

DOCKETED	
Docket Number:	25-OPT-02
Project Title:	Prairie Song Reliability Project
TN #:	264402
Document Title:	App 3-3B Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report Part 3
Description:	N/A
Filer:	Erin Phillips
Organization:	Dudek
Submitter Role:	Applicant Consultant
Submission Date:	6/20/2025 1:34:07 PM
Docketed Date:	6/20/2025

Appendix 3.3B

Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report
3 of 4

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #:
HRI#
Trinomial:

19-187713

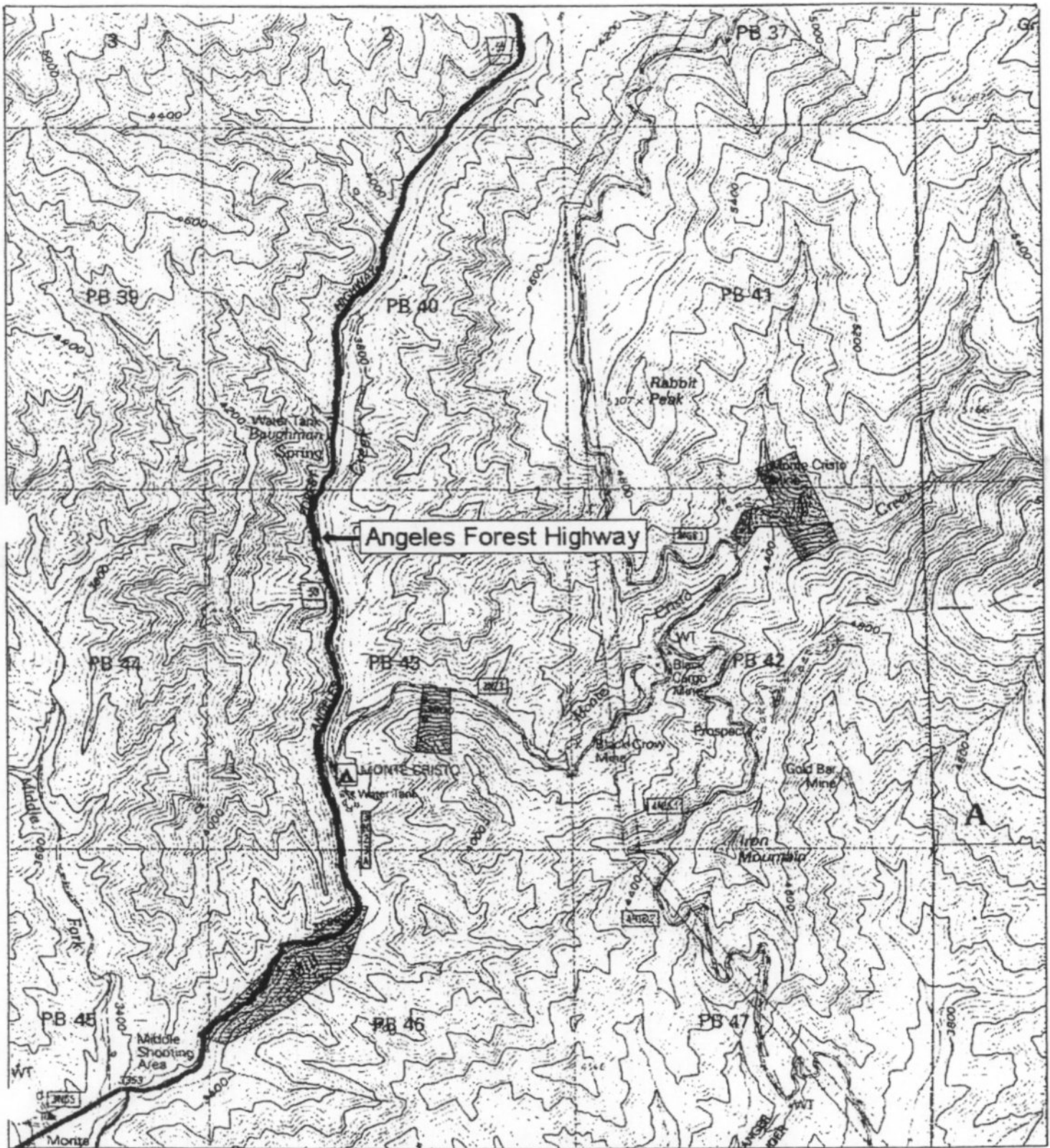
Page 9 of 13

*Map Name: Chilao Flat, Calif.

*Resource Name or Number (Assigned by recorder): Angeles Forest Highway

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1995



TN* MN
13%

0 1000 FEET 0 500 1000 METERS

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State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #:
HRI#
Trinomial:

19-187713

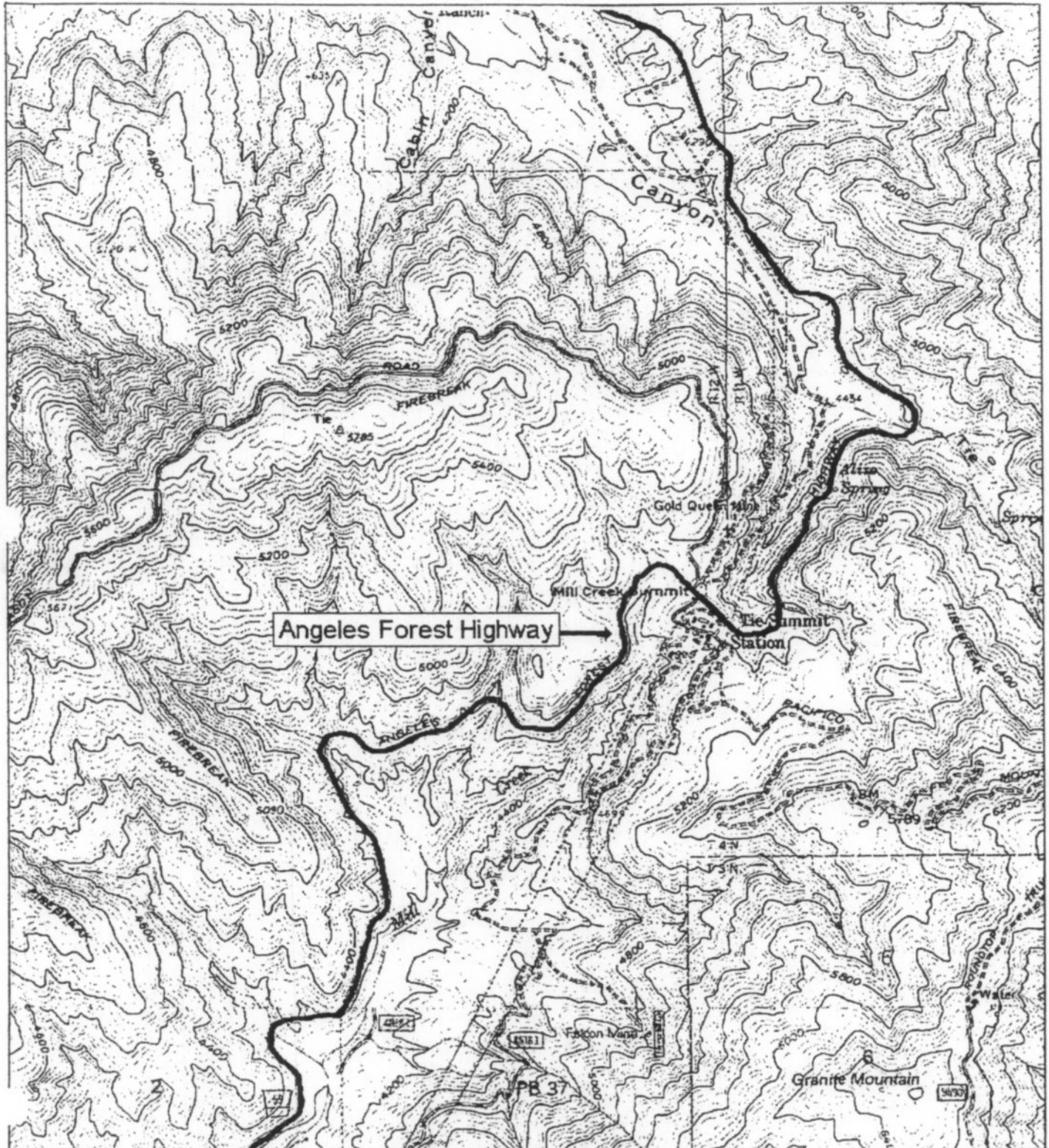
Page 10 of 13

*Resource Name or Number (Assigned by recorder): Angeles Forest Highway

*Map Names: Chilao Flat, Calif. and Pacifico Mountain, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Maps: 1995



TN* / MN
13°

0 1000 FEET 0 500 1000 METERS
Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #:
HRI#
Trinomial:

19-187713

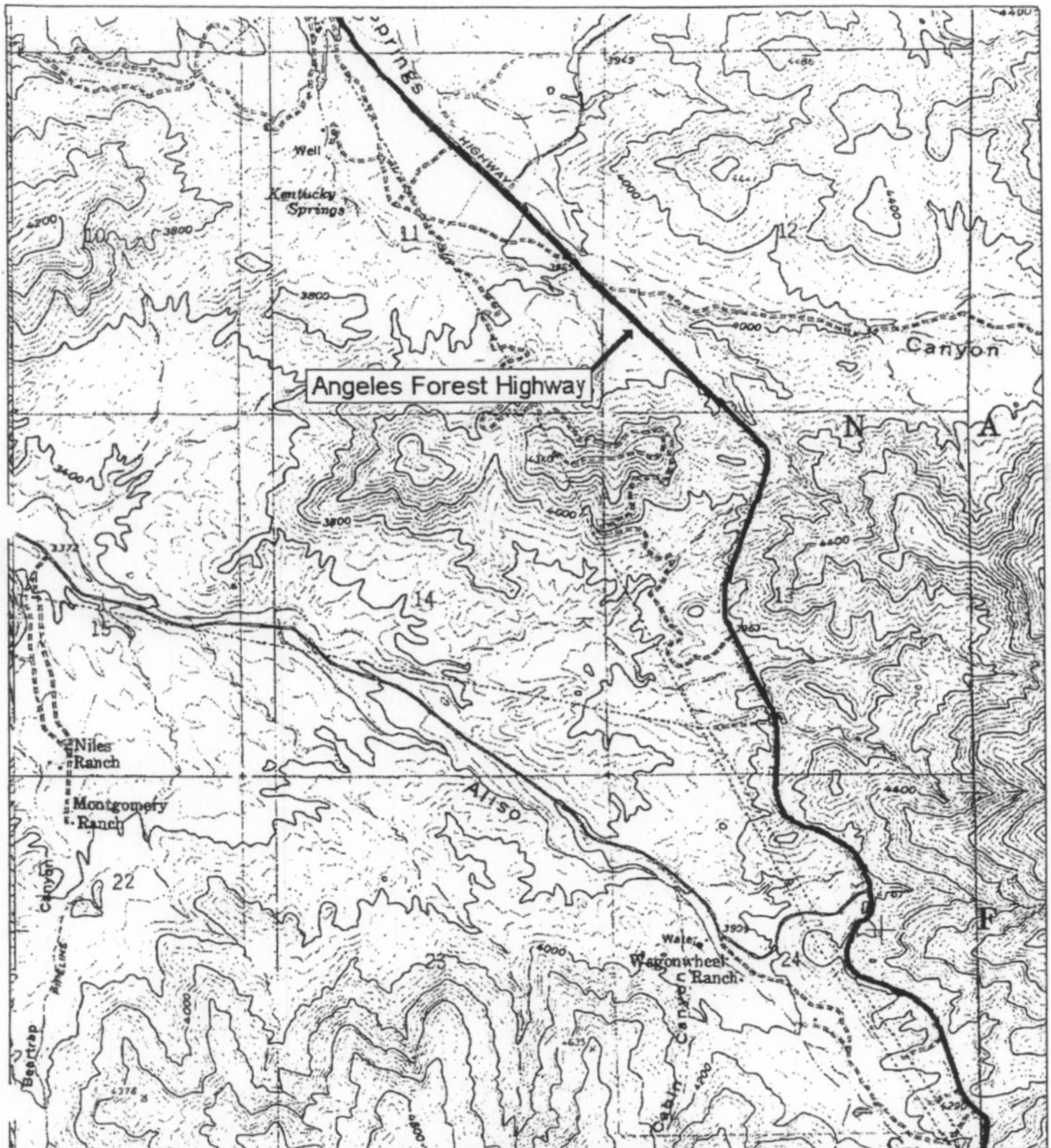
Page 11 of 13

*Resource Name or Number (Assigned by recorder): Angeles Forest Highway

*Map Name: Pacifico Mountain, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1995



TN/MN
13°

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State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #:
HRI#
Trinomial:

