

Administrative Draft

WEST SAN GABRIEL VALLEY AREA PLAN

Community Cultural Assets

Prepared for
Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning

January 2024



Insert Photo

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626 Wilshire Boulevard
Suite 1100
Los Angeles, CA 90017
213.599.4300
esassoc.com



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I. Introduction

This Background Brief describes the pre-contact, **ethnographic** and post-contact setting in Southern California. It also identifies the known cultural resources within the eight unincorporated communities and the potential to discover and identify additional cultural resources within the West San Gabriel Valley (WSGV) Planning Area. Cultural resources are categorized into three types: **paleontological, archaeological, and historic**, which are described below.

Paleontological resources have been previously identified within the WSGV and nearby in certain geological units/formations that currently underlie large portions of Los Angeles County. The potential to encounter paleontological resources below the ground surface varies between low, high, unknown, or none throughout the WSGV Planning Area depending on the underlying geological unit present and the depths of any proposed excavation activity.

As with paleontological resources, there are many known archaeological sites and resources that have been previously identified within the WSGV Planning Area and likely still many that have yet to be discovered. These resources include pre-contact Native American village and camp sites, and post-contact period sites. There is potential to encounter yet to be discovered buried archaeological resources given the pre-contact and post-contact occupation of the region, prior identification of archaeological resources within the WSGV Planning Area, and the favorable natural conditions (e.g., proximity to the Pacific Ocean, the presence of the San Gabriel River and watershed, and local vegetation) that attracted pre- and post-contact inhabitants to the area. Moreover, archaeological surveying, testing, and monitoring of numerous construction projects throughout the region in recent years has demonstrated the existence of multiple buried archaeological deposits.

The vast majority of the WSGV Planning Area, especially within the area of Altadena, is heavily developed with numerous documented historic resources, many of which

EIGHT UNINCORPORATED COMMUNITIES

1. Altadena
2. East Pasadena-East San Gabriel
3. Kinneloa Mesa
4. La Crescenta-Montrose
5. San Pasqual
6. South Monrovia Islands
7. South San Gabriel
8. Whittier Narrows

Ethnographic

Ethnography is the branch of anthropology which is a systematic study of individual cultures. An intricate science that involves examining the behavior of the participants in a given social situation and understanding the group members' own interpretation of such behavior.

Paleontological resources are the fossilized remains or traces of multi-cellular invertebrate and vertebrate animals and multi-cellular plants, including their imprints from a previous geological period and are greater than 5,000 years in age.

Archaeological resources are objects or places from the past that help us understand the history, culture, and lives of people who lived long ago. This can include things like ancient tools, pottery, faunal and human remains, and even entire buried cities.

Historic resources are buildings, landmarks, or objects that are important because they have historical significance. They help us understand and appreciate the past, like old homes, battlefields, or even documents and photographs.

are listed or have the potential for listing the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historical Places (CRHR), and/or the Los Angeles County Historical Landmarks Registry (County Landmarks). The historic resources include a wide variety of residential building (single-family, multifamily, and apartment), community residential facilities, commercial buildings (former hotels, restaurants, and general commercial development), churches, libraries, and recreation facilities and parks.¹

Content of the Report and Jurisdiction of Historic Resources

This Background Brief gives an overview of the recorded paleontological, archaeological, and historical resources that have been evaluated and recorded in the WSGV Planning Area. Tentative understanding of the overarching common issues, opportunities, and recommendations are included in the end; these are subject to change as research evolves throughout the development of the Historic Context Statement and Area Plan. This report is based on existing information derived from a cultural resources search through the California Historic Resources Inventory System – South Central Coastal Information Center (CHRIS-SCCIC), a review of the Built Environmental Resource Directory (BERD) maintained by the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), and a windshield architectural survey of all eight communities conducted on August 2–5 and 23–25, 2023, by ESA architectural historians.

Requests for Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and a paleontological resources records search through the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (NHMLAC) are outstanding; this Background Brief will be updated as search results are obtained and analyzed.

Historical resources fall within the jurisdiction of the Federal, State, and Local designation programs. Federal laws provide the framework for the identification of historical resources, and in certain instances, protection. State 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, and the California Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 5024.1, are the primary federal and state laws governing the evaluation and significance of historical resources of national, state, regional, and local importance in the state of California. In addition, Los Angeles County maintains a register of county-designated Landmarks, as of the 2015 adoption of a County-level Historic Preservation Ordinance, 2019-004.1 Also in Los Angeles County, the Historical Landmarks and Records Commission is the advisory body which makes recommendations to the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors regarding County Landmark applications; reviews and screens applications for buildings or structures which are nominated as California Historical Landmarks, California Point of Historical Interests; and provides comments on applications for the National Register of Historic Places.

¹ These historic resources were not evaluated to determine their eligibility for listing on national, state, or county registers as part of this report.

II. Pre-contact and Historical Setting

Pre-contact Setting

Paleocoastal Period (12,000–8,000 B.P.)

While it is not certain when humans first came to California, their presence in Southern California by about 11,000 B.P. has been well documented. At Daisy Cave, on San Miguel Island, cultural remains have been radiocarbon dated to between 11,100 and 10,950 B.P. (Byrd and Raab 2007). During this time period, the climate of Southern California became warmer and more arid and the human population, residing mainly in coastal or inland desert areas, began exploiting a wider range of plant and animal resources (Byrd and Raab 2007).

Millingstone Period (8,000–3,000 B.P.)

During this time period, there is evidence for the processing of acorns for food and a shift toward a more generalized economy. The first evidence of human occupation in the Los Angeles area dates to at least 9,000 years B.P. and is associated with the Millingstone cultures (Wallace 1955; Warren 1968). Millingstone cultures were characterized by the collection and processing of plant foods, particularly acorns, and the hunting of a wider variety of game animals (Byrd and Raab 2007; Wallace 1955). Millingstone cultures also established more permanent settlements that were located primarily on the coast and in the vicinity of estuaries, lagoons, lakes, streams, and marshes where a variety of resources, including seeds, fish, shellfish, small mammals, and birds, were exploited. Early Millingstone occupations are typically identified by the presence of handstones (manos) and millingstones (metates), while those Millingstone occupations dating later than 5,000 B.P. contain a mortar and pestle complex as well, signifying the exploitation of acorns in the region.

Intermediate Period (3,000–1,000 B.P.)

During this time period, many aspects of Millingstone culture persisted, but a number of socioeconomic changes occurred (Erlandson 1994; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968). The native populations of Southern California were becoming less mobile and populations began to gather in small sedentary villages with satellite resource-gathering camps. Increasing population size necessitated the intensified use of existing terrestrial and marine resources (Erlandson 1994). Evidence indicates that the overexploitation of larger, high-ranked food resources may have led to a shift in subsistence towards a focus on acquiring greater amounts of smaller resources, such as shellfish and small-seeded plants (Byrd and Raab 2007). This period is characterized by increased labor specialization, expanded trading networks for both utilitarian and non-utilitarian materials, and extensive travel routes. Although the intensity of trade had already been increasing, it now reached its zenith, with asphaltum (tar), seashells, and steatite being traded from Southern California to the Great Basin. Use of the bow and arrow spread to the coast around 1,500 B.P, largely replacing the dart and **atlatl** (Homburg et al. 2014). Increasing population densities, with ensuing territoriality and resource intensification, may have given rise to increased disease and violence between 3,300 and 1,650 B.P. (Raab et al. 1995).

Atlatl is a spear thrower, which gives a greater velocity in throwing a dart.

Late Period (1,000 B.P.–A.D. 1542)

The Late Period is associated with the florescence of the **Gabrielino** (also known as Gabrieleño, Tongva, or *Kizh*), who are estimated to have had a population numbering around 5,000 in the **pre-contact** period. The Gabrielino occupied what is presently Los Angeles County, including various portions of northern Orange County, along with the southern Channel Islands, including Santa Catalina, San Nicholas, and San Clemente (Kroeber 1925). This period saw the development of elaborate trade networks and use of shell-bead currency. Fishing became an increasingly significant part of subsistence strategies at this time, and investment in fishing technologies, including the plank canoe, are reflected in the archaeological record (Erlandson 1994; Raab et al. 1995). Settlement at this time is believed to have consisted of dispersed family groups that revolved around a relatively limited number of permanent village settlements that were located centrally with respect to a variety of resources (Koerper et al. 2002).

The term **Gabrielino** is a general term that refers to those Native Americans who were administered by the Spanish at the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel.

The **pre-contact period** is the time before contact with Europeans, which began around 12,000 years ago and prior to A.D. 1542.

Ethnographic Setting: Indigenous Peoples

The WSGV Planning Area is located in a region traditionally occupied by the Gabrielino Indians. Their neighbors included the Chumash and Tataviam to the north, the Juañeno to the south, and the Serrano and Cahuilla to the east. The Gabrielino are reported to have been second only to the Chumash in terms of population size and regional influence (Bean and Smith 1978). The Gabrielino language is part of the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family. Gabrielino villages are reported by early explorers to have been most abundant near watercourses. Gabrielino villages known to have been located within the San Gabriel Valley, either within the WSGV plan area or located nearby as mapped by the ECCA LA Area Native Village Project unless otherwise noted, and they include:

- *Akuuronga*, located near La Presa Avenue and Huntington Drive in San Marino.
- *Sonaanga*, located on the present-day grounds of San Marino High School (Lund 1999; McCawley 1996).
- *Shevaanga* (Kizh/Tongva) located in present-day Whittier Narrows, at the confluence of the Rio Hondo and San Gabriel Rivers (Longcore and Ethington 2023), baptism records from the San Gabriel Mission indicate that there were 222 baptisms from this village between 1774 and 1802.
- *Topisabit* (Serrano) Located near the Hahamonga Watershed Park, west of present-day Altadena, in Pasadena. San Fernando Mission records indicate one baptism from this village in 1801 and records from the San Gabriel Mission indicate 41 baptisms between 1774 and 1805.
- *Guayibit* (Tongva) located in western Monrovia, Baptism records from the San Gabriel Mission indicate that there were 28 baptisms from this village between 1777 and 1825.

The main sources of historical information on the Gabrielino (Tongva and Kizh) include Hugo Reid (Heizer 1968), Zephyrin Engelhardt, Alfred Kroeber, John P. Harrington, Bernice E. Johnston, Thomas C. Blackburn, and C. Hart Merriam. The main sources of historical information on the Juaneño (or Acjachemen) include Fray Gerónimo de Boscana (Robinson 1846; Harrington 1933, 1934), Alfred Kroeber, and John P. Harrington (other accounts describing Luiseño groups may also be applicable). In 1978, the Smithsonian Institution compiled the *Handbook of North American Indians* – a 20-volume encyclopedia summarizing the work of previous ethnographers and what was known about the prehistory, history, and culture of indigenous North American groups. *Volume 8: California* serves as the primary source material for the information presented in this section. Where possible, this information has been supplemented with information gleaned from other published sources (such as McCawley 1996, and O’Neil and Evans 1980). A very recent source, *Mapping Los Angeles Landscape History* (Longcore and Ethington 2023) includes extensive research into the Landscape History of Pre-European Los Angeles and includes information on the landscape, vegetation, trade routes, and fauna for the village of *Shevaanga* located in present day Whittier Narrows. The following summaries are not intended to provide a comprehensive account of these groups but are instead brief historical overviews based on available information. However, tribes are the authority on their cultural history.

