

## **Appendix D: Cultural Resources Supporting Information**



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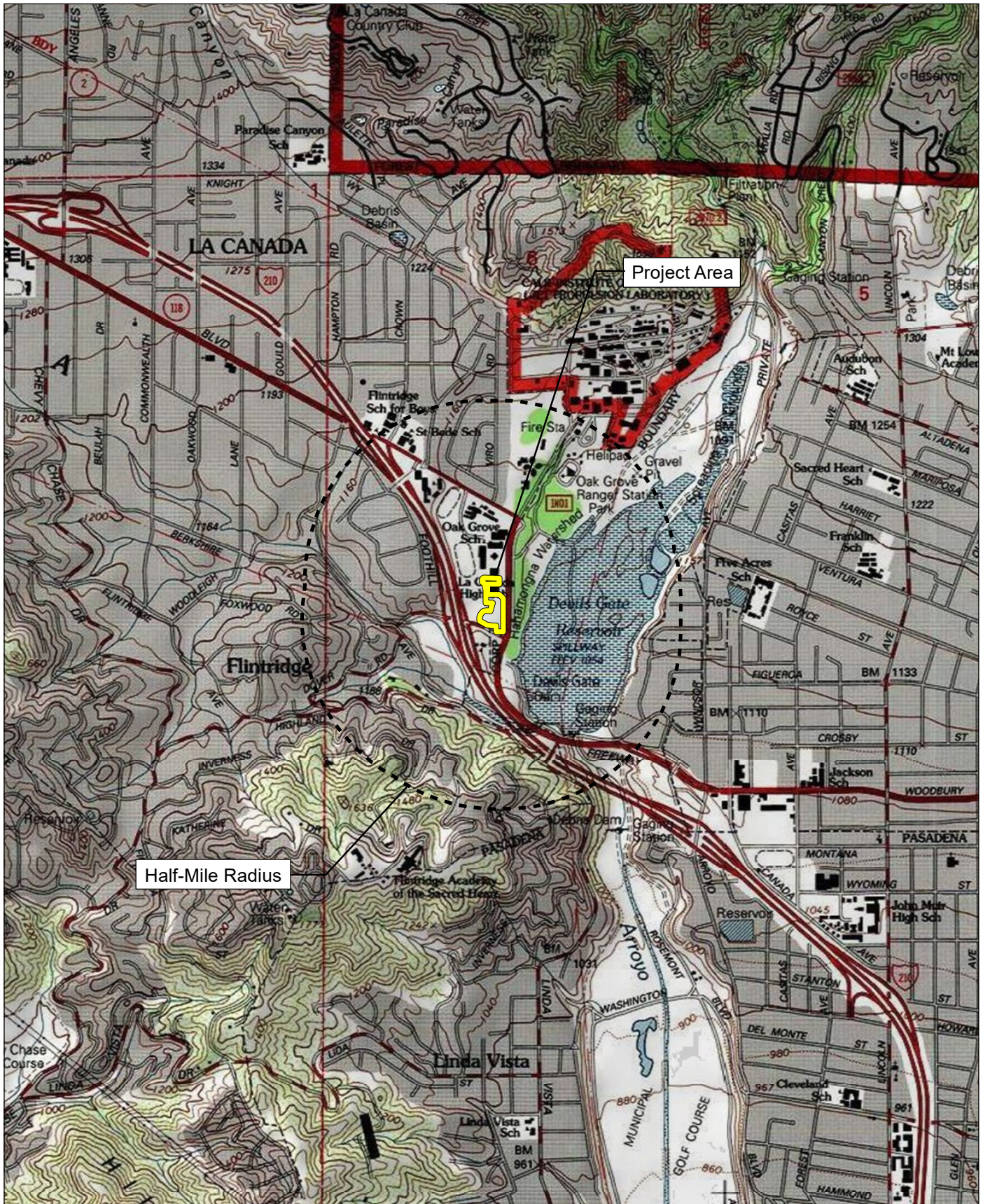


## **D.1 - South Central Coastal Information Center Records Search Results**



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Source: USGS Pasadena 7.5' Quadrangle / Land Grants: La Canada / San Pascual (Garfias) / San Rafael

**FIRSTCARBON**  
SOLUTIONS™



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Feet

Record Search Map

51530002 • 04/2020 | 51530002\_record\_search\_map.mxd

LA CAÑADA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT 4490  
NEW OUTDOOR POOL FACILITY AND SOUTH OF CAMPUS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT  
INITIAL STUDY / MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION



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## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-19-002189	CA-LAN-002189H	Resource Name - JET PRO. LAB	Site	Historic	AH15	1993 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	LA-05233, LA-06948, LA-06950, LA-09899, LA-11042, LA-11625



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## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-00108		1973	Clellow, William C. Jr.	Cultural Resources Report on Pasadena Heliport Site Los Angeles County, California	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	
LA-00880		1980	Chavez, David	Cultural Resources Overview for the Jet Propulsion Laboratory Environmental Resources Document, Pasadena, California	David Chavez	
LA-01903		1987	Blodgett, Leslie M.	Preliminary Assessment of the Prehistoric Cultural Resources of the Devil's Gate Reservoir, Pasadena, California.		
LA-02513		1965	Crabtree, Robert H.	Highway Construction Survey Foothill Freeway Ucas-082-d	University of California, Los Angeles Archaeological Survey	
LA-02638		1992	Singer, Clay A., John E. Atwood, and Shelley M. Gomes	Cultural Resources Survey and Impact Assessment for the La Canada Water Reclamation Plant Outfall and Football Boulevard Main Projects, Los Angeles County, California.	C.A. Singer & Associates, Inc.	
LA-02975		1993	McKenna, Jeanette A.	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Alternative Locations for the Proposed Jet Propulsion Laboratory Parking Structure, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	
LA-03619		1997	McKenna, Jeanette A. and Richard S. Shepard	Phase 1 Cultural Resources Investigations for the Proposed La Canada-flintridge Sewer Collection System, La Canada-flintridge, Los Angeles County, California	EIP Associates, Inc.	19-150321
LA-05233		2000	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations for the Proposed Sanitary Sewer Improvements Project in the City of La Canada-flintridge, Los Angeles County, Ca	McKenna et al.	19-000004, 19-000007, 19-002189, 19-150321
LA-05235		2000	Vance, Darrell W.	Cultural Resource Evaluation of the Oak Grove Ranger Station, Angeles National Forest A.r.p. #05-01-00-607	Angeles National Forest	19-186878
LA-05249 Unscanned		2000	Smith, Philomene C.	Negative Archaeological Survey Report: Route 210:kp30.3/40.2-170-129971	Caltrans District 7	
LA-05639		2001	McKenna, Jeanette A. and David Brunzell	A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Parker and Johnson Property in La Canada Flintridge Area Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al.	
LA-05640		2001	Sylvia, Barbara	Negative Archaeological Survey Report	Caltrans District 7	



## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-06950		2003	McKenna, Jeanette A.	La Canada-flintridge Sewer Improvement Project Summary	McKenna et al.	19-000004, 19-000007, 19-002189, 19-003037, 19-150321, 19-186576
LA-07430		2004	Feldman, J., Hope, A.	Caltrans Historic Bridges Inventory Update: Concrete Box Girder Bridges	Myra L. Frank & Associates, Inc.	19-187559, 19-187560, 19-187561, 19-187562, 19-187563, 19-187564, 19-187565, 19-187566, 19-187567, 19-187568, 19-187569, 19-187570, 19-187571, 56-152833
LA-07455		2005	Strauss, Monica and Angel Torres	Historic Property Survey Report for the Oak Grove Drive Bridges 53c-1829 and 53c-1851 Seismic Retrofit Project Los Angeles County, California District 7, Expense Authorization Ep04-013	EDAW, Inc.	19-187693
LA-09899		2009	Antonina Delu	Results of the Cultural Resources Assessment for the Ravine New Circuit and Reconductoring Distribution Substation Plan Project, Los Angeles County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	19-002189
LA-10541	OHP PRN - FHWA040514A	2005	Dolan, Christy and Monica Strauss	Finding of Effect for the Proposed Arroyo Seco Bike Path, Los Angeles County, California	EDAW, Inc.	19-003100, 19-003101, 19-003102, 19-186110, 19-186721, 19-186858, 19-186859
LA-10541A		2003	Monica Strauss and Christy Dolan	Historic Property Survey Report Proposed Arroyo Seco Bike Path County Of Los Angeles, California	EDAW	
LA-10541B		2003	Monica Strauss and Christy Dolan	Arroyo Seco Bike Path Historic Resources Evaluation Report HRER - Appendix 1	EDAW	
LA-10541C		2004	OHP - Steve Mikesell acting SHPO	HPSR / Determinations of Eligibility for Arroyo Seco Bike Path Project	Caltrans	
LA-10834		2007	Andrews, Sherri	Phase I archaeological study for the Flint Canyon Trail Improvements Project, City of La Canada Flintridge, Los Angeles County, California	ASM Affiliates	19-186859
LA-11194		2002	Unknown	Hahamongna Watershed Park Master Plan, A Component of the Arroyo Seco Master Plan	Takata Associates	19-000026, 19-000342
LA-11231		2009	Meiser, M.K.	Historic American Engineering Record Arroyo Seco Flood Control Channel, Los Angeles County, California	EDAW, Inc.	19-186859



## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
LA-11625		2012	Mckenna, Jeanette	A Phase I (CEQA) and Class III (NEPA) Cultural Resources Investigation for the Hahamongna Multi-Benefit/Multi-Use Project in the Hahamongna Watershed Park, City of Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California	McKenna et al	19-000026, 19-000342, 19-001599, 19-002055, 19-002056, 19-002189, 19-002679, 19-003086, 19-180024, 19-180710, 19-186859, 19-186870, 19-186872, 19-186873, 19-186878, 19-186893, 19-187571, 19-187694, 19-188157, 19-188404, 19-189942
LA-12346		2013	Chasteen, Carrie and King, Greg	Finding of No Adverse Effect for Interstate Route 210 Phase 1 Soundwall Project City of La Canada Flintridge, Los Angeles County, California	Parsons	19-190576, 19-190577, 19-190578
LA-12779		2013	Tang, Tom and Hogan, Michael	Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report Foothill Municipal Water District Recycled Water Project, City of La Canada Flintridge and Unincorporated La Crescenta-Montrose and Altadena Areas Los Angeles County, California	CRM Tech	19-187571, 19-188404



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## **D.2 - Historic Resources Evaluation Report**



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# **HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION REPORT**

**for**

**La Cañada High School  
4463 Oak Grove Drive  
La Cañada, Los Angeles County, CA 91011**

Prepared for:  
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**September 2020**



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## I. INTRODUCTION

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### A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This assessment report documents and evaluates the federal and State significance and eligibility of a collection of buildings that comprise La Cañada High School (LCHS), operated by the La Cañada Unified School District (LCUSD). The first educational buildings were constructed on the current site in 1963.

The project site is located in the City of La Cañada Flintridge, in Los Angeles County, California (Figure 1). The project site is located on Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 5823-001-901 that encompasses 31.64 acres (Figure 2). The LCHS campus occupies approximately 28+ acres of the legal parcel. The current project site is comprised of approximately 3.6 acres. La Cañada High School is located at 4463 Oak Grove Drive, on the northwest corner of Oak Grove Drive and Berkshire Place (Figure 3).

The proposed project would demolish the existing basketball courts to construct a 40-meter pool facility with a 1,176 square-foot (sf) pool equipment area, 1,620 sf outdoor pool storage area, 218 sf girls restroom, 218 sf boys restroom, two 378 sf locker rooms, a 284 sf indoor concrete storage area, a 411 sf coaches office, and 19 outdoor showers. The existing on-campus baseball field would be shifted west to expand the student parking lot, and the existing 25-meter pool and 750 sf pool equipment building would be replaced with new basketball courts with associated steps/seating that would provide extended emergency vehicle access to this area of campus.

Approximately five rows of bleacher seating would be constructed, with shade covers, in addition to pool deck lighting, a scoreboard, and new electrical service from the main campus to the pool. Three existing light poles currently lighting the baseball field would be moved to the north and west to accommodate the parking lot expansion. Fire Department access to the new pool buildings would be provided in accordance with Division of the State Architect and Los Angeles County Fire Department requirements. The pool would be enclosed by security fencing in accordance with local safety regulations. The pool area would also include two new sports lighting poles and bleachers.

The competition swimming pool would support ongoing competitive and instructional water programs geared toward high school education in one body of water. This body of water would include a 136-foot by 75-foot competitive multi-purpose pool with moveable bulkhead for greater program separation and configuration of aquatic competitions.

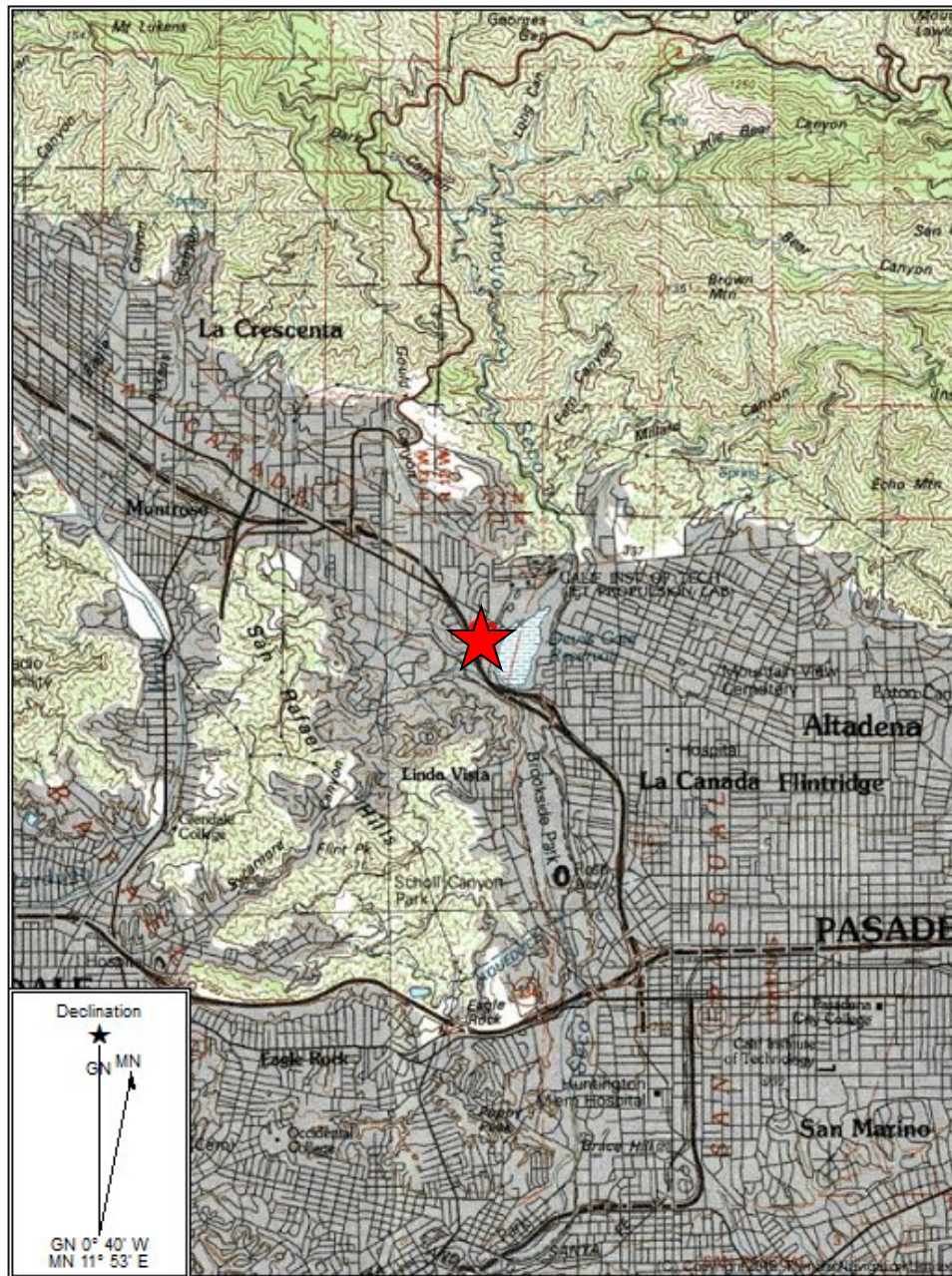
Existing on-site paving consists of asphalt, natural colored concrete, and decomposed granite. Existing paving would be removed and replaced with new paving, decomposed granite, or pavers according to the suggested design. The existing damaged split face block planter walls and screen walls would be removed. In addition to the new pavement features, walkways,



planting areas, and seating, stairs, ramps, and pavers would be installed to provide access to various portions of the project site. These features would be constructed in compliance with ADA regulations, similar to gymnasium improvements. Furthermore, there are 10 trees within the project site with the potential to be impacted by the proposed project. These include five southern magnolias (*Magnolia grandiflora*), two coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), one Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), and two Eucalyptus trees (*Coriambia citriodo*). The two coast live oak trees will be protected according to the Official City Tree Preservation and Protection Guidelines for La Cañada, and will not be removed. The project proposes to remove the other eight trees noted above.