19-187713

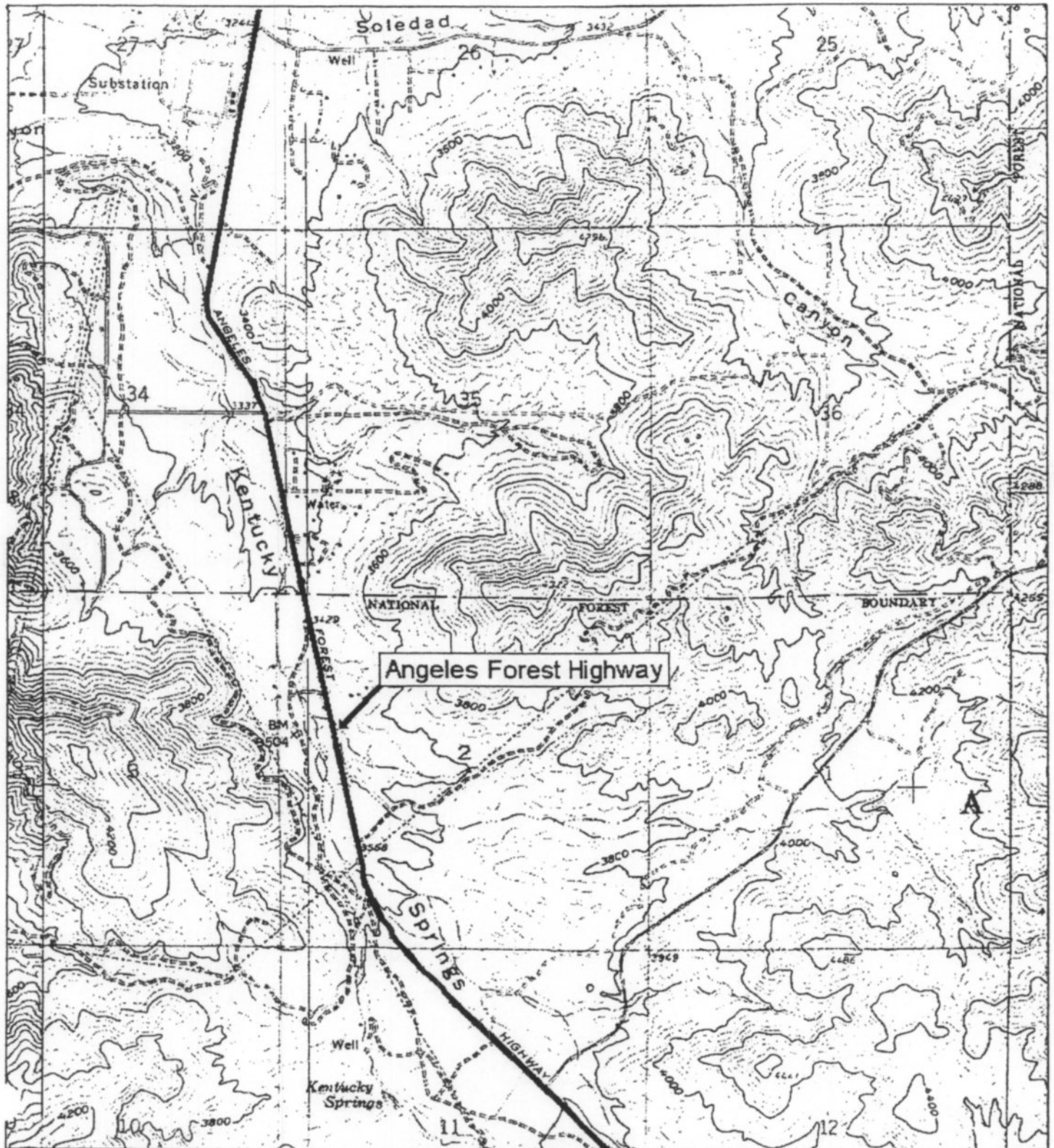
Page 12 of 13

*Resource Name or Number (Assigned by recorder): Angeles Forest Highway

*Map Name: Pacifico Mountain, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 1995



TN * MN
13°

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Printed from TOPO! ©2001 National Geographic Holdings (www.topo.com)

19-187713

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary#:
HRI#
Trinomial:

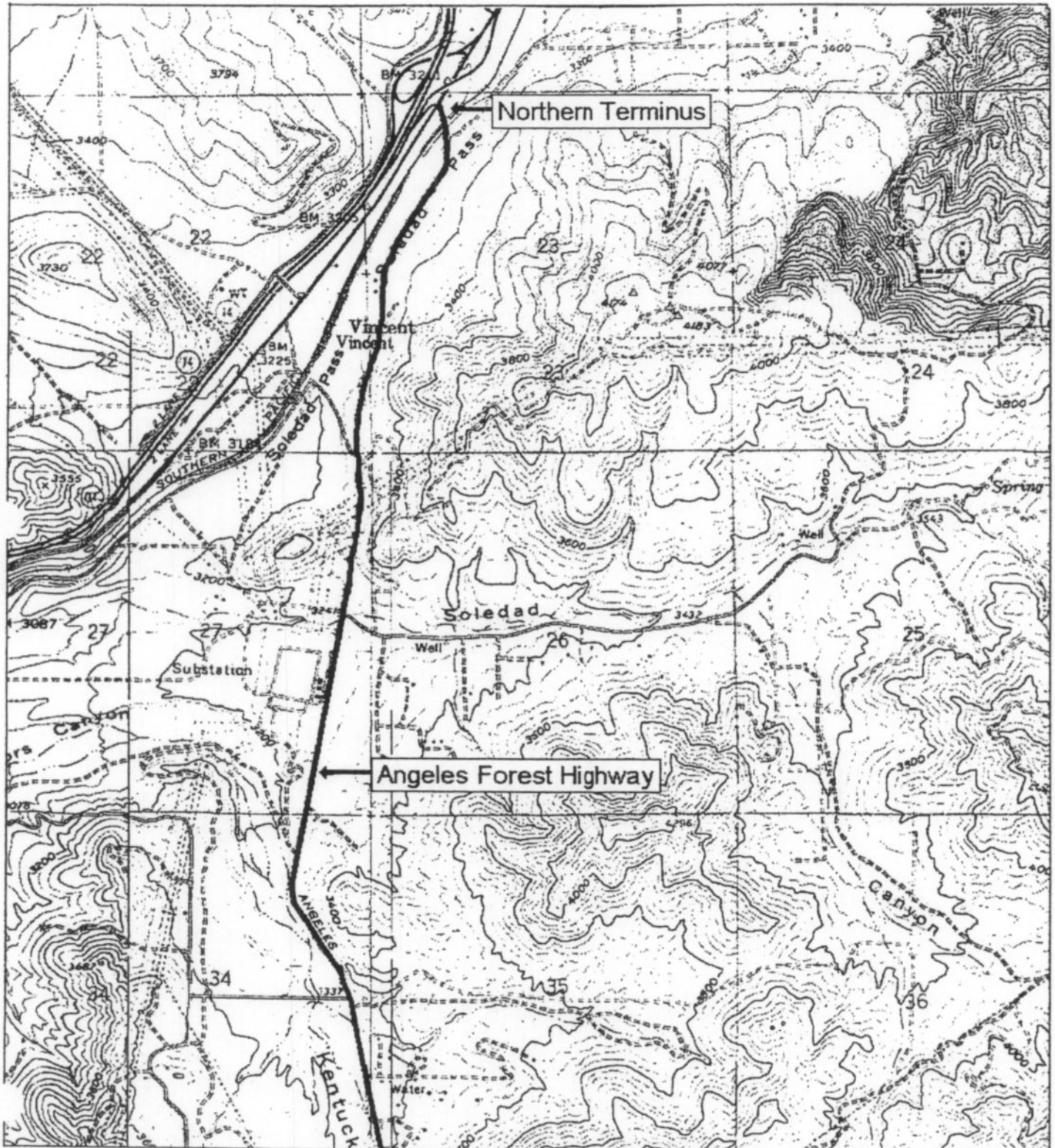
Page 13 of 13

*Resource Name or Number (Assigned by recorder): Angeles Forest Highway

*Map Names: Pacifico Mountain, Calif. and Palmdale, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Dates of Maps: 1995, 1974



TN * MN
13°

0 1000 FEET 0 500 1000 METERS

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 9

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 33456 Angeles Forest Highway

P1. Other Identifier: Map ID 10

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad *Pacifico Mountain, Calif.* Date 2019 T 5N; R 12W; ¼ of ¼ of Sec 26; B.M.

c. Address 33456 Angeles Forest Highway City Palmdale Zip 93550

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone, mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN 3056-012-024

*P3a. **Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This property was surveyed from the public right-of-way. Set back on the parcel and sited atop a hill, the property at was only partially visible looking east during the field survey and aerial photographs were used to supplement this description. The property at 33456 Angeles Forest Highway contains a one-story irregular in plan single-family residence exhibiting elements of the Ranch style. The brick clad building is topped with a composition shingle hipped roof with minimally overhanging closed eaves (Photograph 1). [See Continuation Sheet]

*P3b. **Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single Family Property

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1, North elevation, view looking south. January 22, 2025.

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

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1978 (ParcelQuest 2024)

*P7. **Owner and Address:**

Bernadette R. Glessner Trust
530 E. Soledad Pass Road
Palmdale, CA 93550

*P8. **Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Claire Cancilla, MSHP (Dudek)
225 S Lake Ave Suite 225-M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

*P9. **Date Recorded:** 1/22/2025

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

*P11. **Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Prairie Song Reliability Project, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Prairie Song Reliability Project LLC.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location 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 ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 9

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33456 Angeles Forest Highway

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: N/A

B3. Original Use: Single-family residence

B4. Present Use: Single-family residence

*B5. Architectural Style: Ranch

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) There are no known alterations to the subject property.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

33456 Angeles Forest Highway does not meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the Los Angeles County Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts (County Register). The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The property is not considered a historical resource under CEQA. As such, this evaluation assigns a 6Z California Historical Resources Status Code to 33456 Angeles Forest Highway. [See Continuation Sheet].

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References: See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

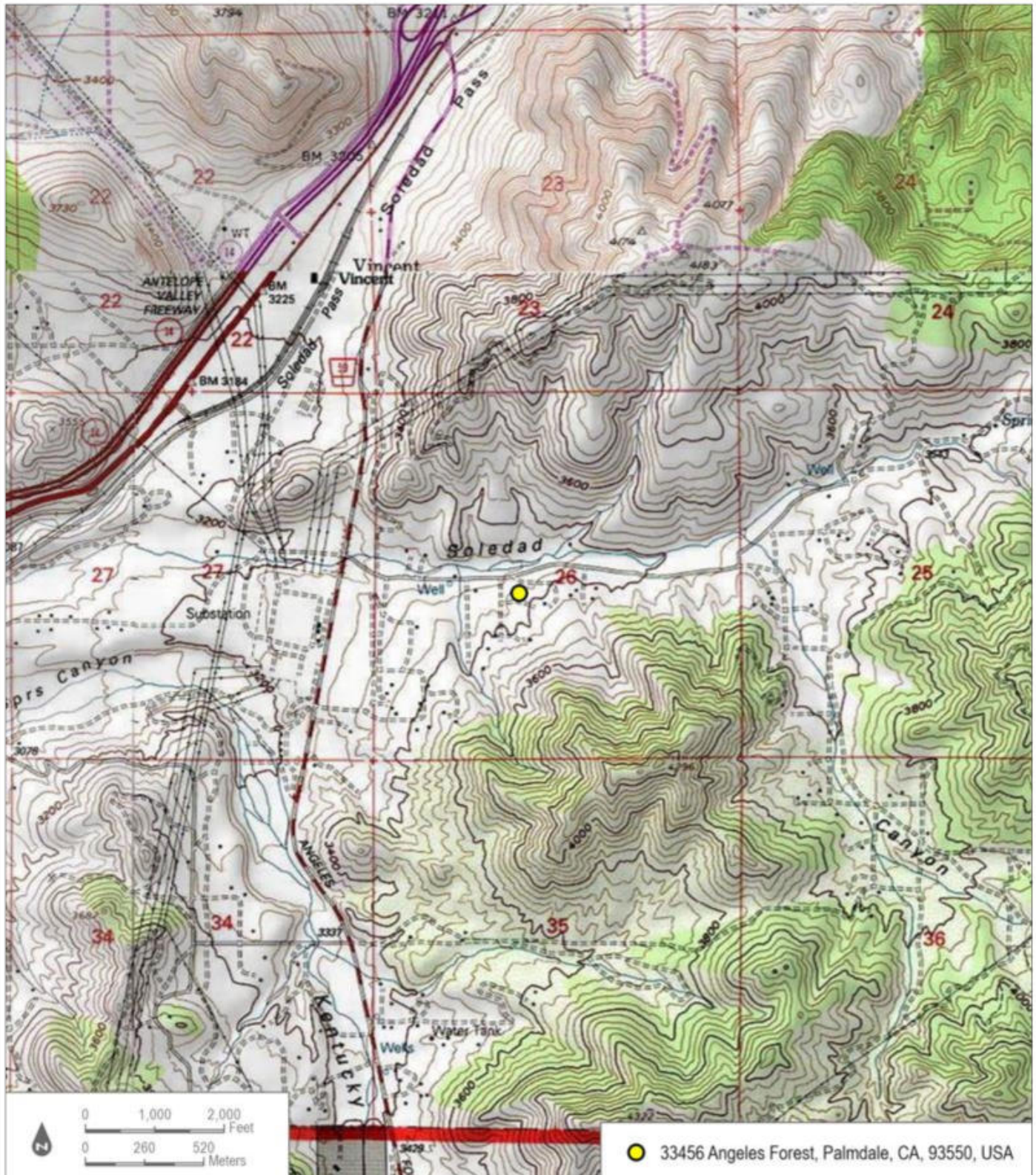
*B14. Evaluator: Claire Cancilla, MSHP

*Date of Evaluation: January 27, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)





Page 4 of 9

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33456 Angeles Forest Highway

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Description (cont.)

