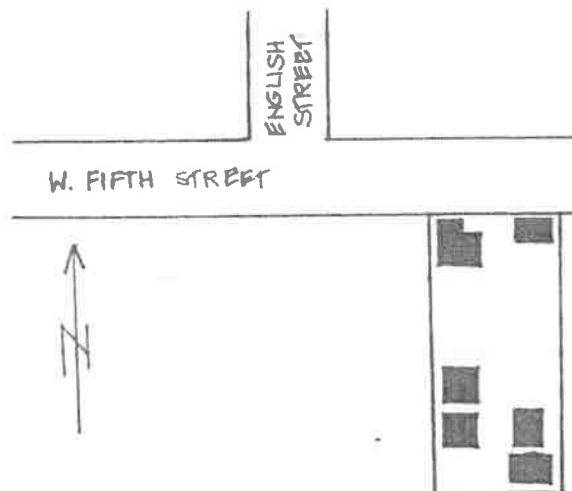
20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance)

Architecture (x) Arts & Leisure ()
Economic/Industrial () Exploration/Settlement ()
Government/Military () Religion ()
Social/Education ()

21. Sources: (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates)

Santa Ana Dept. of Building and Safety, permits
Orange County Office of the Assessor
Rudolph Rivera, property owner

22. Date form prepared: July, 1999
By: Dana Slawson and Adrienne Smith
Organization: Greenwood and Associates
Address: 725 Jacon Way
City: Pacific Palisades, CA
Zip code: 90272
Phone: (310) 454-3091



CONTINUATION SHEET

2016-2020 W. Fifth Street

7b. Cont'd.

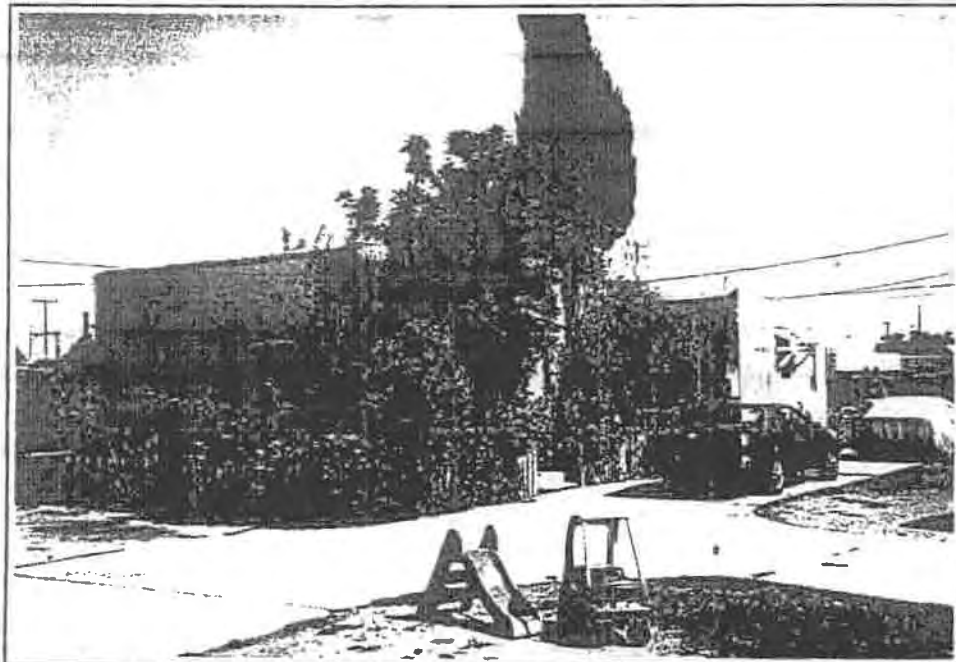
The residence located at the northwest corner of the lot is a one-story building that has been through several stages of construction. The original portion of the building stands nearest the street and is stucco clad with a low-pitched side gable roof. The symmetrical three-bay façade features a recessed central entrance with a molded panel door. There is a single sliding sash replacement window on either side of the entrance. Cross-gabled one-story additions extend from the rear of the building. The front gabled western section is finished with horizontal drop siding, while the side-gabled east wing has a textured plywood finish. A recessed entrance porch at the junction of the three elements displays a glazed and paneled door and double one-over-one windows. Other windows in the structure are metal sliding sash replacement windows. The various roofs are covered with composition shingles and the eaves are open with exposed rafter tails.

There are two identical small, one-story, stucco houses located at the southeast corner of the lot. They display Spanish Colonial Revival and Craftsman style elements. Both are rectangular in plan and have flat roofs with parapets that step up at the ends of the facade. The front entrances are centrally placed and protected by shed hoods with scrolled knee braces. The windows appear to be in their original locations, but have been replaced with metal framed sliding sash. They have no decorative trim or casing. Paired cylindrical tile vents mimicking *canales* protrude from the upper wall on all sides.

The house located at the southwest corner of the lot is a square, one-story frame building that features a low-sloped pyramidal hipped roof and stucco wall finish with faux half-timbering. The central front door is emphasized by a slight extension of the main roof. Windows on the house are composed of metal framed sliding sash with applied board trim. The structure rests on a poured concrete foundation.

Centrally located on the west side of the lot is a one-story, stucco clad, frame residence that is rectangular in plan with a low-pitched front-gabled roof. The roof is sheathed with composition shingles. The façade of this very simple house is asymmetrical, with a slab-type wooden door positioned off-center between aluminum sliding sash windows. Similar windows, without trim, occur in the side and rear elevations.

The property also includes a frame garage dating to the 1940s with a gabled roof, composition siding, and a vertical tongue and groove board sliding door. Landscape features include mature ficus, cypress, and sycamore trees, along with smaller trees, ornamentals, and foundation plantings.



2016-2020 W. Fifth Street, twin residences at southeast corner of lot

**CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY/EVALUATION FORM**

MAP REFERENCE NO. 244

 County-Route-Postmile: 12-ORA
P.M.

 () LISTED () DETERMINED ELIGIBLE
() APPEARS ELIGIBLE (x) APPEARS INELIGIBLE

HRI # 154402

IDENTIFICATION

1. Common Name: Foreign Wrecks West

2. Historic Names: Hayward Lumber and Investment Company

3. Street or rural address: 1804-1810 W. Fifth Street

City: Santa Ana

Zip Code: 92703

County: Orange

4. Parcel number: 007-100-07

Present Owner: Harvey H. Deeter

Address: 426 Magnolia

City: Costa Mesa, CA

Zip Code: 92627

5. Ownership is: () Public (x) Private

6. Present use: Industrial

Original Use: Industrial

Newport + Beach Quard

DESCRIPTION

7a. Architectural style: Wood Industrial Vernacular

7b. Briefly describe the present PHYSICAL CONDITION of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition:

1804-1810 W. Fifth Street in Santa Ana is a complex of two warehouses situated on a corner lot adjacent to a former Pacific Electric right-of-way. The first warehouse is located at the southeast corner of the lot and fronts on Raitt Street and the rail right-of-way. It is a double-height wood frame building that is rectangular in plan with its short end to the street. Sheathed with horizontal drop siding, the building has a parapeted gable roof, from which rises a gabled monitor. The composition shingle clad roof has open eaves with exposed rafter ends. Paired 12-light casement windows at each end of the monitor's side walls comprise the building's only fenestration. The windows display medium width wood trim. Entrances include large, vertical tongue and groove board, sliding freight doors located on the long sides of the building. The end walls are without openings and have skirts of vertical slats along the base. The structure rests on a poured concrete foundation. (Refer to continuation sheet.)


 8. Construction date: c 1930
Estimated: (x) Factual: ()

9. Architect: Unknown

10. Builder: Unknown

 11. Approx. property size (in feet)
Frontage: 262 Depth: 238

 12. Date(s) of enclosed
photograph(s): July 1999

13. Condition: Excellent () Good () Fair (x) Deteriorated ()

14. Alterations: Stucco office addition in 1946

15. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary) Open land () Scattered buildings ()
Densely built-up (x) Residential (x) Industrial (x) Commercial (x) Other

16. Threats to site: None known () Private development () Zoning () Vandalism ()
Public works project (x) Other

17. Is the structure: On its original site? (x) Moved? () Unknown? ()

18. Related features: Refer to 7b

SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site):

The warehouse buildings located at 1804-1810 W Fifth Street were built ca 1930 for the Hayward Lumber and Investment Co. The warehouse structure at the south end of the lot, adjacent to the former Pacific Electric alignment, originally functioned as a shipping and receiving facility. Oriented perpendicular to the tracks, supplies were loaded and unloaded through the large sliding freight doors on the side of the structure. The warehouse building at the front of the lot was the woodshop, where the lumber was cut, prepared, and stored for purchase orders. A third building on the lot was a wood frame office that was demolished in 1945 when ownership of the property passed on from the Hayward Lumber Co. to JW Copeland Yards. At that time, the existing office building was built as an addition to the woodshop/warehouse. The Hayward Lumber Co. was influential in the development of Santa Ana as a major source of employment in the area. It also provided lumber and other essential building supplies which were vital to the construction of buildings in the Santa Ana region. Bound to the Pacific Electric line for the inexpensive transport it offered, the lumber yard's fate paralleled that of the rail line, which ceased operation in 1950. Although once important to the area's economy and development, the integrity of the complex has been compromised by unsympathetic alterations. There are other rail related warehouse structures of superior quality in the Santa Ana area. It therefore does not appear eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

20. Main theme of the historic resource: (If more than one is checked, number in order of importance.)

Architecture (2) Arts & Leisure ()
Economic/Industrial (1) Exploration/Settlement ()
Government/Military () Religion ()
Social/Education ()

21. Sources: (List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews and their dates.)

Santa Ana Dept. of Building and Safety, permits
Orange County Office of the Assessor

22. Date form prepared: July, 1999
By: Dana Slawson and Adrienne Smith
Organization: Greenwood and Associates
Address: 725 Jacon Way
City: Pacific Palisades, CA
Zip code: 90272
Phone: (310) 454-3091



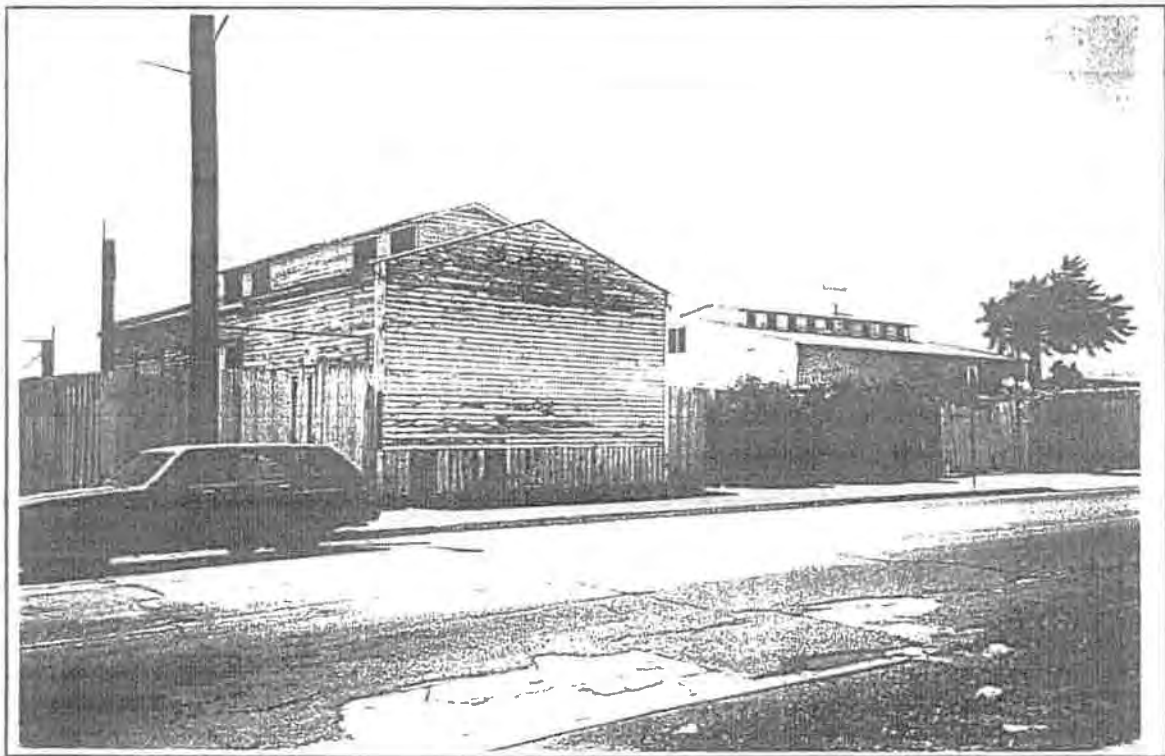
CONTINUATION SHEET 1

1804-1810 W. Fifth Street, Santa Ana

7b. cont'd.

The second building on the lot is located at the north end of the property, facing W. Fifth Street. It is similar in style to the first building but is considerably larger. It is a wood frame, gabled structure that is rectangular in plan and clad with drop siding. The gable end faces W. Fifth Street. It has a gabled monitor roof with rows of square window openings regularly placed along the sides. Additional fenestration includes a double window opening within either gable. The windows have simple board trim with lugged heads, and all sash have been removed. Other openings on the facade include two large, vertical tongue and groove board, freight doors. The composition shingle roof has open eaves with exposed rafter ends. A poured concrete foundation supports the structure.

Extending from the east side of this building is a stucco office addition that was built in 1945. It is rectangular in plan and has a side gable roof with composition shingles and exposed rafter ends. The addition has a symmetrical façade with a central entrance flanked by two broad, aluminum framed, sliding sash windows. On both the roof of the office, and the façade of the warehouse, there are large signboards which advertise for the present business located in the buildings.



1804-1810 W. Fifth Street, looking northwest from Raitt Street

MAPPER

Historic Property Survey Report:
Bristol Street Between First Street and Warner Avenue,
City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California

PREPARED FOR:

Willdan Associates
14714 Carmenita Road, Suite 300
Norwalk, California 90650

PROCESSED

80-16122

Fig. 23

PREPARED BY:

Ronald M. Bissell
Archaeologist
24762 Via Del Rio
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(714) 837-9582

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September 1985

INTRODUCTION: The purpose of this project is to describe the paleontological, archaeological and historical resources existing along Bristol Street between First Street and Warner Avenue in the City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California. The project was undertaken as part of an environmental impact statement assessing proposed street improvements. The area of the project is depicted on the Index Map appearing on page 2 of this report.

For the purpose of historic assessment the project was limited to the first row of properties fronting Bristol Street in the segment between First Street and Warner Avenue (City of Santa Ana 1984:8).

The archaeological and historical assessments were completed by Ronald M. Bissell, an Orange County Certified Archaeologist. The paleontological assessment was accomplished by Mr. Rodney E. Raschke, an Orange County Certified Paleontologist. The survey was completed at various dates between 5 July and 9 August 1985.

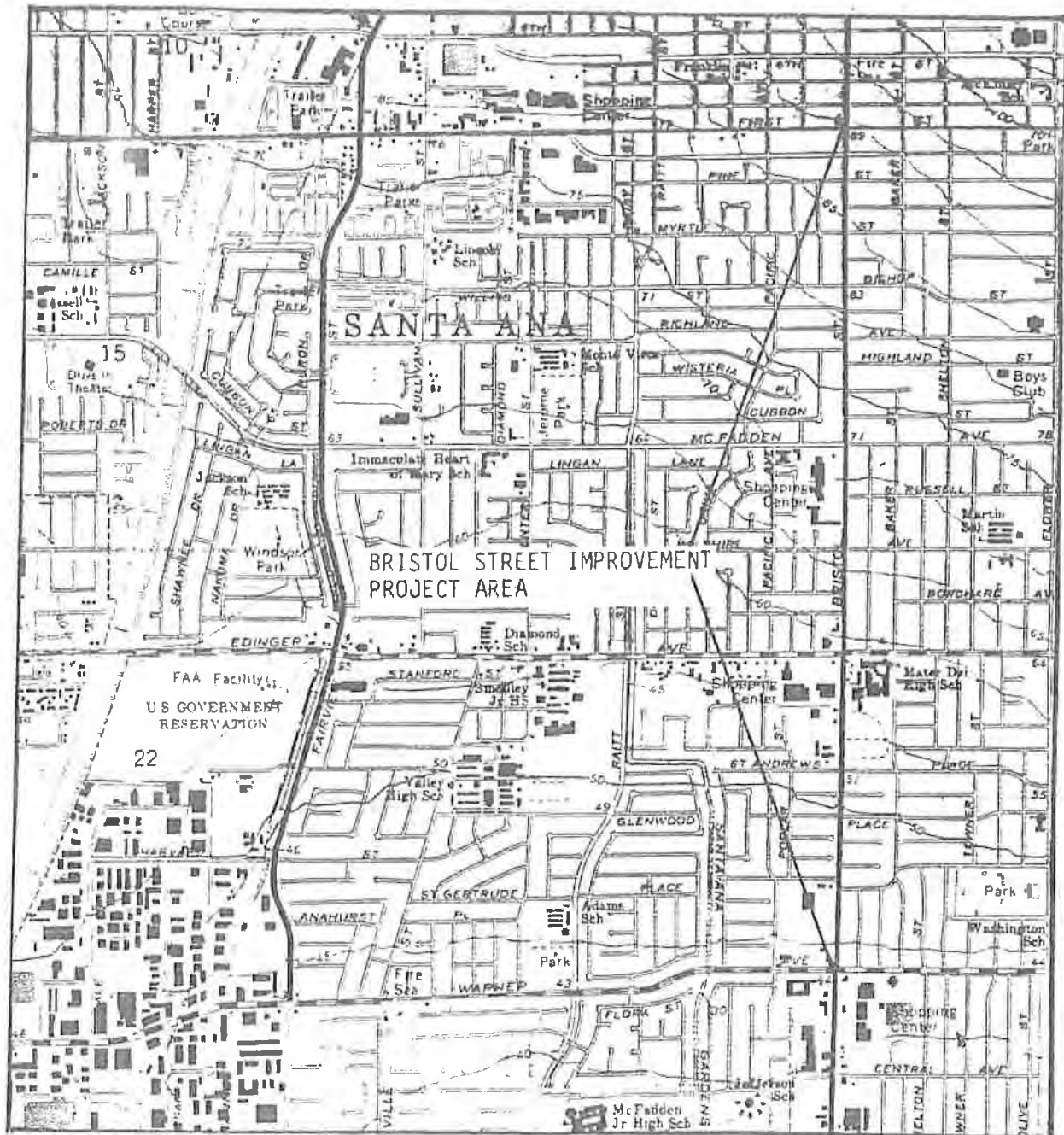
THE SURVEY:

CITY OF SANTA ANA: The first major resource examined during the survey was the files of building permits maintained by the City of Santa Ana, Planning and Development Services, 20 Civic Center Plaza, Santa Ana, California 92702. Michael C. Betts and Guy W. Admire, both City of Santa Ana employees, were most helpful in arranging access to the records and interpretation of some of the entries. The initial examination of the building permit files occurred on 5 July 1985, with follow-up visits on 12 and 17 July 1985.