The LCHS has a collection of built-environment resources that have reached sufficient age for the campus to be evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) and/or the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register). Our report includes a discussion of the survey methodology used, a brief historic context of the property and surrounding area, and the identification and formal evaluation of the subject property for historical significance.



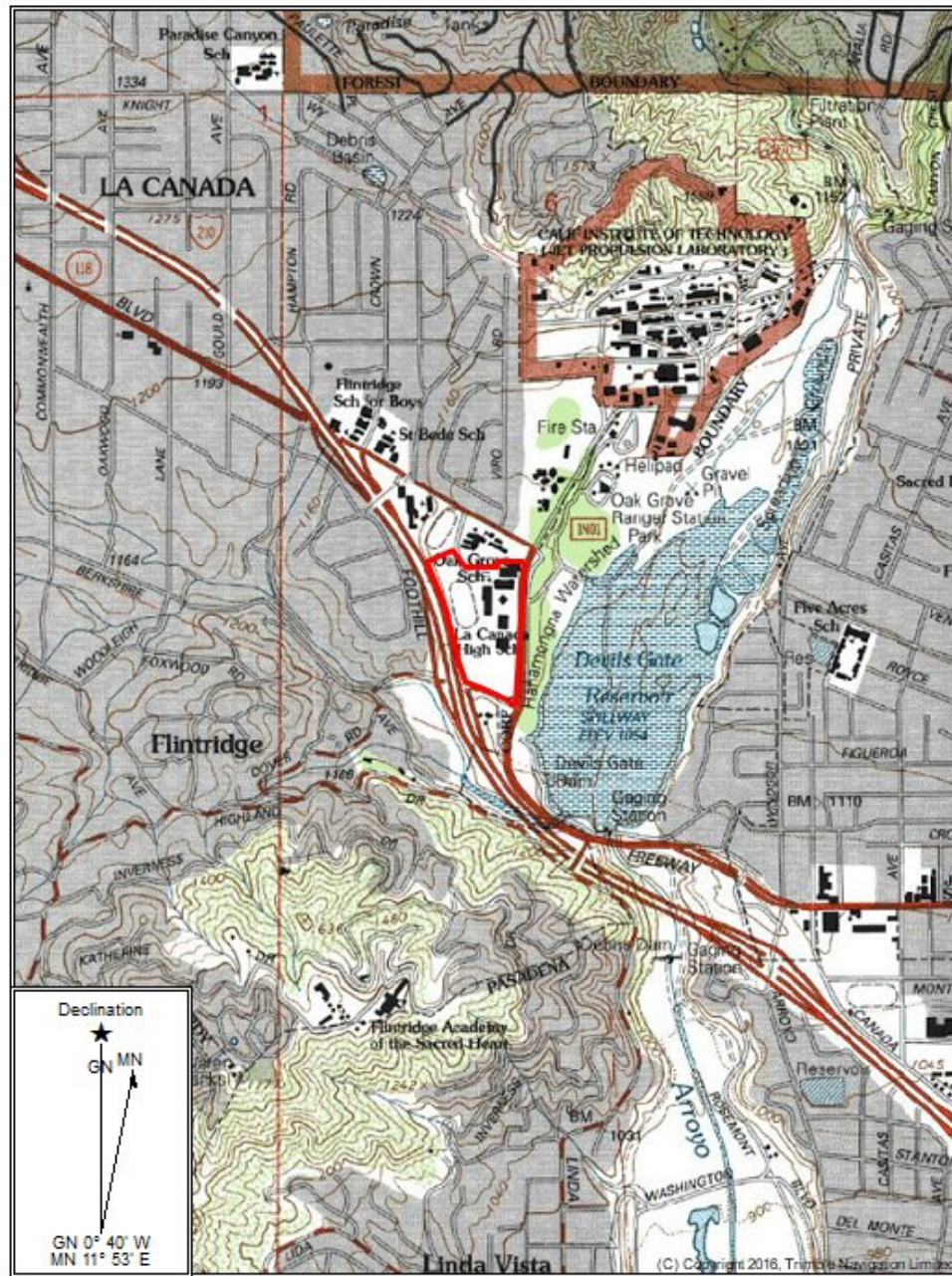


SCALE 1:100000

0 10000 Feet

**Figure 1: Project Vicinity**  
**La Canada High School Campus**  
**La Canada, Los Angeles County**





**Figure 2: Project Location**  
**La Canada High School Campus**  
**La Canada, Los Angeles County**





**Figure 3: Aerial View**  
**La Canada High School Campus**  
**La Canada, Los Angeles County**



## **B. BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Based upon information and records, construction began in 1962 with the grading of a former horse ranch for the location of the future LCHS. Due to unforeseen setbacks, the high school did not open for classes until the beginning of October 1963. Additional classroom and educational buildings were constructed in 1971, and Buildings C and D were added more recently in 2000. As LCHS has a collection of built-environment resources that have achieved a sufficient age (generally over 50 year old for buildings, structures, features, objects, or man-made landscapes, under the California Environmental Quality Act [CEQA]), the campus was investigated under the auspices of a qualified architectural historian to evaluate the eligibility of listing the property in the National Register and/or California Register.

## **C. METHODOLOGY**

This historic resource assessment, and evaluation of the built-environment resources located within the LCHS campus, was conducted by Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P., Principal Architectural Historian. Ms. Daly holds a Master of Science Degree in Historic Preservation from the University of Vermont, and a Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Management (with a minor in History).

In order to identify and evaluate the subject property as a potential historical resource, a multi-step methodology was utilized. An inspection of the site and the existing structures, combined with a review of data for this parcel, was performed to document existing conditions and assist in assessing and evaluating the property for significance. Photographs were taken of the structures, landscape, or other points of interest situated in the proposed project area during the intensive-level survey.

The National Register and California Register criteria were employed to evaluate the potential significance of the LCHS campus. In addition, the following tasks were performed for the study:

- The National Register and California Register historic landmark property inventories were searched.
- Site-specific research was conducted on the subject property utilizing historic newspaper articles from the *Los Angeles Times* and *Pasadena Independent*, historic photographs, and other published sources.
- Ordinances, statutes, regulations, bulletins, and technical materials relating to federal, state, and local historic preservation, designation assessment processes, and related programs were reviewed and analyzed.



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## II. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

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Historic resources fall within the jurisdiction of several levels of government. Federal laws provide the framework for the identification, and in certain instances, protection of historic resources. Additionally, states and local jurisdictions play active roles in the identification, documentation, and protection of such resources within their communities. The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, particularly Section 106 of the NHPA, and CEQA are the primary laws and regulations governing the evaluation and significance of historic resources of national, state, regional, and local importance. A description of these relevant laws and regulations is presented below.

In analyzing the historic significance of the subject property, criteria for designation under federal and state programs were considered. Additionally, the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) survey methodology was used to survey and rate the relative significance of the property.

### A. FEDERAL LEVEL

#### 1. National Register of Historic Places

First authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the National Register was established by the NHPA as “an authoritative guide to be used by Federal, State, and local governments, private groups and citizens to identify the Nation’s cultural resources and to indicate what properties should be considered for protection from destruction or impairment.”<sup>1</sup> The National Register recognizes properties that are significant at the national, state and local levels.

To be eligible for listing in the National Register, the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture must be in a district, site, building, structure, or object that possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and:<sup>2</sup>

- A. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represents the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

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<sup>1</sup> Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), 36 § 60.2.

<sup>2</sup> *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms, National Register Bulletin 16*, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, September 30, 1986 (“National Register Bulletin 16”). This bulletin contains technical information on comprehensive planning, survey of cultural resources, and registration in the National Register of Historic Places.



D. yields, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

A property eligible for listing in the National Register must meet one or more of the four criteria (A-D) defined above. In addition, unless the property possesses exceptional significance, it must be at least 50 years old to be eligible for National Register listing.

In addition to meeting the criteria of significance, a property must have integrity. “Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance.”<sup>3</sup> According to *National Register Bulletin 15*, within the concept of integrity, the National Register criteria recognize seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of these seven aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance.<sup>4</sup> The seven factors that define integrity are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The following is excerpted from *National Register Bulletin 15*, which provides guidance on the interpretation and application of these factors.

- Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.<sup>5</sup>
- Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of the property.<sup>6</sup>
- Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.<sup>7</sup>
- Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.<sup>8</sup>
- Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.<sup>9</sup>
- Feeling is property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> *National Register Bulletin 15*, page 44.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> “The relationship between the property and its location is often important to understanding why the property was created or why something happened. The actual location of a historic property, complemented by its setting is particularly important in recapturing the sense of historic events and persons. Except in rare cases, the relationship between a property and its historic associations is destroyed if the property is moved.” *Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> “A property’s design reflects historic functions and technologies as well as aesthetics. It includes such considerations as the structural system; massing; arrangement of spaces; pattern of fenestration; textures and colors of surface materials; type, amount, and style of ornamental detailing; and arrangement and type of plantings in a designed landscape.” *Ibid.*

<sup>7</sup> *National Register Bulletin 15*, page 45.

<sup>8</sup> “The choice and combination of materials reveals the preferences of those who created the property and indicated the availability of particular types of materials and technologies. Indigenous materials are often the focus of regional building traditions and thereby help define an area’s sense of time and place.” *Ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> “Workmanship can apply to the property as a whole or to its individual components. It can be expressed in vernacular methods of construction and plain finishes or in highly sophisticated configurations and ornamental detailing. It can be based on common traditions or innovative period techniques.” *Ibid.*



- Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.<sup>11</sup>

In assessing a property's integrity, the National Register criteria recognize that properties change over time; therefore, it is not necessary for a property to retain all its historic physical features or characteristics. The property must, however, retain the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic identity.<sup>12</sup>

For properties that are considered significant under National Register criteria A and B, *National Register Bulletin 15* states that a property that is significant for its historic association is eligible if it retains the essential physical features that made up its character or appearance during the period of its association with the important event, historical pattern, or person(s).<sup>13</sup>

In assessing the integrity of properties that are considered significant under National Register criterion C, *National Register Bulletin 15* provides that a property important for illustrating a particular architectural style or construction technique must retain most of the physical features that constitute that style or technique.<sup>14</sup>

The primary effects of listing in the National Register on private property owners of historic buildings is the availability of financial and tax incentives.<sup>15</sup> In addition, for projects that receive federal funding, the NHPA Section 106 clearance process (published at 36 CFR Part 800) must be completed. State and local laws and regulations may apply to properties listed in the National Register. For example, demolition or inappropriate alteration of National Register eligible or listed properties may be subject to CEQA.

## **B. STATE LEVEL**

The OHP, as an office of the California Department of Parks and Recreation, implements the policies of the NHPA on a statewide level. The OHP also carries out the duties as set forth in the Public Resources Code (PRC) and maintains the California Historical Resources Inventory. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is an appointed official who implements historic preservation programs within the state's jurisdictions.

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<sup>10</sup> "It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character." *Ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> "A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to the observer. Like feeling, associations require the presence of physical features that convey a property's historic character...Because feeling and association depend on individual perceptions, their retention alone is never sufficient to support eligibility of a property for the National Register." *Ibid.*

<sup>12</sup> *National Register Bulletin 15*, page 46.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>14</sup> "A property that has lost some historic materials or details can be eligible if it retains the majority of the features that illustrate its style in terms of the massing, spatial relationships, proportion, pattern of windows and doors, texture of materials, and ornamentation. The property is not eligible, however, if it retains some basic features conveying massing but has lost the majority of features that once characterized its style." *Ibid.*

<sup>15</sup> See 36 CFR 60.2(b) (c).



## 1. California Register of Historical Resources

Created by Assembly Bill 2881, which was signed into law on September 27, 1992, the California Register is “an authoritative listing and guide to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens in identifying the existing historical resources of the state and to indicate which resources deserve to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change.”<sup>16</sup> The criteria for eligibility for the California Register are based upon National Register criteria.<sup>17</sup> Certain resources are determined by the statute to be automatically included in the California Register, including California properties formally determined eligible for, or listed in, the National Register.<sup>18</sup>

The California Register consists of resources that are listed automatically and those that must be nominated through an application and public hearing process. The California Register automatically includes the following:

- California properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places and those formally determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places;
- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 770 onward;
- Those California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the OHP and have been recommended to the State Historical Resources Commission for inclusion in the California Register.<sup>19</sup>

Other resources which may be nominated to the California Register include:

- Individual historical resources;
- Historical resources contributing to historic districts;
- Historical resources identified as significant in historical resources surveys with significance ratings of Category 1 through 5;
- Historical resources designated or listed as local landmarks, or designated under any local ordinance, such as a historic preservation overlay zone.<sup>20</sup>

To be eligible for the California Register, a historic resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four 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;

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<sup>16</sup> California Public Resources Code § 5024.1(a).

<sup>17</sup> California Public Resources Code § 5024.1(b).

<sup>18</sup> California Public Resources Code § 5024.1(d).

<sup>19</sup> California Public Resources Code § 5024.1(d).

<sup>20</sup> California Public Resources Code § 5024.1(e).



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.

Additionally, a historic resource eligible for listing in the California Register must meet one or more of the criteria of significance described above and retain enough of its historic character or appearance to be recognizable as a historic resource and to convey the reasons for its significance. Historical resources that have been rehabilitated or restored may be evaluated for listing.<sup>21</sup>

Integrity under the California Register is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The resource must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which it is proposed for eligibility. It is possible that a historic resource may not retain sufficient integrity to meet criteria for listing in the National Register, but it may still be eligible for listing in the California Register.<sup>22</sup>

## **2. California Office of Historical Preservation Survey Methodology**

The evaluation instructions and classification system prescribed by the California OHP in its Instructions for Recording Historical Resources provide a three-digit evaluation rating code for use in classifying potential historical resources. The first digit indicates one of the following general seven evaluation categories for use in conducting cultural resources surveys:

1. Listed in the National Register or the California Register;
2. Determined eligible for listing in the National Register or the California Register;
3. Appears eligible for the National Register or the California Register through survey evaluation;
4. Appears eligible for the National Register or the California Register through other evaluation;
5. Recognized as Historically Significant by Local Government;
6. Not eligible for any Listing or Designation; and
7. Not evaluated for the National Register or California Register or needs re-evaluation.

The second digit of the evaluation status code is a letter code indicating whether the resource is separately eligible (S), eligible as part of a district (D), or both (B). The third digit is a number that is used to further specify significance and refine the relationship of the property to the National Register and/or California Register. Under this evaluation system, categories 1 through 4 pertain to various levels of National Register eligibility. The California Register, however, may include surveyed resources with evaluation rating codes through level 5. In

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<sup>21</sup> California Code of Regulations, California Register of Historical Resources (Title 14, Chapter 11.5), Section 4852(c).

