

# **Archaeological and Built Environment Resources Inventory Report for the 10th and Flower Park Project**

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**Orange County, California**

**Prepared For:**

David Evans and Associates  
2100 South River Parkway Suite 100  
Portland, Oregon 97201

**Prepared By:**



2861 Pullman Street  
Santa Ana, California 92705

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**MANAGEMENT SUMMARY**

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David Evans and Associates retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2023 to conduct an Archaeological and Built Environment Resources Inventory for the 10th and Flower Project in the City of Santa Ana, California. The City of Santa Ana proposes to construct a new neighborhood park at the corner of West 10th Street and Flower Street.

The inventory included a records search, literature review, and field survey. The records search results indicated that 64 previous cultural resources studies have been conducted within 1 mile of the Project Area. None of these studies included the Project Area, nor are any previously recorded resources located within the Project Area; however, a review of the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) Built Environment Resource Directory (BERD) for Orange County listed two residences within the Project Area: 841 North Garnsey Street and 843 North Garnsey Street. Both residences have a California Historical Resource Status Code of 5D2 (which was determined by a 1979 Santa Ana survey of historic residential properties) and indicates that they were found individually eligible for local listing or designation. The California Historical Resource Status Codes are a classification system used by the California Office of Historic Preservation to determine the significance and status of Historical Resources, which range from properties of national importance (Code 1) to those that have not been evaluated or have no historic value (Code 7). The 1979 survey finding of 5D2 was made prior to significant exterior alterations to both dwellings, including non-original vinyl frame windows, a non-original front door, and non-original siding. ECORP's reevaluation of both residences found that they no longer retain sufficient design characteristics and physical integrity to be listed as 5D2. The BERD did not include West 10th Street.

As a result of the field survey, ECORP recorded three new built environment resources within the Project Area: two residences (the residences at 841 North Garnsey Street and 843 North Garnsey Street) and one road segment (a segment of West 10th Street). ECORP formally recorded and evaluated these resources using the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, and local eligibility criteria. ECORP determined that the resources are ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, and the City of Santa Ana Register of Historical Properties under all criteria; therefore, they are not considered Historical Resources as defined by California Environmental Quality Act, nor are they considered Historic Properties as defined by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries are provided.



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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
AB	Assembly Bill
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
APE	Area of Potential Effect
APN	Assessor's Parcel Number
BERD	Built Environment Resource Directory
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BP	Years before present
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHL	California Historical Landmark
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
GLO	General Land Office
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OHP	California Office of Historic Preservation
PRC	Public Resources Code
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
TCRs	Tribal cultural resources
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

David Evans and Associates retained ECORP Consulting, Inc. in 2023 to conduct an Archaeological and Built Environment Resources Inventory for the 10th and Flower Project in the City of Santa Ana, California. A survey of the Proposed Project Area was required to identify potentially eligible cultural resources (i.e., archaeological sites and historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the Project.

### **1.1 Project Location**

The Project Area consists of 1.4-acres of land at the southeastern corner of West 10th Street and Flower Street. It is in the Santiago De Santa Ana Land Grant, as depicted on the 1965 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Anaheim, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). The 1949 USGS Anaheim, California 7.5-minute topographic map (1:24,000 scale) depicts the Project Area within Section 12 of Township 5 South, Range 10 West. The Project Area comprises eight separate parcels: Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 005-142-34, 005-142-35, 005-142-47, 005-142-48, 005-142-49, 005-142-58, 005-142-02, and 005-142-03.

### **1.2 Project Description**

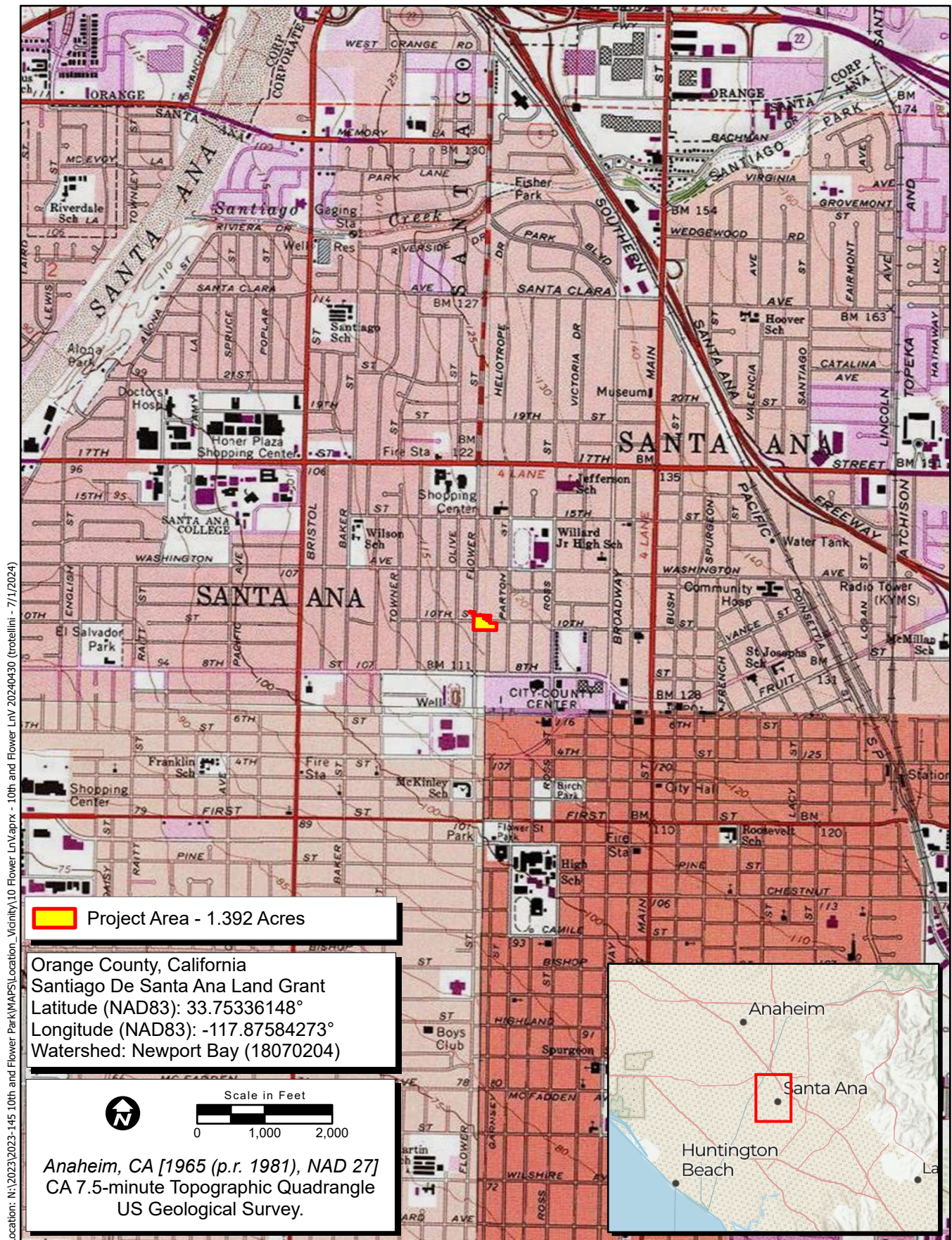
The Proposed Project entails the construction of a 1.4-acre neighborhood park at the southeastern corner of West 10th Street and Flower Street, just north of Civic Center Boulevard. The intent of this park is to provide the local community with access to open space, exercise, and recreation facilities. The Project components consist of a playground area with a rubberized play surface, an exercise area, canvas shade structures, a turf play area, new site lighting, water-efficient landscaping with shade trees, automated irrigation system, site furnishings including benches, bike racks, trash receptacles, drinking fountains, picnic tables, and a park monument sign. The City does not propose to install new restrooms or vehicle parking and would not require staff to be present onsite after construction is completed. The Project also includes a zone change from Professional (P) to Open Space (O).

### **1.3 Area of Potential Effects**

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of a project and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources or Historic Properties could occur because of the project. The APE is defined for projects subject to regulations implementing Section 106 (federal law and regulations). For projects subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review, the term Project Area is used rather than APE. The terms Project Area and APE are interchangeable for the purpose of this document.

The horizontal APE consists of all areas where activities associated with a project are proposed and, in the case of this Project, equals the Project Area subject to environmental review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA. This includes areas proposed for construction, vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements in the official Project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated in Figure 1 and represents the survey coverage area.





**Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity**



The vertical APE is described as the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Therefore, the vertical APE for this project includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected. This study assumes that the depth of ground disturbance will not exceed 6 feet.

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of structures that could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For this Project, the above-surface vertical APE is as high as 20 feet above the surface, which is the height of the proposed playground shade structure.

## **1.4 Regulatory Context**

The CEQA lead agency for this Project is the City of Santa Ana Public Works Agency.

A review of the regulatory context is provided below; however, the inclusion of any of these laws and regulations in this report does not make a law or regulation apply when it otherwise would not. Similarly, the omission of any other laws and regulations from this section does not mean that they do not apply. Rather, the purpose of this section is to provide context in explaining why the study was carried out in the manner documented herein.

### **1.4.1 National Environmental Policy Act**

NEPA establishes national policy for the protection and enhancement of the environment. Part of the function of the federal government in protecting the environment is to “preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage.” Cultural resources need not be determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) through the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (as amended) to receive consideration under NEPA. NEPA is implemented by regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 1500-1508).

The definition of *effects* in the NEPA regulations includes adverse and beneficial effects on historic and cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.8). Therefore, the *Environmental Consequences* section of an Environmental Impact Statement [see 40 CFR 1502.16(f)] must analyze potential effects to historic or cultural resources that could result from the proposed action and each alternative. In considering whether an alternative may “significantly affect the quality of the human environment,” a federal agency must consider, among other things:

- Unique characteristics of the geographic area, such as proximity to historic or cultural resources (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(3)), and
- The degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP (40 CFR 1508.27(b)(8)).

Therefore, because historic properties are a subset of *cultural resources*, they are one aspect of the *human environment* defined by NEPA regulations.

### 1.4.2 National Historic Preservation Act

The federal law that covers cultural resources that could be affected by federal undertakings is the NHPA of 1966, as amended. Section 106 of the NHPA requires that federal agencies consider the effects of a federal undertaking on properties listed in or eligible for the NRHP. The agencies must afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking. A federal undertaking is defined in 36 CFR 800.16(y):

“A federal undertaking means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a federal agency, including those carried out by or on behalf of a federal agency; those carried out with Federal financial assistance; and those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval.”

The regulations that stipulate the procedures for complying with Section 106 are in 36 CFR 800. The Section 106 regulations require:

- definition of the APE;
- identification of cultural resources within the APE;
- evaluation of the identified resources in the APE using NRHP eligibility criteria;
- determination of whether the effects of the undertaking or project on eligible resources will be adverse; and
- agreement on and implementation of efforts to resolve adverse effects, if necessary.

The federal agency must seek comment from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, in some cases, the ACHP, for its determinations of eligibility, effects, and proposed mitigation measures. Section 106 procedures for a specific project can be modified by negotiation of a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement between the federal agency, the SHPO, and, in some cases, the project proponent.

Effects to a cultural resource are potentially adverse if the lead federal agency, with the SHPO's concurrence, determines the resource eligible for the NRHP, making it a Historic Property, and if application of the Criteria of Adverse Effects (36 CFR 800.5[a][2] et seq.) results in the conclusion that the effects will be adverse. The NRHP eligibility criteria, contained in 36 CFR 63, are as follows:

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

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory.

In addition, the resource must be at least 50 years old, barring exceptional circumstances (36 CFR 60.4). Resources that are eligible for, or listed on, the NRHP are *historic properties*.

Regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA (36 CFR 800.5) require that the federal agency, in consultation with the SHPO, apply the Criteria of Adverse Effect to historic properties within the APE. According to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1):

"An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling or association."

### **1.4.3 California Environmental Quality Act**

CEQA is the state law that applies to a project's impact on cultural resources. A project is an activity that may cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and that is undertaken or funded by a state or local agency, or requires a permit, license, or lease from a state or local agency. CEQA requires that impacts to Historical Resources be identified and, if the impacts will be significant, then apply mitigation measures to reduce the impacts.

A Historical Resource is a resource that 1) is listed in or has been determined eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) by the State Historical Resources Commission, or has been determined historically significant by the CEQA lead agency because it meets the eligibility criteria for the CRHR, 2) is included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Public Resources Code (PRC) 5020.1(k), or 3), and has been identified as significant in a historical resources survey, as defined in PRC 5024.1(g) (California Code of Regulations [CCR] Title 14, Section 15064.5(a)).

The eligibility criteria for the CRHR are as follows (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(b)):

- (1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
- (2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- (3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
- (4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.



In addition, the resource must retain integrity, which is evaluated with regard to the retention of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (CCR Title 14, Section 4852(c)). Resources that have been determined eligible for the NRHP are automatically eligible for the CRHR.

Impacts to a Historical Resource, as defined by CEQA (listed in an official historic inventory or survey or eligible for the CRHR), are significant if the resource is demolished or destroyed or if the characteristics that made the resource eligible are materially impaired (CCR Title 14, Section 15064.5(b)). Demolition or alteration of eligible buildings, structures, and features that they would no longer be eligible would result in a significant impact. The whole or partial destruction of eligible archaeological sites would result in a significant impact. In addition to impacts from construction resulting in destruction or physical alteration of an eligible resource, impacts to the integrity of setting (sometimes termed *visual impacts*) of physical features in the Project Area could also result in significant impacts.

Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) are defined in Section 21074 of the California PRC as sites, features, places, cultural landscapes (geographically defined in terms of the size and scope), sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a California Native American tribe that are either included in or determined to be eligible for inclusion in the CRHR, or are included in a local register of historical resources as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 5020.1, or are a resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5024.1. Section 1(b)(4) of Assembly Bill (AB) 52 established that only California Native American tribes, as defined in Section 21073 of the California PRC, are experts in the identification of TCRs and impacts thereto. Because ECORP does not meet the definition of a California Native American tribe, it only addresses information in this report for which it is qualified to identify and evaluate, and that which is needed to inform the cultural resources section of CEQA documents. This report, therefore, does not identify or evaluate TCRs. Should California Native American tribes ascribe additional importance to or interpretation of archaeological resources described herein, or provide information about non-archeological TCRs, that information is documented separately in the AB 52 tribal consultation record between the tribe(s) and lead agency and summarized in the TCRs section of the CEQA document, if applicable.

#### **1.4.4 City of Santa Ana Register of Historical Properties**

The City of Santa Ana maintains a register of properties that is overseen by the City's Historic Resources Commission. Per the City of Santa Ana Register of Historical Properties (Ordinance No. NS-1519, § 1, 3-17-80; Ordinance No. NS-2338, § 3, 12-1-97; Ordinance No. NS-2455, § 4, 12-4-00; Ordinance No. NS-2521, § 5, 1-21-03), the criteria for selection are as follows:

- (a) Any person or group may request a building, or part thereof, structure, object or site, to be designated to be included on the city register of historical properties (called "register" in this section). The applicant must submit documentation that demonstrates how the nominated building, structure, object or site satisfies the criteria for designation. A building, structure, object, or site may be designated for inclusion on the register if the building, structure, object or site is fifty (50) or more years old and if the commission finds that one (1) or more of the following conditions are met:

- (1) Buildings, structures or objects with distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or period, that exemplify a particular architectural style or design features;
  - (2) Works of notable architects, builders, or designers whose style influenced architectural development;
  - (3) Rare buildings, structures, or objects or original designs;
  - (4) Buildings, structures, objects or sites of historical significance which include places:
    - a. Where important events occurred;
    - b. Associated with famous people, original settlers, renowned organizations and businesses;
    - c. Which were originally present when the city was founded; or
    - d. That served as important centers for political, social, economic, or cultural activity.
  - (5) Sites of archaeological importance;
  - (6) Buildings or structures that were connected with a business or use which was once common, but is now rare.
- (b) The owner of a property(s) must be notified of its nomination upon receipt of an application by the planning and building agency. Upon adoption and placement of the property on the register, the resolution of designation shall be recorded with the county recorder's office pursuant to California Public Resources Code section 5029, as it may be amended from time to time.

## 1.5 Report Organization

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Appendix A includes a confirmation of the records search with the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) and historical society coordination. Appendix B contains documentation of a search of the Sacred Lands File. Appendix C presents photographs of the Project Area. Appendix D contains non-confidential built environment site records.

## 2.0 SETTING

### 2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project Area is located in a highly urbanized area that is surrounded by residential and commercial buildings. Elevations within the Project Area range from 109 to 112 feet above mean sea level. It is approximately 1.67 miles east of the Santa Ana River and approximately 1.15 miles south of Santiago Creek.

## **2.2 Geology and Soils**

Soils within the Project Area consist of Mocho loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, which is a well-drained alluvium that is derived from sedimentary rock and found on alluvial fans (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2023). According to Schoellhamer et al. (1981), the geology of the Project Area is younger quaternary alluvium gravel, sand, and silt from the most recent part of the Late Holocene that forms a large floodplain across much of western Orange County,

Although the Project Area contains alluvium, it has a low potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites due to the residential built environment and history of development in and around the property.

## **2.3 Vegetation and Wildlife**

The plant communities observed within the Project Area include common ornamental plants, including Outeniqua yellowwood, agave, bougainvillea, red iron bark, crape myrtle, southern magnolia, and Chinese elm (ECORP 2024).

The wildlife species observed within the Project Area include American crow, house finch, house sparrow, Allen's hummingbird, European starling, and Swinhoe's white-eye (ECORP 2024).

## **3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT**

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### **3.1 Regional Pre-Contact History**

#### **3.1.1 Paleo-Indian Period/Terminal Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 BP)**

The first inhabitants of southern California were big game hunters and gatherers exploiting extinct species of Pleistocene megafauna (e.g., mammoth and other Rancholabrean fauna). Local "fluted point" assemblages comprised of large spear points or knives are stylistically and technologically similar to the Clovis Paleo-Indian cultural tradition dated to this period elsewhere in North America (Moratto 1984). Archaeological evidence for this period in southern California is limited to a few small temporary camps with fluted points found around late Pleistocene Lake margins in the Mojave Desert and around Tulare Lake in the southern San Joaquin Valley. Single points are reported from Ocotillo Wells and Cuyamaca Pass in eastern San Diego County and from the Yuha Desert in Imperial County (Rondeau et al. 2007).

#### **3.1.2 Early Archaic Period/Early Holocene (10,000 to 8,500 BP)**

Approximately 10,000 years ago, at the beginning of the Holocene, warming temperatures, and the extinction of the megafauna resulted in changing subsistence strategies with an emphasis hunting smaller game and increasing reliance on plant gathering. Previously, Early Holocene sites were represented by only a few sites and isolates from the Lake Mojave and San Dieguito complexes found along former lakebeds and grasslands of the Mojave Desert and in inland San Diego County. More recently, southern California Early Holocene sites have been found along the Santa Barbara Channel (Erlandson 1994), in western Riverside County (Goldberg 2001; Grenda 1997), and along the San Diego County coast (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991; Warren 1967).

The San Dieguito Complex was defined based on material found at the Harris site (CA-SDI-149) on the San Dieguito River near Lake Hodges in San Diego County. San Dieguito artifacts include large leaf-shaped points; leaf-shaped knives; large ovoid, domed, and rectangular end and side scrapers; engraving tools; and crescentics (Koerper et al. 1991). The San Dieguito Complex at the Harris site dates to 9,000 to 7,500 BP (Gallegos 1991). However, sites from this time period in coastal San Diego County have yielded artifacts and subsistence remains characteristic of the succeeding Encinitas Tradition, including manos, metates, core-cobble tools, and marine shell (Gallegos 1991; Koerper et al. 1991).

## **3.2 Local Pre-Contact History**

### **3.2.1 Encinitas Tradition or Milling Stone Period/Middle Holocene (8,500 to 1,250 BP)**

The Encinitas Tradition (Warren 1968) and the Milling Stone Period (Wallace 1955) refer to a long period of time during which small mobile bands of people who spoke an early Hokan language foraged for a wide variety of resources including hard seeds, berries, and roots/tubers (yucca in inland areas), rabbits and other small animals, and shellfish and fish in coastal areas. Sites from the Encinitas Tradition consist of residential bases and resource acquisition locations with no evidence for overnight stays. Residential bases have hearths and fire-affected rock indicating overnight stays and food preparation. Residential bases along the coast have large amounts of shell and are often termed shell middens.

The Encinitas Tradition as originally defined (Warren 1968) applied to all the non-desert areas of southern California. Recently, four patterns within the Encinitas Tradition have been proposed which apply to different regions of southern California (Sutton and Gardner 2010). The Topanga Pattern includes archaeological material from the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Greven Knoll Pattern pertains to southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Each of the patterns is divided into temporal phases. The Topanga Pattern included the Los Angeles Basin and Orange County. The Topanga I phase extends from 8,500 to 5,000 BP and Topanga II runs from 5,000 to 3,500 years Before Present (BP). The Topanga Pattern ended about 3,500 BP with the arrival of Takic speakers, except in the Santa Monica Mountains where the Topanga III phase lasted until about 2,000 BP.

The Encinitas Tradition in inland areas east of the Topanga Pattern (southwestern San Bernardino County and western Riverside County) is the Greven Knoll Pattern (Sutton and Gardner 2010). Greven Knoll I (9,400 to 4,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates. Projectile points are few and are mostly Pinto points. Greven Knoll II (4,000 to 3,000 BP) has abundant manos and metates and core tools. Projectile points are mostly Elko points. The Elsinore site on the east shore of Lake Elsinore was occupied during Greven Knoll I and Greven Knoll II. During Greven Knoll I faunal processing (butchering) took place at the lakeshore and floral processing (seed grinding), cooking, and eating took place farther from the shore. The primary foods were rabbit meat and seeds from grasses, sage, and ragweed. A few deer, waterfowl, and reptiles were consumed. The recovered archaeological material suggests that a highly mobile population visited the site at a specific time each year. It is possible that their seasonal round included the ocean coast at other times of the year. These people had an unspecialized technology as exemplified by the numerous crescents, a multi-purpose tool. The few projectile points suggest that most of the small game was trapped using nets and snares (Grenda 1997). During Greven Knoll II, which included a warmer drier climatic episode known as the Altithermal, it is thought that populations in interior southern

California concentrated at oases and that Lake Elsinore was one of them. The Elsinore site (CA-RIV-2798) is one of five known Middle Holocene residential sites around Lake Elsinore. Tools were mostly manos, metates, and hammerstones. Scraper planes were absent. Flaked-stone tools consisted mostly of utilized flakes used as scrapers. The Elsinore site during the Middle Holocene was a “recurrent extended encampment” which could have been occupied during much of the year.

The Encinitas Tradition lasted longer in inland areas because Takic speakers did not move east into these areas until circa 1,000 BP. Greven Knoll III (3,000 to 1,000 BP) is present at the Liberty Grove site in Cucamonga (Salls 1983) and at sites in Cajon Pass that were defined as part of the Sayles Complex (Kowta 1969). Greven Knoll III sites have a large proportion of manos and metates and core tools as well as scraper planes. Kowta (1969) suggested the scraper planes may have been used to process yucca and agave. The faunal assemblage consists of large quantities of lagomorphs (rabbits and hares) and lesser quantities of deer, rodents, birds, carnivores, and reptiles.

### **3.2.2 Palomar Tradition (1,250 to 150 BP)**

The native people of southern California (north of a line from Agua Hedionda to Lake Henshaw in San Diego County) spoke Takic languages which form a branch or subfamily of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Takic languages are divided into the Gabrielino-Fernandeño language, the Serrano-Kitanemuk group (the Serrano [includes the Vanyume dialect] and Kitanemuk languages), the Tataviam language, and the Cupan group (the Luiseño-Juaneño language, the Cahuilla Language, and the Cupeño language) (Golla 2011). According to Sutton (2009), Takic speakers occupied the southern San Joaquin Valley before 3,500 BP. Perhaps as a result of the arrival of Yokutsan speakers (a language in the Penutian language family) from the north, Takic speakers moved southeast. The ancestors of the Kitanemuk moved into the Tehachapi Mountains and the ancestors of the Tataviam moved into the upper Santa Clara River drainage. The ancestors of the Gabrielino (Tongva) moved into the Los Angeles Basin about 3,500 BP, replacing the native Hokan speakers. Speakers of proto-Gabrielino reached the southern Channel Islands by 3,200 BP (Sutton 2009) and moved as far south as Aliso Creek in Orange County by 3,000 BP.

Takic people moved south into southern Orange County after 1,250 BP and became the ancestors of the Juaneño. Takic people moved inland from southern Orange County about 1,000 BP, becoming the ancestors of the Luiseño, Cupeño, and Cahuilla. Takic people from the Kitanemuk area moved east along the northern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains and spread into the San Bernardino Mountains and along the Mojave River becoming the ancestors of the Serrano and the Vanyume.

The material culture of the inland areas where Takic languages were spoken at the time of Spanish contact is part of the Palomar Tradition (Sutton 2011). San Luis Rey I Phase (1,000 to 500 BP) and San Luis Rey II Phase (500 to 150 BP) pertain to the area occupied by the Luiseño at the time of Spanish contact. The Peninsular I (1,000 to 750 BP), II (750 to 300 BP), and III (300 to 150 BP) Phases are used in the areas occupied by the Cahuilla and Serrano (Sutton 2011).

## **3.3 Ethnohistory**

The Project Area is located within the territory traditionally occupied by the Gabrieliño and the Juaneño. The following sections provide a general background for each tribe.

### **3.3.1 Gabrieliño**

The Gabrieliño (also known as Gabrieleno, or Tongva) Native American group once occupied the region that encompasses the Project Area. At the time of contact with Europeans, the Gabrieliño were the main occupants of the southern Channel Islands, the Los Angeles Basin, much of Orange County, and extended as far east as the western San Bernardino Valley. The term “Gabrieliño” derived from the group’s association with Mission San Gabriel Arcángel, established in 1771. The Gabrieliño are believed to have been one of the most populous and wealthy Native American tribes in southern California prior to European contact, (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Moratto 1984) and spoke a Takic language. The Takic group of languages is part of the Uto-Aztecan language family.

The Gabrieliño occupied villages located along rivers and at the mouths of canyons. Populations ranged from 50 to 200 inhabitants. Residential structures within the villages were domed, circular, and made from thatched tule or other available wood. Gabrieliño society was organized by kinship groups, with each group composed of several related families who together owned hunting and gathering territories. Settlement patterns varied according to the availability of floral and faunal resources (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

Vegetal staples consisted of acorns, chia, seeds, piñon nuts, sage, cacti, roots, and bulbs. Animals hunted included deer, antelope, coyote, rabbits, squirrels, rodents, birds, and snakes. The Gabrieliño also fished and collected marine shellfish (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991).

By the late 18th century, Gabrieliño population had significantly dwindled due to introduced European diseases and dietary deficiencies. Gabrieliño communities disintegrated as families were taken to the missions (Bean and Smith 1978; McCawley 1996; Miller 1991). However, current descendants of the Gabrieliño are preserving their culture.

### **3.3.2 Juaneño**

The Project Area formed part of the territory occupied by the Juaneño when the Spanish arrived in 1769. Ethnographic descriptions of the Juaneño are often given in terms of their neighbors to the south, the Luiseño (Bean and Shipek 1978 ;White 1963.), but also point to a separate ethnic identity (Kroeber 1925; Strong 1929). Perhaps the most important account of Juaneño culture are the observations made by Gerónimo Boscana, friar at Mission San Juan Capistrano from 1812 to 1826 (Boscana 1933).

Juaneño settlement and subsistence systems may extend back in time to the beginning of the Angeles IV Phase about 1,250 BP when Takic speakers moved south beyond Aliso Creek. The Juaneño were semi-sedentary hunters and gatherers. One of the most important food resources for inland groups were acorns gathered from oak groves in canyons, drainages, and foothills. Acorns were ground into flour using mortars and pestles. Seeds from sage and grasses, goosefoot, and California buckwheat were collected and ground into meal with manos and metates. Protein was supplied through the meat of deer, rabbits, and other animals hunted with bow and arrow or trapped using snares, nets, and deadfalls. Coastal dwellers collected shellfish and used carved shell hooks for fishing in bay/estuary, nearshore, and kelp bed zones. Dried fish and shellfish were probably traded for inland products such as acorns and venison.

The Juaneño lived in villages of up to 250 people located near permanent water and a variety of food sources. Each village was typically located at the center of an established territory from which resources for the group were gathered. Small groups left the village for short periods of time to hunt, fish, and gather plant foods. While away from the village, they established temporary camps and created locations where food and other materials were processed. Archaeologically, such locations are evidenced by manos and metates for seed grinding, bedrock mortars for acorn processing, and lithic scatters indicating manufacturing or maintenance of stone tools (usually made of chert) used in hunting or butchering. Overnight stays in field camps are evidenced by fire-affected rock used in hearths.

### **3.4 Regional History**

The first European to visit California was Spanish maritime explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo in 1542. Cabrillo was sent north by the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) to look for the Northwest Passage. Cabrillo visited San Diego Bay, Catalina Island, San Pedro Bay, and the northern Channel Islands. The English adventurer Francis Drake visited the Miwok Native American group at Drake's Bay or Bodega Bay in 1579. Sebastian Vizcaíno explored the coast as far north as Monterey in 1602. He reported that Monterey was an excellent location for a port (Castillo 1978). Vizcaíno also named San Diego Bay to commemorate Saint Didacus. The name began to appear on European maps of the New World by 1624 (Gudde 1998:332).

Colonization of California began with the Spanish Portolá land expedition. The expedition, led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá of the Spanish army and Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan missionary, explored the California coast from San Diego to the Monterey Bay Area in 1769. As a result of this expedition, Spanish missions to convert the native population, *presidios* (forts), and towns were established. The Franciscan missionary friars established 21 missions in Alta California (the area north of Baja California) beginning with Mission San Diego in 1769 and ending with the mission in Sonoma established in 1823. The purpose of the missions and presidios was to establish Spanish economic, military, political, and religious control over the Alta California territory. Mission San Diego was established to convert the Native Americans that lived in the area, known as the *Kumeyaay* or Diegueño. Mission San Gabriel Archangel was founded in 1771 east of what is now Los Angeles to convert the *Tongva* or Gabrielino. Mission San Fernando, also in *Tongva*/Gabrielino territory, was established in 1797. Mission San Juan Capistrano was established in 1776 on San Juan Creek (in what is now southern Orange County) to convert the *Agjachemem* or Juaneño. Mission San Luis Rey was established in 1798 on the San Luis Rey River (in what is now northern San Diego County) to convert the Luiseño. Missions San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara were founded in Chumash territory in 1782 and 1786, respectively (Castillo 1978:100).

Some missions later established outposts in inland areas. An *asistencia* (mission outpost) of Mission San Luis Rey, known as San Antonio de Pala, was built in Luiseño territory along the upper San Luis Rey River near Mount Palomar in 1810 (Pourade 1961). A chapel administered by Mission San Gabriel Archangel was established in the San Bernardino area in 1819 (Bean and Smith 1978). The present *asistencia* within the western outskirts of present-day Redlands was built circa 1830 (Haenszel and Reynolds 1975). The missions sustained themselves through cattle ranching and traded hides and tallow for supplies brought by ship. Large cattle ranches were established by Mission San Luis Rey at Temecula and San Jacinto (Gunter 1984). The Spanish also constructed *presidios*, or forts, at San Diego and Santa Barbara, and a *pueblo*, or

town, was established at Los Angeles. The Spanish period in California began in 1769 with the Portola expedition and ended in 1821 with Mexican independence.