The building permit files established that four structures with potential for historic preservation exist along Bristol Street in the project area. These structures will be discussed in some detail in the next section of this report.

The building permit file for one structure, a tract residence at 410 South Bristol contained the notation, "No demos. See Planning for permits. Historical preservation." It was surmised that the notation

INDEX MAP



scale 4000 feet

BASE MAP: USGS NEWPORT BEACH, CALIFORNIA 7.5 MINUTE QUADRANGLE, 1965, PHOTOREVISED 1981

was mistakenly placed on this file instead of the file for the structure at 400 South Bristol, a home erected in 1919 by a Mr. John Sebastian. However, field inspection revealed that the Sebastian house no longer exists and that there is no such current address as either 400 or 410 South Bristol. The Sebastian house was razed before or as part of the construction of Tract 1804, accomplished in 1953.

Investigation with Heritage Orange County, Incorporated, 106 West Fourth Street, Suite 505, Santa Ana, California 92701, established that the historical preservation notice contained in the City of Santa Ana files should have been included in the file pertaining to the property at 1248 West Bishop Street. This property was erected in 1922 by E. A. Walker and is one of the four properties identified in the original file search as a possibillitiy for historical preservation. This structure will be discussed in some detail in the following section of this report. Kathy Les of Heritage Orange County was most helpful in determining the above information.

LIBRARY RESEARCH: On 9 July 1985 the collection at the Santa Ana Histroy Room, Santa Ana Public Li rary was examined. The librarian of the Santa Ana History Room, Anne Harder, was most helpful in suggesting sources to check and in locating them.

The work at the Santa Ana History Room did not provide any details concerning any of the existing structures along Bristol Street, but a great deal of information regarding the early history of the area was gained. This information will be outlined in a later section of this report.

The general collections of the Santa Ana Public Library and the Orange County Law Library were utilized on 10 July 1985 to determine if any property on Bristol Street in the project area had previously been nominated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Inventory of Historic Resources. No such nominations have been made (Federal Register 1979-1985, California Department of Parks and Recreation 1976).

The most profound discovery made in these general library collections concerned the first few Orange County Fairs, the livestock portions of which were held at a racetrack which was located immediately east of

Bristol Street between McFadden Avenue and Edinger Avenue.

The collection at the Sherman Library, 2647 East Coast Highway, Corona Del Mar, California 92625 was examined on 18 July 1985. This library is devoted to Southwestern history and is an excellent collection. Dr. William O. Hendricks, the Director, provided much valuable guidance during the search. The Sherman Library collection provided a great many details regarding area history, but nothing of value in assessing the importance of extant structures.

The final library resource to be utilized for this survey was the Map Library, University of California, Los Angeles. This collection was examined on 23 July 1985.

The earliest located map which depicts an existing Bristol Street in the project area is an 1877 work by J. H. Wildy, a Deputy County Surveyor, and A. J. Stahlberg, a Civil Engineer. The map is titled, "Map of the County of Los Angeles." This map indicates that three structures existed in 1877 along Bristol Street. Two of these were located on the east side of the street and south of the current Edinger Avenue. The remaining structure was directly across Bristol from the first two buildings. None of these structures have survived to the present day. It is worthwhile to note that a school existed in the area at this early date. The Diamond Grammar School was located north of Edinger a short distance to the west of the Bristol Street intersection.

The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey map of 1901 reveals that seven buildings and a racetrack then existed immediately adjacent to Bristol Street. All except one of these buildings were located south of the racetrack, which itself was located just north of Edinger and east of Bristol. None of these buildings have survived to the present day.

The United States Army Corps of Engineers map of 1947 indicates that 12 buildings then existed along Bristol Street in the project area. However, the map apparently does not depict buildings below a certain size, since several structures known to exist from the City of Santa Ana records are not shown. In fact, of the six structures which predate 1947, only the Walker house (1248 West Bishop Street) can be identified on the Corps of Engineers map. It is therefore probable that many other buildings were in existence in 1947 along Bristol Street.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES: On 16 July 1985 the resources of the National Archives, Chet C. Hollifield Federal Building, Laguna Niguel, California were examined. The census schedules for the years 1900, 1910 and 1920 were most helpful in establishing the developmental history of the project area. No direct information regarding structures was obtained, but general locations could be surmised from addresses given in the census data.

FIELD SURVEY: On 22, 24 and 25 July 1985 the information which had been determined through agency and library study was field checked. All addresses along Bristol Street in the project area were verified, all of the structures with potential for historical preservation were visited and measurements and photographs made. In addition, all open areas along the street and several areas of active construction excavation were examined for any evidence of archaeological deposition. No such deposition was found and it was noted that the subsurface in the project area appears to be primarily recent alluvial deposits.

OTHER RESOURCES: During the course of this survey many additional printed resources were utilized and many people were contacted. Many of the printed resources will be cited in the following history of the project area. A partial listing of the persons contacted includes:

Jeanette McRae, Orange County Fair Association
Carol Dumke, Orange County Current Planning Processing Center
Mr. Guillory, Orange County Assessor's Office
Ed Miller, author of an historical work about the City of Costa Mesa
Lecil Slaback, Orange County Historical Commission
Opal Kissinger, Librarian, Anaheim Public Library
Mr. Kapphahn, Business Manager, Mater Dei High School
Father Trower, Office of the Bishop of Orange
Nancy Thatcher, Orange County Historical Commission
Barbara Blankman, Librarian, First American Title Company

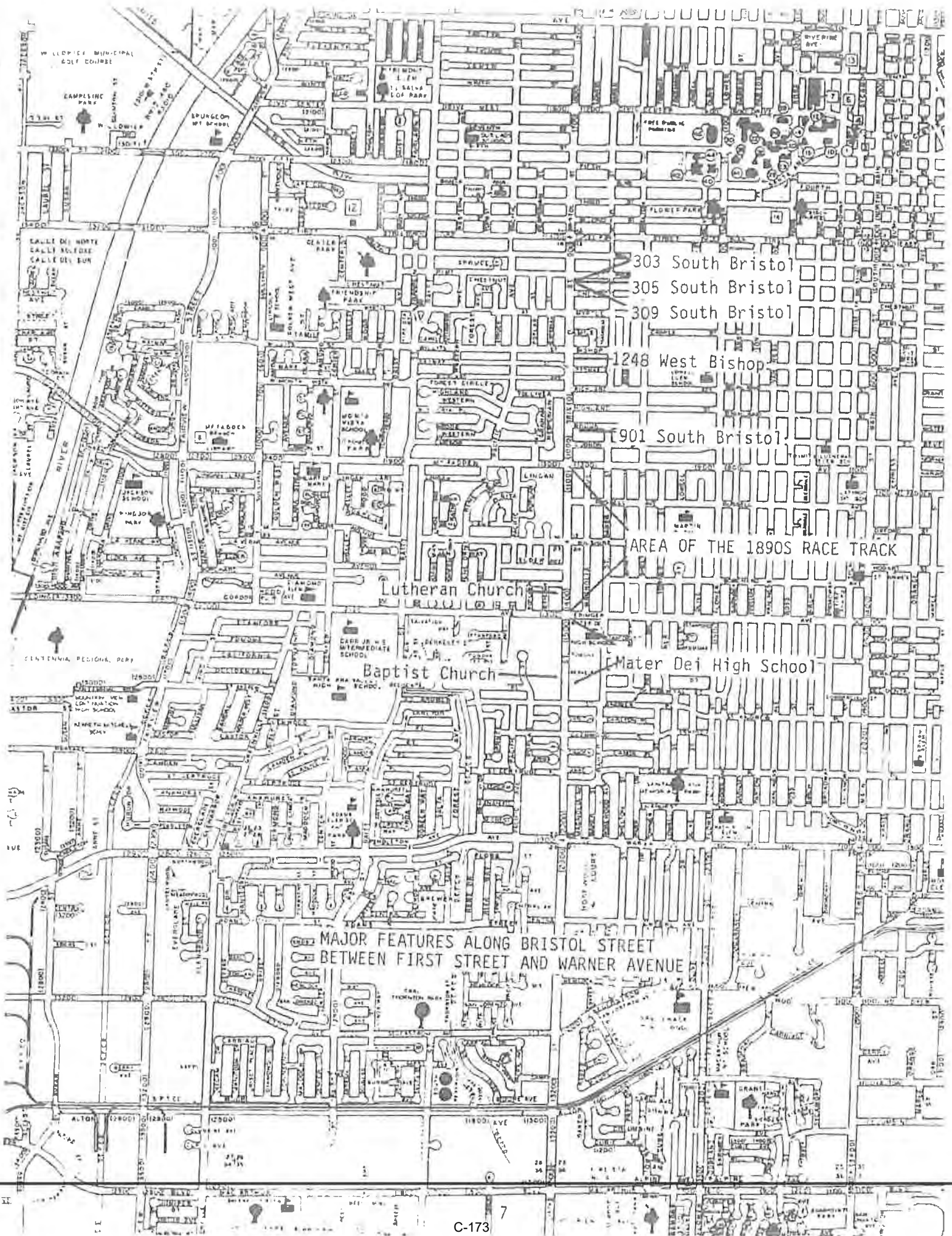
IDENTIFIED POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL RESOURCES: During this survey four extant structures with potential for historical preservation were identified. Each of these are discussed below. The map of the project area on

page 7 of this report indicates the location of each of the structures, as well as other features in the project area.

901 SOUTH BRISTOL: The exact date of construction of this frame, hipped roof structure was not established. Mr. S. S. Drennan, the then current owner, was issued a building permit on 11 February 1946, but this was for repairs to an already existing building. The building dates to a far earlier period, judging from the construction style. The building actually fronts on a side street and is located more than 50 feet from the curb of Bristol Street. Since the structure is clearly not threatened by the proposed street improvement project, no great research effort was expended to gain details of its history. The structure is depicted in Plate I, page 8.

305 SOUTH BRISTOL: On 28 July 1925 a building permit was issued to Helen L. Jackson for construction of a residence and garage at 305 South Bristol. The resulting frame house with two external brick chimneys is typical of construction of that period. Since the house is located only about 20 feet from the Bristol Street curb it is clearly threatened by the proposed construction. Nevertheless, the structure is not unique from an architectural standpoint and it was not the home of any noted person. In addition, the house is not in its original condition, since a bedroom was added in 1953. It is felt that the structure is not eligible for National Register nomination, since such nomination would be based only on age. The structure is depicted in Plate II, page 9.

303 SOUTH BRISTOL: This stucco residence was constructed in 1925 by Waldo C. King. It is immediately adjacent to 305 South Bristol, discussed above. Much of what was said about the structure at 305 South Bristol also applies to this residence. It is the same distance from the curb, its architectural style is typical and it was never the home of a noted person. Therefore, it appears that this structure is also not a good candidate for National Register nomination, since the nomination would be based solely on age. This structure is also seen in Plate II, page 9.



303 South Bristol

305 South Bristol

309 South Bristol

1248 West Bishop

901 South Bristol

AREA OF THE 1890S RACE TRACK

Lutheran Church

Baptist Church

Mater Dei High School

MAJOR FEATURES ALONG BRISTOL STREET
BETWEEN FIRST STREET AND WARNER AVENUE

1248 WEST BISHOP STREET: This structure, with some 110 feet of Bristol Street frontage, is the most likely candidate in the project area for historical preservation. The building has been identified by Heritage Orange County, Incorporated, a local historical society, as having preservation potential.

On 1 July 1919 E. A. Walker was issued a building permit to erect a warehouse at this location. Another building permit was issued in June 1922 for construction of the residence. A poultry house was added in April 1923 and an incubator house was constructed in September of the same year. A greenhouse was added in early 1935. Some of the buildings have since been converted to other uses, or have been replaced by later construction. For example, there is currently no indication of a poultry or incubator house, but a building currently referred to as a "summer house" now exists. This is a one room building with kitchen and bath facilities located behind the main house. The greenhouse is still in existence, but is no longer used as such.

About 1950, probably at the same time Mater Dei High School, a few blocks south, was being constructed, the ownership of 1248 West Bishop passed to the Catholic Bishop of Los Angeles, and subsequently to the Bishop of Orange. The residence is currently used to house several Fathers of the Nobertine Order, instructors at Mater Dei High School.

Due to the high potential for historical preservation represented by the Walker House, a building evaluation form has been completed and is at Appendix I.

OTHER EXTANT STRUCTURES: There are several other important structures along Bristol Street in the project area, but which have no potential for historical preservation. Some of these are discussed below and their locations are depicted on the page 7 project map.

309 SOUTH BRISTOL: This residence is of 1920s construction, but is not in its original location. The original site was 312 North Bristol, and relocation occurred in 1947. The house is immediately adjacent to 305 South Bristol, discussed above.

MATER DEI HIGH SCHOOL: Major construction at this facility occurred

in 1950.

1416 SOUTH BRISTOL: United Lutheran Church, constructed in 1953.

1818 SOUTH BRISTOL: Baptist Church, constructed in the early 1950s.

The bulk of the remaining construction along Bristol Street consists of a variety of tract homes and commercial buildings, none of which have historical preservation potential. Most of the construction was subsequent to 1950.

AREA PREHISTORY AND HISTORY:

PALEONTOLOGY: The following section of this report was prepared by Mr. Rodney E. Raschke, an Orange County Certified Paleontologist.

A review of the latest published geological map of the area revealed that Bristol Street between Warner Avenue and First Street is underlain by Quaternary alluvium (Morton et al. 1973). These deposits were laid down by the Santa Ana River. Typically, these deposits are less than 10,000 years old, which makes them geologically too young to contain fossils. There are no confirmed records of fossils from these deposits in the Santa Ana area. There are unconfirmed questionable reports of the remains of "Ice Age" animals from the alluvium. However, no fossils are available to support these reports.

Quaternary alluvium is considered to have a low paleontological sensitivity or potential for the discovery of fossils during the development of an area underlain by these deposits.

Based on the low paleontological sensitivity of the rock unit exposed in the Bristol Street area and the shallow nature of the excavations associated with the proposed project it is unlikely that there will be any adverse impact on the paleontological resources in the Santa Ana area. Therefore, no paleontological monitoring will be necessary during the widening of Bristol Street between First Street and Warner Avenue.

The above evaluation is based on a review of the published and unpublished geological and paleontological literature of the area and the locality records of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County and

the Natural History Foundation of Orange County. No field survey was conducted during this study.

ARCHAEOLOGY:

Chronology; The Native American group living in the project area came to be known as Gabrielino. However, this name was bestowed by the Spanish and is derived from association with Mission San Gabriel. The name the native population used to identify themselves is not known (Kroeber 1925).

The date of the earliest human occupation of the general project area is disputed, but most scholars would agree that a human presence was established along the southern California coast by 7500 B.C.

The artifactual record left by these early people indicates that they subsisted primarily by hunting. The tools they left are generally quite large and the bulk of them are chipped lithic tools, such as projectile points and scrapers, or the remains of chipped tool manufacture, such as cores and hammerstones. Many of the projectile points are finely made, while most of the other tools are crude. This era is locally known as the Early Man Period.

The millennium centered around 5500 B.C. reveals a major shift in the artifactual record. The large, finely made projectile points of the earlier period give way to smaller and more crudely made points. Grinding tools for the processing of hard seeds become the predominant artifact types. These grinding implements are known as manos, the smaller hand held stone, and metates, the larger tools which often display deep basins.

The appearance of the manos and metates is generally interpreted as a major shift in subsistence strategy, with a decreased dependence on hunting and an increased dependence on the gathering of wild seeds. However, this shift may not be as pronounced as originally thought. Recent work indicates that hunting continued to be relatively important (Drover, Koerper and Langenwaller 1983). This second phase of local archaeology is known as the Milling Stone Period.

The Milling Stone Period persisted locally until about 1000 B.C., when a new tool combination, the mortar and pestle, was introduced, ushering in the Intermediate Cultures Period.

The mortar and pestle is generally related to the processing of the acorn as a food resource. However, the use of manos and metates continues unabated, so the introduction of the mortar and pestle indicates utilization of acorns as a supplemental food resource rather than as a replacement for other food. Projectile points become much smaller during the Intermediate, probably indicating the first use of the bow and arrow in the area. The Intermediate also saw the first use of steatite in the area. Steatite is a soft, easy to work substance and was used for a variety of purposes, ranging from cooking utensils to personal decorative items. The steatite was imported from Santa Catalina Island, proof that the population had mastered local ocean travel.

The final phase of native culture is known as the Late Prehistoric Period, and it began in the area around A.D. 750. The Late Period is characterized by changes in mortuary practices and by dramatic increase in the use of shell for decoration and functional tools. Projectile points become smaller still and are generally more finely worked than in the preceding era. Pottery appeared in some quantity near the end of the period.

The local chronology, as it is presently understood, is summarized in Table 1, page 14. The above description and Table 1 are based primarily on Koerper and Drover (1983).

Archaeological Research: On 23 July 1983 a literature review was accomplished at the Archaeological Survey, University of California, Los Angeles, the repository of archaeological data for Orange County.

The literature review established that the project area has never been examined for archaeological remains and that no archaeological sites have been recorded in the immediate vicinity. Most of the area had been built-up prior to the introduction of requirements for pre-construction archaeological mitigation.

During the field work for this project, primarily on 22, 24 and 25 July 1985, all open areas fronting on Bristol Street were examined for archaeological remains. Two construction excavations were also examined. These areas amounted to approximately 5% of the total street frontage, and all were highly disturbed. No archaeological remains were found.

Due to the lack of prior research in the area and the present extensive construction, an evaluation of the archaeological sensitivity of the area

Table 1: Chronology

<u>PERIOD</u>	<u>TEMPORAL SPAN</u>	<u>MAJOR DIAGNOSTIC TRAITS</u>
Early Man	? to 7500 B.C. \pm ?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of grinding implements. 2. Large, well made projectile points.
Milling Stone	7500 B.C. \pm ? to 1000 B.C. \pm 250	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preponderance of manos and metates. 2. Ornaments made of stone. 3. Large and often crude projectile points. 4. Cogstones, evolving into discoidals. 5. Charmstones. 6. Some mortars and pestles near end of period.
Intermediate	1000 B.C. \pm 250 to A.D. 750 \pm 250	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bone ornaments. 2. Wide use of mortars and pestles, along with manos and metates. 3. Use of steatite begins. 4. Many discoidals. 5. Large projectile points trending to smaller in last part of period.
Late Prehistoric	A.D. 750 \pm 250 to Spanish contact	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shell ornaments. 2. Mortar, pestle, mano and metate use continues. 3. Wide use of steatite. 4. Small, finely worked projectile points. 5. Pottery vessels appear near the end of the period.

cannot be made. There is no basis for establishing the archaeological potential or value of the area and there is presently no means of developing the data necessary for such evaluation.