The term “Gabrielino” is a general term that refers to those Native Americans who were sent by the Spanish to the Mission San Gabriel Arcángel. The term first appears, spelled Gabrieleños, in an 1876 report by Oscar Loew (Bean and Smith 1978). Two indigenous terms are commonly used by tribal groups to refer to themselves and are preferred by descendant groups: Tongva and Kizh. The term Tongva was recorded by ethnographer C. Hart Merriam in 1903 (Heizer 1968). The term Kizh was first published by ethnologist Horatio Hale in 1846 (Heizer 1968). Since there are two terms that are used by different groups to refer to themselves, the term Gabrielino is used in this section to encompass both Tongva and Kizh groups.

At the time of Spanish contact, many Gabrielino practiced a religion that was centered *Chingichngish* (or *Chinigchinich*), the primary deity of a Native American belief system that spread to multiple Southern California Native American tribes. The belief system based on the teachings of *Chinigchinich* continues to be part of modern tribal spiritual and cultural practices (Bean and Smith 1978; Altschul 1994: 8–10). This religion may have been relatively new when the Spanish arrived and was spreading at that time to other neighboring Takic groups. The Gabrielino practiced both cremation and **inhumation** of their dead at that time. A wide variety of grave offerings, such as stone tools, baskets, shell beads, projectile points, bone and shell ornaments, and otter skins, were, and are interred with the deceased. Coming ashore on Santa Catalina Island in October 1542, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo was the first recorded European to



Inhumation is the action of burying the dead in the ground (as opposed to cremating the remains).

make contact with the Gabrielino; the 1769 expedition of Portolá also passed through Gabrielino territory (Bean and Smith 1978). Native Americans suffered severe depopulation and enslavement and their traditional culture was radically altered after Spanish contact. Nonetheless, Gabrielino descendants still reside in the greater Los Angeles and Orange County areas, including the WSGV and vicinity, and maintain an active interest in their heritage and preserving it for future generations. The work of Longcore and Ethington (2023), includes a browser-based platform which includes reconstruction of important village areas and context and stories from the Indigenous perspective.

Post-contact Setting

The 2015 Los Angeles County General Plan established the West San Gabriel Valley (WSGV) Planning Area as consisting of eight communities. The boundaries for these areas do not follow the lines of distinct historic communities and, in many cases, the histories of the communities are shaped by the same historic development patterns and events as the adjacent cities. Many of these communities have developed rigorous historical contexts. What is provided below is a general context of the historic development of the San Gabriel Valley, and the WSGV in particular, as many of the historic forces that affected the historic pattern of development are shared across the region and are not bound to the community boundaries as defined in 2015.

The Spanish Period (A.D. 1542–1821)

Although Spanish explorers made brief visits to the region in 1542 and 1602, sustained contact with Europeans did not commence until the onset of the Spanish Period. Europeans first traversed the San Gabriel Valley as a part of the Portola expedition, which brought the Spanish army, Catholic priests, and enslaved indigenous people to the area in 1769. Led by military officer and “Governor of the Californias” Gaspar de Portola y Rovira and Father Junipero Serra, this expedition’s goal was to expand Spanish control of the land along the coast. After establishing the first Spanish Colony at present-day San Diego in 1769, the group traveled north, eventually establishing a bridge (La Puente) over the San Gabriel River.

Mission San Gabriel Arcangel was founded on September 8, 1771, the fourth of the series of twenty-one missions that spread from present-day San Diego to San Francisco (Reynolds 2014). The original location was near the present-day Whittier Narrows Recreation Area, ostensibly to utilize the narrowing of the valley and riverfront there. The Mission was relocated three miles away in 1775 to utilize local land more efficiently for agriculture and for extensive cattle grazing. The goal for all missions were to be self-sufficient, and for that, the Spanish needed labor (Saavedra 2018). Thousands of Gabrielino people were forcibly enslaved by the Spanish in a system that prohibited the practice of indigenous culture and religious tradition. By the early 1870s, most of the surviving Gabrielino people had been forced to be baptized and to enter the mission system as enslaved labor.

During this time, the Tongva and Kizh became known as Gabrielino, after missionization. They were enslaved by the missionaries and forced to construct the buildings of the mission and the infrastructure surrounding it. Mission life drastically replaced the hunting and gathering culture of the Gabrielino with a localized agricultural-based one. As was common in post-contact societies,

the introduction of European diseases proved deadly to the population, which had no immunity to new illnesses. Those that lived were often forced into labor and coerced into conversion to Catholicism (Clark 2016) and then referred to as “neophytes,” or new convert. However, many Gabrielino rebelled against the missions; Mission San Gabriel was the site of two notable rebellions: a 1771 attack in retribution of an alleged rape of a native woman and the 1785 revolt led by Tongva leader Toypurinia, a Shaman, medicine woman, and freedom-fighter, who cited the Spanish colonization, Spanish mistreatment of indigenous women and the banning of traditional practices as her motivation (John 2014; ACLU of Northern California 2019). The revolt failed due to a Spanish ambush, and Toypurinia was imprisoned for a year and a half (ACLU-NC 2023). The Mission residents suffered greatly at the hands of soldiers and the Native Americans were the primary workforce of California during the Mission and later Secularization periods. The missions would loan out workers to private landowners and the mission would be paid not the laborer’s (Dietler et al. 2015).

In 1781, the Spanish established the associated pueblo (town) with Mission San Gabriel, named El Pueblo de Nuestra Senora la Reina de los Angeles (The Town of Our Lady the Queen of the Angels)—the beginnings of the modern day City of Los Angeles. By 1786, the flourishing pueblo attained self-sufficiency, and funding by the Spanish government ceased. With the growth of the livestock and agricultural complex surrounding the Mission, a reliable and consistent source of water was needed. Local enslaved labor was used to construct the first zanja, or water ditch, in 1819, north of the mission, to bring water to the San Bernadino Valley for agriculture and livestock; similar irrigation ditches would be used throughout the San Gabriel Valley during the mission and, later, rancho era (San Bernadino History and Railroad Museum 2010).

The Mexican Period (A.D. 1821–1848)

Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821 with wide-ranging effects for the San Gabriel Valley (Gumprecht 2001). Eager to utilize the largely ignored Alta California, Mexico promoted the settlement of California with the issuance of land grants. In 1883, Mexico began the process of **secularization** of the missions, which involved reclaiming the land and distributing it to local landowners. According to the terms of the Secularization Law of 1833 and Regulations of 1834, at least a portion of the lands were to be returned to Native populations; in reality, this was a rare occurrence (Milliken et al. 2009). The lands, livestock and equipment were supposed to be divided among the neophytes but most of these holdings fell into non-native hands and the mission buildings were abandoned and fell into decay (Engelhardt 1927a: 174–176, as cited in Dietler et al. 2015). As difficult as mission life was for Native Americans, the process of secularization was worse. The Native Americans had been dependent on the missions for two generations and now were disenfranchised with no land or way to make a living. Most ended up working on ranchos as servants or moving to the Pueblo and conducting day labor for little to no pay.

The Mexican Secularization Act of 1833 was an act that nationalized the missions, transferring their ownership from the Church to the Mexican authorities. Secularization resulted in most Mission land sold or given away in large grants or *ranchos*.

These ranchos, as they came to be known, were often given to families who had already gained influence throughout the area. The population of the San Gabriel Valley consisted of residents who called themselves Californios, Spanish-speaking, predominately Catholic persons of Latin American descent who were born in the region between 1769 and 1848. The largest ranchos were around the Los Angeles Pueblo and included names that still live on in contemporary Los Angeles County such as San Rafael, San Pasqual, and Santa Anita. The Californio owners of these ranchos maintained their wealth and influence throughout the Mexican period.

American Period (1848–Present)

Mexico ceded California to the United States as part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. While the treaty recognized the right of Mexican citizens to retain ownership of land granted to them by Spanish or Mexican authorities, the claimant was required to prove their right to the land before a patent was given. The process was lengthy and generally resulted in the claimant losing at least a portion of their land to attorney’s fees and other costs associated with proving ownership (Starr 2007).

The population of California grew during this time as thousands of new residents flooded into San Francisco and beyond after gold was discovered at Sutter’s Mill in 1848. The Forty-Niners, as the new gold seekers were known as, rapidly pushed for statehood, and California joined the union as the 31st state in 1850. While there were small amounts of gold found in the mountains outside the San Gabriel Valley, then known as the Sierra Madre, homesteaders who purchased land in this area found something different that would transform the valley. Building on the water infrastructure of the ranchos and embracing the temperate climate, the San Gabriel Valley became the epicenter of agriculture in Southern California.

Ranchos, like the missions before them, had relied on livestock for their income, however, the American families that purchased these ranchos began to struggle in the wake of difficult weather conditions. The inconsistent rainfall and dry land resulted in seasons that would vary between drought and catastrophic flooding. In 1861, floods devastated the San Gabriel Valley, making rearing livestock nearly impossible (King 1990t). Following this flood, two major droughts in 1862 and 1864 further harmed the cattle industry; over 70 percent of cattle in Los Angeles County perished during this time (McWilliams 1946; Dinkelspiel 2008). These factors, coupled with the loss of money in land ownership disputes, meant that rancho owners were willing to sell their land, often at low prices, to speculators and businessmen from the East. Following the cessation of the American Civil War in 1865, immigration to California increased further (King 1990).

Early Settlers of the San Gabriel Valley (1848–1900)

The former ranchos, once purchased from their Californio owners, were commonly subdivided and sold for agriculture and residential settlement. Some landowners, however, acquired massive tracts of land, often combining one or more ranchos. Benjamin Davis Wilson, known as Don Benito, was the rare landowner whose influence on the San Gabriel Valley spanned both the Mexican and early American periods. Originally from Tennessee, Wilson married a Californio woman and gained dual Mexican citizenship. Under his ownership, agriculture was developed on Rancho de Cuato, Rancho San Pedro, and portions of Rancho San Pasqual. Wilson brought a

variety of innovations to the San Gabriel Valley, including the development of citrus growing and export, along with the cultivation of walnuts as a cash crop, all of which relied on the irrigation ditches on his ranch. From a residential standpoint, Wilson was the first to subdivide land in the San Gabriel Valley, selling plots of land in 5 or 10 acres in the Alhambra Tract, later also developing the first system of iron pipes to deliver water to these homesteads (King 1990). He also cultivated vineyards, as did his son-law, James Shorb, who would add more subdivided residential tracts to the family's vast network of land holdings (King 1990).

Elsewhere in the San Gabriel Valley, on the lands of the former Rancho San Pasqual, Leonard Rose and William Wolfskill developed innovative and pioneering operations for growing wine grapes and various citrus fruits. The introduction of citrus as a key crop into the San Gabriel Valley would have long-lasting effects for the region. Specifically, the navel orange, which could be ripened year-round, allowed farmers in the San Gabriel Valley to take advantage of California's climate to seize an advantage over Midwest farmers by growing year-round (King 1990).

The largest landowner of this time period in the San Gabriel Valley and Los Angeles County was Elias Jackson "Lucky" Baldwin. He arrived in California from Ohio, flush with new wealth from savvy investments in mining operations in 1875. Wilson purchased the former Rancho Santa Anita southeast of Rose's operation and the new city of Pasadena (Parra 2013). Eventually, Baldwin would add Rancho La Cienega and other acreage, becoming the largest landowner in the region until the 1920s (King 1990). His land holdings would eventually total over 40,000 acres (62.5 square miles) and covered the vast majority of the San Gabriel Valley (Parra 2013). Baldwin was notable in his time for his employment of an ethnically and racially diverse staff, which included Japanese and Chinese laborers, a large contingent of Black laborers, and Mexican employees who often worked the agricultural properties. However, it appears this was less about racial tolerance and more about cheap labor (Parra 2013).