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

The American period began when the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed between Mexico and the United States in 1848. As a result of the treaty, Alta California became part of the United States as the territory of California. Rapid population increase occasioned by the Gold Rush of 1849 allowed California to become a state in 1850. Most Mexican land grants were confirmed to the grantees by U.S. courts, but usually with more restricted boundaries which were surveyed by the U.S. Surveyor General’s office. Land that was not part of a land grant was owned by the U.S. government until it was acquired by individuals through purchase or homesteading. Floods and drought in the 1860s greatly reduced the cattle herds on the ranchos, making it difficult to pay the new American taxes on the thousands of acres they owned. Many Mexican-American cattle ranchers borrowed money at usurious rates from newly arrived Anglo-Americans. The resulting foreclosures and land sales transferred most of the land grants into the hands of Anglo-Americans (Cleland 1941).

### **3.5 City of Santa Ana History**

The Santa Ana area was visited by the Portolá expedition in 1769 (Deal 2021). In 1809 Jose Antonio Yorba and Juan Pablo Peralta petitioned the Spanish Crown for a land concession which was approved on July 1, 1810 and named Rancho Santiago De Santa Ana. The grant boundaries were described as the lands to the south and east of the Santa Ana River and to a line from the top of Red Hill to the bay in Newport; this line from the top of Red Hill to the bay follows the alignment of modern Red Hill Avenue. The original boundaries of the rancho were around 70,000 acres. Originally the Peralta and Yorba families lived together at Olive Hill at the mouth of Santa Ana Canyon. As their families grew in size, they spread out throughout the rancho with the Peralta family adobe on the south side of Santa Ana Canyon still surviving to this day. When the United States Land Commission reviewed the boundaries of the ranchos in the 1850s, the surveyors reduced the boundary of the rancho down to 62,500 acres (Brigandi 2019a).

In 1869 the Yorba family sold 74 acres of the rancho to William Spurgeon who established the new town site of Santa Ana (Deal 2021). In 1868 the Rancho Santiago De Santa Ana was broken up and divided among the heirs of the Yorba and Peralta families. The partition of the rancho and the selling off its land by the heirs kicked off a surge of development in the area (Brigandi 2019b). Spurgeon came from central California with the intention of founding a new town, along with his business partner Ward Bradford who was more interested in the investment than development and sold his shares after six months. Spurgeon laid out his town site and built himself a combination home and store. In 1870 he applied for a post office under the name *Santa Ana*. Spurgeon won the name over an existing community to the north which is



now known as Olive and was appointed its first Postmaster. Spurgeon was also instrumental in lobbying the railroad to come to Santa Ana.

In 1877 Spurgeon and a group of local Santa Ana investors raised ten thousand dollars and ninety acres of land on the east side of town to encourage the Western Development Company, which was the real estate branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, to come to Santa Ana. The lots were small, and the east-west streets ran parallel to the railroad which put them at an odd angle to the layout of the original township. As a result, the town's established business owners were reluctant to move shops closer to the railroad depot (Brigandi 2019c).

The City of Santa Ana was incorporated in 1886 (City of Santa Ana 2024). A year later Orange County was separated from Los Angeles County and the City of Santa Ana was chosen to be the County Seat over Anaheim, whose residents had been at the head of the lobby to secede from Los Angeles County (Masters 2013).

Many buildings in the downtown area and surrounding bungalows were built in the early 1900s and 1920s to meet the needs of this mixed demographic, and the boardinghouse became a common property type for working class citizens seeking housing above commercial shops and office spaces. By 1906, the opening of the Pacific Electric Railway's Red Car established a suburban route from Santa Ana to Los Angeles, and by 1910, Santa Ana had gradually grown in population to 8,429 people, making it the largest city in Orange County at the time (Marsh 1994).

Residential subdivisions in communities outside of the historic core expanded significantly during the 1910s and 1920s, including the construction of small- to medium-sized Craftsman bungalows and Colonial Revival style houses. More than half of the Pico-Lowell district southwest of downtown had been subdivided into residential parcels by 1912. The 1910s also saw an expansion in manufacturing and industry, indicating Santa Ana's economic strength (Marsh 1994).

Santa Ana had created a solid economy centered on agriculture, manufacturing, and retail by the 1920s. This corresponded with Orange County's dramatic population expansion, with much of that increase concentrating in Santa Ana as the City tried to acquire most of the region west of Orange, and Santa Ana became the county's commercial hub. Santa Ana increased from 16,000 people in 1920 to 30,000 people by 1929, thanks in part to the construction of interurban rail networks and the popularity of automobiles in the 1920s. Through the 1930s, Santa Ana's downtown business core witnessed success and expansion as many of its brick structures along Fourth Street were renovated with classical and contemporary elements (Marsh 1994).

The majority of growth in the early 1940s and throughout World War II featured four area military bases, including the Santa Ana Army Air Base and the West Coast Air Corps Training Center, both constructed to help the war effort. The Air Base operated as a basic training camp with no airplanes, hangars, or runways, while the Training facility on 8th Street in downtown served as a training facility for airmen throughout the war (City of Santa Ana 2020) (City of Santa Ana 2020).

Following World War II, Santa Ana experienced the increased suburbanization typical of Orange County at the time, as servicemen returned from the war and demand for homes in southern California increased,

launching an unprecedented period of growth and industrial expansion that would significantly alter the once expansive agricultural, open ranch landscape. Santa Ana had a population of 31,921 people in 1940, but by 1950, it had increased to 45,533. This inflow of new inhabitants and immigrants would last for the next 40 years (Marsh 1994).

The postwar housing boom accelerated change in the character of neighborhoods during the 1950s and 1960s, as demolition and/or new construction increased in neighborhoods such as the Santa Ana Triangle neighborhood northeast of the City Center and the Riverview West neighborhood northwest of the City Center. The 1950s were particularly notable for the expansion of the car industry following the end of wartime gasoline rationing. As the Fashion Square Mall was built in 1959 close to the Bullock's Department Store north of downtown, changing social and economic trends contributed to the suburbanization of retail districts. Santa Ana's population was 156,359 in 1950 and had increased to 203,714 by 1980. This flood of new people was caused in part by altering postwar immigration regulations, especially the influx of Vietnamese refugees after the Vietnam War ended in 1975 (City of Santa Ana 2020).

Downtown commercial deterioration was prevalent from the early 1960s until the late 1970s. This sparked a historic preservation movement, with proponents aiming to preserve the historic integrity of structures or promote change through reversible improvements. During the 1960s and 1980s, some historic properties in the French Park and Heninger Park neighborhoods were demolished and replaced with high-density multi-family properties, coinciding with the 1970s effort to establish the French Park neighborhood as the City's first local historic district in 1984 and the Heninger Park neighborhood as the second in 1986, through the creation of Specific Development (SD) zoning districts. The Downtown Santa Ana Historic District was added to the National Register in 1984, and the French Park Historic District was added in 1999. In 1998, City Council passed the Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 30 of the Santa Ana Municipal Code, which established the City's local inventory of historical resources, the Santa Ana Register of Historical Properties, and established the Historic Resources Commission to oversee the City's Historic Preservation Program (City of Santa Ana 2020).

### **3.5.1 Architectural Style: Craftsman (1905-1935)**

Both residences at 841 and 843 Garnsey Street represent typical examples of Craftsman style houses from the 1910s. The Craftsman Style and California Craftsman Style were dominant styles for small houses built in Southern California from roughly 1900 to 1930. The style evolved from previously popular Prairie style architecture, traditional Oriental wooden architecture, and the Arts and Crafts Movement. The typical vernacular Craftsman bungalow was heavily influenced by the works of Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene of Southern California, which were given extensive publicity and copied in many pattern books and home and garden periodicals (McAlester 2018). Character defining features for the Craftsman style include:

- Low-pitched, gabled (sometimes hipped) roof
- Wide, unenclosed eave overhang
- Timber framed

- Triangular knee brace supports
- Wood shingle siding, wood horizontal siding, or cut stone cladding
- Wide windows and door casings
- Tapered porch supports
- Decorative false beams or braces under gables
- Exposed rafters
- Shed, gabled, or eyebrow dormers
- Full or partial-width porches
- Battered (sloping) foundation

Numerous examples of Craftsman-style single-family residences, bungalow courts, and apartments were constructed throughout Santa Ana in the 1910s and 1920s in both simple (vernacular and precut types) and elaborate (architect-designed type) iterations of the style.

### **3.5.2 Roads**

West 10th Street is associated with the theme of road development in Santa Ana. During the second half of the 19th century, a period of rapid railroad development in the United States, public roads in California and other western states became neglected and degraded. By 1900, “the nation with the greatest railway system in the world had the worst roads” (Johnson 1990). Interest in road building revived around the turn of the century when farmers and ranchers, many disillusioned with high railroad rates, began asking county officials for better surface roads. They were joined by millions of bicyclists who called for smoother roads in town and in the countryside. Joining forces, farmers, ranchers, and bicyclists organized local, state, and national “good roads” campaigns. In response, the federal government established the Office of Road Inquiry in the Department of Agriculture to study new road building techniques (Jackson 1998).

Dusty during summer months and muddy during the winter and spring, unpaved roads played havoc with wagons, carriages, and bicycles. Plank roads made from lumber first appeared in California during the 1850s. Gravel roads and macadam, a form of compacted gravel coated with oil, came into use during the late 19th century. Finally, after 1900, concrete roads topped by a mixture of bitumen, aggregate, and sand called asphalt became the standard modern road surface. Durable, smooth, and impervious to water, asphalt withstood winter weather, reduced vehicular wear and tear, and better facilitated drainage (Kostof 1992).

During the 19th century, Americans built new towns and cities along rivers, canals, wagon roads, railroads, and highways. Most new towns and cities began with plats for rectilinear street grids filed at a county recorder’s offices. Once the plat filed, its streets and building lots became legal entities on the land. By creating right-angled streets and alleys, street grids simplified the work of staking out rectangular property boundaries and describing lots in written deeds. For growing towns and cities, street grids also

simplified growth, as developers on the edge of town platted new additions simply by extending straight streets into surrounding rural areas (Reps 1965).

As they matured and grew during the 19th and 20th centuries, many American cities and towns became incorporated under state charters. Incorporation transferred responsibility for street maintenance from county boards of supervisors to city governments. Incorporation also allowed city leaders to issue bonds and take on debt, which they used to finance modern street improvements such as paving, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, streetcar rails, and sanitation features such as sewers, storm drains, and water mains, which engineers typically buried beneath city streets (Monkkonen 1988).

## **4.0 METHODS**

### **4.1 Personnel Qualifications**

Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) Sonia Sifuentes, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for archaeology, was responsible for this archaeological resource investigation. Architectural Historian Andrew Bursan, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for architectural history and history, supervised the architectural history investigation. Associate Archaeologist Nick Bizzell conducted the fieldwork. Mr. Bursan, Associate Archaeologist Evelyn Hildebrand, RPA, and Staff Archaeologist Casey LeJeune, RPA prepared the technical report. Lisa Westwood, RPA provided technical report review and quality assurance.

Sonia Sifuentes, RPA is a Senior Archaeologist and the Southern California Cultural Resources Manager at ECORP and has more than 15 years of experience in cultural resources management, primarily in southern California. Ms. Sifuentes holds a M.S. in Archaeology of the North. She has participated in and supervised numerous surveys, test programs, and data recovery excavations for both prehistoric and historical sites; and has cataloged, identified, and curated thousands of artifacts. She has conducted evaluations of cultural resources for eligibility for the NRHP and CRHR. Ms. Sifuentes is experienced in the organization and execution of field projects in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and CEQA. She has contributed to and authored numerous cultural resources technical reports, research designs, and cultural resources management plans.

Andrew Bursan is an Architectural Historian with 16 years of experience in historic preservation and land planning. He has worked on a variety of projects with organizations like California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), LA County Metro, and several city governments, including Pasadena, Santa Monica, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. Andrew's expertise covers project management, architectural surveys, historical assessments, and extensive historical research. He has contributed to historic context statements, technical reports, and impact analyses for cultural resources.

Evelyn Hildebrand, RPA is an Associate Archaeologist with over six years of experience working in cultural resource management across California. She holds an M.A. in Applied Archaeology and a B.A. in Anthropology with a focused curriculum in archaeology. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. She has participated in various aspects of archaeological fieldwork including survey, test excavation, data recovery, artifact

analysis, construction monitoring, both as an archaeological monitor and field lead, and the recording and recovery of pre-contact and historic-period archaeological sites. She has contributed to and authored multiple cultural resources reports.

Casey LeJeune, RPA is a Staff Archaeologist who has worked in cultural resource management since 2020, with experience in the Southeast and southern California. She holds an M.A. in anthropology with a focus in forensic anthropology and bioarchaeology. She meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology. Ms. LeJeune has served as a field crew supervisor and participated in fieldwork on forensic and historic burials, survey, large-scale data recovery, testing, and construction monitoring. She also has extensive laboratory experience in human osteology and analysis of historic and pre-contact artifacts. Additionally, she has contributed to numerous cultural resource technical reports.

Nicholas Bizzell is an Associate Archaeologist with ECORP and has over 12 years of experience in cultural resources management. He holds a B.A. in Anthropology from Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California. Mr. Bizzell has participated in numerous archaeological projects throughout California, experience that includes working with clients in both public and private sectors. Mr. Bizzell has substantial archaeological experience with cultural resources monitoring, inventory surveys, excavation and subsurface testing, and laboratory analysis for projects in northern and southern California. Additionally, Mr. Bizzell is cross trained as a paleontological monitor for projects requiring both archaeological and paleontological monitoring.

Lisa Westwood, RPA has 30 years of experience and meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for prehistoric and historical archaeology. She holds a B.A. in Anthropology and an M.A. in Anthropology (Archaeology). She is the Director of Cultural Resources for ECORP.

## **4.2 Records Search Methods**

ECORP conducted a records search for the Project at the CHRIS South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton on December 4, 2023 (Appendix A). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a 1-mile (1,600-meter) radius of the Project Area and whether previously documented pre-contact or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area.

In addition, the following historic references were also reviewed: Built Environment Resource Directory (OHP 2020); Historic Property Data File for Orange County (OHP 2012); the National Register Information System (National Park Service [NPS] 2023); Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks (CHL; OHP 2022); CHL (OHP 1996 and updates); California Points of Historical Interest (OHP 1992 and updates); Directory of Properties in the Historical Resources Inventory (1999); Caltrans Local Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2019); Caltrans State Bridge Survey (Caltrans 2018); and *Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002).

Other references examined include a RealQuest Property Search and historic General Land Office (GLO) land patent records (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] 2022). Historic maps reviewed include the following:

- 1901 USGS Anaheim, California topographic quadrangle map (1:31,680 scale);
- 1935 USGS Garden Grove, California topographic quadrangle map (1:31,680 scale);
- 1949 USGS Anaheim, California topographic quadrangle map (1:31,680 scale); and
- 1965 USGS Anaheim, California topographic quadrangle map (1:24,000 scale).

ECORP reviewed historic aerial photographs taken in 1931, 1932, 1952, 1962, 1963, 1972, 1980, 1985, 1987, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 to determine land use practices and evidence of the built environment within the Project Area.

### **4.3 Archival Research Methods**

ECORP conducted building development and archival research for the properties at 841 North Garnsey Street and 843 North Garnsey Street as well as West 10th Street to establish a thorough and accurate historic context for the significance evaluations, and to confirm the building development history of the properties and associated parcels.

#### **4.3.1 City of Santa Ana Building Department**

ECORP obtained digitized permits from the City of Santa Ana Building Department via email on November 11, 2023 for the properties at 841 North Garnsey Street and 843 North Garnsey Street. ECORP successfully obtained two building permits: Permit 5991 (1920) for a garage to 843 North Garnsey Street, and Permit 11929 (1924) for a building alteration to 841 North Garnsey Street. ECORP reviewed all available permits and used all of the information obtained from the City of Santa Ana in the preparation of the historic context and significance evaluations. ECORP was unable to locate the original building permits for the properties.

#### **4.3.2 Santa Ana History Room, Santa Ana Public Library**

ECORP visited the Santa Ana Public Library on February 29, 2024 to research the Project Area. ECORP obtained information from the Santa Ana Library History Room, including articles, photographs, and documents that related to the subject properties. The collections included historic resources surveys, newspaper clippings, city directories, and historical photographs. ECORP used all of the available information obtained from the library in preparation of the historic context and significance evaluations.

#### **4.3.3 Historical Newspaper Review**

ECORP reviewed historical newspapers from Santa Ana and surrounding cities to understand the development of the City of Santa Ana and the subject properties. ECORP used these documents in preparation of the historic context and significance evaluations.

#### **4.3.4 Built Environment Resources Directory**

ECORP reviewed the California Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) for Orange County for the properties at 841 North Garnsey Street and 843 North Garnsey Street. The BERD listed both properties as individually eligible for local listing or designation by a 1979 Santa Ana Historic Survey performed by Environmental Coalition. The BERD did not include West 10th Street.

#### **4.3.5 Santa Ana Historical Preservation Society**

ECORP emailed a letter to the Santa Ana Historical Preservation Society on December 4, 2023 to solicit comments or obtain historical information that the repository might have regarding events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area (Appendix A). ECORP has not received a response from the Santa Ana Historical Preservation Society as of the date of the preparation of this report.

#### **4.3.6 Orange County Assessor**

ECORP obtained assessor data for the subject properties on January 29, 2024. This assessor data provided information about construction dates and the current owners.

### **4.4 Sacred Lands File Coordination Methods**

In addition to the records search, ECORP contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on November 30, 2023 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project Area (Appendix B). This search determines whether any Sacred Lands are recorded within the Project Area. This is because the Sacred Lands File is populated by members of the Native American community with knowledge about the locations of tribal resources. In requesting a search of the Sacred Lands File, ECORP solicited information from the Native American community regarding TCRs, but the responsibility to formally consult with the Native American community lies exclusively with the federal and local agencies under applicable state and federal laws. The lead agencies do not delegate government-to-government authority to any private entity to conduct tribal consultation.

### **4.5 Other Interested Party Consultation Methods**

ECORP emailed a letter to the Santa Ana Historical Preservation Society on December 4, 2023 to solicit comments or obtain historical information that the repository might have regarding events, people, or resources of historical significance in the area (Appendix A).

### **4.6 Field Methods**

ECORP conducted a built-environment survey of the Project Area on February 29, 2024. The survey entailed walking around the Project Area, documenting the site with notes and photographs (specifically noting character-defining features, spatial relationships, and observed alterations), and examining any historic landscape features within the Project Area. Resources recorded during the survey include the two properties at 841 North Garnsey Street and 843 North Garnsey Street as well as a section of West 10th Street.

ECORP conducted an intensive pedestrian archaeological survey of the Project Area on May 10, 2024 using 15-meter-spaced transects. ECORP conducted the survey in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties* (NPS 1983). ECORP expended one person-day in the field. During the archaeological survey, ECORP archaeologists examined the ground surface for indications of surface or subsurface cultural resources and inspected the general morphological characteristics of the ground surface for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, ECORP examined the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. ECORP did not conduct any subsurface investigations or artifact collections during the pedestrian survey.

Standard professional practice requires that all cultural resources encountered during a survey be recorded using Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523-series forms approved by the California OHP. The resources are usually photographed, mapped using a handheld Global Positioning System receiver, and sketched as necessary to document their presence using appropriate DPR forms.

## **5.0 RESULTS**

### **5.1 Records Search**

The records search consisted of a review of previous research and archival records on file with the SCCIC as well as a review of historic aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area and vicinity.

#### **5.1.1 Previous Research**

The records search identified 64 previous cultural resource investigations within 1 mile of the Project Area, covering approximately 45 percent of the total area within the 1-mile records search radius. None of the 64 studies included the Project Area. Appendix A lists all of the reports located within 1 mile of the Project Area. These studies revealed the presence of historic sites, including single-family properties, multiple family properties, industrial buildings, and 1-to-3-story commercial buildings; these studies also revealed one multicomponent site, which consists of a historic ranch on which pre-contact mortars, lithics, and habitation debris were discovered. The previous studies were conducted between 1977 and 2017 and vary in size from approximately 8 to 70 acres.

The results of the records search indicate that Project Area has not been previously surveyed for cultural resources; therefore, a pedestrian survey of the Project Area was warranted.

The records search also determined that 157 previously recorded cultural resources are located within 1 mile of the Project Area (Appendix A). One of the 157 resources is multi-component site: a historic ranch component and a pre-contact component consisting of lithics and habitation debris. Twenty-five of the resources are historic-era sites associated with water conveyance systems, privies/dumps/trash scatters, and historical sites. The remaining 131 resources are associated with the built environment and include single-family properties, multi-family properties, industrial buildings, and 1-to-3-story commercial buildings associated with the development of the area of Santa Ana. ECORP did not identify any



previously recorded cultural resources within or adjacent to the Project Area as a result of the records search.

### **5.1.2 Records**

The OHP's BERD for Orange County (dated December 12, 2023) listed both 841 North Garnsey Street and 843 North Garnsey Street as having California Historical Resource Status Code of 5D2, which indicates that they are individually eligible for local listing or designation. This finding comes from the 1979 Santa Ana Historic Survey performed by Environmental Coalition and was made prior to alterations to the dwellings at both properties. The BERD did not include West 10th Street.

The National Register Information System (NPS 2023) failed to reveal any eligible or listed properties within the Project Area. The nearest National Register properties are located within the Downtown Santa Ana Historic District, approximately 0.3 mile southeast of the Project Area.

ECORP reviewed resources listed as *CHLs* (OHP 1996) by the OHP (2022) on December 5, 2023. The nearest listed landmark is Orange County's Original Courthouse: CHL No. 837. The plaque is located 0.4 mile southeast of the Project Area.

*Historic Spots in California* (Kyle 2002) mentions that the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana extended along the eastern bank of the Santa Ana River from the mountains to the ocean. The rancho was bound on its eastern side by a property line reaching from Red Hill to the Pacific Ocean running parallel to present-day Newport Boulevard. It remains the only rancho that is entirely within Orange County.

Historic GLO land patent records from the BLM's patent information database (BLM 2022) revealed that the entirety of Section 12 was granted to Juan Pablo Peralta, Antonio Yorba, Bernardo Yorba, and heirs of Bernardo Yorba on December 21, 1883. This patent was part of an 81,855.69-acre land grant that was awarded under the authority of the California Land Act of 1851 and included the entire Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana.

A RealQuest online property search for APNs 005-142-34, 005-142-35, 005-142-47, 005-142-48, 005-142-49, 005-142-58, 005-142-02, and 005-142-03 revealed that they consist of 1.4 acres of single-family and vacant lots. No other property history information was on record with RealQuest.

The Caltrans Bridge Local and State Inventories (Caltrans 2018, 2019) did not list any historic bridges within 0.5 mile of the Project Area.

The *Handbook of North American Indians* (Bean and Smith 1978) does not list any Native American villages in the vicinity of the Project Area.

A review of the City of Santa Ana Register of Historical Properties did not reveal any resources in the vicinity.

ECORP conducted a search for a local historical registry. The search revealed that neither 841 North Garnsey Street nor 843 North Garnsey Street are listed on the Santa Ana Register of Historic Properties. The Z.B. West house at 1210 North Ross Street is the nearest Santa Ana Historic Landmark, which is located in the City of Santa Ana, approximately 0.3 miles (1,150 feet) northeast of the Project Area.

### 5.1.3 Map Review and Aerial Photographs

The review of historical aerial photographs and maps of the Project Area provides information about the past land use practices and potential for buried archaeological sites. The following is a summary of the review of historic maps and photographs:

- The 1901 USGS Anaheim, California topographic quadrangle map (1:31,680 scale) depicts the Project Area as surrounded by established roads. The map does not depict any built resources.
- An aerial photograph from 1931 shows the two single-family dwellings at 843 North Garnsey Street and 841 North Garnsey Street in their respective present-day configurations and surrounded by other single-family dwellings. West 10<sup>th</sup> Street can be seen in its current configuration but does not appear to be paved.
- The 1932 USGS Orange, California topographic quadrangle map (1:31,680 scale) does not depict any built resources within the Project Area.
- An aerial photograph from 1952 shows the two single-family dwellings at 843 North Garnsey Street and 841 North Garnsey Street in their respective present-day configurations and surrounded by other single-family dwellings, similar to the ones depicted in the 1931 aerial photograph.
- An aerial photograph from 1963 shows the two single-family dwellings at 843 North Garnsey Street and 841 North Garnsey Street in their respective present-day configurations and surrounded by other single-family dwellings, similar to the ones depicted in the 1931 and 1952 aerial photographs.
- An aerial photograph from 1972 shows the two single-family dwellings at 843 North Garnsey Street and 841 North Garnsey Street in their respective present-day configurations and surrounded by single-family dwellings; however, unlike the 1962 map, the photograph shows that large apartments were constructed to the north of West 10th Street.
- An aerial photograph from 1985 shows the two single-family dwellings at 843 North Garnsey Street and 841 North Garnsey Street in their respective present-day configurations; however, almost all of the single-family dwellings between the two subject dwellings and Civic Center Drive have been demolished and replaced by parking lots and office buildings since the 1972 aerial photograph.
- Aerial photographs from 1985 through 2018 show the two single-family dwellings at 843 North Garnsey Street and 841 North Garnsey Street. The photographs show relatively few changes in the surrounding neighborhood during this period.
- Aerial photographs from 2020 show the two subject dwellings and the surrounding neighborhood in their present-day configurations.

In sum, the two dwellings at 841 North Garnsey Street and 843 North Garnsey Street as well as West 10th Street have existed in their present-day configurations since at least the 1930s.

#### 5.1.4 Ownership History for 841 N. Garnsey Street and 843 N. Garnsey Street

ECORP obtained the ownership history for 841 North Garnsey Street and 843 North Garnsey Street from Santa Ana City directories and building permits (Table 1).

<b>Table 1. Ownership History for 841 and 843 North Garnsey Street</b>			
<b>City Directory Year</b>	<b>Property Address</b>	<b>Resident Name</b>	<b>Resident Occupation</b>
1921	841 N. Garnsey Street	Afred & Myrtle Hardin	Ford Shop
	843 N. Garnsey Street	Joesph A. & Valerie Serraville	Clerk
1947	841 N. Garnsey Street	Ewing N. Renshaw	None listed
	843 N. Garnsey Street	Leo E. & Eve Cremer	Clerk
1952	841 N. Garnsey Street	Leo E. & Eve Cremer	Serviceman El Toro
	843 N. Garnsey Street	Mrs. Effie Brown	Office secretary at Belden Termite Control
1960	841 N. Garnsey Street	Leo E. & Eve Cremer	Mech. Inspector (U.S. Gov.)
	843 N. Garnsey Street	Evert E. & Jean Fleming	Mechanic Mobile Lube Service
1985	841 N. Garnsey Street	Glen Boyd	None listed
	843 N. Garnsey Street	Glen Boyd	None listed

## 5.2 Sacred Lands File Results

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC indicated that the Project Area was positive for the presence of Native American cultural resources, which means that a sacred land has been recorded in the vicinity of the Project Area. The lead agencies will consult with culturally affiliated tribes under applicable laws. Appendix B provides a record of all correspondence to date.

## 5.3 Other Interested Party Consultation Results

ECORP has not received any responses to the letter sent to the Santa Ana Historical Preservation Society as of the date of the preparation of this document.

## 5.4 Field Survey Results

ECORP Architectural Historian Andrew Bursan, MCRP conducted a built-environment survey of the Project Area on February 29, 2024. The survey entailed walking around the Project Area; documenting the site with notes and photographs, specifically noting character-defining features, spatial relationships, and observed alterations; and examining any historic landscape features on the property. ECORP recorded three resources during the February 2024 built-environment survey: one property at 841 North Garnsey Street, one property at 843 North Garnsey Street, and one section of West 10th Street.

ECORP Associate Archaeologist Nick Bizzell surveyed the Project Area for archaeological resources on May 10, 2024. Surface visibility during the survey was poor (approximately 10 percent) due to the presence of urban landscape associated with the dog park, in addition to asphalt and concrete sidewalks from West 10th and North Flower streets (Figure 2). ECORP noted evidence of continued maintenance and renovations within the Project Area, such as visible concrete repairs, as evidenced by the patchwork of different materials and aggregate sizes. Modern disturbances include refuse in the form of bottle fragments and graffiti.



**Figure 2. Project Area Overview (view east; May 10, 2024).**

#### **5.4.1 Cultural Resources**

##### **5.4.1.1 *Previously Recorded Resources***

The SCCIC records search did not identify any previously recorded archaeological or built environment resources within the Project Area. However, a review of the OHP's BERD for Orange County (dated December 12, 2023) listed both 841 North Garnsey Street and 843 North Garnsey Street as having California Historical Resource Status Codes of 5D2 (individually eligible for local listing or designation). The finding comes from the 1979 Santa Ana Historic Survey performed by Environmental Coalition but was made prior to significant exterior alterations to both dwellings. West 10th Street was not listed in the BERD. ECORP formally recorded these resources on DPR forms (Appendix D) and evaluated them for NRHP and CRHR listing, as discussed in the following sections.

The California BERD provides county-specific information about non-archaeological resources that are in the Office of Historic Preservation's (OHP) inventory. Properties listed on the BERD are given California Historical Resource Status Codes. The California Historical Resource Status Codes are a classification system used by the California Office of Historic Preservation to determine the significance and status of historical resources, which range from properties of national importance (Code 1) to those that have not been evaluated or have no historic value (Code 7). These rules direct preservation efforts and influence

planning decisions. Both 841 North Garnsey Street and 843 North Garnsey Street were given the status code of 5D2, which indicates that they are individually eligible for local listing or designation. The code is the result of the Environmental Coalition's 1979 Santa Ana Historic Survey, which examined historic properties in central Santa Ana, including those at 841 North Garnsey Street and 843 North Garnsey Street.

The site forms for both properties did not provide rationale for the status code of 5D2 and only provided basic information about the past owners and a description of the architecture. Since the 1979 finding, both dwellings have been significantly altered, including non-original vinyl-frame windows, a non-original front door, and non-original siding, which has resulted in the loss of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, as well as a reduction in the character-defining features that were originally proposed in the 1979 finding. Therefore, ECORP's revaluation of 841 North Garnsey Street and 843 North Garnsey Street found that they no longer retain the characteristics required to be listed as 5D2. Full descriptions follow.

#### **5.4.1.2 841 North Garnsey Street**

The residence at 841 North Garnsey Street is a one-story, single-family, Craftsman-style dwelling on an irregular plan (Figure 3). A low-pitched roof with overhanging eaves tops the dwelling and features projecting beam ends with triangular knee bracing on the primary western façade. Horizontal wood-board siding clads the exterior surfaces, and decorative lattice-style vents punctuate the gable faces. Non-original vinyl-frame windows provide fenestration on all elevations. An asymmetrical, halfwidth porch supported by square columns on pier supports shelters a non-original main entrance door. A non-original flat-panel wooden door on the rear (east) elevation provides a secondary entrance. Landscaping is limited to a grass lawn and a street tree in front of the residence.



**Figure 3. Primary Western Façade of 841 North Garnsey Street  
(view east; February 29, 2024).**

## **Evaluation**

The residence at 841 North Garnsey Street does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or the City of Santa Ana Register of Historical Properties, either individually or as part of an existing historic district, as demonstrated below.

### ***NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1***

Archival research of 841 North Garnsey Street did not indicate any associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. Although the residence is reflective of the trend of 1910s-era residential development in Santa Ana, archival research failed to indicate anything significant or unique about its development history. The residence was not the first or last of its type, and similar types exist throughout the region. Furthermore, research did not indicate that the subject property is associated with more specific events or patterns of development that have historical significance at the local, state, or national level. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1.

### ***NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2***

To be eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2, the subject property would need to be directly associated with a person considered historically significant at the local, state, or national level. ECORP's City directory research showed that former residents included William and Libbie Street, Alfred and Myrtle Hardin, Ewing N. Renshaw, Leo E. and Eve Cremer, and Glen Boyd. These residents were mainly employed in industrial and military jobs, and there is no suggestion that they were important members of the community. In addition, newspaper research did not uncover other names associated with the residence. As a result, archival research failed to indicate any associations with any significant persons. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2.