AREA HISTORY: The historical era opens in Orange County with the Portola expedition of 1769, but nothing of note occurred in the project area until 1810. On 10 July of that year the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana was granted by Spanish Governor Arrellago to Jose Antonio Yorba and Juan Pablo Peralta. This 62,516 acre rancho was the only Spanish grant which was completely within the area which would become Orange County. The current project area is contained completely within the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana (Meadows 1966).

In 1869 the City of Santa Ana was founded by William Henry Spurgeon. He originally laid out 24 blocks with 10 lots each in the area of present downtown Santa Ana and the Civic Center. He built and operated a store at what is now Fourth Street and Broadway (Alex 1966, Swanner 1953).

In 1889, Orange County was established as a separate entity and the City of Santa Ana became the county seat.

BRISTOL STREET HISTORY: The earliest reference to Bristol as a functioning street and structures near it is found in the previously cited 1877 Map of the County of Los Angeles. The map identifies one structure as the "Old Sepulveda House." This residence was located near what is now the intersection of Richland Avenue and Central Street, several blocks to the west of the current project area.

The Diamond Grammar School was also in existence in 1877. It was located along what would become Edinger Avenue, several blocks west of the Bristol Street intersection.

There were three buildings fronting on Bristol Street in 1877. One of these was located on the west side of the street south of Edinger Avenue, about where the Baptist Church now stands. This house was on land identified as belonging to Long. The other two buildings were located directly across Bristol Street on property belonging to W. F. Koil. Bristol Street ended in its southerly extreme near what is now St. Andrew Place. No further reference could be found related to the structures existing along Bristol Street in 1877.

In 1890 an event occurred which was to profoundly affect Bristol Street for the next decade. Horse racing was a popular entertainment in the area from early Spanish times. In 1890 a group of horsemen pooled their resources and constructed a mile long race track immediately east of Bristol between Edinger Avenue and McFadden Avenue. At the time, McFadden Avenue was known as Fairview Avenue. The track was built on 70 acres of land purchased and donated by R. J. Blee.

The track quickly became established as a major racing facility. In a short period of time, it boasted a grandstand capable of seating 1,500 people and about 150 horse stables. There was also a water system which piped water throughout the stable area (Riggs 1931).

The Orange County Fair Association was organized in 1891, with J. E. Pleasants as President. The first fair was held in September of that year. The agricultural exhibits were in the Opera House in downtown Santa Ana, while the stock show and races were held at the track (Pleasants 1931).

One of the prime attractions during this period was a horse named Silkwood, owned by J. Willits. This particular horse was very fast and several match races were held at the track between him and other fast horses, one from as far away as Kansas. These races always drew enormous crowds. One reporter quipped about one race that the attendance exceeded the total population of Orange County.

Other events held at the track included bicycle races, foot races and, in a few instances, man versus horse races. The latter races were prompted by the presence of one Tom Morris, a local resident who was billed as the world's fastest human. In these races a typical format would be for the man to run one hundred yards while the horse ran two hundred yards.

The popularity of the track declined rapidly and the property was sold in 1897 (Riggs 1931:112). The suddenness of the decline is attributable to several causes. Silkwood was no longer racing and no champion of equal quality had emerged to take his place. In 1897 the state aid given to local fairs was halted, with the expected negative influence (Riggs 1931: 99). However, Ashby (et al 1931) states that the major reason for the decline was the outlawing of betting at the track, also in 1897.

When the track buildings were razed is unknown, but the facility appears on insurance maps prepared by Sanborn in 1906. These same maps indicate that the only construction then existing along Bristol Street,

other than the race track, was concentrated in the first few blocks south of First Street. None of these buildings have survived to the present day.

Growth along Bristol Street in the project area was quite slow. In 1901, only four addresses were in use on South Bristol. These residences belonged to Mr. E. J. Garrett, F. R. Horstley, B. S. Kearns and J. Willits. The latter is the same Mr. Willits who owned the race horse, Silkwood. A street was named in honor of Mr. Willits. It today extends west from Bristol Street across from Bishop Street. (Southern California Directory Company 1901). None of these buildings have survived to the present day.

By 1937, some 26 residences existed along Bristol Street in the project area. All of the residences listed previously in this report as potentially significant were in place by 1937. K. L. Harbert had an address at 305 South Bristol, one of the previously discussed properties. Mr. Harbert was apparently operating a business from this residence, since the directory contains the notation, "Orange County Distributing Company."

It will be recalled that E. A. Walker was the constructor and owner of the large residence at 1248 West Bishop Street. The 1937 directory indicates that E. A. Walker was at that time operating a feed mill, known as Banner Mills, at 605 South Bristol Street. The mill continued to operate until at least 1947 (Southern California Directory Company 1937, Western Directory Company 1947).

The major development of Bristol Street occurred during the 1950s. The decade of the 1950s saw the construction of Mater Dei High School, two churches, seven tract residential developments and a great number of commercial and retail establishments. The development continues to the present day.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Four structures exist along Bristol Street in the project area which are old enough for consideration for historical preservation. Of these, only the Walker house at 1248 West Bishop Street, has features in addition to age which make it a strong candidate for preservation.

2. A major facility, the Orange County Agricultural Fair Association race track existed immediately east of Bristol Street between McFadden Avenue and Edinger Avenue. This facility was erected in 1890 and was used for about a decade.

3. The subsurface in the project area is not likely to contain valuable paleontological material.

4. Data does not exist with which to assess the archaeological sensitivity of the project area.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The Walker house at 1248 West Bishop Street is located approximately 48 feet from the Bristol Street curb. The greenhouse associated with the residence is approximately 33 feet from the Bristol Street curb.

a. If the distances cited above are sufficient to permit the planned street improvement with no damage to the structures, no further protective or preservation measures are necessary.

b. If the above distances are insufficient to permit the proposed improvements without threat to the structures, a Request for Determination of Eligibility should be prepared and forwarded to appropriate agencies.

2. The subsurface in the area of the 1890's race track may contain artifacts of historical importance. Excavation on the east side of Bristol Street between McFadden Avenue and Edinger Avenue should be monitored by a qualified archaeologist/historian equipped to quickly document and recover any important material which appears. Any material recovered should be described in a professional report and the material should be curated with a local historical society.

3. Since the archaeological sensitivity of the area cannot be established, all excavation work should be periodically inspected by an archaeologist. The archaeologist must be prepared to quickly document and recover any prehistoric material which appears, and he must be prepared to quickly assess the value and importance of any such material. Any material recovered should be described in a professional report and the material should be curated at a local facility with the resources for adequate protection and display.

Ronald M Bissell

Ronald M. Bissell
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El Toro, California 92630
(714) 837-9582

REFERENCES CITED

- Alex, Gladys D.
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APPENDIX

BUILDING EVALUATION FORM

1248 West Bishop Street

Title:

HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT

Bristol Street Widening Project, Third Street to Pine Street
City of Santa Ana, Orange County
Caltrans District 12

*Project: Bristol Street
195135
Type: Widening
Section: 12 line miles
SHEP 640
11-14-00
Date: 11-14-00
Quadrangle: (#) Newport Beach
3-712*

Prepared for:

Agent

Tony Olmos
City of Santa Ana
Public Works Agency
20 Civil Center Plaza
P.O. Box 1988, M-36
Santa Ana, CA 92702

Prepared by:

Bruce Love, Principal
Bai "Tom" Tang, Historian
CRM TECH
2411 Sunset Drive
Riverside, CA 92506

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CRM TECH Contract #640
USGS Newport Beach, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle
Sections 11-14, T5S R10W, San Bernardino Base Meridian

Date March 8, 2001

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

In February 2001, CRM TECH performed a historic property survey for a proposed road widening project on the segment of Bristol Street between Third and Pine Streets in the City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California. The purpose of the survey is to provide the City of Santa Ana Public Works Agency, the California Department of Transportation, and the Federal Highway Administration with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the undertaking would have an effect on any historic properties that may exist in the vicinity, as mandated by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This report presents a summary of the results and conclusions of the survey, which are discussed in further detail in the attached Archaeological Survey Report (Attachment A) and Historical Resources Evaluation Report (Attachment B).

During the course of the survey, CRM TECH identified and recorded seven potentially historic buildings that are located partially within the proposed undertaking's Area of Potential Effects, as listed below:

- 207 N. Bristol Street: A combination commercial/residential building constructed around 1924, and significantly altered in 1951; now vacant;
- 1249 W. Second Street: A California Bungalow-style single-family residence dating to circa 1913;
- 202 N. Bristol Street: Formerly Johnson Chapel of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, now a Christian Fellowship Center; originally built in 1943 on the Santa Ana Army Air Base; purchased by the Johnson Chapel congregation and moved to the present location in 1948;
- 111 N. Bristol Street/1252 W. Second Street (rear): A small residential structure built around 1927;
- 117/119 S. Bristol Street: A 1955 commercial building now partially occupied by a dental office;
- 1246 W. Walnut Street: A single-family residence constructed in 1954;
- 202 S. Bristol Street: A small commercial building that was built in 1954 as an ice cream parlor; currently housing a Mexican fast food restaurant.

Also noted along the APE were nine other buildings that are less than 45 years old and therefore not recorded. No archaeological resources were observed in the APE during this survey.

Among the seven buildings that were recorded, only the former Johnson Chapel at 202 N. Bristol Street is determined to constitute a historic property due to its association with important events in local history. It appears eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, with a local level of significance, in light of its close association with Santa Ana's transformation into a multi-ethnic metropolis during the 20th century and, to a lesser degree, with the city's participation in the U.S. war efforts during WWII.

As currently proposed, the undertaking calls for the demolition of the former Johnson Chapel, which clearly constitutes an "adverse effect" on the historic property under Section 106 regulations. If preservation of the building, whether or not at the present location, proves infeasible, CRM TECH recommends that this effect be mitigated by preserving the historical and architectural data about the building through comprehensive documentation. Under this condition, the proposed undertaking may be cleared to proceed in compliance with Section 106 provisions.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In February 2001, at the request of the City of Santa Ana Public Works Agency, CRM TECH performed a historic property survey on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) of a proposed road widening project on a segment of Bristol Street in the City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California (Exhibit A). The APE consists of an expanded right-of-way between Third and Pine Streets, measuring approximately 1,250 feet in length and ranging between 100 and 200 feet in width (Exhibits B, C). The project route lies along the line delineating what would be Sections 11 and 14 from Sections 12 and 13, T5S R10W, SBBM, within the boundaries of the Santiago de Santa Ana land grant.

CRM TECH performed this survey as part of the environmental review process for the proposed undertaking, as mandated by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The purpose of the survey is to provide the City of Santa Ana Public Works Agency, the California Department of Transportation, and the Federal Highway Administration with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the undertaking would have an effect on any historic properties that may exist in the APE. In order to identify and evaluate such properties, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, a historical background review, and a systematic field survey of the APE. The following report summarizes the findings of the survey, as reported in further detail in the attached Archaeological Survey Report (Attachment A) and Historical Resources Evaluation Report (Attachment B).

RESUME OF SURVEY

Upon commencement of the survey, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton. Sources consulted during the records search include the following:

- The National Register of Historic Places (*Federal Register* Vol. 44, No. 26; updated to 2000);
- California Historic Landmarks (Office of Historic Preservation [OHP], State of California Department of Parks and Recreation; updated to 1996);
- California Points of Historical Interest (OHP; updated to 1992);
- California Historical Resource Information System (OHP).

In conjunction with the records search, CRM TECH pursued additional historical background research on the Area of Potential Effects using the following sources:

- Published literature in local and regional history;
- USGS topographic maps dated 1901, 1949, and 1965;
- Sanborn fire insurance maps dated 1906, 1949, 1963, and 1969;
- Aerial photographs dated 1947, 1953, 1968, 1977, and 1989;
- Archival records of the City of Santa Ana and the County of Orange;
- Materials collected at the Santa Ana History Room of the Santa Ana Public Library.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND COORDINATION

On February 23, 2001, CRM TECH contacted Tim Rush, chairman of the Santa Ana Historic Preservation Society, to seek his input on potential historic properties within the Area of Potential Effects. After conducting a walking tour of the APE, Mr. Rush provided CRM TECH with his comments on February 26. The opinions and concerns expressed by Mr. Rush on behalf of the Santa Ana Historic Preservation Society were carefully considered during the preparation of this report, and incorporated into the results and conclusions of the present survey.

RESOURCE IDENTIFIED

Records on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center indicate that four potentially historic buildings were previously noted—though not formally recorded—along the Area of Potential Effects during a 1986 survey. The present survey identified three additional buildings along the APE that have since become more than 45 years old, the age threshold for recordation set forth by the California Office of Historic Preservation. These seven buildings, located in each case partially inside the APE boundaries, were formally recorded into the California Historical Resource Information System during this survey, and are listed below (see Exhibit D for locations).

- 207 N. Bristol Street: This one-story wood-frame stucco building appears to have served commercial functions in the front portion and residential use in the rear. It was constructed around 1924, and originally served as an auto repair shop and at the same time as the shop owner's residence. In later years, it was occupied by a series of other businesses, including a commercial sprayer, a welding shop, a lawn mower sales or service establishment, and a metal plating shop. The building is currently vacant. In 1951, a ten-foot section in the front of the building was removed. In 1979, fire damage repairs were reported on the building. As a result, the appearance of the building evidently reflects much more its recent history than the earlier period. It does not meet any of the National Register criteria, in addition to having lost much of its historic integrity, and thus does not qualify as a "historic property," as defined by Section 106 regulations.
- 1249 W. Second Street: This California Bungalow-style single-family residence, a one-story wood-frame structure with clapboard siding, was built around 1913. While there is indication that it may have been involved occasionally in the business operations taking place in the adjacent 207 N. Bristol Street, which is located on the same parcel, historical sources clearly demonstrate that the house was used during the historic period primarily for residential purposes, often as a rental property. It does not meet any of the National Register criteria, and does not qualify as a "historic property."
- 202 N. Bristol Street: Formerly Johnson Chapel of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, this large wood-frame building now houses a Christian Fellowship Center associated with the same congregation. It was originally constructed in 1943, during WWII, on the then-active Santa Ana Army Air Base. After the war, with the closure of the base, the chapel was purchased by the Johnson Chapel congregation of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the second oldest African-American

congregation in Santa Ana. In 1948, the buildings was moved to the present location, where it served as the congregation's sanctuary until a new facility was completed across Second Street in 1980. Due to its close association with Santa Ana's transformation into a multi-ethnic metropolis during the 20th century and, to a lesser degree, with the city's participation in the U.S. war efforts, the building appears eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (association with important historic events), with a local level of significance, and thus qualifies as a "historic property."

- 111 N. Bristol Street/1252 W. Second Street (rear): This small and modest single-story wood-frame residential structure was built around 1927. Between then and 1933, the house was owned and occupied by Porfirio Ramirez, a laborer. In the late 1930s, Ramon M. Villalobos, a restaurant worker, acquired the parcel and moved into the house. Since then, the property has remained in the Villalobos family to the present time. Archival sources indicate that Villalobos added to the structure in 1945, and no further alterations have been recorded. It does not meet any of the National Register criteria, and does not qualify as a "historic property."
- 117/119 S. Bristol Street: A one-story concrete structure, this commercial building was constructed in 1955 by William D. Greschner for Ronald E. Blackwell, owner of the property and proprietor of two retail/service businesses that first occupied the building. It is now partially occupied by a dental office. The building does not meet any of the National Register criteria, and does not qualify as a "historic property."
- 1246 W. Walnut Street: This single-family residence, a one-story wood-frame structure of very simple design, was one of the tract homes constructed on the block in 1954 by Sandstrom Construction and Investment Corporation. A porch was added to the house in 1957, and a covered patio was built behind it in 1983. This building does not meet any of the National Register criteria, and does not qualify as a "historic property."
- 202 S. Bristol Street: This small one-story stucco building was built in 1954 as an ice cream parlor, in which role it served at least into the 1960s. A patio was enclosed in 1967, evidently accounting for an addition observed today on one side of the building. By 1972, the business had been converted to a drive-up restaurant. Currently it houses a Mexican fast food restaurant known as Taquería Tapitía. It does not meet any of the National Register criteria, and does not qualify as a "historic property."

In his comments on behalf of the Santa Ana Historic Preservation Society, Mr. Rush expressed his concurrence with CRM TECH's evaluations of these buildings. Also noted along the APE during this survey were nine other buildings that are less than 45 years old and therefore not recorded. No archaeological resources were observed in the APE during this survey.

PROJECT EFFECT ASSESSMENT

Since the former Johnson Chapel at 202 N. Bristol Street has been determined to meet the official definition of a "historic property," Section 106 regulations require that the Agency

Official applies the criteria of "effect" and "adverse effect," as provided in 36 CFR 800.16(i) and 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1), respectively, on the proposed undertaking's potential impact on the building.

As currently proposed, the undertaking calls for the demolition of the former Johnson Chapel and the incorporation of a portion of its present site into the expanded right-of-way for Bristol Street. The planned demolition of the building obviously constitutes an "effect" and an "adverse effect" on this historic property.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to prevent or mitigate the proposed undertaking's effect on the former Johnson Chapel at 202 N. Bristol Street, CRM TECH recommends the following alternatives to the City of Santa Ana Public Works Agency, the California Department of Transportation, and the Federal Highway Administration:

- *Option 1 That the building be preserved in-situ, if feasible.* As the most obvious approach to the preservation of this historic property, an effort should be made to redesign the proposed undertaking to avoid the demolition of the building.
- *Option 2 That the building be relocated outside the Area of Potential Effects, if feasible.* Since only a small portion of its current site, measuring less than 40 feet from the existing right-of-way (see Exhibit C), will be incorporated into the proposed undertaking, it may be possible to set the building farther back and beyond the APE boundaries.
- *Option 3 That the demolition of the building, if unavoidable, be allowed to proceed under the condition that its historical and architectural data be preserved through comprehensive documentation.* Due to the local nature of the building's significance, procedures comparable to the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), which are often applied in similar documentation of historical buildings, do not appear to be an appropriate approach in this case. Instead, the recommended scope of work consists of textual documentation of the history and current condition of the building and archival-quality photo-recording of its structural and architectural characteristics. The results of these procedures should be curated at the appropriate local cultural resources information repositories for easy public access, such as the Santa Ana History Room of the Santa Ana Public Library and the South Central Coastal Information Center at the California State University, Fullerton.

CONCLUSION

As stated above, of the seven buildings recorded during this survey, only the former Johnson Chapel at 202 N. Bristol Street is determined to constitute a historic property due to its association with important events in local history. According to current project plans, the undertaking will have an adverse effect on this building. If preservation of the building, whether or not at the present location, proves infeasible, CRM TECH recommends that this effect be mitigated by preserving the historical and architectural data about the building through comprehensive documentation. Under this condition, the proposed undertaking may be cleared to proceed in compliance with Section 106 provisions.

