

Santa Ana Septic to Sewer Project Records Search Results Memo

Cultural Background

The project area was part of territory occupied by the Juaneño or Acjachemen and the Gabrielino or Tongva Native American groups when the Spanish arrived in A.D. 1769. The Juaneño and Gabrielino lived in villages of up to 250 people and were located near permanent water sources and a variety of food resources. The village was the center of a territory from which resources were gathered. Work parties left the village to hunt, fish, and gather plant foods. The village of Pajbenga was located near the confluence of the Santa Ana River and Santiago Creek.

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, presidios (forts), and towns were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. Mission San Gabriel Archangel was founded in 1771 east of what is now Los Angeles to convert the Tongva or Gabrielino. Mission San Juan Capistrano was established in 1776 on San Juan Creek (in what is now southern Orange County) to convert the Agjachemem or Juaneño (Castillo 1978:100).

Some of the land between the missions was granted to cattle ranchers. Juan Pablo Grijalva, a retired Spanish soldier who lived in San Diego, had cattle on the east bank of the Santa Ana River beginning in 1801 and built an adobe house on Hoyt Hill in what is now Orange (City of Orange 2007). This rancho along the east bank of the Santa Ana River became the Santiago de Santa Ana land grant issued to Grijalva's son-in-law, Jose Antonio Yorba, in 1810 (Aviña 1976:42).

After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, what is now California became the Mexican province of Alta California. The Mexican government closed the missions in the 1830s and former mission lands were granted to retired soldiers and other Mexican citizens for use as cattle ranches. Much of the land along the coast and in the interior valleys became part of Mexican land grants or "ranchos" (Robinson 1948). The previous Spanish land grants, including the Santiago de Santa Ana land grant, were recognized by Mexico. During the Mexican period there were small towns at San Diego (near the presidio), San Juan Capistrano (around the mission), and Los Angeles. The rancho owners lived in one of the towns or in an adobe house on the rancho. The Mexican Period includes the years 1821 to 1848.

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the United States as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were

confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General's office.

In the early 1860s drought and floods in southern California greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos and many of the rancho owners were forced to sell their land or lost it due to foreclosure (Cleland 1951). One of the Yorba heirs and part-owner of the Santiago de Santa Ana land grant, Leonardo Cota, was loaned money by Abel Stearns, a wealthy landowner from Los Angeles. When Cota defaulted, Stearns filed suit to partition the land grant so he could be repaid in land. The grant was partitioned into 1,000 tracts in 1868 (City of Orange 2007). One of the tracts (74.27 acres) was allotted to Zenobia Yorba de Rowland. She sold the tract to Jacob Ross who sold it to William H. Spurgeon and Ward Bradford in 1869. The property was divided between them in 1870 (Friis 1965:59-61).

Spurgeon laid out and surveyed the townsite of Santa Ana on his part of the tract (the easterly half). The original town was bounded by First Street on the south, by Spurgeon Street on the east, by Seventh Street on the north, and by West Street (now Broadway) on the west. Spurgeon ran a store on the corner of Fourth and Broadway and became the first postmaster. The Los Angeles to San Diego stage line passed through the neighboring competing town of Tustin, but Spurgeon persuaded the stage line to also stop in Santa Ana. In 1871 the *Anaheim Gazette* noted that there were 50 houses in the town of Santa Ana. The Semi-Tropic Water Company, organized in 1873, bought the Chapman Ditch, which brought water from the Santa Ana River to Orange, and extended it to Santa Ana and Tustin (Friis 1965:59-61). Santa Ana was able to provide a larger subsidy than Tustin which persuaded the Los Angeles & San Diego Railroad Company to extend their Los Angeles - Anaheim line to Santa Ana, rather than Tustin, in 1877. The Los Angeles & San Diego Railroad Company was purchased by the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1878 (Robertson 1998). The arrival of the railroad resulted in the expansion of Santa Ana at the expense of Tustin. Santa Ana became a city while Tustin remained a village or town (Friis 1965:59-61). The City of Santa Ana was incorporated June 1, 1886 (Dumke 1944:115).