### ***NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3***

Built in 1916, the residence at 841 North Garnsey Street represents a typical example of a Craftsman-style house, which was a common housing type in California from 1905 to 1935. This Craftsman-style dwelling is not a fully realized expression of the style, which may feature double-hung wood-frame windows, exposed rafter ends, a sloping foundation, stonework, extra stickwork, or trellised features. More high-style and intact versions of Craftsman-style dwellings are located throughout Santa Ana and Orange County. As a commonplace 1910s-era house, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3.

### ***NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4***

The information potential for 841 North Garnsey Street is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. It is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4.

**Integrity**

The residence at 841 North Garnsey Street possesses integrity of location because it has not been moved. The setting around the property has changed from being semi-agricultural land in the mid-1910s to being surrounded by multi-family residential and commercial buildings in downtown Santa Ana. Therefore, the change in surroundings has resulted in a lack of integrity of setting, feeling, and association. The replacement of all original windows with vinyl-frame windows and the presence of a non-original front door have resulted in a loss of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

Regardless of integrity, due to lack of historical significance, 841 North Garnsey Street does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; the resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

**City of Santa Ana Register of Historical Properties**

- (1) *Buildings, structures or objects with distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or period, that exemplify a particular architectural style or design features;*

As stated above in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation, the residence at 841 North Garnsey Street represents a typical example of a Craftsman-style house, which was a common housing type in California from 1905 to 1935. This Craftsman-style dwelling is not a fully realized expression of the style, which may feature double-hung wood frame windows, exposed rafter ends, a sloping foundation, stonework, extra stickwork, or trellised features. More high-style and intact versions of Craftsman-style dwellings are located throughout Santa Ana and Orange County.

- (2) *Works of notable architects, builders, or designers whose style influenced architectural development;*

As stated above in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation, the modest design of 841 North Garnsey Street suggests that it was not the work of a master architect or builder.

- (3) *Rare buildings, structures, or objects or original designs;*

The residence at 841 North Garnsey Street represents a typical example of a Craftsman-style house, which was a common housing type in California from 1905 to 1935.

- (4) *Buildings, structures, objects or sites of historical significance which include places:*

- a. *Where important events occurred;*

As stated above in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation, the residence at 841 North Garnsey Street was not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

- b. *Associated with famous people, original settlers, renowned organizations and businesses;*

As stated above in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation, archival research failed to indicate any associations with any significant persons and the property.

- c. *Which were originally present when the city was founded; or*



The residence at 841 North Garnsey Street was not present when the City was founded.

*d. That served as important centers for political, social, economic, or cultural activity.*

The residence at 841 North Garnsey Street is a common single-family dwelling and was not an important center for political, social, economic, or cultural activity.

*(5) Sites of archaeological importance;*

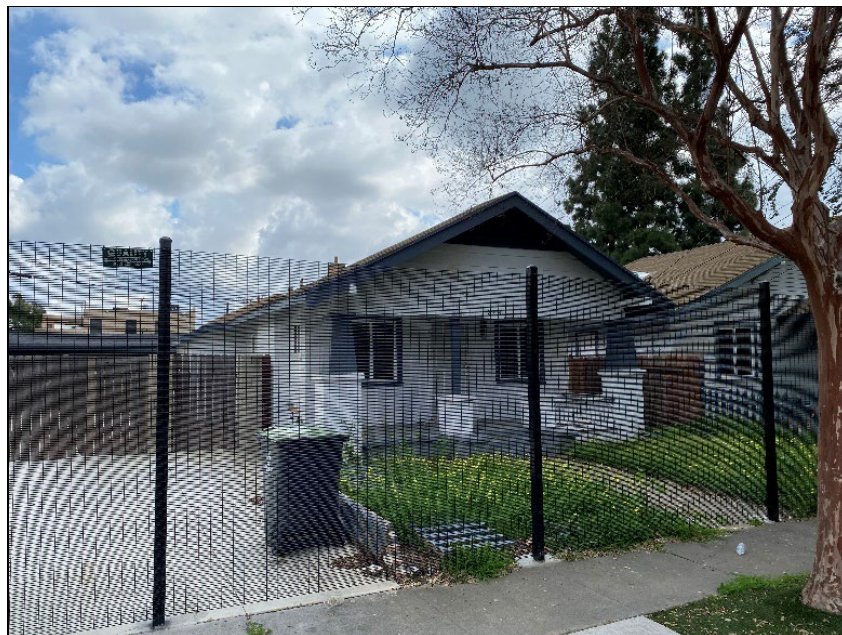
The information potential for 841 North Garnsey Street is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

*(6) Buildings or structures that were connected with a business or use which was once common, but is now rare.*

The residence at 841 North Garnsey Street has a common residential use, which is not rare.

#### **5.4.1.3 843 North Garnsey Street**

The residence at 843 North Garnsey is a one-story, single-family, Craftsman-style dwelling on a rectangular plan (Figure 4). A low-pitched roof with overhanging eaves tops the dwelling with projecting beam ends on the primary western façade. Non-original asbestos siding clads the exterior surfaces, and decorative lattice-style vents punctuate the gable faces. Non-original vinyl-frame windows provide fenestration on all elevations. A full-width porch with square wooden columns on pier supports shelters a non-original front door with a metal security screen. A non-original flat-panel wooden door on the rear (east) elevation provides a secondary entrance. Landscaping is limited to a front grass lawn and a street tree that fronts the residence.



**Figure 4. Primary Western Façade of 843 North Garnsey Street (view east; February 29, 2024).**



## **Evaluation**

The residence at 843 North Garnsey Street does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or the City of Santa Ana Register of Historical Properties, either individually or as part of an existing historic district, as demonstrated below.

### ***NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1***

Archival research of 843 North Garnsey Street did not indicate any associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. Although the residence is reflective of the trend of 1910s-era residential development in Santa Ana, archival research failed to indicate anything significant or unique about its development history. The residence was not the first or last of its type, and similar types exist throughout the region. Furthermore, research did not indicate that the subject property is associated with more specific events or patterns of development that have historical significance at the local, state, or national level. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1.

### ***NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2***

To be eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2, the subject property would need to be directly associated with a person considered historically significant at the local, state, or national level. ECORP's City directory research showed that former residents included Joesph A. and Valerie Serraville, Leo E. and Eve Cremer, Mrs. Effie Brown, Evert E. and Jean Fleming, and Glen Boyd. Professions of these residents included mechanic, store clerk, and office secretary; there is no suggestion that they were important members of the community. In addition, newspaper research did not uncover other names associated with the residence. As a result, archival research failed to indicate any associations with any significant persons. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2.

### ***NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3***

Built in 1916, the residence at 843 North Garnsey Street represents a typical example of a Craftsman-style house, which was a common housing type in California from 1905 to 1935. This Craftsman-style dwelling is not a fully realized expression of the style, which may feature double-hung wood frame windows, a sloping foundation, exposed rafter ends, extra stickwork, stonework, or trellised features. More high-style and intact versions of Craftsman-style dwellings are located throughout Santa Ana and Orange County. As a commonplace 1910s-era house, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3.

### ***NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4***

The information potential for 843 North Garnsey Street is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. It is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4.

**Integrity**

The residence at 843 North Garnsey Street possesses integrity of location because it has not been moved. The setting around the property has changed from being semi-agricultural land in the mid-1910s to being surrounded by multi-family residential and commercial buildings in downtown Santa Ana. Therefore, the change in surroundings has resulted in a lack of integrity of setting, feeling, and association. The replacement of all original windows with non-original vinyl frame windows and the presence of a non-original front door and non-original siding have resulted in a loss of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

Regardless of integrity, due to lack of historical significance, 843 North Garnsey Street does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; the resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

**City of Santa Ana Register of Historical Properties**

- (1) *Buildings, structures or objects with distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or period, that exemplify a particular architectural style or design features;*

As stated above in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation, the residence at 843 North Garnsey Street represents a typical example of a Craftsman-style house, which was a common housing type in California from 1905 to 1935. This Craftsman-style dwelling is not a fully realized expression of the style, which may feature double-hung wood frame windows, exposed rafter ends, a sloping foundation, stonework, extra stickwork, or trellised features. More high-style and intact versions of Craftsman-style dwellings are located throughout Santa Ana and Orange County.

- (2) *Works of notable architects, builders, or designers whose style influenced architectural development;*

As stated above in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation, the modest design of 843 North Garnsey Street suggests that it was not the work of a master architect or builder.

- (3) *Rare buildings, structures, or objects or original designs;*

The residence at 843 North Garnsey Street represents a typical example of a Craftsman-style house, which was a common housing type in California from 1905 to 1935.

- (4) *Buildings, structures, objects or sites of historical significance which include places:*

- a. *Where important events occurred;*

As stated above in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation, 843 North Garnsey Street was not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

- b. *Associated with famous people, original settlers, renowned organizations and businesses;*

As stated above in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation, archival research failed to indicate any associations with any significant persons and the property.

c. *Which were originally present when the city was founded; or*

The residence at 843 North Garnsey Street was not present when the City was founded.

d. *That served as important centers for political, social, economic, or cultural activity.*

The property is a common single-family residence and was not an important center for political, social, economic, or cultural activity.

(5) *Sites of archaeological importance;*

The information potential for 843 North Garnsey Street is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

(6) *Buildings or structures that were connected with a business or use which was once common, but is now rare.*

The residence at 843 North Garnsey Street has a common residential use, which is not rare.

#### **5.4.1.4 West 10th Street**

West 10th Street is a road located in the City of Santa Ana in Orange County. It is an approximately 35-foot-wide, two-lane road that is paved with asphalt. The road is oriented east–west. Concrete curbs and gutters line both sides of the road. Originally built in c. 1890, West 10th Street provided access to North Towner Street to the west and North Ross Street to the east. The road was paved by c. 1960.



**Figure 5. Overview of West 10th Street  
(view east; February 29, 2024).**

## **Evaluation**

### ***NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1***

West 10th Street provided access to North Towner Street and North Ross Street in Santa Ana and is associated with early road development in Santa Ana. Regardless, archival records did not show an association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Santa Ana's history. West 10th Street did not, on its own, shape patterns of development in Santa Ana. Therefore, West 10th Street is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1.

### ***NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2***

To be eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2, the subject road would need to be directly associated with a person considered historically significant at the local, state, or national level. City of Santa Ana crews built and maintained West 10th Street. ECORP did not identify any additional individuals associated with the road while conducting the research for this Project. There is no information in the archival record to suggest that it is associated with the lives of persons significant in Santa Ana's past. Therefore, West 10th Street is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2.

### ***NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3***

As a conventional two-lane road, indistinguishable from multiple similar roads in Santa Ana, West 10th Street was not the first or last of its type to be developed in Santa Ana and lacks unique design features. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, West 10th Street is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3.

### ***NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4***

The information potential of West 10th Street is expressed in its built form, alignment, and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. Therefore, West 10th Street is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4.

## ***Integrity***

West 10th Street possesses integrity of location and design but lacks integrity of setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains a two-lane road in Santa Ana; however, the original dirt road was paved by c. 1960. West 10th Street is no longer situated in a semi-rural setting and is instead surrounded by residential homes in a suburban setting. West 10th Street does not convey the aesthetic of a late-19th-century road in Santa Ana that provided access to North Tower and North Ross Streets in a small and sparsely populated town.

Regardless of integrity, due to lack of significance, West 10th Street does not meet NRHP/CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; the resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

## **City of Santa Ana Register of Historical Properties**

- (1) *Buildings, structures or objects with distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or period, that exemplify a particular architectural style or design features;*

As stated above in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation, West 10th Street represents a typical example of a conventional two-lane road and is indistinguishable from multiple similar roads in Santa Ana. It does not contain distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or period that exemplify a particular architectural style or design features. It is a common two-lane road paved with asphalt.

- (2) *Works of notable architects, builders, or designers whose style influenced architectural development;*

As stated above in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation, the commonplace design of West 10th Street suggests that it was not the work of a master architect or builder.

- (3) *Rare buildings, structures, or objects or original designs;*

West 10th Street represents a typical example of a suburban two-lane road paved with asphalt, which is present throughout the City.

- (4) *Buildings, structures, objects or sites of historical significance which include places:*

- a. *Where important events occurred;*

As stated above in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation, West 10th Street was not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

- b. *Associated with famous people, original settlers, renowned organizations and businesses;*

As stated above in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation, archival research failed to indicate any associations with any significant persons and the road.

- c. *Which were originally present when the city was founded; or*

The road was not present when the city was founded.

- d. *That served as important centers for political, social, economic, or cultural activity.*

West 10th Street is a common two-lane road and was not an important center for political, social, economic, or cultural activity.

- (5) *Sites of archaeological importance;*

The information potential for West 10th Street is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

- (6) *Buildings or structures that were connected with a business or use which was once common, but is now rare.*

The road has a common transportation use, which is not rare.

## **6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

### **6.1 Conclusions**

ECORP's 2024 survey of the Project Area did not identify any new archaeological resources; however, the survey did identify three previously unrecorded built environment resources: two historic residences and one historic street segment. ECORP evaluated these resources using the National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, and local eligibility criteria.

The residences at 841 North Garnsey Street and 843 North Garnsey Street were assigned California Historical Resource Status Code 5D2 through a 1979 Santa Ana survey of historic residential properties, which indicates that they were found individually eligible for local listing or designation. Despite this, the 1979 survey finding of 5D2 was made prior to significant exterior alterations to both dwellings. ECORP's revaluation of 841 North Garnsey Street and 843 North Garnsey Street found that they no longer retain the characteristics required to be listed as 5D2. As a result, ECORP has determined that the residences at 841 North Garnsey Street and 843 North Garnsey Street as well as the segment of West 10th Street are not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, CRHR, or City of Santa Ana Register of Historical Properties. Therefore, they are not considered Historical Resources or Historical Properties in accordance with CEQA or NEPA. The following sections provide recommendations for the management of unanticipated discoveries.

### **6.2 Likelihood for Subsurface Cultural Resources**

For pre-contact archaeological sites, the soil types present within and near the Project Area (mostly late-Holocene alluvium from Santiago Creek and the Santa Ana River) are gravelly, well drained, deep, and loamy, which is characteristic of the alluvium sediments that frame the Santa Ana River drainage basin and floodplain. Pre-contact archaeological sites could have been buried during alluvial events in the past.

Due to the presence of alluvium throughout the Project Area, and given the likelihood of pre-contact archaeological sites to be located along perennial waterways such as the nearby Santa Ana River and Santiago Creek, the Project Area has potential for buried pre-contact archaeological sites. The area that surrounds the Project Area is also known to have been used as farmland, as evidenced by the presence of documented historic-period sites that were mostly related to agriculture. Because the Project Area is in a heavily developed urban setting, the potential for undisturbed buried pre-contact or historical archaeological sites is low.

### **6.3 Recommendations**

#### **6.3.1 Contractor Awareness Training**

The lead agency shall ensure that a Contractor Awareness Training Program is delivered to train equipment operators about cultural resources. The program shall be designed to inform construction personnel about: federal and state regulations pertaining to cultural resources and tribal cultural resources; the subsurface indicators of resources that shall require a work stoppage; procedures for

notifying the lead agency of any occurrences; project-specific requirements and mitigation measures; and enforcement of penalties and repercussions for non-compliance with the program.

The training shall be prepared by a qualified professional archaeologist and may be provided either through a brochure, video, or in-person tailgate meeting, as determined appropriate by the archaeologist. The training shall be provided to all construction supervisors, forepersons, and operators of ground-disturbing equipment. All personnel shall be required to sign a training roster. The construction manager is responsible for ensuring that all required personnel receive the training. The Construction Manager shall provide a copy of the signed training roster to the lead agency as proof of compliance.

### **6.3.2 Post-Review Discoveries**

There always remains the potential for ground-disturbing activities to expose previously unrecorded cultural resources. Both CEQA and Section 106 of the NHPA require the lead agency to address any unanticipated cultural resource discoveries during Project construction. Therefore, ECORP recommends the following procedures.

- If subsurface deposits believed to be cultural or human in origin are discovered during construction, all work must halt within a 100-foot radius of the discovery. A qualified professional archaeologist, meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for prehistoric and historic archaeology, shall be retained to evaluate the significance of the find, and shall have the authority to modify the no-work radius as appropriate, using professional judgment. The following notifications shall apply, depending on the nature of the find:
  - If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does not represent a cultural resource, work may resume immediately and no agency notifications are required.
  - If the professional archaeologist determines that the find does represent a cultural resource from any time period or cultural affiliation, the archaeologist shall immediately notify the lead agencies. The agencies shall consult on a finding of eligibility and implement appropriate treatment measures, if the find is determined to be a Historical Resource under CEQA, as defined by CEQA or a historic property under Section 106 NHPA, if applicable. Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the site either: 1) is not a Historical Resource under CEQA or a Historic Property under Section 106; or 2) that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.
  - If the find includes human remains, or remains that are potentially human, they shall ensure reasonable protection measures are taken to protect the discovery from disturbance (AB 2641). The archaeologist shall notify the Orange County Coroner (per § 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code). The provisions of § 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code, § 5097.98 of the California PRC, and AB 2641 will be implemented. If the coroner determines the remains are Native American and not the result of a crime scene, the coroner will notify the NAHC, which then will designate a Native American Most Likely Descendant (MLD) for the Project (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). The designated MLD will have

48 hours from the time access to the property is granted to make recommendations concerning treatment of the remains. If the landowner does not agree with the recommendations of the MLD, the NAHC can mediate (§ 5097.94 of the PRC). If no agreement is reached, the landowner must rebury the remains where they will not be further disturbed (§ 5097.98 of the PRC). This will also include either recording the site with the NAHC or the appropriate Information Center; using an open space or conservation zoning designation or easement; or recording a reinternment document with the county in which the property is located (AB 2641). Work may not resume within the no-work radius until the lead agencies, through consultation as appropriate, determine that the treatment measures have been completed to their satisfaction.



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## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

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Appendix A – Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination

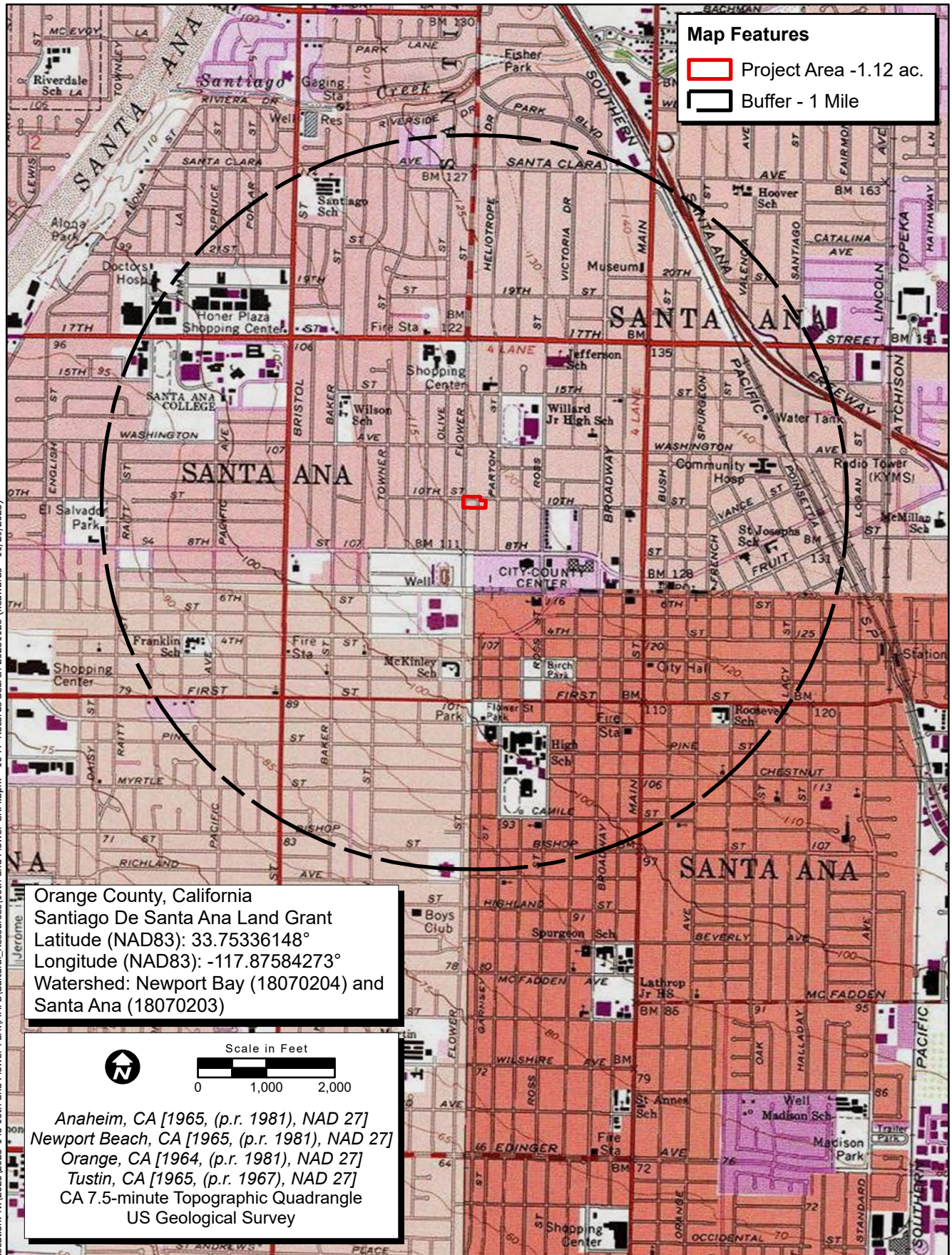
Appendix B – Sacred Lands File Coordination

Appendix C – Project Area Photographs

Appendix D – Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records

Records Search Confirmation and Historical Society Coordination





Map Date: 11/29/2023  
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

Records Search

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-00352		1977	Cottrell, Marie G.	Preliminary Report of Fieldwork at 4-ORA-130	Archaeological Research, Inc.	30-000130
OR-00447		1979	Anonymous	Report on the Archaeological and Historical Resources Present at the Proposed Sites of the Orange County Transit District Santa Ana Bus Terminal	Archaeological Associates, Ltd.	30-001030, 30-001031
OR-00508		1979	Huey, Gene	Department of Transportation Archaeological Survey Report for Category 4b and 5 Projects: Ramp Metering, By-pass Lane, Auxiliary Acceleration Lane and Sound Walls in the City of Santa Ana Northbound Route 5 Between Route 55 and Route 22 Interchanges	Caltrans	
OR-00602		1981	Schroth, Adella	Archaeological Assessment of the Main Street Widening Project, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Archaeological Resource Management Corp.	
OR-00602		1981	Drummy-Chapel, Vada	Historical Resources Survey of the Main Street Bridge Widening Project, Santa Ana, California	Archaeological Resource Management Corporation	
OR-00660		1983	Brock, James P.	Preliminary Report on Archaeological Monitoring at the Orange County Transit District Santa Ana Transit Terminal Site Santa Santa Ana, California (ORA-1031H)	ECOS Management Criteria, Inc.	30-001031
OR-00665		1983	Brock, James P.	Historical Archaeology at the Orange County Transit District Terminal Site, Santa Ana	Archaeological Advisory Group	30-001031
OR-00745		1984	Brock, James P.	Report on Limited Archaeological Observation of Trenching and Utility Excavation at the Old County Courthouse, Santa Ana	Archaeological Advisory Group	30-160401
OR-00789	Paleo -	1985	Bissell, Ronald M. and Raschke, Rodney E.	Historic Property Survey Report: Bristol Street Between First Street and Warner Avenue, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California		30-161830
OR-00814		1982	Romani, John F.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT for the Route I-5 Santa Ana Transportation Corridor, Route 405 in Orange County to Route 605 in Los Angeles County Pm 21.30/44.38; 0.00/6.85	Caltrans	



## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-00846		1986	Bissell, Ronald M.	Historic Properties Survey Report, Bristol Street Between First Street and Memory Lane, City of Santa Ana, Orange County		30-176650, 30-176651, 30-176652, 30-176653, 30-176992, 30-176993, 30-176994, 30-176995, 30-176996, 30-176997, 30-176998, 30-176999, 30-177000, 30-177001, 30-177002, 30-177003, 30-177004, 30-177005, 30-177006, 30-177007, 30-177008, 30-177009, 30-177010
OR-01522		1994	Alexandrowicz, John S., Alexandrowicz, Susan R., Knell, Edward, and Kuhner, Arthur	Historic Preservation Investigations for the Federal Courthouse Project, City of Santa Ana, County of Orange, California	Archaeological Consulting Services	30-001030, 30-001031, 30-001374, 30-001375, 30-001376, 30-001377, 30-001378, 30-001379, 30-001380
OR-01829		1996	Hampson, R. Paul and Rasson, Judith A.	Data Recovery at the Ronald Reagan Federal Building US Courthouse Site, Santa Ana, California	Greenwood and Associates	30-001030
OR-01946		1996	Hampson, R. Paul and Judith A. Rasson	Data Recovery at the Ronald Reagan Federal Building, US Courthouse Site, Santa Ana, California, Catalogue of Artifacts	Greenwood and Associates	30-001030
OR-01971		1987	Anonymous	Historic Property Survey Report for the Proposed Widening of Bristol Street From Warner Avenue to Santiago Creek	Willdan Associates	30-161830
OR-02000	Cellular -	1999	Lapin, Philippe	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Mobile Services Facility CM 296-01, County of Orange, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
OR-02135	Cellular -	2000	Lapin, Philippe	Cultural Resource Assessment for Pacific Bell Wireless Facility Cm 296-02, County of Orange, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
OR-02245		2001	Slawson, Dana N.	Historical Resources Impact Assessment: The Santora Building 201 North Broadway Santa Ana, California	Greenwood and Associates	
OR-02258		1994	Alexandrowicz, John S.	Status Report and Recommendations: Contract No. 1443cx500094003 for Archaeological Testing and Evaluation for the GSA Courthouse, Santa Ana, California	Archaeological Consulting Services	30-001030, 30-001031
OR-02259		1994	Nejad, Mitra K.	United States General Services Administration Public Building Service	General Services Administration, Region 9	30-001030, 30-001031
OR-02264		1994	Greenwood, Roberta S. and John M. Foster	Research Plan and Scope of Work for the Ronald Reagan Federal Building U.S. Courthouse Site, Santa Ana, California	Greenwood and Associates	30-001030, 30-001031

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Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-02265		1995	Greenwood, Roberta S. and John M. Foster	Research Plan and Scope of Work for the Ronald Reagan Federal Building U.S. Courthouse Site, Santa Ana, California	Greenwood and Associates	30-001030, 30-001031
OR-02376	Cellular -	2001	McKenna, Jeanette A.	Review of Cultural Resource Assessment/evaluation for Cingular Wireless Site Sc-018-02, Orange County, California	McKenna et al.	
OR-02446		2000	Gaffney, Steven	Renovatin and Tentant Improvements for the Santa Ana Old City Hall Building, Santa Ana, California	Nestor + Gaffney Architecture	
OR-02502		2002	Padon, Beth and Teresa Grimes	Cultural Resources Assessment for One Broadway Plaza Project, City of Santa Ana, Orange County	Discovery Works, Inc.	30-160454, 30-160455, 30-160457
OR-02504		1993	Unknown	Historic Resoures Technical Report: the Phillips Block A-2 Project Site Downtown Historic District Santa Ana, California	The Building Biographer	30-160355
OR-02504			Widell, Cheryl yn	Memorandum of Agreement Regarding The Proposed Ronald Reagan Federal Building- U.S. Courthouse Santa Ana, California	State Historic Preservation Officer	
OR-02504		1993		Ronald Reagan Federal Building and United States Courthouse	Gruen Associates and Zimmer Gunsul Frasca Partnership	
OR-02504		1993		Phillips Block Demolition Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Report (SDEIR) SCH# 93041011	City of Santa Ana Planning Division	
OR-02505		1993	Brock, James P.	Archaeological Resources at the Site of the Proposed Ronald Reagan Federal Building, Santa Ana, California	Archaeological Advisory Group	
OR-02507		1978	Huey, Gene and Webb, Lois	Phase I Archaeological Survey - Buffalo On-Ramp, City of Santa Ana	Caltrans District 7	
OR-02507		1978	Huey, Gene and Webb, Lois M.	Historic Property Survey Buffalo Ramp ORA-5	Caltrans District 7	
OR-02520		2001	Love, Bruce	Historic Property Survey Report: Bristol Street Widening Project, Third Street to Pine Street City of Santa Ana, Orange County Caltrans District 12	CRM Tech	30-176550, 30-176647, 30-176648, 30-176649, 30-176650, 30-176651, 30-176652, 30-176653, 30-176657, 30-176658, 30-176659, 30-176660
OR-02520A		2001	Love, Bruce	Historical Resources Evaluation Report Bristol Street Widening Project, Third Street to Pine Street City of Santa Ana, Orange County Caltrans District 12	CRM TECH	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-02521		2001	Love, Bruce	Historic Property Survey Report: Bristol Street Widening Project, Third Street to Pine Street City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California Caltrans District 12	CRM Tech	30-176550, 30-176647, 30-176648, 30-176649, 30-176650, 30-176652, 30-176653, 30-176657, 30-176658, 30-176659, 30-176660
OR-02521A		2001	Love, Bruce	Historic Architectural Survey Report Bristol Street Widening Project, Third Street to Pine Street City of Santa Ana, Orange County Caltrans District 12	CRM Tech	
OR-02586		1996	Hampson, R. Paul, Judith A. Rasson, John M. Foster, Roberta S. Greenwood, James J. Schmidt, Dana Slawson, and A. George Toren	Data Recovery at the Ronald Reagan Federal Building U. S. Courthouse Site, Santa Ana, California	Greenwood and Associates	
OR-02844	Cellular -	2003	Harper, Caprice D.	Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. Sc 135-03 Santa Ana, Orange County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	
OR-03080		2002	Love, Bruce and Bai (Tom) Tang	Historic Property Survey Report Bristol Street Widening Project, Third Street to Pine Street City of Santa Ana, Orange County Caltrans District 12	CRM Tech	30-176550, 30-176647, 30-176648, 30-176649, 30-176650, 30-176652, 30-176653, 30-176657, 30-176658, 30-176659, 30-176660
OR-03080		2002	Tang, Bai (Tom)	Historic Architectural Survey Report Bristol Street Widening Project, Third Street to Pine Street City of Santa Ana, Orange County Caltrans District 12	CRM Tech	
OR-03184		2003	Taniguchi, Christeen and Michael Dice	Results of a Cultural Resource Survey for Sprint Telecommunications Facility Candidate Og60xc603b (park Tower) 200 West Santa Ana Boulevard, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
OR-03246		2002	McLean, Deborah K. and Judith Marvin	Archaeological and Historic Architecture Assessment Former Santa Ana II Manufactured Gas Plant Site, City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	30-160398
OR-03247		2005	Slawson, Dana N.	Historical Resources Impact Evaluation Courthouse Lofts Project 322 West Fourth Street Santa Ana, California	Greenwood and Associates	
OR-03248	Paleo -	2004	Padon, Beth	Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring of Grading for the Law Library Expansion and Remodel Project, Santa Ana, Orange County	Discovery Works, Inc.	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-03281		1990	Blodgett, John	Proposed Widening of Bristol Street, From Warner Avenue to Memory Lane, in the City of Santa Ana, Final Environmental Impact Statement	Willdan Assoc.	
OR-03303		2000	Slawson, Dana N.	Historical Resources Assessment, Quonset Hunt, 625 North Pointsettia Street, Santa Ana, California	Greenwood and Associates	30-176809
OR-03328	Cellular -	2006	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Direct Ape Historic Architectural Assessment for Royal Street Communications, Llc Candidate La0625a (American Pacific Secured), 811 North Broadway, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	
OR-03371		2000	Ritchie, Michael G.	Determination of Effect State Route 22/West Orange County Connection	Caltrans District 12	19-000392, 19-001352
OR-03373		2006	Arrington, Cindy and Nancy Sikes	Cultural Resources Final Report of Monitoring and Findings for the Qwest Network Construction Project State of California: Volumes I and II	SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.	
OR-03597		2008	Tibbet, Casey and Bill Bell	Cultural Resources Assessment- 601 and 611-613 East Santa Ana Blvd., City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California	LSA Associates, Inc.	30-161037, 30-179882
OR-03818	Cellular -	2009	Supernowicz, Dana	Cultural Resources Study of the Sprint/Nextel Rooftop Project Sprint Nextel Site No. CA6639C 811 North Broadway, Santa Ana, Orange County, California 92701	Historic Resource Associates	
OR-03890		2000	Slawson, Dana	Historic Property Survey Report and Historic Property Survey Report - Reduced Build Alternative Addendum	Greenwood and Associates; Parsons Brinckerhoff Quade & Douglas, Inc.	30-157430, 30-161847, 30-177022, 30-177023, 30-177024, 30-177025, 30-177026, 30-177027, 30-177028, 30-177029, 30-177030, 30-177031, 30-177032, 30-177033, 30-177034
OR-03890A		2000	Schmidt, James J.	Negative Archaeological Survey Report; State Route 22/West Orange County Connection Environmental Impact Report/Environment Impact Statement	Greenwood and Associates; Parsons Brinckerhoff Quade & Douglas, Inc.	
OR-03890B		2000	Slawson, Dana N.	Historic Architectural Survey Report and Historic Property Survey Report Reduced Build Alternative Addendum	Greenwood and Associates; Parsons Brinckerhoff Quade & Douglas, Inc.	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-03926	Cellular -	2010	Bonner, Wayne	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile USA Candidate LA33824-D (St. Joseph School), 730 North Garfield Street, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Michael Brandman Associates	30-160930, 30-160931, 30-160934
OR-04195		2011	Rogers, Leslie	Section 106 Consultation for the Santa Ana and Garden Grove Fixed Guideway Corridor Project, Orange County, CA	Federal Transit Authority	30-001030, 30-001031, 30-001374, 30-001375, 30-001377, 30-001378, 30-001379, 30-001589, 30-160798, 30-160801, 30-160803, 30-160819, 30-160824, 30-160830, 30-160891, 30-161037, 30-161847, 30-176651, 30-176653, 30-176657, 30-176658, 30-176659, 30-176809, 30-176912, 30-176913, 30-176914, 30-176915, 30-176916, 30-176917, 30-176918, 30-176992, 30-176993, 30-176994, 30-176995, 30-177027, 30-177028, 30-177029, 30-177030, 30-177031, 30-177032, 30-177033, 30-177034, 30-179882
OR-04224		2012	McKenna, Jeanette	A Cultural Resources Investigation and Architectural Evaluation for the El Sol Academy Property in the City of Santa Ana, Orange County, California	McKenna et al	30-160401, 30-160412, 30-160416, 30-160452, 30-160785, 30-160790, 30-160798, 30-160801, 30-160803, 30-160811, 30-160814, 30-160816, 30-160817, 30-160818, 30-160819, 30-160824, 30-160833, 30-160836, 30-160838, 30-160842, 30-160843, 30-160845, 30-160847, 30-160851, 30-160852, 30-160869, 30-160871, 30-160930, 30-160934, 30-160943, 30-161037, 30-161153, 30-161973, 30-162282, 30-176581, 30-176582, 30-176583, 30-176584, 30-176585, 30-176586, 30-176771, 30-176774, 30-176801, 30-176802, 30-176809, 30-177013, 30-177036, 30-177068, 30-177461, 30-179882
OR-04229		2012	Wallace, James R. and Dietler, Sara	Archaeological Survey Report the I-5 (SR-55 to SR-57) HOV Lanes Improvement Project County of Orange, California	AECOM	30-176663
OR-04280		2012	Hollins, Jeremy and Rachel Nixon	Historic Property Survey Report, Proposed to Widen Bristol Street Between Warner Avenue and Memory Lane	URS	

## Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
OR-04292		2012	Meiser, M.K., Wallace, James, and Deitler, Sara	Historic Property Survey Report, improvements to Interstate 5 (I-5) between State Route 55 and State Route 57	AECOM	30-001598, 30-160811, 30-160814, 30-160816, 30-160817, 30-160818, 30-160819, 30-160824, 30-160830, 30-160836, 30-160838, 30-160842, 30-160843, 30-160845, 30-160847, 30-160851, 30-160852, 30-160916, 30-160930, 30-160931, 30-160934, 30-160949, 30-161037, 30-161827, 30-176576, 30-176577, 30-176578, 30-176579, 30-176580, 30-176581, 30-176582, 30-176583, 30-176584, 30-176585, 30-176587, 30-176588, 30-176589, 30-176663, 30-176664, 30-176802, 30-176809, 30-177013, 30-177014, 30-177015, 30-177016, 30-177017, 30-177018, 30-177019, 30-177020, 30-177036, 30-179882
OR-04293		2012	Meyer, Donna M.	FEMA HSGP-2010-SS-T0-0085 (14277) Santa Ana Civic Center Camera Project	FEMA	
OR-04429		2014	Bonner, Diane, Carrie Wills, and Kathleen Crawford	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02024A (CM024 Water Tower) 1405 North French Street, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	EAS	30-160930, 30-160931, 30-160934, 30-161153, 30-176801, 30-176802
OR-04429A		2014	Bonner, Wayne H. and Kathleen A. Crawford	Direct APE Historic Architectural Assessment for T-Mobile West, LLC Candidate LA02024A (CM024 Water Tower) 1405 North French Street, Santa Ana, Orange County, California	Environmental Assessment Specialists, Inc.	
OR-04601		2017	Zamudio-Gurrola, S., S. Carmack, C. Duran, and H. Haas	Aqua Housing Development Cultural Resources Assessment	Rincon Consultants, Inc.	30-177659

## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-30-000278	CA-ORA-000278/H	Resource Name - Santa Ana Bates Stock Ranch	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH06; AP02; AP15	1965 (CHACE, PCAS)	OR-01639, OR-01995
P-30-001030	CA-ORA-001030H		Site	Historic	AH04; AH05	1983 (Brock, J.P., Archaeological Advisory Group)	OR-00447, OR-01522, OR-01829, OR-01946, OR-02258, OR-02259, OR-02264, OR-02265, OR-03715, OR-04195
P-30-001031	CA-ORA-001031H		Site	Historic	AH02; AH04; AH05; AH16	1983 (Brock, J.P., Archaeological Advisory Group)	OR-00447, OR-00660, OR-00665, OR-00797, OR-01522, OR-02258, OR-02259, OR-02264, OR-02265, OR-03715, OR-04195
P-30-001374	CA-ORA-001374H	Resource Name - BIRCH STREET	Site	Historic	AH07; AH15	1994 (ALEXANDROWICZ; KNELL, Archaeological Consulting Services)	OR-01522, OR-04195
P-30-001375	CA-ORA-001375H	Resource Name - SITE/LOT 14	Site	Historic	AH02; AH04	1994 (ALEXANDROWICZ, Archaeological Consulting Services)	OR-01522, OR-04195
P-30-001376	CA-ORA-001376H	Resource Name - SITE/LOT 15	Site	Historic	AH02; AH04	1994 (ALEXANDROWICZ, Archaeological Consulting Services)	OR-01522
P-30-001377	CA-ORA-001377H	Resource Name - SITE/LOT 16/ Parcel F	Site	Historic	AH02; AH04	1994 (ALEXANDROWICZ, Archaeological Consulting Services)	OR-01522, OR-04195
P-30-001378	CA-ORA-001378H	Resource Name - SITE/LOT 17	Site	Historic	AH04	1994 (ALEXANDROWICZ, Archaeological Consulting Services)	OR-01522, OR-04195
P-30-001379	CA-ORA-001379H	Resource Name - SITE/LOT 18	Site	Historic	AH02; AH04; AH06	1994 (ALEXANDROWICZ, Archaeological Consulting Services)	OR-01522, OR-04195
P-30-001380	CA-ORA-001380H	Resource Name - SITE/LOT 19	Site	Historic	AH02; AH04	1994 (ALEXANDROWICZ, Archaeological Consulting Services)	OR-01522
P-30-001381	CA-ORA-001381H	Resource Name - SITE/LOT 6	Site	Historic	AH04	1994 (ALEXANDROWICZ, Archaeological Consulting Services)	
P-30-001382	CA-ORA-001382H	Resource Name - SITE/LOT 7	Site	Historic	AH04	1994 (ALEXANDROWICZ, Archaeological Consulting Services)	
P-30-001383	CA-ORA-001383H	Resource Name - SITE/LOT 8	Site	Historic	AH04	1994 (ALEXANDROWICZ, Archaeological Consulting Services)	
P-30-001384	CA-ORA-001384H	Resource Name - SITE/LOT 9	Site	Historic	AH02; AH04; AH06	1994 (ALEXANDROWICZ, Archaeological Consulting Services)	

## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-30-001385	CA-ORA-001385H	Resource Name - SITE/LOT 10	Site	Historic	AH02; AH04	1994 (ALEXANDROWICZ, Archaeological Consulting Services)	
P-30-001386	CA-ORA-001386H	Resource Name - SITE/LOT 11	Site	Historic	AH02; AH04; AH06	1994 (ALEXANDROWICZ; KNELL, Archaeological Consulting Services)	
P-30-001387	CA-ORA-001387H	Resource Name - SITE/LOT 12	Site	Historic	AH04	1994 (ALEXANDROWICZ; KNELL, Archaeological Consulting Services)	
P-30-001388	CA-ORA-001388H	Resource Name - SITE/LOT 13	Site	Historic	AH04; AH06	1994 (ALEXANDROWICZ; KNELL, Archaeological Consulting Services)	
P-30-001389	CA-ORA-001389H	Resource Name - SITE/LOT 20	Site	Historic	AH04; AH06	1994 (ALEXANDROWICZ; KNELL, Architectural Consulting Services)	
P-30-001390	CA-ORA-001390H	Resource Name - SITE/LOT 21	Site	Historic	AH01	1994 (ALEXANDROWICZ; KNELL)	
P-30-001391	CA-ORA-001391H	Resource Name - SITE/LOT 22	Site	Historic	AH04; AH06	1994 (ALEXANDROWICZ; KNELL, Archaeological Consulting Services)	
P-30-001392	CA-ORA-001392H	Resource Name - SITE/LOT 23	Site	Historic	AH04	1994 (ALEXANDROWICZ; KNELL, Archaeological Consulting Services)	
P-30-001393	CA-ORA-001393H	Resource Name - SITE/LOT 24	Site	Historic	AH02; AH04; AH06	1994 (ALEXANDROWICZ; KNELL, Archaeological Consulting Services)	
P-30-001394	CA-ORA-001394H	Resource Name - SITE/LOT 25	Site	Historic	AH04; AH06	1994 (ALEXANDROWICZ; KNELL, Archaeological Consulting Services)	
P-30-001395	CA-ORA-001395H	Resource Name - SITE/LOT 26	Site	Historic	AH04; AH06	1994 (ALEXANDROWICZ; KNELL, Archaeological Consulting Services)	
P-30-001396	CA-ORA-001396H	Resource Name - SITE/LOT 27	Site	Historic	AH04	1994 (ALEXANDROWICZ; KNELL, Archaeological Consulting Services)	
P-30-160313		OHP Property Number - 039683; Resource Name - Smith-Tuthill Funeral Parlor; Other - Smith-Tuthill Lamb Mortuary; Other - zip 92701	Building	Historic	HP02; HP06; HP29	1977 (Harold Thomas, Environmental Coalition of Orange County)	
P-30-160320		OHP Property Number - 039692; Resource Name - Yost Theater - Ritz Hotel; Other - Santa Ana Bath House & Athletic Club; Other - Auditorium Theater; Other - zip 92701	Building	Historic	HP05; HP10	1984 (Harold Thomas, Heritage Orange County)	



## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-30-160336		OHP Property Number - 039708; Resource Name - Rankin Bldg; Other - Standard Concrete Products; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP06	1982 (Harold Thomas, Santa Ana Historic Trust)	
P-30-160351		OHP Property Number - 039723; Resource Name - Spurgeon Block; Other - Spurgeon Bldg; Voided - 30-161702; Other - PHI-ORA-007; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP07	1976; 1978 (Donna Minick)	
P-30-160372		OHP Property Number - 039744; Resource Name - Santora Bldg; Other - SPHI-ORA-005; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP06	1976; 1982 (Harold Thomas, Heritage Orange County)	
P-30-160394		OHP Property Number - 039766; Resource Name - Builders Exchange Bldg; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP06	1980 (Harold Thomas, Environmental Coalition of Orange County)	
P-30-160395		OHP Property Number - 039767; Resource Name - Odd Fellows Hall; Other - Odd Fellows Bldg; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP13	1982 (Diann Marsh)	
P-30-160397		OHP Property Number - 039769; Resource Name - Walkers Orange County Theater; Other - Fox West Coast Theater; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP10	1980 (Harold Thomas, Environmental Coalition of Orange County)	
P-30-160398		OHP Property Number - 039770; Resource Name - Southern Counties Gas; Other - Handlebars Santa Ana Saloon; Other - Carr Communications Inc; Other - zip 92701	Building	Historic	HP06	1982 (Harold Thomas, Heritage Orange County); 2002 (Deborah McLean, LSA)	OR-03246

## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-30-160401		OHP Property Number - 039773; Resource Name - Orange County's Original Court; CHL - 837; Other - zip 92701; Other - Old County Courthouse	Building	Historic	HP14	1969 (State Park Commission, Dept of Parks & Rec); 1976 (Minick, Donna); 1980 (J Arbuckle, Cal Reg of Historical Landmarkes)	OR-00745, OR-01230, OR-04224
P-30-160415		OHP Property Number - 039788; Resource Name - Downtown Santa Ana Historic District	Building, District	Historic	HP02; HP03; HP05; HP06; HP07; HP08; HP09; HP10; HP13; HP14; HP16; HP41	1983 (Harold Thomas, Heritage Orange County)	OR-01230
P-30-160416		OHP Property Number - 039789; Resource Name - Y M C A (Santa Ana-Tustin Chapter); Other - zip 92701	Building	Historic	HP13	1992 (Elizabeth Neaves, Heritage Orange County)	OR-04224
P-30-160452		OHP Property Number - 039826; Resource Name - Mary Lockett House; Other - El Sol Academy Admn Bldg; Other - zip 92701	Building	Historic	HP02; HP15	2012 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	OR-04224
P-30-160749		OHP Property Number - 040123; Resource Name - 1310 N Louise St; Other - zip 92706	Building	Historic	HP02	2010	
P-30-160754		OHP Property Number - 040128; Resource Name - 1320 N Louise St; Other - zip 92706	Building	Historic	HP02	2000	
P-30-160757		OHP Property Number - 040131; Resource Name - 1404 N Louise St; Other - zip 92706	Building	Historic	HP02	2010	
P-30-160761		OHP Property Number - 040135; Resource Name - 1412 N Louise St; Other - zip 92706	Building	Historic	HP02	2010	
P-30-160764		OHP Property Number - 040138; Resource Name - 1420 N Louise St; Other - zip 92706	Building	Historic	HP02	2010	

## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-30-160765		OHP Property Number - 040139; Resource Name - 1424 N Louise St; Other - zip 92706	Building	Historic	HP02	2010	
P-30-160772		OHP Property Number - 040146; Resource Name - 1602 N Louise St; Other - zip 92706	Building	Historic	HP02	2010	
P-30-160785		OHP Property Number - 040159; Resource Name - Santa Ana Fire Station Headquartres #1; Other - zip 92701	Building	Historic	HP09	1985 (Diann Marsh)	OR-04224
P-30-160798		OHP Property Number - 040172; Resource Name - Wood House; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02	2002 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04195, OR-04224
P-30-160801		OHP Property Number - 040175; Resource Name - Brown-Baker House; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02	2002 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04195, OR-04224
P-30-160803		OHP Property Number - 040177; Resource Name - Dr LeRoy Whitson House; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02	2002 (Leslie J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04195, OR-04224
P-30-160811		OHP Property Number - 040185; Resource Name - Sutton House; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02	2002 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04224, OR-04292
P-30-160814		OHP Property Number - 040188; Resource Name - Claycomb House; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02	2001 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04224, OR-04292
P-30-160816		OHP Property Number - 040190; Resource Name - Axelson House; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02	2002 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04224, OR-04292
P-30-160817		OHP Property Number - 040191; Resource Name - Tubbs Home; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02	2002 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04224, OR-04292
P-30-160818		OHP Property Number - 040192; Resource Name - Hervey House; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02	2001 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04224, OR-04292

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Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-30-160819		OHP Property Number - 040193; Resource Name - Cochems House; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02	2005 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04195, OR-04224, OR-04292
P-30-160824		OHP Property Number - 040198; Resource Name - Young Home; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02	2002 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04195, OR-04224, OR-04292
P-30-160830		OHP Property Number - 040204; Resource Name - Gleason-Carden House; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02	2002 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04195, OR-04292
P-30-160833		OHP Property Number - 040207; Resource Name - Morris House; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02	2002 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04224
P-30-160836		OHP Property Number - 040210; Resource Name - Beals House; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02	2002 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04224, OR-04292
P-30-160838		OHP Property Number - 040212; Resource Name - Kittie-Perkins House; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02	2002 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04224, OR-04292
P-30-160842		OHP Property Number - 040216; Resource Name - Van Wyck Home; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02	2002 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04224, OR-04292
P-30-160843		OHP Property Number - 040217; Resource Name - James Alexander House; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02	2002 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04224, OR-04292
P-30-160845		OHP Property Number - 040219; Resource Name - Thee Home; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03	2002 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04224, OR-04292
P-30-160847		OHP Property Number - 040221; Resource Name - Sprague Home; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02	2002 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04224, OR-04292
P-30-160851		OHP Property Number - 040225; Resource Name - William Smith House; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02	2002 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04224, OR-04292

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Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-30-160852		OHP Property Number - 040226; Resource Name - Harry Smith House; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02	2002 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04224, OR-04292
P-30-160869		OHP Property Number - 040243; Resource Name - Yost Apts; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03	2002 (Leslie J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04224
P-30-160871		OHP Property Number - 040245; Resource Name - Singer-Turner Duplex; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03	2001 (Leslie J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04224
P-30-160916		OHP Property Number - 040290; Resource Name - Wanzlaff House; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02	2002 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04292
P-30-160930		OHP Property Number - 040305; Resource Name - Banks/Fuller House; Other - zip 92701	Building	Historic	HP02	2002 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-03926, OR-04224, OR-04292, OR-04429
P-30-160931		OHP Property Number - 040305; Resource Name - Tubbs House; Other - zip 92701	Building	Historic	HP02	2002 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-03926, OR-04292, OR-04429
P-30-160934		OHP Property Number - 040308; Resource Name - Killey House	Building	Historic	HP02	2002 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-03926, OR-04224, OR-04292, OR-04429
P-30-160943		OHP Property Number - 040317; Resource Name - Pickering House; Other - zip 92701	Building	Historic	HP02	2002 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04224
P-30-160949		OHP Property Number - 040323; Resource Name - Liggitt-Hayes House; Other - zip 92701	Building	Historic	HP02	2002 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04292
P-30-161037		OHP Property Number - 040411; Resource Name - 411-413 Fruit St, 611-613 E Santa Ana Blvd; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03; HP04	2008 (Tibbet, Casey, LSA Associates, Inc.)	OR-03597, OR-04195, OR-04224, OR-04292
P-30-161153		OHP Property Number - 040528; Resource Name - Whitney Home; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02	2002 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04224, OR-04429

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Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-30-161297		OHP Property Number - 040672; Resource Name - Sturgeon House; Other - zip 92701	Building	Historic	HP02	2002 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04144
P-30-161307		OHP Property Number - 040682; Resource Name - Dale House; Other - zip 92701	Building	Historic	HP02	2002 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04144
P-30-161581		OHP Property Number - 040956; Resource Name - Horton House; Other - zip 92701	Building	Historic	HP02	2002 (L. J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04144
P-30-161629		OHP Property Number - 041004; Resource Name - Harmon-McNeil House; Other - zip 92701	Building	Historic	HP02	1984 (Rob Richardson, Heritage Orange County)	OR-04301
P-30-161701		OHP Property Number - 041086; Resource Name - George W Minter Residence; Other - Minter House; Other - zip 92701	Building	Historic	HP02	1979 (Harold Thomas, Environmental Coalition of Orange County)	
P-30-161703		OHP Property Number - 041089; Resource Name - Pacific Electric Sub-Station #14; Other - zip 92701	Building	Historic	HP17	1983 (Harold Thomas, Heritage Orange County)	OR-04312, OR-04404
P-30-161900		OHP Property Number - 073596; Resource Name - Santa Ana City Hall; Other - Old City Hall; Other - zip 92701	Building	Historic	HP14	1982 (Harold Thomas, Santa Ana Historic Trust)	
P-30-161973		OHP Property Number - 076622; Resource Name - George L Wright House; Other - Wright Apts; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP03	1982 (W. Brock Cappell); 2002 (Leslie J. Heumann, Peter C. Moruzzi, SAIC)	OR-04224
P-30-162282		OHP Property Number - 090890; Resource Name - Dr Howe-Waffle House & Carriage House; Voided - 30-160311; Other - SPHI-ORA-003; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP02	1974 (Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee, Dept of parks & Rec); 1974 (Charles N. Irwin, Reilly P. Rhodes, Bowers Museum)	OR-04224

## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-30-162285		OHP Property Number - 090894; Resource Name - Episcopal Church of the Messiah; Other - SPHI-ORA-011; Other - zip 92701	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP16	1977 (State Historical Resources Commission, Dept of Parks & Rec)	
P-30-162287		OHP Property Number - 090896; Resource Name - Birch Park; Other - SPHI-ORA-013	Site	Historic	HP31	1978 (State Historical Resources Commission, Dept of Parks & Rec)	
P-30-162392		OHP Property Number - 094667; Resource Name - Elmer Whitney House; Other - zip 92706	Building	Historic	HP02	2002 (Leslie J. Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04426
P-30-176547		Resource Name - Jackson House; Other - Contreras House	Building	Historic	HP02	1986 (R. Bissell)	LA-10429, OR- 01993, OR-03860
P-30-176548		Resource Name - 309 S Bristol	Building	Historic	HP02	1986 (R. Bissell)	LA-10429, OR- 01993, OR-03860
P-30-176549		Resource Name - King House; Other - Contreras House	Building	Historic	HP02	1986 (R. Bissell)	LA-10429, OR- 01993, OR-03860
P-30-176647		OHP Property Number - 138083; Resource Name - Taqueria Tapatia Mexican Restaurant; Other - Tastee Freeze Properties	Building	Historic	HP06	2001 (B. Tang, CRM Tech)	OR-02520, OR- 02521, OR-03080
P-30-176648		OHP Property Number - 138079; Resource Name - 1242 W Walnut St	Building	Historic	HP02	2001 (B. Tang, CRM Tech)	OR-02520, OR- 02521, OR-03080
P-30-176649		OHP Property Number - 138078; Resource Name - 117 & 119 S Bristol St	Building	Historic	HP06	2001 (B. Tang, CRM Tech)	OR-02520, OR- 02521, OR-03080
P-30-176650		OHP Property Number - 138077; Resource Name - Villalobos House; Voided - 30-176552	Building	Historic	HP03; HP46	1986 (Ronald M. Bissell); 2001 (Bai "Tom" Tang, CRM Tech)	OR-00846, OR- 02520, OR-02521, OR-03080, OR- 03860
P-30-176652		OHP Property Number - 137799; Resource Name - Cabrera House;	Building	Historic	HP02	1986 (Ronald M. Bissell); 2001 (Bai "Tom" Tang, CRM Tech)	OR-00846, OR- 02520, OR-02521, OR-03080, OR- 03860

## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-30-176653		OHP Property Number - 137797; Resource Name - Cabrera Storefront; Voided - 30-176554	Building	Historic	HP06	1986 (Ronald M. Bissell); 2001 (Bai "Tom:" Tang, CRM Tech)	OR-00846, OR- 02520, OR-02521, OR-03080, OR- 03860, OR-04195
P-30-176657		OHP Property Number - 137796; Resource Name - 1246 W 3rd St	Building	Historic	HP02	2001 (B. Tang, CRM Tech)	OR-02520, OR- 02521, OR-03080, OR-04195
P-30-176658		OHP Property Number - 138076; Resource Name - 1252 W 2nd St	Building	Historic	HP03	2001 (B. Tang, CRM Tech)	OR-02520, OR- 02521, OR-03080, OR-04195
P-30-176659		OHP Property Number - 137798; Resource Name - 1245 W 2nd St	Building	Historic	HP02	2001 (B. Tang, CRM Tech)	OR-02520, OR- 02521, OR-03080, OR-04195
P-30-176660		OHP Property Number - 138081; Resource Name - 1246 W Walnut St	Building	Historic	HP02	2001 (B. Tang, CRM Tech)	OR-02520, OR- 02521, OR-03080
P-30-176771		OHP Property Number - 126764; Resource Name - Ebell Society of Santa Ana Valley; Other - zip 92701; Other - Ebell Clubhouse; Voided - 30-160985	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP13	1998 (Frances Laster, The Ebell Society of the Santa Ana Valley)	OR-04224
P-30-176780		OHP Property Number - 138468; Resource Name - Busy Bee Market; Other - zip 92701; Other - Seifert Store and Dwelling	Building	Historic	HP06	2002 (Leslie Heumann, SAIC)	
P-30-176782		OHP Property Number - 138442; Resource Name - Heninger House; Other - zip 92701	Building	Historic	HP02	2002 (Leslie Heumann, SAIC)	
P-30-176783		OHP Property Number - 138444; Resource Name - Trythall House; Other - zip 92701	Building	Historic	HP02	2002 (Leslie Heumann, SAIC)	OR-04426
P-30-176784		OHP Property Number - 138445; Resource Name - Fitton House; Other - zip 92701	Building	Historic	HP02	2002 (Leslie Heumann, SAIC)	



## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-30-176787		OHP Property Number - 138448; Resource Name - Juhlin Victorian Cottage; Other - zip 92703; Other - Otto Juhlin House	Building	Historic	HP02	2001 (Leslie Heumann, SAIC)	
P-30-176788		OHP Property Number - 138450; Resource Name - Shelton-Garnsey House; Other - zip 92703	Building	Historic	HP02	2001 (Leslie Heumann, SAIC)	
P-30-176792		OHP Property Number - 138466; Resource Name - Kleidosty House; Other - zip 92706	Building	Historic	HP02	2002 (Leslie Heumann, SAIC)	
P-30-176793		OHP Property Number - 138469; Resource Name - Martin House; Other - zip 92703	Building	Historic	HP02	2001 (Leslie Heumann, SAIC)	
P-30-176794		OHP Property Number - 138467; Resource Name - Dessery House; Other - zip 92703	Building	Historic	HP02	2001 (Leslie Heumann, SAIC)	
P-30-176805		OHP Property Number - 040525; Resource Name - Logan Barrio; Other - Hawkins Addition	District	Historic	HP02	1980 (K. Les, Environmental Coalition)	OR-04404
P-30-176809		Resource Name - Quonset Hut; Other - zip 92702	Building	Historic	HP08	2000 (D. Slawson, Greenwood & Associates)	OR-03303, OR-04195, OR-04224, OR-04292, OR-04312, OR-04404
P-30-176995		Resource Name - Heinz House; Voided - 30-176571; Other - zip 92703	Building	Historic	HP02	1986 (Ronald M. Bissell)	OR-00846, OR-04195
P-30-176996		Resource Name - Crowe House; Other - Moulton House; Other - zip 92703; Voided - 30-176557	Building	Historic	HP02	1986 (Ronald M. Bissell); 2010	OR-00846
P-30-176998		Resource Name - Marks House; Other - McIntyre House; Other - zip 92703; Voided - 30-176572	Building	Historic	HP02	1986 (Ronald M. Bissell)	OR-00846

## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-30-176999		Resource Name - Markel House; Other - Johnson House; Other - zip 92703; Voided - 30-176559	Building	Historic	HP02	1986 (Ronald M. Bissell); 2010	OR-00846
P-30-177000		Resource Name - Martin House; Other - McGrew House; Other - zip 92703; Voided - 30-176560	Building	Historic	HP02	1986 (Ronald M. Bissell)	OR-00846
P-30-177001		Resource Name - Sterling House; Other - DeFord House; Other - zip 92703; Voided - 30-176561	Building	Historic	HP02	1986 (Ronald M. Bissell); 2010	OR-00846
P-30-177002		Resource Name - Kelly House; Other - Graef House; Other - zip 92703; Voided - 30-176562	Building	Historic	HP02	1986 (Ronald M. Bissell)	OR-00846
P-30-177003		Resource Name - Swesey House; Other - MacKinnon House; Other - zip 92703; Voided - 30-176563	Building	Historic	HP02	1986 (Ronald M. Bissell)	OR-00846
P-30-177004		Resource Name - Fairfield House; Other - Tasi House; Other - zip 92703; Voided - 30-176564	Building	Historic	HP02	1986 (Ronald M. Bissell)	OR-00846
P-30-177005		Resource Name - Livenshire House; Other - Greenleaf House; Other - zip 92703; Voided - 30-176565	Building	Historic	HP02	1986 (Ronald M. Bissell)	OR-00846
P-30-177006		Resource Name - Thompson House; Other - zip 92703; Voided - 30-176566	Building	Historic	HP02	1986 (Ronald M. Bissell); 2010	OR-00846
P-30-177007		Resource Name - Markel House; Other - Telef House; Other - zip 92706; Voided - 30-176567	Building	Historic	HP02	1986 (Ronald M. Bissell)	OR-00846
P-30-177008		Resource Name - Sauffer House; Other - Vassalle House; Other - zip 92706; Voided - 30-176568	Building	Historic	HP02	1986 (Ronald M. Bissell); 2010	OR-00846

## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-30-177009		Resource Name - Head House; Other - Alleman House; Other - zip 92706; Voided - 30-176569	Building	Historic	HP02	1986 (Ronald M. Bissell)	OR-00846
P-30-177010		Resource Name - French House; Other - Baron House; Other - zip 92706; Voided - 30-176570	Building	Historic	HP02	1986 (Ronald M. Bissell)	OR-00846
P-30-177359		OHP Property Number - 187495; Resource Name - 12661 Martha Ann Dr; Other - zip 90720	Building	Historic	HP02	2010 (Carrie Chasteen, Parsons)	OR-04172
P-30-177461		Resource Name - El Sol Academy Facilities; Other - Grest West Life Assurance Bldg	Building	Historic	HP06	2012 (Jeanette A. McKenna, McKenna et al.)	OR-04224
P-30-177474		Resource Name - 1316 W Washington Ave	Building	Historic	HP02	2010	
P-30-177475		Resource Name - Oro Corporation	Building	Historic	HP06	2010	
P-30-177476		Resource Name - 1003 N Bristol St	Building	Historic	HP02	2010	
P-30-177477		Resource Name - 1015 N Bristol St	Building	Historic	HP02	2010	
P-30-177479		Resource Name - 1221 N Bristol St	Building	Historic	HP06	2010	
P-30-177480		Resource Name - 1315 N Bristol St	Building	Historic	HP02	2010	
P-30-177481		Resource Name - 1421 N Bristol St	Building	Historic	HP02	2010	
P-30-177482		Resource Name - 1601 Professional Bldg, Kent T Ochiai	Building	Historic	HP06	2010	
P-30-177483		Resource Name - 828 N Louise St	Building	Historic	HP02	2010	
P-30-177484		Resource Name - 904 N Louise St	Building	Historic	HP02	2011	
P-30-177485		Resource Name - 908 N Louise St	Building	Historic	HP02	2010	
P-30-177486		Resource Name - 920 N Louise St	Building	Historic	HP02	2010	
P-30-177487		Resource Name - 924 N Louise St	Building	Historic	HP02	2010	

## Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-30-177488		Resource Name - 932 N Louise St	Building	Historic	HP02	2010	
P-30-177489		Resource Name - 1008 N Louise St	Building	Historic	HP02	2010	
P-30-177490		Resource Name - 1014 N Louise St	Building	Historic	HP02	2010	
P-30-177491		Resource Name - 1020 N Louise St	Building	Historic	HP02	2010	
P-30-177492		Resource Name - 1428 N Louise St	Building	Historic	HP02	2010	
P-30-177493		Resource Name - 1432 N Louise St	Building	Historic	HP02	2010	
P-30-177494		Resource Name - 1606 N Louise St	Building	Historic	HP02	2010	
P-30-177495		Resource Name - 1610 N Louise St	Building	Historic	HP02	2010	
P-30-177501		Resource Name - 915-941 N Santiago St	Building	Historic	HP08	2013 (Kevin Hunt, Rincon Consultants, Inc)	OR-04312, OR-04404
P-30-177519		Resource Name - City of Santa Ana Water Tank; Other - T-Mobile West LLC LA02024A/CM024 Water Tower	Structure	Historic	HP11	2014 (K.A. Crawford, Crawford Historic Services)	
P-30-177659		Resource Name - Aqua Motel	Building	Historic	HP05	2017 (Susan Zamudio-Gurrola, Rincon)	OR-04601
P-30-179882		Resource Name - 601 E Santa Ana Blvd @ 405 - 407 Fruit St	Building	Historic	HP06	2008 (Tibbet, Casey, LSA Associates, Inc.)	OR-03597, OR-04195, OR-04224, OR-04292, OR-04312, OR-04404

**From:** [Andy Bursan](#)  
**To:** [SantaAnaHPS@gmail.com](mailto:SantaAnaHPS@gmail.com)  
**Subject:** 10th and Flower Park Project  
**Date:** Monday, December 4, 2023 11:21:00 AM  
**Attachments:** [Historical Society Santa Ana.pdf](#)

---

To whom it may concern,

Attached is a letter regarding the 10th and Flower Park Project in Santa Ana. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Thank you,  
Andrew Bursan

***Andrew Bursan, MCRP***  
***Architectural Historian***  
**ECORP Consulting, Inc.**



**ECORP Consulting, Inc.**  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

***Federal Small Business***

***California Small Business for Public Works (SB-PW)***

***ECORP will be closed Monday, December 25, 2023, through Monday, January 1, 2024. We will reopen on Tuesday January 2, 2024.***

2861 Pullman St, Santa Ana, CA 92705  
[abursan@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:abursan@ecorpconsulting.com)



December 4, 2023

Santa Ana Historical Preservation Society  
120 Civic Center Dr.  
Santa Ana, CA 92701  
Sent via email: SantaAnaHPS@gmail.com

**RE:     *Cultural Resources Identification Effort for the 10<sup>th</sup> and Flower Park Project, Orange County, California***

Dear Santa Ana Historical Preservation Society:

ECORP Consulting, Inc. has been retained to assist in the cultural resources identification effort on the project indicated above. The proposed project area consists of a vacant lot and two 1916-era single-family dwellings (841 and 843 N. Garnsey Street) on approximately 1.2 acres located in the City of Santa Ana. The project area is located at the southeast corner of 10th Street and Flower Street, as shown in the highlighted area on the enclosed map. It is comprised of eight separate Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN), 005-142-02, 005-142-03, 005-142-34, 005-142-35, 005-142-47, 005-142-48, 005-142-49, 005-142-58. As part of the identification effort, we are seeking information from all parties that may have knowledge of or concerns with historic properties or cultural resources in the area of potential effect.