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.



addition, properties found ineligible for listing in the National Register, California Register, or for designation under a local ordinance are given an evaluation status code of 6.



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### III. EVALUATION

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#### A. HISTORIC CONTEXT

##### 1. La Cañada

Father Junipero Serra and a contingent of Spanish soldiers and missionaries came through the San Gabriel and San Fernando valleys in 1769, with the goal to find suitable locations for establishing missions and supporting communities. Jose Verdugo, one of the military guards who had been a member of Serra's contingent, was allowed to settle in the San Fernando Valley area, and use land for raising and grazing cattle. Verdugo's land was known as Rancho San Rafael, and spanned from the Arroyo Seco into the mountains to the north and west.

The land in Alta California came under Mexican rule in the 1820s. Jose Verdugo's holding was considered to have been abandoned, and the Mexican officials granted the land to Ignacio Coronel, who named it Rancho La Cañada in 1843. Julio Verdugo, unsuccessfully disputed the grant, but was able to purchase his father's land 15 years later. Unfortunately, the massive drought of the early 1860s, which caused the starvation of thousands of head of cattle all through California, forced Julio Verdugo to sell off all but 200 acres. Real estate lawyers Glassell and Chapman obtained title to Rancho La Cañada from Verdugo's default.<sup>23</sup> In the 1870s, Adolphus Williams and Dr. Jacob L. Lanterman partnered to purchase the lands of Rancho La Cañada, with Lanterman eventually owning all the land in the 1880s. In 1881, Lanterman sold the land that would become the community of La Crescenta.<sup>24</sup>

With the influx of new residents coming to California by railroad during the price wars between the railroad companies in the 1880s, the eldest Lanterman son, Frank D. Lanterman, devoted his time to developing real estate in La Cañada. "He surveyed land, drew maps, supervised road construction, wrote broadsides promoting the sale of the subdivision, conducted tours from Los Angeles for prospective land buyers and promoted other schemes to attract buyers with varied success."<sup>25</sup>

La Cañada was sparsely settled going into the 1900s due to the difficulty in traveling between the small community and Pasadena or Los Angeles. In 1910, the Pacific Electric Railroad (Red Cars) built a tram line into Glendale, and good roads were constructed between La Cañada and Glendale. La Cañada then became a "bedroom" community for families whose

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<sup>23</sup> Historical Society of the Crescenta Valley. "History of the Crescenta Valley"; <https://www.cvhhistory.org/histsites/histsites.htm>

<sup>24</sup> Mazen, Don. "A City at Last – the Story of La Cañada-Flintridge Cityhood", *La Canada Valley Outlook Sun*, December 6, 2001; <https://cityoflcf.org/city-history/>

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.



main breadwinner would commute for work to Los Angeles or Pasadena. In 1920, La Cañada joined the Pasadena High School District.<sup>26</sup>

In 1936, the California Institute of Technology (Caltech) built a campus in the uninhabited hills of La Cañada so students and amateur rocket enthusiasts could experiment with small rockets and rocket fuel.<sup>27</sup> In the ensuing years, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) of Caltech would work with the U.S. Army to develop rocket technology and missile delivery systems. JPL would come to be “owned” by the U.S. Government under the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), but it continues to be staffed and operated by Caltech employees and students.

After World War II ended, the San Fernando Valley grew in leaps and bounds, as did so many communities in California. Since 1920, La Cañada high school students had gone to John Muir Technical High School (renamed to John Muir High School in 1954) in Pasadena, but in January of 1960, La Cañadans voted to form their own unified school district and build their own high school.<sup>28</sup> At that time, there were approximately 870 La Cañada students enrolled in John Muir High School in Pasadena. The two distinct communities of La Cañada and Flintridge were incorporated as one city in 1976.

## **2. La Cañada High School**

The trustees of LCUSD chose to build the new high school on the grounds of a substantial horse training and stable facility that until recently had been owned by Keith Spalding, heir to the Spalding Sporting Goods Company, established by his father Albert Goodwill Spalding in 1876.<sup>29</sup> For the design of the new campus, LCUSD chose the architecture firm of Smith, Powell & Morgridge, one of Southern California’s most respected companies in the field of designing educational facilities.

Per the original drawings, the architect of record for the LCHS campus was R. Redmond Coghlan of the firm of Smith, Powell & Morgridge, which had been located in the city of Los Angeles. Smith, Powell, & Morgridge had evolved from the firm of Marsh, Smith & Powell, which had been established in the late 1920s by Norman F. Marsh, David D. Smith, and Herbert J. Powell. During the 1930s, the firm had a staff of over 50 draftsmen to work on projects as a result of the many school buildings that had been destroyed or damaged by the 1933 Long Beach Earthquake. In 1955, the principal architects were quoted as estimating that since Marsh had started his firm in 1927, they had “designed more than 500 Southern California school projects.”<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

<sup>27</sup> Jet Propulsion Laboratory-Caltech, National Aeronautics and Space Administration. “History of Jet Propulsion Laboratory”. <https://www.jpl.nasa.gov/about/history.php>

<sup>28</sup> *Pasadena Independent*. January 6, 1960.

<sup>29</sup> *Pasadena Star News*. “Landmark Razed So That School Can Go Up”; August 16, 1962.

<sup>30</sup> *Los Angeles Times*. “Architectural and Engineering Firm Changes Name”; January 16, 1955.



Marsh retired in 1937, but his name stayed as the founding partner until 1955. Howard Henry Morgridge had joined the firm in 1943, and was named a principal partner of the firm in 1947. The firm of Smith, Powell, & Morgridge was intact until David Smith died in 1964. After Smith's death, the firm then morphed into Powell, Morgridge, (Albert A.) Richards, and R. (Redmond) Coghlan in 1965. Coghlan, a specialist with concrete buildings, had become a partner of the company in 1957.<sup>31</sup>

From before World War II, Marsh, Smith & Powell had been continually chosen by their peers, and those in the construction industry, to showcase their projects as examples of the best of school and public buildings. The designs of Marsh, Smith & Powell were found equal in relevance as those of Richard Neutra, R.M. Schnidler, and Paul R. Williams. In 1949, their design of the Corona del Mar School won the National First Honor Award at the American Institute of Architects (AIA) annual conference.<sup>32</sup> That was followed in 1954, by winning the AIA national award again for the design of the Santa Monica City College campus.<sup>33</sup> Howard H. Morgridge was interviewed by the *Los Angeles Times* in 1961, regarding the future needs of schools and how to design for those needs.<sup>34</sup> Morgridge recognized that future designs for schools would have to include advances in technology, and address the needs of ever-increasing and diverse student populations.

Not confined by existing buildings on the site for the new La Cañada High School, the firm of Smith, Powell, & Morgridge, with Coghlan as project architect, was free to design a group of buildings designed using the International Style of modern architecture. The International Style of architecture that evolved after World War II, referenced sleek and geometric design elements using positive and negative spaces; projecting and receding masses; contrasting horizontal and vertical planes; metal panels and ceramic tiles, along with smooth concrete finishes, to evoke hard and soft materials; "floating" buildings; curved roofs, and repeating decorative motifs. Coghlan's expertise with concrete, and the application of cast-concrete, is evident in his use of the material to create abstract sculptural masses serving as staircases, oversized entablature, and the highly-unusual silhouette of the gymnasium's roof. Crown Construction Company was awarded the contract for the project to create the 1963 campus and erect the buildings.<sup>35</sup>

Both Herbert Powell and Howard Morgridge were named Fellows of the AIA in 1947 and 1966, respectively. The College of Fellows of the AIA was founded in the early 1900s, and is composed of members of the Institute who are elected to Fellowship by a jury of their peers. Fellowship is one of the highest honors the AIA can bestow upon a member. Elevation to Fellowship not only recognizes the achievements of the architect as an individual but also elevates before the public and the profession those architects who have made significant

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<sup>31</sup> *Los Angeles Times*. "Firm Names new Member"; March 17, 1957.

<sup>32</sup> *Los Angeles Times*. "Architectural and Engineering Firm Changes Name"; January 16, 1955.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

<sup>34</sup> *Los Angeles Times*. "Future's Schools: how Many, for What Goals?" January 15, 1961.

<sup>35</sup> *Los Angeles Times*. "La Cañada High School to Open – Not Complete"; September 8, 1963.



contributions to architecture and to society.<sup>36</sup> Powell and Morgridge joined the ranks of such prominent American architects as Daniel H. Burnham, Walter Gropius, Louis I. Kahn, John O. Merrill, Nathaniel A. Owings, Eero Saarinen, Louis Skidmore, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, and William W. Wurster.

The new LCHS campus was opened for classes in early October 1963 for 1,000 ninth-, tenth- and eleventh-graders.<sup>37</sup> Approximately 300 seniors would complete the school year at John Muir High School in Pasadena, and graduate from there in June 1964. The eleventh-graders would become the first graduating class of LCHS in June 1965. When the school was fully occupied by grades 9-12 during the 1964-1965 school year, the enrollment was approximately 1,300 students.<sup>38</sup> The functioning buildings at LCHS in 1963 were Building A (academic classrooms), Building F (library), North gymnasium, and Building E (multi-purpose including the cafeteria), and the project to that point had a cost of \$3.2 million.<sup>39</sup> Opening day on October 2, 1963, found that the new gym wouldn't be completed for another three months; the third-floor of Building A wasn't completed; and an additional three to five weeks were needed to finish the library and multi-purpose buildings.<sup>40</sup>

In 1968, a school bond measure was passed that allocated \$1.35 million for the construction of additional athletic facilities (south gym, swimming pool, basketball courts); an additional 3-story, 22-room classrooms building; an auditorium and fine arts building; and improvements for the library.<sup>41</sup> The architecture firm of Powell, Morgridge, Richards and Coughlan was selected to continue as the architects of all the LSUSD campus projects in August of 1968, which included the future improvements at LCHS, completed in 1971.<sup>42</sup> C.V. Holden Construction Company won the bid to construct the 1970 improvements.<sup>43</sup> A completion date of September 1971 was estimated for the completion of the campus improvements.<sup>44</sup>

## **B. HISTORIC RESOURCES IDENTIFIED**

A site visit and intensive-level inspection of LCHS, located at 4463 Oak Grove Drive, in the city of La Canada Flintridge, was performed by Pamela Daly, Principal Architectural Historian on August 21, 2020. The property, owned by LCUSD, was surveyed for evaluation of historical significance. LCHS is comprised of a collection of structures and buildings used for the purpose of providing an educational environment for grades nine to twelve.

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<sup>36</sup> The American Institute of Architects: <http://www.aia.org/practicing/groups/cof/AISS0077445>

<sup>37</sup> *Los Angeles Times*. "School Rises on Schedule"; June 23, 1963.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid.

<sup>39</sup> Ibid.

<sup>40</sup> *Pasadena Independent*. "Snarls Mark Opening of La Cañada Hi"; October 3, 1963.

<sup>41</sup> *Los Angeles Times*. "La Cañada Voters OK School Bonds"; April 17, 1968.

<sup>42</sup> *Los Angeles Times*. "Firm Wins School Pact"; August 18, 1968.

<sup>43</sup> *Pasadena Star News*. "School Construction Approved in La Cañada"; April 1, 1970.

<sup>44</sup> *Pasadena Star News*. "High School Site Plan Described"; July 21, 1968.



### **Building A: Academic classrooms (1963)**

Building A is a three-story, rectangular-massed building, measuring approximately 235 feet long and 100 feet wide (Figure 4). The building is constructed using reinforced concrete to frame the building with support beams, concrete walls, concrete ceilings/floors, and flat roof system. The supporting columns on the outside of the main mass carry the weight of the support frame, and that allows the classroom space to be open without many load bearing walls. The cast-concrete panels, which are situated along the north and south elevations of the second and third floors, have cutouts in the upper portion of the panels that create solid railings along the exterior walkways. At the corners of the building are steel railings, and as they are painted a dark color, they seemingly disappear amidst the bold, solid white concrete features of cast-concrete panels, roof silhouette, and floors of the building. The architect, by using support beams encased in cast-concrete panels and columns with abstract designs, gave the exterior of the building movement and tension using the contrasts between positive and negative spaces. The “waffle” design on the ceilings also provides a rhythm through the use of repetitive, recessed spaces.<sup>45</sup>

The cast-concrete panels at the east end of the building that faces Oak Glen Drive, were designed using a large mass of plain concrete with an entablature of historic totems of the La Cañada area, and the name of the school (Figure 5). There are three matching cast-concrete panels of the same size and location on the west elevation of the building.

When Building B was added to the immediate north of Building A in 1971, there were some changes made to the north elevation of Building A in regards to the addition of cast-concrete panels along that elevation as well, and the connections to the stairwells that are set between Buildings A and B. The concrete staircases that were constructed between Buildings A and B, were designed using massive panels of concrete that had been cast to appear as if they were gently folded into 45° angles (Figure 6). Additionally, elevated walkways were constructed between the buildings using reinforced cast-concrete. Stairwell connections were also created when Building D was added to the north of Building B. All the changes along the north elevation of Building A, including the walkways and stairways, have attained historic significance in addition to the original features of the building dating from 1963.

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<sup>45</sup> The term “waffle” was used on the architectural drawings for the building.





**Figure 4: Building A, south elevation. View looking northwest.**



**Figure 5: East elevation of Building A with cast-concrete panels. View looking southwest.**





**Figure 6: Detail of cast-concrete stairwell located between Buildings A and B.**

### **Building B: Auditorium and fine arts (1971)**

Building B was added to the campus in 1971. Building B is actually comprised of two separate buildings constructed with concrete block walls, and steel framing creating the superstructure. The two buildings were combined into one large massing by a continuous roof system. Building B measures approximately 247 feet long by 153 feet wide, and has three levels. The building was designed to complement the architecture of Building A with the use of cast-concrete panels, support columns, and recessed exterior passage-ways (Figure 7). The building does not have the large, concrete panels on the ends of the structure so as not to draw attention away from the architectural design elements of Building A, nor does it have the waffle pattern pressed into the cast-concrete ceilings of Building A (Figure 8). Possibly to save costs, Building B utilizes more steel railing along the exterior perimeter hallways instead of cast-concrete panels.





**Figure 7: View of south elevation of Building B from Building A. View looking northwest.**



**Figure 8: Exterior hallway of Building B, south elevation. View looking west.**



**Building C:** This classroom building, located west of Building B, was constructed after 1980 (per historic aerial photographs) (Figure 9). The building has not reached sufficient age to be evaluated for historic significance.



Figure 9: Building C. View looking east.

**Building D:** The Information Resource Center is located immediately north of Building E, and was constructed after 1994 (per historic aerial photographs) (Figure 10). The building has not reached sufficient age to be evaluated for historic significance.



Figure 10: Building D, view looking southeast.



### **Building E: Multi-purpose classroom building (1963)**

Building E is a one-story, rectangular-massed building that measures 229 feet long by 98 feet wide, constructed of concrete block, and has a flat roof system. Compared to the robust and solid appearance of the cast-concrete panels applied to Building A, the cast-concrete elements that spans along the eaves of Building E appear lightweight and paltry. (Figures 11 and 12) The panels do provide a strong horizontal element along the roof of the long building, but without the abstract and strong architectural design elements incorporated into the building's exterior (as evident in the multi-story Building A), Building E does not contribute to the collection of buildings expressing abstract architectural details surrounding the Main Quad/courtyard.



**Figure 11: Front (east) elevation of Building E. View looking northwest.**



**Figure 12: Rear (west) elevation of Building E. View looking southeast.**



### **Building F: Library (1963)**

The Library Building occupies a central location on campus, by not only being physically situated in the middle of the main quad/courtyard, but it is also visually a center of attraction due to its unusual elevated massing (Figure 13). The building has a square mass that measures 78 feet by 78 feet, and the main mass is elevated 12 feet above ground level on concrete support columns. The area below the main mass is used as an open-air patio and meeting space.