These agricultural land barons would grow even wealthier when Southern California was connected to the transcontinental railroad via San Francisco on September 6, 1876. The web of railroads sprawling across the United States allowed produce from the San Gabriel Valley to be transported across the country. Alongside the introduction of refrigerated rail cars, helped by companies such as the Pacific Fruit Express and the Santa Fe Refrigerator Dispatch Express Service, citrus became the most profitable enterprise in Los Angeles County. In 1893, the Southern California Fruit Exchange was founded and in 1906, it began a marketing campaign with the Southern Pacific Railway to market the health benefits of California oranges. Needing a memorable name, the brand name "Sunkist" was trademarked in 1908 (McClelland 2014).

The 1880s heralded a population and real estate boom for the San Gabriel Valley, facilitated in part by the increasingly developed infrastructure of the towns and settlements and helped along by fare wars between the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad. In March 1887, the cost of a one-way ticket from the Midwest to Los Angeles dropped as low as \$1 (King 1990). The Greater Los Angeles area was promoted heavily by boosters—a collection of newspapermen, railroad representatives, and advertisement agencies who were supported by city leaders and businessmen to sell Americans on the promise of a healthy and rich life in the paradise that was Southern California and Los Angeles in particular. This idealized

version of paradise ignored the diverse history of the Tongva, the Mexican era, and the Californios to promote a version of Southern California that could be sold to the new arrivals from the crowded cities of the southern and eastern United States. The San Gabriel Valley was advertised in a similar manner, though the emphasis was often on the crops of the valley, oranges and walnuts in particular, and less on lifestyle. The booster narratives sought to replace common conceptions of the west as full of hardscrabble pioneers and dangerous lifestyles with a California that emphasized comfort, ease, and recovery (Abel 2007). The foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, on the western edge of the valley, drew settlers who were specially seeking a healthy lifestyle. The dry air of the mountains combined with the consistent temperature was viewed as a panacea for ailing lungs. This was especially appealing to sufferers of tuberculosis, common in eastern cities because of close quarters and unsanitary conditions of tenements, factories, and mines.

As settlement continued, communities began to incorporate into cities with formal governments, spurred on by the desire to have specific, enforceable local codes, specifically around the issues of temperance and vice (Waldie 2011). Pasadena formalized their city charter to ensure that saloons could not operate within the city (City of Pasadena, n.d.). With portions of the surrounding area reliant on the alcohol industry, including swaths of vineyards, towns resisted incorporation to resist the growing temperance movement. Monrovia also incorporated in 1887, with the Deputy Marshall of the city telling a local bartender, “we-all have incorporated and we-all don’t want you here” (Wiley 1927). The bars and restaurants moved to South Pasadena, which followed Pasadena in incorporating as a dry town in 1888 (Anti-Racism Committee of South Pasadena, n.d.). Incorporation efforts were tied to exclusion, based on temperance ideals, anti-immigrant rhetoric, and hygiene concerns (Abel 2007). The vast majority of new settlers to the San Gabriel Valley were White, though the labor that provided their relaxed lifestyles was a workforce that was a mixture of Chinese, Mexican, and Black laborers. The first chapter of the Anti-Chinese League to form in Southern California was organized in Pasadena in 1886 (King 1990). In the farming town of El Monte, a group of White vigilantes known as the “El Monte Boys” targeted Native American and Mexican residents of the West San Gabriel Valley, accusing them of taking jobs meant for White residents (Guzman et al. 2020). Huntington Drive, an east–west thoroughfare, began to function as a de-facto race line, “north of which people of color could not live, except as servants” (Cheng 2014).

Wealthy new residents included Andrew McNally and Joseph Medill, both from Chicago, who were well known in mapmaking and journalism. McNally owned a winter residence in Altadena and eventually took up residence in the community full time, encouraging other wealthy families who had settled in Pasadena to move to the higher elevations of Altadena. Medill, the owner of the Chicago Tribune, marketed the San Gabriel Valley to everyone that could purchase a paper with his testimonials (King 1990). The vast majority of those drawn to the San Gabriel Valley for their health were wealthy men (Abel 2007).

Riding the wave of land ownership and wealthy residents, surveyors’ maps and plot plans for new towns throughout the San Gabriel Valley were filed at an unprecedented rate. Dreams of early suburbanization resulted in the creation of multiple towns and advertised neighborhoods; hopeful buyers for these plots of land stood in line for days to purchase the first, most desirable parcels

(Dumke 1994). Towns in the Western San Gabriel Valley developed first because of their proximity to Los Angeles, however this boom would be short lived. Los Angeles County saw over 100 towns platted between 1884 and 1888; 64 of them would never become incorporated cities (Dumke 1994). It would be half a century until the type of residential development these investors dreamed of would come to fruition in the San Gabriel Valley; the WSGV would remain largely agricultural until after World War II.

A Retreat from the City (1900–1942)

The early 20th century saw another wave of change arrive to the San Gabriel Valley. Following the rail connections that connected the San Gabriel Valley to the larger United States, the local Pacific Electric Railway line connected the growing communities of the San Gabriel Valley to Los Angeles (Dotson 2002). With a transit line straight from downtown Los Angeles to Pasadena, the so-called “streetcar suburbs” came to the San Gabriel Valley, where residents could live in a quiet area, but easily commute to jobs in the bustling city. Travelers to Los Angeles along the famous Route 66 even passed through the northern portions of the San Gabriel Valley, which wound through Pasadena, Arcadia, and Monrovia (California Historic Route 66 Association, n.d.). The streetcar system was a transformative urban development tool. It shaped not just transit but also land use, encouraging the development of residential areas along its routes. The early 20th-century urban form was primarily based on a grid system because grids were efficient for both walking and streetcar transit.

This increasing settlement of the San Gabriel Valley was predicated on control of water, not just to supply consistent irrigation to the agricultural ranches, but to the residential communities that were being plotted. A large flood in 1914 caused over \$10,000,000 in damage and resulted in the establishment of the Los Angeles County Flood Control District. The combination of a large forest fire in November 1933 followed by intensive rainstorms in December of the same year resulted in over 600,000 cubic yards of water and silt that rushed through the Crescenta Valley, killing over 60 people and destroying homes throughout La Crescenta and Montrose, with debris reaching all the way to Long Beach (Yamada 2018). The County flood control was further supported by the passage of the Flood Control Act at the federal level (National Park Service 2011). Further flooding in 1938 encouraged flood control in the San Gabriel Valley. While less rain fell than in the large flood in 1861, the increasing development and influx of population meant that the damage from these floods was much more extensive (Masters 2017). Over 80 people died in the San Gabriel Valley alone, and the flooding in the mountains above Altadena and La Crescenta caused irreparable damage to many of the mountain resorts and early housing developments (Medina 2014a). The result of this was aggressive flood control and concrete channelization of the waterways of the Los Angeles and San Gabriel rivers, primarily completed by the Army Corps of Engineers.

Tourism became a new industry in the WSGV following the turn of the century. In 1906, hikers could take a Pacific Electric Red Car and be delivered to the Mount Wilson trailhead; a road for automobiles followed in 1912 (Medina 2014a). These new Angelenos flocked to the San Gabriel Mountains in the late 1800s as a part of the “great hiking era”, where the health benefits of a day

trip and vigorous exercise were promoted (Medina 2014c). Hiking cabins and elaborate mountain resorts proliferated in the San Gabriel foothills.

Henry Huntington, the owner of the Pacific Electric Railway Company, developed the nearly abandoned Mt. Lowe railway as a dual-purpose property, one where he could market the novelty of a scenic railway while also using it to access the cottages and health resorts to take advantage of the mountain air of the San Gabriels (Rovner 2021). A twisting and perilous mountain railroad, the Mount Lowe railway was once considered the biggest attraction in Southern California, though its presence was fleeting. A large fire broke out in the guestrooms of the Mount Lowe Tavern on September 15, 1936. Guests and staff scrambled to evacuate, taking the Mount Lowe Railway down in the middle of the night. It was the last time that the Mount Lowe Railway would operate (Medina 2014a).

Health tourism continued to exist in the region. While the first wave of health seekers largely migrated on their own wealth and built or rented houses or estates, gradually, tuberculosis treatment shifted towards the sanatorium model, where patients were confined, monitored almost constantly, and subjected to strict rules and regulations. By 1925, there were 536 TB sanitarium in the United States, most in mountainous regions (Abel 2007). The West San Gabriel Valley featured notable sanitariums in Monrovia (Pottenger Sanatorium), Glendale (Rockhaven), and Pasadena (La Viña). Children were sent to “preventoriums” to adjust their diet and limit their exposure to ill relatives; Pasadena housed a preventorium, though the most well-known location in the San Gabriel Valley was located in Whittier and managed by the Los Angeles Tuberculosis Association (Parker 1936).

The growing communities of the West San Gabriel Valley and, further to the south, the metropolis of Los Angeles, looked to the San Gabriel River to supply a vast amount of building materials. Rock quarries sprung up on both sides of the San Gabriel River and over one billion tons of rock aggregate had been mined in the twentieth century. These were used for roads, large construction projects like the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, and to decorate Craftsman homes which had become popular, especially in Pasadena (Medina 2014b).

Residential development was encouraged as other industries grew in greater Los Angeles County. Oil was discovered in the Montebello Hills in 1917 (Los Angeles Almanac, n.d.). Derricks soon followed, sprouting up throughout the West San Gabriel Valley. Through the boom years of the 1920s, Los Angeles County produced roughly one-fourth of the world’s oil (Taylor 2014). In the years between 1900 and the beginning of World War II, the two largest industries in Southern California—and California, overall—were oil and citrus (Hemmerlein 2017).

Agriculture continued to be the defining industry in the San Gabriel Valley, with citrus fruits and walnuts taking most of the arable land in the area. Workers were needed for this explosion of agricultural properties, which, by the 1920s, included “oranges, lemons, walnuts, apricots, strawberries, and tomatoes, as well as dairy farms, horse ranches, and one lion ranch” (Morales 2014) By 1913, there was a significant presence of Japanese farmers in the San Gabriel Valley, who formed the Japanese Farmer’s Association of the San Gabriel Valley (Kobayashi Deckrow 2014). Japanese Language Schools followed for immigrants and their children, along with active

Japanese participation in the San Gabriel Valley Berry Grower’s Co-op (Kobayashi Deckrow 2014). Labor camps, most geared towards Mexican migrant workers, sprang up throughout the San Gabriel Valley. The most famous of these, “Hick’s Camp”² along the San Gabriel River which would eventually grow into a thriving barrio community with a strong Mexican identity (Chiotakis 2020).

Following the Great Depression, residential development expanded in the San Gabriel Valley, assisted through the new, federally backed loan program. The Home Owners’ Loan Corporation (HOLC) was established as a part of the New Deal to assist first time home owners through federally backed loans. To ensure their loans were given to the least risky investments the HOLC created color-coded maps of most American cities in order assess risk; neighborhoods that were “characterized by detrimental influences” were given the lowest grade of D and marked in red (University of Richmond, n.d.). These “redlined” neighborhoods were often predominately Black, Mexican, or attracted recent immigrants. The effect of this redlining was that new residential construction, funded through HOLC loans, occurred in White neighborhoods, effectively segregating these cities further (Rothstein 2017). Many of the unincorporated areas of the West San Gabriel Valley were not redlined by the HOLC, allowing Japanese Americans and Mexican Americans to more easily purchase homes in these areas than the incorporated city’s neighborhoods only blocks away. Altadena, a wealthier enclave was notably not redlined, become a hub for the middle-class Black community.³

WWII and Post-war Suburbanization: Little Boxes (1942–1964)

While Black residents of the San Gabriel Valley faced discriminatory actions in the pre-WWII era, Japanese American residents were interwoven into the social and civic framework of the San Gabriel Valley, because of their connection to the agricultural sector. Following the Attack on Pearl Harbor and on Executive Order 9066, Japanese residents of the San Gabriel Valley were relocated to Santa Anita or Pomona Assembly Centers, located at the racetrack and fairgrounds, respectively. Following their time at these locations, the vast majority of WSGV Japanese internees spent the majority of WWII at Heart Mountain in Wyoming (San Gabriel Valley in Time 2022). Following the end of internment in 1945, many former Japanese residents of the WSGV resettled away from Southern California, relocating to cities with existing Japanese communities such as Chicago and Salt Lake City. If residents did return to the WSGV, many had lost their homes and land and could not return to their work in agriculture.⁴

During World War II, the West San Gabriel Valley retained its character as a predominately agricultural area with pockets of residential development. As more workers moved into the Los Angeles area to take jobs in the growing industries that supported the military, such as aerospace and automotive manufacturing, not to mention the massive oil fields in Los Angeles County, there

² The former location of Hick’s Camp is immediately adjacent to the South Monrovia Islands Planning Area.