Included is a map showing the project area outlined. We would appreciate input on this undertaking from the historical society with concerns about possible cultural properties or potential impacts within or adjacent to the area of potential effect. If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 541-4134 or [abursan@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:abursan@ecorpconsulting.com).

Thank you in advance for your assistance in our cultural resource study.

Sincerely,

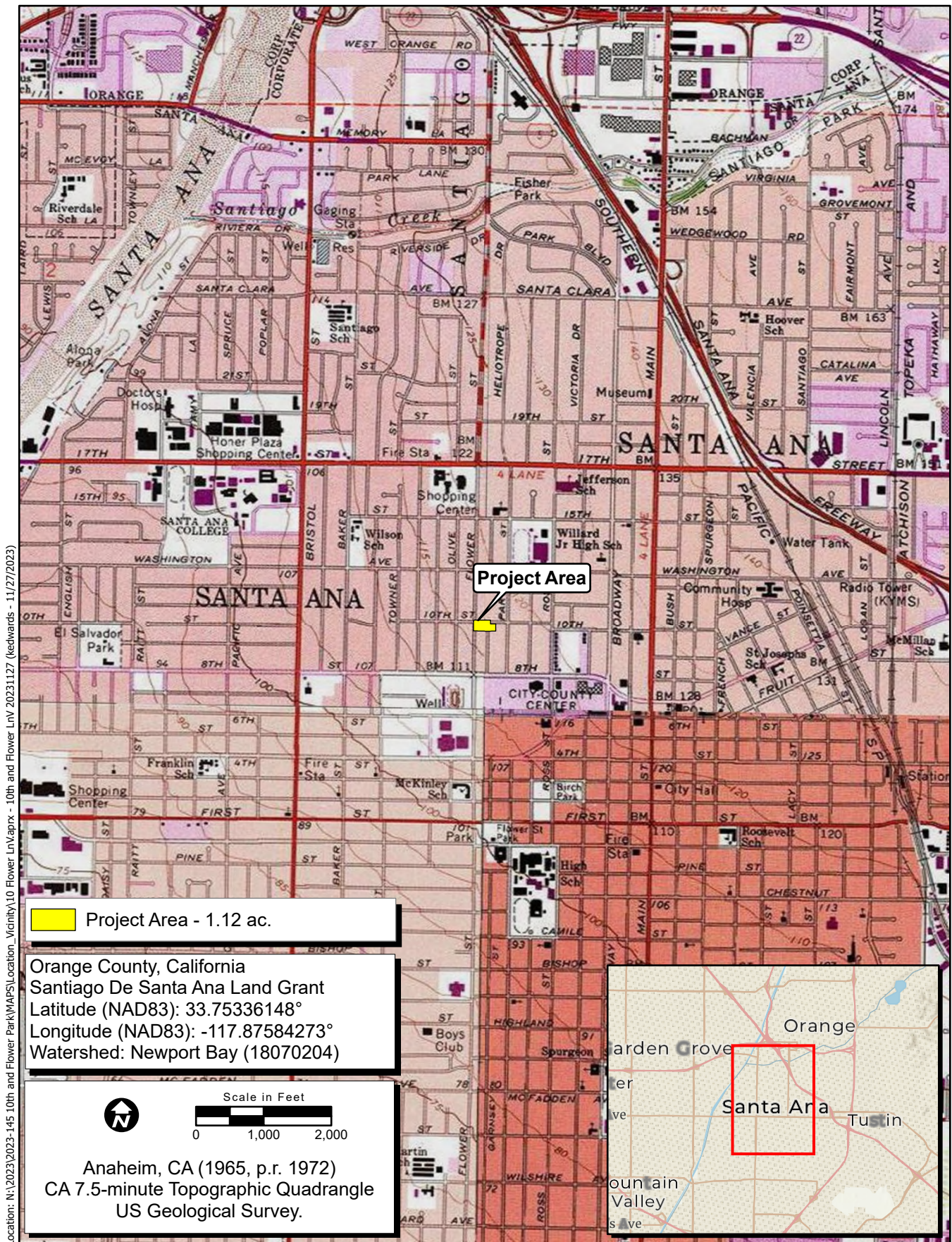
*Andrew Bursan*

Andrew Bursan

Architectural  
Historian

Attachment:  
Project Location and Vicinity





Map Date: 11/27/2023  
 Sources: ESRI, USGS





# Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

## Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

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

**Project:** \_\_\_\_\_

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

**USGS Quadrangle Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Company/Firm/Agency:** \_\_\_\_\_

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

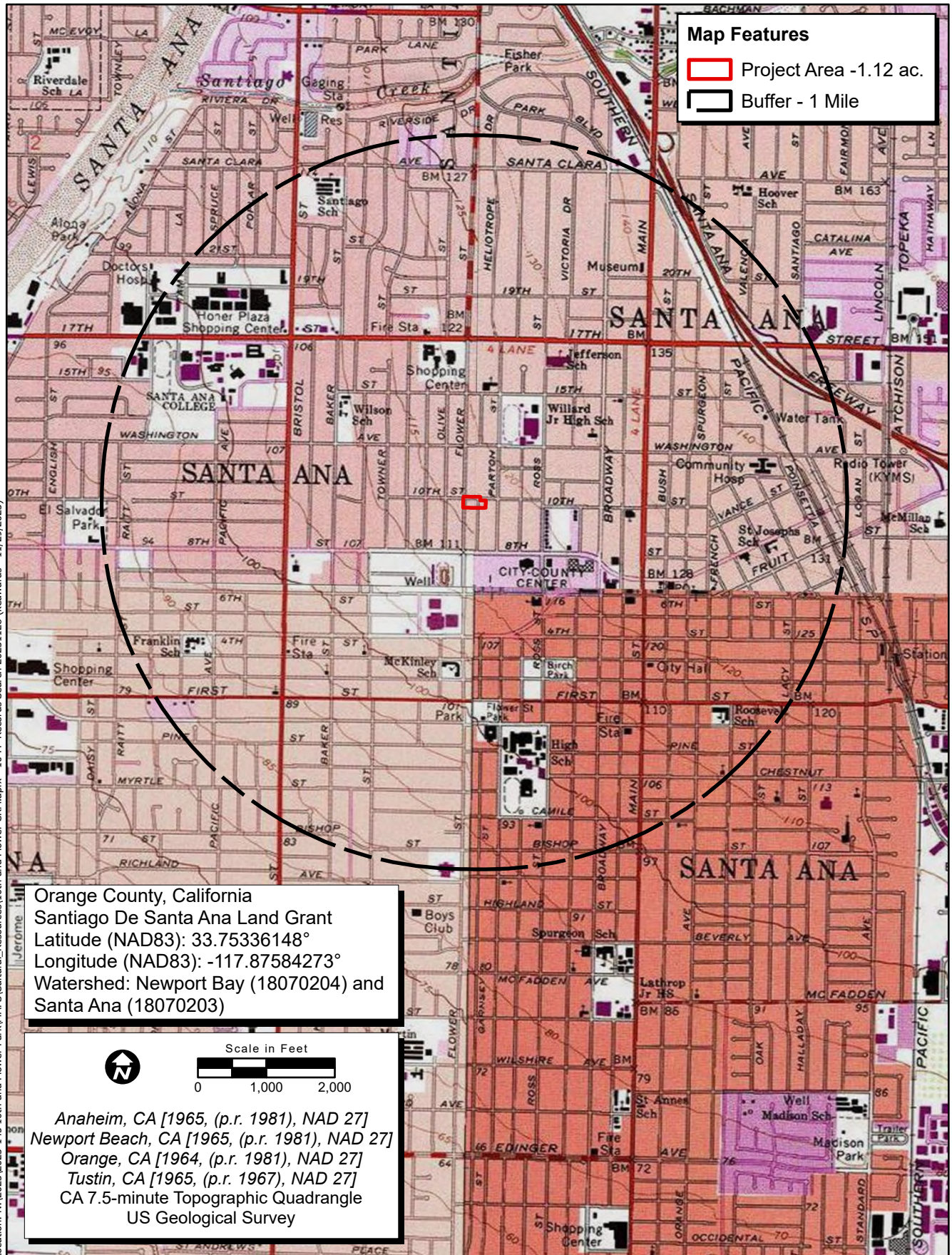
**City:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Zip:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Phone:** \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

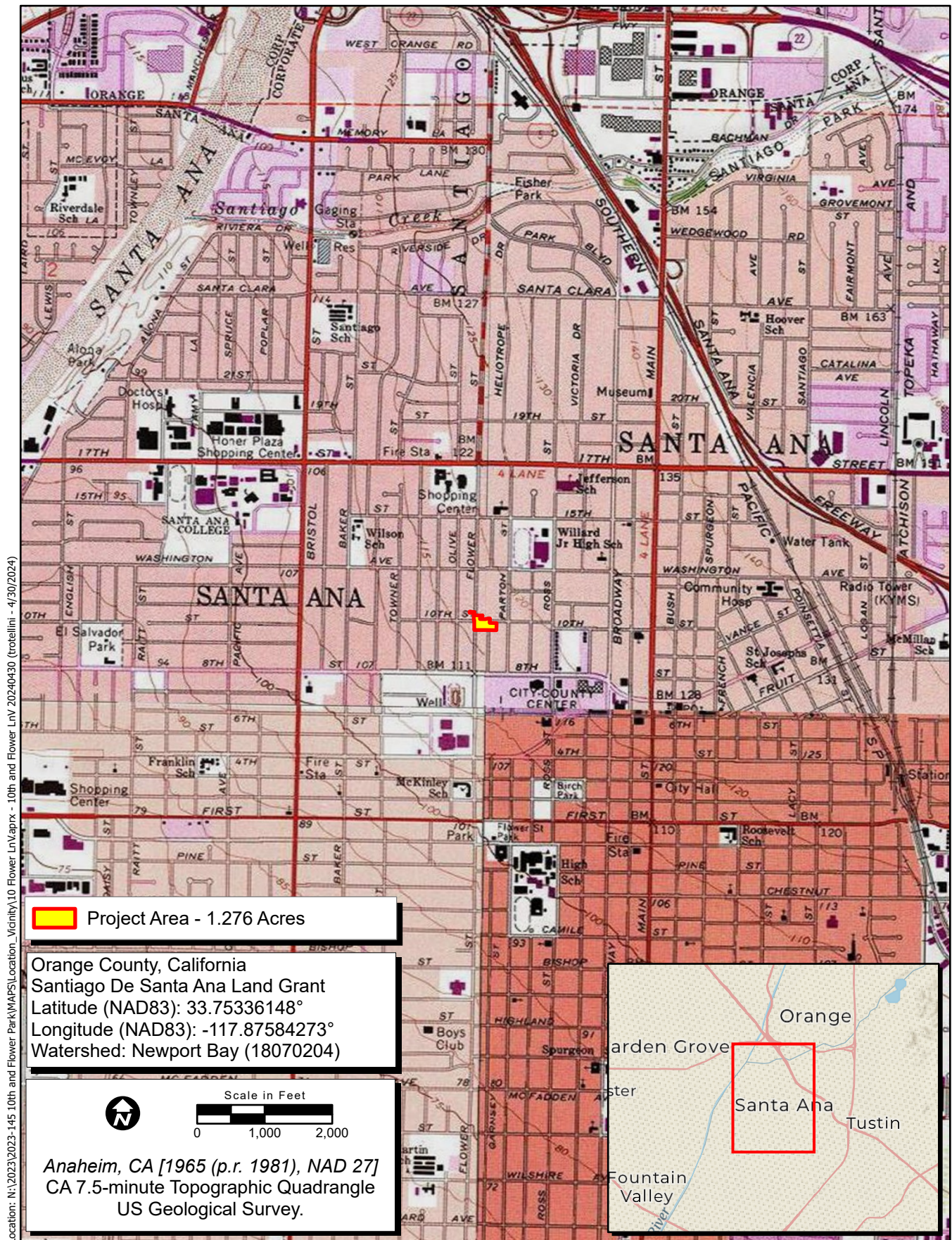
**Project Description:**



Map Date: 11/29/2023  
 Sources: ESRI, USGS

Records Search





**Figure 1. Project Location and Vicinity**



**From:** [NAHC@NAHC](mailto:NAHC@NAHC)  
**To:** [Andy Bursan](#)  
**Cc:** [Green, Andrew@NAHC](mailto:Green, Andrew@NAHC)  
**Subject:** RE: Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request  
**Date:** Thursday, November 30, 2023 2:19:15 PM  
**Attachments:** [Sacred-Lands-File-NA-Contact-Form 2023-145.pdf](#)

---

Hello,

Thank you for your message. We're in receipt of your request. We have recently hired new staff, and this change in our office is creating some delays. We estimate a turn-around time of 4 weeks and don't anticipate responding sooner than the end of that time frame. Please let us know if you have any questions.

Kind regards,

**Native American Heritage Commission**

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710

---

**From:** Andy Bursan <[abursan@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:abursan@ecorpconsulting.com)>  
**Sent:** Thursday, November 30, 2023 10:08 AM  
**To:** NAHC@NAHC <[NAHC@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:NAHC@nahc.ca.gov)>  
**Cc:** Sonia Sifuentes <[ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com)>  
**Subject:** Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

To whom it may concern,

Attached is a Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request form for the 10th and Flower Park Project (2023-145) in Santa Ana, CA. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thank you,  
Andrew Bursan

***Andrew Bursan, MCRP***

***Architectural Historian***

***ECORP Consulting, Inc.***



***Federal Small Business***

***California Small Business for Public Works (SB-PW)***

***ECORP will be closed Monday, December 25, 2023, through Monday, January 1, 2024. We will reopen on Tuesday January 2, 2024.***

2861 Pullman St, Santa Ana, CA 92705

[abursan@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:abursan@ecorpconsulting.com)

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

January 3, 2024

Andrew Bursan  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.Via Email to: [abursan@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:abursan@ecorpconsulting.com) & [ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com](mailto:ssifuentes@ecorpconsulting.com)**Re: 2023-145 10th and Flower Park Project, Orange County**

Dear Mr. Bursan:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation – Belardes on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Andrew Green  
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

CHAIRPERSON  
**Reginald Pagaling**  
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON  
**Buffy McQuillen**  
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,  
NomlakiSECRETARY  
**Sara Dutschke**  
MiwokPARLIAMENTARIAN  
**Wayne Nelson**  
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER  
**Isaac Bojorquez**  
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER  
**Stanley Rodriguez**  
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER  
**Laurena Bolden**  
SerranoCOMMISSIONER  
**Reid Milanovich**  
CahuillaCOMMISSIONER  
**Vacant**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
**Raymond C.  
Hitchcock**  
Miwok, Nisenan**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**  
1550 Harbor Boulevard  
Suite 100  
West Sacramento,  
California 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)  
NAHC.ca.gov

Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Orange County  
1/3/2024

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties	Last Updated
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura	8/18/2023
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	(626) 286-1262	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura	12/4/2023
Gabrielino /Tongva Nation	N	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479		sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura	3/28/2023
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761		christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura	3/16/2023
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura	3/16/2023
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048		Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura	5/30/2023
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351		tongvatcr@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura	5/30/2023
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes	N	Joyce Perry, Cultural Resource Director	4955 Paseo Segovia Irvine, CA, 92603	(949) 293-8522		kaamalam@gmail.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	3/17/2023
Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A	N	Heidi Lucero, Chairperson, THPO	31411-A La Matanza Street San Juan Capistrano, CA, 92675	(562) 879-2884		jbmian.chairwoman@gmail.com	Juaneno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	3/28/2023
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3515		sgaughen@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	11/27/2023
Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexis Wallick, Assistant THPO	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3537		awallick@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	11/27/2023

Native American Heritage Commission  
Native American Contact List  
Orange County  
1/3/2024

Pala Band of Mission Indians	F	Christopher Nejo, Legal Analyst/Researcher	PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Road Pala, CA, 92059	(760) 891-3564		cnejo@palatribe.com	Cupeno Luiseno	Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	11/27/2023
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	lsaul@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	7/14/2023
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego	7/14/2023

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 2023-145 10th and Flower Park Project, Orange County.

Record: PROJ-2024-000030  
Report Type: List of Tribes  
Counties: Orange  
NAHC Group: All



---

## **APPENDIX C**

### Project Area Photographs

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

Primary #  
HRI#  
Trinomial

Page 1 of 3

Resource/Project Name: 10<sup>th</sup> & flower Park

Year 2024

Camera: Iphone

Lens Size: 35mm

Film Type and Speed: Digital

Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
5	10	0858	4059	Future Bioswale towards playground	SW	001
5	10	0858	4060	Same as above	SW	002
5	10	0859	4061	Future Bioswale towards parking lot	SE	003
5	10	0859	4062	Future Bioswale towards parking lot	SE	004
5	10	0903	4063	West Project boundary	N	005
5	10	0903	4064	West Project boundary	N	006
5	10	0903	4065	Flower & 10 <sup>th</sup> towards future Basketball ct	N	007
5	10	0903	4066	West Project boundary	N	008
5	10	0903	4067	Future B. ball court to across flower	W	009
5	10	0904	4068	Future B. ball court to across flower	W	010
5	10	0904	4069	Ground cover in park	W/plan	011
5	10	0905	4070	Ground cover in park	W/plan	012
5	10	0905	4071	Future basketball ct. towards playground	E	013
5	10	0906	4072	Future basketball ct. towards playground	E	014
5	10	0906	4073	Future playground towards 10 <sup>th</sup>	N	015
5	10	0908	4074	Future playground towards 10 <sup>th</sup>	N	016
5	10	0909	4075	Future playground towards flower	w	017
5	10	0909	4076	Future playground towards flower	w	018
5	10	0910	4077	Existing bench towards 10 <sup>th</sup>	N	019
5	10	0910	4078	Existing bench towards 10 <sup>th</sup>	N	020
5	10	0911	4079	Existing bench towards Logs	W	021
5	10	0911	4080	Existing bench towards logs	W	022
5	10	0912	4081	Flower towards logs	E	023
5	10	0912	4082	Flower towards logs	E	024
5	10	0914	4083	1977 Fire Hydrant on flower	NW	025
5	10	0914	4084	1977 Fire Hydrant on flower	NW	026
5	10	0915	4085	North Boundary (10 <sup>th</sup> & flower)	E	027
5	10	0915	4086	North Boundary ( 10 <sup>th</sup> & Flower)	E	028
5	10	0916	4087	North Boundary ( 10 <sup>th</sup> & Flower)	E	029
5	10	0916	4088	North Boundary ( 10 <sup>th</sup> & Flower)	E	030
5	10	0916	4089	Future BB Court Towards future Bioswale	E	031
5	10	0916	4090	Future BB Court Towards future Bioswale	E	032
5	10	0917	4091	BB courts toward garnet	s	033
5	10	0917	4092	BB courts toward garnet	s	034
5	10	0919	4093	Future Playground to apartments	NE	035
5	10	0919	4094	Future Playground to apartments	NE	036
5	10	0919	4095	Apartments towards playground	s	037
5	10	0919	4096	Apartments towards playground	s	038
5	10	0921	4097	Playground to Gamesy	se	039
5	10	0921	4098	Playground to Gamesy	se	040
5	10	0921	4099	10 <sup>th</sup> towards skate Park	SW	041

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

Primary #  
HRI#  
Trinomial

Page 2 of 3

Resource/Project Name: 10<sup>th</sup> & flower Park

Year 2024

Camera: Iphone

Lens Size: 35mm

Film Type and Speed: Digital

Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
5	10	0921	4100	10 <sup>th</sup> towards skate Park	SW	042
5	10	0925	4101	843 10 <sup>th</sup> st from alley	SW	043
5	10	0925	4102	843 10 <sup>th</sup> st from alley	W	044
5	10	0926	4103	843 10 <sup>th</sup> st from alley	W	045
5	10	0926	4104	843 10 <sup>th</sup> st from alley	W	046
5	10	0926	4105	843 10 <sup>th</sup> st from alley	NW	047
5	10	0926	4106	843 10 <sup>th</sup> st from alley	NW	048
5	10	0926	4107	843 10 <sup>th</sup> st from alley	W	049
5	10	0926	4108	843 10 <sup>th</sup> st from alley	W	050
5	10	0927	4109	843 10 <sup>th</sup> st from alley	W	051
5	10	0926	4110	843 10 <sup>th</sup> st from alley	W	052
5	10	0928	4111	1980 Utility pole outside APE	W	053
5	10	0928	4112	1980 Utility pole outside APE	W	054
5	10	0930	4113	Alley/ future skatepark to 10 <sup>th</sup>	N	055
5	10	0930	4114	Alley/ future skatepark to 10 <sup>th</sup>	N	056
5	10	0931	4115	Existing concrete in alley	S/Plan	057
5	10	0931	4116	Existing concrete in alley	S/Plan	058
5	10	0932	4117	Alley to skate park	SW	059
5	10	0932	4118	Alley to skate park	SW	060
5	10	0933	4119	Playground towards 10 <sup>th</sup> st	N	061
5	10	0933	4120	Playground towards 10 <sup>th</sup> st	N	062
5	10	0936	4121	N side of 10 <sup>th</sup> st to Flower	W	063
5	10	0936	4122	N side of 10 <sup>th</sup> st to Flower	W	064
5	10	0937	4123	N side of 10 <sup>th</sup> sidewalk	E/Plan	065
5	10	0937	4124	N side of 10 <sup>th</sup> sidewalk	E/Plan	066
5	10	0937	4125	N side of 10 <sup>th</sup> Modern Utility pole	E	067
5	10	0937	4126	N side of 10 <sup>th</sup> Modern Utility pole	E	068
5	10	0938	4127	N side of 10 <sup>th</sup> Modern electrical box	NE	069
5	10	0938	4128	N side of 10 <sup>th</sup> Modern electrical box	NE	070
5	10	0939	4129	N side of 10 <sup>th</sup> sidewalk graffiti	N	071
5	10	0939	4130	N side of 10 <sup>th</sup> sidewalk graffiti	N	072
5	10	0940	4131	Ancona Apartments	E	073
5	10	0940	4132	Ancona Apartments	E	074
5	10	0942	4133	Ancona Apartments to across flower	s	075
5	10	0942	4134	Ancona Apartments to across flower	S	076
5	10	0943	4135	Ancona Apartments looking down flower	N	077
5	10	0944	4136	Ancona Apartments looking down flower	N	078
5	10	0944	4137	Ancona Apartments to APE flower crossing	W	079
5	10	0944	4138	Ancona Apartments to APE flower crossing	W	080
5	10	0945	4139	Median island to Ancona Apartments	E	081
5	10	0945	4140	Median island to Ancona Apartments	E	082
5	10	0946	4141	Median island to Flower	W	083

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

Primary #  
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Page 3 of 3

Resource/Project Name: 10<sup>th</sup> & flower Park

Year 2024

Camera: Iphone

Lens Size: 35mm

Film Type and Speed: Digital

Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
5	10	0946	4142	Median island to Flower	W	084
5	10	0948	4143	Flower to Ancona	E	085
5	10	0949	4144	Flower to Ancona	E	086
5	10	0949	4145	10 <sup>th</sup> street from Flower	E	087
5	10	0949	4146	10 <sup>th</sup> street from Flower	E	088
5	10	0950	4147	Future BB court from Flower	E	089
5	10	0950	4148	Future BB court from Flower	E	090
5	10	0952	4149	Future BB court from Flower	SE	091
5	10	0952	4150	Future BB court from Flower	SE	092
						093
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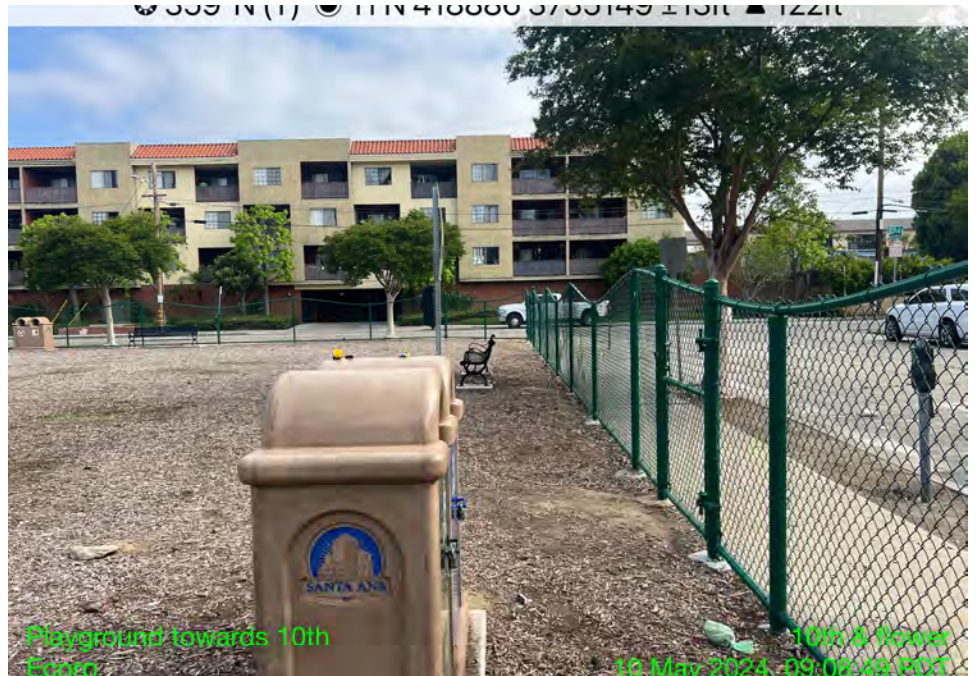
Basketball CT to cross flower  
Ecorp