The exterior walls of the elevated mass face the northeast, southeast, northwest, and southwest. An elevated walkway formed from cast-concrete sections, which also serves as a covered walkway on the ground level, extends perpendicularly from the south elevation of Building A to the north corner of the Library building (Figure 14). The Library can also be accessed by stairways from ground level along the northeast and southeast elevations.

On the ground level of the building structure, the walls are either plain concrete, or clad with glazed brick along the stairway walls and concrete risers. On the second level of the northeast and southeast façades, the exterior walls are comprised of large rectangular lights set in metal frames for half the façade, with the remaining half a solid wall of concrete brick set in a horizontal pattern (Figure 15). Pierced, aluminum grilles spanning the distance from the eaves to the floor, and provide shade on the northeast and southeast façades on the upper level. Steel railings run along the stairways and the perimeter of the upper level in front of the windows. The floor, ceiling, and solid walls of the upper level are comprised of reinforced concrete (Figure 16). The interior of the Library has a concrete “waffle” ceiling, and at the center of the ceiling is a skylight opening with stained glass inserts lining the cone-shaped opening.



**Figure 13: Northeast elevation of Library, viewed from second floor of Building A. View looking southwest.**





**Figure 14: Covered walkway between Building A and Library. View looking towards Building A.**



**Figure 15: Library, northeast elevation. View looking west.**





**Figure 16: Northwest and southwest elevations of the Library. View looking east.**

### **Main Quad/Courtyard landscaping (1963)**

While some areas of the Main Quad have had lawn removed and replaced with hardscaping, the landscape still retains features of the original design from 1963 – specifically, the sidewalks between Building A and the Library, the coast live oak trees, and the open area surrounding the Library (Figure 17). The Main Quad area is an important contributing feature of the historic campus.



**Figure 17: View of the coast live oak trees in the Main Quad area of the campus. View looking north. North Gym (1963)**



The North Gym has a rectangular massing, and measures approximately 150 feet long by 122 feet wide. The exterior walls have been rounded at the top of the façades to securely join the very unique, parabolic-shaped roof. The exterior walls are constructed of concrete masonry, while the roof structure was created by many individually molded panels of cast concrete attached together to form one seamless surface. To create the roof, each of the panels needed to be designed using exceedingly high mathematical and engineering training. When you consider that the roof was designed before computer-modeling and mathematical programs were available, the building represents an excellent example of architectural engineering.



**Figure 18: Main entrance to North Gym. View looking south.**



**Figure 19: Rear (south) and east elevation of North Gym. View looking northwest.**





Figure 20: West and south elevations of North Gym. View looking northeast.

**South Gym: Constructed in 1971 and altered after 1994 (per historic aerial photographs)**

The two-story, South Gym was constructed in 1971 in conjunction with the swimming/diving pool to the immediate north, and the outdoor basketball courts, constructed to the immediate south. The square-massed building, measuring approximately 148 feet by 148 feet, was constructed with the north half of the building providing support services to the athletic department and space to various sports. The north elevation of the building was constructed so that the flat roof, supported at the eave by cast-concrete columns, would cover a wide recessed area for participants at the pool to gather. The south half of the building was open to the elements on east, south, and west elevations, with the 74 foot by 148 foot area covered by the buildings flat roof system, also supported by concrete columns. Located within the open space was a basketball court. The open sides of the south portion of the building were replaced with solid walls at some point in time, resulting in a substantial alteration to the original design of the building (Figures 21, 22, 23).



Figure 21: South Gym and pool. View looking southeast.





**Figure 22: South and east elevations of South Gym. The southern end of the east elevation and the south end of the gym were altered when the open-air, covered basketball court was enclosed.**



**Figure 23: The swimming pool with race lanes to the left, and prior diving area to the right. View looking northwest.**



## C. SIGNIFICANCE

In 1960, the community of La Cañada recognized the need to create their own school system to address the needs of its residents. Soon after, a project was developed by LCUSD to construct a new, modern high school so that local students wouldn't have to continue attending John Muir High School, almost five miles away in the Pasadena Unified School District. The architectural firm of Smith, Powell & Morgridge was selected to design the new high school campus and associated buildings. LCHS was constructed in 1963, and opened for classes in October of that year with the buildings only partially completed. The campus was enlarged in 1971 with the addition of athletic facilities, an auditorium, and another three-story classroom building. Two new buildings were constructed on the campus in 2000.

Below, is the evaluation of the buildings, structures and landscapes constructed in 1963 and 1971 on the LCHS campus for eligibility for listing in the California Register as a historic district under state criteria for significance as a historical resource. Those buildings that rise to level of being identified as individual historic resources in the California Register, have also been evaluated.

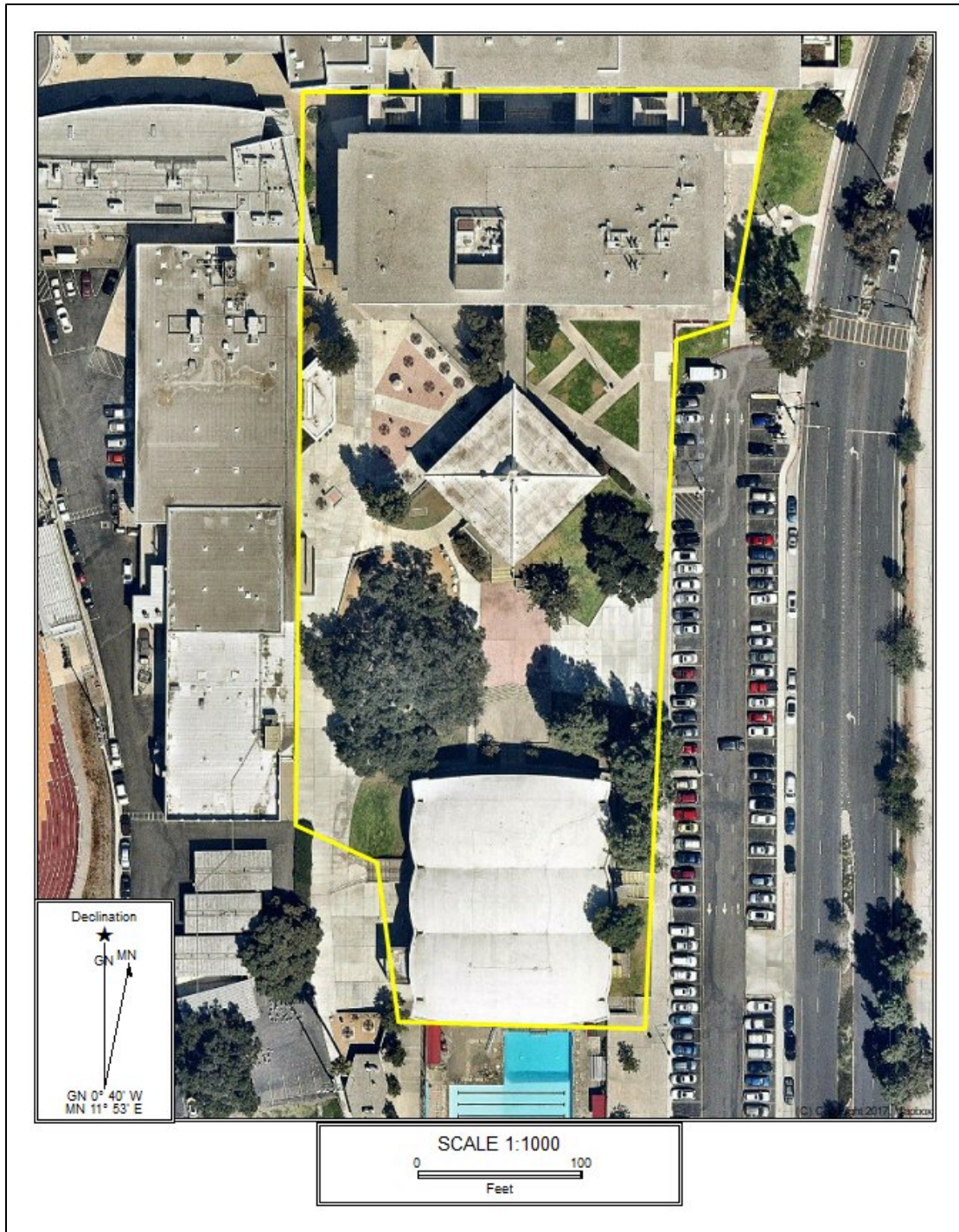
### 1. LCHS Campus Historic District

Under Criterion A of the National Register, and Criterion 1 of the California Register, the LCHS Campus Historic District (HD) buildings and associated landscape do appear to have significance for having been the first high school in the history of La Cañada (Figure 24). The LCHS Campus HD is directly associated with events that made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history of education and schools in the City of La Cañada. Even though the LCUSD was created fairly recently, it's importance to the residents of the community cannot be dismissed. The building of LCHS in 1963 created a school district that could provide education to its residents, and release its dependence on other school districts for the welfare of its students. The LCHS Campus HD appears eligible for listing as a historical resource in the California Register under Criterion 1. The LCHS Campus HD does not appear to contribute to the national conversation of high schools, and is not eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A.

Under the criterion for evaluating historic districts for their *direct* association with the lives of persons important to the history of La Cañada, Los Angeles County, or the United States, the LCHS Campus HD does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion B, or the California Register under Criterion 2. We could find no evidence that individual administration, teachers, coaches, or other school personnel associated with the LCHS Campus HD on a day-to-day basis, were persons identified as having a direct effect to the history of La Cañada, the region, or the nation.

Per Criterion C of the National Register, and Criterion 3 the California Register, for evaluating the significance of the architecture, design, or construction of built-environment





**Figure 24: Boundary of LCHS Campus Historic District**

resources, the LCHS Campus HD meets the requirements to be determined a significant resource. The LCHS Campus HD exhibits the distinctive characteristics of a collection International Style, Mid-Century Modern-era buildings that have utilized abstract cast-concrete forms to express design attributes of creativity, originality, unity, tension, and contrast. The



architect used cast-concrete architectural features to create movement, rhythm, repetition, juxtaposition and counterpoint, to create a litany of visual interest as a visitor looks or walks in any direction, or from any height amongst the buildings.

The LCHS Campus HD buildings embody the evolution of the basic tenets of the International Style architecture (circa 1930), which put forth that buildings should embrace the cool, clean lines of geometric figures, and reject decorative and regional decorative motifs. After World War II, the International Style of architecture was widely adopted in the United States for designing rectangular-massed school buildings that could be constructed with steel framing, allowing architects to design large, open, unsupported spaces, such as classrooms and gymnasiums. With the advancement in the creation of cast-concrete panels, simple, rectangular buildings could become works of art, or be the means to host large sculptural features.

The focal center of the LCHS Campus HD is the Library building with its unusual, elevated appearance, and canted orientation. The other campus buildings encircle the Library as if to revere its importance in the goal of education, while also serving to contain the courtyard and patios around the Library building. The sidewalks, elevated walkways, and seating areas in the Main Quad area are not laid out in a utilitarian grid, but rather on angles or random points on the landscape, so that even walking from the south of campus to the north across the courtyard, a pedestrian may be exposed to visual changes of the everyday environment. And, each of the buildings surrounding the courtyard presents its own set of architectural details that change over the course of a day as the sun moves through the sky.

As stated above, the LCHS Campus HD has an excellent collection of abstract Mid-Century Modern architecture, and presents powerful designs created by cast-concrete features. Based on this investigation of the design, materials, method of construction, and its architects, the LCHS Campus HD appears eligible to be listed in the California Register under Criterion 3. It does not appear that the LCHS Campus HD would meet the level of importance on a national level to be determined eligible for listing in the National Register.

The LCHS Campus HD has retained the levels of physical integrity as presented in the aspects of the campus' original design, materials, workmanship, location, association, setting, and feeling, which should be present to convey a property's historic significance.

The LCHS Campus HD has not yielded, nor does it appear to have the potential to yield, information important to the history of the local area, California or the nation. The property does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion D, or the California Register under Criterion 4.

For the purpose of this evaluation, the collection of buildings on the LCHS Campus designed by Smith, Powell, & Morgridge (and its successor firms) prior to 1972, have been determined eligible for listing as a historic district in the California Register of Historical Resources under Criteria 1 and 3. The LCHS Campus HD is assigned California Historical



Resource Status Code 3CS as a historic district that has been found eligible for listing in the California Register through survey evaluation.

## 2. Individually Eligible Buildings in LCHS Campus Historic District

Our evaluation of the buildings located on the LCHS Campus have resulted in the identification of three buildings that appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 1 and 3, as well as being contributors to the LCHS Campus HD. The three buildings are each individually significant under Criterion 1 for their association with the theme of being representative of the first high school constructed in La Cañada in 1963, and the three buildings are each individually significant under Criterion 3 for being excellent examples of Mid-Century Modern Style architecture with abstract architectural details, designed for use as high school educational buildings. The buildings are:

Building A: Classroom; assigned California Historical Resource Status Code 3CB

Building F: Library; assigned California Historical Resource Status Code 3CB

North Gym: assigned California Historical Resource Status Code 3CB

As the Main Quad has not been identified as meeting the criteria to be eligible for listing as an individual resource, the Main Quad will be assigned California Historical Resource Status Code 3CD to denote it as a contributor to the LCHS Campus HD.

## 3. Table of Results of Evaluations

Name/Use	Use	Date constructed	Contributor to HD eligibility	Individual eligibility
Building A	Academic Classrooms	1963	Contributor to HD	Individually eligible
Building B	Auditorium, classrooms	1971	Not a contributor to HD	Not individually eligible
Building C	Classrooms	Post-1990	Not a contributor to HD	Not individually eligible
Building D	Information Resource Ctr.	Post-1990	Not a contributor to HD	Not individually eligible
Building E	Multi-purpose	1963	Not a contributor to HD	Not individually eligible
Building F	Library	1963	Contributor to HD	Individually eligible
North Gym	Gymnasium	1963	Contributor to HD	Individually eligible
South Gym swimming pool and basketball courts	Athletic facilities	1971, altered.	Not a Contributor to HD	Not individually eligible



Main quad/courtyard landscape	Gathering area, seating area, grove of California oaks, lawns, concrete planters	1963	Contributor to HD	Not Individually eligible
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#### **D. EVALUATION OF THE PROPOSED 2020 CAMPUS IMPROVEMENTS**

CEQA defines an adverse change that is substantial to mean the physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of a resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of a historic resource would be materially impaired. The significance of a historical resource is materially impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a resource that convey its historic significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register.

The proposed project is calling for the demolition/removal of the swimming pool and basketball courts associated with South Gym at LCHS. These structures have not been identified as being contributors to the LCHS Campus HD, nor have they been identified as being eligible to be considered individually eligible for listing in the National Register or California Register. The demolition/removal of the swimming pool and basketball courts will not result in an adverse change to the LCHS Campus HD, and will not cause a loss of significance to the LCHS Campus HD. No mitigation measures are required for the proposed project.



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## V. INVENTORY SITE FORMS (DPR SERIES 523)

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## PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #  
HRI #

Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code: 3CB

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 29

\*Resource Name: La Cañada High School

**P1. Other Identifier:**

\*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*a. County: Los Angeles

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Pasadena

Date: 1995 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 4463 Oak Grove Drive

City: La Cañada Flintridge

Zip: 91011

d. UTM: See Continuation Sheet for boundary points

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 1,089 to 1,112 feet a.s.l.

**\*P3a. Description:**

The project site is located in the City of La Cañada Flintridge, in Los Angeles County, California. The project site is located on Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 5823-001-901 that encompasses 31.64 acres. The LCHS campus occupies approximately 28+ acres of the legal parcel. The current project site is comprised of approximately 3.6 acres. La Cañada High School is located at 4463 Oak Grove Drive, on the northwest corner of Oak Grove Drive and Berkshire Place. Based upon information and records, construction began in 1962 with the grading of a former horse ranch for the location of the future LCHS. Due to unforeseen setbacks, the high school did not open for classes until the beginning of October 1963. Additional classroom and educational buildings were constructed in 1971, and Buildings C and D were added more recently in 2000.