³ For more information, see “Altadena African American Historic Resources Survey” prepared by Sapphos Environmental, Inc. for the LA County Dept. of Regional Planning in 2020.

⁴ Andre Kobayashi Deckrow, “A Community Erased: Japanese Americans in El Monte and the San Gabriel Valley,” KCET,” September 14, 2014, <https://www.pbssoal.org/history-society/a-community-erased-japanese-americans-in-el-monte-and-the-san-gabriel-valley>

was a noticeable lack of housing for families. With the exception of wealthy areas such as Altadena, Pasadena, Montrose, and Monterey Park, the West San Gabriel Valley remained a semirural farming region until after World War II.

The passage of the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act, commonly known as the G.I. Bill, in 1944 led to an explosion in new residential construction. Veterans, through this bill, could obtain a house with no down payment. Nationally, veterans were responsible for 20% of new home construction in the post-war era; it is likely to have been higher in Los Angeles County, which saw massive population growth in the postwar era. (U.S. Department of Defense 2019). This funding, combined with postwar economic prosperity for US industry and the ability to mass-produce houses, led to a boom in construction. This “tract housing” as it would come to be known, would facilitate the transition of the San Gabriel Valley from agricultural to predominately residential throughout the 1950s. However, the Federal Housing Authority (FHA) and the VA built on the segregation started through redlining. Of the 125,000 houses constructed used FHA/VA funding in Los Angeles from 1950 through 1954, only 3,000 were for non-White families (2.4%) (Caltrans 2014).

In addition to FHA and VA discrimination, “the San Gabriel Valley and Pasadena was thus closed to Negroes in 1941,” through the actions of local, “home improvement” organizations which worked to keep entire blocks of communities Whites Only (Davis 1990). The labor force of the citrus orchards, combined with the effects of discriminatory HOLC policies, created racially mixed neighborhoods in the “redlined” areas of the West San Gabriel Valley throughout the 1940s and 1950s, where Mexican and Asian workers lived together in neighborhoods that were deemed unfit for White residence (Cheng 2013, 24). “Proliferating subdivisions attracted World War II veterans looking to buy homes (facilitated by the GI Bill’s home loan guaranty program) and drew Mexican Americans from East Los Angeles, Japanese Americans from the West Side and East Side, and Chinese Americans from Chinatown” (Cheng 2013). Restrictive housing covenants meant the first wave of newly built subdivisions in the West San Gabriel Valley were purchased by White homeowners (Los Angeles Almanac, n.d.). Racial discrimination in FHA and VA loans would only be federally prohibited in 1962 (Caltrans 2014).

A major factor in the development of the communities of the West San Gabriel Valley in the post-war era was the unprecedented expansion of Los Angeles’ freeway system. First proposed in the 1930s, Los Angeles County civic leaders and urban planners, under Los Angeles County’s Regional Planning Commission, adopted the Master Plan of Metropolitan Los Angeles Freeways in 1947. While focused towards the City of Los Angeles, the entire San Gabriel Valley was planned to be woven into the web of freeways with proposed names such as the Concord Parkway, the Eaton Canyon Parkway, the Ramona Freeway, and the San Gabriel River Parkway, which follows nearly an identical path to the modern I-605.⁵ Many of work camps-turned-barrios, including Hicks’ Camp, were razed in the 1960s and 1970s to make room for new suburban developments or the expansion of the Los Angeles freeway system. The rise in cul-de-sac

⁵ I-605 is the rare freeway within Los Angeles’ freeway system that has not changed its alignment significantly since its opening in 1964.

neighborhoods also coincided with the suburban boom during this time. The increasing popularity of cars made it easier for people to live in less accessible areas, and it also eliminated the need for a grid pattern of urban form that facilitated the streetcar system. While cul-de-sacs have their benefits, such as perceived safety and privacy, they can also lead to inefficient public transit and increased car dependency.

1965-Present: Changing Demographics

White emigration to the West San Gabriel Valley largely ceased between 1960 and 1990. Instead, new residents to the area were largely Asian immigrants, helped significantly by the passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 (Cheng 2014). The largest wave of new residents to the San Gabriel Valley at this time were immigrants from Taiwan and Hong Kong who came to America for educational and economic opportunity, especially in the face of political strife in their homes (Cheng 2013, 41). The demographic shift in the West San Gabriel Valley was compounded by a second wave of White flight as the children of the initial post-war residents moved or sold their homes. Perhaps because of their struggle to own homes, multi-generational homeownership among Mexican and Asian families was much higher in the WSGV (Cheng 2013, 46). The West San Gabriel Valley developed as a center of Chinese settlement, with Monterey Park becoming the first majority-Asian city in the United States in the mid-1980s. Frederick Hsieh, a Chinese-born real estate developer, began to advertise the West San Gabriel Valley, and the city of Monterey Park in particular, to Chinese immigrants from Taiwan and Hong Kong (Oliver 1999).

Today, the West San Gabriel Valley functions as a large, ethnically diverse suburb of Los Angeles with a variety of smaller business centers in its midst.

III. Cultural Resource Types

Cultural resources can include pre- and post-contact period archaeological sites, structures, districts, and landscapes or any other physical evidence associated with human activity considered important to a culture, a subculture, or a community for scientific, traditional, religious or any other reason. For purposes of this Background Brief, paleontological resources, although not typically associated with past human activity, are grouped with cultural resources. Cultural resources are categorized into three types: archaeological resources, historic resources, and paleontological resources. These resource types are further defined in the discussion below.

Paleontological Resources

Paleontology is a branch of geology that studies the life forms of the past, especially prehistoric life forms, through the study of plant and animal fossils. Paleontological resources represent a limited, non-renewable, and impact-sensitive scientific and education resource. As defined in this section, paleontological resources are the fossilized remains or traces of multi-cellular invertebrate and vertebrate animals and multi-cellular plants, including their imprints from a previous geological period and are greater than 5,000 years in age. Fossil remains such as bones, teeth, shells, and leaves are found in the geological deposits (rock formations or geological units)

where they were originally buried. Paleontological resources include not only the actual fossil remains, but also the fossil localities, and the geologic formations containing those localities.

Archaeological Resources

Archaeology is the recovery and study of material evidence of human life and culture of past ages. Over time, this material evidence becomes buried, fragmented, or scattered or otherwise hidden from view. It is not always evident from a field survey if archaeological resources exist within a given Planning Area. Thus, the possible presence of archaeological materials must often be determined based upon secondary indicators, including the presence of geographic, vegetative, and rock features which are known or thought to be associated with early human life and culture, as well as knowledge of events or material evidence in the surrounding area. In urban areas, such as the West San Gabriel Valley Planning Area and its environs, archaeological resources may include both pre-contact remains and remains dating to the post-contact period.

- Pre-contact (or Native American) archaeological resources are physical remains resulting from human activities that predate written records and are generally identified as isolated finds or sites. Pre-contact resources can include village sites, temporary camps, lithic (stone tool) scatters, rock art, roasting pits/hearths, milling features, rock features, and burials/human remains.
- Post-contact archaeological resources can include refuse heaps, bottle dumps, ceramic scatters, privies, foundations, and graves, and are generally associated in California with the Spanish Mission Period (A.D. 1769) to the mid-20th century of the American Period (A.D. 1848–1970).

Historic Resources

Historic resources include standing structures, buildings, districts, roads, bridges, other infrastructure, objects, and landscapes of historic or aesthetic significance that are generally 45 or 50 years of age or older. Historic resources typically date to the post-contact period (i.e., AD 1769–1978) and include resources that are evaluated for significance for their architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.

IV. Existing Resources and Cultural Assets

The following discussion of existing resources within the city is based on information derived from the cultural resource records searches and windshield surveys previously discussed.

Altadena

Introduction to the Built Environment

Altadena is an unincorporated community in the northern part of the West San Gabriel Valley. Historically, Altadena has had a strong civic identity and residents have resisted incorporation and annexation by Pasadena and other nearby cities. Because of this, there is a fair amount of civic

development, including a library system and post offices, and the community features multiple commercial strips, some of which appear to retain integrity from their original design. Like much of the West San Gabriel Valley, Altadena is dominated by residential architecture, both single-family and multifamily. There are a variety of architectural styles represented in the neighborhoods, including Spanish Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, English Craftsman, Prairie, Craftsman, Pueblo Revival, Italianate, Colonial Revival, Shingle Style, Queen Anne, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, Post-and-Beam, and Contemporary styles.

The built environment is characterized by wide main thoroughfares and densely developed blocks. The tendency is for larger lots to exist along the northern portion of Altadena, closer to the mountains, with elaborate, potentially architect-designed houses proliferating. There are a variety of grid patterns that exist in Altadena, which occasionally results in irregular block shapes and sizes.

Known Cultural Resources (Archaeological and Historic Built Environment)

Altadena is a heavily researched and documented community within the West San Gabriel Valley with multiple sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Initial research indicates that Altadena Heritage, a local advocacy organization, completed a volunteer architectural survey in the late 1980s and commissioned a historic context in 1991. Efforts are underway by ESA to obtain copies of these reports.

Results of the archival research indicate that 50 historic resources, one pre-contact archaeological site, two multi-component archaeological sites, and four post-contact era archaeological sites have been previously identified from a variety of sources within the Altadena Community area. They are detailed in **Table 1** and **Table 2**.

Resources that were given the following codes are included in an attached appendix, as they have not been evaluated under all of the applicable criteria (National Register, California Register, Local/County Register): 6Y, 6C, and 6U.