Fenestration includes vinyl-sash sliding windows on the north elevation (Photograph 2). Landscaping includes mature trees and shrubs (Photograph 2). Only the primary (north) elevation was visible from the public right-of-way during the survey.

Significance (cont.)

Historical Overview of Los Angeles County

The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties created in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States two years after the Mexican American War. Within Los Angeles County, the unincorporated community of Acton was developed for mining in 1861 following the discovery of copper deposits in Soledad Canyon. Following adoption of the federal Homestead Act of 1862, four families established ranches in Acton, eventually allowing the focus of the economy to shift from mining to agriculture. The nearby community of Palmdale originated as two small communities: Harold and Palmenthal. During this early time, population in the region grew due to several factors, including the gold rush, the possibility for ranching, and the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) line in 1876, which facilitated the transport of agricultural products and metals throughout the United States. Through this early period, however, the communities of both Acton and Palmdale developed slowly (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; Pitt 2024; Dumke 1944: 3-7, 41-43; Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10).

Broadly, Los Angeles County maintained its role as a regional business center and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status. These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the county, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s. By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley, and William Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to Los Angeles County. Access to water resulted in a population boom during the 1920s that saw an increase from 170,298 county residents in 1900 to 936,455 by 1920 (Pitt 2024; Los Angeles Almanac 2020; Dumke 1944: 41-43; Survey LA 2016: 2).

The completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct facilitated development of ranching and agriculture in Palmdale. However, the aqueduct ran approximately 18-miles west of Acton and as a result development in the community was slower than nearby Palmdale, which had begun to develop civic infrastructure and published its first newspaper, the *Palmdale Post*, in 1915. In the 1920s, the Acton/Palmdale area saw the development of the present-day Sierra Highway, which linked Palmdale to Los Angeles and allowed for easier transport of agricultural products to market. In 1924, the Little Rock Dam and Harold Reservoir (present-day Lake Palmdale) were constructed to provide water for the area's population and agriculture industry (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017).

Although the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, detrimentally impacted the county's economy, historic newspapers from the 1930s reported on the growth of Los Angeles County's horticultural and agricultural industries. By the mid-1930s, Los Angeles County was one of the top oil producers in California. In addition, aviation and aerospace, important regional industries since the 1920s, became even more important with the onset of World War II in 1939 at which time Los Angeles County became one of the largest producers of wartime planes in the country (LAEPR 1934: 12; Pitt 2024; ARG 2008: 14-19; PB 1931: 18).

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33456 Angeles Forest Highway

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

After World War II's conclusion in 1945, a massive wave of migration and building boom occurred throughout California. In Los Angeles County, the county's population grew from 2,208,492 residents in 1930 to 4,151,687 residents by 1950. Aerospace facilities opened in Palmdale and the surrounding area after the war, transforming the local economy and becoming Palmdale's primary employer. In 1952, for example, the U.S. Military purchased the Palmdale Airport for use as an aerospace development and testing facility. In addition, Lockheed, Convair, North American, and Northrop had facilities nearby. By 1957 the population of Palmdale was more than 12,000, a 412% increase from 1950 (Los Angeles Almanac 2020; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3)

The postwar decades saw much of the county transformed from ranches and farms into residential subdivisions surrounding commercial and industrial centers. This growth, however, was not universal throughout the county; aerial photographs of Acton and its environs from the 1920s through the 1960s show minimal growth, consisting mostly of scattered single-family residences, ranches, and farms outside the community's center (Pitt 2024; Survey LA 2016: 2; Survey LA 2021: 91-92; NETR 2024; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3).

The advent of the state and federal highway systems during the 1950s and 1960s, provided access to communities that were previously difficult to reach. A year after Palmdale's incorporation, the construction of the Antelope Valley freeway, running through Acton and to Palmdale, was completed in 1963, prompting population growth and corresponding development. Six years later, in 1968, Lockheed opened an additional airliner final assembly facility, prompting Palmdale's mayor to predict a population increase of 50,000 by 1971 (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; Caltrans 2011: 17-18; Survey LA 2021: 153).

The overall population of Los Angeles County reached 6,038,771 residents by 1960 and grew to 8,863,164 residents by 1990 as the county continued to expand during the last half of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century (Los Angeles Almanac 2020). Despite the growth of Palmdale and other parts of Los Angeles County, however, development in Acton remained slow from the 1960s through the 1990s, and the community retains its predominately rural character (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; NETR 2024).

Rural Residential Architecture

Early settlement of non-native peoples in wider Los Angeles County was driven by the establishment of the railroad, mining, and agriculture. As the county grew between the late 1800s and early 1900s, rail routes, and other transportation routes became established in the state. The SPRR facilitated the area's growth and connected rural and urban Los Angeles County to the rest of Southern California and eastern states. As a result, the area's rural residential architecture reflected the availability of materials and prefabricated components that could be transported by the railway. Permanent architecture combines the region's functionality, needs, material characteristics, and culturally transferred building techniques or traditions. Los Angeles County's rural residential architecture does not reflect the popular styles of residential or commercial architecture at the time and generally show modest designs. The postwar housing boom increased use of factory-produced materials, the ability to be quickly mass produced and deployed, and the general rejection of excessive decoration. Notable features of rural residential architecture include the following (Ghanbari et al 2022):

CONTINUATION SHEET

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33456 Angeles Forest Highway

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

- Small-scale residential buildings
- Buildings that are one story or one and a half stories in height
- Residences that may have low- or intermediate-pitched gable roofs
- Minimal, limited architectural decoration
- Garages that may be attached or detached
- Patterns of spatial organization
- Response to the natural environment
- Clustered buildings, structures, and objects
- Small-scale elements

Ranch Style (1930-1980)

Ranch-style houses in California reflect a national trend of fascination with the “Old West” and were originally developed in the western and southwestern United States, but quickly gained national popularity through the dissemination of do-it-yourself manuals and plans in national magazines such as *Sunset*, *Better Homes And Gardens*, and *House Beautiful*. Later, ranch houses were popular as a custom-built type of housing, which was especially popular in the later 1940s and 1950s. Ranch houses were typically built between 1930 and 1980, but peaked in the 1950s, as the most prevalent type of post-World War II suburban housing, often housing veterans who secured housing with FHA loans (Grimes and Chiang 2009: 43-46; Horak et.al. 2015: 23-25; McAlester 2019: 597-603).

Character-defining features include:

- Rambling, elongated plans with a horizontal emphasis
- 1-2 stories in height
- Low-pitched gabled or hipped roofs with overhanging, open eaves
- General asymmetry
- Free-flowing interior spaces
- Cladding featuring stucco, board and batten, shingles, clapboard, or a combination of materials
- Brick or stone chimneys details
- Attached garages often linked to residence by breezeways
- Stone, brick, board and batten, clapboard, or horizontal wood siding used for accent on walls, secondary cladding types, and planters
- Functional and non-functional shutters details as trim around windows

Statement of Significance

Following World War II's conclusion in 1945, Los Angeles County, Acton, and Palmdale's population increased dramatically, reflective of both statewide trends in the decades following World War II's conclusion in 1945, as well as a shift in the region's economy from predominately agricultural to include additional industries, particularly aerospace, which drew new residents and encouraged corresponding residential development. The single-family residence at 33456 Angeles Forest Highway was constructed in 1978, after the end of this significant residential development trend. Therefore, it is not directly associated with the post-World War II decades and only has a mere association with Los Angeles County and Acton's general development. However, mere association with a broad trend

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 7 of 9

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33456 Angeles Forest Highway

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

is not enough to reach the threshold of eligibility. The property is not known to be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Los Angeles County, California, or the nation. Research also did not identify a significant historical event that occurred at the property. Therefore, the property does not meet NRHP Criterion A, CRHR Criterion 1, or County Register Criterion 1 and is recommended not eligible.

Research identified one owner of the subject property, the Bernadette R. Glessner Trust, that presently owns the property in 2025 (ParcelQuest 2024). Research did not uncover information that would indicate these occupants were important to the past or made significant contributions to history. Due to a lack of identified significant associations with any persons important in our past, the subject property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion B, CRHR Criterion 2 or County Register Criterion 2.

The subject property is a modest and architecturally undistinguished example of a late 1970s single-family residence exhibiting some influences of the Ranch style (e.g., its horizontal emphasis, one-story height, low-pitched hipped roof, and brick cladding). Due to its simple form and easily replicability, the Ranch style was widely applied to houses from 1930 through 1980. It is a ubiquitous example of its type and there are many similar examples in Los Angeles County, California, and the United States. Research did not identify an architect or builder for the property; however, as a nondescript residence it appears unlikely to be the work of a master architect or builder. The subject property appears to have been constructed through already well-documented and common construction techniques and methods and does not appear to possess high artistic values by articulating a particular concept of design to the extent that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. The property does not contribute to the significance of a potential or existing historic district. Overall, the property lacks sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C, CRHR Criterion 3, or County Register Criterion 3.

The subject property is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the subject property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D, CRHR Criterion 4 or County Register Criterion 4.

Lastly, this property does not meet County Register Criterion 5 because it has not been formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the National Park Service nor has it been formally determined eligible for the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission. County Register Criterion 6 and 7 do not apply to this property.

References (cont.)

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Page 8 of 9

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33456 Angeles Forest Highway

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: January 2025



Continuation



Update

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Grimes, Teresa and Christina Chiang. 2009. City of Riverside Modernism Context Statement. Prepared by Christopher A. Joseph & Associates. Accessed July 9, 2019. <https://riversideca.gov/cedd/sites/riversideca.gov/cedd/files/pdf/planning/historic-preservation/Modernism.pdf>.

Horak, Katie E., Andrew Goodrich, Alan Hess, and John English. 2015. "LOS ANGELES CITYWIDE HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT; Context: Architecture and Engineering; Theme: The Ranch House, 1930-1975; Theme: Housing the Masses, 1880-1975; Sub-Theme: Ranch House Neighborhoods, 1938-1975." Prepared for City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources. Accessed January 2025. https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/1acefe03-5615-425f-9182-d58a79014901/The_Ranch_House%2C_1930-1975.pdf.

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LAT (*Los Angeles Times*). 1968. "New Lockheed Plant Spurs Palmdale Bom." June 9, 1968. *Newspapers.com: Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). Page 126.

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PB (*Progress Bulletin*). 1931. "Tremendous Agricultural and Horticultural Development of Los Angeles County Reflected." *Newspapers.com: Progress Bulletin* (Pomona, California). September 18, 1931. Page 18. *Newspapers.com*.

Page 9 of 9

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33456 Angeles Forest Highway

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: January 2025



Continuation



Update

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Valley Times. 1956. "Palmdale Building Sustaining Boom." September 10, 1956. Newspapers.com: Valley Times (North Hollywood, CA). Page 3.

Photographs (cont.)

Photograph 2. The east elevation of 33456 Angeles Forest Highway, view looking southeast



Source: Dudek, IMG_8288.