No further archaeological survey work should be necessary unless project plans change to include unsurveyed areas. If buried cultural materials are unearthed during construction, Caltrans policy states that work must be halted in the vicinity of the find until a qualified archaeologist can assess its significance. If human remains are unearthed during construction, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097-98. In either instance, the District 12 Environmental Planning Branch shall be immediately notified (Environmental Handbook Section 1-2.2 and 7-8).

EXHIBITS

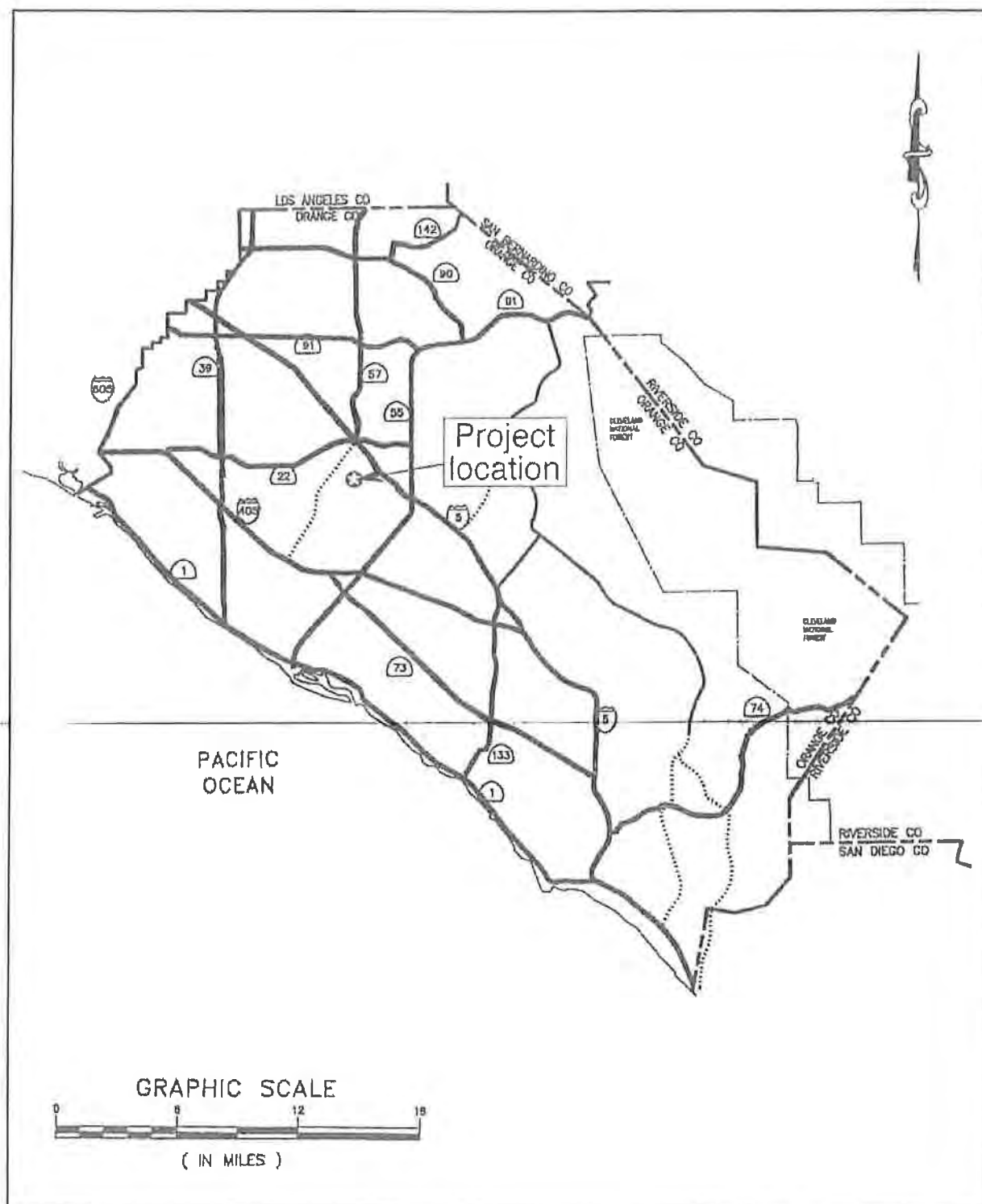


Exhibit A. Project vicinity.

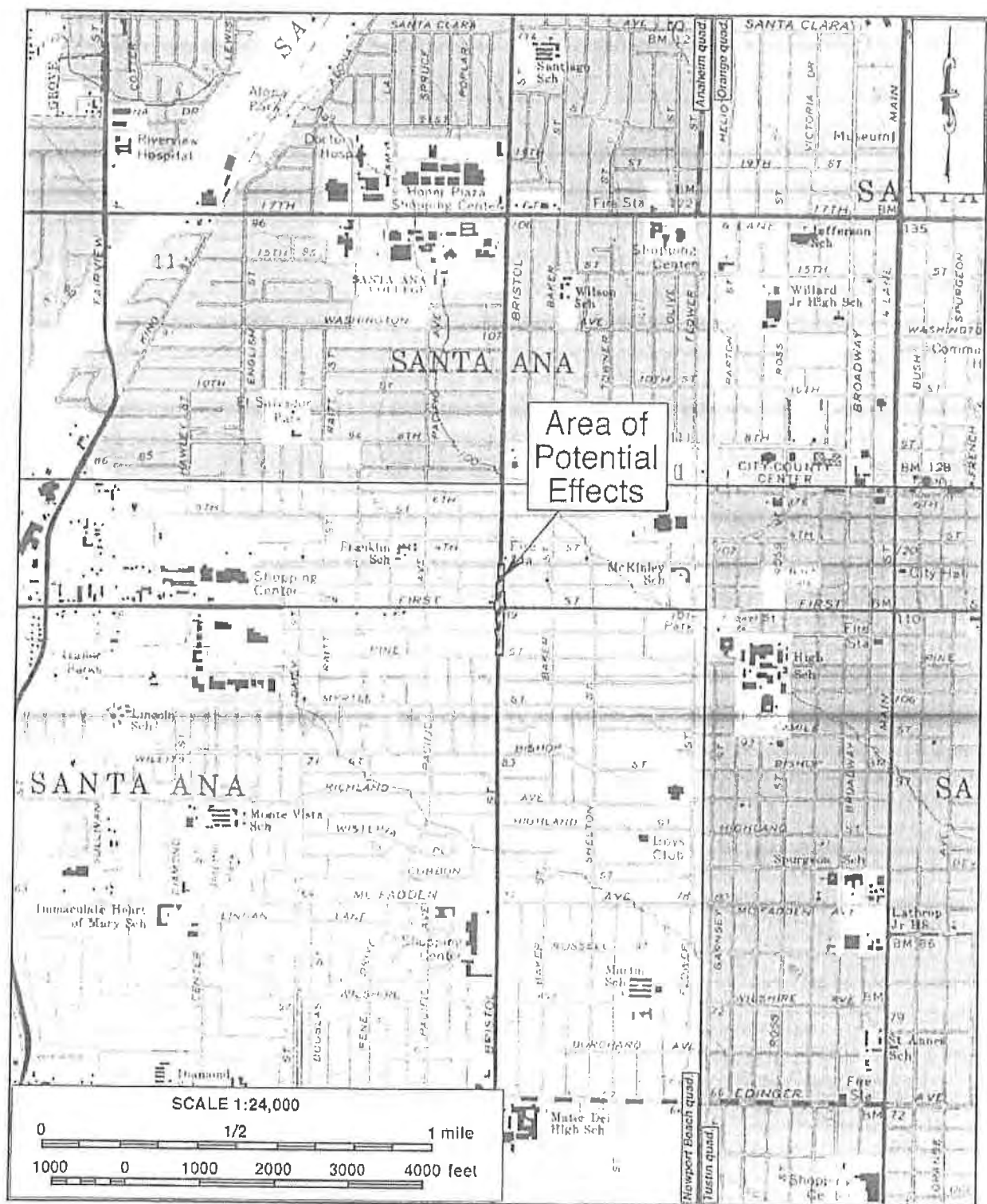


Exhibit B. Project location, based on USGS Anaheim, Orange, Newport Beach, and Tustin, California, 7.5' quadrangles, 1981 editions.

EXHIBIT C. THE AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE)
(ATTACHED)

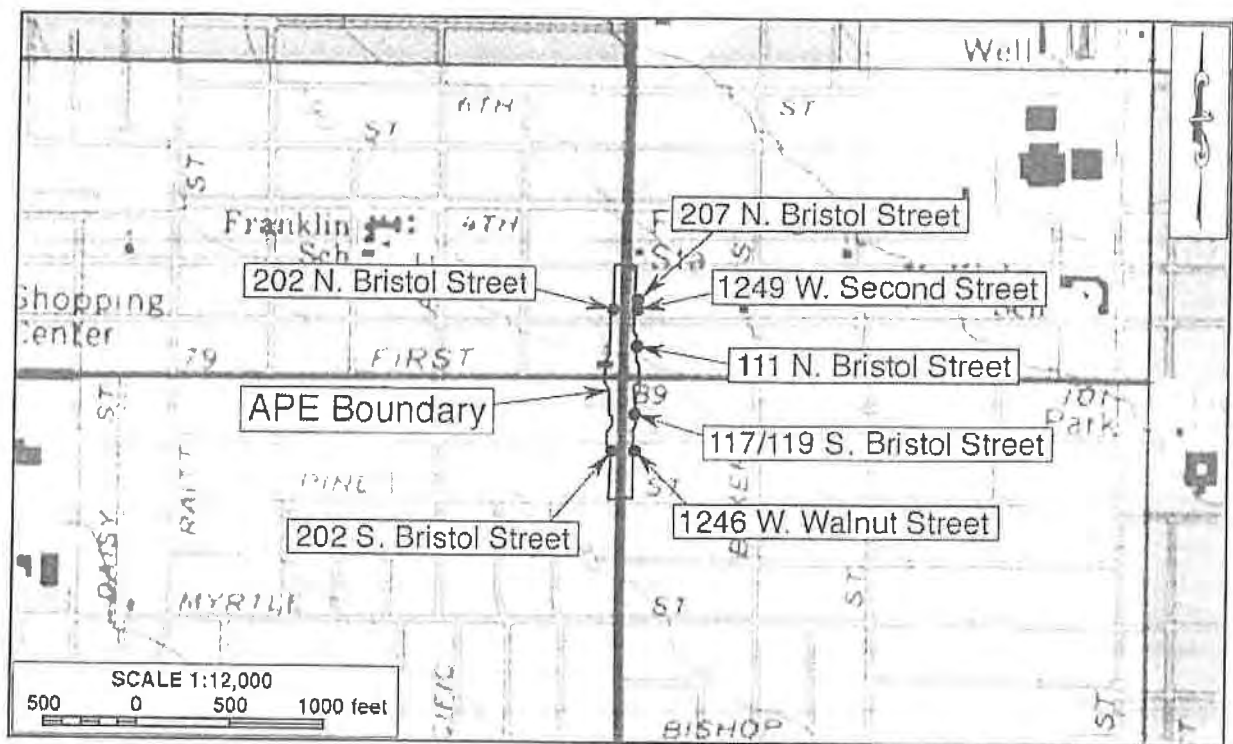


Exhibit D. Locations of potential historic buildings in the APE.

ATTACHMENT A:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

NEGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

DPP-EP-25 (REV. 2/83)

I. HIGHWAY PROJECT DESCRIPTION

District	County	Route	Post Mile	Charge Unit	Expenditure Authorization
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Description: The proposed undertaking will widen Bristol Street from Third Street to Pine Street in the City of Santa Ana, Orange County (see HPSR, Exhibit A). The undertaking's APE consists of an expanded right-of-way between Third and Pine Streets, measuring approximately 1,250 feet in length and ranging between 100 and 200 feet in width (see HPSR, Exhibits B, C). The project route lies along the line delineating what would be Sections 11 and 14 from Sections 12 and 13, T5S R10W, SBBM, within the boundaries of the Santiago de Santa Ana land grant.

II. STUDY FINDINGS

No archaeological sites, features, or artifacts were discovered within or adjacent to the APE. Seven potentially historic buildings were identified and recorded in the APE, and are discussed in further detail in the HREK (Attachment B to the HPSR).

No further archaeological work should be necessary unless project plans change to include unsurveyed areas. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans policy that work in that area must halt until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds (Environmental Handbook, Vol. 2, Chapter 1).

III. INTRODUCTION

NAME(S) OF SURVEYOR(S)	QUALIFICATIONS	DATE(S) OF FIELD WORK
Bai "Tom" Tang	M.A. in History, Yale University, 1987; ten years experience in cultural resources management in southern California	February 22, 2001
Mariam Dahdul	M.A. candidate in Anthropology, California State University, Fullerton; two years experience in cultural resources management in southern California	February 14, 2001
Daniel Ballester	B.A. in Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino, 1998; three years experience in cultural resources management in southern California	February 14, 2001

PRESENT ENVIRONMENT: Situated in a fully developed urban setting and along a major local thoroughfare, the APE retains no native land form or vegetation. At the present time, both sides of Bristol Street are lined with dense urban build-up, including residential neighborhoods, commercial establishments, as well as religious buildings. The two vacant lots along the APE appear to be the results of recent demolitions.

ETHNOGRAPHY: The APE lies within the homeland of the Gabrielino Indians, whose traditional territory reached from San Clemente Island to the present-day San Bernardino-Riverside area and south into southern Orange County. For an overview of Gabrielino culture and history, see Bean and Smith (1978), Kroeber (1925), and McCawley (1996).

IV. SOURCES CONSULTED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Month and Year 2000
CALIFORNIA INVENTORY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Year 2000
CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL LANDMARKS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Year 1996

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORDS ☒ (Name(s) of Institution(s))
 South Central Coastal Information Center
 California State University, Fullerton

Other: California Points of Historical Interest; USGS maps of the APE (1901, 1949, 1965); Sanborn fire insurance maps (1906, 1949, 1963, and 1969); aerial photographs (1947, 1953, 1968, 1977, 1989).

RESULTS: No archaeological sites, features, or artifacts are found within or adjacent to the APE from any of the sources consulted for this study, or through field survey.

Continued on Next Page

NEGATIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

V. FIELD METHODS

The entire APE was surveyed on foot, and field recording procedures were performed on all buildings that appeared to be potentially more than 45 years old (see HRER). The narrow strips of the two vacant lots lying within the APE were surveyed through a surface inspection from the perimeter due to the lack of on-site access. Since these strips are less than 20 feet wide, and since their sensitivity for archaeological remains was considered to be relatively low, the inspection was deemed adequate for this survey.

VI. REMARKS

Seven potentially historic buildings were identified and recorded in the APE, and are discussed in further detail in the HRER.

No archaeological sites, features, or artifacts more than 50 years of age were discovered within or adjacent to the APE. Scatters of broken concrete, asphalt, lumber, metal, and other common debris were noted on the two vacant lots in the APE, but none of these appear to be of any archaeological interest. No identifiable structural remains were found on either of the two vacant lots. Portions of a concrete and asphalt pavement remain on the lot at the southeast corner of First and Bristol Streets, but do not appear to be historic in origin.

VII. CERTIFICATION

Preparer Bruce Love	Title Principal, CRM TECH, Riverside	
Signature		Date
Reviewer	Title	
Signature		Date

VIII. MAPS

DISTRICT LOCATION ☒ U.S.G.S. ☒ (Newport Beach, Calif. 1965/1981) PROJECT MAP ☒
Quadrangle Name Date
 (Delineate area of actual survey on Project Map, or largest scale map available.)

IX. PHOTOGRAPHS

YES ☒ (CRM TECH # 640) No ☐ ATTACHED ☐ (OPTIONAL)
File Number

X. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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ATTACHMENT B:

HISTORICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT

HISTORICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT

**Bristol Street Widening Project, Third Street to Pine Street
City of Santa Ana, Orange County
Caltrans District 12**

Prepared for:

Tony Olmos
City of Santa Ana
Public Works Agency
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P.O. Box 1988, M-36
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Prepared by:

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CRM TECH Contract #640
USGS Newport Beach, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle
Sections 11-14, T5S R10W, San Bernardino Base Meridian

March 8, 2001

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

In February 2001, CRM TECH performed a historic property survey on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) of a proposed road-widening project on a segment of Bristol Street in the City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California. The APE consists of an expanded right-of-way between Third and Pine Streets, measuring approximately 1,250 feet in length and ranging between 100 and 200 feet in width. The project route lies along the line delineating what would be Sections 11 and 14 from Sections 12 and 13, T5S R10W, SBBM, within the boundaries of the Santiago de Santa Ana land grant.

CRM TECH performed this survey as part of the environmental review process for the proposed undertaking, as mandated by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The purpose of the survey is to provide the City of Santa Ana Public Works Agency, the California Department of Transportation, and the Federal Highway Administration with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the undertaking would have an effect on any historic properties that may exist in the APE. In order to identify and evaluate such properties, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, a historical background review, and a systematic field survey of the APE.

During the course of the survey, CRM TECH identified and recorded seven potentially historic buildings that are located partially within the proposed undertaking's Area of Potential Effects, including three residences, two commercial buildings, a building of mixed commercial and residential use, and a religious facility. Among these, only the former Johnson Chapel of the African Methodist Episcopal Church at 202 N. Bristol Street, now a Christian Fellowship Center, is determined to constitute a historic property due to its association with important events in local history. The undertaking's potential effects on this building are discussed in the accompanying Historic Property Survey Report, along with CRM TECH's recommendations on further actions regarding this resource.

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In February 2001, at the request of the City of Santa Ana Public Works Agency, CRM TECH performed a historic property survey on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) of a proposed road widening project on a segment of Bristol Street in the City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California (see HPSR Exhibit A). The APE consists of an expanded right-of-way between Third and Pine Streets, measuring approximately 1,250 feet in length and ranging between 100 and 200 feet in width (see HPSR Exhibits B and C). The project route lies along the line delineating what would be Sections 11 and 14 from Sections 12 and 13, T5S R10W, SBBM, within the boundaries of the Santiago de Santa Ana land grant.

CRM TECH performed this survey as part of the environmental review process for the proposed undertaking, as mandated by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The purpose of the survey is to provide the City of Santa Ana Public Works Agency, the California Department of Transportation, and the Federal Highway Administration with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the undertaking would have an effect on any historic properties that may exist in the APE. In order to identify and evaluate such properties, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, a historical background review, and a systematic field survey of the APE. The following report, as a supplement to the Historic Property Survey Report, presents the methods and results of the historical background research, and the significance evaluation of potentially historic buildings identified within the APE during the survey.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On February 14, 2001, CRM TECH archaeologist Mariam Dahdul (see App. 1 for qualifications) conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton. During the records search, Dahdul examined maps and records on file at the EIC for previously identified cultural resources in or near the Area of Potential Effects, and existing cultural resources reports pertaining to the vicinity. Sources consulted during the records search include the following:

- The National Register of Historic Places (*Federal Register* Vol. 44, No. 26; updated to 2000);
- California Historic Landmarks (Office of Historic Preservation [OHP], State of California Department of Parks and Recreation; updated to 1996);
- California Points of Historical Interest (OHP; updated to 1992);
- California Historical Resource Information System (OHP).