10th & flower  
10 May 2024, 09:05:16 PDT

Ground cover in existing park  
Ecorp

10th & flower  
10 May 2024, 09:05:39 PDT





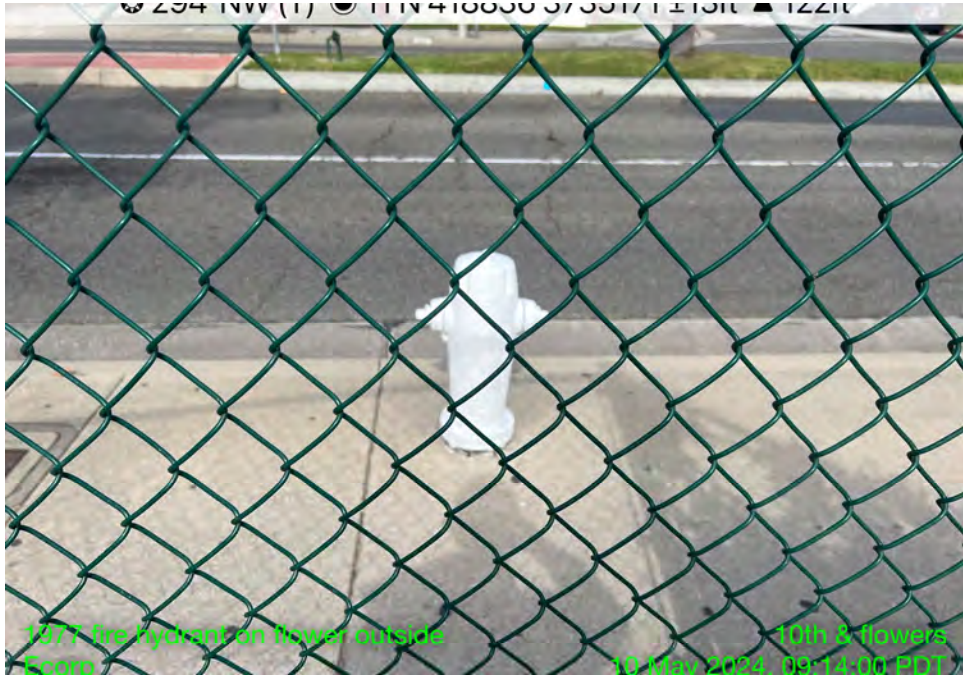
















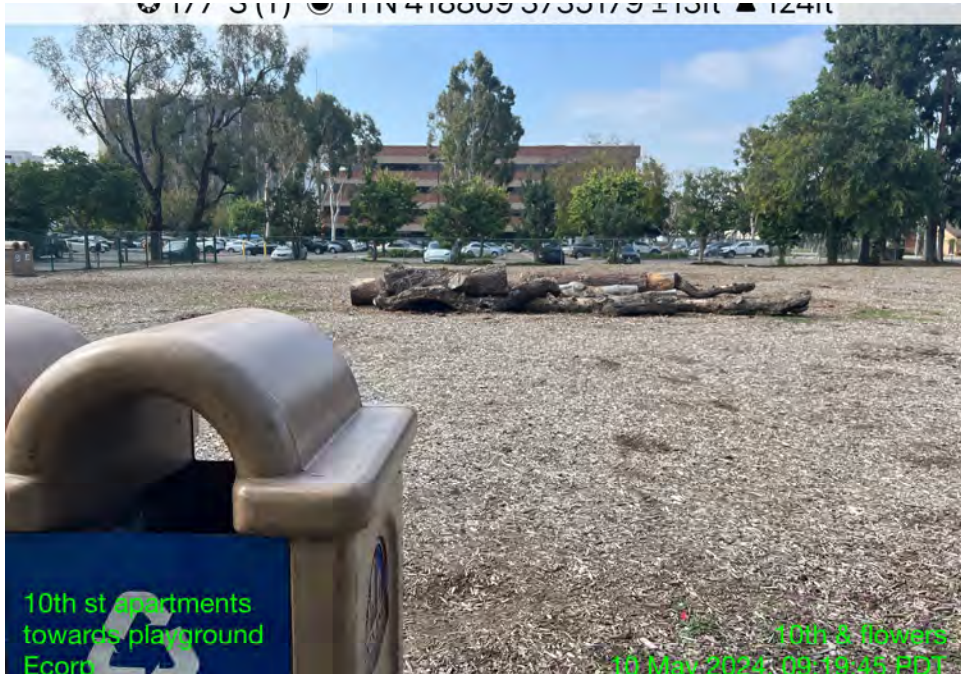








177 5 (1) 11N 418887 3733175 11311 12411



10th st apartments  
towards playground  
Ecom

10th & flowers  
10 May 2024 09:19:45 FOT



113 32 (1) 11N 418887 3733175 11311 12111



Playground to garnesy  
Ecom

10th & flowers  
10 May 2024 09:19:45 FOT





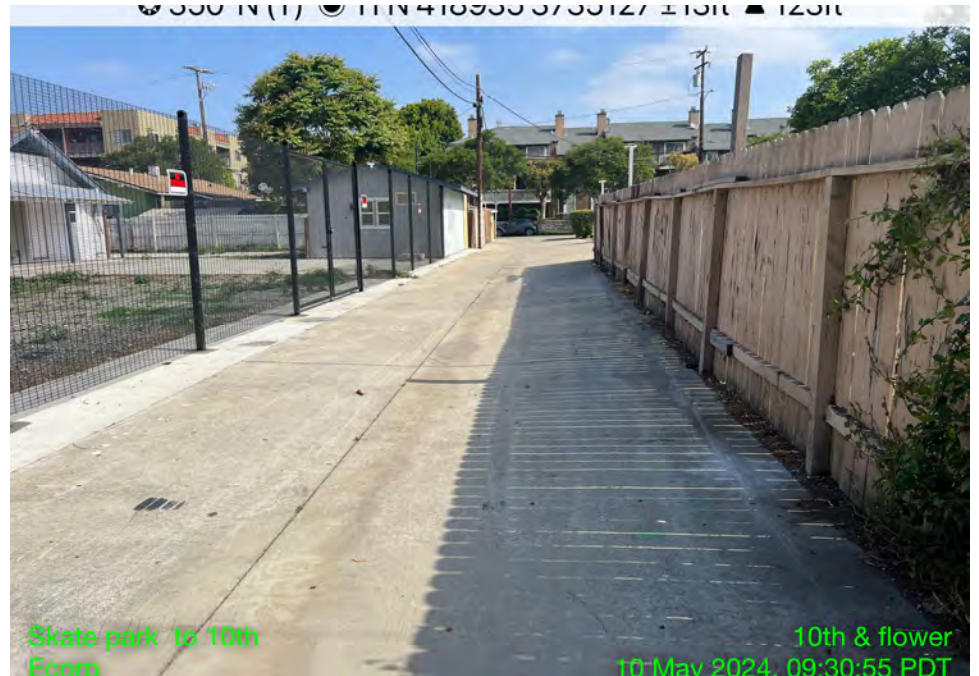
















Skate park - existing concrete  
Ecove

10th & flower  
10 May 2024, 09:31:16 PDT

Alley to skate park  
Ecove

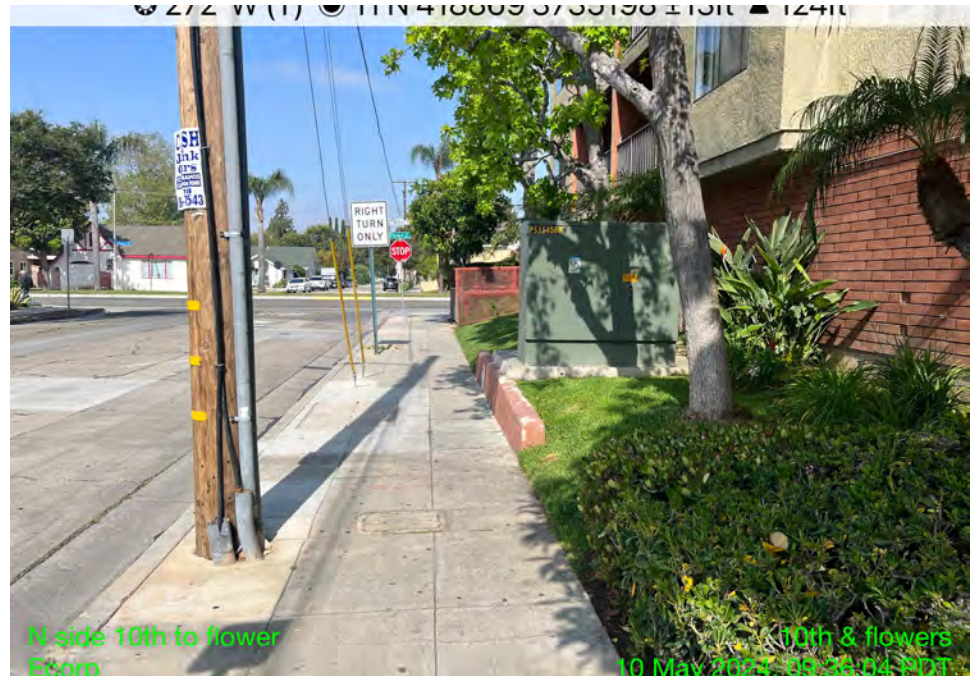
10th & flowers  
10 May 2024, 09:32:40 PDT





Playground towards 10th st  
Ecorp

10th & flowers  
10 May 2024, 09:33:57 PDT



N side 10th to flower  
Ecorp

10th & flowers  
10 May 2024, 09:33:54 PDT





01 side 10th sidewalk  
Ecorp  
10th & flowers  
10 May 2024, 09:37:03 PDT

N side 10th new utility pole  
Ecorp  
10th & flowers  
10 May 2024, 09:37:48 PDT





N side 10th electrical box  
Ecorp

10th & Bowers  
10 May 2024, 09:38:26 PDT



N side 10th sidewalk graffiti  
Ecorp

10th & Bowers  
10 May 2024, 09:39:43 PDT





Ancona apartments 10th & flower  
Esopo

10th & flowers  
10 May 2024, 09:40:53 PDT

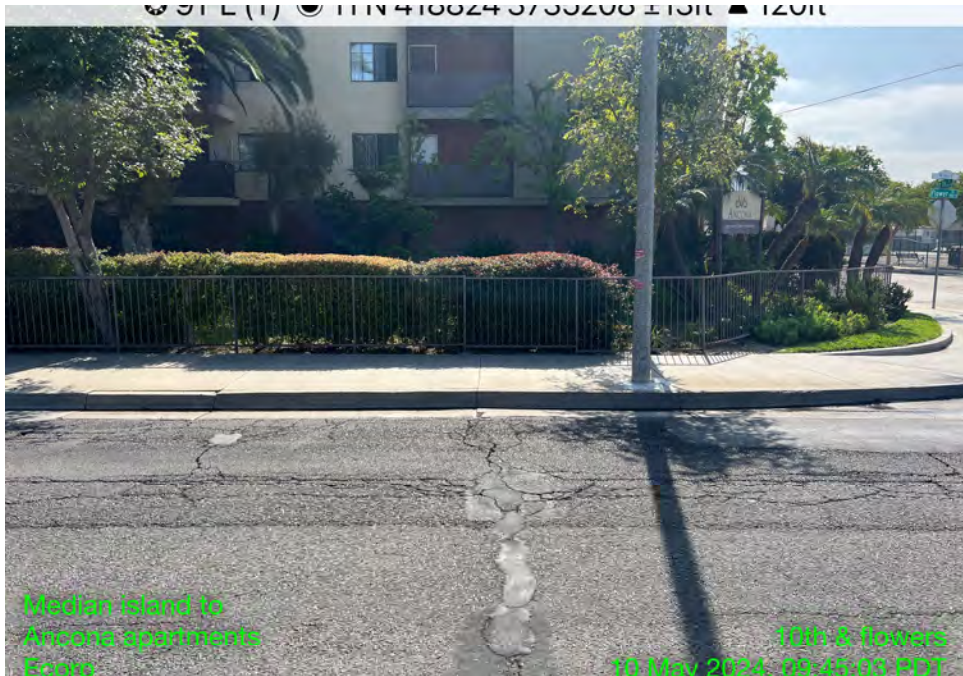
Ancona apartments to flower  
Esopo

10th & flowers  
10 May 2024, 09:42:11 PDT





















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IMG\_4060



IMG\_4061



IMG\_4062



IMG\_4063



IMG\_4064



IMG\_4065



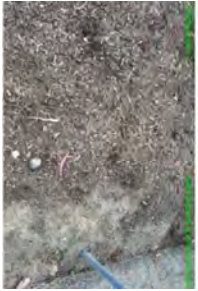
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IMG\_4103



IMG\_4104



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IMG\_4149



IMG\_4150



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

Primary #  
HRI#  
Trinomial

Page 1 of 3

Resource/Project Name: 10<sup>th</sup> & flower Park

Year 2024

Camera: Iphone

Lens Size: 35mm

Film Type and Speed: Digital

Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
Feb	29		3842	849 North Garnsey Street	South	001
Feb	29		3843	849 North Garnsey Street	South	002
Feb	29		3844	849 North Garnsey Street	Southwest	003
Feb	29		3845	849 North Garnsey Street	Southwest	004
Feb	29		3846	849 North Garnsey Street	Southwest	005
Feb	29		3847	Intersection of 10 <sup>th</sup> and North Garnsey	Southwest	006
Feb	29		3848	Intersection of 10th and North Garnsey	Southwest	007
Feb	29		3849	Intersection of 10th and North Garnsey	Southwest	008
Feb	29		3850	Intersection of 10th and North Garnsey	Southwest	009
Feb	29		3851	Intersection of 10th and North Garnsey	South	010
Feb	29		3852	Intersection of 10th and Garnsey, 849 Garnsey	South	011
Feb	29		3853	Intersection of 10th and Garnsey, 849 Garnsey	Southeast	012
Feb	29		3854	Park at 10th and Garnsey Street	Southwest	013
Feb	29		3855	Park at 10 <sup>th</sup> and Garnsey Street	Southwest	014
Feb	29		3856	Park at 10 <sup>th</sup> and Garnsey Street	Southwest	015
Feb	29		3857	Park at 10 <sup>th</sup> and Garnsey Street	Southwest	016
Feb	29		3858	Park at 10 <sup>th</sup> and Garnsey Street	Southwest	017
Feb	29		3859	Park at 10 <sup>th</sup> and Garnsey Street	South	018
Feb	29		3860	Park at 10 <sup>th</sup> and Garnsey Street	Southwest	019
Feb	29		3861	Park at 10 <sup>th</sup> and Garnsey Street	West	020
Feb	29		3862	849 North Garnsey Street	Southeast	021
Feb	29		3863	849 North Garnsey Street	Southeast	022
Feb	29		3864	849 North Garnsey Street	South	023
Feb	29		3865	849 North Garnsey Street	Southwest	024
Feb	29		3866	849 North Garnsey Street	Southwest	025
Feb	29		3867	Park at 10 <sup>th</sup> and North Garnsey Street	Southwest	026
Feb	29		3868	Park at 10 <sup>th</sup> and North Garnsey Street	Southwest	027
Feb	29		3869	Park at 10 <sup>th</sup> and North Garnsey Street	Southwest	028
Feb	29		3870	Park at 10 <sup>th</sup> and North Garnsey Street	Southwest	029
Feb	29		3871	Park at 10 <sup>th</sup> and North Garnsey Street	Southwest	030
Feb	29		3872	Park at North Garnsey and parking lot	West	031
Feb	29		3873	841, 843, and 849 North Garnsey Street	North	032
Feb	29		3874	841, 843, and 849 North Garnsey Street	Northeast	033
Feb	29		3875	841, 843, and 849 North Garnsey Street	Northeast	034
Feb	29		3876	841, 843, and 849 North Garnsey Street	Northeast	035
Feb	29		3877	841, 843, and 849 North Garnsey Street	Northeast	036
Feb	29		3878	South end of North Garnsey Street	South	037
Feb	29		3879	841 North Garnsey Street	East	038
Feb	29		3880	841 North Garnsey Street	East	039
Feb	29		3881	841 North Garnsey Street	East	040
Feb	29		3882	841 North Garnsey Street	Southeast	041

# PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Page 2 of 3

Resource/Project Name: 10<sup>th</sup> & flower Park

Year 2024

Camera: Iphone

Lens Size: 35mm

Film Type and Speed: Digital

Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
Feb	29		3888	843 North Garnsey Street	East	047
Feb	29		3889	843 North Garnsey Street	East	048
Feb	29		3890	843 North Garnsey Street	East	049
Feb	29		3891	843 North Garnsey Street	Southeast	050
Feb	29		3892	843 North Garnsey Street	Southeast	051
Feb	29		3893	843 North Garnsey Street	Southeast	052
Feb	29		3894	843 North Garnsey Street	East	053
Feb	29		3895	843 North Garnsey Street	Southeast	054
Feb	29		3896	843 North Garnsey Street	Southeast	055
Feb	29		3897	841 North Garnsey Street, side detail	Southeast	056
Feb	29		3898	841 North Garnsey Street	Southeast	057
Feb	29		3899	843 North Garnsey Street	East	058
Feb	29		3900	843 North Garnsey Street	East	059
Feb	29		3901	843 North Garnsey Street	Southeast	060
Feb	29		3902	North Garnsey Street from north end	South	061
Feb	29		3903	North Garnsey Street from North End	South	062
Feb	29		3904	841 (left) and 843 North Garnsey Street from alley	West	063
Feb	29		3905	841 (left) and 843 North Garnsey Street from alley	West	064
Feb	29		3906	841 North Garnsey Street from alley	West	065
Feb	29		3907	841 North Garnsey Street from alley	West	066
Feb	29		3908	841 North Garnsey Street from alley	West	067
Feb	29		3909	843 and 849 North Garnsey Street from alley	Northwest	068
Feb	29		3910	841 and 843 North Garnsey Street from alley	Southwest	069
Feb	29		3911	841 North Garnsey Street, window detail	West	070
Feb	29		3912	849 North Garnsey Street	Southeast	071
Feb	29		3913	841 and 843 North Garnsey Street	Southeast	072
Feb	29		3914	843 North Garnsey Street	East	073
Feb	29		3915	843 North Garnsey Street	East	074
Feb	29		3916	Park at 10 <sup>th</sup> and Flower	Northeast	075
Feb	29		3917	Park at 10 <sup>th</sup> and Flower	West	076
Feb	29		3918	Park at 10 <sup>th</sup> and Flower	West	077
Feb	29		3919	841 North Garnsey Street	East	078
Feb	29		3920	841 North Garnsey Street	East	079
Feb	29		3921	841 North Garnsey Street	East	080
Feb	29		3922	841 North Garnsey Street	East	081
Feb	29		3923	841 North Garnsey Street	East	082
Feb	29		3924	841 North Garnsey Street	East	083
Feb	29		3924	841 North Garnsey Street	East	084
Feb	29		3925	843 North Garnsey Street	East	085
Feb	29		3926	843 North Garnsey Street	East	086
Feb	29		3927	843 North Garnsey Street	East	087
Feb	29		3928	843 North Garnsey Street	East	088

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

Primary #  
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Trinomial

Page 3 of 3

Resource/Project Name: 10<sup>th</sup> & flower Park

Year 2024

Camera: Iphone

Lens Size: 35mm

Film Type and Speed: Digital

Negatives Kept at: ECORP Consulting, Inc.

Mo.	Day	Time	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
Feb	29		3934	Park from 10 <sup>th</sup> Street	West	094
Feb	29		3935	Park from 10 <sup>th</sup> Street	East	095
Feb	29		3936	849 North Garnsey Street	Southeast	096
Feb	29		3937	841 and 843 North Garnsey	Southeast	097
Feb	29		3938	841 and 843 North Garnsey	Southeast	098
Feb	29		3940	DPR Forms Santa Ana Economy Bungalow	Plan	099
Feb	29		3941	DPR forms Santa Ana Economy Bungalow	Plan	100
Feb	29		3942	Document Title Page Northwest Quad Santa Ana	Plan	101
Feb	29		3943	Document Page 1, Northwest Quad Santa Ana	Plan	102
Feb	29		3944	Document page 2, Northwest Quad Santa Ana	Plan	103
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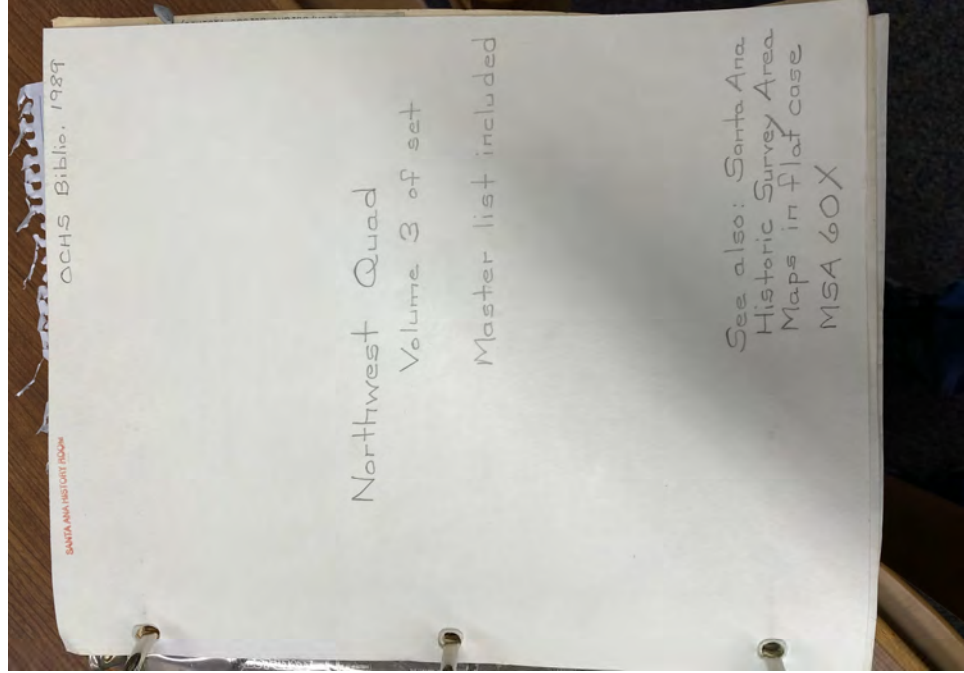
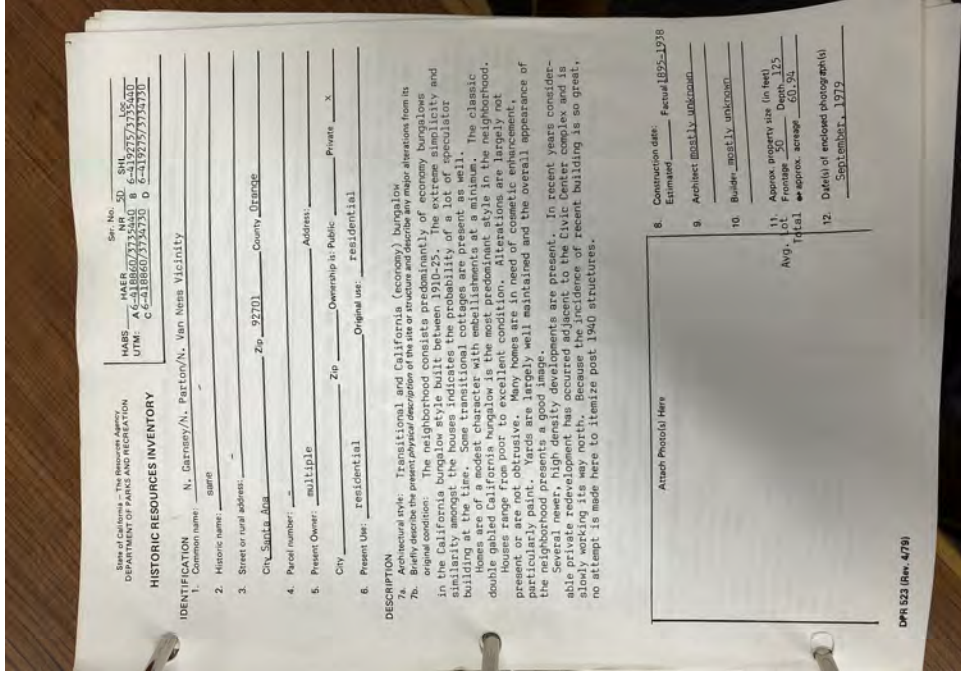














V. 3

Key

- D - District/Geographic Listing
- I - Individual Listing
- NR - Eligible for the National Register

Santa Ana Historic Survey  
Final Resources Inventory Master List

NORTHWEST QUAD

Halesworth/Durant Street	Vicinity
1. 1318 Durant Street	39. 1401 N. Rose Street
2. 1322 "	40. 1409 "
3. 1324 "	41. 1413-15 "
4. 1326 "	42. 1419 "
5. 1401 "	43. 1502 "
6. 1407 "	44. 1515-17 "
7. 1418 "	45. 316 Halesworth Street
8. 1422 "	46. 318 "
9. 1423 "	47. 321 "
10. 1425 "	48. 338 "
11. 1501 "	49. 406 "
12. 1507 "	50. 408 "
13. 1510-12 "	51. 411 "
14. 1511 "	52. 311 W. 10th Street
15. 1514 "	53. 315 "
16. 1515 "	54. 315 "
17. 1517 "	55. 319 "
18. 1523-25 "	56. 701 "
19. 1528 "	57. 801 "
20. 1531 "	58. 803 "
21. 1613-15 "	59. 805 "
22. 1010 Riverline Street	60. 808 M. Washington Street
23. 1011 "	61. 2117 "
24. 1013 "	62. 311 "
25. 1002 N. Rose Street	63. 403 "
26. 1914 "	64. 409-11 "
27. 1917 "	65. 415-17 "
28. 1919 "	66. 416 "
29. 1921 "	67. 419 "
30. 1924 "	68. 428 "
31. 1210 "	69. 115 W. 15th Street
32. 1212 "	70. 117 "
33. 1213 "	71. 119 "
34. 1215 "	72. 412 W. 16th Street
35. 1225 "	73. 416 "
36. 1325 "	74. 422 "
37. 1325 "	
38. 1327 "	





59. 840 Garney 1920  
Frame bungalow with front and side gables, a pergola, and porch overhang supported by turned columns.  
Originally owned by Bert and Ruth Gridley. Mr. Gridley was a partner with Cook and Gridley Auto Dealers.



60. 841 Garney 1915  
Modified California bungalow with double gables, attic venting, carved bracket supports, double-hung windows, and a partially enclosed porch entry.  
Originally owned by William and Libbie Street. Mr. Street was a warehouseman with the R. E. Williams Company.



61. 842 Garney 1915  
Frame bungalow with gabled roof and clapboard siding. Elephantine pieces of wood and brick along with window moulding with extended terra cotta comprise the only significant decorative elements.  
Originally owned by V. Eugene and Amelia Peckham. Mr. Peckham was a bookkeeper for the Roberts-Oliver Lumber Company.



62. 843 Garney 1920  
Single-gabled bungalow with attic venting, double-hung windows, and a side porch overhang supported by elephantine wood posts atop tall masonry piers. Entry features narrow posts atop low piers and a balustrade.  
Originally owned by James and Valerie Serewille.



59. 840 Garney 1920  
Frame bungalow with front and side gables, a pergola, and porch overhang supported by turned columns.  
Originally owned by Bert and Ruth Gridley. Mr. Gridley was a partner with Cook and Gridley Auto Dealers.

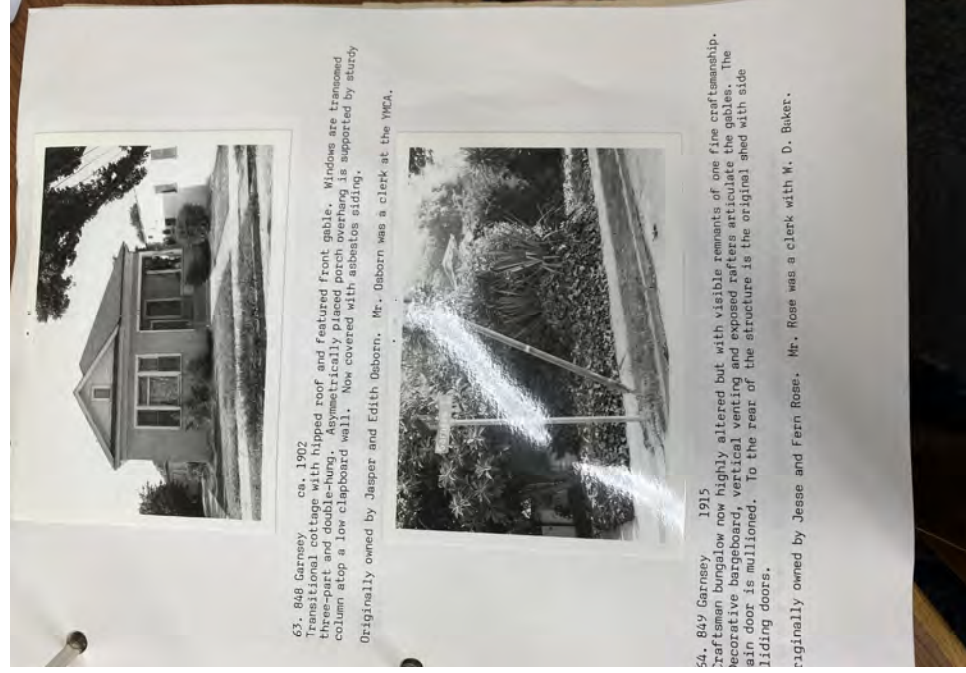
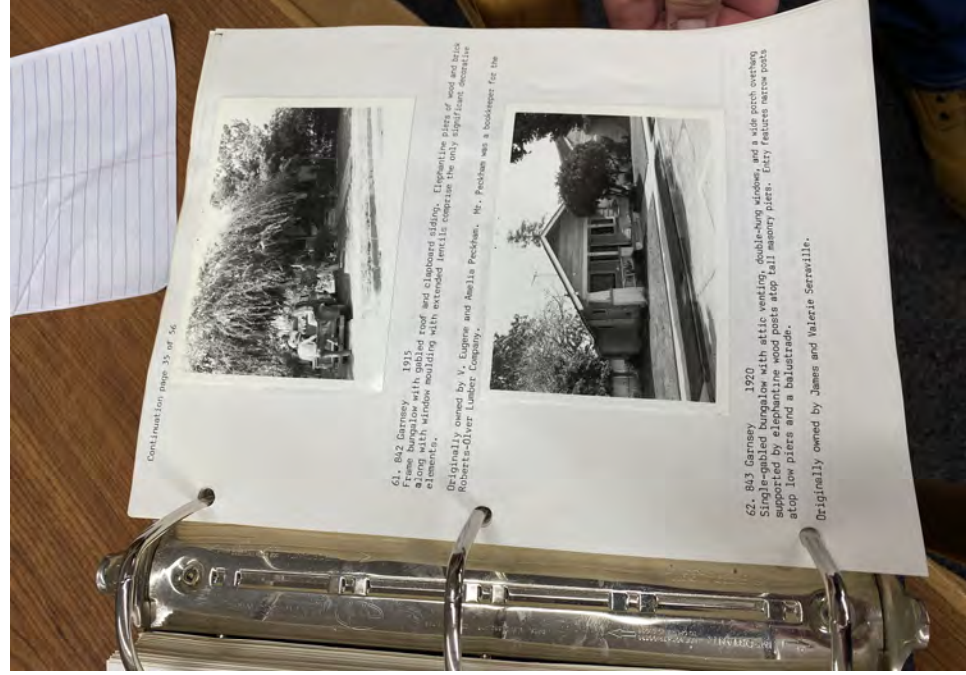
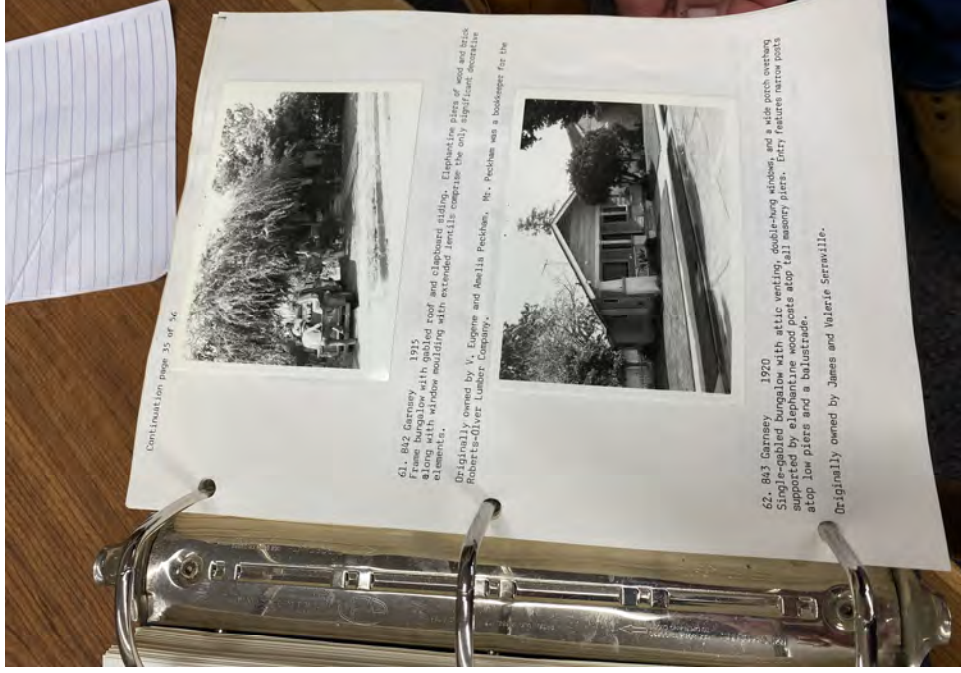


60. 841 Garney 1915  
Modified California bungalow with double gables, attic venting, carved bracket supports, double-hung windows, and a partially enclosed porch entry.  
Originally owned by William and Libbie Street. Mr. Street was a warehouseman with the R. E. Williams Company.