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

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 9

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 624 East Soledad Pass Road

P1. Other Identifier: Map ID 11

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Pacifico Mountain, Calif. **Date** 2019 **T** 5N; **R** 12W; $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 26; **B.M.**

c. Address 624 East Soledad Pass Road City Acton Zip 93510

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone , mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN 3056-012-053

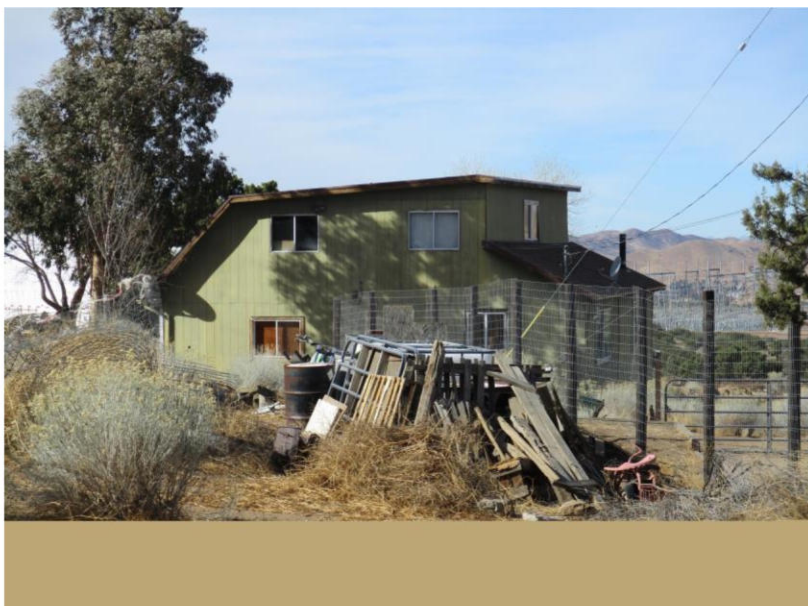
***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This property was surveyed from the public right-of-way. Set back on the parcel, the property at 624 East Soledad Pass Road was only partially visible looking west during the field survey and aerial photographs were used to supplement this description. The property contains a one-story rectangular in plan single-family residence. [See Continuation Sheet]

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single Family Property

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1, Primary (east) elevation, view looking west. January 22, 2025. Dudek, IMG_8294.

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

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1929 (ParcelQuest 2024)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

William J. Roberts
3632 Smith Avenue #281
Acton, CA 93510

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC (Dudek)
225 S Lake Ave Suite 225-M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:**

1/22/2025

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

Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Prairie Song Reliability Project, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Prairie Song Reliability Project LLC.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location 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 ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 9

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 624 East Soledad Pass Road

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: N/A

B3. Original Use: Single-family residence

B4. Present Use: Single-family residence

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The following alterations were noted in Los Angeles County building permit #9910280021: construction of a room addition and roof repair (1999)

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

624 East Soledad Pass Road does not meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the or the Los Angeles County Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts (County Register). The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The property is not considered a historical resource under CEQA. As such, this evaluation assigns a 6Z California Historical Resources Status Code to 624 East Soledad Pass Road. [See Continuation Sheet].

B1. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References: See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

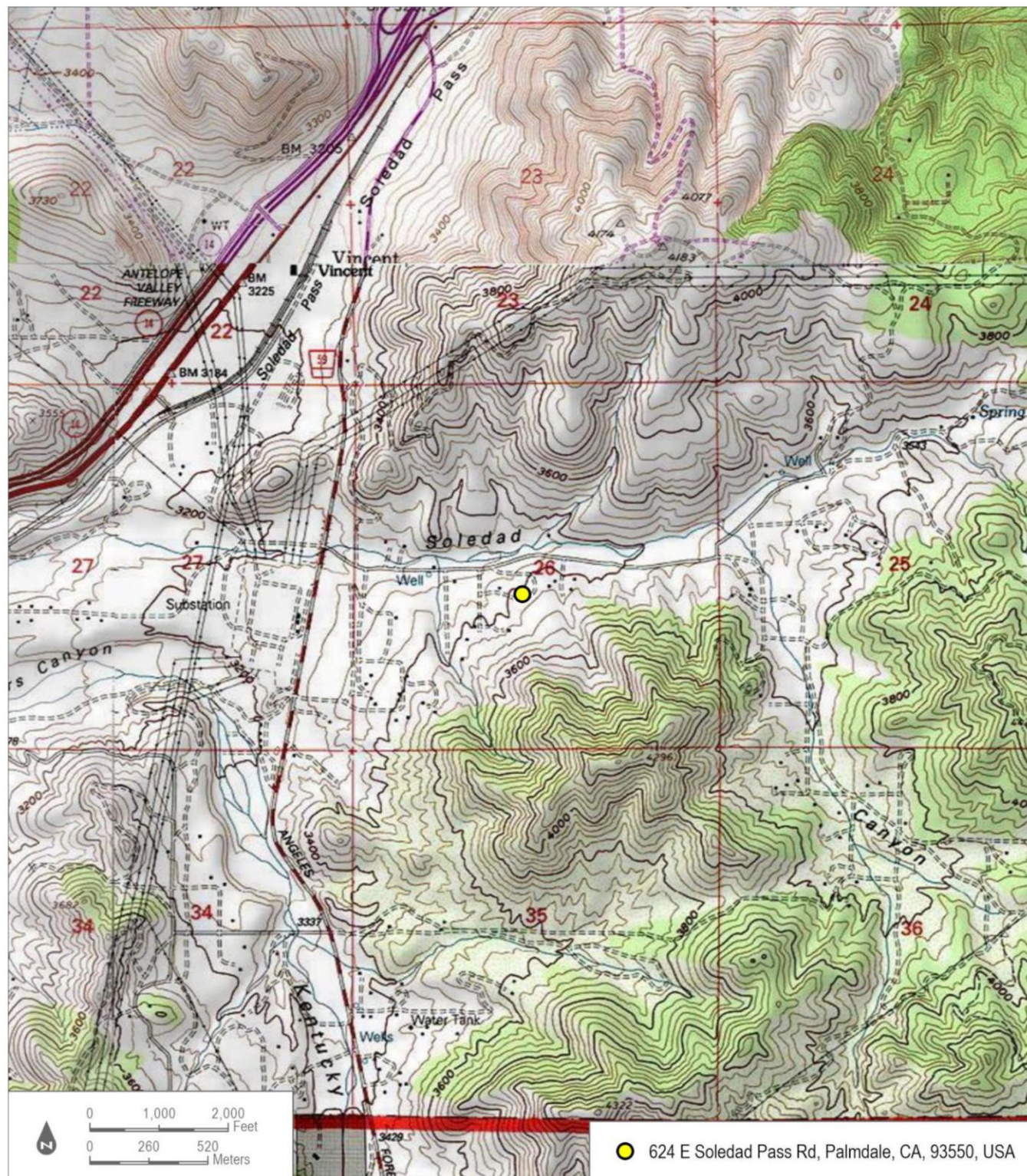
*B14. Evaluator: Katie Ahmanson, MHC

*Date of Evaluation: January 28, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)





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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 624 East Soledad Pass Road

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Description (cont.)

The vertical wood-board clad residence is topped with a combination of composition shingle roofs including a low-pitched front-gable roof and shed roofs (Photograph 1). Fenestration includes vinyl-sash sliding windows (Photograph 2). Fencing encases the property, and landscaping includes shrubs and mature trees. Only the east elevation was visible during the property survey.

Significance (cont.)

Historical Overview of Los Angeles County

The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties created in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States two years after the Mexican American War. Within Los Angeles County, the unincorporated community of Acton was developed for mining in 1861 following the discovery of copper deposits in Soledad Canyon. Following adoption of the federal Homestead Act of 1862, four families established ranches in Acton, eventually allowing the focus of the economy to shift from mining to agriculture. The nearby community of Palmdale originated as two small communities: Harold and Palmenthal. During this early time, population in the region grew due to several factors, including the gold rush, the possibility for ranching, and the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) line in 1876, which facilitated the transport of agricultural products and metals throughout the United States. Through this early period, however, the communities of both Acton and Palmdale developed slowly (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; Pitt 2024; Dumke 1944: 3-7, 41-43; Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10).

Broadly, Los Angeles County maintained its role as a regional business center and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status. These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the county, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s. By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley, and William Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to Los Angeles County. Access to water resulted in a population boom during the 1920s that saw an increase from 170,298 county residents in 1900 to 936,455 by 1920 (Pitt 2024; Los Angeles Almanac 2020; Dumke 1944: 41-43; Survey LA 2016: 2).

The completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct facilitated development of ranching and agriculture in Palmdale. However, the aqueduct ran approximately 18-miles west of Acton and as a result development in the community was slower than nearby Palmdale, which had begun to develop civic infrastructure and published its first newspaper, the *Palmdale Post*, in 1915. In the 1920s, the Acton/Palmdale area saw the development of the present-day Sierra Highway, which linked Palmdale to Los Angeles and allowed for easier transport of agricultural products to market. In 1924, the Little Rock Dam and Harold Reservoir (present-day Lake Palmdale) were constructed to provide water for the area's population and agriculture industry (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017).

Although the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, detrimentally impacted the county's economy, historic newspapers from the 1930s reported on the growth of Los Angeles County's horticultural and agricultural industries. By the mid-1930s, Los Angeles County was one of the top oil producers in California. In addition, aviation and aerospace, important regional industries since the 1920s, became even more important with the onset of World War II in 1939 at which time Los Angeles County became one of the largest producers of wartime planes in the country (LAEPR 1934:

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 624 East Soledad Pass Road

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

12; Pitt 2024; ARG 2008: 14–19; PB 1931: 18).

After World War II's conclusion in 1945, a massive wave of migration and building boom occurred throughout California. In Los Angeles County, the county's population grew from 2,208,492 residents in 1930 to 4,151,687 residents by 1950. Aerospace facilities opened in Palmdale and the surrounding area after the war, transforming the local economy and becoming Palmdale's primary employer. In 1952, for example, the U.S. Military purchased the Palmdale Airport for use as an aerospace development and testing facility. In addition, Lockheed, Convair, North American, and Northrop had facilities nearby. By 1957 the population of Palmdale was more than 12,000, a 412% increase from 1950 (Los Angeles Almanac 2020; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3)

The postwar decades saw much of the county transformed from ranches and farms into residential subdivisions surrounding commercial and industrial centers. This growth, however, was not universal throughout the county; aerial photographs of Acton and its environs from the 1920s through the 1960s show minimal growth, consisting mostly of scattered single-family residences, ranches, and farms outside the community's center (Pitt 2024; Survey LA 2016: 2; Survey LA 2021: 91-92; NETR 2024; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3).

The advent of the state and federal highway systems during the 1950s and 1960s, provided access to communities that were previously difficult to reach. A year after Palmdale's incorporation, the construction of the Antelope Valley freeway, running through Acton and to Palmdale, was completed in 1963, prompting population growth and corresponding development. Six years later, in 1968, Lockheed opened an additional airliner final assembly facility, prompting Palmdale's mayor to predict a population increase of 50,000 by 1971 (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; Caltrans 2011: 17-18; Survey LA 2021: 153).

The overall population of Los Angeles County reached 6,038,771 residents by 1960 and grew to 8,863,164 residents by 1990 as the county continued to expand during the last half of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century (Los Angeles Almanac 2020). Despite the growth of Palmdale and other parts of Los Angeles County, however, development in Acton remained slow from the 1960s through the 1990s, and the community retains its predominately rural character (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; NETR 2024).

Rural Residential Architecture

Early settlement of non-native peoples in wider Los Angeles County was driven by the establishment of the railroad, mining, and agriculture. As the county grew between the late 1800s and early 1900s, rail routes, and other transportation routes became established in the state. The SPRR facilitated the area's growth and connected rural and urban Los Angeles County to the rest of Southern California and eastern states. As a result, the area's rural residential architecture reflected the availability of materials and prefabricated components that could be transported by the railway. Permanent architecture combines the region's functionality, needs, material characteristics, and culturally transferred building techniques or traditions. Los Angeles County's rural residential architecture does not reflect the popular styles of residential or commercial architecture at the time and generally show modest designs. The postwar housing boom increased use of factory-produced materials, the ability to be quickly mass produced and deployed, and the general rejection of excessive decoration. Notable features of rural

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 624 East Soledad Pass Road

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

residential architecture include the following (Ghanbari et al 2022):

- Small-scale residential buildings
- Buildings that are one story or one and a half stories in height
- Residences that may have low- or intermediate-pitched gable roofs
- Minimal, limited architectural decoration
- Garages that may be attached or detached
- Patterns of spatial organization
- Response to the natural environment
- Clustered buildings, structures, and objects
- Small-scale elements

Statement of Significance

The single-family residence at 624 East Soledad Pass Road was constructed in 1929 (ParcelQuest 2024). While single-family residences such as the subject property were developed sporadically throughout Acton, Palmdale, and the vicinity to accommodate residents drawn to the area by opportunities in mining, agriculture, and ranching, little growth occurred until the conclusion of World War II in 1945 when Los Angeles County experienced tremendous growth in the form of new residential development. As such, the subject property represents the continuation a decades-long period of sporadic residential development prior to the onset of World War II. However, mere association with a broad trend is not enough to reach the threshold of eligibility and the property is not known to be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Los Angeles County, California, or the nation. Research also did not identify a significant historical event that occurred on the property. Therefore, the subject property is not eligible under NRHP Criterion A, CRHR Criterion 1 or County Register Criterion 1.

Research identified one owner of the subject property, William J. Roberts, who currently owns the property (ParcelQuest 2024). Research did not uncover information that would indicate Roberts was important to the past or made significant contributions to history. Due to a lack of identified significant associations with any persons important in our past, the subject property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion B, CRHR Criterion 2 or County Register Criterion 2.

