

**APPENDIX C**  
**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY**



**CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY  
FOR THE  
414 SOUTH SAN GABRIEL PROJECT  
CITY OF SAN GABRIEL  
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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USGS Quadrangle  
*El Monte, California*  
Anza Project No. 20-0006

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) was retained by Michael Baker International to conduct a Phase I cultural resources study for the 414 South San Gabriel Project (project) in the City of San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California. The approximately 1.74-acre project site comprises 11 parcels and includes the addresses 414-420 South San Gabriel Boulevard; 415, 417, 419, and 423 South Gladys Avenue; and 815 and 827 Commercial Avenue. The project proposes to demolish the existing on-site commercial uses and surface parking to construct a new 199,358-square foot building with approximately 190,232 square feet of climate-controlled self-storage and approximately 9,126 square feet of executive artists space. The climate-controlled self-storage facility would include a 1,000-square foot ground floor rental office. The executive artist space would include a 1,000-square foot community arts space fronting South San Gabriel Boulevard. The proposed structure would be four stories with one level of subterranean self-storage space along South San Gabriel Boulevard, while a partial fifth story with one level of subterranean self-storage space would be provided along Commercial Avenue and Gladys Avenue. The proposed project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City of San Gabriel serving as lead agency.

The cultural resource records search, Native American scoping, and pedestrian survey identified no archaeological or Native American resources within or adjacent to the project site. The records search identified, and survey confirmed one historic period ornamental street light, a portion of P-19-188622, adjacent to the west of the project site. Resource P-19-188622 was previously determined not eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Smith and Ramirez 2009).

The current survey identified three historic period buildings within the project site: 414 S. San Gabriel Blvd., 420 S. San Gabriel Blvd., and 815 Commercial Ave. Anza recommends each of these resources not eligible for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources. Anza recommends a finding of ***no impact to historical resources*** under CEQA for the 414 South San Gabriel Project. No further cultural resources study is recommended; however, the following standard measures are recommended to avoid potential impacts from the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project related ground disturbing activities.

### 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 CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

### 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 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, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant. The Most Likely Descendant 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.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Executive Summary.....</b>	<b>i</b>
Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources.....	i
Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains .....	i
<b>1. Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Project Description .....	1
1.2 Regulatory Setting.....	1
1.2.1 State.....	1
1.2.2 City of San Gabriel .....	2
1.3 Personnel.....	2
<b>2. Environmental Setting.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3. Cultural Setting.....</b>	<b>7</b>
3.1 Prehistoric Overview .....	7
3.1.1 Early Man Horizon (CA. 10,000 – 6,000 B.C.).....	7
3.1.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000–3000 B.C.).....	7
3.1.3 Intermediate Horizon (3,000 B.C. – A.D. 500).....	8
3.1.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 500–Historic Contact).....	8
3.2 Ethnographic Overview .....	9
3.3 Historic Overview .....	10
3.3.1 Los Angeles County.....	10
3.3.2 City of San Gabriel .....	11
<b>4. Background Research .....</b>	<b>12</b>
4.1 California Historical Resource Information System.....	12
4.1.1 Previous Studies.....	12
4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources.....	14
4.2 Comprehensive General Plan of the City of San Gabriel, California 2004.....	20
4.3 Historic Sanborn Maps and Aerial Photographs .....	20
4.4 Native American Scoping .....	21
<b>5. Fieldwork .....</b>	<b>22</b>
5.1 Survey Methods.....	22
5.2 Results.....	22
5.2.1 414 S. San Gabriel Blvd. ....	23
5.2.2 420 S. San Gabriel Blvd. ....	23
5.2.3 815 Commercial Ave. ....	24
<b>6. Evaluation of Built Environment Resources .....</b>	<b>26</b>
6.1 414 S. San Gabriel Blvd.....	26
6.2 420 S. San Gabriel Blvd.....	26
6.3 815 Commercial Ave.....	27
<b>7. Management Recommendations.....</b>	<b>28</b>
7.1 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources .....	28
7.2 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains .....	28
<b>8. References .....</b>	<b>29</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

---

Figure 1. Project Location Map .....	3
Figure 2. Aerial Overview of Project Site .....	4
Figure 3. Current Use of Project Site .....	5

## LIST OF TABLES

---

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site .....	13
Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 Mile of the Project Site .....	15
Table 3. CRHR Eligibility Recommendations.....	27

## LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

---

Photograph 1. View of unpaved eastern portion of project site, facing west.....	22
Photograph 2. West elevation of 414 S. San Gabriel Blvd. ....	23
Photograph 3. West elevation of 420 S. San Gabriel Blvd. ....	24
Photograph 4. South elevation of 815 Commercial Avenue.....	25
Photograph 5. East elevation of modular building .....	25

## APPENDICES

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Appendix A. Record Search Summary
Appendix B. Native American Scoping

# 1. INTRODUCTION

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) was retained by Michael Baker International to conduct a Phase I cultural resources study for the 414 South San Gabriel Project (project) in the City of San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California (Figures 1 and 2). This study has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) statutes and guidelines, as well as the City of San Gabriel's (2004) Cultural Resources chapter (Chapter 11) of the Comprehensive General Plan. This cultural resources study includes a cultural resources records search, Native American scoping, pedestrian survey, evaluation of historic built environment resources, and the preparation of this report generally following the *Archaeological Resources Management Report (ARMR): Recommended Content and Format* guidelines (California Office of Historic Preservation 1990).

## 1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The 414 South San Gabriel Boulevard Project is located at 414 South San Gabriel Boulevard in the City of San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California. The approximately 1.74-acre project site includes the addresses 414-422 South San Gabriel Boulevard; 415, 417, 419, and 423 South Gladys Avenue; and 815 and 827 Commercial Avenue (Figure 3). The site is composed of 11 contiguous parcels of land bounded by San Gabriel Boulevard on the west, Commercial Avenue on the south, South Gladys Avenue on the east, and commercial buildings to the north as well as the southwest corner. The parcels comprising the project site are recorded by the Los Angeles County Tax Assessor's Office as Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs): 5373-025-003, -004, -005, -006, -007, -008, -009, -020, -021, -023, and -024.

The project proposes to demolish the existing on-site commercial uses and surface parking to construct a new 199,358-square foot building with approximately 190,232 square feet of climate-controlled self-storage and approximately 9,126 square feet of executive artists space. The climate-controlled self-storage facility would include a 1,000-square foot ground floor rental office. The executive artist space would include a 1,000-square foot community arts space fronting South San Gabriel Boulevard. The proposed structure would be four stories with one level of subterranean self-storage space along South San Gabriel Boulevard, while a partial fifth story with one level of subterranean self-storage space would be provided along Commercial Avenue and Gladys Avenue.

## 1.2 REGULATORY SETTING

### 1.2.1 State

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

“A resource shall be considered historically significant if it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.”

In addition, if it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place, or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that resources cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required. PRC, Section 21083.2[a], [b], and PRC, Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as: “an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, the probability is high that it meets any of the following criteria:

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

California Assembly Bill 52 of 2014 (AB 52) took effect July 1, 2015, and expanded CEQA by establishing a formal consultation process for California tribes within the CEQA process. The bill specifies that any project that may affect or cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource would require a lead agency to “begin consultation with a California Native American tribe that is traditional and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed project.” According to the legislative intent for AB 52, “tribes may have knowledge about land and cultural resources that should be included in the environmental analysis for projects that may have a significant impact on those resources.” Section 21074 of AB 52 also defines a new category of resources under CEQA called “tribal cultural resources.” Tribal cultural resources are defined as “sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe” and is either listed on, or eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources, or a local historic register, or if the lead agency chooses to treat the resource as a tribal cultural resource. See also PRC 21074 (a)(1)(A)-(B).

### 1.2.2 City of San Gabriel

Cultural Resources are addressed in Chapter 11 of the Comprehensive General Plan of the City of San Gabriel, California 2004 (City of San Gabriel 2004) and Chapter 153 of the San Gabriel Municipal Code (City of San Gabriel 2017). The General Plan identifies known historic resources and sensitive zones, presents the City’s Historic Preservation Ordinance, and proposes improvements to preservation efforts. The San Gabriel Municipal Code outlines the procedures to designate places of historic significance.

## 1.3 PERSONNEL

Anza Principal and Senior Cultural Resources Specialist Kevin Hunt requested the cultural resources records search and Sacred Lands File search, conducted Native American scoping, prepared the figures in this report, conducted the survey, evaluated the built environment resources, and was the primary author of this report. Principal Investigator Katherine Collins, M.A., Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA), coauthored this report and served as principal investigator for the study. Ms. Collins meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology (National Park Service 1983).