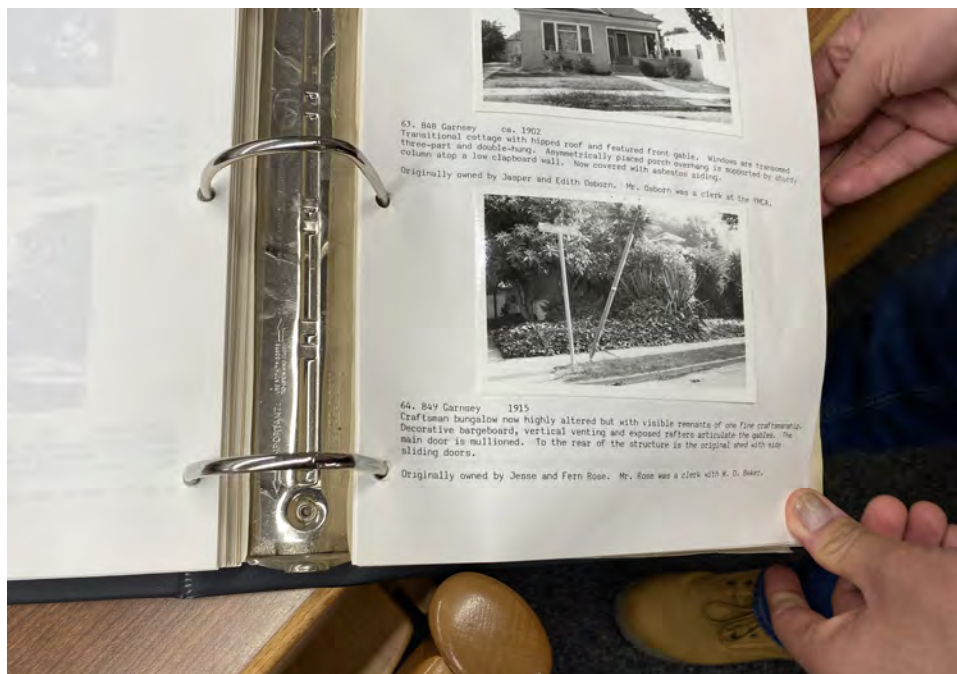
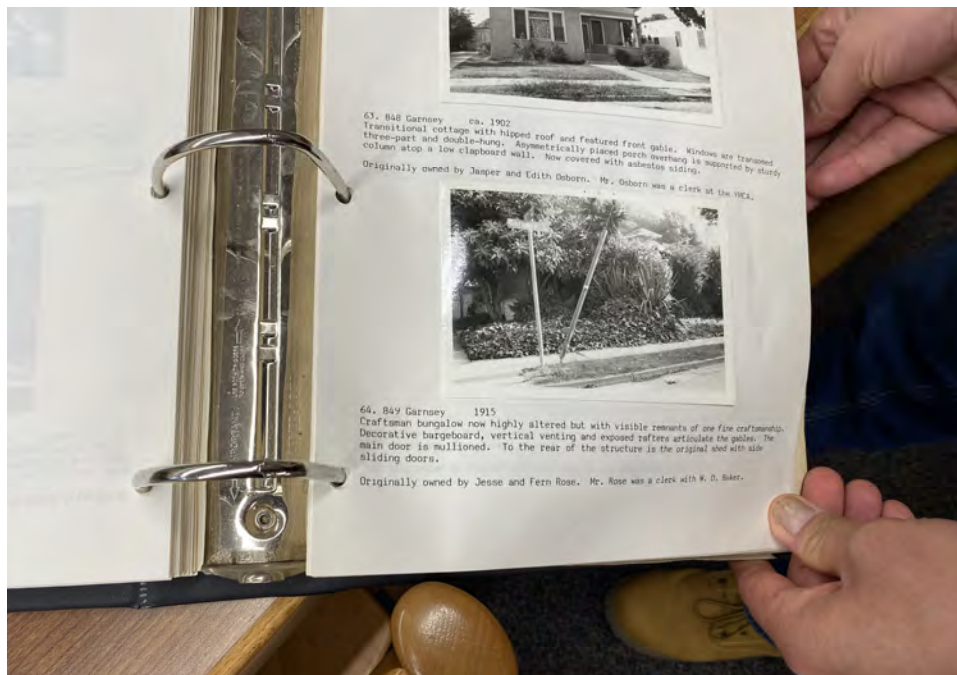
ly owned by Bert and Ruth Gridley. Mr. Gridley was a partner with Cook and  
lers.



















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IMG\_3891



IMG\_3892



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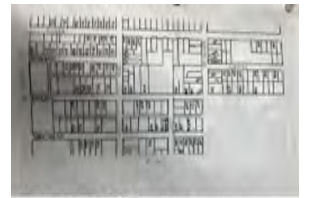
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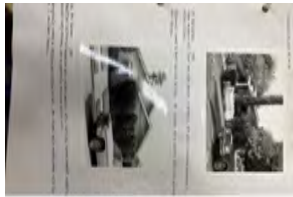
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IMG\_3956

Cultural Resource Site Locations and Site Records



## PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #  
HRI #

Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 9

\*Resource Name or #: 841 N. Garnsey Street

**P1. Other Identifier:**

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

\*a. County: Orange

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Anaheim Date: 1965 T5S; R10W; Section Santiago de Santa Ana Land Grant S.B.B.M.

c. Address: 841 N. Garnsey Street

City: Santa Ana

Zip: 92701

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data:

**\*P3a. Description:**

The residence at 841 North Garnsey Street is a one-story, single-family, Craftsman-style dwelling on an irregular plan. A low-pitched roof with overhanging eaves tops the dwelling and features projecting beam ends with triangular knee bracing on the primary western façade. Horizontal wood-board siding clads the exterior surfaces, and decorative lattice-style vents punctuate the gable faces. Non-original vinyl-frame windows provide fenestration on all elevations. An asymmetrical, halfwidth porch supported by square columns on pier supports shelters a non-original main entrance door. A non-original flat-panel wooden door on the rear (east) elevation provides a secondary entrance. Landscaping is limited to a grass lawn and a street tree in front of the residence.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Overview of 841 N. Garnsey Street  
View east, February 29, 2023

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

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both  
1916 (RealQuest)

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

City of Santa Ana  
20 Civic Center Plaza  
Santa Ana, CA, 92701

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Andrew Bursan  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

February 29, 2023

**\*P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2024. Archaeological and Built Environment Resources Inventory Report 10th and Flower Park Project, Orange County, California. Prepared for David Evans Associates

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

## BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 9

\*NRHP Status Code 6Z

\*Resource Name or # 841 N. Garnsey Street

B1. Historic Name: N/A  
B2. Common Name: N/A  
B3. Original Use: House

B4. Present Use: House

\*B5. Architectural Style: Craftsman

**\*B6. Construction History:**

Permit 11929 (1924) for a building alteration to 841 North Garnsey Street  
No original buildings permits were located

\*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

\*B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: Local Crews

\*B10. Significance: Theme: Housing  
Period of Significance: 1916

Area: Santa Ana  
Property Type: Single Family Property

Applicable Criteria: N/A

The following Significance Statement provides historic contexts to support an evaluation of 841 N. Garnsey Street using National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) criteria, and the City of Santa Ana Register of Historical Properties. (See continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

**\*B12. References:**

(See continuation sheet)

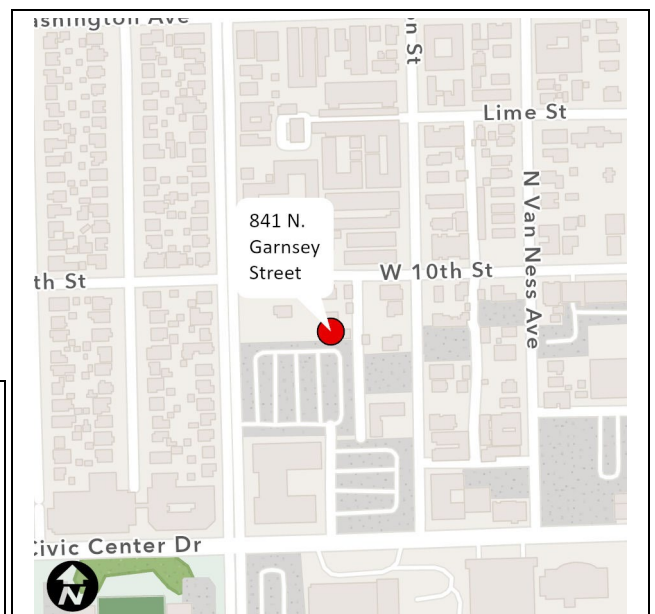
B13. Remarks: None

**\*B14. Evaluator:**

Andrew Bursan  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

\*Date of Evaluation: May 13, 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)





**B10. Significance (continued):**

City of Santa Ana History

The Santa Ana area was visited by the Portolá expedition in 1769 (Deal 2021). In 1809 Jose Antonio Yorba and Juan Pablo Peralta petitioned the Spanish Crown for a land concession which was approved on July 1, 1810 and named Rancho Santiago De Santa Ana. The grant boundaries were described as the lands to the south and east of the Santa Ana River and to a line from the top of Red Hill to the bay in Newport; this line from the top of Red Hill to the bay follows the alignment of modern Red Hill Avenue. The original boundaries of the rancho were around 70,000 acres. Originally the Peralta and Yorba families lived together at Olive Hill at the mouth of Santa Ana Canyon. As their families grew in size, they spread out throughout the rancho with the Peralta family adobe on the south side of Santa Ana Canyon still surviving to this day. When the United States Land Commission reviewed the boundaries of the ranchos in the 1850s, the surveyors reduced the boundary of the rancho down to 62,500 acres (Brigandi 2019a).

In 1869 the Yorba family sold 74 acres of the rancho to William Spurgeon who established the new town site of Santa Ana (Deal 2021). In 1868 the Rancho Santiago De Santa Ana was broken up and divided among the heirs of the Yorba and Peralta families. The partition of the rancho and the selling off its land by the heirs kicked off a surge of development in the area (Brigandi 2019b). Spurgeon came from central California with the intention of founding a new town, along with his business partner Ward Bradford who was more interested in the investment than development and sold his shares after six months. Spurgeon laid out his town site and built himself a combination home and store. In 1870 he applied for a post office under the name Santa Ana. Spurgeon won the name over an existing community to the north which is now known as Olive and was appointed its first Postmaster. Spurgeon was also instrumental in lobbying the railroad to come to Santa Ana.

In 1877 Spurgeon and a group of local Santa Ana investors raised ten thousand dollars and ninety acres of land on the east side of town to encourage the Western Development Company, which was the real estate branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, to come to Santa Ana. The lots were small, and the east-west streets ran parallel to the railroad which put them at an odd angle to the layout of the original township. As a result, the town's established business owners were reluctant to move shops closer to the railroad depot (Brigandi 2019c).

The City of Santa Ana was incorporated in 1886 (City of Santa Ana 2024). A year later Orange County was separated from Los Angeles County and the City of Santa Ana was chosen to be the County Seat over Anaheim, whose residents had been at the head of the lobby to secede from Los Angeles County (Masters 2013).

Many buildings in the downtown area and surrounding bungalows were built in the early 1900s and 1920s to meet the needs of this mixed demographic, and the boardinghouse became a common property type for working class citizens seeking housing above commercial shops and office spaces. By 1906, the opening of the Pacific Electric Railway's Red Car established a suburban route from Santa Ana to Los Angeles, and by 1910, Santa Ana had gradually grown in population to 8,429 people, making it the largest city in Orange County at the time (Marsh 1994). Residential subdivisions in communities outside of the historic core expanded significantly during the 1910s and 1920s, including the construction of small- to medium-sized Craftsman bungalows and Colonial Revival style houses. More than half of the Pico-Lowell district southwest of downtown had been subdivided into residential parcels by 1912. The 1910s also saw an expansion in manufacturing and industry, indicating Santa Ana's economic strength (Marsh 1994).

Santa Ana had created a solid economy centered on agriculture, manufacturing, and retail by the 1920s. This corresponded with Orange County's dramatic population expansion, with much of that increase concentrating in Santa Ana as the City tried to acquire most of the region west of Orange, and Santa Ana became the county's commercial hub. Santa Ana increased from 16,000 people in 1920 to 30,000 people by 1929, thanks in part to the construction of interurban rail networks and the popularity of automobiles in the 1920s. Through the 1930s, Santa Ana's downtown business core witnessed success and expansion as many of its brick structures along Fourth Street were renovated with classical and contemporary elements (Marsh 1994).

The majority of growth in the early 1940s and throughout World War II featured four area military bases, including the Santa Ana Army Air Base and the West Coast Air Corps Training Center, both constructed to help the war effort. The Air Base operated as a basic training camp with no airplanes, hangars, or runways, while the Training facility on 8th

# CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 4 of 9

\*Resource Name or # 841 N. Garnsey Street

\*Recorded by: Andrew Bursan

\*Date: February 29, 2023

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

Street in downtown served as a training facility for airmen throughout the war (City of Santa Ana 2020) (City of Santa Ana 2020).

Following World War II, Santa Ana experienced the increased suburbanization typical of Orange County at the time, as servicemen returned from the war and demand for homes in southern California increased, launching an unprecedented period of growth and industrial expansion that would significantly alter the once expansive agricultural, open ranch landscape. Santa Ana had a population of 31,921 people in 1940, but by 1950, it had increased to 45,533. This inflow of new inhabitants and immigrants would last for the next 40 years (Marsh 1994).

The postwar housing boom accelerated change in the character of neighborhoods during the 1950s and 1960s, as demolition and/or new construction increased in neighborhoods such as the Santa Ana Triangle neighborhood northeast of the City Center and the Riverview West neighborhood northwest of the City Center. The 1950s were particularly notable for the expansion of the car industry following the end of wartime gasoline rationing. As the Fashion Square Mall was built in 1959 close to the Bullock's Department Store north of downtown, changing social and economic trends contributed to the suburbanization of retail districts. Santa Ana's population was 156,359 in 1950 and had increased to 203,714 by 1980. This flood of new people was caused in part by altering postwar immigration regulations, especially the influx of Vietnamese refugees after the Vietnam War ended in 1975 (City of Santa Ana 2020).

Downtown commercial deterioration was prevalent from the early 1960s until the late 1970s. This sparked a historic preservation movement, with proponents aiming to preserve the historic integrity of structures or promote change through reversible improvements. During the 1960s and 1980s, some historic properties in the French Park and Heninger Park neighborhoods were demolished and replaced with high-density multi-family properties, coinciding with the 1970s effort to establish the French Park neighborhood as the City's first local historic district in 1984 and the Heninger Park neighborhood as the second in 1986, through the creation of Specific Development (SD) zoning districts. The Downtown Santa Ana Historic District was added to the National Register in 1984, and the French Park Historic District was added in 1999. In 1998, City Council passed the Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 30 of the Santa Ana Municipal Code, which established the City's local inventory of historical resources, the Santa Ana Register of Historical Properties, and established the Historic Resources Commission to oversee the City's Historic Preservation Program (City of Santa Ana 2020).

## Architectural Style: Craftsman (1905-1935)

Both residences at 841 and 843 Garnsey represent typical examples of Craftsman style houses from the 1910s. The Craftsman Style and California Craftsman Style were dominant styles for small houses built in Southern California from roughly 1900 to 1930. The style evolved from previously popular Prairie style architecture, traditional Oriental wooden architecture, and the Arts and Crafts Movement. The typical vernacular Craftsman bungalow was heavily influenced by the works of Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene of Southern California, which were given extensive publicity and copied in many pattern books and home and garden periodicals (McAlester 2018).

Character defining features for the Craftsman style include:

Low-pitched, gabled (sometimes hipped) roof

- Wide, unenclosed eave overhang
- Timber framed
- Triangular knee brace supports
- Wood shingle siding, wood horizontal siding, or cut stone cladding
- Wide windows and door casings
- Tapered porch supports
- Decorative false beams or braces under gables
- Exposed rafters
- Shed, gabled, or eyebrow dormers
- Full or partial-width porches
- Battered (sloping) foundation

Numerous examples of Craftsman-style single-family residences, bungalow courts, and apartments were constructed throughout Santa Ana in the 1910s and 1920s in both simple (vernacular and pre-cut types) and elaborate (architect-designed type) iterations of the style.



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

Primary #  
HRI#  
Trinomial

Page 5 of 9

\*Resource Name or # 841 N. Garnsey Street

\*Recorded by: Andrew Bursan  
Evaluation

\*Date: February 29, 2023

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

*NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1*

Archival research of 841 North Garnsey Street did not indicate any associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. Although the residence is reflective of the trend of 1910s-era residential development in Santa Ana, archival research failed to indicate anything significant or unique about its development history. The residence was not the first or last of its type, and similar types exist throughout the region. Furthermore, research did not indicate that the subject property is associated with more specific events or patterns of development that have historical significance at the local, state, or national level. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1.

*NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2*

To be eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2, the subject property would need to be directly associated with a person considered historically significant at the local, state, or national level. ECORP's City directory research showed that former residents included William and Libbie Street, Alfred and Myrtle Hardin, Ewing N. Renshaw, Leo E. and Eve Cremer, and Glen Boyd. These residents were mainly employed in industrial and military jobs, and there is no suggestion that they were important members of the community. In addition, newspaper research did not uncover other names associated with the residence. As a result, archival research failed to indicate any associations with any significant persons. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2.

*NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3*

Built in 1916, the residence at 841 North Garnsey Street represents a typical example of a Craftsman-style house, which was a common housing type in California from 1905 to 1935. This Craftsman-style dwelling is not a fully realized expression of the style, which may feature double-hung wood-frame windows, exposed rafter ends, a sloping foundation, stonework, extra stickwork, or trellised features. More high-style and intact versions of Craftsman-style dwellings are located throughout Santa Ana and Orange County. As a commonplace 1910s-era house, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3.

*NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4*

The information potential for 841 N. Garnsey Street is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. It is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4.

*Integrity*

The residence at 841 North Garnsey Street possesses integrity of location because it has not been moved. The setting around the property has changed from being semi-agricultural land in the mid-1910s to being surrounded by multi-family residential and commercial buildings in downtown Santa Ana. Therefore, the change in surroundings has resulted in a lack of integrity of setting, feeling, and association. The replacement of all original windows with vinyl-frame windows and the presence of a non-original front door have resulted in a loss of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

Regardless of integrity, due to lack of historical significance, 841 North Garnsey Street does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; the resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

City of Santa Ana Register of Historical Properties

Criteria for selection:

- (1) Buildings, structures or objects with distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or period, that exemplify a particular architectural style or design features;

As stated above in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation, the residence at 841 North Garnsey Street represents a typical example of a Craftsman-style house, which was a common housing type in California from 1905 to 1935. This

Page 6 of 9

\*Resource Name or # 841 N. Garnsey Street

\*Recorded by: Andrew Bursan

\*Date: February 29, 2023

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

Craftsman-style dwelling is not a fully realized expression of the style, which may feature double-hung wood frame windows, exposed rafter ends, a sloping foundation, stonework, extra stickwork, or trellised features. More high-style and intact versions of Craftsman-style dwellings are located throughout Santa Ana and Orange County.

(2) Works of notable architects, builders, or designers whose style influenced architectural development;

As stated above in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation, the modest design of 841 North Garnsey Street suggests that it was not the work of a master architect or builder.

(3) Rare buildings, structures, or objects or original designs;

The residence at 841 North Garnsey Street represents a typical example of a Craftsman-style house, which was a common housing type in California from 1905 to 1935.

(4) Buildings, structures, objects or sites of historical significance which include places:

a. Where important events occurred;

As stated above in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation, the residence at 841 North Garnsey Street was not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

b. Associated with famous people, original settlers, renowned organizations and businesses;

As stated above in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation, archival research failed to indicate any associations with any significant persons and the property.

c. Which were originally present when the city was founded; or

The residence at 841 North Garnsey Street was not present when the City was founded.

d. That served as important centers for political, social, economic, or cultural activity.

The residence at 841 North Garnsey Street is a common single-family dwelling and was not an important center for political, social, economic, or cultural activity.

(5) Sites of archaeological importance;

The information potential for 841 North Garnsey Street is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

(6) Buildings or structures that were connected with a business or use which was once common, but is now rare.

The residence at 841 North Garnsey Street has a common residential use, which is not rare.

#### B12. References (continued):

Brigandi, Phil. 2019c. The Southern Pacific, <https://www.ochistoryland.com/sprp>. Accessed November 24, 2021.

City of Santa Ana. 2021. Facts and Figures, <https://www.santa-ana.org/library/services/facts-and-figures>. Accessed November 24, 2021.

Deal, Heidi. 2021. City of Santa Ana, <https://enjoyorangecounty.com/santa-ana/>. Accessed November 24, 2021

Marsh, Diann, Santa Ana...An Illustrated History, Encinitas: Heritage Publishing Company, 1994.



**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Page 7 of 9

\*Resource Name or # 841 N. Garnsey Street

\*Recorded by: Andrew Bursan

\*Date: February 29, 2023

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

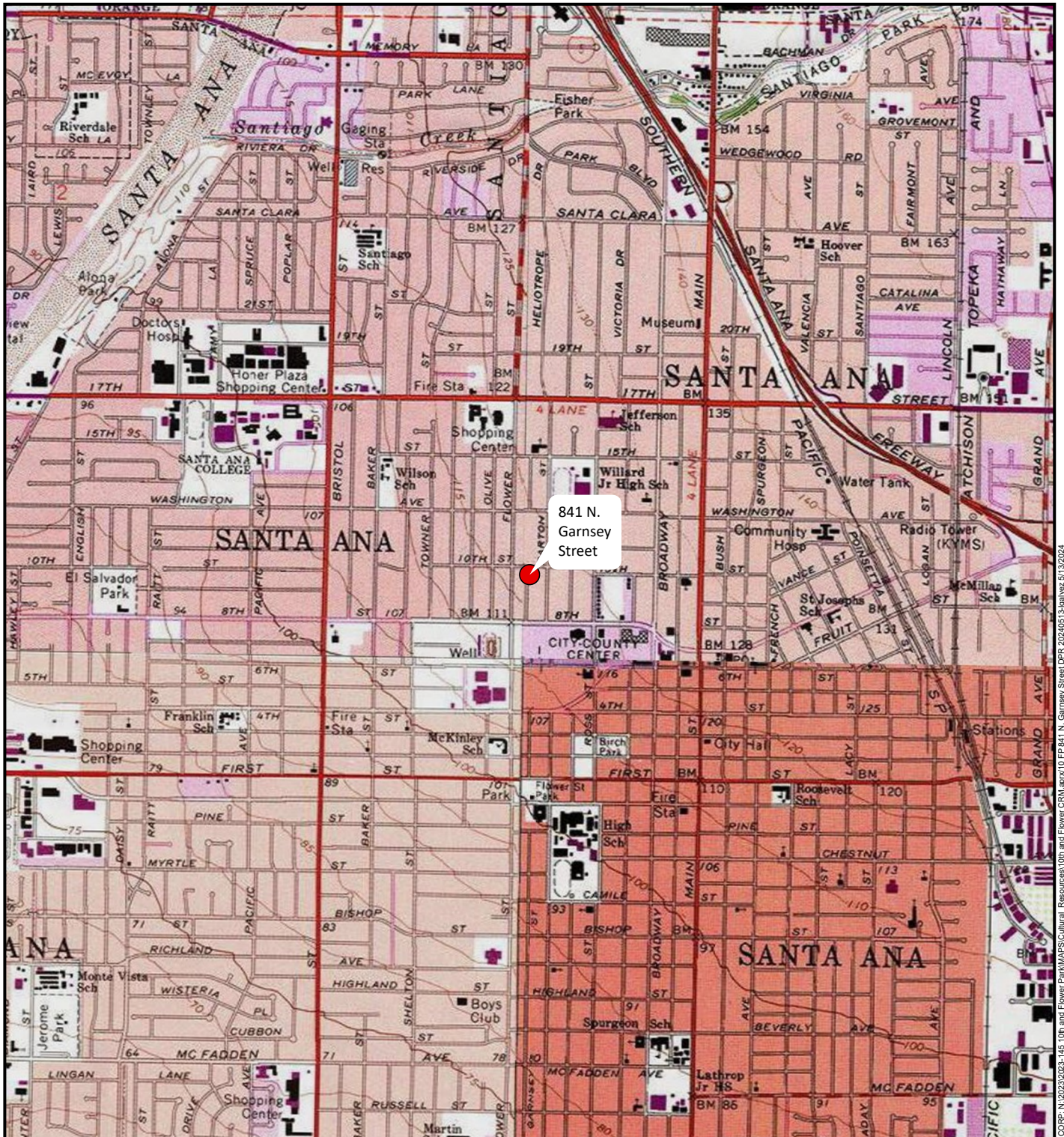
Masters, Nathan. 2013. How Orange County Seceded from Los Angeles, <https://www.kcet.org/shows/lost-la/how-orange-county-seceded-from-los-angeles>. Accessed November 24, 2021.

McAlester, Virginia. 2018. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.



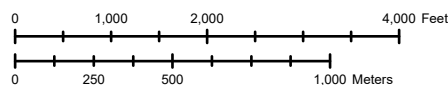
Figure 4. Overview of 841 N. Garnsey Street. (view east; February 29, 2023)





DPR 523J (1/95)

\*Required Information





**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary #  
HRI #

Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 9

\*Resource Name or #: 843 N. Garnsey Street

**P1. Other Identifier:**

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

\*a. County: Orange

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Anaheim Date: 1965 T5S; R10W; Section Santiago de Santa Ana Land Grant M.D.B.M.

c. Address: 843 N. Garnsey Street

City: Santa Ana

Zip: 92701

d. UTM:

e. Other Locational Data:

**\*P3a. Description:**

The residence at 843 North Garnsey is a one-story, single-family, Craftsman-style dwelling on a rectangular plan. A low-pitched roof with overhanging eaves tops the dwelling with projecting beam ends on the primary western façade. Non-original asbestos siding clads the exterior surfaces, and decorative lattice-style vents punctuate the gable faces. Non-original vinyl-frame windows provide fenestration on all elevations. A full-width porch with square wooden columns on pier supports shelters a non-original front door with a metal security screen. A non-original flat-panel wooden door on the rear (east) elevation provides a secondary entrance. Landscaping is limited to a front grass lawn and a street tree that fronts the residence.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP2. Single family property

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Overview of 843 N. Garney Street  
View east, February 29, 2023

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

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both  
1916 (RealQuest)

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

City of Santa Ana  
20 Civic Center Plaza  
Santa Ana, CA, 92701

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Jessica Rebollo  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

February 29, 2023

**\*P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2024. . Archaeological and Built Environment Resources Inventory Report 10th and Flower Park Project, Orange County, California. Prepared for David Evans Associates

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



## BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 9

\*NRHP Status Code 6Z

\*Resource Name or # 843 N. Garnsey Street

B1. Historic Name: N/A  
B2. Common Name: N/A  
B3. Original Use: Housing

B4. Present Use: Housing

\*B5. Architectural Style: Craftsman

**\*B6. Construction History:**

Permit 5991 (1920) for a garage at 843 North Garnsey Street  
Original building permits were not located

\*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

\*B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: Local Crews

\*B10. Significance: Theme: Housing  
Period of Significance: 1916

Area: Santa Ana  
Property Type: single family property

Applicable Criteria: N/A

The following Significance Statement provides historic contexts to support an evaluation of 843 N. Garnsey Street using National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) criteria, and the City of Santa Ana Register of Historical Properties. (See continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

**\*B12. References:**

(See continuation sheet)

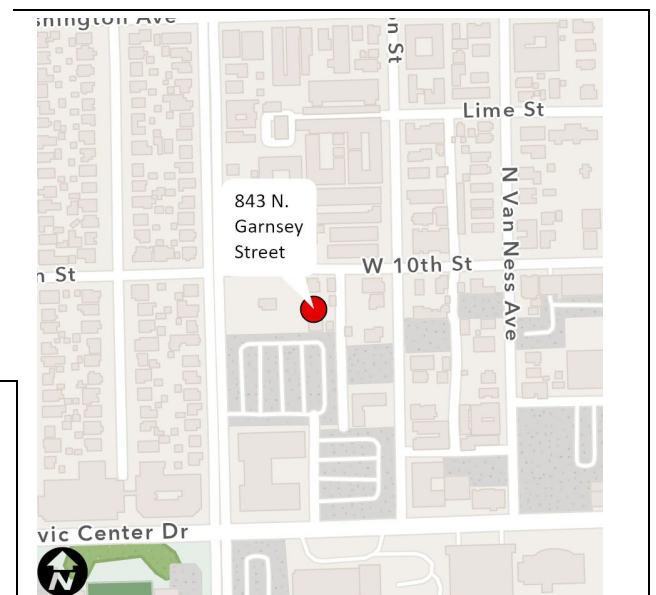
B13. Remarks: None

**\*B14. Evaluator:**

Jessica Rebollo  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

\*Date of Evaluation: May 13, 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)



**B10. Significance (continued):**

City of Santa Ana History

The Santa Ana area was visited by the Portolá expedition in 1769 (Deal 2021). In 1809 Jose Antonio Yorba and Juan Pablo Peralta petitioned the Spanish Crown for a land concession which was approved on July 1, 1810 and named Rancho Santiago De Santa Ana. The grant boundaries were described as the lands to the south and east of the Santa Ana River and to a line from the top of Red Hill to the bay in Newport; this line from the top of Red Hill to the bay follows the alignment of modern Red Hill Avenue. The original boundaries of the rancho were around 70,000 acres. Originally the Peralta and Yorba families lived together at Olive Hill at the mouth of Santa Ana Canyon. As their families grew in size, they spread out throughout the rancho with the Peralta family adobe on the south side of Santa Ana Canyon still surviving to this day. When the United States Land Commission reviewed the boundaries of the ranchos in the 1850s, the surveyors reduced the boundary of the rancho down to 62,500 acres (Brigandi 2019a).

In 1869 the Yorba family sold 74 acres of the rancho to William Spurgeon who established the new town site of Santa Ana (Deal 2021). In 1868 the Rancho Santiago De Santa Ana was broken up and divided among the heirs of the Yorba and Peralta families. The partition of the rancho and the selling off its land by the heirs kicked off a surge of development in the area (Brigandi 2019b). Spurgeon came from central California with the intention of founding a new town, along with his business partner Ward Bradford who was more interested in the investment than development and sold his shares after six months. Spurgeon laid out his town site and built himself a combination home and store. In 1870 he applied for a post office under the name Santa Ana. Spurgeon won the name over an existing community to the north which is now known as Olive and was appointed its first Postmaster. Spurgeon was also instrumental in lobbying the railroad to come to Santa Ana.

In 1877 Spurgeon and a group of local Santa Ana investors raised ten thousand dollars and ninety acres of land on the east side of town to encourage the Western Development Company, which was the real estate branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, to come to Santa Ana. The lots were small, and the east-west streets ran parallel to the railroad which put them at an odd angle to the layout of the original township. As a result, the town's established business owners were reluctant to move shops closer to the railroad depot (Brigandi 2019c).

The City of Santa Ana was incorporated in 1886 (City of Santa Ana 2024). A year later Orange County was separated from Los Angeles County and the City of Santa Ana was chosen to be the County Seat over Anaheim, whose residents had been at the head of the lobby to secede from Los Angeles County (Masters 2013).

Many buildings in the downtown area and surrounding bungalows were built in the early 1900s and 1920s to meet the needs of this mixed demographic, and the boardinghouse became a common property type for working class citizens seeking housing above commercial shops and office spaces. By 1906, the opening of the Pacific Electric Railway's Red Car established a suburban route from Santa Ana to Los Angeles, and by 1910, Santa Ana had gradually grown in population to 8,429 people, making it the largest city in Orange County at the time (Marsh 1994). Residential subdivisions in communities outside of the historic core expanded significantly during the 1910s and 1920s, including the construction of small- to medium-sized Craftsman bungalows and Colonial Revival style houses. More than half of the Pico-Lowell district southwest of downtown had been subdivided into residential parcels by 1912. The 1910s also saw an expansion in manufacturing and industry, indicating Santa Ana's economic strength (Marsh 1994).