The subject property is a modest and architecturally undistinguished example of a late 1920s single-family residence with no particular style. It is a ubiquitous example of its type and there are many similar examples in Los Angeles County, California, and the United States. Research did not identify an architect or builder for the property; however, as a nondescript residence it appears unlikely to be the work of a master architect or builder. The subject property appears to have been constructed through already well-documented and common construction techniques and methods and does not appear to possess high artistic values by articulating a particular concept of design to the extent that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. The last portion of Criterion C/3/3 refers to a district, which is defined as a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The subject property does not contribute to the significance of a potential or existing historic district. Overall, the subject property lacks sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C, CRHR Criterion 3 or County Register Criterion 3.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 624 East Soledad Pass Road

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

The subject property is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the subject property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D, CRHR Criterion 4 or County Register Criterion 4.

Lastly, this property does not meet County Register Criterion 5 because it has not been formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the National Park Service nor has it been formally determined eligible for the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission. County Register Criterion 6 and 7 do not apply to this property.

References (cont.)

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[0bcf7fd70312/TractHousinginCalifornia_1945-1973.pdf](https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/7b3709a9-42d8-44ad-ac78-0bcf7fd70312/TractHousinginCalifornia_1945-1973.pdf)

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 624 East Soledad Pass Road

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: January 2025



Continuation



Update

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 624 East Soledad Pass Road

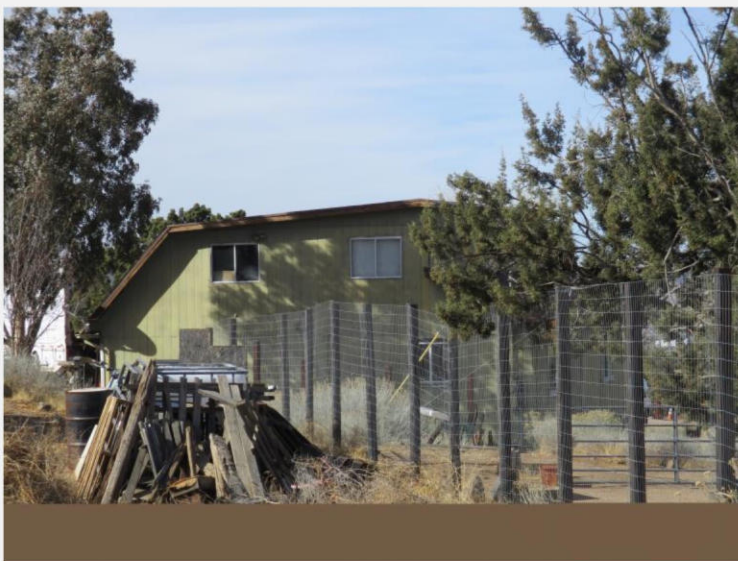
*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs (cont.)

Photograph 2. Primary (east) elevation of 624 East Soledad Pass Road, view looking west. Photograph taken January 22, 2025.



Source: Dudek, IMG_8291.

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

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 9

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 33440 Angeles Forest Highway

P1. Other Identifier: Map ID 12

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Pacifico Mountain, Calif. **Date** 2019 **T** 5N; **R** 12W; $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 26; **B.M.**

c. Address 33440 Angeles Forest Highway City Palmdale Zip 93550

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone , mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN 3056-012-008

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The property at 33440 Angeles Forest Highway contains a one-story rectangular in plan single-family residence. The brick clad building is topped with a composition shingle hipped roof with minimally overhanging closed eaves and exposed rafters (Photograph 1). The primary (west) elevation features a brick-chimney and a recessed main entry door that is not visible from the public right-of-way (Photograph 2). Fenestration includes vinyl-sash sliding windows. A stone wall lines the driveway along the primary (west) elevation. Landscaping includes shrubs and mature trees. Only the primary (west) elevation of the building was visible with from the public right-of-way during the survey.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single Family Property

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1, 33440 Angeles Forest Highway, view looking southwest. December 2024.

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

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
c. 1954 (NETR 2024)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

33440 Angeles Forest Highway, LLC

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)

Claire Cancilla, MSHP (Dudek)
225 S Lake Ave Suite 225-M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** December 2024

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

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Prairie Song Reliability Project, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Prairie Song Reliability Project LLC.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

Page 2 of 9

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 334400 Angeles Forest Highway

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024



Continuation



Update

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: N/A

B3. Original Use: Single-family residence

B4. Present Use: Single-family residence

*B5. Architectural Style: Ranch

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The following alterations were observed via historic aerial photographs: between 1959 and 1974, an addition to the south elevation (NETR 2024a)

*B7. Moved? ☒ No

☐ Yes

☐ Unknown

Date:

Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

33440 Angeles Forest Highway does not meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the Los Angeles County Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts (County Register). The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The property is not considered a historical resource under CEQA. As such, this evaluation assigns a 6Z California Historical Resources Status Code to 33440 Angeles Forest Highway. [See Continuation Sheet].

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References: See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Claire Cancilla, MSHP

*Date of Evaluation: January 27, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)



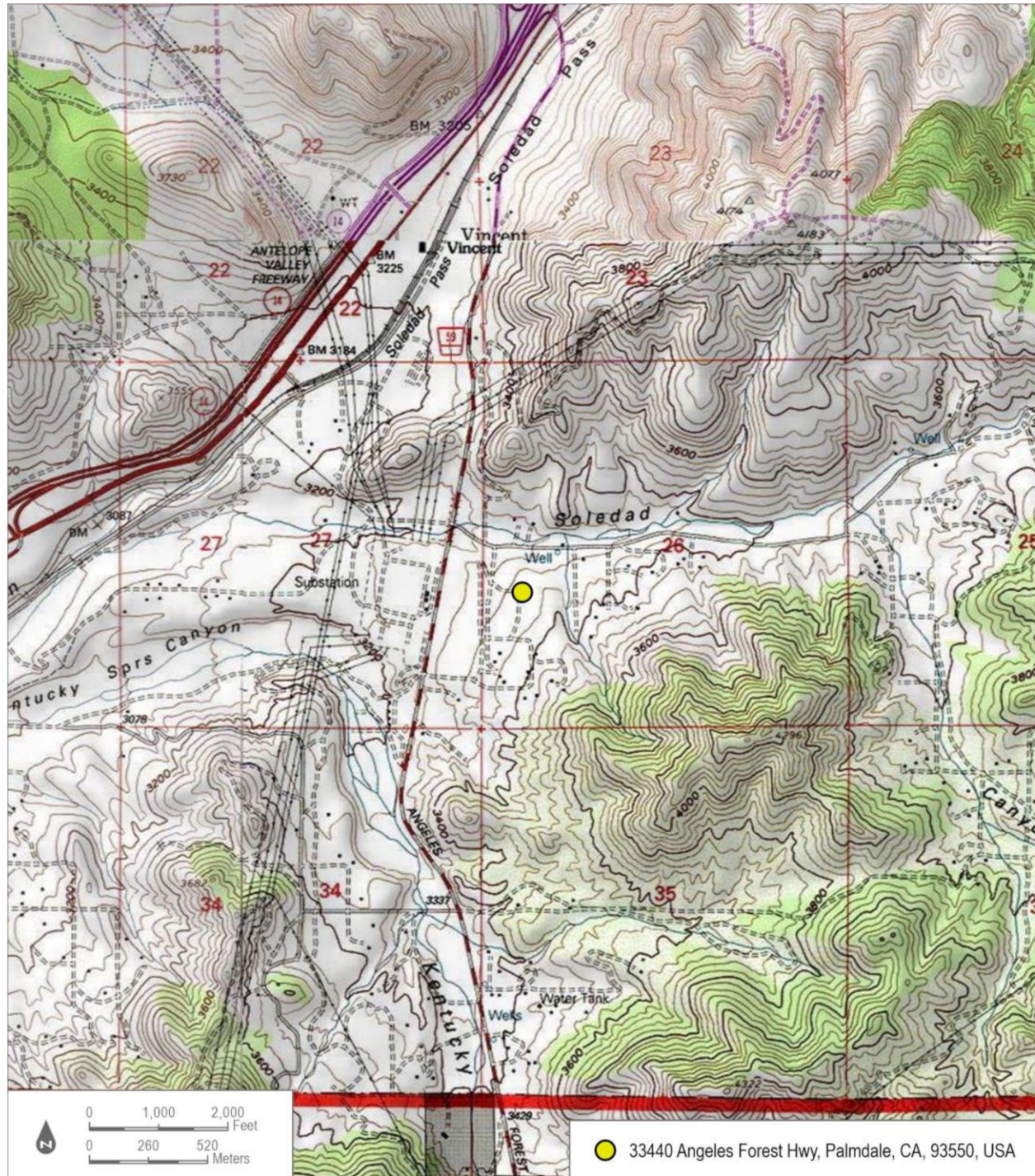
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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 334400 Angeles Forest Highway

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024

☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Page 4 of 9

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 334400 Angeles Forest Highway

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024



Continuation



Update

Significance (cont.)

Historical Overview of Los Angeles County

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Broadly, Los Angeles County maintained its role as a regional business center and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status. These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the county, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s. By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley, and William Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to Los Angeles County. Access to water resulted in a population boom during the 1920s that saw an increase from 170,298 county residents in 1900 to 936,455 by 1920 (Pitt 2024; Los Angeles Almanac 2020; Dumke 1944: 41-43; Survey LA 2016: 2).

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Page 5 of 9

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 334400 Angeles Forest Highway

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024



Continuation



Update

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- Small-scale residential buildings
- Buildings that are one story or one and a half stories in height
- Residences that may have low- or intermediate-pitched gable roofs
- Minimal, limited architectural decoration
- Garages that may be attached or detached

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary#

HRI #

Trinomial

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 334400 Angeles Forest Highway

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024



Continuation



Update

- Patterns of spatial organization
- Response to the natural environment
- Clustered buildings, structures, and objects
- Small-scale elements

Ranch Style (1930-1980)

Ranch-style houses in California reflect a national trend of fascination with the “Old West” and were originally developed in the western and southwestern United States, but quickly gained national popularity through the dissemination of do-it-yourself manuals and plans in national magazines such as *Sunset*, *Better Homes And Gardens*, and *House Beautiful*. Later, ranch houses were popular as a custom-built type of housing, which was especially popular in the later 1940s and 1950s. Ranch houses were typically built between 1930 and 1980, but peaked in the 1950s, as the most prevalent type of post-World War II suburban housing, often housing veterans who secured housing with FHA loans (Grimes and Chiang 2009: 43-46; Horak et.al. 2015: 23-25; McAlester 2019: 597-603).

Character-defining features include:

- Rambling, elongated plans with a horizontal emphasis
- 1-2 stories in height
- Low-pitched gabled or hipped roofs with overhanging, open eaves
- General asymmetry
- Free-flowing interior spaces
- Cladding featuring stucco, board and batten, shingles, clapboard, or a combination of materials
- Brick or stone chimneys details
- Attached garages often linked to residence by breezeways
- Stone, brick, board and batten, clapboard, or horizontal wood siding used for accent on walls, secondary cladding types, and planters
- Functional and non-functional shutters details as trim around windows

Statement of Significance

Archival research did not find any associations with events that have made a specific contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The subject property was constructed as a single-family residence circa 1954, during a period of increased population growth in the community of Acton, the city of Palmdale (incorporated 1962), and their environs. This population growth was reflective of both statewide trends in the decades following World War II's conclusion in 1945, as well as a shift in the region's economy from predominately agricultural to include additional industries, particularly aerospace, which drew new residents and encouraged corresponding residential development. The population of Palmdale (located north of the subject property), for example, was more than 12,000 in 1957, a 412% increase from 1950 (Valley Times 1957: 3). The development of the Antelope Valley Freeway in 1963 further facilitated accessibility and growth in the region. While more rural communities like Acton also saw an increase in residential development, it tended to consist of more scattered individual parcels, like the subject property, rather than planned suburbs or communities. Post-World War II residential growth was an important trend both regionally and in California; however, this property did not play a significant role in this trend and did not

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 334400 Angeles Forest Highway

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

influence this trend. It is also not known to be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Los Angeles County, California, or the nation. Research also did not identify a significant historical event that occurred on the property. Therefore, the subject property does not meet NRHP Criterion A, CRHR Criterion 1 or County Register Criterion 1 and is recommended not eligible.

Research identified one owner for the property. The County of Los Angeles did not have any building permits on file for the property. According to ParcelQuest, the building has been owned by the 33440 Angeles Forest Highway LLC since 2023 (ParcelQuest 2024). Research did not uncover information that would indicate this occupant was important to the past or made significant contributions to history. Due to a lack of identified significant associations with any persons important in our past, the subject property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion B, CRHR Criterion 2 or County Register Criterion 2.