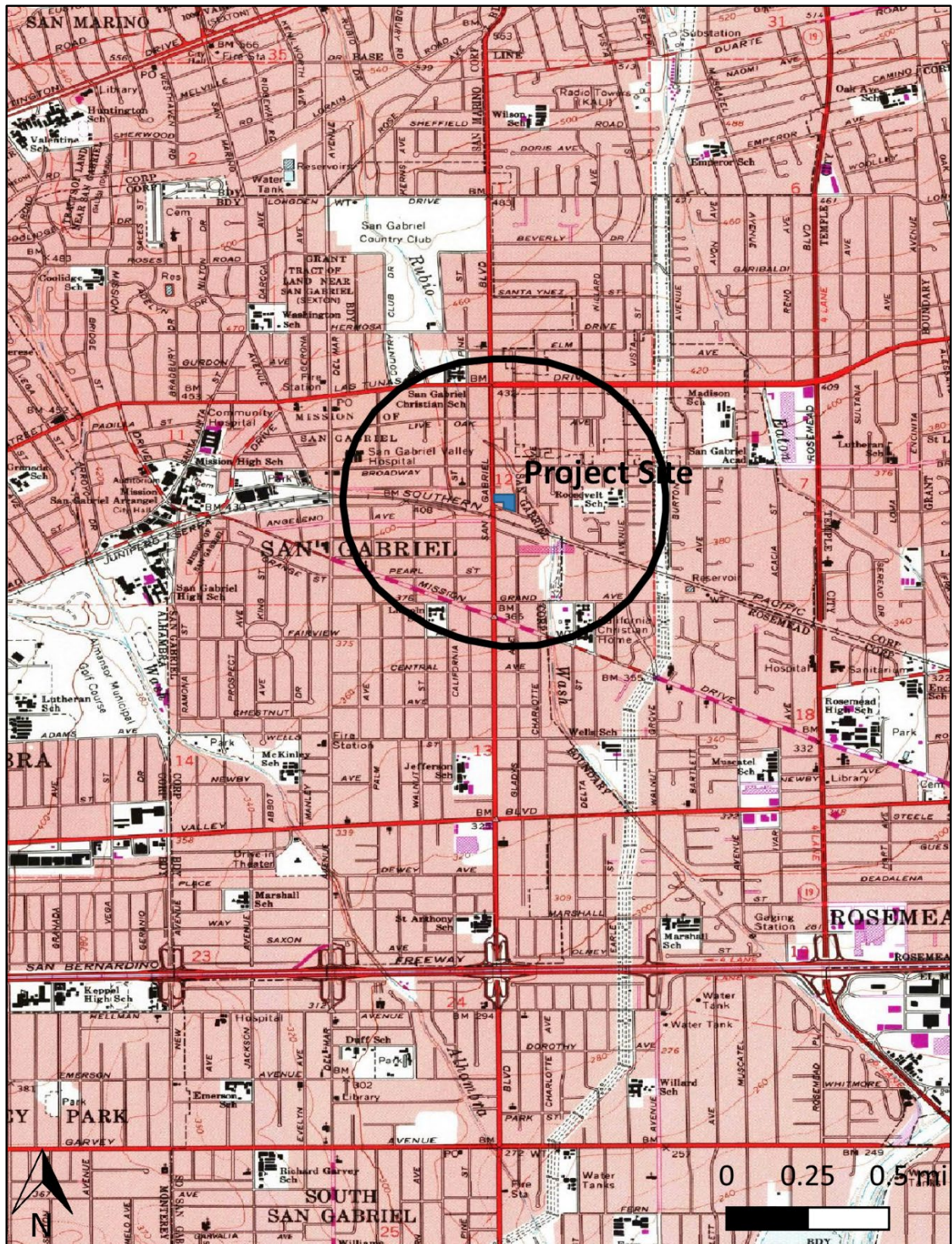


Figure 1. Project Location Map

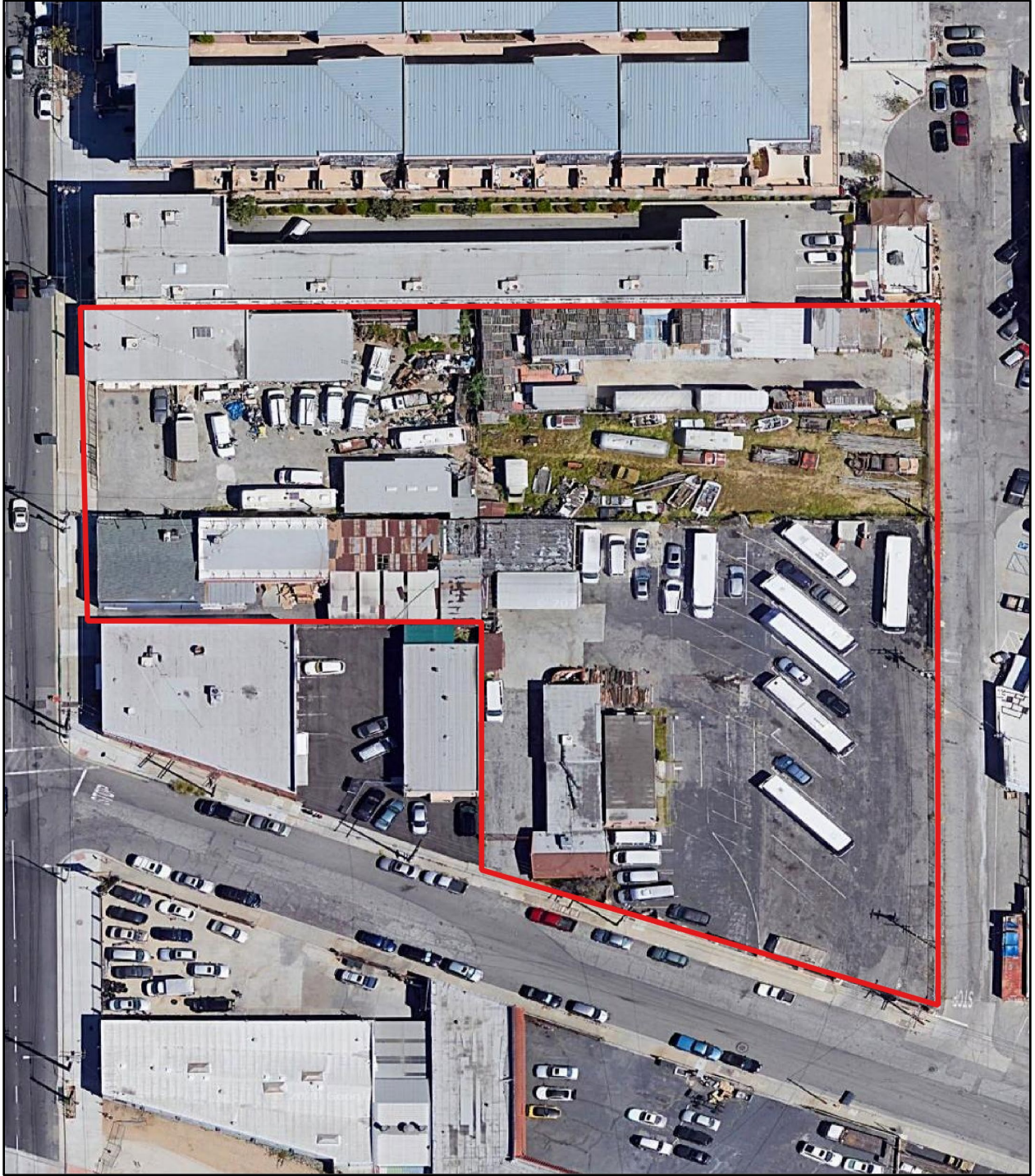


Figure 2. Aerial Overview of Project Site



Source: Fulcrum Resources Environmental 2018 (PDF page 79)

**Figure 3. Current Use of Project Site**

## 2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The 414 South San Gabriel Project site is in the San Gabriel Valley, within a highly urbanized portion of the city of San Gabriel long developed with commercial and light industrial buildings. Scotsman turned Mexican citizen Hugo Reid arrived in the San Gabriel Valley in 1832 and described it as “a country whose face changed hourly (Dakin 1978 [1939]:15).” After arriving from the coast through the Pueblo of Los Angeles, he further noted that the valley was “edged on the east by oak groves and casual clumps of sycamores, the natural haunt of deer and tiny antelope and grizzly bear.” Reid described the lagoon of the mill at San Gabriel as a thicket of sycamore, cottonwood, larch, ash, and willows with dense understory of brambles, nettles, wild roses, and grapevines (Dakin 1978 [1939]:15). Reid’s observations illustrate the rich diversity of flora and faunal habitat present prior to the intensified residential, commercial, and industrial development of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The San Gabriel region has a warm-summer Mediterranean climate and averages approximately 18 inches of rain annually. The elevation of the project site is approximately 400 feet (192 meters) above mean sea level. The nearest water is the Rubio Wash (now channelized), located approximately 250 feet (76 meters) east of the project site at its closest point.

Geologically, the San Gabriel Valley is within the greater Los Angeles Basin, a sedimentary basin bounded on the north by the California Transverse Range of mountains and the Peninsular Range on the east. As such, the valley is generally underlain by younger and older alluvium deposited by millennia of erosion from the adjacent mountains.

### 3. CULTURAL SETTING

#### 3.1 PREHISTORIC OVERVIEW

For nearly a century, archaeologists have 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 Koerper and Drover (1983).

##### 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 (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 and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, 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. In addition, 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).

Two types of artifacts that are considered diagnostic of the Milling Stone period are the cogged stone and discoidal, most of which have been found within sites dating between 4,000 and 1,000 B.C. (Moratto 1984:149), though possibly as far back as 5,500 B.C. (Couch et al. 2009). The cogged stone is a ground stone object that has gear-like teeth on the perimeter and is produced from a variety of materials. The function of cogged stones is unknown, but many scholars have postulated ritualistic or ceremonial uses (c.f., Dixon 1968:64-65; Eberhart 1961:367). Similar to cogged stones, discoidals are found in the archaeological record subsequent to the introduction of the cogged stone. Cogged stones and discoidals were often purposefully buried, or “cached.” They are most common in sites along the coastal drainages from southern Ventura County southward and are particularly abundant at some Orange County sites, although a few specimens have been found inland at Cajon Pass (Dixon 1968:63; Moratto 1984:149). Discoidals and cogged stones have been found together at some Orange County sites, such as CA-ORA-83/86/144 (Van Bueren et al. 1989:772) and Los Cerritos Ranch (Dixon 1975).

### **3.1.3 Intermediate Horizon (3,000 B.C. – A.D. 500)**

Wallace’s Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3,000 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. The largest steatite quarry in California was located on Santa Catalina Island and it was traded throughout southern California (Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984:135). 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). Modern Gabrielino/Tongva in Los Angeles County are generally considered by archaeologists to be descendants of these prehistoric Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast and southern Channel Islands during the Late Prehistoric Horizon.

### 3.2 ETHNOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

The project is located within the Gabrielino/Tongva ethnographic territory (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925: Plate 57). Adjacent native groups include the Chumash and Tataviam/Alliklik to the north, Serrano and Cahuilla to the east, and Juaneño to the south. Santa Catalina Island, which the Gabrielino/Tongva called Pimu, and San Clemente Island (Kinki) are located at the western extent of Gabrielino ethnographic territory, with the Chumash having occupied most of the northern Channel Islands. The project site is within the Los Angeles Basin, the heart of Gabrielino/Tongva territory.

Archaeological, linguistic, and genetic evidence documents interaction between the Gabrielino and their neighbors in the form of intermarriage and trade. The term “Gabrielino” denotes those people who were administered by the Spanish at Mission San Gabriel, which included people from the traditional Gabrielino territory as well as other nearby groups (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925). Many modern Gabrielino identify themselves as descendants of the indigenous people who lived within the Los Angeles Basin and refer to themselves as Tongva (King 1994:12). This term is used in the remainder of this section to refer to the contact period indigenous inhabitants of the Los Angeles Basin and southern Channel Islands and their descendants. Tongva lands encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands: San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina (Bean and Smith 1978:538; Kroeber 1925:636).

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 of the Tongva, Juaneño, and Luiseño. 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 in locations from the San Gabriel Mountains to the southern Channel Islands. Recent ethnohistoric work (O’Neil 2002) suggests a total tribal population of nearly 10,000, which is about twice that of earlier estimates of around 5,000 people (Bean and Smith 1978:540). The Tongva village of *Shevaanga* (or *Sibanga*) was located near the present Mission San Gabriel, approximately 0.75 mile west of the current project site.

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 religion was spreading south among other Takic-speaking groups at the same time the Spanish were establishing Christian missions. Elements of Chinigchinich suggest it was a syncretic mixture of native and Christian belief and practices (McCawley 1996:143-144).