The California Central Railway Company (which became part of the Southern California Railway Company in 1889 and the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe [AT&SF] Railroad in 1906) completed its line from Los Angeles to San Diego via Santa Ana in 1888 (Robertson 1998). The arrival of the AT&SF in southern California resulted in competition with the other transcontinental railroad, the Southern Pacific Railroad. The ensuing rate war brought many people to southern California seeking to establish homes, farms, and businesses. This resulted in a real estate boom known as the "Boom of the Eighties" (Dumke 1944). Many lots in Santa Ana were sold in 1886 and 1887 and many new tracts and additions to the city were recorded. A new hotel, five business blocks, and a school were planned.

A bill passed in the California legislature enabled the formation of Orange County. Local elections in 1889 allowed Orange County to separate from Los Angeles County and established Santa Ana as the county seat (Friis 1965:97-98).

In 1928 Santa Ana attempted to annex 6,000 acres of land that extended south all the way to Newport Bay. The intent was to establish a port for Santa Ana. However, the voters in that area rejected the annexation (Friis 1965:135). The 1933 earthquake resulted in three deaths from debris falling from hotels in Santa Ana. During World War II the City of Santa Ana leased a ranch south of town to the War Department. The Santa Ana Army Air Base was established on

this land. In addition the West Coast Air Corps Training Center was established in several buildings in Santa Ana. Thousands of pilots, navigators, and bombers were trained at these facilities during the war (Friis 1965:152).

Records Search Results

A records search was performed on June 5, 2019 at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton to identify previously recorded cultural resources within the project area and within a one-half-mile radius around the project area.

In addition to site records and reports on file at the SCCIC, the California Historic Property Data File (HPDF) for Orange County (OHP 2012) was consulted for Santa Ana. The HPDF provides information about resources determined eligible for, or listed on, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources. It also provides information on resources that are California Historical Landmarks and California Points of Historical Interest.

The records search showed that a total of 6 cultural resources investigations have been conducted within the one-half-mile records search radius. These were surveys of very small areas. Five of these were locations where cellular telecommunications facilities were proposed.

The records search results show that 2 built environment cultural resources have been previously recorded within the one-half-mile records search radius. The built environment resources are:

- Craftsman bungalow single family residence at 17391 E. Santa Clara Avenue (P30-161988)
- Cavalry Church at 1010 N. Tustin Avenue (P30-177515)

None of the previously recorded resources on file at the SCCIC are in or adjacent to the project area. No archaeological sites and no built environment resources have been recorded in the project area.

The HPDF lists hundreds of historic-period buildings and structures in Santa Ana. However, none of these are in the project area.

The 1901 USGS Anaheim quad (1:62,500) shows scattered rural residences along what would become 17th Street and Tustin Avenue. The 1932 USGS Orange quad (1:31,680) also shows scattered rural residences along 17th Street and Tustin Avenue. No buildings are shown in the project area. The 1949 USGS Orange quad (1:24,000) shows 8 buildings (probably houses) on both sides of Deodar Street north of 17th Street. The 1964 USGS Orange quad (1:24,000) shows the street system in the project area as it currently exists. The SR 55 freeway is also present. The project area has a red urban tint, indicating that individual buildings are not shown. The project area is surrounded by undeveloped areas with citrus groves. Corporate boundary lines show that the project area was not within the City of Santa Ana. The 1964

(photo-revised 1984) USGS Orange quad (1:24,000) shows the entire area around the project area as developed with conditions similar to today.

The records search results show that the project area has a low potential for subsurface prehistoric and historic period archaeological material.