The subject property is a modest and architecturally undistinguished example of a 1950s single-family residence exhibiting some influences of the Ranch style (e.g., its horizontal emphasis, one-story height, and brick chimney). Due to its simple form and easily replicability, the Ranch style was widely applied to houses from 1930 through 1980. It is a ubiquitous example of its type and there are many similar examples in Los Angeles County, California, and the United States. Research did not identify an architect or builder for the property; however, as a nondescript residence it appears unlikely to be the work of a master architect or builder. The subject property appears to have been constructed through already well-documented and common construction techniques and methods and does not appear to possess high artistic values by articulating a particular concept of design to the extent that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. The property does not contribute to the significance of a potential or existing historic district. Overall, the property lacks sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C, CRHR Criterion 3 or County Criterion 3.

The subject property is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the subject property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D, CRHR Criterion 4 and County Register Criterion 4.

Lastly, this property does not meet County Register Criterion 5 because it has not been formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the National Park Service nor has it been formally determined eligible for the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission. County Register Criterion 6 and 7 do not apply to this property.

References (cont.)

- ARG (Architectural Resources Group). 2008. City of West Hollywood R2, R3, R4 Multi-Family Survey Report. Prepared for the City of West Hollywood, West Hollywood, California. Pasadena, California: Architectural Resources Group. November 2008. Accessed October 2023.
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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 334400 Angeles Forest Highway

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024



Continuation



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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 334400 Angeles Forest Highway

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024



Continuation



Update

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Valley Times. 1956. "Palmdale Building Sustaining Boom." September 10, 1956. Newspapers.com: Valley Times (North Hollywood, CA). Page 3.

Photographs (cont.)

Photograph 2. The recessed main entrance at 33440 Angeles Forest Highway, view looking east.



Source: Dudek, IMG_7951. December 2024.

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

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 9

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 33120 Hillside Drive

P1. Other Identifier: Map ID 13

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Pacifico Mountain, Calif. Date 2019 T 5N; R 12W; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec 26; B.M.

c. Address 33120 Hillside Drive City Palmdale Zip 93550

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone , mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN 3056-012-004

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Property access was not granted, and this property was surveyed from the public right-of-way (ROW), which provided only partial views of the west and south elevations of the residence. This description is supplemented based on available aerial imagery. The property contains a one-story irregular in plan single-family residence with two ancillary buildings. The building is topped with a composition shingle side-gable roof surrounded by composition shingle flat roof with overhanging closed eaves (Photograph 1) [See continuation sheet].

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single Family Property

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1, West elevation, view looking east. December 5, 2024.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both 1947 (ParcelQuest 2024).

*P7. Owner and Address:

Patricia J. Duggan
33120 Hillside Drive
Palmdale, CA 93550

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC (Dudek)
225 S Lake Ave Suite 225-M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

*P9. Date Recorded:

12/5/2024

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Prairie Song Reliability Project, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Prairie Song Reliability Project LLC.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location 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 ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 9

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33120 Hillside Drive

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: N/A

B3. Original Use: Single-family residence

B4. Present Use: Single-family residence

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The following alterations were observed via historic aerial photographs: addition to the north elevation of the single-family residence (between 1954 and 1959); addition to the north elevation and construction of an ancillary building (between 1974 and 1978); and construction of a detached garage (between 2005 and 2009).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: Two ancillary buildings, and a detached garage (not visible from the public right-of-way during the survey)

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

33120 Hillside Drive does not meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the Los Angeles County Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts (County Register). The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The property is not considered a historical resource under CEQA. As such, this evaluation assigns a 6Z California Historical Resources Status Code to 33120 Hillside Drive. [See Continuation Sheet].

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References: See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Katie Ahmanson, MHC

*Date of Evaluation: January 28, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#

Trinomial

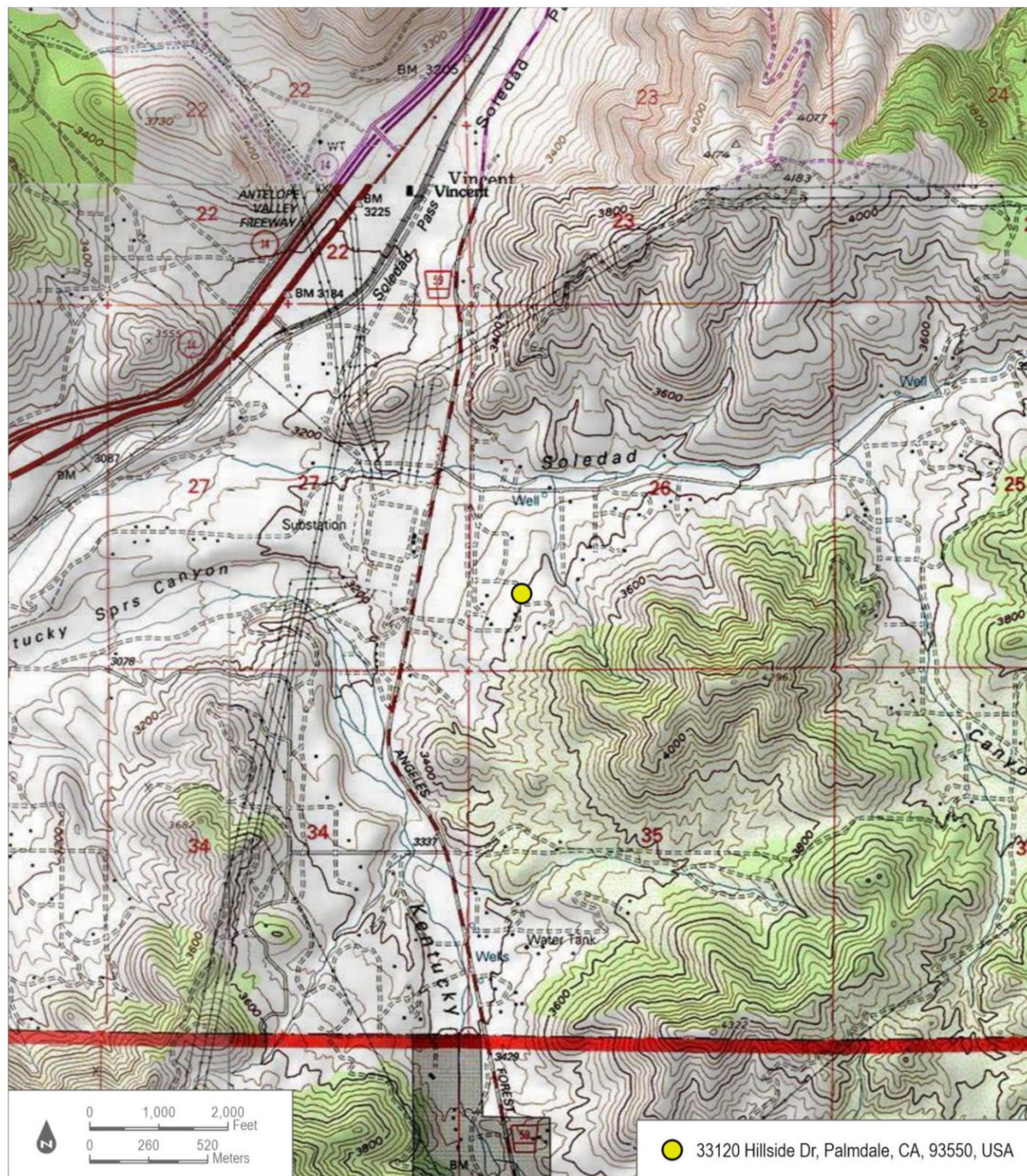
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*Map Name: *Pacifico Mountain, Calif*

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33120 Hillside Drive

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 2019



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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33120 Hillside Drive

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: February 2025 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Description (cont.)

Cladding is a combination of wood-clapboard and stucco siding, and a brick interior chimney is located on the west elevation. Fenestration includes vinyl-sash sliding windows (Photograph 2). A CMU wall surrounds the building and obscures the view of the residence from the public right-of-way. Landscaping includes mature trees and shrubs. Because the property was not visible from the public right-of-way, it is unclear if it exhibits a particular architectural style.

Significance (cont.)

Historical Overview of Los Angeles County

The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties created in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States two years after the Mexican American War. Within Los Angeles County, the unincorporated community of Acton was developed for mining in 1861 following the discovery of copper deposits in Soledad Canyon. Following adoption of the federal Homestead Act of 1862, four families established ranches in Acton, eventually allowing the focus of the economy to shift from mining to agriculture. The nearby community of Palmdale originated as two small communities: Harold and Palmenthal. During this early time, population in the region grew due to several factors, including the gold rush, the possibility for ranching, and the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) line in 1876, which facilitated the transport of agricultural products and metals throughout the United States. Through this early period, however, the communities of both Acton and Palmdale developed slowly (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; Pitt 2024; Dumke 1944: 3-7, 41-43; Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10).

Broadly, Los Angeles County maintained its role as a regional business center and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status. These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the county, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s. By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley, and William Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to Los Angeles County. Access to water resulted in a population boom during the 1920s that saw an increase from 170,298 county residents in 1900 to 936,455 by 1920 (Pitt 2024; Los Angeles Almanac 2020; Dumke 1944: 41-43; Survey LA 2016: 2).

The completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct facilitated development of ranching and agriculture in Palmdale. However, the aqueduct ran approximately 18-miles west of Acton and as a result development in the community was slower than nearby Palmdale, which had begun to develop civic infrastructure and published its first newspaper, the *Palmdale Post*, in 1915. In the 1920s, the Acton/Palmdale area saw the development of the present-day Sierra Highway, which linked Palmdale to Los Angeles and allowed for easier transport of agricultural products to market. In 1924, the Little Rock Dam and Harold Reservoir (present-day Lake Palmdale) were constructed to provide water for the area's population and agriculture industry (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017).

Although the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, detrimentally impacted the county's economy, historic newspapers from the 1930s reported on the growth of Los Angeles County's horticultural and agricultural industries. By the mid-1930s, Los Angeles County was one of the top oil producers in California. In addition, aviation and aerospace, important regional industries since the 1920s, became even more important with the onset of World War II in 1939 at which time Los Angeles County became one of the largest producers of wartime planes in the country (LAEPR 1934:

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12; Pitt 2024; ARG 2008: 14–19; PB 1931: 18).

After World War II's conclusion in 1945, a massive wave of migration and building boom occurred throughout California. In Los Angeles County, the county's population grew from 2,208,492 residents in 1930 to 4,151,687 residents by 1950. Aerospace facilities opened in Palmdale and the surrounding area after the war, transforming the local economy and becoming Palmdale's primary employer. In 1952, for example, the U.S. Military purchased the Palmdale Airport for use as an aerospace development and testing facility. In addition, Lockheed, Convair, North American, and Northrop had facilities nearby. By 1957 the population of Palmdale was more than 12,000, a 412% increase from 1950 (Los Angeles Almanac 2020; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3)

The postwar decades saw much of the county transformed from ranches and farms into residential subdivisions surrounding commercial and industrial centers. This growth, however, was not universal throughout the county; aerial photographs of Acton and its environs from the 1920s through the 1960s show minimal growth, consisting mostly of scattered single-family residences, ranches, and farms outside the community's center (Pitt 2024; Survey LA 2016: 2; Survey LA 2021: 91-92; NETR 2024; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3).

The advent of the state and federal highway systems during the 1950s and 1960s, provided access to communities that were previously difficult to reach. A year after Palmdale's incorporation, the construction of the Antelope Valley freeway, running through Acton and to Palmdale, was completed in 1963, prompting population growth and corresponding development. Six years later, in 1968, Lockheed opened an additional airliner final assembly facility, prompting Palmdale's mayor to predict a population increase of 50,000 by 1971 (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; Caltrans 2011: 17-18; Survey LA 2021: 153).

The overall population of Los Angeles County reached 6,038,771 residents by 1960 and grew to 8,863,164 residents by 1990 as the county continued to expand during the last half of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century (Los Angeles Almanac 2020). Despite the growth of Palmdale and other parts of Los Angeles County, however, development in Acton remained slow from the 1960s through the 1990s, and the community retains its predominately rural character (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; NETR 2024).