Prior to European contact and subsequent assimilation, the Tongva practiced burial and cremation. Burial was more common on the Channel Islands and the adjacent mainland coast, while cremation was practiced primarily in the interior (Harrington 1942; McCawley 1996:157). After pressure from Spanish missionaries, cremation essentially ceased during the post-Contact period (McCawley 1996:157).

### 3.3 HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The historic period for the state of California generally begins with the establishment of the first Spanish mission and presidio in San Diego in 1769. This marks the beginning of the Spanish period of California history, which lasted until 1822 when news of Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821 finally reached California. The Spanish period saw the establishment of a permanent European presence in California in the form of 21 missions located along the coast between San Diego and Sonoma, four military presidios located in San Diego, Monterey, San Francisco and Santa Barbara, and three pueblos (towns) that later became the cities of Los Angeles, San Jose and Santa Cruz (Robinson 1948). The Spanish period ended with Mexican independence from the Spanish crown in 1822.

The Mexican period of California history saw the seizure of lands once held by the missions through the Mexican Secularization Act of 1833 and the redistribution of those lands to individuals in the form of land grants known as "ranchos" (Robinson 1948). During this period the Mexican government in California issued about 700 land grants to Mexican citizens and foreign immigrants (Shumway 1988).

The outbreak of war between the United States and Mexico and the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 ended the Mexican period and signaled the beginning of the American period of California history. The early American period is marked by the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in 1848, resulting in a gold rush that saw a massive influx of settlers from other parts of the United States and around the world, greatly impacting California's native population. In 1869 the transcontinental railroad was completed linking California with the rest of the United States. The gold rush and the establishment of the railroad played major roles in the development of California into a national and worldwide leader in agricultural and industrial production. These early developments also resulted in making California one of the most racially and ethnically diverse states in the Union.

#### 3.3.1 Los Angeles County

The Mexican Period for the Los Angeles 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 José María 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).

Los Angeles County was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties created prior to California's statehood. Most Mexican Period ranchos were sold or acquired by Americans through court battles, and many were later subdivided into agricultural parcels or tracts. Ranching remained important, however, and by the late 1860s Los Angeles was one of the top dairy production regions of the United States (Rolle 2003). Los Angeles County had a population of 30,000 by 1876 (Dumke 1970 [1944]:7). By the 1880s, the railroads had established networks from the port and throughout the county of Los Angeles, resulting in fast and affordable shipment of goods, as well as a means to transport new residents to the booming region (Dumke 1970 [1944]). New residents included many health-seekers drawn to the area by the fabled southern California climate in the 1870s–1880s.

### 3.3.2 City of San Gabriel

The City of San Gabriel is most associated with the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, whose construction was completed in 1805 during the Spanish period. The mission established the basis for European – and subsequently Mexican and American – settlement of the region. After the secularization of the missions in 1833 San Gabriel continued to be a center for ranching and agriculture. The San Gabriel Valley was a natural route between the population centers of Los Angeles and San Bernardino, which resulted in both the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads developing lines through the valley by 1876 (Dumke 1970 [1944]:76). With great soil, adequate water, and transportation and access to market via the railroads, land values in San Gabriel shot up during the land development boom of the 1880s (Dumke 1970 [1944]). During this time farmland was converted to residential tracts, a trend which would continue through the twentieth century. The City of San Gabriel incorporated in 1913. Its population of 1,500 residents at the time of incorporation grew to 5,500 by the 1920s, the start of a second real estate boom in the region (Smith and Ramirez 2009). San Gabriel weathered the Great Depression and World War II to experience increased residential development in from the 1950s onward. The city today maintains considerable evidence of all its history from the mission and mission era adobe homes, through Craftsman homes of the 1920s and the explosion of Ranch style homes of the 1950s—1960s, postwar commercial and industrial expansion, and revitalization efforts in the modern era.

## 4. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

### 4.1 CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCE INFORMATION SYSTEM

Anza requested 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 results were provided by SCCIC electronically on May 26, 2020, to identify all previous cultural resources work and previously recorded cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project site (Appendix B). The CHRIS search included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), 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 United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-, 15-, and 30-minute quadrangle maps.

#### 4.1.1 Previous Studies

The SCCIC records search identified 16 cultural resources that were conducted within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site, three of which were large studies that regarded the San Gabriel Trench Grade Separation Project and included a portion of the project site (Table 1).

##### 4.1.1.1 LA-10513

The *Historic Property Survey Report for the San Gabriel Trench Grade Separation Project* (Smith and Ramirez 2009:PDF page 213) included one parcel within the current project site: APN 5373-025-021 (420-422 S. San Gabriel Blvd.) LA-12673 and LA-12674 are also mapped covering that parcel but do not actually directly address the current project site. LA-10513 considered the building within that portion of the project site to be exempt from evaluation for NRHP or CRHR evaluation but does explicitly state a reason. It was one of 163 properties exempted in that report because of inadequate age, significant alterations to the property, or being ubiquitous infrastructure. This alludes to a low significance potential for the building at 420-422 S. San Gabriel Blvd. This report also identified and evaluated ornamental street lights adjacent to the current project site (P-19-188622), which are discussed below in Section 4.2.1.1.

**Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies within a 0.5-Mile Radius of the Project Site**

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-04835	Ashkar, Shahira	1999	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc. Proposed Fiber Optic Cable System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles and Riverside Counties	Approximately 0.15-mile south
LA-05192	Duke, Curt	2001	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 032-02, Los Angeles County, Ca	Approximately 0.3-mile south
LA-05457	McKenna, Jeanette A.	2000	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed San Gabriel Towne Center Project Area, in the City of San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California	Approximately 0.1-mile south
LA-06008	Duke, Curt	2003	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Vy 272-02 Los Angeles County, California	Approximately 0.4-mile northeast
LA-06329	Unknown	2002	Supplemental Archival Research and Determination of Effect for the Alameda Corridor-east Project San Gabriel Trench and Crossings #2 and #3	Approximately 0.05-mile south
LA-07312	Bonner, Wayne H.	2005	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate Vy-032-02 (sv-032-02) Nextel CA-7106e, 841 East Mission Drive, San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California	Approximately 0.3-mile south
LA-08209	Bonner, Wayne H.	2005	Cultural Resources Records Search Results and Site Visit for Cingular Wireless Sv-012-01 (Rosemead Pacbell Building), 105 North San Gabriel Boulevard, San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California	Approximately 0.4-mile north
LA-08701	Bonner, Wayne H.	2007	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for Royal Street Communications, LLC Candidate La0294b (ca Mission Inn), 4825 Earle Avenue, Rosemead, Los Angeles County, California	Approximately 0.5-mile southeast
LA-09705	Anonymous	2007	Cultural Resources Inventory of the Southern California Edison Company Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project, Kern, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California. ARR #05-01-01046	Approximately 0.5-mile east
LA-10175	Unknown	2009	Confidential Cultural Resources Specialist Report for the Tehachapi Transmission Project	Approximately 0.5-mile east
LA-10340	Billat, Lorna	2009	New Tower Submission Packet: SGCWD Grand Yard, LA0294D	Approximately 0.4-mile southeast

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Proximity to Project Site
LA-10513	Smith, Francesca and Robert Ramirez	2009	Historic Property Survey Report for the San Gabriel Trench Grade Separation Project	<b>Partially within project site</b>
LA-12141	Bonner, Wayne, Sarah Williams, and Kathleen Crawford	2012	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate IE04409A (LA409 LA409-00-PB) 105 North San Gabriel Boulevard, San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California	Approximately 0.45-mile north
LA-12673	Dietler, John and Caprice Harper	2010	Treatment Plan for CA-LAN-184H and Three Archaeological Resource Locations for the San Gabriel Trench Grade Separation Project, Cities of San Gabriel, Alhambra, and Rosemead, Los Angeles County, California	<b>Partially within project site</b>
LA-12674	Harper, Caprice, Francesca Smith, and Sara Dietler,	2010	Finding of Adverse Effect for the San Gabriel Trench Grade Separation Project, Cities of San Gabriel, Alhambra, and Rosemead, Los Angeles County, California	<b>Partially within project site</b>
LA-12825	Haas, Hannah and Robert Ramirez	2014	KB Home Southern California Mission Lodge Housing Project	Approximately 0.25-mile south

Source: SCCIC, May 2020

### 4.1.2 Previously Recorded Resources

The SCCIC records search identified 47 cultural resources previously recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the project site (Table 2). One of these resources – P-19-188622 – comprises ornamental street lights adjacent to the west of the project site and is described below in Section 4.1.2.1. All 47 resources are historic built environment resources associated with the railroad or residential or commercial development. No prehistoric or Native American resources are recorded within 0.5-mile of the project site.

#### 4.1.2.1 P-19-188622 (Ornamental Street Lights)

This resource comprises five ornamental street lights along South San Gabriel Boulevard between Commercial Avenue and Agostino Road. The resource was evaluated for NRHP and CRHR eligibility in 2009 by Samantha Murray and Francesca Smith of SWCA Environmental Consultants and Caltrans determined the resource was not eligible for NRHP or CRHR listing. One of the street lights is directly in front of the project site at 420 S. San Gabriel Blvd but would not be impacted by the proposed project.

**Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5 Mile of the Project Site**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Relationship to Project Site
P-19-004782	CA-LAN-004782H	Remains of San Gabriel Southern Pacific Railroad Depot	Insufficient information (Previously presumed eligible but data recovery likely exhausted the data potential and destroyed the resource)	2016 (Gregorio Pacheco, SWCA)	Approximately 0.05-mile south
P-19-186112		Union Pacific RR, Southern Pacific R R Los Angeles Division	NRHP Status Code 6Y: Determined ineligible for NR by consensus through Section 106 process – Not evaluated for CR or Local Listing	1999 (S. Ashkar, Jones & Stokes); 2002 (Rand F. Herbert, JRP); 2009 (R. Ramirez and F. Smith, SWCA); 2009 (F. Smith and J. Steely, SWCA); 2012 (Alyssa Newcomb, SWCA); 2018 (Audrey von Ahrens, GPA); 2019 (Jenna Kachour, GPA)	Approximately 0.05-mile south
P-19-187027		4858 Willard Ave (c. 1949)	Insufficient information	1999	Approximately 0.25-mile east
P-19-188608		Loading dock pad	Insufficient information	2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.5-mile southeast
P-19-188609		Ruane Corp Bldg	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.5-mile southeast
P-19-188610		Atlas Hosirey Dyers	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.5-mile southeast
P-19-188611		Cabinet City	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (S. Edwards, K. Harper, and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.5-mile southeast