**TABLE 1
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED HISTORIC RESOURCES WITHIN ALTADENA**

Primary Number	OTIS ID	Property Number	Name and Address	Evaluation Information	Construction Year(s)	Source
19-179284	503891	111072	Garage 2186 Crary Ave	1D, 07/23/1997, NPS-97000751-0001	1906	BERD, NR
19-179287	573333	123062	Caretakers Home 209 E Mariposa St	1D, 07/28/1999, NPS-99000893-0002	1920	BERD, NR
19-179287	573336	123065	Storage Shed 209 E Mariposa St	1D, 07/28/1999, NPS-99000893-0003	n/a	BERD, NR
19-179287	573339	123068	Japanese Lamp 209 E Mariposa St	1D, 07/28/1999, NPS-99000893-0004	1906	BERD, NR
19-179287	573341	123070	Japanese Lamp 209 E Mariposa St	1D, 07/28/1999, NPS-99000893-0005	1906	BERD, NR
19-179287	531903	165776	Andrew McNally House Aviary 654 Mariposa St	1D, 03/27/2007, NPS-07000245-0001	1895	BERD, NR
19-179287	531904	165777	Andrew McNally House Classical Urn 654 Mariposa St	1D, 03/27/2007, NPS-07000245-0002	1893	BERD, NR
19-179287	531905	165778	Andrew McNally House Chinese Urn 654 Mariposa St	1D, 03/27/2007, NPS-07000245-0003	1893	BERD, NR
19-180831	502216	108965	Recreation Building Farnsworth County Park 568 E Mount Curve Ave	1D, 02/07/1997, 19-0240 1D, 02/07/1997, NPS-97000027-0001 1996 (J. Triem, San Buenaventura Research Associates)	n/a	BERD, NR
19-180831	502220	108971	Amphitheater Farnsworth County Park 568 E Mount Curve Ave	1D, 02/07/1997, 19-0240 1D, 02/07/1997, NPS-97000027-0002 1996 (J. Triem, San Buenaventura Research Associates)	1938	BERD, NR
19-180831	502242	108995	Picnic Shelter Farnsworth County Park 568 E Mount Curve Ave	1D, 02/07/1997, 19-0240 1D, 02/07/1997, NPS-97000027-0003 1996 (J. Triem, San Buenaventura Research Associates)	n/a	BERD, NR
19-180831	502254	109010	Stone Barbecue Farnsworth County Park 568 E Mount Curve Ave	1D, 02/07/1997, 19-0240 1D, 02/07/1997, NPS-97000027-0004 1996 (J. Triem, San Buenaventura Research Associates)	n/a	BERD, NR
19-180831	502261	109017	Stone Barbecue Farnsworth County Park 568 E Mount Curve Ave	1D, 02/07/1997, 19-0240 1D, 02/07/1997, NPS-97000027-19340005 1996 (J. Triem, San Buenaventura Research Associates)	n/a	BERD, NR
19-180831	502265	109021	Ranger's Residence Farnsworth County Park 568 E Mount Curve Ave	1D, 02/07/1997, 19-0240 1D, 02/07/1997, NPS-97000027-0006 1996 (J. Triem, San Buenaventura Research Associates)	1934	BERD, NR

Primary Number	OTIS ID	Property Number	Name and Address	Evaluation Information	Construction Year(s)	Source
19-180831	502268	109024	Garage Farnsworth County Park 568 E Mount Curve Ave	1D, 02/07/1997, 19-0240 1D, 02/07/1997, NPS-97000027-0007 1996 (J. Triem, San Buenaventura Research Associates)	1934	BERD, NR
19-180831	502270	109026	Pergola Farnsworth County Park 568 E Mount Curve Ave	1D, 02/07/1997, 19-0240 1D, 02/07/1997, NPS-97000027-0008 1996 (J. Triem, San Buenaventura Research Associates)		BERD, NR
19-180831	502274	109030	Pergola Farnsworth County Park 568 E Mount Curve Ave	1D, 11/08/1996, 19-0240 1D, 11/08/1996, NPS-97000027-0009 1996 (J. Triem, San Buenaventura Research Associates)		BERD, NR
19-180831	502276	109033	Stone Wall Farnsworth County Park 568 E Mount Curve Ave	1D, 02/07/1997, 19-0240 1D, 02/07/1997, NPS-97000027-0010 1996 (J. Triem, San Buenaventura Research Associates)		BERD, NR
19-180831	502280	109037	Restroom Farnsworth County Park 568 E Mount Curve Ave	1D, 02/07/1997, 19-0240 1D, 02/07/1997, NPS-97000027-0011 1996 (J. Triem, San Buenaventura Research Associates)		BERD, NR
19-179284	432519	29973	Crank House/Fair House Ranch 2186 Crary St	1S, 07/23/1997, 19-0241 1S, 07/23/1997, NPS-97000751-0000 5S2, 1001-0001-0000 1996 (Grimes, Teresa, Historic Resources Group)	1882	BERD, NR, SCCIC
19-179296	432531	29985	Keyes Bungalow 1337 E Boston St	1S, 01/01/1978, 1001-0013-0000 1S, 11/14/1978, NPS- 78000678-0000 1978 (K. Miedema, Pasadena City College)	1911	BERD, NR, SCCIC
19-186532	493495	97739	Scripps Hall/Pasadena Waldorf School 209 E Mariposa St	1S, 07/28/1999, NPS-99000893-0000 2S2, 07/25/1994, DOE- 19-94-0284-0000 2S2, 07/25/1994, HRG940202Z 3S, 04/23/1999, 19-0272 7P, 03/06/1987, SPHI-LAN-041 1986; 1998 (Tim Gregory, Altadena Heritage)	1904	BERD, NR, SCCIC
19-179285	432520	29974	Zane Grey Estate 396 E Mariposa St	1S, 10/24/2002, NPS-02001187-0000 3S, 1001-0002-0000 3S, 05/07/2002, 19-0397 2002 (M. Berkley)	1907–1939	BERD, NR, SCCIC
19-179287	432522	29976	Andrew McNally House 654 E Mariposa St	1S, 02/02/2007, 19-0487 1S, 03/27/2007, NPS-07000245-9999 3S, 01/01/1977, 1001-0004-0000 7W, 07/19/2004, 19-0456; 1977; 2004; 2007; 2007	1887	BERD, NR, SCCIC
19-190787	665249		Villa Carlotta 234 E Mendocino St	1S, 06/17/2014, NRHP_2013_Villa_Carlotta_0041 2014 (Edson Beall, NPS)	1918	BERD, NR, SCCIC

Primary Number	OTIS ID	Property Number	Name and Address	Evaluation Information	Construction Year(s)	Source
19-180831	496951	102423	Gen. Charles S. Farnsworth County Park 568 E Mount Curve Ave	1S, 02/07/1997, NPS-97000027-9999 3S, 06/07/1996, 19-0240	1933–1938	BERD, NR, SCCIC
	671486		Walter D. Valentine Cottage B 1419 E Palm St	1S, 07/24/2017, NRHP_2015_Valentine,_Walt_0045	1912–1924	BERD, NR, SCCIC
19-190686	665319		St. Elizabeth of Hungary Grotto 1845 Lake Ave	1S, 08/18/2013, NRHP_2013_Saint_Elizabeth_0017 2013 (Edson Beall, NPS)	1939	BERD, NR, SCCIC
19-190686	665324		St. Elizabeth of Hungary Rectory 1845 Lake Ave	1S, 08/18/2013, NRHP_2013_Saint_Elizabeth_0017 2013 (Edson Beall, NPS)	1921	BERD, NR, SCCIC
19-190686	665311		St. Elizabeth of Hungary Catholic Church 1845 Lake Ave	1S, 08/18/2013, NRHP_2013_Saint_Elizabeth_0017 2013 (Edson Beall, NPS)	1926	BERD, NR, SCCIC
19-190686	665314		St. Elizabeth of Hungary Flower Shine 1845 Lake Ave	1S, 08/18/2013, NRHP_2013_Saint_Elizabeth_0017 2013 (Edson Beall, NPS)	1929–1930	BERD, NR, SCCIC
19-179291	432526	29980	Pacific Electric Railway Company Substation No. 8 2245 N. Lake Ave	1S, 01/01/1977, 1001-0008-0000 1S, 11/09/1977, NPS-77000295-0000	1906	BERD, NR, SCCIC
19-179293	432528	29982	Frederick J. Woodbury House 2606 Madison Ave	1S, 12/30/1993, 19-0087 1S, 12/30/1993, NPS-93001463-0000 3S, 01/01/1977, 1001-0010-0000 7P, 04/25/1972, SPHI-LAN-012 1991 (J. Triem, Altadena Heritage)	1882	BERD, NR, SCCIC
19-190572	663570		Case Study House No. 20 2275 N Santa Rosa Ave	1S, 07/24/2013, NRHP_2013_Case_Study_Hous_0008 2013 (Edson Beall, NPS)	1958	BERD, NR, SCCIC
19-188157	531793	166000	Buffum House 711 Calaveras St	1CS, 08/03/2007, CR 3CS, 07/12/2007, 19-0498 2007 (A. Merchell)	1924	BERD, CR
19-187747	475680	75090	1183 New York Dr	2D2, 03/17/1992, DOE-19-92-0042-0002 2D2, 03/17/1992, HUD920218A 1992 (L. Woodward)	1911	BERD, SCCIC
19-187748	475678	75088	932 New York Dr	2D2, 02/16/2000, DOE-19-00-0159-0000 2D2, 02/16/2000, HUD000216G 2D2, 03/17/1992, DOE-19-92-0042-0001 2D2, 03/17/1992, HUD920218B 2D2, 10/06/1997, DOE-19-97-0236-0000 2D2, 10/06/1997, HUD971006G 1992 (L. Woodward)	1909	BERD, SCCIC

Primary Number	OTIS ID	Property Number	Name and Address	Evaluation Information	Construction Year(s)	Source
	475147	74375	2558 Santa Anita Ave	2D2, 02/06/1992, HUD9201230	1914	BERD, SCCIC
19-187696	545525	152522	Altadena Community Church 943 E Altadena Dr	2S2, 03/05/2005, DOE-19-04-0422-0000 2S2, 03/05/2005, FCC040916C; 2004 (J. Marvin & S. Carmack, LSA)	1949	BERD, SCCIC
19-186528	518622	179709	Altadena Country Club 1456 E Mendocino St	2S, 05/19/2010, FCC100401J 1991 (M. de Beixedon, Altadena Town & Country Club)	1910	BERD, SCCIC
	493496	97740	Andrew Jackson Elementary School 593 W Woodbury Rd	2S2, 02/25/1994, DOE-19-94-0281-0000 2S2, 02/25/1994, HRG940202Z	1921	BERD, SCCIC
19-187696	545525	152522	Altadena Community Church 943 E Altadena Dr	2S2, 03/05/2005, DOE-19-04-0422-0000 2S2, 03/05/2005, FCC040916C	1949	BERD, SCCIC
19-179289	432524	29978	Mrs. E.M. Newstadt House/Thatch Cottage 1050 E Mariposa St	3S, 1001-0006-0000	1912	BERD, SCCIC
19-179290	432525	29979	Shuman House 803 E Woodbury Rd	3S, 1001-0007-0000	1888	BERD, SCCIC
19-179292	432527	29981	Way-Calkins House 3079 N Highview Ave	3S, 1001-0009-0000	1901	BERD, SCCIC
19-179295	432530	29984	W.D. Peterson House, Villa Sarah 1095 Rubio St	3S, 1001-0012-0000	1912	BERD, SCCIC
19-183196	469429	67300	C.M. Northrup & Son Real Estate	5S1, 1109-2152-0000 7R, 06/12/1991, 1109-1048-0000	1924	BERD, SCCIC
19-179286	432521	29975	Joseph Medill House/ Daniel R. Cameron House 643 E Mariposa St	5S2, 1001-0003-0000	1897	
19-180760			Christmas Tree Lane	1989 (J. Triem, Altadena Heritage)		NR, SCCIC
19-186981			Triad-1 TV1 60 Ventura St Altadena 91001 (APN 5835-013-010)=	2006 (L.S. White, Archaeological Associates)		SCCIC
19-186982			Triad-2 TV2 52 Ventura St Altadena 91001 (APN 5835-013-021)=	2006 (L.S. White, Archaeological Associates)		SCCIC
19-186983			Triad-3 TV 3 2415 N Fair Oaks Ave Altadena 91001 (APN 5835-013-905)	2006 (L.S. White, Archaeological Associates)		SCCIC
19-184712		87739	Black & Bodgener Real Estate 2059-2061 N Fair Oaks Pasadena	1990 (S. DeWolfe, Urban Conservation)		SCCIC