Santa Ana had created a solid economy centered on agriculture, manufacturing, and retail by the 1920s. This corresponded with Orange County's dramatic population expansion, with much of that increase concentrating in Santa Ana as the City tried to acquire most of the region west of Orange, and Santa Ana became the county's commercial hub. Santa Ana increased from 16,000 people in 1920 to 30,000 people by 1929, thanks in part to the construction of interurban rail networks and the popularity of automobiles in the 1920s. Through the 1930s, Santa Ana's downtown business core witnessed success and expansion as many of its brick structures along Fourth Street were renovated with classical and contemporary elements (Marsh 1994).

The majority of growth in the early 1940s and throughout World War II featured four area military bases, including the Santa Ana Army Air Base and the West Coast Air Corps Training Center, both constructed to help the war effort. The Air Base operated as a basic training camp with no airplanes, hangars, or runways, while the Training facility on 8th



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\*Resource Name or # 843 N. Garnsey Street

\*Recorded by: Andrew Bursan

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Street in downtown served as a training facility for airmen throughout the war (City of Santa Ana 2020) (City of Santa Ana 2020).

Following World War II, Santa Ana experienced the increased suburbanization typical of Orange County at the time, as servicemen returned from the war and demand for homes in southern California increased, launching an unprecedented period of growth and industrial expansion that would significantly alter the once expansive agricultural, open ranch landscape. Santa Ana had a population of 31,921 people in 1940, but by 1950, it had increased to 45,533. This inflow of new inhabitants and immigrants would last for the next 40 years (Marsh 1994).

The postwar housing boom accelerated change in the character of neighborhoods during the 1950s and 1960s, as demolition and/or new construction increased in neighborhoods such as the Santa Ana Triangle neighborhood northeast of the City Center and the Riverview West neighborhood northwest of the City Center. The 1950s were particularly notable for the expansion of the car industry following the end of wartime gasoline rationing. As the Fashion Square Mall was built in 1959 close to the Bullock's Department Store north of downtown, changing social and economic trends contributed to the suburbanization of retail districts. Santa Ana's population was 156,359 in 1950 and had increased to 203,714 by 1980. This flood of new people was caused in part by altering postwar immigration regulations, especially the influx of Vietnamese refugees after the Vietnam War ended in 1975 (City of Santa Ana 2020).

Downtown commercial deterioration was prevalent from the early 1960s until the late 1970s. This sparked a historic preservation movement, with proponents aiming to preserve the historic integrity of structures or promote change through reversible improvements. During the 1960s and 1980s, some historic properties in the French Park and Heninger Park neighborhoods were demolished and replaced with high-density multi-family properties, coinciding with the 1970s effort to establish the French Park neighborhood as the City's first local historic district in 1984 and the Heninger Park neighborhood as the second in 1986, through the creation of Specific Development (SD) zoning districts. The Downtown Santa Ana Historic District was added to the National Register in 1984, and the French Park Historic District was added in 1999. In 1998, City Council passed the Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 30 of the Santa Ana Municipal Code, which established the City's local inventory of historical resources, the Santa Ana Register of Historical Properties, and established the Historic Resources Commission to oversee the City's Historic Preservation Program (City of Santa Ana 2020).

Architectural Style: Craftsman (1905-1935)

Both residences at 841 and 843 Garnsey represent typical examples of Craftsman style houses from the 1910s. The Craftsman Style and California Craftsman Style were dominant styles for small houses built in Southern California from roughly 1900 to 1930. The style evolved from previously popular Prairie style architecture, traditional Oriental wooden architecture, and the Arts and Crafts Movement. The typical vernacular Craftsman bungalow was heavily influenced by the works of Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene of Southern California, which were given extensive publicity and copied in many pattern books and home and garden periodicals (McAlester 2018). Character defining features for the Craftsman style include:

Low-pitched, gabled (sometimes hipped) roof

- Wide, unenclosed eave overhang
- Timber framed
- Triangular knee brace supports
- Wood shingle siding, wood horizontal siding, or cut stone cladding
- Wide windows and door casings
- Tapered porch supports
- Decorative false beams or braces under gables
- Exposed rafters
- Shed, gabled, or eyebrow dormers
- Full or partial-width porches
- Battered (sloping) foundation

Numerous examples of Craftsman-style single-family residences, bungalow courts, and apartments were constructed throughout Santa Ana in the 1910s and 1920s in both simple (vernacular and precut types) and elaborate (architect-designed type) iterations of the style.

Evaluation

The residence at 843 North Garnsey Street does not meet any of the criteria for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, or the City of Santa Ana Register of Historical Properties, either individually or as part of an existing historic district, as demonstrated below.

*NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1*

Archival research of 843 North Garnsey Street did not indicate any associations with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. Although the residence is reflective of the trend of 1910s-era residential development in Santa Ana, archival research failed to indicate anything significant or unique about its development history. The residence was not the first or last of its type, and similar types exist throughout the region. Furthermore, research did not indicate that the subject property is associated with more specific events or patterns of development that have historical significance at the local, state, or national level. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1.

*NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2*

To be eligible under NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2, the subject property would need to be directly associated with a person considered historically significant at the local, state, or national level. ECORP's City directory research showed that former residents included Joesph A. and Valerie Serraville, Leo E. and Eve Cremer, Mrs. Effie Brown, Evert E. and Jean Fleming, and Glen Boyd. Professions of these residents included mechanic, store clerk, and office secretary; there is no suggestion that they were important members of the community. In addition, newspaper research did not uncover other names associated with the residence. As a result, archival research failed to indicate any associations with any significant persons. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2.

*NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3*

Built in 1916, the residence at 843 North Garnsey Street represents a typical example of a Craftsman-style house, which was a common housing type in California from 1905 to 1935. This Craftsman-style dwelling is not a fully realized expression of the style, which may feature double-hung wood frame windows, a sloping foundation, exposed rafter ends, extra stickwork, stonework, or trellised features. More high-style and intact versions of Craftsman-style dwellings are located throughout Santa Ana and Orange County. As a commonplace 1910s-era house, it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, it is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3.

*NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4*

The information potential for 843 N. Garnsey Street is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. It is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4.

*Integrity*

The residence at 843 North Garnsey Street possesses integrity of location because it has not been moved. The setting around the property has changed from being semi-agricultural land in the mid-1910s to being surrounded by multi-family residential and commercial buildings in downtown Santa Ana. Therefore, the change in surroundings has resulted in a lack of integrity of setting, feeling, and association. The replacement of all original windows with non-original vinyl frame windows and the presence of a non-original front door and non-original siding have resulted in a loss of integrity of design, materials, and workmanship.

Regardless of integrity, due to lack of historical significance, 843 North Garnsey Street does not meet NRHP or CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; the resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

City of Santa Ana Register of Historical Properties

Criteria for selection:



**CONTINUATION SHEET**

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\*Resource Name or # 843 N. Garnsey Street

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(1) Buildings, structures or objects with distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or period, that exemplify a particular architectural style or design features;

As stated above in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation, the residence at 843 North Garnsey Street represents a typical example of a Craftsman-style house, which was a common housing type in California from 1905 to 1935. This Craftsman-style dwelling is not a fully realized expression of the style, which may feature double-hung wood frame windows, exposed rafter ends, a sloping foundation, stonework, extra stickwork, or trellised features. More high-style and intact versions of Craftsman-style dwellings are located throughout Santa Ana and Orange County.

(2) Works of notable architects, builders, or designers whose style influenced architectural development;

As stated above in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation, the modest design of 843 North Garnsey Street suggests that it was not the work of a master architect or builder.

(3) Rare buildings, structures, or objects or original designs;

The residence at 843 North Garnsey Street represents a typical example of a Craftsman-style house, which was a common housing type in California from 1905 to 1935.

(4) Buildings, structures, objects or sites of historical significance which include places:

a. Where important events occurred;

As stated above in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation, 843 North Garnsey Street was not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

b. Associated with famous people, original settlers, renowned organizations and businesses;

As stated above in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation, archival research failed to indicate any associations with any significant persons and the property.

c. Which were originally present when the city was founded; or

The residence at 843 North Garnsey Street was not present when the City was founded.

d. That served as important centers for political, social, economic, or cultural activity.

The property is a common single-family residence and was not an important center for political, social, economic, or cultural activity.

(5) Sites of archaeological importance;

The information potential for 843 North Garnsey Street is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

(6) Buildings or structures that were connected with a business or use which was once common, but is now rare.

The residence at 843 North Garnsey Street has a common residential use, which is not rare.

**B12. References (continued):**

**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Page 7 of 9

\*Resource Name or # 843 N. Garnsey Street

\*Recorded by: Andrew Bursan

\*Date: February 29, 2023 ☒ Continuation

☐ Update

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City of Santa Ana. 2021. Facts and Figures, <https://www.santa-ana.org/library/services/facts-and-figures>. Accessed November 24, 2021.

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**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Page 8 of 9

\*Resource Name or # 843 N. Garnsey Street

\*Recorded by: Andrew Bursan

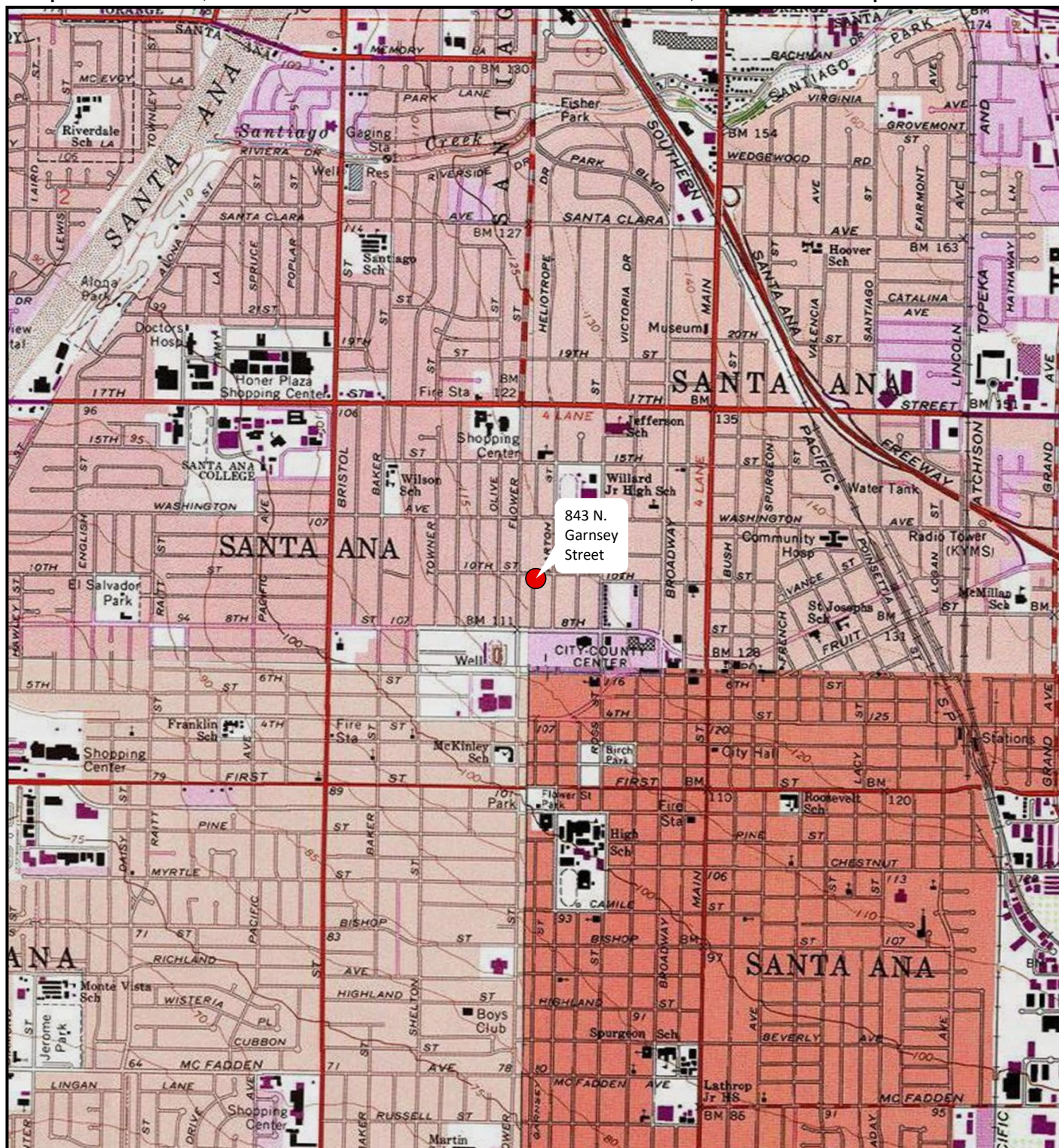
\*Date: February 29, 2023 ☒ Continuation

☐ Update



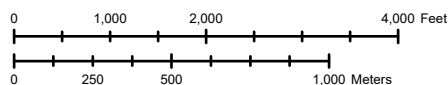
Figure 5. Overview of 843 Garnsey Street. (view east; February 29, 2023)





DPR 523J (1/95)

**\*Required Information**





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

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial  
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings  
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 8

\*Resource Name or #: West 10th Street

**P1. Other Identifier:**

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

\*a. County: Orange

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Anaheim Date: 1965 T5S; R10W; Section Santiago de Santa Ana Land Grant S.B.B.M.

c. Address:

City: Santa Ana

Zip: 92701

d. UTM: 11S 418835 mE 3734987 mN

e. Other Locational Data:

**\*P3a. Description:**

West 10th Street is a road located in the City of Santa Ana in Orange County. It is an approximately 35 foot-wide, two-lane road that is paved with asphalt. The road is oriented east–west. Concrete curbs and gutters line both sides of the road. Originally built in c. 1890, West 10th Street provided access to North Towner Street to the west and North Ross Street to the east. The road was paved by c. 1960.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP37. Highway/trail

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



**P5b. Description of Photo:**

Overview of West 10th Street  
View east, May 10, 2024

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

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both  
c. 1890 (topographic maps)

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

City of Santa Ana  
20 Civic Center Plaza  
Santa Ana, CA, 92701

**\*P8. Recorded by:**

Andrew Bursan  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

May 10, 2024

**\*P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive

**\*P11. Report Citation:**

ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2024. Archaeological and Built Environment Resources Inventory Report 10th and Flower Park Project, Orange County, California. Prepared for David Evans and Associates

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

## BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 8

\*NRHP Status Code 6Z

\*Resource Name or # West 10th Street

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: West 10th Street

B3. Original Use: Road

B4. Present Use: Road

\*B5. Architectural Style: N/A

\*B6. Construction History:

City of Santa Ana crews built West 10th Street in c. 1890.

\*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: N/A

Original Location: N/A

\*B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: City of Santa Ana crews

\*B10. Significance: Theme: Transportation

Area: Santa Ana

Period of Significance: 1890-1974

Property Type: Road

Applicable Criteria: N/A

The following Significance Statement provides historic contexts to support an evaluation of West 10th Street using National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) criteria, and the City of Santa Ana Register of Historical Properties. (See continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

\*B12. References:

(See continuation sheet)

B13. Remarks: None

\*B14. Evaluator:

Andrew Bursan  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.  
2525 Warren Drive  
Rocklin, CA 95677

\*Date of Evaluation: May 10, 2024

(This space reserved for official comments.)





**CONTINUATION SHEET**

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\*Resource Name or # West 10<sup>th</sup> Street

\*Recorded by: Jessica Rebollo

\*Date: May 10, 2024

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**B10. Significance (continued):**

City of Santa Ana History

The Santa Ana area was visited by the Portolá expedition in 1769 (Deal 2021). In 1809 Jose Antonio Yorba and Juan Pablo Peralta petitioned the Spanish Crown for a land concession which was approved on July 1, 1810 and named Rancho Santiago De Santa Ana. The grant boundaries were described as the lands to the south and east of the Santa Ana River and to a line from the top of Red Hill to the bay in Newport; this line from the top of Red Hill to the bay follows the alignment of modern Red Hill Avenue. The original boundaries of the rancho were around 70,000 acres. Originally the Peralta and Yorba families lived together at Olive Hill at the mouth of Santa Ana Canyon. As their families grew in size, they spread out throughout the rancho with the Peralta family adobe on the south side of Santa Ana Canyon still surviving to this day. When the United States Land Commission reviewed the boundaries of the ranchos in the 1850s, the surveyors reduced the boundary of the rancho down to 62,500 acres (Brigandi 2019a).

In 1869 the Yorba family sold 74 acres of the rancho to William Spurgeon who established the new town site of Santa Ana (Deal 2021). In 1868 the Rancho Santiago De Santa Ana was broken up and divided among the heirs of the Yorba and Peralta families. The partition of the rancho and the selling off its land by the heirs kicked off a surge of development in the area (Brigandi 2019b). Spurgeon came from central California with the intention of founding a new town, along with his business partner Ward Bradford who was more interested in the investment than development and sold his shares after six months. Spurgeon laid out his town site and built himself a combination home and store. In 1870 he applied for a post office under the name Santa Ana. Spurgeon won the name over an existing community to the north which is now known as Olive and was appointed its first Postmaster. Spurgeon was also instrumental in lobbying the railroad to come to Santa Ana.

In 1877 Spurgeon and a group of local Santa Ana investors raised ten thousand dollars and ninety acres of land on the east side of town to encourage the Western Development Company, which was the real estate branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, to come to Santa Ana. The lots were small, and the east-west streets ran parallel to the railroad which put them at an odd angle to the layout of the original township. As a result, the town's established business owners were reluctant to move shops closer to the railroad depot (Brigandi 2019c).

The City of Santa Ana was incorporated in 1886 (City of Santa Ana 2024). A year later Orange County was separated from Los Angeles County and the City of Santa Ana was chosen to be the County Seat over Anaheim, whose residents had been at the head of the lobby to secede from Los Angeles County (Masters 2013).

Many buildings in the downtown area and surrounding bungalows were built in the early 1900s and 1920s to meet the needs of this mixed demographic, and the boardinghouse became a common property type for working class citizens seeking housing above commercial shops and office spaces. By 1906, the opening of the Pacific Electric Railway's Red Car established a suburban route from Santa Ana to Los Angeles, and by 1910, Santa Ana had gradually grown in population to 8,429 people, making it the largest city in Orange County at the time (Marsh 1994).

Residential subdivisions in communities outside of the historic core expanded significantly during the 1910s and 1920s, including the construction of small- to medium-sized Craftsman bungalows and Colonial Revival style houses. More than half of the Pico-Lowell district southwest of downtown had been subdivided into residential parcels by 1912. The 1910s also saw an expansion in manufacturing and industry, indicating Santa Ana's economic strength (Marsh 1994).

Santa Ana had created a solid economy centered on agriculture, manufacturing, and retail by the 1920s. This corresponded with Orange County's dramatic population expansion, with much of that increase concentrating in Santa Ana as the City tried to acquire most of the region west of Orange, and Santa Ana became the county's commercial hub. Santa Ana increased from 16,000 people in 1920 to 30,000 people by 1929, thanks in part to the construction of interurban rail networks and the popularity of automobiles in the 1920s. Through the 1930s, Santa Ana's downtown business core witnessed success and expansion as many of its brick structures along Fourth Street were renovated with classical and contemporary elements (Marsh 1994).

The majority of growth in the early 1940s and throughout World War II featured four area military bases, including the Santa Ana Army Air Base and the West Coast Air Corps Training Center, both constructed to help the war effort. The Air Base operated as a basic training camp with no airplanes, hangars, or runways, while the Training facility on 8th Street in downtown served as a training facility for airmen throughout the war (City of Santa Ana 2020) (City of Santa Ana 2020).

# CONTINUATION SHEET

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\*Resource Name or # West 10<sup>th</sup> Street

\*Recorded by: Jessica Rebollo

\*Date: May 10, 2024

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

Following World War II, Santa Ana experienced the increased suburbanization typical of Orange County at the time, as servicemen returned from the war and demand for homes in southern California increased, launching an unprecedented period of growth and industrial expansion that would significantly alter the once expansive agricultural, open ranch landscape. Santa Ana had a population of 31,921 people in 1940, but by 1950, it had increased to 45,533. This inflow of new inhabitants and immigrants would last for the next 40 years (Marsh 1994).

The postwar housing boom accelerated change in the character of neighborhoods during the 1950s and 1960s, as demolition and/or new construction increased in neighborhoods such as the Santa Ana Triangle neighborhood northeast of the City Center and the Riverview West neighborhood northwest of the City Center. The 1950s were particularly notable for the expansion of the car industry following the end of wartime gasoline rationing. As the Fashion Square Mall was built in 1959 close to the Bullock's Department Store north of downtown, changing social and economic trends contributed to the suburbanization of retail districts. Santa Ana's population was 156,359 in 1950 and had increased to 203,714 by 1980. This flood of new people was caused in part by altering postwar immigration regulations, especially the influx of Vietnamese refugees after the Vietnam War ended in 1975 (City of Santa Ana 2020).

Downtown commercial deterioration was prevalent from the early 1960s until the late 1970s. This sparked a historic preservation movement, with proponents aiming to preserve the historic integrity of structures or promote change through reversible improvements. During the 1960s and 1980s, some historic properties in the French Park and Heninger Park neighborhoods were demolished and replaced with high-density multi-family properties, coinciding with the 1970s effort to establish the French Park neighborhood as the City's first local historic district in 1984 and the Heninger Park neighborhood as the second in 1986, through the creation of Specific Development (SD) zoning districts. The Downtown Santa Ana Historic District was added to the National Register in 1984, and the French Park Historic District was added in 1999. In 1998, City Council passed the Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 30 of the Santa Ana Municipal Code, which established the City's local inventory of historical resources, the Santa Ana Register of Historical Properties, and established the Historic Resources Commission to oversee the City's Historic Preservation Program (City of Santa Ana 2020).

## Roads

During the second half of the 19th century, a period of rapid railroad development in the United States, public roads in California and other western states became neglected and degraded. By 1900, "the nation with the greatest railway system in the world had the worst roads" (Johnson 1990:139). Interest in road building revived around the turn of the century when farmers and ranchers, many disillusioned with high railroad rates, began asking county officials for better surface roads. They were joined by millions of bicyclists who called for smoother roads in town and in the countryside. Joining forces, farmers, ranchers, and bicyclists organized local, state, and national "good roads" campaigns. In response, the federal government established the Office of Road Inquiry in the Department of Agriculture to study new road building techniques (Jackson 1998).

Dusty during summer months and muddy during the winter and spring, unpaved roads played havoc with wagons, carriages, and bicycles. Plank roads made from lumber first appeared in California during the 1850s. Gravel roads and macadam, a form of compacted gravel coated with oil, came into use during the late 19th century. Finally, after 1900, concrete roads topped by a mixture of bitumen, aggregate, and sand called *asphalt* became the standard modern road surface. Durable, smooth, and impervious to water, asphalt withstood winter weather, reduced vehicular wear and tear, and better facilitated drainage (Kostof 1992).

During the 19th century Americans built new towns and cities along rivers, canals, wagon roads, railroads, and highways. Most new towns and cities began with plats for rectilinear street grids filed at a county recorder's offices. Once the plat filed, its streets and building lots became legal entities on the land. By creating right-angled streets and alleys, street grids simplified the work of staking out rectangular property boundaries and describing lots in written deeds. For growing towns and cities, street grids also simplified growth, as developers on the edge of town platted new additions simply by extending straight streets into surrounding rural areas (Reps 1965).

As they matured and grew during the 19th and 20th centuries, many American cities and towns became incorporated under state charters. Incorporation transferred responsibility for street maintenance from county boards of supervisors to city governments. Incorporation also allowed city leaders to issue bonds and take on debt, which they used to finance modern street improvements such as paving, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, streetcar rails, and sanitation features such as sewers, storm drains, and water mains, which engineers typically buried beneath city streets (Monkkonen 1988).



Evaluation

*NRHP/CRHR Criterion A/1*

West 10th Street provided access to North Towner Street and North Ross Street in Santa Ana and is associated with early road development in Santa Ana. Regardless, archival records did not show an association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Santa Ana's history. West 10th Street did not, on its own, shape patterns of development in Santa Ana. Therefore, West 10th Street is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion A/1.

*NRHP/CRHR Criterion B/2*

To be eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2, the subject road would need to be directly associated with a person considered historically significant at the local, state, or national level. City of Santa Ana crews built and maintained West 10th Street. ECRP did not identify any additional individuals associated with the road while conducting the research for this Project. There is no information in the archival record to suggest that it is associated with the lives of persons significant in Santa Ana's past. Therefore, West 10th Street is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion B/2.

*NRHP/CRHR Criterion C/3*

As a conventional two-lane road, indistinguishable from multiple similar roads in Santa Ana, West 10th Street was not the first or last of its type to be developed in Santa Ana and lacks unique design features. It does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Therefore, West 10th Street is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion C/3.

*NRHP/CRHR Criterion D/4*

The information potential of West 10<sup>th</sup> Street is expressed in its built form, alignment, and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory. West 10<sup>th</sup> Street is not eligible for the NRHP/CRHR under Criterion D/4.

*Integrity*

West 10th Street possesses integrity of location and design but lacks integrity of setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It remains a two-lane road in Santa Ana; however, the original dirt road was paved by c. 1960. West 10th Street is no longer situated in a semi-rural setting and is instead surrounded by residential homes in a suburban setting. West 10th Street does not convey the aesthetic of a late-19th-century road in Santa Ana that provided access to North Tower and North Ross Streets in a small and sparsely populated town.

Regardless of integrity, due to lack of significance, West 10th Street does not meet NRHP/CRHR eligibility criteria as an individual resource or as part of any known or suspected historic district; the resource is not listed on any Certified Local Government historic property register.

City of Santa Ana Register of Historical Properties

Criteria for selection:

- (1) Buildings, structures or objects with distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or period, that exemplify a particular architectural style or design features;

As stated above in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation, West 10th Street represents a typical example of a conventional two-lane road and is indistinguishable from multiple similar roads in Santa Ana. It does not contain distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or period that exemplify a particular architectural style or design features. It is a common two-lane road paved with asphalt.

- (2) Works of notable architects, builders, or designers whose style influenced architectural development;

Page 6 of 8

\*Resource Name or # West 10<sup>th</sup> Street

\*Recorded by: Jessica Rebollo

\*Date: May 10, 2024

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

As stated above in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation, the commonplace design of West 10th Street suggests that it was not the work of a master architect or builder.

(3) Rare buildings, structures, or objects or original designs;

West 10th Street represents a typical example of a suburban two-lane road paved with asphalt, which is present throughout the City.

(4) Buildings, structures, objects or sites of historical significance which include places:

a. Where important events occurred;

As stated above in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation, West 10th Street was not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

b. Associated with famous people, original settlers, renowned organizations and businesses;

As stated above in the NRHP/CRHR evaluation, archival research failed to indicate any associations with any significant persons and the road.

c. Which were originally present when the city was founded; or

The road was not present when the city was founded.

d. That served as important centers for political, social, economic, or cultural activity.

West 10th Street is a common two-lane road and was not an important center for political, social, economic, or cultural activity.

(5) Sites of archaeological importance;

The information potential for West 10th Street is expressed in its built form and in the historical record. It has not yielded, nor is it likely to yield, information important in history or prehistory.

(6) Buildings or structures that were connected with a business or use which was once common, but is now rare.

The road has a common transportation use, which is not rare.

## B12. References (continued):

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**CONTINUATION SHEET**

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\*Resource Name or # West 10<sup>th</sup> Street

\*Recorded by: Jessica Rebollo

\*Date: May 10, 2024

☒ Continuation

☐ Update

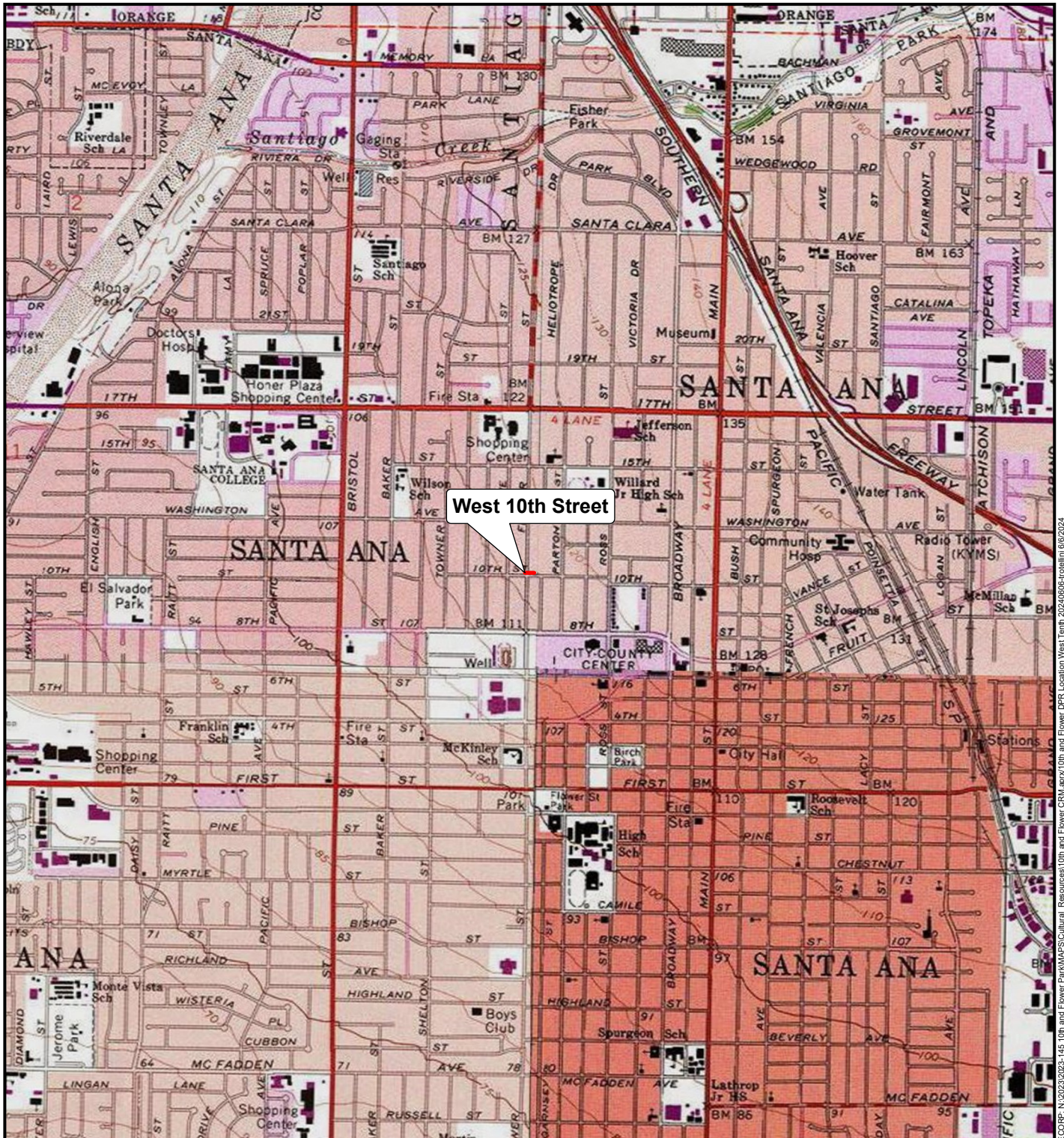
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DPR 523J (1/95)

**\*Required Information**