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Relationship to Project Site
P-19-188613		Union Pacific RR Bridge Over Rubio Wash	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (F. Smith, J. Steely, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.2-mile southeast
P-19-188614		8447 Clanton Street building	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.3-mile southeast
P-19-188615		8441 Clanton Street building	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.3-mile southeast
P-19-188616		5206 Yvonne Avenue building	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.35-mile southeast
P-19-188617		5205 Yvonne Avenue building	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.35-mile southeast
P-19-188618		8417 Clanton Street building	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.35-mile southeast
P-19-188619		8405 Clanton Street	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.35-mile southeast
P-19-188620		5306 N. Delta Street building	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	1999 (McMorris and Mikesell, JRP Historical Consulting); 2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.25-mile southeast
P-19-188621		Shepard & Morgan Storage Bldg	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	1999 (McMorris and Mikesell, JRP Historical Consulting Services); 2009 (F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.2-mile southeast

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Relationship to Project Site
P-19-188622		Ornamental Street Lights	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (S. Murray and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	<b>Adjacent to west</b>
P-19-188623		Union Pacific RR Culvert	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (F. Smith, J. Steely, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.5-mile west
P-19-188624		Neal Mfg Co, 445 S. San Gabriel Boulevard building, Spanish Galleon Corporation	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	1999 (McMorris and Mikesell, JRP Historical Consulting); 2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.1-mile southwest
P-19-188625		448 S. California Avenue, 711 E. Angelino Avenue	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (B. Shawn and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.15-mile west
P-19-188626		Vincent Nougier House; 442 S. California Street	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (B. Shawn and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.15-mile southwest
P-19-188627		522 E. Main Street	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	1999 (McMorris and Mikesell, JRP Historical Consulting); 2009 (B. Shawn and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.2-mile west
P-19-188628		520 E. Main Street	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	1999 (McMorris and Mikesell, JRP Historical Consulting); 2009 (B. Shawn and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.25-mile west
P-19-188629		Delgado House; 414 E. Main Street	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	1999 (McMorris and Mikesell, JRP Historical Consulting Services); 2009 (B. Shawn and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.3-mile west

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Relationship to Project Site
P-19-188630		333 E. Main Street building	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (S. Murray and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.35-mile west
P-19-188631		329 E. Main Street building	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (S. Murray and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.35-mile west
P-19-188632		325 E. Main Street building	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	1999 (McMorris and Mikesell, JRP Historical Consulting Services); 2009 (S. Murray and F. Smith, SWCA)	Approximately 0.4-mile west
P-19-188633		Tomas & Angel Martinez House	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	1999 (McMorris and Mikesell, JRP Historical Consulting Services); 2009 (S. Murray and F. Smith, SWCA)	Approximately 0.4-mile west
P-19-188636		Dr Dwight E Reynolds Bldg; 401 S. San Gabriel Blvd. building	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA)	Approximately 0.1-mile north
P-19-188637		714 Agostino Road building	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA)	Approximately 0.2-mile north
P-19-188638		Tres Collades Inc, 420 S. Pine Street building	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA)	Approximately 0.2-mile northwest
P-19-188639		Schultz Tool Co, 419-425 S. Pine Street buildings	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	1999 (McMorris and Mikesell, JRP Historical Consulting Services); 2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA)	Approximately 0.15-mile northwest
P-19-188640		Le E Dixon Co Warehouse complex, 409-425 S. California Street buildings	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.15-mile west

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Relationship to Project Site
P-19-188641		George Limberg Bldg	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.2-mile west
P-19-188642		Frank Justin Bldg	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.2-mile west
P-19-188643		E O Reimann Bldg	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.25-mile west
P-19-188644		Ed Friess Jr Bldg	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.25-mile west
P-19-188645		California Pools	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.3-mile west
P-19-188646		R D Helms Co Bldg	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.3-mile west
P-19-188647		C A Oakley Bldg	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.35-mile west
P-19-188648		George Limberg Bldg	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.4-mile west
P-19-188649		Pacific Coast Heater Corp	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	1999 (McMorris and Mikesell, JRP Historical Consulting Services); 2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.5-mile west

Primary Number	Trinomial	Description	NRHP/CRHR Eligibility Status	Recorded Year (By Whom)	Relationship to Project Site
P-19-188650		Paul B Lugo Bldg	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (K. Harper and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.5-mile west
P-19-188702		SCE Eagle Rock-Mesa Transmission Line Structure	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (B. Shawn, K. Harper, and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.5-mile southeast
P-19-188705		SCE Mesa-Rosemead Subtransmission Line & Segovia Local Distribution Line Structure	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2009 (B. Shawn, K. Harper, and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	Approximately 0.5-mile southeast
P-19-190503		SCE Mesa-Revendale-Rush 66kV Transmission Line	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2010 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning)	Approximately 0.5-mile east
P-19-192334		Misison Lodge Sanitarium / Nursing Home	NRHP Status Code 6Z: Found ineligible for NR, CR or Local designation through survey evaluation	2014 (Hannah Haas, Rincon)	Approximately 0.5-mile south

Source: SCCIC, May 2020

## 4.2 COMPREHENSIVE GENERAL PLAN OF THE CITY OF SAN GABRIEL, CALIFORNIA 2004

Figure 1-1 in the City’s General Plan identifies the project site as within an area of “Mixed Use Opportunities/ Revitalization Needed/ Need Amenities,” and not within an area for preservation (City of San Gabriel 2004). Similarly, in Figure 1-5 and Figure 2-1, the General Plan identifies the project site as not within an “Area likely to have historically or archaeologically sensitive sites.” Figure 11-1 (Cultural Resources) demonstrates that the project site is not within any of the identified cultural resources districts, zones, corridors, or landscapes.

## 4.3 HISTORIC SANBORN MAPS AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

Anza reviewed historic period Sanborn Fire Insurance maps and aerial photographs presented in Fulcrum Resources Environmental’s (2018) “Phase I Environmental Site Assessment of 414-420 South San Gabriel Boulevard; 415, 417, 419, and 423 South Gladys Avenue; and 815 and 827 Commercial Avenue San Gabriel, California 91776.”

The 1923 Sanborn map depicts five dwellings (residences) and one two-unit commercial building within the northwest portion of the project site. The 1932 Sanborn depicts seven dwellings on the northern portion of the project site as well as a feed store. The 1938 Sanborn is the same as 1923 except one of the dwellings is now identified as a hay barn.

Historic aerial photographs reviewed include 1928, 1938, 1948, 1952, 1964, and 1970. None are clear enough to identify specific buildings and changes, but all depict buildings or structures present on the project site.

#### **4.4 NATIVE AMERICAN SCOPING**

Anza requested a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) by the Native American Heritage Commission on March 16, 2020. The NAHC sent a response on March 23, 2020, stating that a search of the SLF was completed with positive results (i.e., sacred lands or resources important to Native Americans are recorded within the vicinity of the project site; Appendix B). The NAHC provided a list of five Native American contacts that may have knowledge regarding Native American cultural resources within or near the project site.

Anza mailed letters on March 24, 2020, to the five Native American contacts describing the project and asking if they had knowledge regarding cultural resources of Native American origin within or near the project sites (Appendix B). The Gabrieleño Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation responded via email on March 30, 2020, stating that the project site is within their ancestral tribal territory and they would like government-to-government consultation (Appendix B). No additional responses have been received as of June 8, 2020.

## 5. FIELDWORK

### 5.1 SURVEY METHODS

Anza Principal and Senior Cultural Resources Specialist Kevin Hunt conducted a pedestrian survey of the project site on April 14, 2020. Mr. Hunt surveyed the project site using transects spaced 10 meters apart and generally oriented east-west in undeveloped portions, with variations around extant buildings. The entire project site was surveyed.

Mr. Hunt examined all historic period built environment resources, exposed ground surface for artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools and tool-manufacture debris, ground stone tools, ceramic sherds, fire-affected rock), ecofacts (marine shell, bone), soil discoloration that could indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, and features indicative of the former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, postholes, foundations) or historic debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramic sherds, cut bone). Ground disturbances such as burrows and drainages were visually inspected. Photographs documenting the project site, historic period buildings, and survey are maintained in cloud storage online.

### 5.2 RESULTS

The project site is currently fenced into four discrete areas (Figure 3). Three of the areas possess extant buildings; the fourth (415 S. Gladys Ave.; outlined in blue in Figure 3) has no permanent structures but has multiple shipping containers and vehicles present. No archaeological or tribal cultural resources were observed within the project site. The majority of the project site (approximately 90 percent) was paved and much of the unpaved portions were covered in vehicles, vehicle parts, and other large items. Ground visibility was approximately 20 percent (poor to fair) within unpaved portions of the project site because of grass, weeds, and gravel (Photograph 1). The built environment portions of the project site are described individually by address below.



**Photograph 1. View of unpaved eastern portion of project site, facing west.**

### 5.2.1 414 S. San Gabriel Blvd.

This single-story 2100 square-foot Utilitarian commercial building was constructed in 1959 (Photograph 2). It has floor-to-ceiling aluminum framed windows with an overhanging façade on the west elevation and was used as a plumbing store from 1961 through 2017 (Fulcrum Resources Environmental 2018). The building is constructed of concrete block, has a flat roof, abuts an adjacent building to the north, and has five irregularly spaced windows with individual awnings on the south elevation. The east elevation has a door that opens to a covered carport and work area. The building is rectangular in plan and generally unremarkable. An approximately 550-gallon underground storage tank was present south of the building until 2002, indicating significant previous ground disturbance in a now-paved parking area.



**Photograph 2. West elevation of 414 S. San Gabriel Blvd.**

### 5.2.2 420 S. San Gabriel Blvd.

This 3,100 square-foot single-story Utilitarian commercial building was constructed in 1921 and is assigned two addresses: 420 and 422 S. San Gabriel (Photograph 3). A warehouse portion to the east of the storefront was added in 1939 and an addition to the warehouse portion added in 1959, according to County Tax Assessor records. The building is rectangular in plan. The west elevation is clad in stucco, has two doors, four aluminum framed windows, and a roofline façade with crenellations that obscure the flat roof. The western portion of the north elevation is clad in stucco with no windows, has a partial façade and exposed rafter ends. The eastern portion (roughly half) of the northern elevation is exposed brick with no windows and has evidence of earthquake retrofitting. East of the building is a ramshackle garage and storage shed, with the garage accessed by a paved driveway on the south side of the building accessible from S. San Gabriel Blvd. As well as the major additions, the building possesses evidence of considerable alterations since its construction including fenestration, façades/parapets, cladding, and retrofitting.



**Photograph 3. West elevation of 420 S. San Gabriel Blvd.**

### **5.2.3 815 Commercial Ave.**

The Utilitarian building at 815 Commercial is a 1,660 square-foot single-story office building that was constructed in 1962 (Photograph 4). The original building was a 360 square-foot two-room office building. A 700 square-foot addition was permitted in 1967 and a 600 square-foot addition permitted in 1987. The building is wood frame construction clad in stucco with a composite shingle roof trimmed with red brick tile around the edges. The additions are two rectangular extensions north from the original construction. The original building facing Commercial Ave. (south elevation) is a side-gabled low pitch roof, while the two additions are flat roofed and incongruent with the southern portion. The fenestration is aluminum-frame windows with bars over many of them. A portion of the sidewalk in front of this building includes bricks spelling “MPS” for Mission Paving and Sealing (formerly Mission Landscaping), the original and longtime but former owner of this building.