Rural Residential Architecture

Early settlement of non-native peoples in wider Los Angeles County was driven by the establishment of the railroad, mining, and agriculture. As the county grew between the late 1800s and early 1900s, rail routes, and other transportation routes became established in the state. The SPRR facilitated the area's growth and connected rural and urban Los Angeles County to the rest of Southern California and eastern states. As a result, the area's rural residential architecture reflected the availability of materials and prefabricated components that could be transported by the railway. Permanent architecture combines the region's functionality, needs, material characteristics, and culturally transferred building techniques or traditions. Los Angeles County's rural residential architecture does not reflect the popular styles of residential or commercial architecture at the time and generally show modest designs. The postwar housing boom increased use of factory-produced materials, the ability to be quickly mass produced and deployed, and the general rejection of excessive decoration. Notable features of rural

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residential architecture include the following (Ghanbari et al 2022):

- Small-scale residential buildings
- Buildings that are one story or one and a half stories in height
- Residences that may have low- or intermediate-pitched gable roofs
- Minimal, limited architectural decoration
- Garages that may be attached or detached
- Patterns of spatial organization
- Response to the natural environment
- Clustered buildings, structures, and objects
- Small-scale elements

Statement of Significance

Archival research did not find any associations with events that have made a specific contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The subject property was constructed as a single-family residence in 1947, during a period of increased population growth in the community of Acton, the city of Palmdale (incorporated 1962), and their environs. This population growth was reflective of both statewide trends in the decades following World War II's conclusion in 1945, as well as a shift in the region's economy from predominately agricultural to include additional industries, particularly aerospace, which drew new residents and encouraged corresponding residential development. The population of Palmdale (located north of the subject property), for example, was more than 12,000 in 1957, a 412% increase from 1950 (Valley Times 1957: 3). The development of the Antelope Valley Freeway in 1963 further facilitated accessibility and growth in the region. While more rural communities like Acton also saw an increase in residential development, it tended to consist of more scattered individual parcels, like the subject property, rather than planned suburbs or communities. Post-World War II residential growth was an important trend both regionally and in California; however, this property did not play a significant role in this trend and did not influence this trend. It is also not known to be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Los Angeles County, California, or the nation. Research also did not identify a significant historical event that occurred on the property. Therefore, the subject property does not meet NRHP Criterion A, CRHR Criterion 1 or County Register Criterion 1 and is recommended not eligible.

Research identified one owner/occupant for the property, Patricia J. Duggan, who has owned the property since 1990 (U.S. Public Records Index 2025; ParcelQuest 2024). Research did not uncover information that would indicate Duggan was important to the past or made significant contributions to history. Due to a lack of identified significant associations with any persons important in our past, the subject property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion B, CRHR Criterion 2 or County Register Criterion 2.

The subject property was only partially visible; from the public ROW. Based on what could be seen at the time of survey, it is unclear if it exhibits a particular architectural style. Research did not identify an architect or builder for the property, and it appears unlikely to be the work of a master architect or builder. Based on its year of construction in 1947, the subject property likely was constructed through already well-documented and common construction techniques and methods. Because the property is only partially visible from the public ROW its potential for to possess high artistic values by articulating a particular concept of design to the extent that it expresses an aesthetic ideal

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cannot be ascertained. The last portion of Criterion C/3/3 refers to a district, which is defined as a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The subject property does not contribute to the significance of a potential or existing historic district. Overall, the subject property lacks sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C, CRHR Criterion 3 or County Register Criterion 3.

The subject property is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the subject property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D, CRHR Criterion 4 or County Register Criterion 4.

Lastly, this property does not meet County Register Criterion 5 because it has not been formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the National Park Service nor has it been formally determined eligible for the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission. County Register Criterion 6 and 7 do not apply to this property.

References (cont.)

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LAT (*Los Angeles Times*). 1968. "New Lockheed Plant Spurs Palmdale Bom." June 9, 1968. *Newspapers.com: Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). Page 126.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33120 Hillside Drive

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<https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/232b11bd-19fd-4781-93f8-704d17b0aebc/Pre-ConsolidationCommunitiesofLosAngeles.pdf>.

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Page 9 of 9

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33120 Hillside Drive

*Date: February 2025 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs (cont.)

Photograph 2. South elevation of 33120 Hillside Drive, view looking north. Photograph taken on December 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_7943.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 9

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 33438 Angeles Forest Highway

P1. Other Identifier: Map ID 14

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Pacifico Mountain, Calif. Date 2019 T 5N; R 12W; ¼ of ¼ of Sec 26; B.M.

c. Address 33438 Angeles Forest Highway City Palmdale Zip 93550

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone , mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN 3056-012-023

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The property at 33438 Angeles Forest Highway contains a one-story irregular in plan single-family residence with an attached garage. The building is topped with a composition shingle side-gable roof with overhanging eaves. Likewise, the primary (south) elevation contains a wood-board shed roof with a wide overhang supported by wood posts (Photograph 1). Fenestration includes vinyl-sash sliding windows. Wood fencing surrounding the building obscures the view of the residence from the public right-of-way (Photograph 2). Only a partial view of the primary (south) elevation was visible during the survey. Landscaping includes mature trees and shrubs.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single Family Property

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1, Single-family residence, view looking northwest. 12/8/2024.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Circa 1934 (NETR 2024)

*P7. Owner and Address:

Arnol and Pena Victor Garzona
33438 Angeles Forest Highway
Palmdale, CA 93550

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Claire Cancilla, MSHP (Dudek)
225 S Lake Ave Suite 225-M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

*P9. Date Recorded: 12/2024

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Prairie Song Reliability Project, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Prairie Song Reliability Project LLC.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location 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 ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 9

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33438 Angeles Forest Highway

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: N/A

B3. Original Use: Single-family residence

B4. Present Use: Single-family residence

*B5. Architectural Style: Ranch

*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The following alterations were observed via historic aerial photographs: addition to the northwest corner of the building between 2020 and 2022 (NETR 2024a); addition of a shed roof to primary (south) elevation of the residence at an unknown date (observed).

*B7. **Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

*B8. **Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. **Significance: Theme** N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

33438 Angeles Forest Highway does not meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the Los Angeles County Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts (County Register). The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The property is not considered a historical resource under CEQA. As such, this evaluation assigns a 6Z California Historical Resources Status Code to 33438 Angeles Forest Highway. [See Continuation Sheet].

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. **References:** See Continuation Sheet

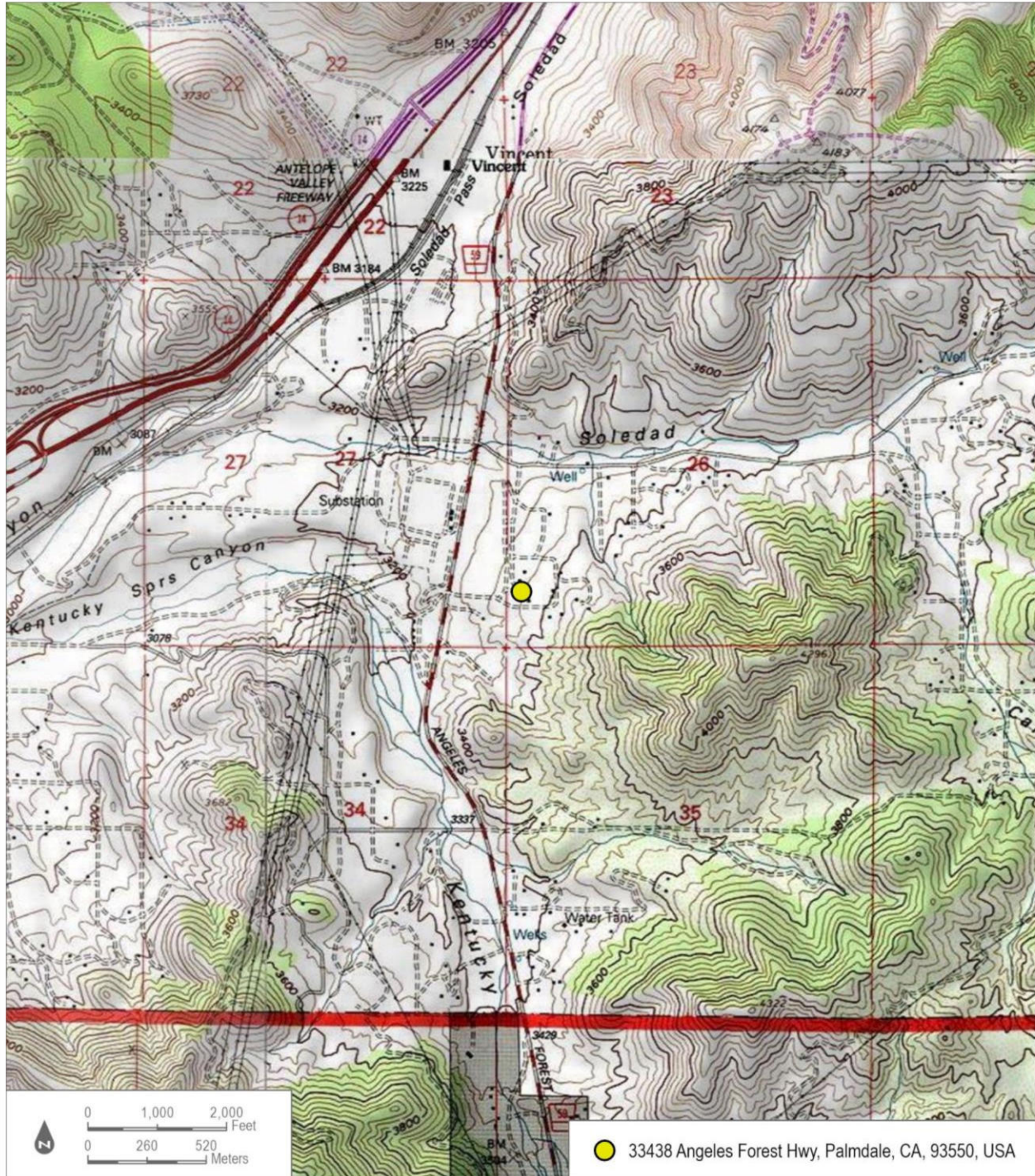
B13. Remarks:

*B14. **Evaluator:** Claire Cancilla, MSHP

***Date of Evaluation:** January 27, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)





Page 4 of 9

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33438 Angeles Forest Highway

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024



Continuation



Update

Significance (cont.)

Historical Overview of Los Angeles County

The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties created in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States two years after the Mexican American War. Within Los Angeles County, the unincorporated community of Acton was developed for mining in 1861 following the discovery of copper deposits in Soledad Canyon. Following adoption of the federal Homestead Act of 1862, four families established ranches in Acton, eventually allowing the focus of the economy to shift from mining to agriculture. The nearby community of Palmdale originated as two small communities: Harold and Palmenthal. During this early time, population in the region grew due to several factors, including the gold rush, the possibility for ranching, and the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) line in 1876, which facilitated the transport of agricultural products and metals throughout the United States. Through this early period, however, the communities of both Acton and Palmdale developed slowly (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; Pitt 2024; Dumke 1944: 3-7, 41-43; Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10).

Broadly, Los Angeles County maintained its role as a regional business center and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status. These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the county, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s. By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley, and William Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to Los Angeles County. Access to water resulted in a population boom during the 1920s that saw an increase from 170,298 county residents in 1900 to 936,455 by 1920 (Pitt 2024; Los Angeles Almanac 2020; Dumke 1944: 41-43; Survey LA 2016: 2).

The completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct facilitated development of ranching and agriculture in Palmdale. However, the aqueduct ran approximately 18-miles west of Acton and as a result development in the community was slower than nearby Palmdale, which had begun to develop civic infrastructure and published its first newspaper, the *Palmdale Post*, in 1915. In the 1920s, the Acton/Palmdale area saw the development of the present-day Sierra Highway, which linked Palmdale to Los Angeles and allowed for easier transport of agricultural products to market. In 1924, the Little Rock Dam and Harold Reservoir (present-day Lake Palmdale) were constructed to provide water for the area's population and agriculture industry (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017).

Although the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, detrimentally impacted the county's economy, historic newspapers from the 1930s reported on the growth of Los Angeles County's horticultural and agricultural industries. By the mid-1930s, Los Angeles County was one of the top oil producers in California. In addition, aviation and aerospace, important regional industries since the 1920s, became even more important with the onset of World War II in 1939 at which time Los Angeles County became one of the largest producers of wartime planes in the country (LAEPR 1934: 12; Pitt 2024; ARG 2008: 14-19; PB 1931: 18).

After World War II's conclusion in 1945, a massive wave of migration and building boom occurred throughout California. In Los Angeles County, the county's population grew from 2,208,492 residents in 1930 to 4,151,687 residents by 1950. Aerospace facilities opened in Palmdale and the surrounding area after the war, transforming the local economy and becoming Palmdale's primary employer. In 1952, for example, the U.S. Military purchased the Palmdale Airport for use as an aerospace development and testing facility. In addition, Lockheed, Convair, North

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33438 Angeles Forest Highway

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024



Continuation



Update

American, and Northrop had facilities nearby. By 1957 the population of Palmdale was more than 12,000, a 412% increase from 1950 (Los Angeles Almanac 2020; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3)

The postwar decades saw much of the county transformed from ranches and farms into residential subdivisions surrounding commercial and industrial centers. This growth, however, was not universal throughout the county; aerial photographs of Acton and its environs from the 1920s through the 1960s show minimal growth, consisting mostly of scattered single-family residences, ranches, and farms outside the community's center (Pitt 2024; Survey LA 2016: 2; Survey LA 2021: 91-92; NETR 2024; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3).