**Building A: Academic classrooms (1963)**

Building A is a three-story, rectangular-massed building, measuring approximately 235 feet long and 100 feet wide (Figure 4). The building is constructed using reinforced concrete to frame the building with support beams, concrete walls, concrete ceilings/floors, and flat roof system. The supporting columns on the outside of the main mass carry the weight of the support frame, and that allows the classroom space to be open without many load bearing walls. The cast-concrete panels, which are situated along the north and south elevations of the second and third floors, have cutouts in the upper portion of the panels that create solid railings along the exterior walkways. At the corners of the building are steel railings, and as they are painted a dark color, they seemingly disappear amidst the bold, solid white concrete features of cast-concrete panels, roof silhouette, and floors of the building. (See Continuation sheet for additional text.)

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP 15 – Educational buildings; HP 39 (High School Campus)

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

**P5a. Photo or Drawing**



P5b. Description of Photo:  
East elevation of Building A,  
August 21, 2020.

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

**Sources:** ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Campus created in 1963, add'l  
buildings in 1971.

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

La Cañada Unified School District  
4490 Cornishon Avenue  
La Cañada, CA 91011

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Pamela Daly, MSHP  
Daly & Associates  
2242 El Capitan Drive  
Riverside, CA 92506

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

September 17, 2020

**\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)**

CEQA – Intensive level

\*P11. Report Citation: Daly, Pamela: "Historic Resource Evaluation Report of La Cañada High School, La Cañada, Los Angeles County, California". Daly & Associates, September 2020.

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



\*Resource Name: La Cañada High School Campus Historic District

D1. Historic Name: La Cañada High School

D2. Common Name: La Cañada High School

**\*D3. Detailed Description:** (Discuss overall coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features. List all elements of district.):

Contributors to the district: Building A, Building F, North Gym, and Main Quad.

Non-Contributors to the district: Buildings B, C, D, E, South Gym, swimming pool, outdoor athletic facilities and related structures.

Aerial views of entire La Cañada High School campus, and La Cañada High School Campus Historic District can be found on Continuation Sheets.

**\*D4. Boundary Description** (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.):

The boundary line includes the buildings that contribute to the historic districts eligibility under Criterion 1 and 3 of the California Register. See attached maps.

**\*D5. Boundary Justification:** The boundary line includes the buildings that contribute to the historic districts eligibility under Criterion 1 and 3 of the California Register. Aerial view of historic district and boundary is found on a Continuation Sheet. UTM coordinates for boundary line can be found on an additional Continuation Sheet. The historic district is located within the boundary of La Cañada High School.

**\*D6. Significance: Theme:** Education and Architecture

**Area:** La Cañada

**Period of Significance:** 1963-1971

**Applicable Criteria:** CR 1 and 3

In 1960, the community of La Cañada recognized the need to create their own school system to address the needs of its residents. Soon after, a project was developed by LCUSD to construct a new, modern high school so that local students wouldn't have to continue attending John Muir High School, almost five miles away in the Pasadena Unified School District. The architectural firm of Smith, Powell & Morgridge was selected to design the new high school campus and associated buildings. LCHS was constructed in 1963, and opened for classes in October of that year with the buildings only partially completed. The campus was enlarged in 1971 with the addition of athletic facilities, an auditorium, and another three-story classroom building. Two new buildings were constructed on the campus in 2000.

Below, is the evaluation of the buildings, structures and landscapes constructed in 1963 and 1971 on the LCHS campus for eligibility for listing in the California Register as a historic district under state criteria for significance as a historical resource. Those buildings that rise to level of being identified as individual historic resources in the California Register, have also been evaluated.

With the influx of new residents coming to California by railroad during the price wars between the railroad companies in the 1880s, the eldest Lanterman son, Frank D. Lanterman, devoted his time to developing real estate in La Cañada. "He surveyed land, drew maps, supervised road construction, wrote broadsides promoting the sale of the subdivision, conducted tours from Los Angeles for prospective land buyers and promoted other schemes to attract buyers with varied success." (*Mazen, Don. "A City at Last – the Story of La Cañada-Flintridge Cityhood", La Canada Valley Outlook Sun, December 6, 2001; <https://cityoflcf.org/city-history/>*)

La Cañada was sparsely settled going into the 1900s due to the difficulty in traveling between the small community and Pasadena or Los Angeles. In 1910, the Pacific Electric Railroad (Red Cars) built a tram line into Glendale, and good roads were constructed between La Cañada and Glendale. La Cañada then became a "bedroom" community for families whose main breadwinner would commute for work to Los Angeles or Pasadena. In 1920, La Cañada joined the Pasadena High School District. (Ibid)  
(See Continuation Sheet for additional text.)

**\*D7. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible.):

References in text.

Original drawings of buildings provided by La Cañada High School.

**\*D8. Evaluator:** Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

**Date:** September 17, 2020

**Affiliation and Address:** Daly & Associates, 2242 El Capitan Drive, Riverside, CA 92506



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\*Resource Name: La Cañada High School

\*Recorded by: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

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**P3. Description, continued:**

**Building A, continued:** The architect, by using support beams encased in cast-concrete panels and columns with abstract designs, gave the exterior of the building movement and tension using the contrasts between positive and negative spaces. The “waffle” design on the ceilings also provides a rhythm through the use of repetitive, recessed spaces. (The term “waffle” was used on the architectural drawings for the building.)

The cast-concrete panels at the east end of the building that faces Oak Glen Drive, were designed using a large mass of plain concrete with an entablature of historic totems of the La Cañada area, and the name of the school. There are three matching cast-concrete panels of the same size and location on the west elevation of the building.

When Building B was added to the immediate north of Building A in 1971, there were some changes made to the north elevation of Building A in regards to the addition of cast-concrete panels along that elevation as well, and the connections to the stairwells that are set between Buildings A and B. The concrete staircases that were constructed between Buildings A and B, were designed using massive panels of concrete that had been cast to appear as if they were gently folded into 45° angles. Additionally, elevated walkways were constructed between the buildings using reinforced cast-concrete. Stairwell connections were also created when Building D was added to the north of Building B. All the changes along the north elevation of Building A, including the walkways and stairways, have attained historic significance in addition to the original features of the building dating from 1963.

**Building B: Auditorium and fine arts (1971)**

Building B was added to the campus in 1971. Building B is actually comprised of two separate buildings constructed with concrete block walls, and steel framing creating the superstructure. The two buildings were combined into one large massing by a continuous roof system. Building B measures approximately 247 feet long by 153 feet wide, and has three levels. The building was designed to complement the architecture of Building A with the use of cast-concrete panels, support columns, and recessed exterior passage-ways. The building does not have the large, concrete panels on the ends of the structure so as not to draw attention away from the architectural design elements of Building A, nor does it have the waffle pattern pressed into the cast-concrete ceilings of Building A. Possibly to save costs, Building B utilizes more steel railing along the exterior perimeter hallways instead of cast-concrete panels.

**Building C:** This classroom building, located west of Building B, was constructed after 1980 (per historic aerial photographs). The building has not reached sufficient age to be evaluated for historic significance.

**Building D:** The Information Resource Center is located immediately north of Building E, and was constructed after 1994 (per historic aerial photographs). The building has not reached sufficient age to be evaluated for historic significance.

**Building E: Multi-purpose classroom building (1963)**

Building E is a one-story, rectangular-massed building that measures 229 feet long by 98 feet wide, constructed of concrete block, and has a flat roof system. Compared to the robust and solid appearance of the cast-concrete panels applied to Building A, the cast-concrete elements that spans along the eaves of Building E appear lightweight and paltry. The panels do provide a strong horizontal element along the roof of the long building, but without the abstract and strong architectural design elements incorporated into the building’s exterior (as evident in the multi-story Building A), Building E does not contribute to the collection of buildings expressing abstract architectural details surrounding the Main Quad/courtyard.

**Building F: Library (1963)**

The Library Building occupies a central location on campus, by not only being physically situated in the middle of the main quad/courtyard, but it is also visually a center of attraction due to its unusual elevated massing. The building has a square mass that measures 78 feet by 78 feet, and the main mass is elevated 12 feet above ground level on concrete support columns. The area below the main mass is used as an open-air patio and meeting space. (See Continuation sheet for additional text.)



**CONTINUATION SHEET**

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\*Resource Name: La Cañada High School

\*Recorded by: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

\*Date: September 17, 2020

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**P3. Description, continued:**

**Building F – Library, continued:**

The exterior walls of the elevated mass face the northeast, southeast, northwest, and southwest. An elevated walkway formed from cast-concrete sections, which also serves as a covered walkway on the ground level, extends perpendicularly from the south elevation of Building A to the north corner of the Library building. The Library can also be accessed by stairways from ground level along the northeast and southeast elevations.

On the ground level of the building structure, the walls are either plain concrete, or clad with glazed brick along the stairway walls and concrete risers. On the second level of the northeast and southeast façades, the exterior walls are comprised of large rectangular lights set in metal frames for half the façade, with the remaining half a solid wall of concrete brick set in a horizontal pattern. Pierced, aluminum grilles spanning the distance from the eaves to the floor, and provide shade on the northeast and southeast façades on the upper level. Steel railings run along the stairways and the perimeter of the upper level in front of the windows. The floor, ceiling, and solid walls of the upper level are comprised of reinforced concrete. The interior of the Library has a concrete “waffle” ceiling, and at the center of the ceiling is a skylight opening with stained glass inserts lining the cone-shaped opening.

**Main Quad/Courtyard landscaping (1963)**

While some areas of the Main Quad have had lawn removed and replaced with hardscaping, the landscape still retains features of the original design from 1963 – specifically, the sidewalks between Building A and the Library, the coast live oak trees, and the open area surrounding the Library. The Main Quad area is an important contributing feature of the historic campus.

**North Gym (1963)**

The North Gym has a rectangular massing, and measures approximately 150 feet long by 122 feet wide. The exterior walls have been rounded at the top of the façades to securely join the very unique, parabolic-shaped roof. The exterior walls are constructed of concrete masonry, while the roof structure was created by many individually molded panels of cast concrete attached together to form one seamless surface. To create the roof, each of the panels needed to be designed using exceedingly high mathematical and engineering training. When you consider that the roof was designed before computer-modeling and mathematical programs were available, the building represents an excellent example of architectural engineering.

**South Gym: Constructed in 1971 and altered after 1994 (per historic aerial photographs)**

The two-story, South Gym was constructed in 1971 in conjunction with the swimming/diving pool to the immediate north, and the outdoor basketball courts, constructed to the immediate south. The square-massed building, measuring approximately 148 feet by 148 feet, was constructed with the north half of the building providing support services to the athletic department and space to various sports. The north elevation of the building was constructed so that the flat roof, supported at the eave by cast-concrete columns, would cover a wide recessed area for participants at the pool to gather. The south half of the building was open to the elements on east, south, and west elevations, with the 74 foot by 148 foot area covered by the buildings flat roof system, also supported by concrete columns. Located within the open space was a basketball court. The open sides of the south portion of the building were replaced with solid walls at some point in time, resulting in a substantial alteration to the original design of the building.



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\*Resource Name: La Cañada High School

\*Recorded by: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

\*Date: September 17, 2020

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**D6. Significance, continued:**

In 1936, the California Institute of Technology (Caltech) built a campus in the uninhabited hills of La Cañada so students and amateur rocket enthusiasts could experiment with small rockets and rocket fuel. (Jet Propulsion Laboratory-Caltech, National Aeronautics and Space Administration. "History of Jet Propulsion Laboratory". <https://www.jpl.nasa.gov/about/history.php>) In the ensuing years, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) of Caltech would work with the U.S. Army to develop rocket technology and missile delivery systems. JPL would come to be "owned" by the U.S. Government under the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), but it continues to be staffed and operated by Caltech employees and students.

After World War II ended, the San Fernando Valley grew in leaps and bounds, as did so many communities in California. Since 1920, La Cañada high school students had gone to John Muir Technical High School (renamed to John Muir High School in 1954) in Pasadena, but in January of 1960, La Cañadans voted to form their own unified school district and build their own high school. (*Pasadena Independent*. January 6, 1960.) At that time, there were approximately 870 La Cañada students enrolled in John Muir High School in Pasadena. The two distinct communities of La Cañada and Flintridge were incorporated as one city in 1976.

The trustees of LCUSD chose to build the new high school on the grounds of a substantial horse training and stable facility that until recently had been owned by Keith Spalding, heir to the Spalding Sporting Goods Company, established by his father Albert Goodwill Spalding in 1876. (*Pasadena Star News*. "Landmark Razed So That School Can Go Up"; August 16, 1962.) For the design of the new campus, LCUSD chose the architecture firm of Smith, Powell & Morgridge, one of Southern California's most respected companies in the field of designing educational facilities.

Per the original drawings, the architect of record for the LCHS campus was R. Redmond Coghlan of the firm of Smith, Powell & Morgridge, which had been located in the city of Los Angeles. Smith, Powell, & Morgridge had evolved from the firm of Marsh, Smith & Powell, which had been established in the late 1920s by Norman F. Marsh, David D. Smith, and Herbert J. Powell. During the 1930s, the firm had a staff of over 50 draftsmen to work on projects as a result of the many school buildings that had been destroyed or damaged by the 1933 Long Beach Earthquake. In 1955, the principal architects were quoted as estimating that since Marsh had started his firm in 1927, they had "designed more than 500 Southern California school projects." (*Los Angeles Times*. "Architectural and Engineering Firm Changes Name"; January 16, 1955.)

Marsh retired in 1937, but his name stayed as the founding partner until 1955. Howard Henry Morgridge had joined the firm in 1943, and was named a principal partner of the firm in 1947. The firm of Smith, Powell, & Morgridge was intact until David Smith died in 1964. After Smith's death, the firm then morphed into Powell, Morgridge, (Albert A.) Richards, and R. (Redmond) Coghlan in 1965. Coghlan, a specialist with concrete buildings, had become a partner of the company in 1957. (*Los Angeles Times*. "Firm Names new Member"; March 17, 1957.)

From before World War II, Marsh, Smith & Powell had been continually chosen by their peers, and those in the construction industry, to showcase their projects as examples of the best of school and public buildings. The designs of Marsh, Smith & Powell were found equal in relevance as those of Richard Neutra, R.M. Schnidler, and Paul R. Williams. In 1949, their design of the Corona del Mar School won the National First Honor Award at the American Institute of Architects (AIA) annual conference. (*Los Angeles Times*. "Architectural and Engineering Firm Changes Name"; January 16, 1955.) Howard H. Morgridge was interviewed by the *Los Angeles Times* in 1961, regarding the future needs of schools and how to design for those needs. (*Los Angeles Times*. "Future's Schools: how Many, for What Goals?" January 15, 1961.) Morgridge recognized that future designs for schools would have to include advances in technology, and address the needs of ever-increasing and diverse student populations.

Not confined by existing buildings on the site for the new La Cañada High School, the firm of Smith, Powell, & Morgridge, with Coghlan as project architect, was free to design a group of buildings designed using the International Style of modern architecture. The International Style of architecture that evolved after World War II, referenced sleek and geometric design elements using positive and negative spaces; projecting and receding masses; contrasting horizontal and vertical planes; metal panels and ceramic tiles, along with smooth concrete finishes, to evoke hard and soft materials; "floating" buildings; curved roofs, and repeating decorative motifs. Coghlan's expertise with concrete, and the application of cast-concrete, is evident in his use of the material to create abstract sculptural masses serving as staircases, oversized entablature, and the highly-unusual silhouette of the gymnasium's roof. Crown Construction Company was awarded the contract for the project to create the 1963 campus and erect the buildings. (*Los Angeles Times*. "La Cañada High School to Open – Not Complete"; September 8, 1963.) (See Continuation sheet for additional text.)