There is a modular office building adjacent to the east of 815 Commercial Ave. (Photograph 5) Fulcrum Resources Environmental (2018) mistakenly identifies this modular structure as having a construction date of 1910. The modular building is in disrepair but clearly less than historic in age and the 1910 date on the Los Angeles County Tax Assessor’s website is associated with a building no longer extant that was formerly present on the parcel to the east, now a paved parking lot.



**Photograph 4. South elevation of 815 Commercial Avenue**



**Photograph 5. East elevation of modular building**

## 6. EVALUATION OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT RESOURCES

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

“A resource shall be considered historically significant if it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.”

No resources listed on or recommended eligible for the CRHR were identified within 0.5 mile in the SCCIC records search. One previously determined resource of five ornamental street lights (P-19-188622) located adjacent to the project site was previously evaluated for NRHP and CRHR listing and determined not eligible. Three buildings greater than 45 years old were identified on the project site during the survey and are discussed individually below.

### 6.1 414 S. SAN GABRIEL BLVD.

This Utilitarian commercial/industrial building was constructed in 1959. The Senteno family has owned the property since 1943 and J&D Plumbing occupied the building from approximately 1961 through 2017. It has been used for storage only since 2017.

The property was constructed as a simple commercial or light industrial building. Given the lack of major alterations, it retains adequate integrity to be recognizable to its original appearance. It is an ordinary example of a common type. It is a typical Utilitarian building for its period that has no direct identifiable association with important events in California history and did not influence patterns in our past (CRHR Criterion 1). It was not directly associated with persons significant in our past (CRHR Criterion 2), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor represent the work of a master (CRHR Criterion 3). There is no reason to believe that the property may yield important information about prehistory or history (Criterion 4).

The 414 S. San Gabriel Blvd. building is not eligible for listing in the CRHR, nor is it a contributor to a larger California Register-eligible historic district.

### 6.2 420 S. SAN GABRIEL BLVD.

This Utilitarian commercial/industrial building was constructed in 1921 with large additions in 1939 and 1959. The property has been owned by numerous individuals since its construction and occupied by a variety of businesses from cycle salvage to slot machines to window coverings.

The property was constructed as a simple commercial building and altered with light industrial warehouse additions. It is an ordinary example of a common type with banal additions. It has no direct identifiable

association with important events in California history and did not influence patterns in our past (CRHR Criterion 1). It was not directly associated with persons significant in our past (CRHR Criterion 2), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor represent the work of a master (CRHR Criterion 3). There is no reason to believe that the property may yield important information about prehistory or history (Criterion 4).

The 420 S. San Gabriel Blvd. building is not eligible for listing in the CRHR, nor is it a contributor to a larger California Register-eligible historic district.

### 6.3 815 COMMERCIAL AVE.

This Utilitarian commercial building was constructed in 1962 with large additions in 1967 and 1987. Building permit records indicate the property was owned by Mission Landscaping and Paving or its agents Andrew Andrews and Dick Calvi from its construction into the 1990s.

The property was constructed as a tiny simple commercial building and altered with two commercial additions. It is an ordinary example of a common type with banal additions. It has no direct identifiable association with important events in California history and did not influence patterns in our past (CRHR Criterion 1). It was not directly associated with persons significant in our past (CRHR Criterion 2), does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor represent the work of a master (CRHR Criterion 3). There is no reason to believe that the property may yield important information about prehistory or history (Criterion 4).

The 815 Commercial Ave. building is not eligible for listing in the CRHR, nor is it a contributor to a larger California Register-eligible historic district.

The CRHR eligibility recommendations are summarized in Table 3, below.

**Table 3. CRHR Eligibility Recommendations**

Address	CRHR Eligibility Recommendation	Recommended Mitigation
414 S. San Gabriel	Not eligible for CRHR listing	None
420-422 S. San Gabriel	Not eligible for CRHR listing	None
815 Commercial	Not eligible for CRHR listing	None

## 7. MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The cultural resource records search, Native American scoping, and pedestrian survey identified no archaeological or Native American resources within or adjacent to the project site. The records search identified, and survey confirmed one historic period ornamental street light, a portion of P-19-188622, adjacent to the west of the project site. Resource P-19-188622 was previously determined not eligible for listing on the NRHP or CRHR (Smith and Ramirez 2009). The survey identified three historic period buildings within the project site: 414 S. San Gabriel Blvd., 420 S. San Gabriel Blvd., and 815 Commercial Ave. Anza recommends each of these resources not eligible for the CRHR. Anza recommends a finding of *no impact to historical resources* under CEQA for the 414 South San Gabriel Project. No further cultural resources study is recommended; however, the following standard measures are recommended to avoid potential impacts from the unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project related ground disturbing activities.

### 7.1 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 CEQA, additional work such as data recovery excavation may be warranted.

### 7.2 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 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, which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant. The Most Likely Descendant 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.

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**Appendix A:  
Records Search Summary**

## South Central Coastal Information Center

California State University, Fullerton  
Department of Anthropology MH-426  
800 North State College Boulevard  
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846  
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542

[sccic@fullerton.edu](mailto:sccic@fullerton.edu)

*California Historical Resources Information System*  
*Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties*

5/25/2020

Records Search File No.: 21294.7390

Kevin Hunt  
Anza Resource Consultants  
603 Seagaze Drive, #1018  
Oceanside, CA 92054

Re: Records Search Results for the 414 South San Gabriel Boulevard Project

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the El Monte, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangle. Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have temporarily implemented new records search protocols. With the exception of some reports that have not yet been scanned, we are operationally digital for Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties. See attached document for your reference on what data is available in this format. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area(s) and a ½-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☐ custom GIS maps ☒ shape files ☐ hand-drawn maps

Resources within combined project areas: 1	19-188622
Resources within ½-mile radius: 46	SEE ATTACHED LIST
Reports within combined project areas: 3	LA-10513, LA-12673, LA-12674
Reports within ½-mile radius: 13	SEE ATTACHED LIST

<b><u>Resource Database Printout (list):</u></b>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>Resource Database Printout (details):</u></b>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input type="checkbox"/> not requested <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>Report Database Printout (list):</u></b>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>Report Database Printout (details):</u></b>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input type="checkbox"/> not requested <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>Resource Record Copies:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input type="checkbox"/> not requested <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>Report Copies:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input type="checkbox"/> not requested <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> available online; please go to
<a href="https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338">https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338</a>	
<b><u>Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input type="checkbox"/> not requested <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments</u></b>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input type="checkbox"/> not requested <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nothing listed

<b><u>Historical Maps:</u></b>	<input type="checkbox"/> enclosed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not requested <input type="checkbox"/> nothing listed
<b><u>Ethnographic Information:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC
<b><u>Historical Literature:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC
<b><u>GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC
<b><u>Caltrans Bridge Survey:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to <a href="http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm">http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm</a>
<b><u>Shipwreck Inventory:</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to <a href="http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp">http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp</a>
<b><u>Soil Survey Maps: (see below)</u></b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not available at SCCIC; please go to <a href="http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx">http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx</a>

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

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

Thank you for using the **California Historical Resources Information System**,

Michelle Galaz  
Assistant Coordinator  
Enclosures:

(X) Emergency Protocols for LA, Orange, and Ventura County BULK Processing Standards – 2 pages

- (X) GIS Shapefiles – 63 shapes
- (X) Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 47 lines
- (X) Report Digital Database (spreadsheet) – 16 lines
- (X) Resource Record Copies – (all) – 245 pages
- (X) Report Copies – (in project area) – 810 pages

**Appendix B:  
Native American Scoping**

## Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

### Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710 916-373-5471 – Fax [nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

*Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search*

Project: 414 South San Gabriel Boulevard Project

County: Los Angeles

USGS Quadrangle Name: El Monte, CA

Township: 1S Range: 12W Section(s): 12

Company/Firm/Agency: Anza Resource Consultants

Street Address: 603 Seagaze Dr. #1018

City: Oceanside Zip: 92054

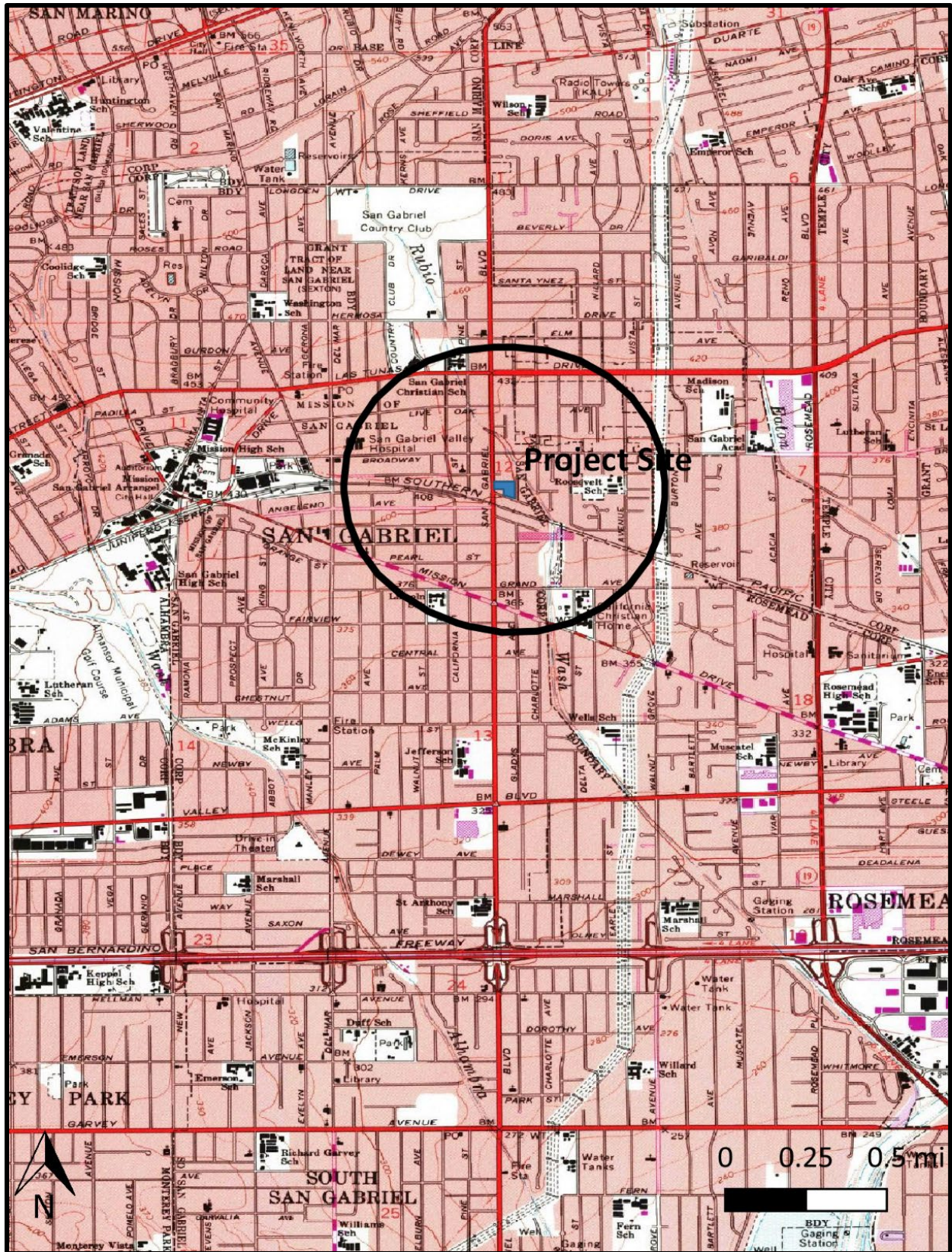
Phone: 760-207-9736

Fax: N/A

Email: kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com

Project Description:

The 414 South San Gabriel Boulevard Project is located at 414 South San Gabriel Boulevard in the City of San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California. The project proposes to demolish the existing on-site commercial uses and surface parking to construct a new 198,358-square foot climate-controlled self-storage facility. The proposed structure would be four stories with one level of subterranean self-storage space along South San Gabriel Boulevard, while a partial fifth story with one level of subterranean self-storage space would be provided along Commercial Avenue and Gladys Avenue. The proposed project would occupy approximately 1.74 acres. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).



Project Location (blue) with 0.5-mile search radius



## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

March 23, 2020

Kevin Hunt  
Anza Resource Consultants

Via Email to: kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com

**Re: 414 South San Gabriel Boulevard Project, Los Angeles County**

Dear Mr. Hunt:

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

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

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: [steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:steven.quinn@nahc.ca.gov)

Sincerely,

Steven Quinn  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON  
**Laura Miranda**  
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
Chumash

SECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
Karuk

COMMISSIONER  
**Marshall McKay**  
Wintun

COMMISSIONER  
**William Mungary**  
Paiute/White Mountain  
Apache

COMMISSIONER  
**Joseph Myers**  
Pomo

COMMISSIONER  
**Julie Tumamait-Stenslie**  
Chumash

COMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Christina Snider**  
Pomo

**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
[NAHC.ca.gov](http://NAHC.ca.gov)

**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Los Angeles County  
3/23/2020**

***Gabrieleno Band of Mission  
Indians - Kizh Nation***

Andrew Salas, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 393  
Covina, CA, 91723  
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131  
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

Gabrieleno

***Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel  
Band of Mission Indians***

Anthony Morales, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 693  
San Gabriel, CA, 91778  
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564  
Fax: (626) 286-1262  
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

Gabrieleno

***Gabrielino /Tongva Nation***

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

Gabrielino

***Gabrielino Tongva Indians of  
California Tribal Council***

Robert Dorame, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 490  
Bellflower, CA, 90707  
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417  
Fax: (562) 761-6417  
gtongva@gmail.com

Gabrielino

***Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe***

Charles Alvarez,  
23454 Vanowen Street  
West Hills, CA, 91307  
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048  
roadkingcharles@aol.com

Gabrielino

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 414 South San Gabriel Boulevard Project, Los Angeles County.



March 24, 2020

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

**RE: 414 South San Gabriel Boulevard Project, San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Chairperson Salas:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 414 South San Gabriel Boulevard Project in that address in San Gabriel, Los Angeles County (project; see attached figure). The project proposes to demolish the existing on-site commercial uses and surface parking to construct a new 198,358-square foot climate-controlled self-storage facility on a 1.74-acre site. The proposed structure would be four stories with one level of subterranean self-storage space along South San Gabriel Boulevard, while a partial fifth story with one level of subterranean self-storage space would be provided along Commercial Avenue and Gladys Avenue. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Gabriel is the lead agency.

Anza 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. The SLF search was **positive** and the NAHC recommended we contact you directly for comment.

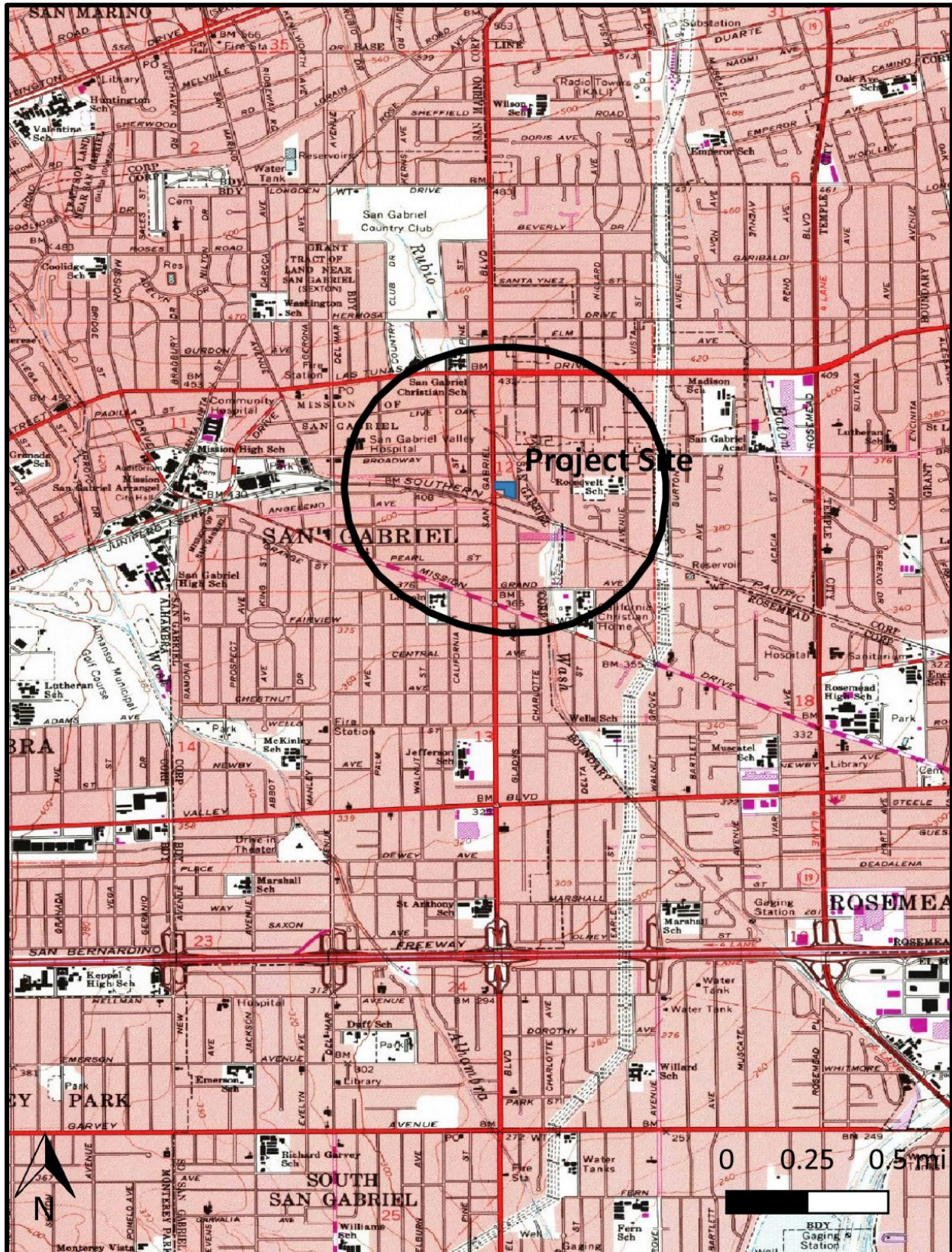
If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact at [kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com](mailto:kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com) or by telephone at (760) 207-9736. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kevin Hunt", is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Kevin Hunt, Principal  
Anza Resource Consultants  
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018  
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location (blue) with 0.5-mile search radius



March 24, 2020

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

**RE: 414 South San Gabriel Boulevard Project, San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Chairperson Morales:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 414 South San Gabriel Boulevard Project in that address in San Gabriel, Los Angeles County (project; see attached figure). The project proposes to demolish the existing on-site commercial uses and surface parking to construct a new 198,358-square foot climate-controlled self-storage facility on a 1.74-acre site. The proposed structure would be four stories with one level of subterranean self-storage space along South San Gabriel Boulevard, while a partial fifth story with one level of subterranean self-storage space would be provided along Commercial Avenue and Gladys Avenue. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Gabriel is the lead agency.