Primary Number	OTIS ID	Property Number	Name and Address	Evaluation Information	Construction Year(s)	Source
19-187571		162113	Oak Grove Drive over Arroyo Seco Bridge Oak Grove Dr @ Arroyo Seco Los Angeles	2003 (J. Feldman, D. Greenwood, Myra L Franck)		SCCIC
19-187694			Altadena United Methodist Church 349 W Altadena Dr Altadena 91001 (APN 5829-016-054)	2004 (J. Marvin & S. Carmack, LSA)		SCCIC
19-187702			95001404C - AT&T Wireless Services	2004 (Christopher J. Hetzel)		SCCIC
19-187973			Altadena Liquor Store 1850 N Allen Ave Altadena 91001 (APN 5852-001-036)	2004 (K. Crawford)		SCCIC
19-187980			OKCleaners 1856 N Allen Ave Altadena 91001 (APN 5852-001-035)	2004 (K. Crawford)		SCCIC
19-187981			Other - Bechtel Telecommunications Facility Candidate 950-014-040C 1860 N Allen Ave Altadena 91001 (APN 5852-001-034)	2004 (K. Crawford)		SCCIC
19-190089			Resource Name - Hen's Teeth Square, Woestman's Drive-In; Other - T-Mobile West LLC IE04768A (SB293 Hen's Teeth Square 2057-2061 N Los Robles Pasadena 91003 (APN 5838-001-017)	2012 (K. A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)		SCCIC
19-190509			Mount Wilson Toll Road Bridge, Eaton Canyon Bridge Pinecrest Dr Altadena	2012 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning)		SCCIC
19-190633			Resource Name - California Department of Transportation; Other - T-Mobile West LLC IE04517A/Caltrans 2122 Arroyo Blvd Pasadena	2013 (K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)		SCCIC
19-192488			Allen Substation Property 1487 Belford Ave Altadena 91104 (APN 5852-004-800)	2018 (Ginger Weatherford, Urbana)		

TABLE 2
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITHIN ALTADENA

Primary Number	Trinomial	Site Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Community Area	Source
P-19-000342	CA-LAN-000342	Prehistoric	Millard Canyon Site	1965 (Dorothy Cowper, ASA of So Cal); 1965 (Hal Eberhart, Cal State LA); 1989 (Chester King)	Altadena	SCCIC
P-19-001599	CA-LAN-001599/H	Multi-component	La Vina #1 and Millard Canyon	1989 (Chester King, C. King and Associates); 1992 (Ronald M. Bissell, RMW Paleo Associates); 1998 (Patrick O. Maxon, RMW Paleo Associates)	Altadena	SCCIC
P-19-002055	CA-LAN-002055H	Historic	Old La Vina Sanitorium	1992 (Carmen A. Weber, Chambers Group)	Altadena	SCCIC
P-19-002056	CA-LAN-002056H	Historic	Giddings Toll Road	1992 (Carmen A. Weber, Chambers Group)	Altadena	SCCIC
P-19-002343	CA-LAN-002343/H	Historic	Mt. Wilson Toll Road	1995 (Michael Macko and David Earle, Macko, Inc)	Altadena	SCCIC
P-19-002679	CA-LAN-002679H	Multi-component	Millard Headstone	1998 (Patrick O. Maxon, RMW Paleo Associates)	Altadena	SCCIC
P-19-003090	CA-LAN-003090H	Historic	Lower Sam Merrill Trail	1998 (Michael J. McIntyre, USFS); 2002 (Darrell W. Vance, USFS)	Altadena	SCCIC
P-19-100276		Prehistoric	Discoidal Isolate	1998 (P. Maxon, RMW Paleo Associates)	Altadena	SCCIC
P-19-188470		Historic	Rubio Pavilion	2002 (Havelaar, C. and N. Storey, Jones & Stokes)	Altadena	SCCIC
P-19-188471		Historic	Pacific Electric R R	2002 (Havelaar, C. and N. Storey, Jones & Stokes)	Altadena	SCCIC
P-19-188291		Historic	Chaney Truck Trail	2005 (Huckabee, J., USDA Angeles National Forest)	Altadena	SCCIC
P-19-190890		Historic	LAWC El Prieto Canyon Water System	2014 (Josh Smallwood and Michael Kay, Applied Earthworks, Inc)	Altadena	SCCIC
P-19-190891		Historic	Millard Canyon Water Company's (MCWC) System; Lincoln Avenue Water Company's (LAWC) System	2014 (Josh Smallwood and Michael Kay, Applied Earthworks, Inc)	Altadena	SCCIC

East Pasadena-East San Gabriel

Introduction to the Built Environment

East Pasadena and East San Gabriel are unincorporated areas that are primarily developed as residential areas, however there are areas of limited commercial development.

Residential property types in East Pasadena-East San Gabriel include single and multifamily residences, in addition to apartment buildings. The dominant architectural style in the neighborhood is Minimal Traditional, but also includes Spanish Colonial Revival, Ranch (Asian-influence, Traditional Ranch, and Gingerbread Ranch), Mid-Century Modern, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles. Both single-story, two-story, and split-level residences exist within the community. The apartment buildings are in a variety of styles common to “dingbat” apartments, including Tiki/Polynesian Revival, Mid-Century Modern, French Eclectic, and Swiss Chalet. Other property types include a convalescent home, a large programmatic restaurant, and churches.

The built environment is characterized by uniform blocks and condensed tract home development. The deviation from this is the residential development of Chapman Woods, which is characterized by large lot sizes and curvilinear streets. Palm trees line many major thoroughfares and lots with older dates of construction feature large trees that are potentially original landscaping.

Known Cultural Resources (Archaeological and Historic Built Environment)

Results of the archival search, including a review of both the SCCIC search and the BERD revealed 30 previously recorded historic resources within the boundaries of East Pasadena-East San Gabriel community (**Table 3**) and one previously recorded archaeological sites (**Table 4**).

TABLE 3
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED HISTORIC RESOURCES WITHIN EAST PASADENA – EAST SAN GABRIEL

Primary Number	OTIS ID	Property Number	Name and Address	Evaluation Information	Construction Year(s)	Source
P-19-183195			Dudley & White Blacksmiths 3324 E Colorado Blvd Pasadena (APN 5754-015-022)	1987 (Nancy Impastato, Urban Conservation); 2000 (Teresa Grimes)	1927	SCCIC
P-19-183196			C M Northrup & Son Real Estate 3330 E Colorado Blvd Pasadena (APN 5754-015-023)	1987 (N. Impastato, Urban Conservation); 2000 (Teresa Grimes)	1924	SCCIC
P-19-183198			Royal Palms Trailer Court 3500 E Colorado Blvd Pasadena		1948	SCCIC
P-19-183199			California Sewing Machine Co 3636 E Colorado Blvd Pasadena	1987 (N. Impastato, Urban Conservation)		SCCIC
P-19-183477			Pasadena Trailer Park 3550 E Colorado Blvd Pasadena	1987 (N. Impastato, Urban Conservation)	1948	SCCIC
P-19-188611			Cabinet City 5100 Walnut Grove Ave Rosemead (APN 5388-038-049)	2009 (S. Edwards, K. Harper, and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)		SCCIC
P-19-188612			5008 N Burton Ave San Gabriel (APN 5388-033-067)	2009 (F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	1955	SCCIC
P-19-188614			8447 Clanton St San Gabriel (APN 5373-013-031)	2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	1960	SCCIC
P-19-188615			8441 Clanton St San Gabriel (APN 5373-013-058)	2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	1960	SCCIC
P-19-188616			5206 Yvonne Ave San Gabriel (APN 5373-013-059)	2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	1960	SCCIC
P-19-188617			5205 Yvonne Ave San Gabriel (APN 5373-014-040)	2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)		SCCIC
P-19-188618			8417 Clanton St San Gabriel (APN 5373-014-037)	2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)		SCCIC
P-19-188620			5306 N Delta St San Gabriel (APN 5373-014-036)	1999 (McMorris and Mikesell, JRP Historical Consulting); 2009 (S. Edwards and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)		SCCIC
P-19-188621			Shepard & Morgan Storage Bldg 890 Commercial Ave San Gabriel (APN 5373-026-003)	1999 (McMorris and Mikesell, JRP Historical Consulting Services); 2009 (F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	1953	SCCIC

Primary Number	OTIS ID	Property Number	Name and Address	Evaluation Information	Construction Year(s)	Source
P-19-188702			SCE Eagle Rock-Mesa Transmission Line Structure Rosemead	2009 (B. Shawn, K. Harper, and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)		SCCIC
P-19-188703			SCE Mesa-Ravendale-Rush Subtransmission Line Structure Rosemead	2009 (B. Shawn, K. Harper, and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	1958	SCCIC
P-19-188704			SCE Mesa-Vincent & Goodrich-Laguna Bell Transmission Lines Structure Rosemead	2009 (B. Shawn, K. Harper, and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)		SCCIC
P-19-188705			SCE Mesa-Rosemead Subtransmission Line & Segovia Local Distribution Line Structure Rosemead	2009 (B. Shawn, K. Harper, and F. Smith, SWCA Environmental Consultants)	1948	SCCIC
P-19-189110			AT & SF RR bridge over Rosemead Blvd Rosemead Blvd Pasadena	2004 (Jessica B. Feldman, Myra Frank & Assoc. / Jones & Stokes)		SCCIC
P-19-189229			Fred C Henson Co 3311 E Colorado Blvd Pasadena (APN 5754-003-046)	2000 (Teresa Grimes)		SCCIC
P-19-189230			Factory Service 3314 E Colorado Blvd Pasadena (APN 5754-015-038)	2000 (Teresa Grimes)		SCCIC
P-19-189231			Vista Paint & Wallcovering 3341 E Colorado Blvd Pasadena (APN 5754-003-028)	2000 (Teresa Grimes)	1949	SCCIC
P-19-189233			Simpson Bldg 3360 E Colorado Blvd Pasadena (APN 5754-015-027)	2000 (Teresa Grimes)	1960	SCCIC
P-19-189237			Arcadia Presbyterian Church 121-1/2 Alice St Arcadia (APN 5779-017-029)	2007 (K. Crawford)	1961	SCCIC
P-19-189417			Howie's Market 6580 N San Gabriel Blvd San Gabriel (APN 5375-001-031)	2011 (K.A. Crawford, Michael Brandman Associates)	1962	SCCIC
P-19-190257			SCE Tower, T-Mobile West LLC IE04839A/SB366 SCE Duarte Rd 8664 Duarte Rd San Gabriel	2012 (K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)	1966	SCCIC
P-19-190502			SCE Mesa-Anita-Eaton 66kV Transmission Line	2010 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning)	1951	SCCIC

Primary Number	OTIS ID	Property Number	Name and Address	Evaluation Information	Construction Year(s)	Source
P-19-190503			SCE Mesa-Ravendale-Rush 66kV Transmission Line	2010 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning)	1950	SCCIC
P-19-192472			Harold Hale Residence 264 W Naomi Ave Arcadia 91007 (APN 5784-015-011)	2018 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)		SCCIC
P-19-192690			Gilbert and Alice Bjorlie Residence 1315 San Gabriel Blvd San Marino 91108 (APN 5332-002-004)	2019 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)		SCCIC

TABLE 4
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITHIN EAST PASADENA-EAST SAN GABRIEL

Primary Number	Trinomial	Site Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Community Area	Source
P-19-003682	CA-LAN-003682/H	Prehistoric, Historic	LSA-WPV0701-1	2007 (P. Fulton, J. Baumann, D. Ewers, N. Lawson, I. Strudwick, LSA Associates, Inc)	East Pasadena-East San Gabriel	SCCIC

Kinneloa Mesa

Introduction to the Built Environment

Kinneloa Mesa is primarily developed as a residential area, although there is a private school (High Point Academy) and one church (Unite Church) within the community boundaries. The dominant residential property type within Kinneloa Mesa is single-family housing, primarily designed in the Ranch and Mid-Century Modern architectural styles. Many of the houses take advantage of the mountainous topography. The built environment is characterized by curvilinear and winding streets with many cul-de-sacs and a large number of private drives.