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\*Resource Name: La Cañada High School

\*Recorded by: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

\*Date: September 17, 2020

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**D6. Significance, continued:**

Both Herbert Powell and Howard Morgridge were named Fellows of the AIA in 1947 and 1966, respectively. The College of Fellows of the AIA was founded in the early 1900s, and is composed of members of the Institute who are elected to Fellowship by a jury of their peers. Fellowship is one of the highest honors the AIA can bestow upon a member. Elevation to Fellowship not only recognizes the achievements of the architect as an individual but also elevates before the public and the profession those architects who have made significant contributions to architecture and to society. (The American Institute of Architects: <http://www.aia.org/practicing/groups/cof/AISS0077445>) Powell and Morgridge joined the ranks of such prominent American architects as Daniel H. Burnham, Walter Gropius, Louis I. Kahn, John O. Merrill, Nathaniel A. Owings, Eero Saarinen, Louis Skidmore, Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, and William W. Wurster.

The new LCHS campus was opened for classes in early October 1963 for 1,000 ninth-, tenth- and eleventh-graders. (*Los Angeles Times*. "School Rises on Schedule"; June 23, 1963.) Approximately 300 seniors would complete the school year at John Muir High School in Pasadena, and graduate from there in June 1964. The eleventh-graders would become the first graduating class of LCHS in June 1965. When the school was fully occupied by grades 9-12 during the 1964-1965 school year, the enrollment was approximately 1,300 students. The functioning buildings at LCHS in 1963 were Building A (academic classrooms), Building F (library), North gymnasium, and Building E (multi-purpose including the cafeteria), and the project to that point had a cost of \$3.2 million. (Ibid.) Opening day on October 2, 1963, found that the new gym wouldn't be completed for another three months; the third-floor of Building A wasn't completed; and an additional three to five weeks were needed to finish the library and multi-purpose buildings. (*Pasadena Independent*. "Snarls Mark Opening of La Cañada Hi"; October 3, 1963.)

In 1968, a school bond measure was passed that allocated \$1.35 million for the construction of additional athletic facilities (south gym, swimming pool, basketball courts); an additional 3-story, 22-room classrooms building; an auditorium and fine arts building; and improvements for the library. (*Los Angeles Times*. "La Cañada Voters OK School Bonds"; April 17, 1968.) The architecture firm of Powell, Morgridge, Richards and Coughlan was selected to continue as the architects of all the LSUSD campus projects in August of 1968, which included the future improvements at LCHS, completed in 1971. (*Los Angeles Times*. "Firm Wins School Pact"; August 18, 1968.) C.V. Holden Construction Company won the bid to construct the 1970 improvements. (*Pasadena Star News*. "School Construction Approved in La Cañada"; April 1, 1970.) A completion date of September 1971 was estimated for the completion of the campus improvements. (*Pasadena Star News*. "High School Site Plan Described"; July 21, 1968.)

Under Criterion A of the National Register, and Criterion 1 of the California Register, the LCHS Campus Historic District (HD) buildings and associated landscape do appear to have significance for having been the first high school in the history of La Cañada. The LCHS Campus HD is directly associated with events that made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history of education and schools in the City of La Cañada. Even though the LCUSD was created fairly recently, its importance to the residents of the community cannot be dismissed. The building of LCHS in 1963 created a school district that could provide education to its residents, and release its dependence on other school districts for the welfare of its students. The LCHS Campus HD appears eligible for listing as a historical resource in the California Register under Criterion 1. The LCHS Campus HD does not appear to contribute to the national conversation of high schools, and is not eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A.

Under the criterion for evaluating historic districts for their *direct* association with the lives of persons important to the history of La Cañada, Los Angeles County, or the United States, the LCHS Campus HD does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion B, or the California Register under Criterion 2. We could find no evidence that individual administration, teachers, coaches, or other school personnel associated with the LCHS Campus HD on a day-to-day basis, were persons identified as having a direct effect to the history of La Cañada, the region, or the nation. (See Continuation sheet for additional text.)



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\*Resource Name: La Cañada High School

\*Recorded by: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

\*Date: September 17, 2020

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

**D6. Significance, continued:**

Per Criterion C of the National Register, and Criterion 3 the California Register, for evaluating the significance of the architecture, design, or construction of built-environment resources, the LCHS Campus HD meets the requirements to be determined a significant resource. The LCHS Campus HD exhibits the distinctive characteristics of a collection International Style, Mid-Century Modern-era buildings that have utilized abstract cast-concrete forms to express design attributes of creativity, originality, unity, tension, and contrast. The architect used cast-concrete architectural features to create movement, rhythm, repetition, juxtaposition and counterpoint, to create a litany of visual interest as a visitor looks or walks in any direction, or from any height amongst the buildings.

The LCHS Campus HD buildings embody the evolution of the basic tenets of the International Style architecture (circa 1930), which put forth that buildings should embrace the cool, clean lines of geometric figures, and reject decorative and regional decorative motifs. After World War II, the International Style of architecture was widely adopted in the United States for designing rectangular-massed school buildings that could be constructed with steel framing, allowing architects to design large, open, unsupported spaces, such as classrooms and gymnasiums. With the advancement in the creation of cast-concrete panels, simple, rectangular buildings could become works of art, or be the means to host large sculptural features.

The focal center of the LCHS Campus HD is the Library building with its unusual, elevated appearance, and canted orientation. The other campus buildings encircle the Library as if to revere its importance in the goal of education, while also serving to contain the courtyard and patios around the Library building. The sidewalks, elevated walkways, and seating areas in the Main Quad area are not laid out in a utilitarian grid, but rather on angles or random points on the landscape, so that even walking from the south of campus to the north across the courtyard, a pedestrian may be exposed to visual changes of the everyday environment. And, each of the buildings surrounding the courtyard presents its own set of architectural details that change over the course of a day as the sun moves through the sky.

As stated above, the LCHS Campus HD has an excellent collection of abstract Mid-Century Modern architecture, and presents powerful designs created by cast-concrete features. Based on this investigation of the design, materials, method of construction, and its architects, the LCHS Campus HD appears eligible to be listed in the California Register under Criterion 3. It does not appear that the LCHS Campus HD would meet the level of importance on a national level to be determined eligible for listing in the National Register.

The LCHS Campus HD has retained the levels of physical integrity as presented in the aspects of the campus' original design, materials, workmanship, location, association, setting, and feeling, which should be present to convey a property's historic significance.

The LCHS Campus HD has not yielded, nor does it appear to have the potential to yield, information important to the history of the local area, California or the nation. The property does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion D, or the California Register under Criterion 4.

For the purpose of this evaluation, the collection of buildings on the LCHS Campus designed by Smith, Powell, & Morgridge (and its successor firms) prior to 1972, have been determined eligible for listing as a historic district in the California Register of Historical Resources under Criteria 1 and 3. The LCHS Campus HD is assigned California Historical Resource Status Code 3CS as a historic district that has been found eligible for listing in the California Register through survey evaluation.



**CONTINUATION SHEET**

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\*Resource Name: La Cañada High School

\*Recorded by: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

\*Date: September 17, 2020

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

**D6. Significance, continued:**

**Individually Eligible Buildings in LCHS Campus Historic District**

Our evaluation of the buildings located on the LCHS Campus have resulted in the identification of three buildings that appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 1 and 3, as well as being contributors to the LCHS Campus HD. The three buildings are each individually significant under Criterion 1 for their association with the theme of being representative of the first high school constructed in La Cañada in 1963, and the three buildings are each individually significant under Criterion 3 for being excellent examples of Mid-Century Modern Style architecture with abstract architectural details, designed for use as high school educational buildings. The buildings are:

Building A: Classroom; assigned California Historical Resource Status Code 3CB

Building F: Library; assigned California Historical Resource Status Code 3CB

North Gym: assigned California Historical Resource Status Code 3CB

As the Main Quad has not been identified as meeting the criteria to be eligible for listing as an individual resource, the Main Quad will be assigned California Historical Resource Status Code 3CD to denote it as a contributor to the LCHS Campus HD.



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\*Resource Name: La Cañada High School

\*Recorded by: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

\*Date: September 17, 2020

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Building A, south elevation. View looking northwest.



East elevation of Building A with cast-concrete panels. View looking southwest.





Detail of cast-concrete stairwell located between Buildings A and B.



View of south elevation of Building B from Building A. View looking northwest.



**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary #

HRI#

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\*Resource Name: La Cañada High School

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\*Date: September 17, 2020

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Exterior hallway of Building B, south elevation. View looking west.



Figure 11: Front (east) elevation of Building E. View looking northwest.





Figure 12: Rear (west) elevation of Building E. View looking southeast.



Figure 13: Northeast elevation of Library, viewed from second floor of Building A. View looking southwest.





Covered walkway between Building A and Library. View looking towards Building A.



Library, northeast elevation. View looking west.





Northwest and southwest elevations of the Library. View looking east.



View of the California oaks in the Main Quad area of the campus. View looking north.



**CONTINUATION SHEET**

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\*Resource Name: La Cañada High School

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Main entrance to North Gym. View looking south.



Rear (south) and east elevation of North Gym. View looking northwest.



**CONTINUATION SHEET**

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HRI#

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\*Resource Name: La Cañada High School

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West and south elevations of North Gym. View looking northeast.



South Gym and pool. View looking southeast.





South and east elevations of South Gym. The southern end of the east elevation and the south end of the gym were altered when the open-air, covered basketball court was enclosed.



The swimming pool with race lanes to the left, and prior diving area to the right. View looking northwest.



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\*Resource Name: La Cañada High School

\*Recorded by: Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

\*Date: September 17, 2020

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**P2d. UTM:**

La Cañada High School boundary

A: Z: 11; 391194 m/E; 3784308 m/N  
B: Z: 11; 391216 m/E; 3784252 m/N  
C: Z: 11; 391344 m/E; 3784258 m/N  
D: Z: 11; 391434 m/E; 3784257 m/N  
E: Z: 11; 391417 m/E; 3784179 m/N  
F: Z: 11; 391398 m/E; 3783791 m/N  
G: Z: 11; 391230 m/E; 3783861 m/N  
H: Z: 11; 391119 m/E; 3784273 m/N

La Cañada High School Campus Historic District boundary

A: Z: 11; 391328 m/E; 3784215 m/N  
B: Z: 11; 391414 m/E; 3784214 m/N  
C: Z: 11; 391412 m/E; 3784171 m/N  
D: Z: 11; 391391 m/E; 3784171 m/N  
E: Z: 11; 391388 m/E; 3784044 m/N  
F: Z: 11; 391338 m/E; 3784048 m/N  
G: Z: 11; 391331 m/E; 3784077 m/N  
H: Z: 11; 391324 m/E; 3784084 m/N

Individual Buildings found eligible for listing in the CR:

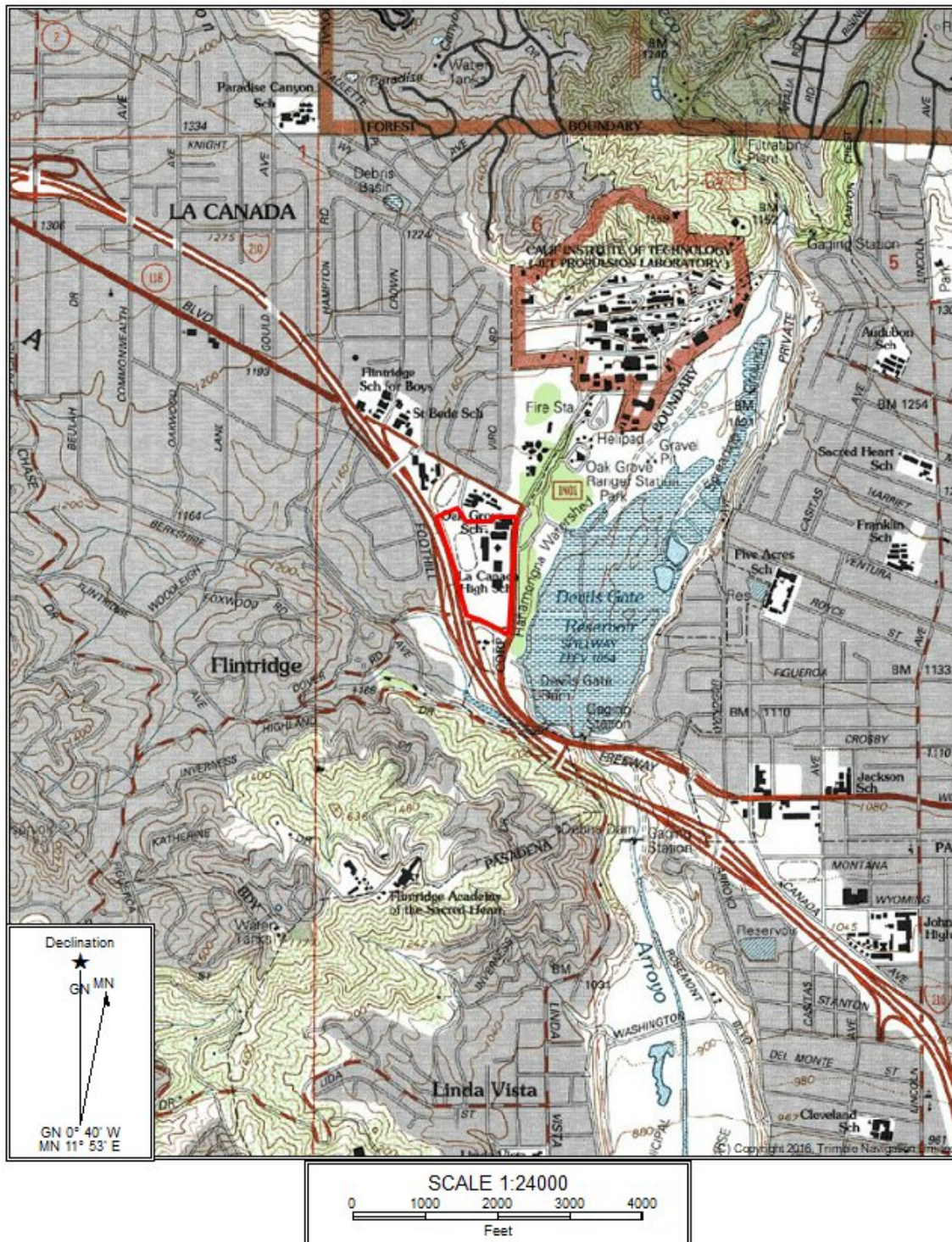
Building A – Classrooms: Z: 11; 391373 m/E; 3784191 m/N

Building F – Library: Z: 11; 391365 m/E; 3784143 m/N

North Gym: Z: 11; 391364 m/E; 3784068 m/N



## LOCATION MAP





## LOCATION MAP

Primary #

HRI#

Trinomial

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\*Resource Name : La Cañada High School Campus Historic District

\*Map Name: Pasadena

\*Scale: 1:24,000 \*Date of Map: 1995



<p>SCALE 1:1500</p> <p>0 100 200</p> <p>Feet</p>	<p>La Canada High School Historic District Boundary La Canada Flintridge, Los Angeles County</p>
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**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code: 3CB

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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\*Resource Name: Building A – Classrooms

**P1. Other Identifier:** La Cañada High School Building A

**\*P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

**\*a. County:** Los Angeles

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Pasadena

**Date:** 1995 **T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; S.B.B.M.**

c. Address: 4463 Oak Grove Drive

City: La Cañada Flintridge

Zip: 91011

d. UTM: Z 11; 391373 m/E; 3784191 m/N.

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 1,112 feet a.s.l.

**\*P3a. Description:**

Building A is a three-story, rectangular-massed building, measuring approximately 235 feet long and 100 feet wide (Figure 4). The building is constructed using reinforced concrete to frame the building with support beams, concrete walls, concrete ceilings/floors, and flat roof system. The supporting columns on the outside of the main mass carry the weight of the support frame, and that allows the classroom space to be open without many load bearing walls. The cast-concrete panels, which are situated along the north and south elevations of the second and third floors, have cutouts in the upper portion of the panels that create solid railings along the exterior walkways. At the corners of the building are steel railings, and as they are painted a dark color, they seemingly disappear amidst the bold, solid white concrete features of cast-concrete panels, roof silhouette, and floors of the building. The architect, by using support beams encased in cast-concrete panels and columns with abstract designs, gave the exterior of the building movement and tension using the contrasts between positive and negative spaces. The “waffle” design on the ceilings also provides a rhythm through the use of repetitive, recessed spaces.