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

In conjunction with the records search, CRM TECH historian Bai "Tom" Tang (see App. 1 for qualifications) conducted a historical background research on the APE on the basis published literature in local and regional history, and historic maps and aerial photographs

depicting the APE. Among the maps consulted are the 1901, 1949, and 1965 editions of USGS topographic maps and the 1906, 1949, 1963, and 1969 editions of Sanborn fire insurance maps. Aerial photographs examined for this study are dated 1947, 1953, 1968, 1977, and 1989.

After potentially historic buildings were identified through the records search and the field survey, Tang pursued more in-depth research on the history of these properties. Sources consulted during this phase of the research include the archival records of the City of Santa Ana and the County of Orange, as well as the collection of the Santa Ana History Room of the Santa Ana Public Library.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

THE CITY OF SANTA ANA

The present-day City of Santa Ana traces its roots to 1870, when William H. Spurgeon laid out a rather small townsite on 76 acres of vacant land that he had purchased from the owners of the 79,000-acre Santiago de Santa Ana land grant the year before (Swanner 1953:15). Like other southern California settlements in the late 19th century, Santa Ana was primarily a farming community in its early years, with beans, walnuts and oranges as the main staple crops (Richardson 1994).

In 1887, with the arrival of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, "the young city's future as a transportation and business hub began to form" (Richardson 1994). Two years later, it was selected as the county seat of the newly created Orange County. Over the next half-century, Santa Ana continued its slow transformation from a rural town to a regional urban center, until the phenomenal growth of defense-related industries in southern California during and after WWII eventually and decisively dethroned agriculture as king in the mid-20th century (*ibid.*).

THE APE AND ITS ENVIRONS

Situated less than a mile to the west of William Spurgeon's original townsite, the area along the Area of Potential Effects showed noticeable signs of urbanization at least by the end of the 19th century. A major local thoroughfare, Bristol Street is known to have been present in the APE as early as 1877, but only to the south of First Street (Bissell 1986:14). By 1894, the street had been extended through the entire APE, and the area north of First Street had evidently been developed into a residential neighborhood (Fig. 1). In 1906, three dwellings and their associated structures were noted along Bristol Street between Second and Third Streets (Sanborn 1906:21, 23). The area south of First Street, in contrast, appeared to remain predominantly agricultural land around the turn of the century, with no structures observed in or near the APE boundaries (Fig. 1; Sanborn 1906:23).

In the late 1940s and the early 1950s, the contrast in the development on the two sides of First Street persisted (Figs. 2-4). While the area between First and Third Streets had been completely urbanized by that time, large tracts of cultivated fields, apparently planted in citrus trees, still lined Bristol Street between First and Pine Streets (Figs. 3, 4). However, a number of buildings were also observed along this portion of the APE, most noticeably on

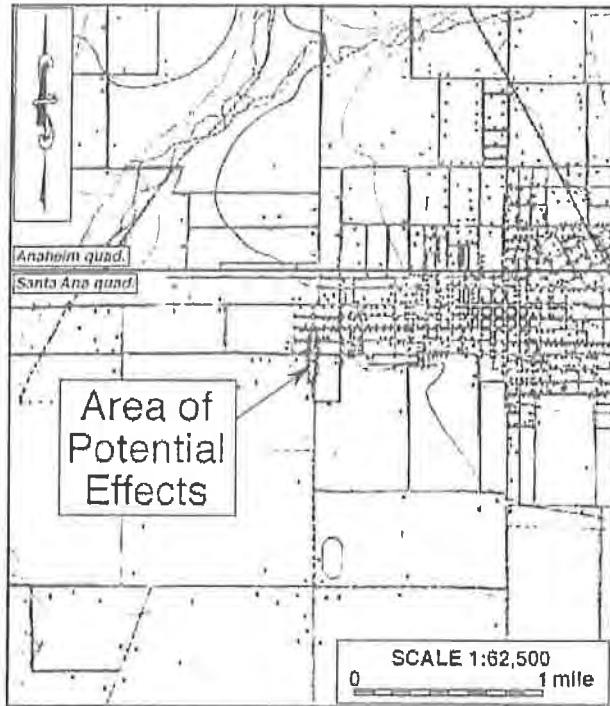


Figure 1. The APE and vicinity in 1894. (Source: USGS 1901a; 1901b)

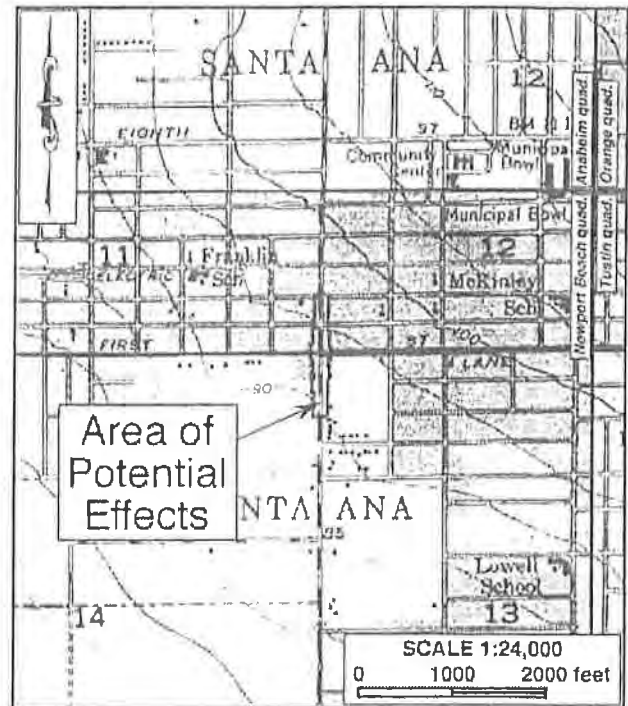


Figure 2. The APE and vicinity in 1946-1949. (Source: USGS 1950a; 1950b; 1950c; 1950d)

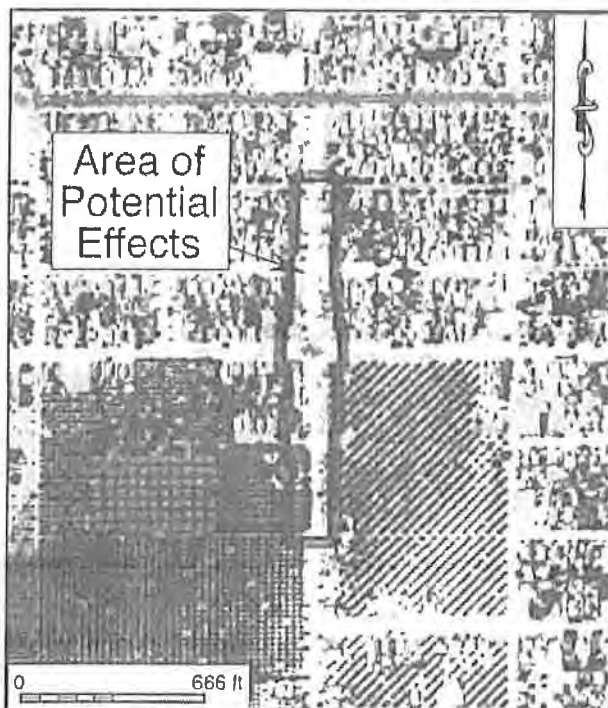


Figure 3. The APE and vicinity in 1947. (Source: aerial photo 1947)

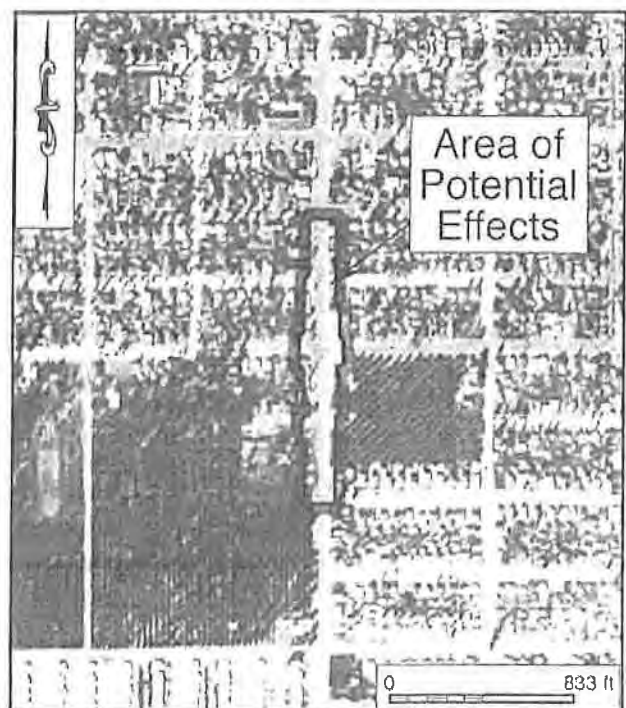


Figure 4. The APE and vicinity in 1953. (Source: aerial photo 1953)

the southwest corner of Bristol and First Streets (Figs. 2-4). By the mid-1960s, the area along the entire length of the APE had been fully developed (USGS 1965).

Based on the observations discussed above, it is quite clear that historical features located in the northern half of the APE may very well be expected to date to the early 20 century or even earlier, while those in the southern half are more likely to represent development that took place in the mid-20th century or later.

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES

According to records on file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, the entire APE has been covered by two previous cultural resources surveys, both of which were performed for a road improvement project on Bristol Street, predecessor to the present undertaking (Bissell and Raschke 1985; Bissell 1986). During one of these surveys, four potentially historic buildings were noted along the northern half of the current APE (Bissell 1986:6-8), but were not formally recorded into the California Historical Resource Information System. Since both of these surveys are now well over five years old, a resurvey of the APE was deemed necessary pursuant to established Information Center policies and guidelines.

Within a one-mile radius of the APE, Information Center records indicate that a total of 11 other cultural resources studies have occurred on various parcels of land and linear features (Fig. 5). These studies have resulted in the recordation of one prehistoric—i.e., Native American—site and 14 historic-era sites within the scope of the records search. The prehistoric site contained a shell scatter, and the historic-era sites were predominantly buildings dating between the late 1800s and the mid-1900s, or the archaeological remains of such buildings. Among these buildings is the historic Orange County Courthouse, constructed in 1900, which has been designated a California Historic Landmark.

DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCES

Results of the field survey during this study reveal that all four of the buildings noted along the northern half of the Area of Potential Effects during the 1986 survey remain standing today. In addition, three other buildings were identified along the southern half of the APE that have become more than 45 years old, the age threshold for recordation set forth by the California Office of Historic Preservation, since the completion of the two previous surveys. These seven buildings, located in each case partially inside the APE boundaries, were formally recorded into the California Historical Resource Information System during this survey, and are discussed in further detail below (see HPSR Exhibit D for locations). Also noted along the APE were nine other buildings that are less than 45 years old and therefore not recorded. No archaeological resources were observed in the APE during this survey.

207 N. BRISTOL STREET (APN 008-092-30)

This rather small one-story building appears to have served commercial functions in the front portion and residential use in the rear. It is a stuccoed wood-frame structure built on a rectangular plan, with the exterior wall on the south side covered partially with wooden

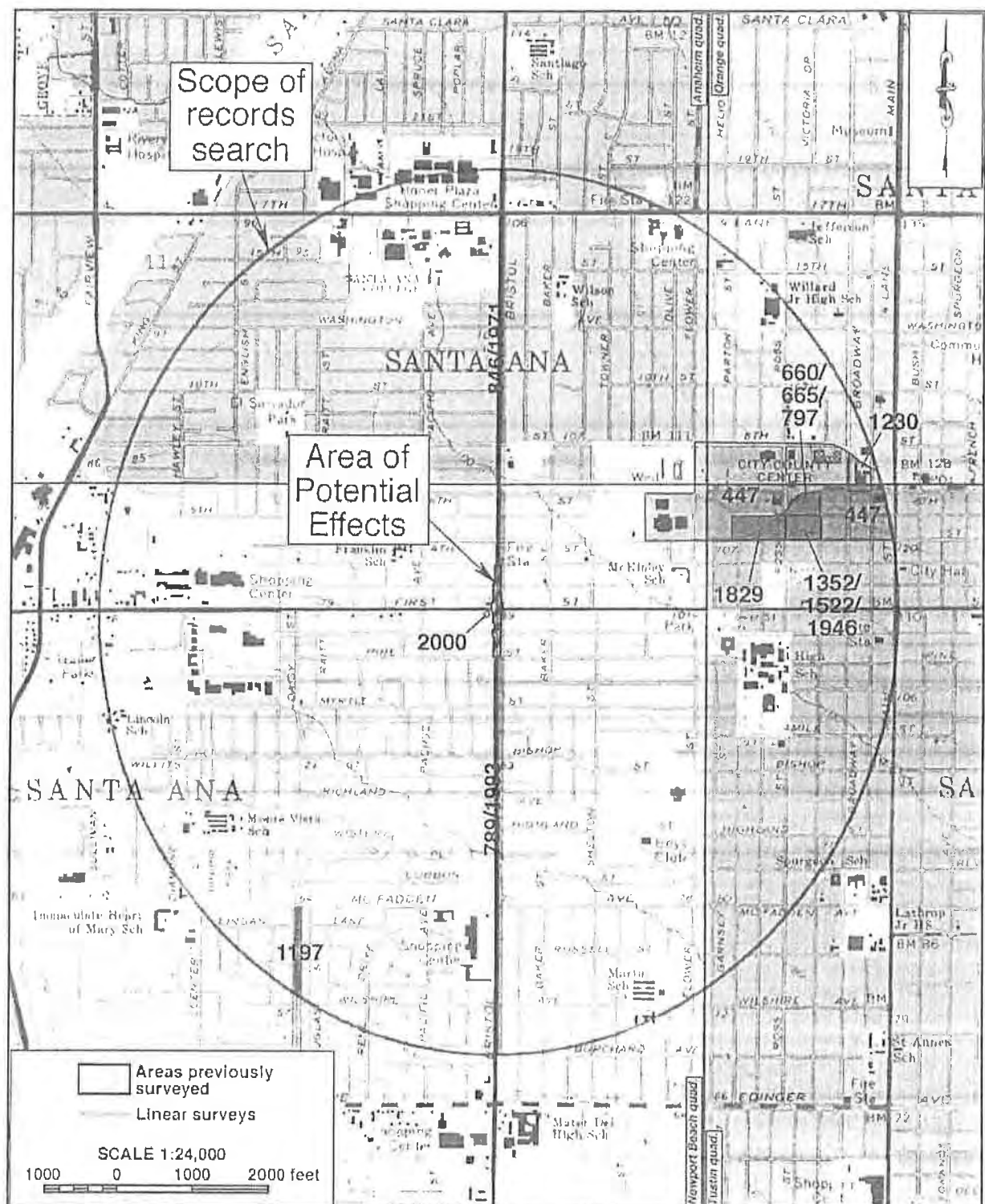


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the APE, listed by Information Center file number.

boards and corrugated metal panels where apparently large sliding garage doors had once been (Fig. 6). The low-pitched front-gable roof is covered with composition shingles. The symmetrical façade, featuring a stepped false front, shows clear marks left by a centered and probably lighted sign that has been removed. The building is currently vacant and boarded-up, and is in dilapidated condition.



Figure 6. 207 N. Bristol Street.

Historical records indicate that this building was constructed around 1924, when James O. Gulledge, a mechanic, acquired the property (Directory 1922:161; County Assessor 1921-1924:25; 1925-1928:109). In 1925, Gulledge operated an auto repair shop at this address, with his residence listed at 209 N. Bristol Street, in all likelihood in the same building (Directory 1925:25). By 1930, Gulledge had moved his residence to another location in Santa Ana, but continued to operate a commercial spraying business in this building (Directory 1930:42, 406). Shortly afterward, perhaps within the same year, Gulledge sold the property, and the building became vacant in 1935 (County Assessor 1929-1932:109; Directory 1935:36).

In 1937-1938, the parcel was acquired by Charles H. Smith, who used this building for a welding business (County Assessor 1937-1940:20; Directory 1940:433). During the early 1940s, Smith moved into the adjacent house at 1249 W. Second Street, located on the same lot, and continued the welding business at least to 1949 (Directory 1945:498; Sanborn 1949:21). By 1954, however, Smith's business at this address was listed as "lawn mowers" (Directory 1954:230). Still later, a metal plating shop occupied the building at least from the early 1960s to the mid-1980s (Bissell 1986:8).

Over the past 50 years, the building has been altered significantly. In particular, a ten-foot section in the front of the building was removed in 1951 (City of Santa Ana 1951). In 1979, it suffered unspecified fire damage, which was subsequently repaired (City of Santa Ana 1979). As a result of the alteration and repair work, the current appearance of the building evidently reflects much more its recent history than the earlier period.

1249 W. SECOND STREET (APN 008-092-30)

A single-family residence of wood-frame construction, this rectangular-shaped one-story house is characterized in design by its medium-pitched front-gable roof with exposed rafters under the wide eaves and decorative triangular brackets on the gable ends, all of which are common features of the Craftsman-style homes from the early 20th century (Fig. 7). The peak of each gable sports a small wooden pendant. With its modest size and design, the house is a fairly typical example of the California Bungalow, a popular subtype of the Craftsman style.

At present, the roof of the house is covered with composition sheets applied over earlier wood shingles, and the exterior walls are clad with horizontal clapboards. All windows

have been replaced with aluminum-framed double-hung or sliding windows. An off-centered and recessed entry porch, supported by two battered wooden posts set on a closed railing, provides a focal point in the simple façade. A chain-link fence surrounds the front yard of the house.

As mentioned above, this house is located on the same lot as 207 N. Bristol Street. Its construction dates to around 1913, and the first occupants are identified as laborer A. Lawrence (a.k.a. Lawrence A.) Ross and his wife Sadie (Directory 1912-1913:167; 1913-1913:115). The owner of the property at the time was Orange County School Superintendent Richard P. Mitchell, who resided at nearby 1250 W. Third Street (County Assessor 1916:119; Directory 1916:160). In 1916-1917, Ross acquired the property from Mitchell, but soon afterwards moved away, leaving the house occupied by apparent renters (County Assessor 1917-1920:10; Directory 1918:261; 1920:236). In 1922, the occupant was listed as James O. Gulledge, who took over the property a few years later and started an auto repair shop on the premises, as discussed above (County Assessor 1925-1928:109; Directory 1916:160).



Figure 7. 1249 W. Second Street.

Starting in the mid-1920s, the house was again occupied by a series of apparent renters until Charles H. Smith, after acquiring the property in 1937-1938, made it his home in the early 1940s (Directory 1925:541; 1930:666; 1935:111; 1940:446; 1945:498; County Assessor 1937-1940:20). There is indication that during this period the house may have also been used in conjunction with the business operations taking place in the adjacent 207 N. Bristol Street. In 1927, for example, the City of Santa Ana issued a permit to James O. Gulledge, who at that time identified himself as a commercial sprayer, to store a spraying machine at this address (City of Santa Ana 1927). But overall, it seems clear that the house was used during the historic period primarily for residential purposes, often as a rental property.