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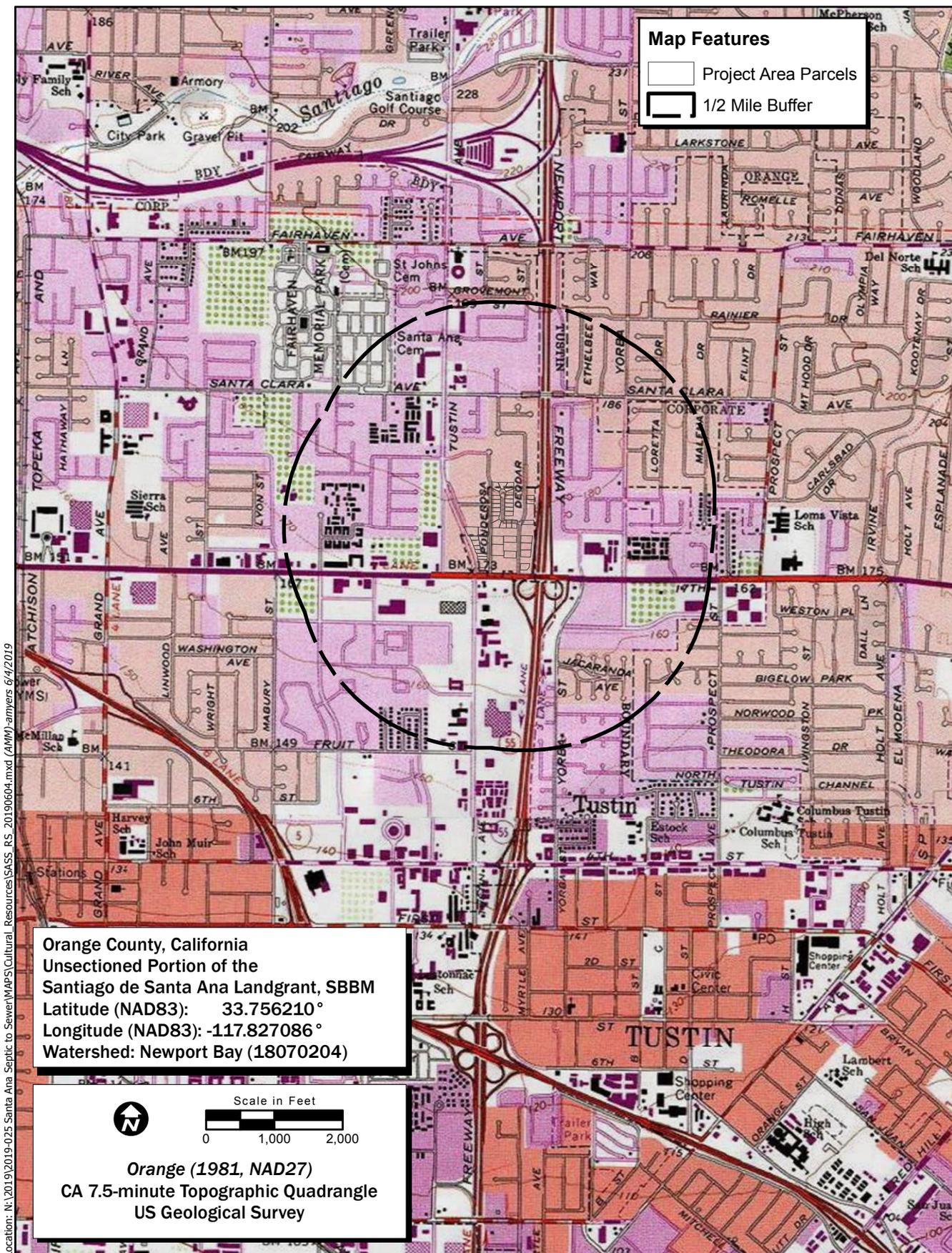
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Map Features

- Project Area Parcels
- 1/2 Mile Buffer

Orange County, California
 Unsectioned Portion of the
 Santiago de Santa Ana Landgrant, SBBM
 Latitude (NAD83): 33.756210°
 Longitude (NAD83): -117.827086°
 Watershed: Newport Bay (18070204)

Scale in Feet
 0 1,000 2,000

Orange (1981, NAD27)
 CA 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle
 US Geological Survey

Location: N:\2019\2019-025 Santa Ana Septic to Sewer\MAPS\Cultural_Resources\SASS_RS_20190604.mxd (AMM)-amyers 6/4/2019

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Records Search Map

2019-025 Septic to Sewer Project