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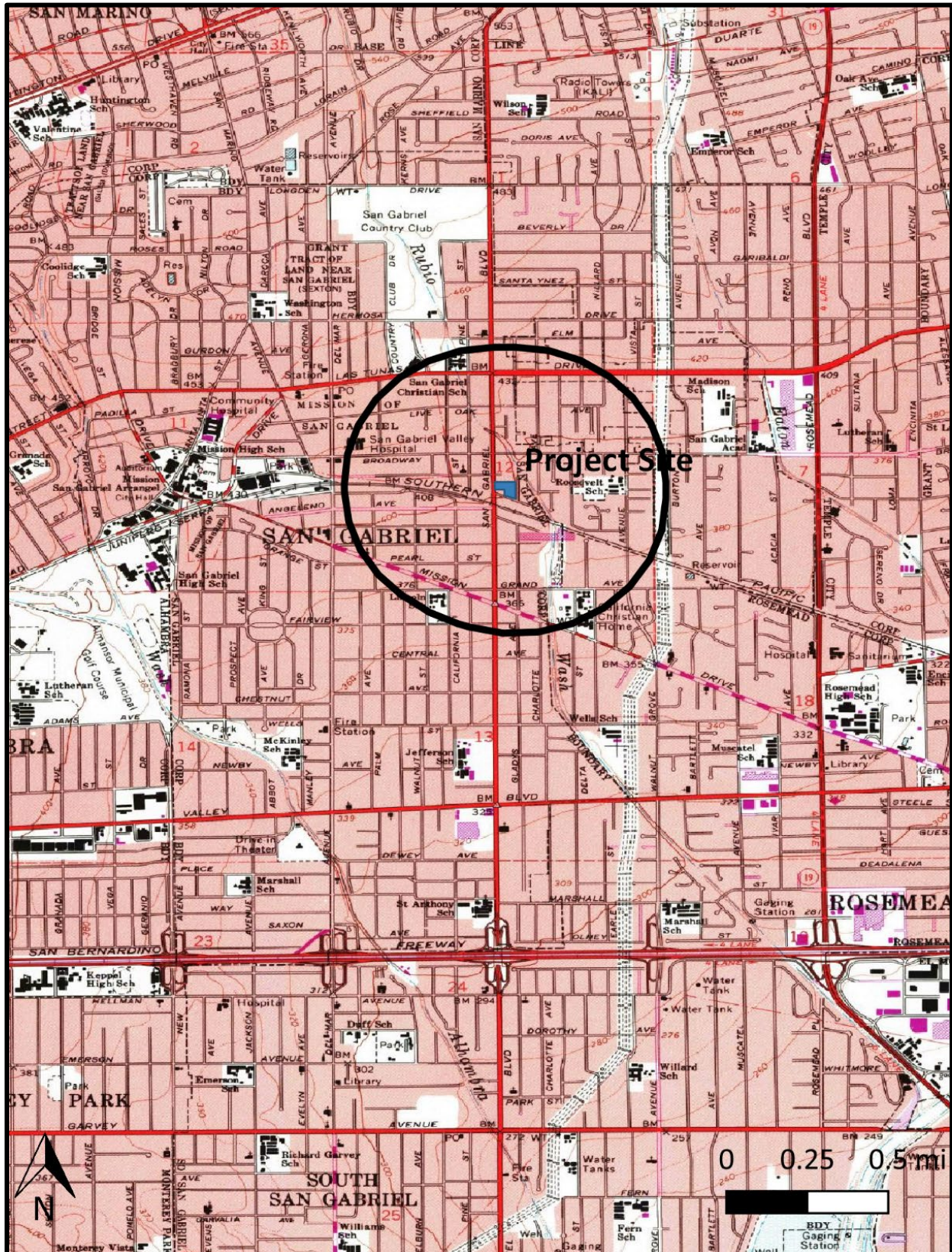
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kevin Hunt".

Kevin Hunt, Principal  
Anza Resource Consultants  
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018  
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location (blue) with 0.5-mile search radius



March 24, 2020

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation  
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson  
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231  
Los Angeles, CA, 90012

**RE: 414 South San Gabriel Boulevard Project, San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Chairperson Goad:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 414 South San Gabriel Boulevard Project in that address in San Gabriel, Los Angeles County (project; see attached figure). The project proposes to demolish the existing on-site commercial uses and surface parking to construct a new 198,358-square foot climate-controlled self-storage facility on a 1.74-acre site. The proposed structure would be four stories with one level of subterranean self-storage space along South San Gabriel Boulevard, while a partial fifth story with one level of subterranean self-storage space would be provided along Commercial Avenue and Gladys Avenue. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Gabriel is the lead agency.

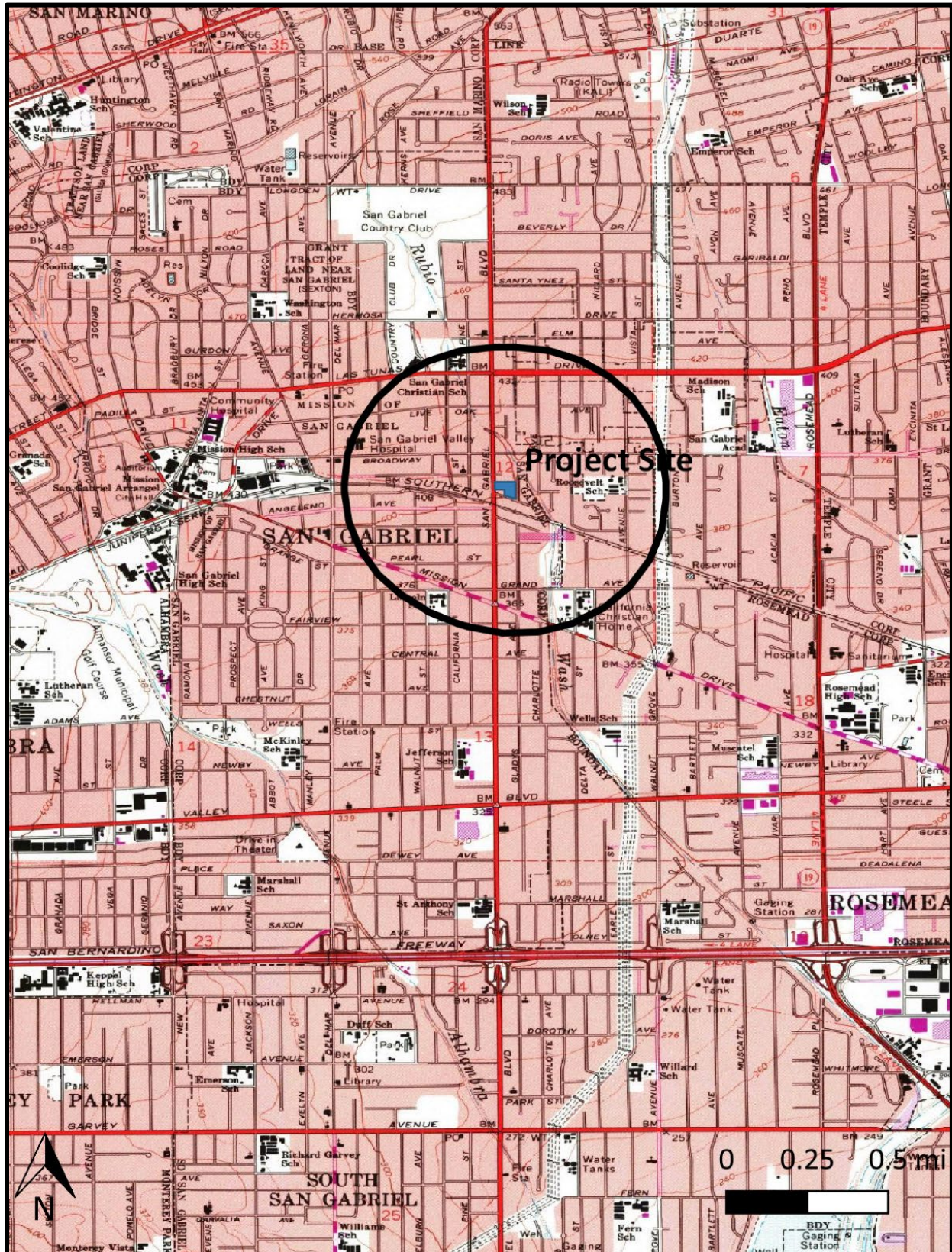
Anza contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the project area. The SLF search was **positive** and the NAHC recommended we contact you directly for comment.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project area, please contact at [kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com](mailto:kevin@anzaresourceconsultants.com) or by telephone at (760) 207-9736. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Kevin Hunt, Principal  
Anza Resource Consultants  
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018  
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location (blue) with 0.5-mile search radius



March 24, 2020

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

**RE: 414 South San Gabriel Boulevard Project, San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Chairperson Dorame:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 414 South San Gabriel Boulevard Project in that address in San Gabriel, Los Angeles County (project; see attached figure). The project proposes to demolish the existing on-site commercial uses and surface parking to construct a new 198,358-square foot climate-controlled self-storage facility on a 1.74-acre site. The proposed structure would be four stories with one level of subterranean self-storage space along South San Gabriel Boulevard, while a partial fifth story with one level of subterranean self-storage space would be provided along Commercial Avenue and Gladys Avenue. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Gabriel is the lead agency.

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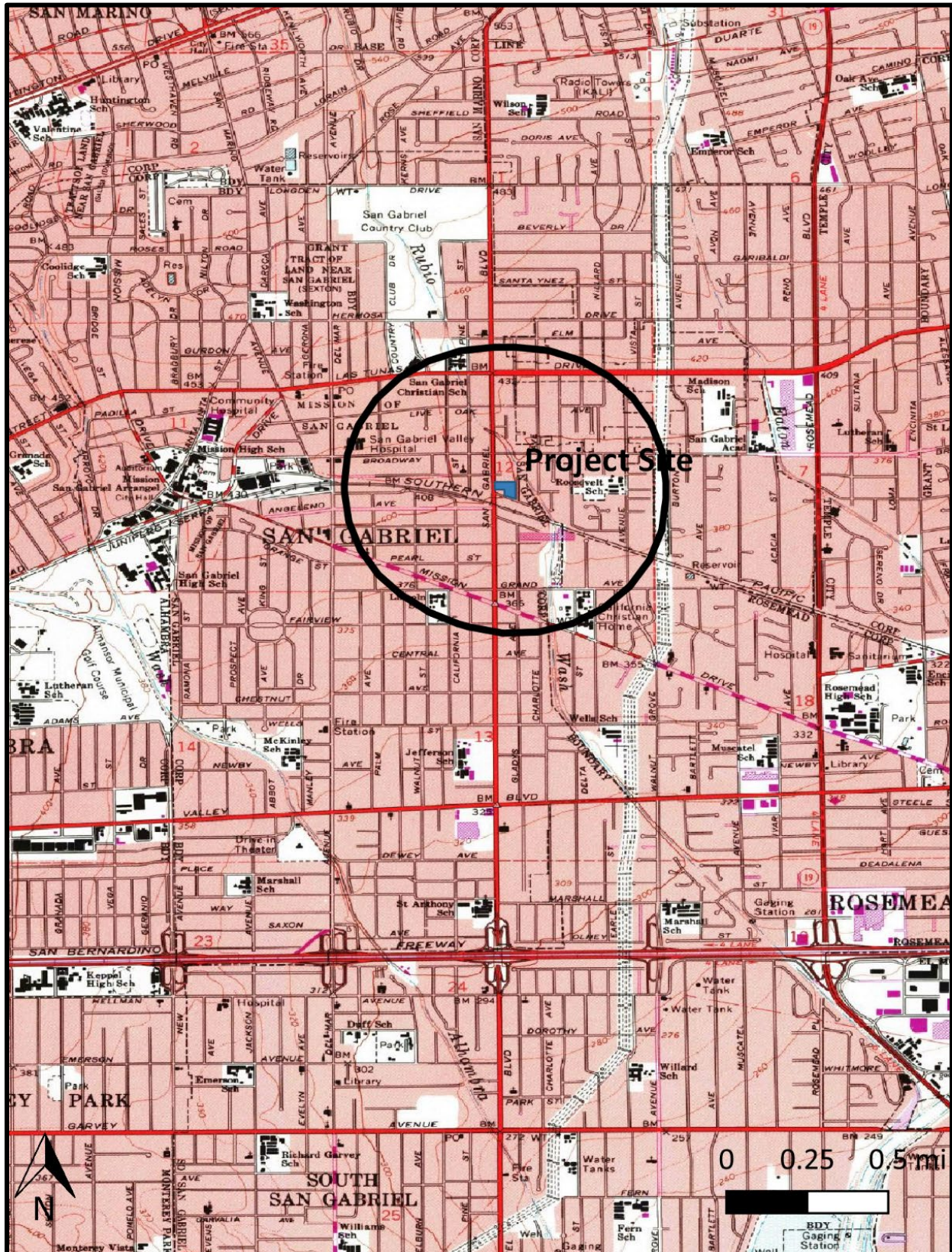
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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kevin Hunt".