The cast-concrete panels at the east end of the building that faces Oak Glen Drive, were designed using a large mass of plain concrete with an entablature of historic totems of the La Cañada area, and the name of the school. There are three matching cast-concrete panels of the same size and location on the west elevation of the building.

When Building B was added to the immediate north of Building A in 1971, there were some changes made to the north elevation of Building A in regards to the addition of cast-concrete panels along that elevation as well, and the connections to the stairwells that are set between Buildings A and B. (See Continuation sheet for additional text.)

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP 15 – Educational buildings; HP 39 (High School Campus)

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

**P5a. Photo or Drawing**



**P5b. Description of Photo:**  
East elevation of Building A,  
August 21, 2020.

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

**Sources:** ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Campus created in 1963, add'l  
buildings in 1971.

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**

La Cañada Unified School District  
4490 Cornishon Avenue  
La Cañada, CA 91011

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Pamela Daly, MSHP  
Daly & Associates  
2242 El Capitan Drive  
Riverside, CA 92506

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

September 17, 2020

**\*P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)

CEQA – Intensive level

**\*P11. Report Citation:** Daly, Pamela: “Historic Resource Evaluation Report of La Cañada High School, La Cañada, Los Angeles County, California”. Daly & Associates, September 2020.

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



**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Page 22 of 29

**\*Resource Name: Building A - La Cañada High School**

**\*Recorded by:** Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

**\*Date:** September 17, 2020

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

**P3. Description, continued:**

The concrete staircases that were constructed between Buildings A and B, were designed using massive panels of concrete that had been cast to appear as if they were gently folded into 45° angles. Additionally, elevated walkways were constructed between the buildings using reinforced cast-concrete. Stairwell connections were also created when Building D was added to the north of Building B. All the changes along the north elevation of Building A, including the walkways and stairways, have attained historic significance in addition to the original features of the building dating from 1963.

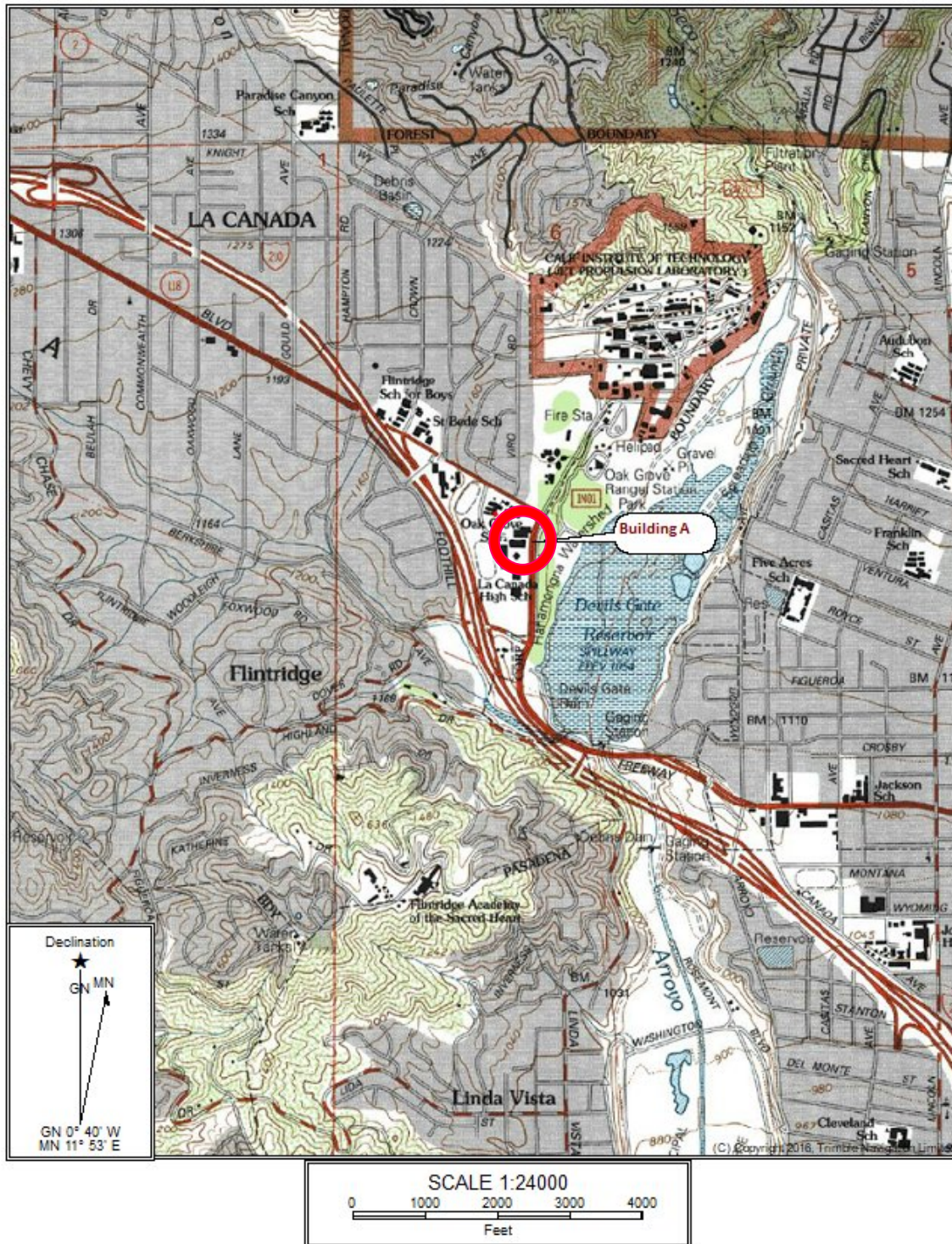
When Building B was added to the immediate north of Building A in 1971, there were some changes made to the north elevation of Building A in regards to the addition of cast-concrete panels along that elevation as well, and the connections to the stairwells that are set between Buildings A and B. The concrete staircases that were constructed between Buildings A and B, were designed using massive panels of concrete that had been cast to appear as if they were gently folded into 45° angles. Additionally, elevated walkways were constructed between the buildings using reinforced cast-concrete. Stairwell connections were also created when Building D was added to the north of Building B. All the changes along the north elevation of Building A, including the walkways and stairways, have attained historic significance in addition to the original features of the building dating from 1963.

**Statement of Significance:**

Our evaluation of the buildings located on the LCHS Campus have resulted in the identification of Building A, as one of three buildings that appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 1 and 3, as well as being contributors to the LCHS Campus HD. Building A is individually significant under Criterion 1 for its association with the theme of being representative of the first high school constructed in La Cañada in 1963, and Building A is individually significant under Criterion 3 for being an excellent example of Mid-Century Modern Style architecture with abstract architectural details, designed for use as high school educational building.



## LOCATION MAP





PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #  
HRI #

Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code: 3CB

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 24 of 29

\*Resource Name: Building F – Library, La Cañada High School

P1. Other Identifier: La Cañada High School Building F

\*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*a. County: Los Angeles

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Pasadena

Date: 1995 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 4463 Oak Grove Drive

City: La Cañada Flintridge

Zip: 91011

d. UTM: Z 11; 391365 m/E; 3784143 m/N.

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 1,100 feet a.s.l.

\*P3a. Description:

The Library Building occupies a central location on campus, by not only being physically situated in the middle of the main quad/courtyard, but it is also visually a center of attraction due to its unusual elevated massing. The building has a square mass that measures 78 feet by 78 feet, and the main mass is elevated 12 feet above ground level on concrete support columns. The area below the main mass is used as an open-air patio and meeting space. The exterior walls of the elevated mass face the northeast, southeast, northwest, and southwest. An elevated walkway formed from cast-concrete sections, which also serves as a covered walkway on the ground level, extends perpendicularly from the south elevation of Building A to the north corner of the Library building. The Library can also be accessed by stairways from ground level along the northeast and southeast elevations. On the ground level of the building structure, the walls are either plain concrete, or clad with glazed brick along the stairway walls and concrete risers. On the second level of the northeast and southeast façades, the exterior walls are comprised of large rectangular lights set in metal frames for half the façade, with the remaining half a solid wall of concrete brick set in a horizontal pattern. Pierced, aluminum grilles spanning the distance from the eaves to the floor, and provide shade on the northeast and southeast façades on the upper level. Steel railings run along the stairways and the perimeter of the upper level in front of the windows. The floor, ceiling, and solid walls of the upper level are comprised of reinforced concrete (Figure 16). The interior of the Library has a concrete “waffle” ceiling, and at the center of the ceiling is a skylight opening with stained glass inserts lining the cone-shaped opening.

(See Continuation sheet for additional text.)

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP 15 – Educational buildings; HP 39 (High School Campus)

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo:  
Northeast elevation of Bldg. F,  
August 21, 2020.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Campus created in 1963, add'l  
buildings in 1971.

\*P7. Owner and Address:

La Cañada Unified School District  
4490 Cornishon Avenue  
La Cañada, CA 91011

\*P8. Recorded by:

Pamela Daly, MSHP  
Daly & Associates  
2242 El Capitan Drive  
Riverside, CA 92506

\*P9. Date Recorded:

September 17, 2020

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

CEQA – Intensive level

\*P11. Report Citation: Daly, Pamela: “Historic Resource Evaluation Report of La Cañada High School, La Cañada, Los Angeles County, California”. Daly & Associates, September 2020.

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



**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Page 25 of 29

**\*Resource Name: Building F - La Cañada High School**

**\*Recorded by:** Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

**\*Date:** September 17, 2020

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

Statement of Significance:

Our evaluation of the buildings located on the LCHS Campus have resulted in the identification of Building F, as one of three buildings that appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 1 and 3, as well as being contributors to the LCHS Campus HD. Building F is individually significant under Criterion 1 for its association with the theme of being representative of the first high school constructed in La Cañada in 1963, and Building F is individually significant under Criterion 3 for being an excellent example of Mid-Century Modern Style architecture with abstract architectural details, designed for use as high school educational building.







PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #  
HRI #

Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code: 3CB

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 27 of 29

\*Resource Name: North Gym, La Cañada High School

P1. Other Identifier: La Cañada High School North Gym

\*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\*a. County: Los Angeles

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Pasadena

Date: 1995 T ; R ; ¼ of ¼ of Sec ; S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 4463 Oak Grove Drive

City: La Cañada Flintridge

Zip: 91011

d. UTM: Z 11; 391364 m/E; 3784068 m/N.

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Elevation: 1,088 feet a.s.l.

\*P3a. Description:

The North Gym has a rectangular massing, and measures approximately 150 feet long by 122 feet wide. The exterior walls have been rounded at the top of the façades to securely join the very unique, parabolic-shaped roof. The exterior walls are constructed of concrete masonry, while the roof structure was created by many individually molded panels of cast concrete attached together to form one seamless surface. To create the roof, each of the panels needed to be designed using exceedingly high mathematical and engineering training. When you consider that the roof was designed before computer-modeling and mathematical programs were available, the building represents an excellent example of architectural engineering.

(See Continuation sheet for additional text.)

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP 15 – Educational buildings; HP 39 (High School Campus)

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo:  
South and east elevations of North Gym,  
August 21, 2020.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and

Sources: ☒ Historic

☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

Campus created in 1963, add'l  
buildings in 1971.

\*P7. Owner and Address:

La Cañada Unified School District  
4490 Cornishon Avenue  
La Cañada, CA 91011

\*P8. Recorded by:

Pamela Daly, MSHP  
Daly & Associates  
2242 El Capitan Drive  
Riverside, CA 92506

\*P9. Date Recorded:

September 17, 2020

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

CEQA – Intensive level

\*P11. Report Citation: Daly, Pamela: "Historic Resource Evaluation Report of La Cañada High School, La Cañada, Los Angeles County, California". Daly & Associates, September 2020.

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

DPR 523A (1/95)

\*Required information



**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Page 28 of 29

**\*Resource Name: North Gym- La Cañada High School**

**\*Recorded by:** Pamela Daly, M.S.H.P.

**\*Date:** September 17, 2020

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

Statement of Significance:

Our evaluation of the buildings located on the LCHS Campus have resulted in the identification of North Gym, as one of three buildings that appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 1 and 3, as well as being a contributor to the LCHS Campus HD. North Gym is individually significant under Criterion 1 for its association with the theme of being representative of the first high school constructed in La Cañada in 1963, and North Gym is individually significant under Criterion 3 for being an excellent example of Mid-Century Modern Style architecture with abstract architectural details, designed for use as high school gymnasium.



## LOCATION MAP

Primary #  
HRI#

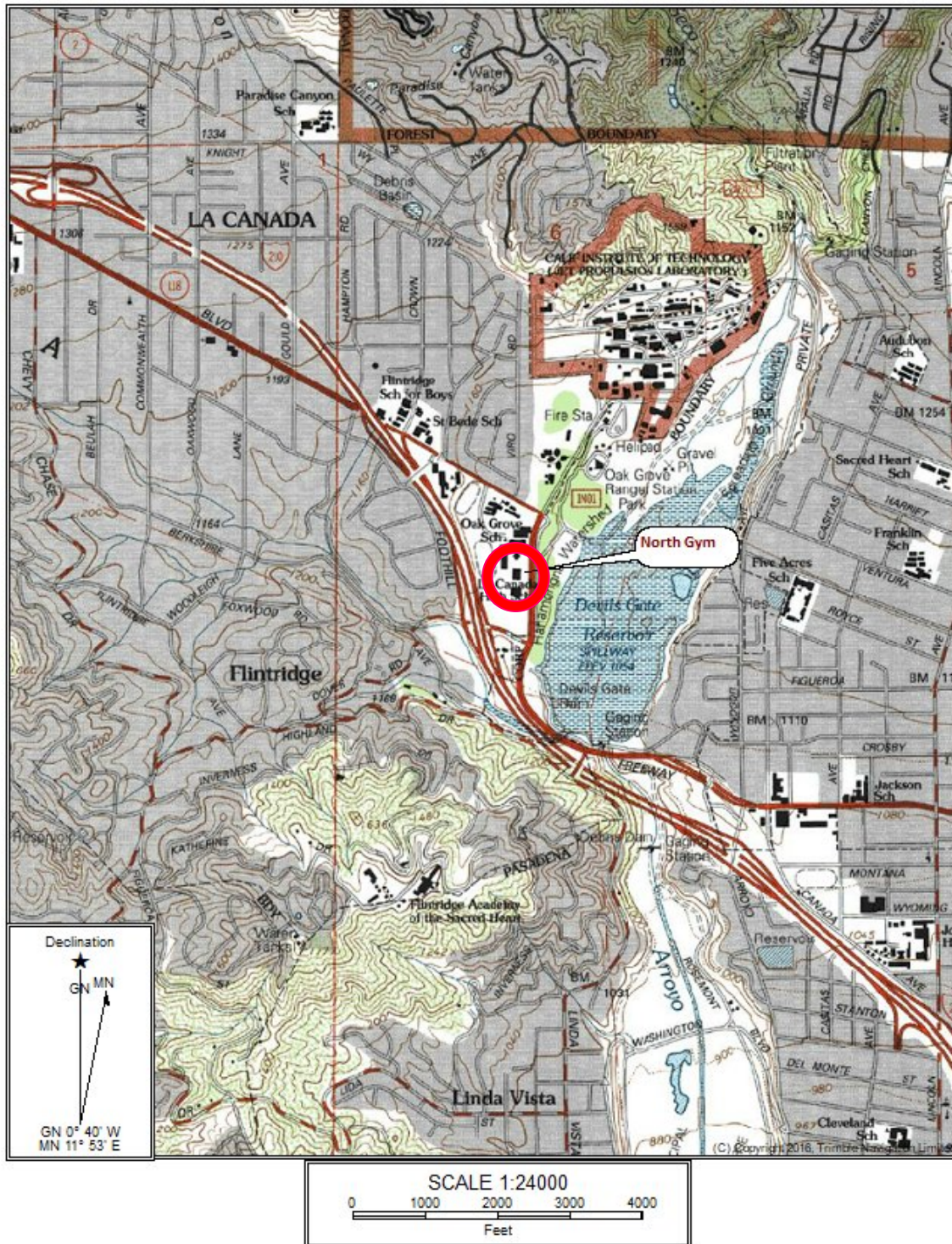
Trinomial

Page 29 of 29

\*Resource Name : North Gym - La Cañada High School

\*Map Name: Pasadena

\*Scale: 1:24,000 \*Date of Map: 1995





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### **D.3 - Native American Heritage Commission Correspondence**