Known Cultural Resources (Archaeological and Historic Built Environment)

LA-00661 and LA-02685 both detail the potential for undiscovered structures and shelters left over from the World War II-era Civil Defense Training in 1980s-era subdivisions. The recommendations in the EIR were to contact a researcher at the Altadena Historical Society in order to record these resources; it is unknown if the Altadena Historic Society did record any resources in this area.

Results of the archival research indicate that one historic, one multi-component archaeological site and two historic era archaeological sites have been previously identified from the SCCIC record search. They are detailed in **Table 5** and **Table 6**.

**TABLE 5
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED HISTORIC RESOURCES WITHIN KINNELOA MESA**

Primary Number	OTIS ID	Property Number	Name and Address	Evaluation Information	Construction Year(s)	Source
P-19-186770			CRM Tech 789-18H	2002 (B. Tang, CRM Tech)	1953	SCCIC

**TABLE 6
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITHIN KINNELOA MESA**

Primary Number	Trinomial	Site Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Community Area	Source
P-19-002337	CA-LAN-002337H	Historic	Henninger Flat	1995 (Michael Macko and David Earle, Macko, Inc)	Kinneloa Mesa	SCCIC
P-19-002343	CA-LAN-002343/H	Multi-component	Mount Wilson Toll Road	1995 (Michael Macko and David Earle, Macko, Inc)	Kinneloa Mesa	SCCIC
P-19-188025		Historic	SCE Video 16kV Circuit	2006 (A. Williams, SCE)	Kinneloa Mesa	SCCIC

La Crescenta-Montrose

Introduction to the Built Environment

La Crescenta-Montrose is an unincorporated area that encompasses the historically separate communities of La Crescenta and Montrose. La Crescenta, the larger of the two, is located to the north of I-210. The grid of La Crescenta runs parallel to I-210, which gives the community a diagonal orientation. Montrose is a planned subdivision dating from the early 1920s which is currently bisected by I-210. While primarily residential, there is a small commercial strip along Foothill Boulevard, which features a post office and other businesses. Both La Crescenta and Montrose have their own postal codes and respective post offices.

Residential property types within La Crescenta-Montrose are primarily single-family and multifamily residences with pockets of low-density multifamily housing in the form of bungalow courts. The architectural styles found in the community of La Crescenta-Montrose include Spanish Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Minimal Traditional, Traditional Ranch, Storybook Ranch, and Colonial Revival.

La Crescenta-Montrose is characterized by a significant number of rock houses and the use of river rock in residential décor and the general built environment (i.e., retaining walls, signage, etc.). In addition, many of the residential development utilities local topography in the architectural design.

Known Cultural Resources (Archaeological and Historic Built Environment)

Results of the archival search, including a review of both the SCCIC search and the BERD revealed six previously recorded historic resources (**Table 7**) and no previously recorded archaeological sites within the boundaries of La Crescenta-Montrose community.

TABLE 7
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED HISTORIC RESOURCES WITHIN LA CRESCENTA-MONTROSE

Primary Number	OTIS ID	Property Number	Name and Address	Evaluation Information	Construction Year(s)	Source
P-19-186860			SCE: Verdugo Distribution Circuit Angeles National Forest	2003 (J. Schmidt, Compass Rose Archaeological); 2009 (Ron Norton and Kyle Garcia, PCR Services Corp.); 2011 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning); 2013 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	1930-1984	SCCIC
P-19-186861			SCE's Big Creek East & West Transmission Line	2002 (J. Schmidt, Compass Rose); 2016 (Audry Williams, SCE); 2019	1913	SCCIC
P-19-186866			Trippet Ranch Stable/Barn 20825B Entrada Rd Topanga 90290	2002 (D. Slawson, Greenwood & Associates)	1940-1941	SCCIC
P-19-187556			Earle Canyon Bridge Jessen Dr	2003 (A. Blosser, E. Johnson, JRP Historical Consulting)	1940	SCCIC
P-19-188009			Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co 2320 Foothill Blvd La Canada 91011 (APN 5810-009-800); La Crescenta	2005 (Galvin and Associates); 2012 (K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)	1959	SCCIC
P-19-190763			CVWD Water Tanks / LA8181 (CLU2732); Oak Creek 1 & 2 5041 Cloud Ave La Crescenta 91214 (APN 5866-002-901)	2013 (Brent D. Johnson, Heritage Preservation Consultants)	1958-1961	SCCIC

San Pasqual

Introduction to the Built Environment

San Pasqual is a small, entirely residential unincorporated area which features primarily single-family residences with limited multifamily development. Architectural styles in San Pasqual include Spanish Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Monterey Revival. Notably, the residential development along San Pasqual Boulevard is characterized by large, irregularly sized parcels with elaborate, potentially architect-designed houses that date from the pre-Depression era. Aside from San Pasqual Boulevard, the built environment is characterized by uniformly subdivided, long blocks which feature tract housing and limited sidewalks.

Known Cultural Resources (Archaeological and Historic Built Environment)

Results of the archival search, including a review of both the SCCIC search and the BERD revealed no previously recorded historic resources and no previously recorded archaeological sites within the boundaries of the San Pasqual community.

South Monrovia Islands

Introduction to the Built Environment

The South Monrovia Islands are a series of unincorporated communities in the southeast portion of the West San Gabriel Valley. The South Monrovia Islands are primarily developed as residential areas, however there are private schools and churches within

The residential character of the neighborhood is almost entirely post-WWII tract housing with limited pre-war examples remaining. A notable example is the Chateau Bradbury, a 1912 Mansion on a two-acre parcel. Residential types include single-family and multifamily homes, in addition to apartment buildings,

Known Cultural Resources (Archaeological and Historic Built Environment)

The SCCIC search and the BERD revealed 18 previously recorded historic resource within the boundaries of the community of South Monrovia Islands, listed below in **Table 8**. There were no previously recorded archaeological resources on file with the SCCIC.

TABLE 8
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED HISTORIC RESOURCES WITHIN SOUTH MONROVIA ISLANDS

Primary Number	OTIS ID	Property Number	Name and Address	Evaluation Information	Construction Year(s)	Source
P-19-190065	699622		Church of the Annunciation 1307 E Longden Dr	2S2, 06/01/2021, FCC_2021_0503_003 2012 (K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)	1950	BERD, SCCIC
P-19-188782			CRM TECH 2456-1 1806 S Mountain Ave Duarte (APN 8351-017-022)	2010 (Bai "Tom" Tang, CRM Tech)	1948	
P-19-188783			CRM TECH 2456-2 1812 S Mountain Ave Duarte (APN 8351-017-021)	2010 (Bai "Tom" Tang, CRM Tech)	1948-1952	
P-19-189106			AT & SF RR Bridge over Sawpit Wash Sawpit Wash Monrovia	2004 (Jessica B. Feldman, Myra Frank & Assoc. / Jones & Stokes)	1941	
P-19-190350			628 E Longden Ave	2012 (K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)	1947	
P-19-190388			1341 Mayflower Ave	2011 (Jennifer Thornton, Casey Tibbet, LSA Associates)	1950	
P-19-190389			1404 Mayflower Ave	2013 (Elisa Bechtel, Casey Tibbet, LSA Associates)	1946	
P-19-190409			1807 S 10th Ave	2013 (Elisa Bechtel, Casey Tibbet, LSA Associates)	1948	
P-19-190424			1515 S 10th Ave	2013 (Elisa Bechtel, Casey Tibbet, LSA Associates)	1938	
P-19-190506			SCE Rio Hondo-Bradbury 66kV Transmission Line	2012 (Elisa Bechtel, Casey Tibbet, LSA Associates)	1951	
P-19-190563			1400 S 10th Ave	2010 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning)		
P-19-192072			610 E Camino Real Ave	2013 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	1954	
P-19-192162			1610 Mayflower Ave	2014 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	1947	
P-19-192165			1627 S Sixth Ave	2014 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	1930	
P-19-192188			2032 S Seventh Ave	2014 (Elisa Bechtel, LSA)	1950	
P-19-192192			2112 S 6th Ave	2013 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	1956	
P-19-192200			2411 Doolittle Ave	2013 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	1960	
P-19-192202			2415 S 8th Ave	2013 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	1955	
P-19-192208			2519 Doolittle Ave	2013 (Casey Tibbet, LSA)	1955	

South San Gabriel

Introduction to the Built Environment

South San Gabriel is an entirely residential unincorporated community with a built environment that is almost entirely post-war tract housing. Residential property types within South San Gabriel are single-family and multifamily residences, primarily Ranch homes that show a variety of influence, including Asian, Polynesian, Mid-Century Modern, International, and Storybook styles. South San Gabriel's built environment is characterized by curvilinear streets and multiple cul-de-sacs.

Known Cultural Resources (Archaeological and Historic Built Environment)

Both the SCCIC search and the BERD revealed no previously recorded historic resources within the boundaries of the South San Gabriel community. The SCCIC record search included four historic sites, detailed below in **Table 9**.

**TABLE 9
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED HISTORIC RESOURCES WITHIN SOUTH MONROVIA ISLANDS**

Primary Number	OTIS ID	Property Number	Name and Address	Evaluation Information	Construction Year(s)	Source
P-19-190262			SCE Tower Goodrich Laguna Bell M35 T1, T-Mobile West LLC IE24861D/IE548 SCE Goodrich LagBel 7709 Mooney Dr Rosemead	2012 (K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)	1967	SCCIC
P-19-190503			SCE Mesa-Ravendale-Rush 66kV Transmission Line	2010 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning)	1950-1965	SCCIC
P-19-190505			SCE Mesa-Walnut 220 kV Transmission Line	2010 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning); 2018 (Audrey von Ahrens, GPA)	1956	SCCIC
P-19-190772			SCE Mesa-Vincent Transmission Tower M35/T2 7606 Mooney Ave Rosemead 91770	2013 (Dana E. Supernowicz, Historic Resource Associates)	1963	SCCIC

Whittier Narrows and South El Monte Island

Introduction to the Built Environment

Whittier Narrows is an unincorporated area which is dominated by a large park, Whittier Narrows Recreation Area, which is owned and operated by Los Angeles County Parks and Recreation. There is no residential development and limited built improvements; the vast majority of the community is park and park amenities. Notable locations are Legg Lake, which feature a series of playscapes by artist Benjamin Dominguez, a Nature Center (originally an Audubon Nature Center) designed in the Minimal Traditional Style, and a former administrative building designed in a distinctive Mid-Century Modern “Shell” design.

Known Cultural Resources (Archaeological and Historic Built Environment)

Both the SCCIC search and the BERD revealed 13 previously recorded historic resources within the boundaries of Whittier Narrows, listed below in **Table 10**. Review of previous reports suggest that the vast majority of historic-era sites within the Whittier Narrows are lost; the exception is the Former Nike Missile Site (19-187953), which is presently used by the Los Angeles County Parks as an administrative building. Previous reports (Van Wormer 1985) notes that portions of the Whittier Narrows were used in the filming of *Birth of a Nation* and could potentially be a significant historical site at the state level.

The Temple School, which contributes 13 historic resources, is presently owned and occupied by the US Army Corps of Engineers and is not included within the county-administrated area of Whittier Narrows.

Results of the archival research indicate that one multi-component archaeological site and two historic era archaeological sites have been previously identified from the SCCIC record search. They are detailed in **Table 11**.