202 N. BRISTOL STREET (APN 007-184-24)

Formerly home to Johnson Chapel of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, this large wood-frame building now houses a Christian Fellowship Center associated with the same congregation. It is a rectangular-shaped structure with stuccoed exterior walls and a medium-pitched front-gable roof that is covered with composition shingles (Fig. 8). The modest façade is asymmetrical due to an apparent addition on the building's northern side, and is dominated by a steeple mounted atop the peak of the front-facing gable. The main entrance is adorned with a small secondary



Figure 8. The former Johnson Chapel, 202 N. Bristol Street.

gable that projects forward slightly, and a concrete stoop with steps on both sides. The plain stucco wall surface is interrupted by regularly spaced wood-framed double-hung windows, with some of the rectangular panes filled with stained glass.

The building is accompanied by a fenced playground on its northern side, and a modern trailer in the rear, which is also surrounded by a fence. The prominent steeple in the façade adds a touch of Gothic Revival influence to the appearance of the building, but the overall design is rather pragmatic and utilitarian in nature, reflecting its construction by the U.S. armed forces, as discussed below.

Sources consulted for this study indicate that this building was originally built in 1943, during WWII, as one of the four chapels on the Santa Ana Army Air Base (City of Santa Ana 1948; Bissell 1986:6). Located approximately a mile north of the APE, the base was established in 1942 for the purpose of pilot and navigator training during the war (Bissell 1986:6). After the war, the base was discontinued, and its land and all buildings were sold for other use. According to Bissell (*ibid.*), "the four chapels from the SAAAB were moved and became civilian churches. Three of these are [as of 1986] still in existence; one in the City of Costa Mesa and the other two in the City of Santa Ana." One of these three, the building at 202 N. Bristol Street was purchased by the Johnson Chapel congregation of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and relocated to its present site in 1948 (City of Santa Ana 1948).

Founded in 1933, the Johnson Chapel congregation is the second oldest African-American congregation in Santa Ana (*Journal* 1980). It was named after Bishop William Decker Johnson, head of the denomination's Fifth Episcopal District (*Register* 1995). After acquiring and relocating the former army chapel, the congregation made unspecified alterations to the building in 1948 (City of Santa Ana 1948). In 1959, further alterations were made to the building, but again no details are available (City of Santa Ana 1959). In all likelihood, these alterations may have included the addition on the northern side, the replacement of the original clapboard siding with stucco (Bissell 1986:6-7), and the installation of the steeple, which came from a church on Flower Street (*Register* 1995). Since 1948, the chapel served as the congregation's sanctuary for more than 30 years, until a new and larger facility was built across Second Street in 1980 (*Journal* 1980).

111 N. BRISTOL STREET (APN 008-131-27)

Located behind a much newer duplex at 1252 W. Second Street, this small, very modest single-story wood-frame house has an irregular ground plan, vertical board-and-batten wall cladding, and a low-pitched side-gable roof covered with composition shingles (Fig. 9). It may have been a single-family home originally, but currently contains two residential units. The simple façade, which faces the fenced yard instead of Bristol Street, is most notable for the two small entry porches, each with a shed roof supported by square



Figure 9. 111 N. Bristol Street.

wooden posts. The wood-framed windows appear to be original, although some of them have been sealed.

According to archival sources, this structure was originally designated 1252 W. Second Street, while the newer duplex, built in 1956, was listed as 1254 W. Second Street (City of Santa Ana 1945; 1956). The presence of this structure on the lot began around 1927, when the property was owned by Porfirio Ramirez, a laborer (County Assessor 1925-1928:108; Directory 1925:604). It was evidently around the same time that Ramirez and his family moved to this address from the eastern side of Santa Ana (Directory 1925:604; 1930:644). In 1933-1934, the property was taken over by the Santa Ana Building and Loan Association (County Assessor 1933-1936:60), a probable indication of the impact of the Great Depression.

In the late 1930s, Ramon M. Villalobos, a restaurant worker, acquired the parcel and moved into the house (County Assessor 1937-1940:19; Directory 1940:470). Since then, the property has remained in the Villalobos family to the present time. Archival sources indicate that Ramon Villalobos added to the structure in 1945 (City of Santa Ana 1945), and no further alterations have been recorded since.

117/119 S. BRISTOL STREET (APN 008-224-18)

This one-story commercial building is a rectangular-shaped concrete structure with a flat roof (Fig. 10). Its exterior wall surface is clad with stucco, with brick veneers covering portions of the façade. The slightly asymmetrical façade features a full-width marquee over the aluminum-framed plate-glass door and window assemblages. A tall, freestanding sign for a dental office, which occupies part of the building, projects from the roofline.



Figure 10. 117/119 S. Bristol Street.

This building was constructed in 1955 by William D. Greschner for Ronald E. Blackwell, owner of the property and proprietor of Blackwell's Appliance Service (Directory 1954:22; City of Santa Ana 1955). Within a year, Blackwell moved the business to this location, and opened a second one, known as Western States Electric Service, in the same building (Directory 1956:224; B7). No major alterations have been recorded on this building since then.

1246 W. WALNUT STREET (APN 008-225-01)

A one-story wood-frame structure with a side-facing T-shape plan, this single-family residence demonstrates the common characteristics of tract homes built during and shortly after WWII (Fig. 11). Its low-pitched hip roof is covered with composition shingles, and the exterior walls are clad with stucco. The low profile and the narrow eaves are quite typical of the Minimal Traditional style that prevailed during that period. The front entrance is ornamented with a small, recessed porch supported by a single thin, square wooden post.



Figure 11. 1246 W. Walnut Street.



Figure 12. 202 S. Bristol Street.

The wood-framed double-hung windows are now protected by metal window guards. Situated to the rear of the house are a covered patio and a detached garage, in a backyard surrounded by a low cinderblock wall.

Archival records indicate that this house was built in 1954, evidently as part of a tract home development on land occupied previously by a citrus grove (City of Santa Ana 1954; Figs. 3, 4). The owners of the property at the time were George M. and Stanley Sandstrom, and the construction was carried out by Sandstrom Construction and Investment Corporation (City of Santa Ana 1954). In 1957, then-owner Salvador Felix added a porch to the house, but the location is unclear (City of Santa Ana 1957). The covered patio behind the house was built in 1983 (City of Santa Ana 1983), and no other major alterations are apparent from sources consulted for this study.

202 S. BRISTOL STREET (APN 007-212-28)

Located at this address is a small one-story commercial building of wood-frame construction, currently the home of Taquería Tapitía, a Mexican fast food restaurant (Fig. 12). The ground plan of the building is basically rectangular in shape, despite the many minor projections. The main mass of the building is flat-roofed, with the roof projecting well beyond the wall junction. A shed roof surmounts an extension on the southern side, which apparently represents a later addition. The exterior walls are stuccoed, except for painted brick veneers covering a portion of the façade. Much of the façade is occupied by a row of large, aluminum-framed sliding or fixed windows. Entrances to the buildings are set in the rear and the side. Overall, the design of the building is fairly typical of fast-food stands constructed in the mid-20th century.

According to archival records, the building was constructed in 1954 by Saguaro Construction Company as an ice cream parlor (City of Santa Ana 1954). The owner of the property at the time was Robert A. Gerwing, a salesman for J. A. Merigold, whose residence was at nearby 208 S. Bristol Street (Directory 1954:88). A roof sign was installed on the building in 1955, followed by a wall sign in 1958, and a patio was enclosed in 1967, evidently resulting in the extension of the southern side of the building (City of Santa Ana 1955; 1958; 1967). The ice cream vender, known as Tastee Freeze Products, remained the occupant at least into the 1960s, although a lunch room was also reported at this address in

1958 (City of Santa Ana 1955; 1958; 1963). By 1972, the business had been converted to a drive-up restaurant, a function that the building still serves today.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The purpose of this survey is to identify potential historic properties within or adjacent to the Area of Potential Effects, and to evaluate their historical significance for Section 106-compliance considerations. Since a total of seven potentially historic buildings were identified and recorded within the APE during the survey, the following sections present CRM TECH's conclusion on whether any of these buildings meets the official definition of a "historic property," as provided by Section 106 guidelines.

DEFINITION

The term "historic property," according to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, "means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior" (36 CFR 800.16(l)). The eligibility for inclusion in the National Register is determined by applying the Secretary of the Interior's criteria, developed by the National Park Service as per provision of the National Historic Preservation Act. 36 CFR 60.4 provides the criteria as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and

(a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

(b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

(c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

(d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The qualifications of each of the seven buildings recorded in the APE under these criteria are discussed in the section below.

EVALUATION

- 207 N. Bristol Street: This combination commercial/residential building, while dating to around 1924, does not meet any of the National Register criteria, and in addition has lost much of its historic integrity. It does not qualify as a "historic property," as defined above.

- 1249 W. Second Street: This 1913-1914 California Bungalow does not meet any of the National Register criteria despite being the oldest structure noted in the APE, and thus does not qualify as a "historic property."
- 202 N. Bristol Street: The former Johnson Chapel was originally built in 1943 on the WWII-era Santa Ana Army Air Base. Since 1948, it has served the second oldest African-American congregation in Santa Ana for more than 50 years, including some 30 years as the congregation's sanctuary. As such, the building is closely associated with Santa Ana's transformation into a multi-ethnic metropolis during the 20th century, and at the same time is also associated with the city's participation in the U.S. war effort, both of which are important events in local history. However, due to reported alterations since 1948, the building today retains less historical integrity relating to the WWII period than to the post-war period. The building appears eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A, with a local level of significance, and thus qualifies as a "historic property."
- 111 N. Bristol Street/1252 W. Second Street (rear): This small residential structure, while dating to the mid-1920s, does not meet any of the National Register criteria, and does not qualify as a "historic property."
- 117/119 S. Bristol Street: This 1955 commercial building does not meet any of the National Register criteria, and does not qualify as a "historic property."
- 1246 W. Walnut Street: This 1954 tract home does not meet any of the National Register criteria, and does not qualify as a "historic property."
- 202 S. Bristol Street: This 1954 commercial building does not meet any of the National Register criteria, and does not qualify as a "historic property."

CONCLUSION

In summary, the present survey identified and recorded seven potentially historic buildings that are located partially within the proposed undertaking's Area of Potential Effects, including three residences, two commercial buildings, a building of mixed commercial and residential use, and a religious facility. Among these, only the former Johnson Chapel at 202 N. Bristol Street, now a Christian Fellowship Center, is determined to constitute a historic property due to its association with important events in local history. The undertaking's potential effects on this building are discussed in the accompanying Historic Property Survey Report, along with CRM TECH's recommendations on further actions regarding these resources.

REFERENCES

Aerial photo

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1953 Aerial photograph taken in 1953 by Pacific Air. Copy provided by Environmental Data Resources, Inc., Southport, Conn.

Bissell, Ronald M.

- 1986 Historic Property Survey Report, Bristol Street between First Street and Memory Lane, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California. On file, South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.

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City of Santa Ana

- 1927-1979 Building safety records. On file, Planning Department, City of Santa Ana.

County Assessor, Orange

- 1916 Orange County real property tax assessment records; Vol. 1. On file, Orange County Archives, Santa Ana.
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Directory

- 1912-1956 City of Santa Ana Directory, Orange County Directory, or Southern Orange County Directory. On file, Santa Ana History Room, Santa Ana Public Library, Santa Ana.

Journal

- 1980 *The Santa Ana Journal*, June 1980.

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- 1995 *The Orange County Register*, February 13, 1995.

Richardson, Rob

- 1994 "Forward." In Diann March: *Santa Ana: An Illustrated History*; pp. 6-7. Heritage Publishing Company, Encinitas, Calif.

Sanborn (Sanborn Map Company)

- 1906 Fire Insurance Map of Santa Ana, California, 1906; Sheets 21 and 23. Sanborn Map Company, New York. Copy provided by Environmental Data Resources, Inc., Southport, Conn.

1949 Fire Insurance Map of Santa Ana, California, 1949; Sheets 21 and 23. Sanborn Map Company, New York. Copy provided by Environmental Data Resources, Inc., Southport, Conn.

Swanner, Charles D.

1953 Santa Ana: A Narrative of Yesterday, 1870-1910. Saunder Press, Claremont, Calif.

USGS (United States Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior)

1901a Map: Anaheim, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); surveyed in 1894.

1901b Map: Santa Ana, Calif. (15', 1:62,500); surveyed in 1894.

1950a Map: Anaheim, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1947.

1950b Map: Newport Beach, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1949.

1950c Map: Orange, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1946.

1950d Map: Tustin, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1946.

1965 Map: Newport Beach, Calif. (7.5', 1:24,000); aerial photographs taken in 1963.

APPENDIX 1:

PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

A CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION FOR THE PROPOSED McFADDEN/ORANGE PARK SITE IN THE CITY OF SANTA ANA, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

by,

Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal
McKenna et al., Whittier CA

INTRODUCTION

McKenna et al. (Appendix A) initiated the cultural resources investigations for the property identified as the McFadden/Orange Park site in the City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California, at the request of The Planning Center, Santa Ana, California. The City of Santa Ana is proposing development of a park on the northeastern corner of McFadden Avenue and Orange Avenue. Funding for the park may involve state and federal funding and, therefore, this investigation was completed for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA 1970), as amended, and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA 1969), as amended.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed McFadden/Orange Park site is a 1.4 acre property on the northeastern corner of McFadden Avenue and Orange Avenue, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California (Figure 1). This property was to be dedicated to recreational uses, as dictated by the federal government in a land trade agreement. At this time, the project area is considered vacant (no standing structures).

LOCATION AND SETTING

The McFadden/Orange Park site is located on the northeastern corner of McFadden Avenue and Orange Avenue, as illustrated in Figure 1. This location is also cross-

referenced as being within Township 5 South, Range 10 West, and Section 25, as illustrated in Figure 2. The City of Santa Ana identifies the project area as Assessor Parcel Number 011-065-020. Illustrated in Figure 3, the project area is actually a compilation of a number of parcels, currently including 011-065-019 through 011-065-024, with the eastern four lots being part of the McFadden-Wilson Tract and the western two parcels being within Block B of Tract 227 (Figure 3; see a more detailed discussion later in this report).

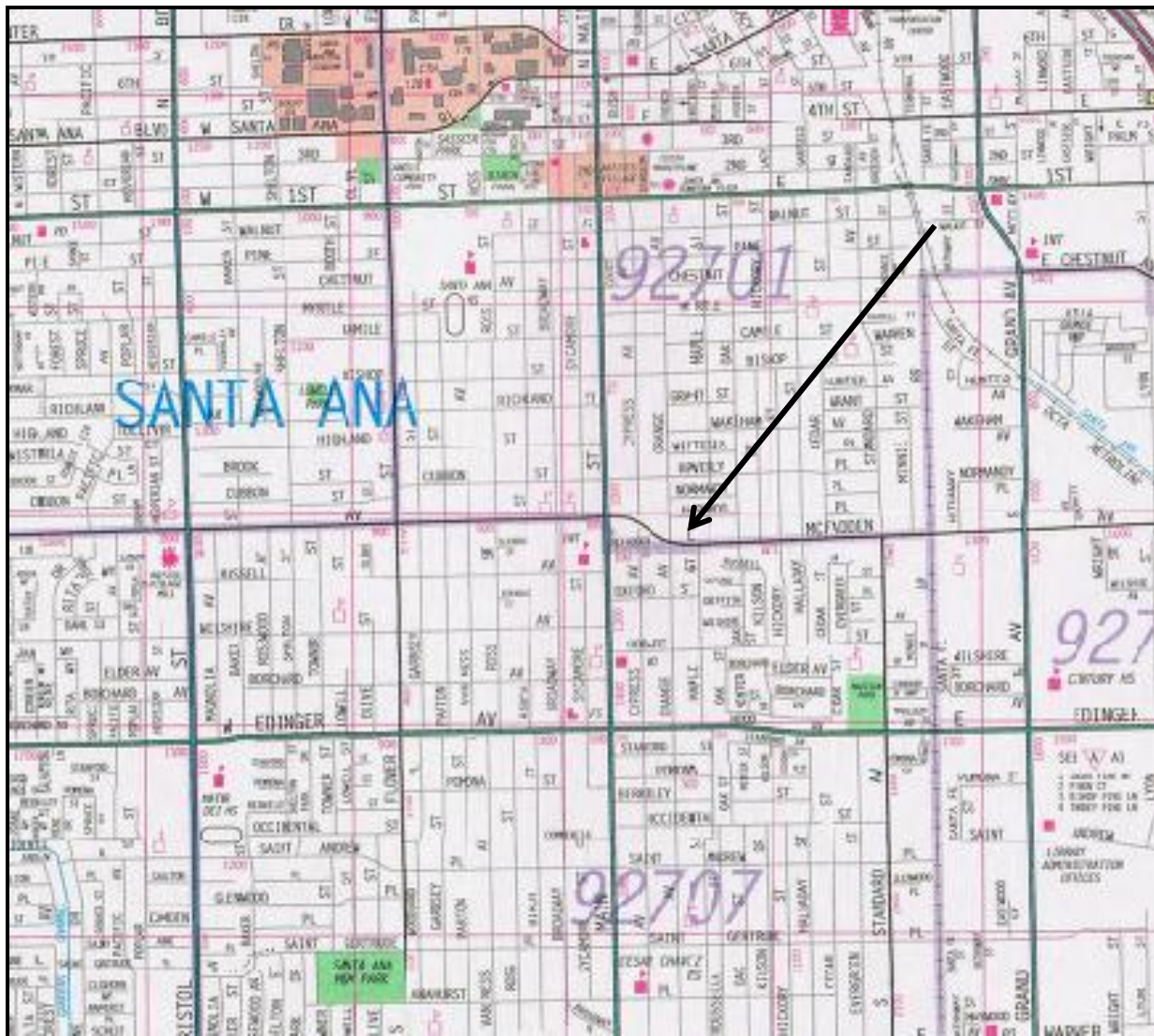


Figure 1. General Location of the Project Area.