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## Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

### NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95501  
(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: \_\_\_\_\_

County: \_\_\_\_\_

USGS Quadrangle

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Township: \_\_\_\_\_ Range: \_\_\_\_\_ Section(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Company/Firm/Agency:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Extension: \_\_\_\_\_

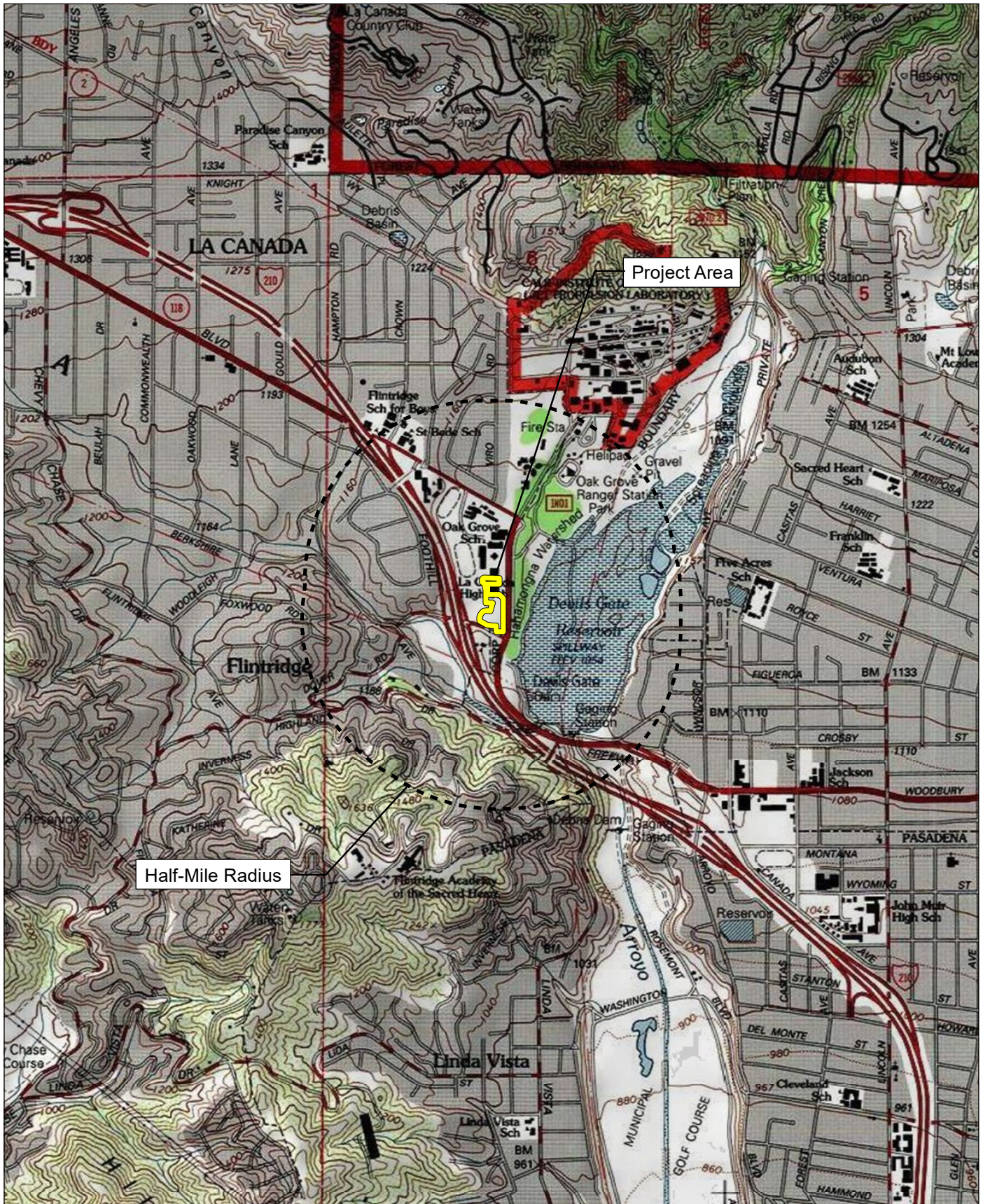
Fax: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Description:

\_\_\_\_ Project Location Map is attached





Source: USGS Pasadena 7.5' Quadrangle / Land Grants: La Canada / San Pascual (Garfias) / San Rafael

**FIRSTCARBON**  
SOLUTIONS™



2,000 1,000 0 2,000  
Feet

Record Search Map

51530002 • 04/2020 | 51530002\_record\_search\_map.mxd

LA CAÑADA UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT 4490  
NEW OUTDOOR POOL FACILITY AND SOUTH OF CAMPUS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT  
INITIAL STUDY / MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION



**Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Los Angeles County  
5/4/2020**

***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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Scott Cozart, Chairperson  
P. O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA, 92583  
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla  
Luiseno

***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***

Sandone 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

***Soboba Band of Luiseno  
Indians***

Joseph Ontiveros, Cultural  
Resource Department  
P.O. BOX 487  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581  
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279  
Fax: (951) 654-4198  
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

Cahuilla  
Luiseno

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 New Outdoor Pool Facility and South of Campus Improvement Project, Los Angeles County.



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## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

May 4, 2020

Dana Depietro  
First Carbon Solutions

Via Email to: [ddpietro@fcs-intl.com](mailto:ddpietro@fcs-intl.com)

**Re: New Outdoor Pool Facility and South of Campus Improvement Project, Los Angeles County**

Dear Mr. Depietro:

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 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**  
*Luiseno*

VICE CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
*Chumash*

SECRETARY  
**Merri Lopez-Keifer**  
*Luiseno*

PARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Russell Attebery**  
*Karuk*

COMMISSIONER  
**Marshall McKay**  
*Wintun*

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

COMMISSIONER  
**[Vacant]**

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)



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## **D.4 - Native American Heritage Commission Letters**



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May 11, 2020

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

**Subject: Proposed New Outdoor Pool Facility and South of Campus Improvement Project**

Dear Andrew Salas:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the New Outdoor Pool Facility and South of Campus Improvement Project in the City of La Cañada Flintridge. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

The proposed project would demolish the existing basketball courts to construct a 40-meter Competition Pool with a 1,218-square-foot pool equipment area, 533-square-foot pool storage area, 264-square-foot girls restroom, 264-square-foot boys restroom, two 230-square-foot locker rooms, a 183-square-foot concrete storage area, a 386-square-foot office, and nineteen outdoor showers. The existing southern baseball field would be shifted west to expand the student parking lot, and the existing 25-meter pool and 750-square-foot pool equipment building would be demolished to construct new basketball courts with associated steps/seating and provide extended fire truck access to this area of campus.

A Records Search map with a 0.5-mile buffer around the site is enclosed for your reference.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File search which produced positive results. FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and they suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

**Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.** Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 925.357.2562 or via email at [ddepietro@fcs-intl.com](mailto:ddepietro@fcs-intl.com) and thank you for your valuable assistance.

**UNITED STATES**

Irvine  
250 Commerce, Suite 250  
Irvine, CA 92602

Bay Area  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley  
7265 N First Street, Suite 101  
Fresno, CA 93720

Inland Empire  
650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125  
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Sacramento Valley  
2204 Plaza Drive, Suite 210  
Rocklin, CA 95765

Connecticut  
2 Corporate Drive, Suite 450  
Shelton, CT 06484

Utah  
2901 Bluegrass Blvd, Suite 200-37  
Lehi, UT 84043

**EUROPE**

United Kingdom  
Tel: +44 (0) 845.165.6245  
Fax: +44 (0) 20.3070.0890  
Jubilee House  
Third Avenue  
Marlow  
United Kingdom SL7 1EY

**AUSTRALIA**

New South Wales  
Tel: +61 (02) 9418.7822  
Unit 1, 1 Skyline Place  
Frenchs Forest NSW 2086  
Australia

**AFRICA**

Kenya  
Tel: +254-737-433-621  
ADEC Kenya Services EPZ Ltd.  
Nairobi, Kenya

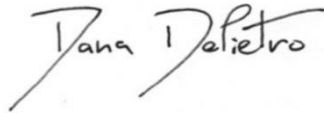
**ASIA**

Philippines  
Tel: +63 (2) 775.0632  
Fax: +63 (2) 775.0632 local 8050  
26<sup>th</sup> Floor, Philippine AXA Life Centre,  
Sen. Gil Puyat Avenue,  
Makati City, Metro Manila

Malaysia  
Tel: +603 74902112  
Fax: +603 79606977  
15-7, Block A, Jaya ONE  
72A Jalan Universiti  
46200 Petaling Jaya  
Selangor, Malaysia



Sincerely,



Dana Douglas DePietro, Ph.D.  
Senior Scientist, Archaeology  
**FirstCarbon Solutions**  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enc: Attachment A: Records Search Map for the New Outdoor Pool Facility and South of Campus Improvement Project



May 11, 2020

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

**Subject: Proposed New Outdoor Pool Facility and South of Campus Improvement Project**

Dear Anthony Morales:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the New Outdoor Pool Facility and South of Campus Improvement Project in the City of La Cañada Flintridge. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

The proposed project would demolish the existing basketball courts to construct a 40-meter Competition Pool with a 1,218-square-foot pool equipment area, 533-square-foot pool storage area, 264-square-foot girls restroom, 264-square-foot boys restroom, two 230-square-foot locker rooms, a 183-square-foot concrete storage area, a 386-square-foot office, and nineteen outdoor showers. The existing southern baseball field would be shifted west to expand the student parking lot, and the existing 25-meter pool and 750-square-foot pool equipment building would be demolished to construct new basketball courts with associated steps/seating and provide extended fire truck access to this area of campus.

A Records Search map with a 0.5-mile buffer around the site is enclosed for your reference.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File search which produced positive results. FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and they suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

**Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.** Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 925.357.2562 or via email at [ddepietro@fcs-intl.com](mailto:ddepietro@fcs-intl.com) and thank you for your valuable assistance.

**UNITED STATES**

Irvine  
250 Commerce, Suite 250  
Irvine, CA 92602

Bay Area  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Central Valley  
7265 N First Street, Suite 101  
Fresno, CA 93720

Inland Empire  
650 E. Hospitality Lane, Suite 125  
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Sacramento Valley  
2204 Plaza Drive, Suite 210  
Rocklin, CA 95765

Connecticut  
2 Corporate Drive, Suite 450  
Shelton, CT 06484

Utah  
2901 Bluegrass Blvd, Suite 200-37  
Lehi, UT 84043

**EUROPE**

United Kingdom  
Tel: +44 (0) 845.165.6245  
Fax: +44 (0) 20.3070.0890  
Jubilee House  
Third Avenue  
Marlow  
United Kingdom SL7 1EY

**AUSTRALIA**

New South Wales  
Tel: +61 (02) 9418.7822  
Unit 1, 1 Skyline Place  
Frenchs Forest NSW 2086  
Australia

**AFRICA**

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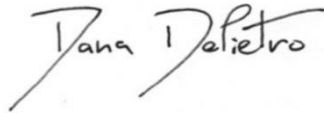
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Sincerely,



Dana Douglas DePietro, Ph.D.  
Senior Scientist, Archaeology  
**FirstCarbon Solutions**  
1350 Treat Boulevard, Suite 380  
Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Enc: Attachment A: Records Search Map for the New Outdoor Pool Facility and South of Campus Improvement Project



May 11, 2020

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

**Subject: Proposed New Outdoor Pool Facility and South of Campus Improvement Project**

Dear Charles Alvarez:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the New Outdoor Pool Facility and South of Campus Improvement Project in the City of La Cañada Flintridge. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

The proposed project would demolish the existing basketball courts to construct a 40-meter Competition Pool with a 1,218-square-foot pool equipment area, 533-square-foot pool storage area, 264-square-foot girls restroom, 264-square-foot boys restroom, two 230-square-foot locker rooms, a 183-square-foot concrete storage area, a 386-square-foot office, and nineteen outdoor showers. The existing southern baseball field would be shifted west to expand the student parking lot, and the existing 25-meter pool and 750-square-foot pool equipment building would be demolished to construct new basketball courts with associated steps/seating and provide extended fire truck access to this area of campus.

A Records Search map with a 0.5-mile buffer around the site is enclosed for your reference.

As part of the cultural resources assessment, FCS conducted a Sacred Lands File search which produced positive results. FCS contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and they suggested you might be able to provide further information. If you have any additional information regarding potential historic or cultural resources in proximity or relation to the proposed project area, we would greatly appreciate your input.

**Please note that this letter is a request for information pertaining to a cultural resources assessment and is not notification of a project under Senate Bill (SB) 18, Assembly Bill (AB) 52 or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.** Project notification and consultation requirements are being handled by designated lead agencies under CEQA and NEPA. Please feel free to contact me at 925.357.2562 or via email at [ddepietro@fcs-intl.com](mailto:ddepietro@fcs-intl.com) and thank you for your valuable assistance.

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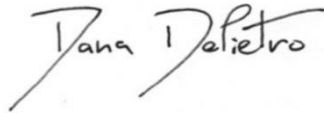
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Enc: Attachment A: Records Search Map for the New Outdoor Pool Facility and South of Campus Improvement Project



May 11, 2020

Joseph Ontiveros  
Cultural Resource Department  
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA, 92581

**Subject: Proposed New Outdoor Pool Facility and South of Campus Improvement Project**

Dear Joseph Ontiveros:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the New Outdoor Pool Facility and South of Campus Improvement Project in the City of La Cañada Flintridge. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

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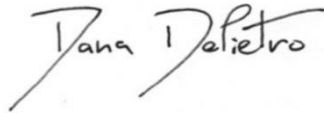
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May 11, 2020

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

**Subject: Proposed New Outdoor Pool Facility and South of Campus Improvement Project**

Dear Robert Dorame:

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) is preparing an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) for the New Outdoor Pool Facility and South of Campus Improvement Project in the City of La Cañada Flintridge. As part of the environmental review process, we are conducting a cultural resources assessment.

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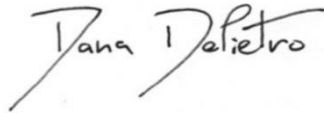
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May 11, 2020

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

**Subject: Proposed New Outdoor Pool Facility and South of Campus Improvement Project**

Dear Sandonne Goad:

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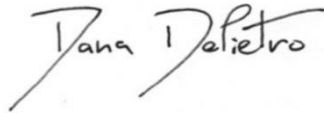
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Sincerely,



Dana Douglas DePietro, Ph.D.  
Senior Scientist, Archaeology  
**FirstCarbon Solutions**  
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Enc: Attachment A: Records Search Map for the New Outdoor Pool Facility and South of Campus Improvement Project



May 11, 2020

Scott Cozart, Chairperson  
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians  
P.O. Box 487  
San Jacinto, CA, 92583

**Subject: Proposed New Outdoor Pool Facility and South of Campus Improvement Project**

Dear Scott Cozart:

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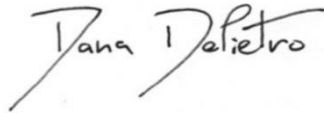
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