Kevin Hunt, Principal  
Anza Resource Consultants  
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018  
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location (blue) with 0.5-mile search radius



March 24, 2020

Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe  
Charles Alvarez  
23454 Vanowen Street  
West Hills, CA, 91307

**RE: 414 South San Gabriel Boulevard Project, San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California**

Dear Mr. Alvarez:

Anza Resource Consultants (Anza) has been retained to prepare a Phase I Cultural Resources Study for the 414 South San Gabriel Boulevard Project in that address in San Gabriel, Los Angeles County (project; see attached figure). The project proposes to demolish the existing on-site commercial uses and surface parking to construct a new 198,358-square foot climate-controlled self-storage facility on a 1.74-acre site. The proposed structure would be four stories with one level of subterranean self-storage space along South San Gabriel Boulevard, while a partial fifth story with one level of subterranean self-storage space would be provided along Commercial Avenue and Gladys Avenue. The project is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of San Gabriel is the lead agency.

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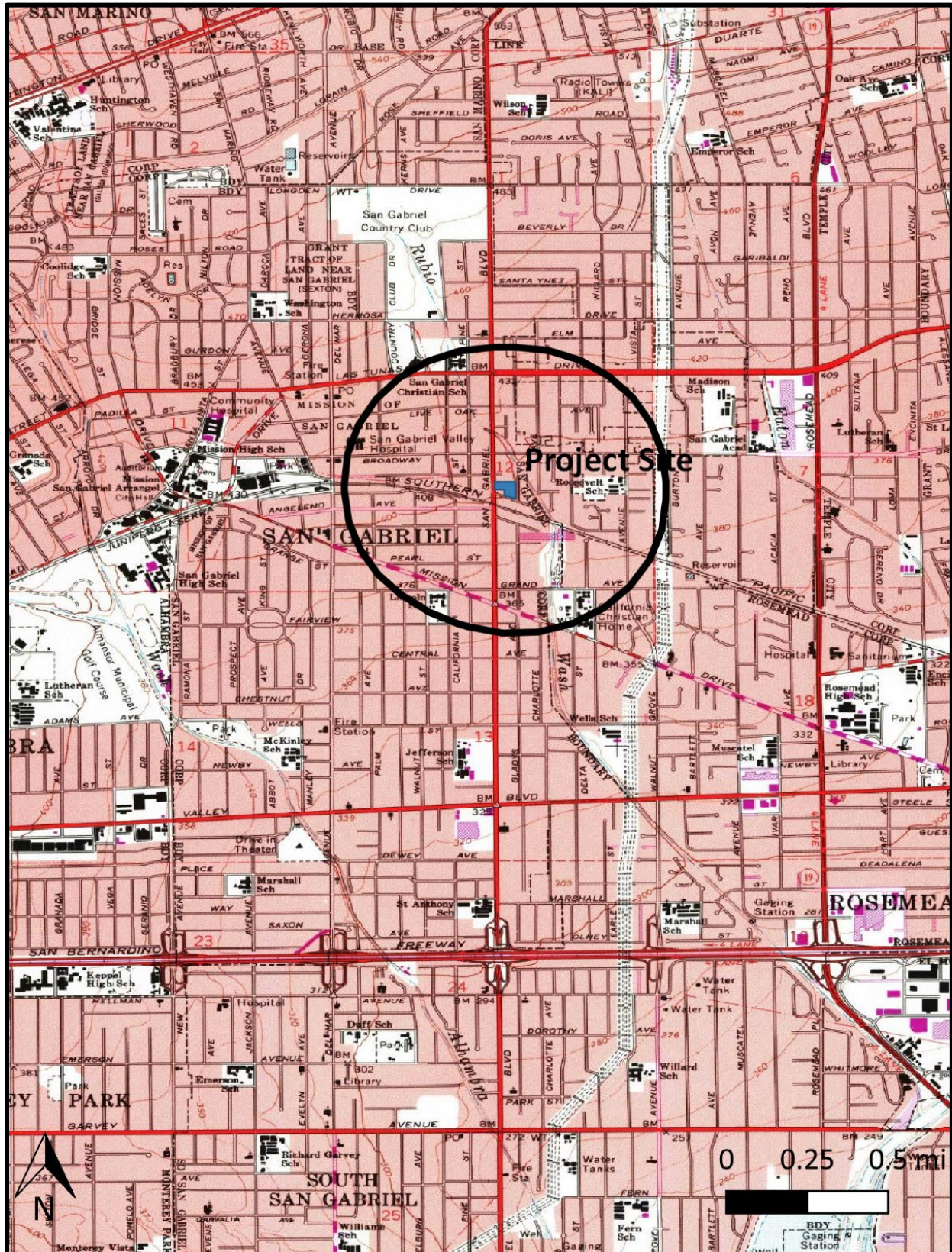
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Kevin Hunt, Principal  
Anza Resource Consultants  
603 Seagaze Dr. #1018  
Oceanside, CA 92054

Enclosure: Project Location Map



Project Location (blue) with 0.5-mile search radius



## GABRIELENO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS - KIZH NATION

Historically known as The San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians  
recognized by the State of California as the aboriginal tribe of the Los Angeles basin

Project Name: 414 South San Gabriel Boulevard Project, San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Kevin Hunt,

Thank you for your letter dated March 24, 2020 regarding AB52 consultation. The above proposed project location is within our Ancestral Tribal Territory; therefore, our Tribal Government requests to schedule a consultation with you as the lead agency, to discuss the project and the surrounding location in further detail.

Please contact us at your earliest convenience. ***Please Note: AB 52, "consultation" shall have the same meaning as provided in SB 18 (Govt. Code Section 65352.4).***

Thank you for your time,

Andrew Salas, Chairman  
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians – Kizh Nation  
1(844)390-0787

Andrew Salas, Chairman

Albert Perez, treasurer I

Nadine Salas, Vice-Chairman

Martha Gonzalez Lemos, treasurer II

Dr. Christina Swindall Martinez, secretary

Richard Gradias, Chairman of the council of Elders

PO Box 393 Covina, CA 91723

[admin@gabrielenoindians.org](mailto:admin@gabrielenoindians.org)

# APPENDIX 1: Map 1-2; Bean and Smith 1978 map.

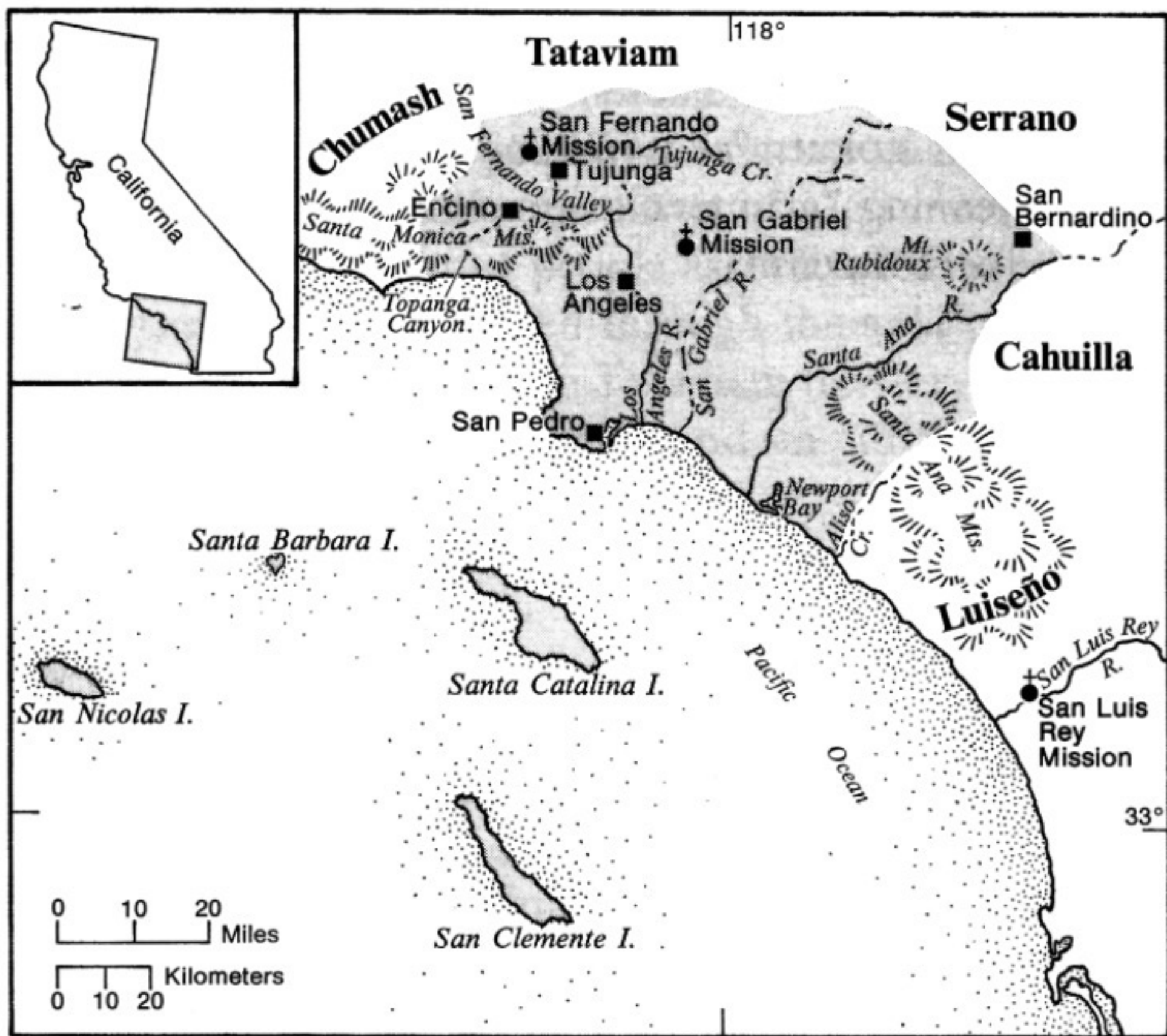


Fig. 1. Tribal territory.

The United States National Museum's Map of Gabrielino Territory:

Bean, Lowell John and Charles R. Smith

1978 Gabrielino IN *Handbook of North American Indians, California*, Vol. 8, edited by R.F. Heizer, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C., pp. 538-549