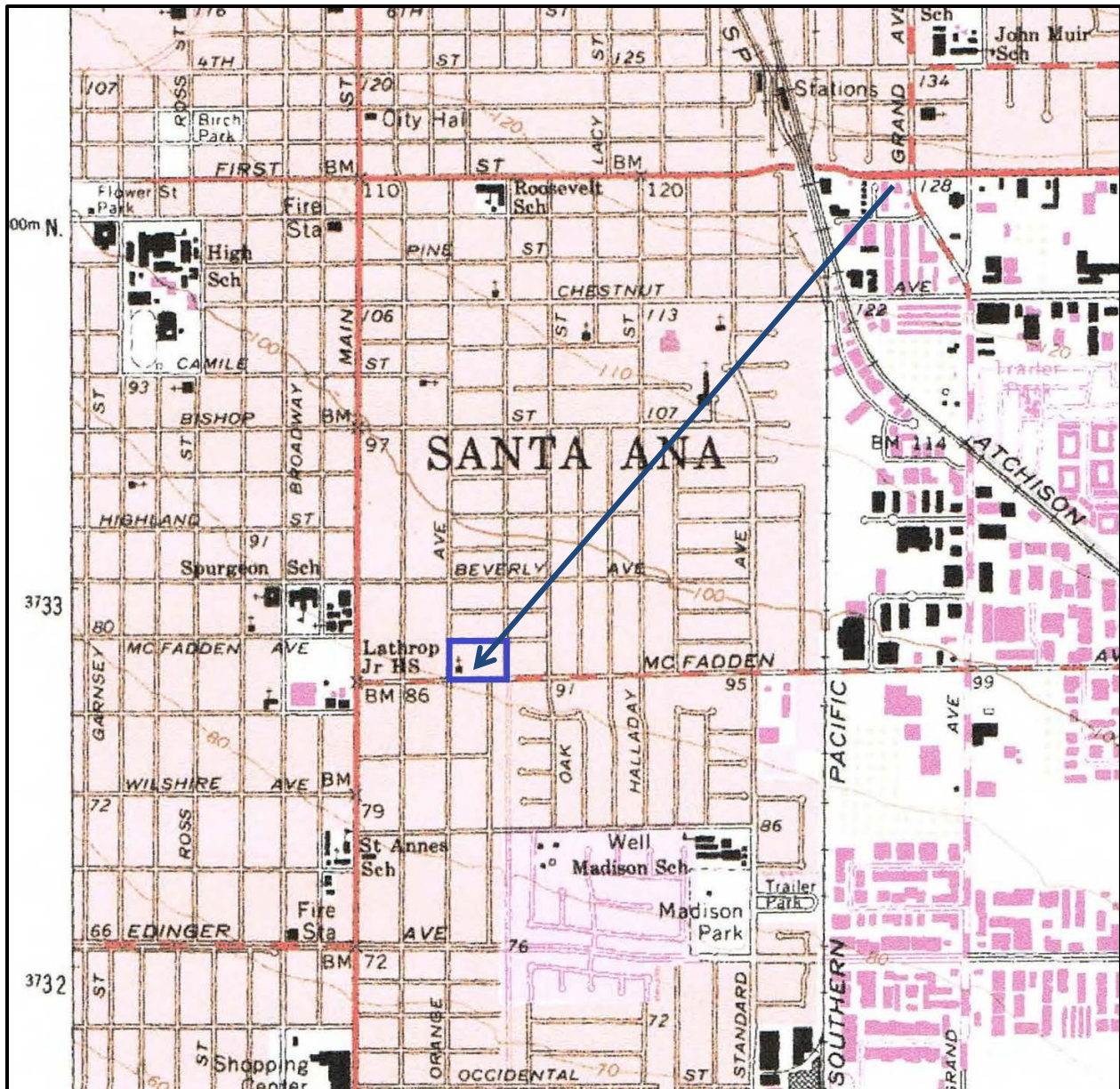


Figure 2. Specific Location of the Project Area (USGS Tustin Quadrangle, rev. 1981).

The City of Santa Ana is located within the Peninsular Ranges of western North America and consisting of northwest to southeast trending geologic blocks located between the Transverse Ranges in Los Angeles Basin and the border with Mexico. The area is also associated with the Santa Ana River floodplain, the southeastern extent of the Los Angeles coastal plain (Norris and Webb 1990:277). The Santa Ana River drains the northwestern part of the province. Surficial deposits have been identified as Quaternary

younger and older alluvial deposits overlying marine deposits. The terrain is generally flat, with the immediate exception of the Santa Ana Mountains. The project area is currently undeveloped, but surrounded by commercial and residential development and evidence of recent demolition within the property. No natural soils or vegetation were present at the time of the recent survey (Figure 4). However, in a natural setting, this area would have been associated with the Coastal Sage Scrub Biotic community.

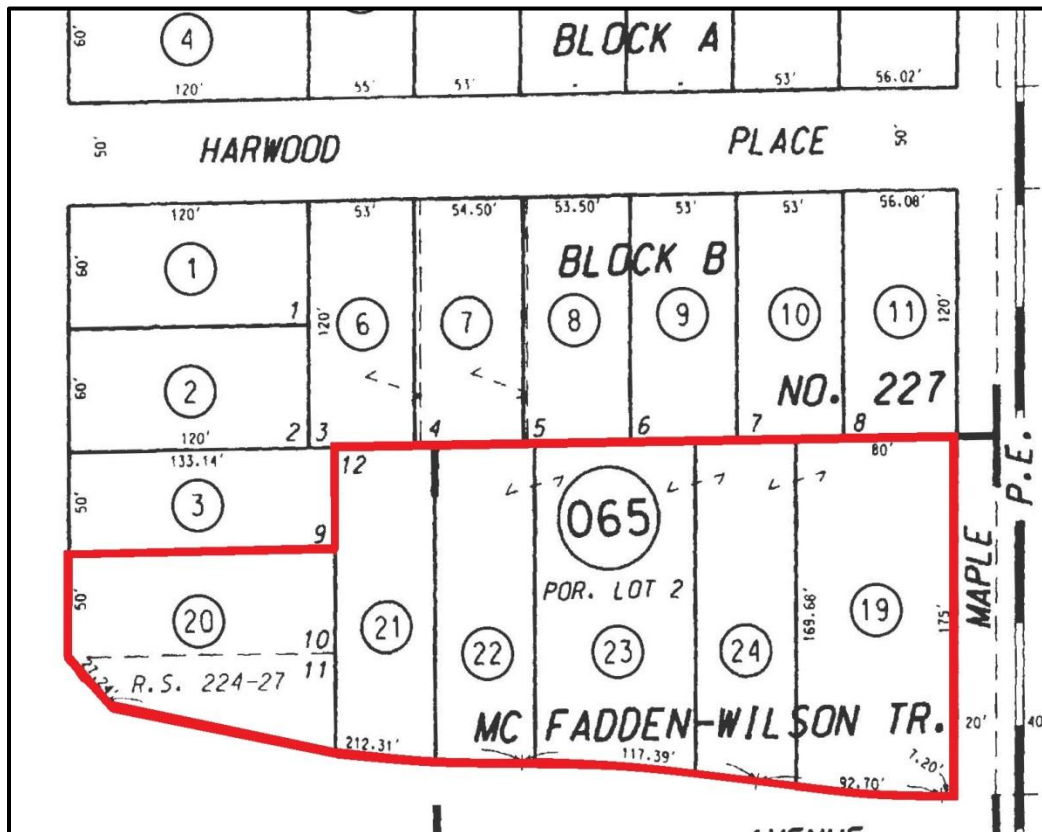


Figure 3. Assessor Parcel Map Illustrating the Project Area.

CULTURE HISTORY BACKGROUND

The current project area is located within the traditional territory of the Gabrielino/Tongva, the Native American population associated with the greater Los Angeles Basin and northern Orange County (see Kroeber 1925 and 1976; Johnston 1962, and McCawley 1996). The area is also peripheral to the traditional territory of the Juaneno of central and southern Orange County. Because of the urban nature of the project area, the following discussion on the prehistoric occupation of the area is relatively brief.

In short, the prehistoric occupation of Southern California can be archaeologically identified to 10,000-12,000 years B.P. (before present) and characterized by four major chronological horizons: Early, Middle, Late, and Proto-historic periods. Resources have been identified as isolated artifacts to full and complex village sites.

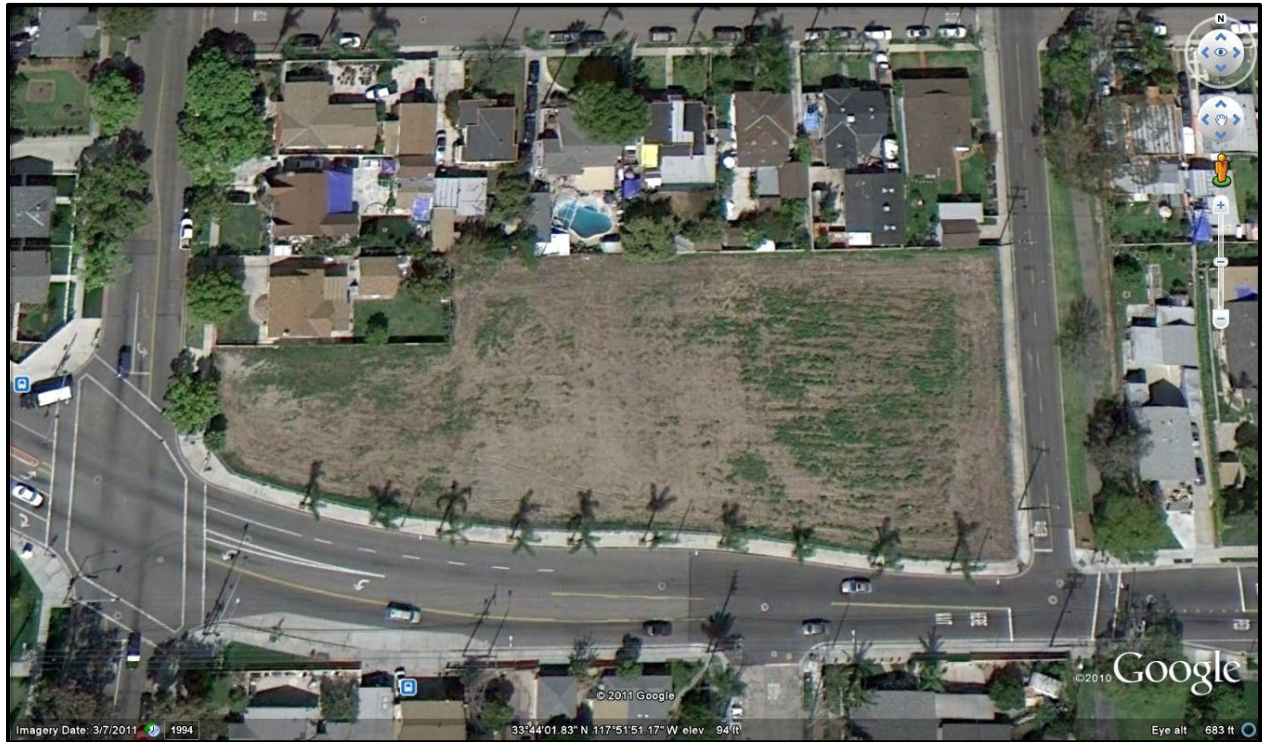


Figure 4. Aerial Photograph Illustrating the Current Project Area.

Johnston's map of Gabrielino villages identifies the nearest village as that of ***Pasbengna***, stating:

... ***Pasbengna***, on the Santa Ana River, approximately on the spot where the modern city of Santa Ana had its own beginnings ...”

The project area, although previously developed, is within an area that is known to be associated with the prehistoric/proto-historic presence of Native Americans and evidence of their activities may be present in a buried context. Therefore, the area should be considered moderately sensitive for evidence of prehistoric archaeological resources.

Historically, the project area is located within the boundaries of the historic Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana (Avina 1932). This rancho was described by santaanahistory.com as follows:

A Spanish land grant that lay entirely in what is now Orange County, the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, became the location of the city of Santa Ana. The Rancho was the home of two of the oldest families in California, the Yorbas and the Peraltas. Consisting of 62,516 acres, the rancho extended along the east bank of the Santa Ana River from the mountains to the sea. Settled early enough to provide homes for the third and fourth generations of the Yorbas and the Peraltas, it was eventually the location of at least 33 historic adobes. C.E. Roberts (W.P.A. Adobe project, 1936) considered it to be one of the very best example of California ranchos.

The town of Santa Ana was officially founded in 1869, but references to a settlement date back to the 1850s (Gudde 1998:344-345). Goddard and Goddard (1994) summarized the City of Santa Ana was established within approximately 72 acres purchased by William H. Spurgeon from Jacob Ross, Sr. Ross purchased his land directly from the Yorbas.

The “town” of Santa Ana was originally platted as consisting of twenty-four blocks with ten lots each. The external boundaries were identified as First through Seventh Streets (south to north) and Broadway (West Street) to Spurgeon Street (west to east). The post office was opened in 1870 and the City was incorporated in 1886. The Santa Fe Railroad was completed to Santa Ana in 1887-88. Spurgeon tapped artesian wells for water and a gravity fed system was established. Orange County was established in 1889 and Santa Ana was named the County Seat. The County Courthouse was constructed in 1901 at Sixth Street and West (Broadway) and the City began to expand outside the original boundaries.

As early as 1886, a Map of the McFadden-Wilson Tract was filed, involving an area east of Main Street and described as:

... commencing at the SW cor of that tract of land allotted to N.O. Stafford and Columbus Trustees ... of the Ro. Santiago de Santa Ana; thence N 30° E 24.05 chs thence N 89° 25' E 25.05 chs; thence S 18' W 24.00 chs thence S 89° 20' W to the point o beg ...

This map, illustrated in Figure 5, names Main Street and Orange Avenue, but not McFadden Avenue (southern boundary). The current project area is within Lot 2.

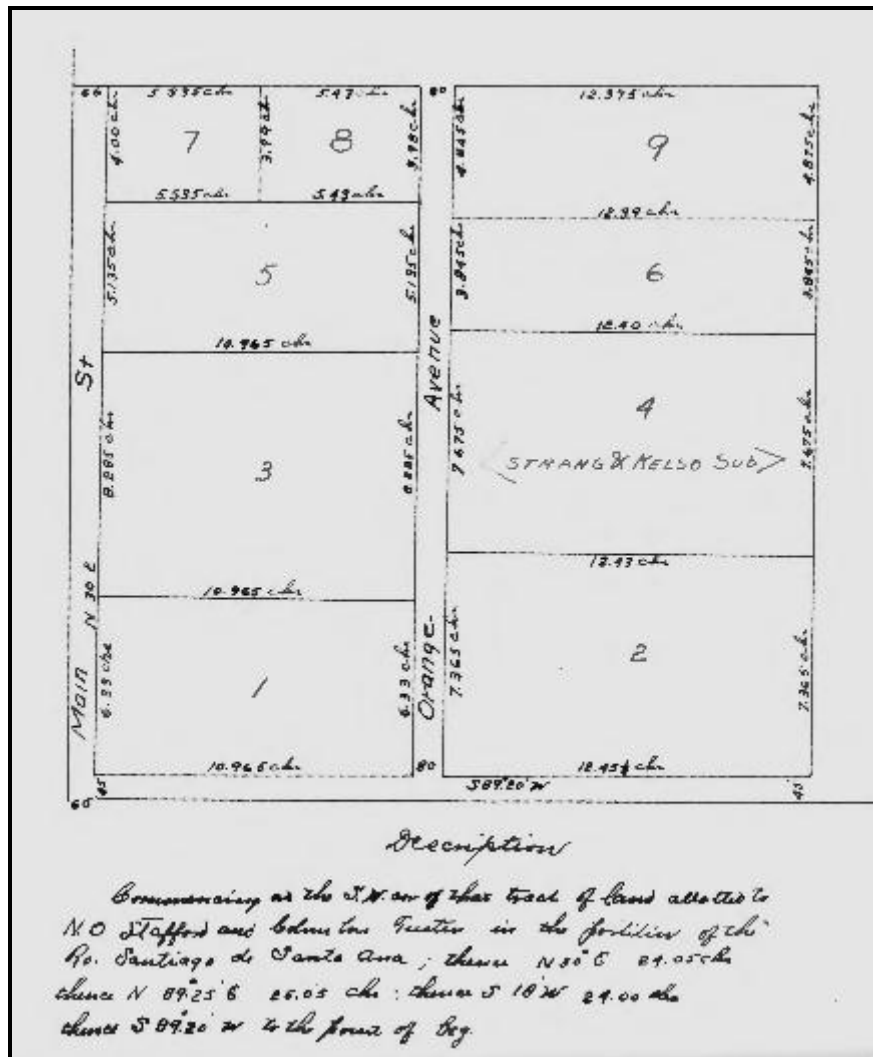


Figure 5. McFadden-Wilson Tract Map of 1886.

Despite this subdivision, there is no immediate evidence Lot 2 was ever developed a part of the planned development. Between 1886 and 1922, the project area was within Block B of the Realty Subdivision. In 1922, the map for the Harwood Place Tract 227 was filed. This map illustrated the western portion of the project area (Tract 227, Lots 10, 11, and 12) as being part of the subdivision, but the two eastern lots were specifically identified as “Not part of this tract” (Figure 6). The owners of Tract 227 were listed as

Oliver Clapp, B.L. Clapp, Ernest R. Rawsdale, Mary E. Rawsdale, G.J. McCarter, and M.E. McCarter.

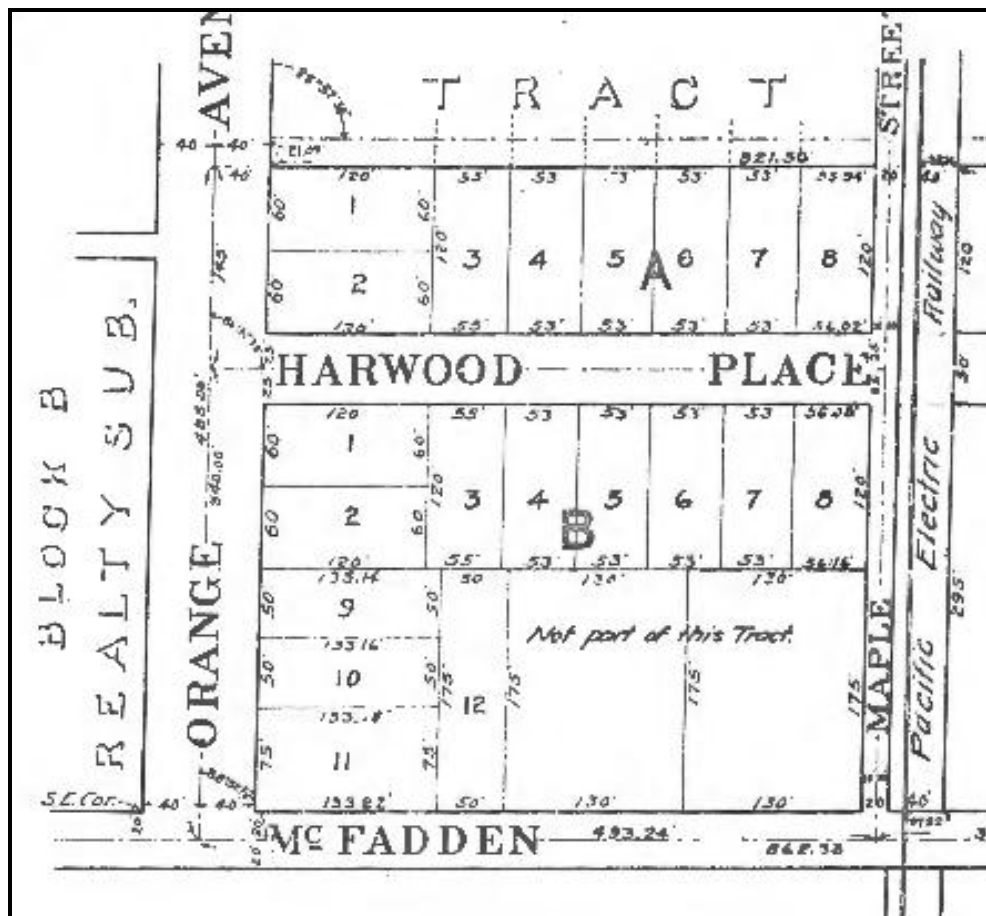


Figure 6. Tract 227 – Harwood Place (1922).