TABLE 10
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED HISTORIC RESOURCES WITHIN WHITTIER NARROWS

Primary Number	OTIS ID	Property Number	Name and Address	Evaluation Information	Construction Year(s)	Source
P-19-190334	699269		Temple School, Flagpole Base 645 Durfee Ave	2D2, 11/16/2020, COE_2020_1008_002	n/a	SCCIC, BERD, NR
P-19-190334	699279		Temple School, Janitors' Room 645 Durfee Ave	2D2, 11/16/2020, COE_2020_1008_002	1947	SCCIC, BERD, NR
P-19-190334	699281		Temple School, Brick Wall 645 Durfee Ave	2D2, 11/16/2020, COE_2020_1008_002	1937	SCCIC, BERD, NR
P-19-190334	699282		Temple School, Entry Gates/Landscaping 645 Durfee Ave	2D2, 11/16/2020, COE_2020_1008_002	1937	SCCIC, BERD, NR
P-19-190334	699283		Temple School, Building 11 – Warehouse 645 Durfee Ave	2D2, 11/16/2020, COE_2020_1008_002	1955	SCCIC, BERD, NR
P-19-190334	699268		Temple School, Administration Building 645 Durfee Ave	2D2, 11/16/2020, COE_2020_1008_002	1937	SCCIC, BERD, NR
P-19-190334	699270		Temple School, Kindergarten Area 645 Durfee Ave	2D2, 11/16/2020, COE_2020_1008_002	1938	SCCIC, BERD, NR
P-19-190334	699275		Temple School, Classroom F 645 Durfee Ave	2D2, 11/16/2020, COE_2020_1008_002	1938	SCCIC, BERD, NR
P-19-190334	699277		Temple School, Teachers' Room 645 Durfee Ave	2D2, 11/16/2020, COE_2020_1008_002	1947	SCCIC, BERD, NR
P-19-190334	699256		Temple School, Auditorium Remnants 645 Durfee Ave	2D2, 11/16/2020, COE_2020_1008_002	1938	SCCIC, BERD, NR
P-19-190334	699271		Temple School, Cafeteria 645 Durfee Ave	2D2, 11/16/2020, COE_2020_1008_002	1921–1937	SCCIC, BERD, NR
P-19-190334	699272		Temple School, Classroom E 645 Durfee Ave	2D2, 11/16/2020, COE_2020_1008_002	1937	SCCIC, BERD, NR
P-19-190334	699255		Temple School, El Monte Base Yard 645 Durfee Ave	2S2, 11/16/2020, COE_2020_1008_002	1921–1955	SCCIC, BERD, NR
P-19-186540			Site of Mission Vieja N San Gabriel Blvd Montebello	1979 (J Arbuckle)	1771	SCCIC
P-19-187953			USAR Center, El Monte	3S; 2006	1950/1984	SCCIC
P-19-188114			Whittier Narrows Nature Center Park Police Office	2006 (A. Tomes & J. Dietler, EDAW)	1950	SCCIC
P-19-188115			Whittier Narrows Nature Center Museum (Main Bldg)	2006 (A. Tomes & J. Dietler, EDAW)	1955	SCCIC
P-19-188116			Whittier Narrows Nature Center Restroom Bldg	2006 (A. Tomes & J. Dietler, EDAW)	1955	SCCIC

Primary Number	OTIS ID	Property Number	Name and Address	Evaluation Information	Construction Year(s)	Source
P-19-188117			Whittier Narrows Nature Center Police Maintenance	2006 (A. Tomes & J. Dietler, EDAW)	1955	SCCIC
P-19-188118			Whittier Narrows Nature Center Picnic Shelter	2006 (A. Tomes, EDAW)	1957	SCCIC
P-19-188983			LA Dept of Water & Power Boulder Lines North & South	1999 (Stephen Van Wormer, KEA); 2008 (Noah M. Stewart, Caltrans District 7); 2013 (Heather Gibson and Marc Beherec, AECOM); 2018 (Jessica B. Feldman, ICF); 2020 (A. Canoff, SRI)		SCCIC
P-19-190176			SCE Transmission Tower Mesa-Rio Hondo 220 KV-M64-T4	2012 (Dana E. Supernowicz, Historic Resource Associates)	1962	SCCIC
P-19-190334			Temple School, USACE Base Yard	2012		SCCIC
P-19-190504			SCE Rio Hondo-Amador-Jose-Mesa-Narrows 66kV Transmission Line	2010 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning); 2018 (Audrey von Ahrens, GPA)	1951	SCCIC
P-19-190505			SCE Mesa-Walnut 220 kV Transmission Line	2010 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning); 2018 (Audrey von Ahrens, GPA)	1956	SCCIC
P-19-190507			SCE Siphon Rd Towers	2010 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning)	1912	SCCIC
P-19-190508			SCE Walnut-Hillgen-Industry-Mesa-Reno 66kV Transmission Line	2010 (Wendy L. Tinsley Becker, Urbana Preservation & Planning); 2018 (Audrey von Ahrens, GPA)	1940	SCCIC
P-19-192581			Big Creek No. 4; Antelope-Mesa 220 kV Transmission Line	2010 (Wendy L. Tinsley, Urbana Preservation & Planning); 2010 (Wendy L. Tinsley, Urbana Preservation & Planning); 2014 (Daniel Leonard, BCR Consulting); 2017 (Audry Williams, SCE); 2018 (Audrey von Ahrens, GPA); 2019 (Audry Williams, SCE)	1949	
P-19-192814			2555 Pellissier Place, City of Industry	2017 (Allison Lyons, GPA)	1964	
P-19-192818			12417 Pellissier Road, Whittier, CA 90601	2017 (Allison Lyons, GPA)	1957	
P-19-192828			Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County 1923, 1955, 1965 Workman Mill Rd Whittier 90601 (APN 8115-004-906)	2017 (Allison Lyons, GPA)	1965	

TABLE 11
PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITHIN WHITTIER NARROWS

Primary Number	Trinomial	Site Type	Resource Description	Year Recorded	Community Area	Source
P-19-001009	CA-LAN-001009/H		"Resource Name - Flores Site; Other - Rancho #3"	1979 (M.D. Rosen); 1979 (Carol R. Demcak, CSULB); 1981 (Barbara Beroza)	Whittier Narrows	SCCIC
P-19-001311	CA-LAN-001311/H	Multi- component	Sawyer Site	1986 (J. Brock and J. Elliott, Archaeological Advisory Group); 2013 (J. Sprague, Pacific Legacy)	Whittier Narrows	SCCIC
P-19-000858	CA-LAN-000858			1976 (J. Jones, V. Howard, L. Pendleton, V. Craib)	Whittier Narrows	SCCIC
P-19-002583	CA-LAN-002583H		La Merced Adobe	1989 (J. Foster, Greenwood & Associates)	Whittier Narrows	SCCIC
P-19-003121	CA-LAN-003121/H		PL-SCE-SEG7-13	2010 (G. Harman, B. Bartram, C. Aguas, J. Roberson, S. Zolnoski, K. Norwood, Pacific Legacy, Inc); 2010 (W. Bischoff, M. O'Niell, L. Schrader, L. Harrington, C. Aguas, Pacific Legacy, Inc)	Whittier Narrows	SCCIC
P-19-003814	CA-LAN-003814H		Durfee Homestead Site; Other - 2007cwa114-01; Other - PL-SCE-SEG7-06"	2008 (Long, Michelle and Koji Tsunoda, ICF Jones and Stokes); 2010 (K. Larsen, J. Kuhns, D. Trout, C. Davis, Pacific Legacy, Inc); 2010 (K. Larsen, J. Kuhns, D. Trout, C. Davis, Pacific Legacy, Inc)	Whittier Narrows	SCCIC
P-19-004117	CA-LAN-004117H		PL-SCE-SEG7-12	2010 (K. Larsen, F.H. Arellano, S. Brewer, Pacific Legacy); 2010 (K. Larsen, F.H. Arellano, S. Brewer, R. Ottenhoff, Pacific Legacy); 2011 (K. Larsen, F.H. Arellano, S. Brewer, R. Ottenhoff, Pacific Legacy, Inc)	Whittier Narrows	SCCIC
P-19-004118	CA-LAN-004118		PL-SCE-SEG7-07	2010 (K. Larsen, F.H. Arellano, S. Brewer, Pacific Legacy, Inc.); 2010 (M. O'Niell, G. Harmon, L. Schrader, L. Harrington, M. Shier, M. Nienstedt, Pacific Legacy, Inc)	Whittier Narrows	SCCIC
P-19-004828	CA-LAN-004828H		SAY-S-1	2015 (Brian Williams, ASM)	Whittier Narrows	SCCIC
P-19-186889			Whittier Narrows Dam Recreation Area; Harmony Pines Organizational Camp	2003 (P. Messick, Greenwood & Associates); 2008 (Jordan, Stacey, and Koji Tsudoda, ICF Jones and Stokes); 2017 (Aaron Elzinga, SWCA)	Whittier Narrows	SCCIC

V. Common Areawide Issues, Opportunities, and Recommendations

Initial windshield surveys reveal that the vast majority of the West San Gabriel Planning Area is dominated by residential resources. Therefore, there are likely limited to no remaining resources from the Mexican and early American agricultural periods of history. Further research is needed on the potential for remaining homes from early subdivisions of the WSGV communities, such as the Montrose subdivision. There is also the potential for architect-designed homes within specific areas, such as along the western portion of San Pasqual Boulevard in San Pasqual and in the northeastern portions of Altadena.

As detailed above, the West San Gabriel Valley's predominately residential character resulted in limited long-term planning effects from the larger military industrial complex in Los Angeles County; as such, there are limited resources from the war effort remaining in the WSGV. However, previous surveys and oral histories indicate that Caltech scientists undertook rocket research in the hills of Kinneloa Mesa and there were limited Civilian Air Defense shelters in the hills. Communication with the Altadena Historical Society may reveal catalogs of this following the development of the La Vina Subdivision in the 1990s.

While the historical cultural fabric of the WSGV represents a variety of cultures and ethnographic traditions, the built environment is largely comprised of post-World War II tract homes that do not reflect the cultural traditions or customs of the previous and present residences. Further research into intangible cultural traditions, such as celebrations, festivals, or parades, is needed to document and support the continued existence of these events.

All of the communities in the Planning Area are dominated by post-war tract housing. Research has not uncovered associations with any significant architects or builders, except for individual resources and the cluster of early modernist homes designed by Gregory Ain along Highland Avenue in Altadena. Research indicates that the majority of the housing tracts within the WSGV Planning Area were designed and constructed by builders who do not rise to the level of significance at the local, state, or federal level.

The historical significance of Whittier Narrows Recreation Area has also been under studied, as most reports in the record search focused on the pre-park era. Efforts should be made in the future to evaluate the park and its facilities as historic resources in their own right, in addition to collaborating with the local Tongva community to interpret and understand their community's history with the land.

In order to facilitate strong community identities, local history should be communicated to residents of the unincorporated areas in order to create a sense of place, especially in the communities which have not historically functioned as such (i.e., Altadena, La Crescenta-Montrose). In addition, to prevent the loss of integrity of potential historic properties, community residents should be informed and educated of the potential for their home to be a historic resource, especially in relation to any proposed historic districts following the publication of the

full WSGV Historic Context Statement. Efforts should be made for all outreach and educational materials to be provided in languages spoken at home by the residents of the community.

VI. Potential Future Development Constraints

As the vast majority of land within the communities is currently improved with residential development, any future residential improvements will most likely involve the demolition or reconstruction of an improvement. Proper historical evaluations should be considered to ensure that any potential historical resources are not lost to new development.

Multifamily housing, apartments, and new civic buildings should be constructed to maintain the character of the local built environment and utilize character defining features of the dominant architectural styles of the community.

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