Based on the current Assessor Parcel Map, historic Lots 10 and 11 became current Parcel -020; historic Lot 12 became current Parcel -021; and the two eastern lots became current Lots -019, -022, -023, and -024 (see Figure 3). The four eastern lots are now conjoined and the entire project area is referred to as Parcel -020.

A review of historic topographic maps showed McFadden Avenue established by 1901, but no improvements within the project area. By 1935, the project area has been annexed into the City of Santa Ana and the frontage along McFadden Avenue is built-out, including a church on the corner of McFadden Avenue and Orange Avenue. At least six structures are illustrated. By 1942, the maps illustrate the area as “urban” and no individual structures are depicted.

Historic Sanborn maps illustrate the project area in 1949 as including seven residences and one church (Figure 7). The church is identified as the Orange Avenue Christian Church. By 1963, an eighth residence was added to the McFadden Avenue frontage.

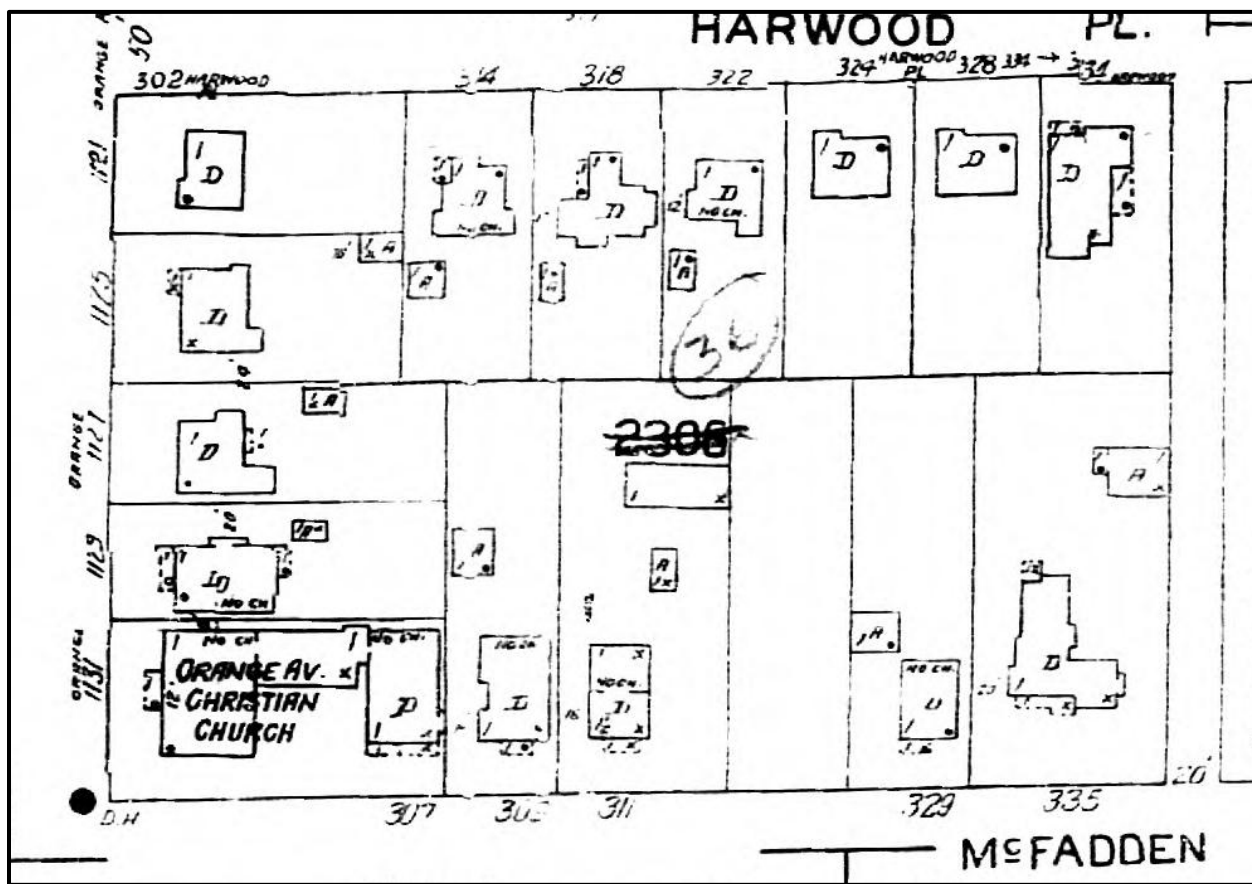


Figure 7. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of 1949.

Aerial photographs confirm these configurations, but also show that between 1994 and 2005, the alignment of McFadden Avenue changed, resulting in a loss of property in the southwestern corner of the project area and a widening of McFadden Avenue that resulted in a loss of property on the north side of the street. By 2005, the project area is vacant – all buildings having been demolished.

Local directories suggest demolition of structures began shortly after 1995 and in anticipation of realigning McFadden Avenue. The Record of Survey for McFadden Avenue (1006-1156) illustrates this realignment (on file, Office of the Orange County Surveyor).

Based on the data presented above, the project area was developed relatively early (1920s) and these structures remained until ca. 1995. The residences were common dwellings of the period, two and three bedroom homes with ancillary buildings on various sized lots. No evidence was found to suggest these structures were unique or architecturally outstanding. Likewise, no data was found to suggest these improvements were associated with any significant person or event in local, regional, or state levels.

METHODOLOGY

To adequately address the cultural resources investigations for the current project area, McKenna et al. completed the following tasks for CEQA and NEPA compliance:

1. Archaeological Records Search: McKenna et al. had a standard archaeological records search through the California State University, Fullerton, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton. This facility is the local repository for all documentation pertaining to previous cultural resource studies completed in Orange County (Appendix B).
2. Native American Consultation: McKenna et al. contacted the Native American Heritage Commission to inquire into any records pertaining to the project area and its immediate surroundings (Appendix C). McKenna et al. also obtained a listing of local Native American representatives wishing notification of projects and letters were sent to these individuals/groups. Responses, if received, were incorporated into this technical report.
3. Historic Background Research: McKenna et al. researched the history of the project area through the County Assessor's Office, County Recorder's Office, County Archives, and the historic map library at UC Riverside. In addition, McKenna et al. reviewed historic aerial photographs, Sanborn Maps, and City Directories made available through research from Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (Appendix F). All pertinent data was incorporated into the analysis and presented in this technical report.
4. Paleontological Overview: McKenna et al. arranged for a paleontological overview through the Los Angeles county Museum of Natural history (Appendix D). McKenna et al. also reviewed paleontological overviews completed specifically for McKenna et al. for nearby projects.

5. Field Survey: McKenna et al. conducted the field survey of this project area on October 11, 2011. The survey was completed by Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal Investigator for McKenna et al. The survey consisted of a visual inspection of the property from accessible vantage points along Maple Street, McFadden Avenue, and Orange Avenue. The property was fenced at the time of the field visit and, therefore, had to be investigated as access permitted or restricted. The field studies were supplemented by field notes (on file, McKenna et al.) and a photographic record (Appendix E).
6. Analysis of the Data Compiled: McKenna et al. analyzed the data compiled from the various sources to assess the relative sensitivity of the property to yield evidence of paleontological resources (buried), archaeological resources (ruins or buried resources), or historic resources (standing structures or features). This analysis was designed to determine the presence and/or absence of cultural resources and whether or not identified resources met the criteria for recognition as significant historical resources, as defined by CEQA and NHPA.
7. Report Preparation: This technical report was prepared in a format requested by San Bernardino County and the Office of Historic Preservation. All required and/or pertinent data to illustrate an understanding of the project area and complete a preliminary evaluation of any identified resource has been included. In addition, as deemed appropriate, recommendations for additional studies or mitigation of adverse impacts has been presented.

EVALUATION CRITERIA

The criteria for evaluating cultural resources is presented in both the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended.

Federal Guidelines

Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is part of the national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect historic and archaeological resources. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service, which is part of the U.S. Department of

the Interior. The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts worthy of preservation because of their significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture.

To be designated eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a resource must meet at least one of the criteria listed below.

Criteria for Designation:

- A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region 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;
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, state or nation.

Effects of Designation:

- Tax incentives, in some cases, for rehabilitation or depreciable structures;
- Tax deduction available for donation of preservation easement;
- Local building inspector must grant code alternative provided under State Historic Building Code;
- Local Assessor may enter into contract with property owner for property tax reduction (Mills Act);
- Consideration of federally funded or licensed undertakings (Section 106, National Historic Preservation Act);
- Limited protection: Environmental review may be required under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) if property is threatened by a project;
- Automatic listing in California Register of Historical Resources. Owner may place his or her own plaque or marker at the resource site;
- Listing in the National Register may result in restrictions, such as siding review, imposed locally pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or through local zoning and land use planning regulations.

Consent of the owner is not required, but a resource cannot be listed over the owner's objections.

The **National Register of Historic Places** recognizes resources of local, state, and national significance which have been documented and evaluated according to uniform standards and criteria.

State Guidelines

The **California Register of Historical Resources** program encourages public recognition and protection of re-sources of architectural, historical, archaeological and cultural significance, identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes, determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding and affords certain protections under the California Environmental Quality Act. The California Historical Resources Commission has designated this program for use by state and local agencies, private groups and citizens to identify, evaluate, register and protect California's historical resources. The Register is the authoritative guide to the state's significant historical and archaeological resources.

Landmarks are buildings, sites, features, or events that are of statewide significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other historical value. The specific standards now in use were first applied in the designation of Landmark #770. California Historical Landmarks #770 and above are automatically listed in the *California Register of Historical Resources*.

California Points are buildings, sites, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other historical value. Points of Historical Interest designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission will also be listed in the California Register. No historical resource may be designated as both a Landmark and a Point. If a Point is subsequently granted status as a Landmark, the Point designation will be retired.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

The archaeological records search confirmed the project area was not previously surveyed for cultural resources and no studies were done prior to the demolition of the residences and church within the project area. A total of fifteen studies have been completed within one mile of the project area and another fourteen have been identified as being in the general area (Table 1).

To be designated eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources, a resource must meet at least one of the criteria listed below.

Criteria for Designation:

1. Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2. Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values;
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Effects of Designation:

- Limited protection: Environmental review may be required under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) if property is threatened by a project;
- Local Assessor may enter into contract with property owner for property tax reduction (Mills Act);
- Local building inspector must grant code alternative provided under State Historic Building Code;
- Owner may place his or her own plaque or marker at the site of the resource.

Consent of the owner is not required, but a resource cannot be listed over the owner's objections. The State Historic Resources Commission can, however, formally determine a property eligible for the California Register if the resource owner objects.

As a result of the studies listed above, no archaeological were identified in the area and no isolated prehistoric artifacts were reported. A total of eight cultural resources (historic) were reported, including:

30-161297	Heumann and Moruzzi 2002	Sturgeon House
30-191307	Heumann and Moruzzi 2002	Dale House
30-161312	Heumann and Moruzzi 2002	Wilson House
30-161454	Heumann and Moruzzi 2002	Hewitt House
30-161581	Heumann and Moruzzi 2002	Horton House
30-176754	Heumann and Moruzzi 2002	Harmon House
30-176755	Heumann and Moruzzi 2002	Collins House
30-177044	Ballester 2010	Hotel Furniture Liquidators

Table 1. Cultural Resources Studies Identified within One Mile of the Project Area.

Report No.	Citation	Description	Resources
OR-00029	Strozier 1975	Policy (Irvine)	No
OR-00305	Schroth 1979	Irvine Ranch Property	Yes
OR-00532	Hurd 1980	Irvine campus	Yes
OR-01558	Hastey 1992	South Coast Resource Mgt.	NA
OR-01633	Robinson 1936	Irrigation in Orange County	No
OR-01686	Cottrell 1976	Tract 9372	Yes
OR-01703	Macko 1994	AT&T Lightguide System	No
OR-01783	Bonner 1998	PacBell Cell Tower	No
OR-02393	Bissell 1998	Bonita Reservoir	Yes
OR-02479	Lapin 2000	PacBell Cell Tower	No
OR-02443	Duke 2002	AT&T Cell Tower	No
OR-02455	Dice 2002	Edinger Avenue Resurfacing	No
OR-02600	Cottrell 1975	Quarterly Report	Yes
OR-03188	Bonner 2004	Sprint Cell Tower	No
OR-03189	Bonner 2004	Cingular Cell Tower	No
OR-03267	Shepard & Mason 2001	LAX Constraints Analysis	Yes
OR-03347	Benner 1992	Eastern Trans. Corridor	No
OR-03478	Bonner 2006	Royal Street Cell Tower	No
OR-03551	Scott 2009	Dagerman Project Cell Tower	Yes
OR-03556	Wlodarski 2009	Bechtel Wireless Cell Tower	Yes
OR-03715	Bonner 2008	T-Mobile Cell Tower	Yes
OR-03758	Anonymous 1976	Frances Packing House	No
OR-03759	Hanna 2003	Tustin Planning Area 20	No
OR-03797	Bonner 2009	T-Mobile Cell Tower	Yes
OR-03831	Wlodarski 2009	Bechtel Wireless Cell Tower	No
OR-03860	Ghabhlain & Palette 2001	AT&T Fiber Optics	Yes
OR-03929	Bonner 2010	Tower Co. Assets Cell Tower	Yes
OR-03949	Billat 2010	Cell Tower Study	Yes
OR-03950	Billat 2010	Cell Tower Study	Yes

In addition to the resources listed above, the Office of historic preservation Historic Property Data list includes, but is not limited to, the following properties:

30-161464	203 Cypress Avenue	5d2
30-161629	Harmon-McNeil House	1S
30-161535	100-500 Blocks S. Orange Avenue	5S2

The Harmon-McNeil House was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (Richardson 1984) and listed in 1985 (NPS-85002764-0000). As a National Register site, this resource is also eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources. Resources assessed as “5S2” are properties identified as eligible for local listing. None of these resources will be impacted as a result of the proposed park developments.

RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATIONS

Research showed the project area to be developed by the 1930s and until the 1990s. The development was dominated by single family residential development, but also included a church on the corner of McFadden Avenue and Orange Avenue. When the area was first subdivided, the alignment of McFadden Avenue was due east/west. After 1995, the City of Santa Ana began planning the realignment of McFadden Avenue and by 2006-07, the realignment was complete, resulting in a widening to the north side and a turn to the northwest. As a result, the frontage of the proposed park site was impacted and land was lost. The current configuration represents the post-realignment dimensions.

When the property was inspected, it was confirmed no standing structures remained. The property was flat and with little vegetation – mainly short and dry grasses and a few palms in the southwestern corner. More recently planted palms front the new curb alignment along McFadden Avenue (Figures 8 and 9). There was a light scatter of broken brick and concrete representing the demolition of the residential structures. No intact features or evidence of pre-1920 occupation of the area was identified. Overall, the project area is clear of any surficial evidence of significant prehistoric or historic cultural resources. No monitoring is recommended at this time, but if evidence of buried prehistoric or historic resources is uncovered at a later date, a qualified archaeologist must assess the remains in accordance with federal and state guidelines.

The project area is in an area associated with younger Quaternary alluvial deposits with deeper deposits of older Quaternary alluvium. In general, the younger alluvium is not associated with fossil specimens, but specimens may be present in the deeper deposits. If park developments impact the deeper alluvium, there is a potential to identify fossil specimens. In general, however, the project is unlikely to yield evidence of fossil remains and, therefore, paleontological monitoring is not being recommended at this time.

If, at any time, evidence of human remains is uncovered, the County Coroner must be notified and permitted to examine the find(s). If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission



Figure 8. Overview of the Project Area from Maple Street (West).



Figure 9. Overview of the Project Area from Orange Avenue (East).

and the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) will be identified. In consultation between the City, the MLD, and the consulting archaeologist, the disposition of the remains will be determined.

FINDING OF FACT

At this time, there is no evidence of prehistoric or historic archaeological remains, paleontological resources, or human remains within the project area. Therefore, the proposed project (park development) will not result in any known adverse environmental impacts. No mitigation measures are required at this time. However, should any previously unidentified resources be uncovered as some later date, this conclusion must be reassessed. McKenna et al. is recommending the City have an archaeological consultant on-call and prepared to address any issues that may arise as a result of this undertaking.

CERTIFICATION

CERTIFICATION. I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological/ cultural resources report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal Investigator, McKenna et al.

Date

REFERENCES

Anonymous

- 1976 Frances Packing House – An Historical and Architectural Evaluation with Analysis of Current Conditions and Building code Restraints. On file, California State University, Fullerton, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, California.

Avina, Rose Hollenbaugh

- 1932 “Spanish and Mexican Land Grants in California.” Unpublished Master’s Thesis, University of California, Berkeley, California. On file, McKenna et al., Whittier, California.

Ballester, Richard V.

- 2010 Primary Record: 30-177044 (House Furniture Liquidators). On file, California State University, Fullerton, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, California.

Benner, Michael A.

- 1992 Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Eastern Transportation Corridor. On file, California State University, Fullerton, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, California.

Billat, Lorna

- 2010 St. Anne’s Catholic Church, CA-ORC5141D – Collocation Submission Packet. On file, California State University, Fullerton, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, California.
- 2010 Hotel Furniture Liquidators, CA-ORC4024C, Collocation Submission Packet. On file, California State University, Fullerton, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, California.

Billat, Scott

- 2009 Collocation Submission Packet – Dagerman Project, Santa Ana, California. On file, California State University, Fullerton, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, California.

Bissell, Ronald M.

- 1998 Cultural Resource Reconnaissance and Impact Analysis Related to Property Near the Bonita Reservoir, Irvine, Orange County, California. On file, California State University, Fullerton, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, California.

Bonner, Wayne H.

- 1998 Cultural Resources Records Search and Literature Review Report for a Pacific Bell Mobile Services Telecommunications Facility CM 099-04 in the City of Santa Ana, California. On file, California State University, Fullerton, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, California.
- 2004 Records Search and Site Visit Results for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate Og60xc671d (Bluebird Towing), 601 South Santa Fe Street, Santa Ana, Orange County, California. On file, California State University, Fullerton, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, California.
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