The advent of the state and federal highway systems during the 1950s and 1960s, provided access to communities that were previously difficult to reach. A year after Palmdale's incorporation, the construction of the Antelope Valley freeway, running through Acton and to Palmdale, was completed in 1963, prompting population growth and corresponding development. Six years later, in 1968, Lockheed opened an additional airliner final assembly facility, prompting Palmdale's mayor to predict a population increase of 50,000 by 1971 (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; Caltrans 2011: 17-18; Survey LA 2021: 153).

The overall population of Los Angeles County reached 6,038,771 residents by 1960 and grew to 8,863,164 residents by 1990 as the county continued to expand during the last half of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century (Los Angeles Almanac 2020). Despite the growth of Palmdale and other parts of Los Angeles County, however, development in Acton remained slow from the 1960s through the 1990s, and the community retains its predominately rural character (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; NETR 2024).

Rural Residential Architecture

Early settlement of non-native peoples in wider Los Angeles County was driven by the establishment of the railroad, mining, and agriculture. As the county grew between the late 1800s and early 1900s, rail routes, and other transportation routes became established in the state. The SPRR facilitated the area's growth and connected rural and urban Los Angeles County to the rest of Southern California and eastern states. As a result, the area's rural residential architecture reflected the availability of materials and prefabricated components that could be transported by the railway. Permanent architecture combines the region's functionality, needs, material characteristics, and culturally transferred building techniques or traditions. Los Angeles County's rural residential architecture does not reflect the popular styles of residential or commercial architecture at the time and generally show modest designs. The postwar housing boom increased use of factory-produced materials, the ability to be quickly mass produced and deployed, and the general rejection of excessive decoration. Notable features of rural residential architecture include the following (Ghanbari et al 2022):

- Small-scale residential buildings
- Buildings that are one story or one and a half stories in height
- Residences that may have low- or intermediate-pitched gable roofs
- Minimal, limited architectural decoration
- Garages that may be attached or detached

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33438 Angeles Forest Highway

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024



Continuation



Update

- Patterns of spatial organization
- Response to the natural environment
- Clustered buildings, structures, and objects
- Small-scale elements

Ranch Style (1930-1980)

Ranch-style houses in California reflect a national trend of fascination with the “Old West” and were originally developed in the western and southwestern United States, but quickly gained national popularity through the dissemination of do-it-yourself manuals and plans in national magazines such as *Sunset*, *Better Homes And Gardens*, and *House Beautiful*. Later, ranch houses were popular as a custom-built type of housing, which was especially popular in the later 1940s and 1950s. Ranch houses were typically built between 1930 and 1980, but peaked in the 1950s, as the most prevalent type of post-World War II suburban housing, often housing veterans who secured housing with FHA loans (Grimes and Chiang 2009: 43-46; Horak et.al. 2015: 23-25; McAlester 2019: 597-603).

Character-defining features include:

- Rambling, elongated plans with a horizontal emphasis
- 1-2 stories in height
- Low-pitched gabled or hipped roofs with overhanging, open eaves
- General asymmetry
- Free-flowing interior spaces
- Cladding featuring stucco, board and batten, shingles, clapboard, or a combination of materials
- Brick or stone chimneys details
- Attached garages often linked to residence by breezeways
- Stone, brick, board and batten, clapboard, or horizontal wood siding used for accent on walls, secondary cladding types, and planters
- Functional and non-functional shutters details as trim around windows

Statement of Significance

The single-family residence at 33438 Angeles Forest Highway was constructed in c. 1940 (NETR 2024). While single-family residences such as the subject property were developed sporadically throughout Acton, Palmdale, and the vicinity to accommodate residents drawn to the area by opportunities in mining, agriculture, and ranching, little growth occurred until the conclusion of World War II in 1945 when Los Angeles County experienced tremendous growth in the form of new residential development. As such, the subject property represents the continuation a decades-long period of sporadic residential development prior to the onset of World War II. However, mere association with a broad trend is not enough to reach the threshold of eligibility and the property is not known to be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Los Angeles County, California, or the nation. Research also did not identify a significant historical event that occurred on the property. Therefore, the subject property does not meet NRHP Criterion A, CRHR Criterion 1 or County Register Criterion 1 and is recommended not eligible.

Research identified two owners and occupants of the subject property throughout its history, Arnol and Pena Victor

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33438 Angeles Forest Highway

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Garzona, who have owned the property from 1992 to 2025 (U.S. Public Records Index 2025; ParcelQuest 2024). Research did not uncover information that would indicate these occupants were important to the past or made significant contributions to history. Due to a lack of identified significant associations with any persons important in our past, the subject property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion B, CRHR Criterion 2 or County Register Criterion 2.

The subject property is a modest and architecturally undistinguished example of a single-family residence exhibiting some influences of the Ranch style (e.g., its horizontal emphasis, one-story height, and overhanging eaves). Due to its simple form and easily replicability, the Ranch style was widely applied to houses from 1930 through 1980. It is a ubiquitous example of its type and there are many similar examples in Los Angeles County, California, and the United States. Research did not identify an architect or builder for the property; however, as a nondescript residence it appears unlikely to be the work of a master architect or builder. The subject property appears to have been constructed through already well-documented and common construction techniques and methods and does not appear to possess high artistic values by articulating a particular concept of design to the extent that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. The property does not contribute to the significance of a potential or existing historic district. Overall, the property lacks sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C, CRHR Criterion 3 or County Register Criterion 3.

The subject property is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the subject property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D, CRHR Criterion 4 or County Register Criterion 4.

Lastly, this property does not meet County Register Criterion 5 because it has not been formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the National Park Service nor has it been formally determined eligible for the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission. County Register Criterion 6 and 7 do not apply to this property.

References (cont.)

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33438 Angeles Forest Highway

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024



Continuation



Update

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Horak, Katie E., Andrew Goodrich, Alan Hess, and John English. 2015. "LOS ANGELES CITYWIDE HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT; Context: Architecture and Engineering; Theme: The Ranch House, 1930-1975; Theme: Housing the Masses, 1880-1975; Sub-Theme: Ranch House Neighborhoods, 1938-1975." Prepared for City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources. Accessed January 2025. https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/1acefe03-5615-425f-9182-d58a79014901/The_Ranch_House%2C_1930-1975.pdf.

LAEP (Los Angeles Evening Post Record). 1934. "County High in Oil Producing, Shipping." Newspapers.com: Los Angeles Evening Post Record (Los Angeles, California). May 26, 1934. Page 12.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33438 Angeles Forest Highway

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024



Continuation



Update

Survey LA. 2021. *Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement: Architecture and Engineering, L.A. Modernism, 1919-1980*. Prepared for the City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources. August 2011. https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/4f67bd39-631a-4f26-9a52-cd5809a66655/LA_Modernism_1919-1980.pdf.

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United States Public Records Index. 2025. Ancestry.com: United States Index to Public Records 1994-2019 (Palmdale, CA). Accessed January 2025.

Photographs (cont.)

Photograph 2. Fencing around 33438 Angeles Forest Highway, view looking northeast.



Source: Dudek, IMG_7910. December 2024.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 9

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 33110 Hillside Drive

P1. Other Identifier: Map ID 15

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted ***a.** County Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Pacifico Mountain, Calif. **Date** 2019 **T 5N; R 12W; ¼ of ¼ of Sec 26; B.M.**

c. Address 33110 Hillside Drive City Palmdale Zip 93550

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone , mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN 3056-012-057

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This property was surveyed from the public right-of-way. Set back on the parcel and sited atop a hill, only a partial view of the west elevation of the residence at 33110 Hillside Drive was visible looking east during the field survey. Aerial photographs were used to supplement this description. The property contains a one-story irregular in plan single-family residence. [See Continuation Sheet]

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single Family Property

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1, South elevation, view looking east. December 5, 2024. Dudek, IMG_7927.

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

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1950 (ParcelQuest 2024)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Gregory G. Pagalyan
33110 Hillside Drive
Palmdale, CA 93550

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC (Dudek)
225 S Lake Ave Suite 225-M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:**

12/5/2024

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

Intensive

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Prairie Song Reliability Project, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Prairie Song Reliability Project LLC.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location 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 ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 9

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33110 Hillside Drive

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: N/A

B3. Original Use: Single-family residence

B4. Present Use: Single-family residence

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The following alterations were observed via historic aerial photographs: additions added to the west, south, and east elevations (between 1954 and 1959)

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

33110 Hillside Drive does not meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or the Los Angeles County Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts (County Register). The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The property is not considered a historical resource under CEQA. As such, this evaluation assigns a 6Z California Historical Resources Status Code to 33110 Hillside Drive. [See Continuation Sheet].

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References: See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Katie Ahmanson, MHC

*Date of Evaluation: January 28, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

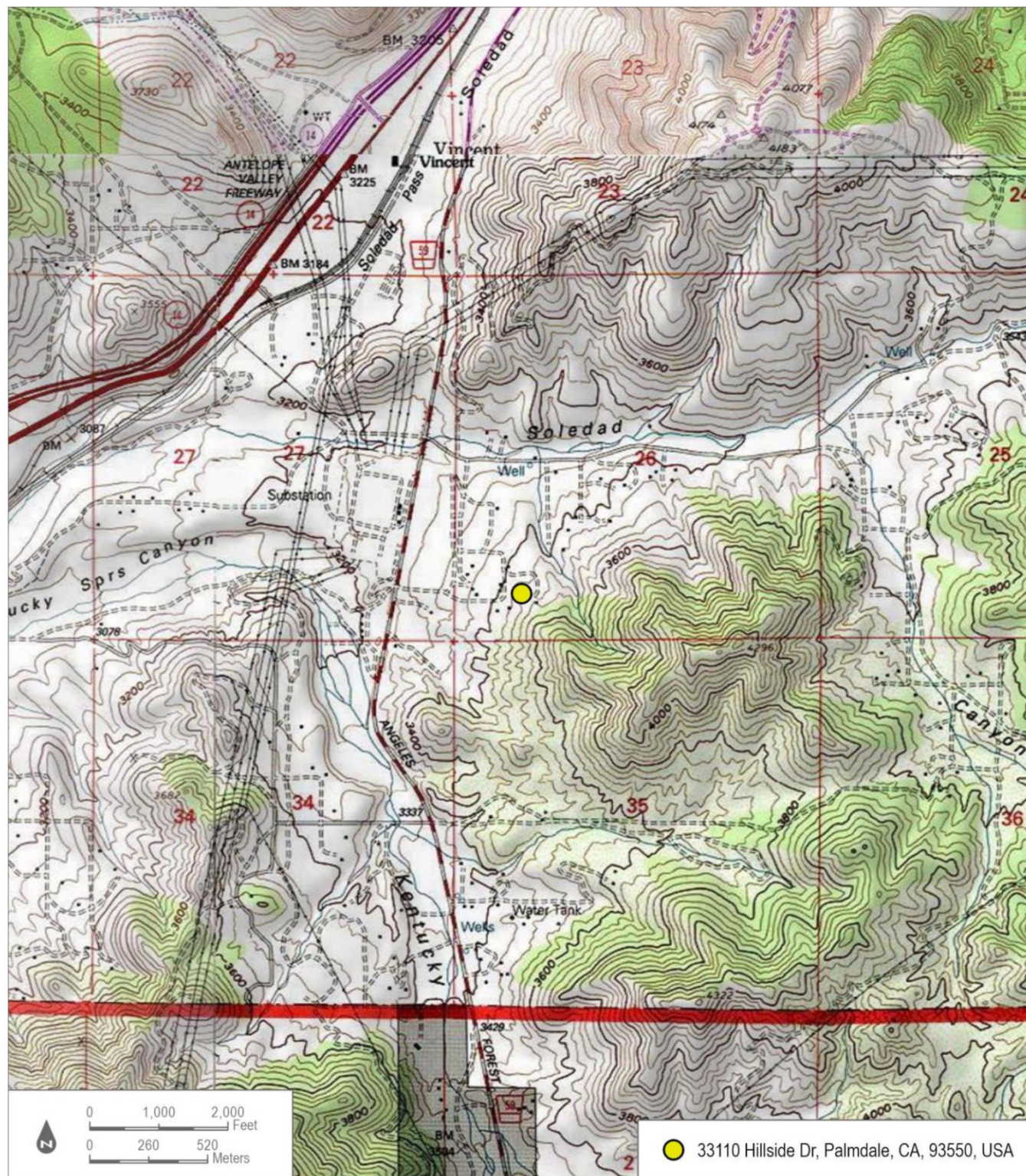
Page 3 of 9

*Map Name: *Pacifico Mountain, Calif.*

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33110 Hillside Drive

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 2019



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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33110 Hillside Drive

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: February 2025 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Description (cont.)

The stucco clad building is topped with a composition shingle cross-hipped roof with overhanging closed eaves (Photograph 1). Fenestration includes metal-sash sliding and fixed windows, and wood frame glazed French doors (Photograph 2). Site atop a hill accessed by a private road, the residence is not visible from the public right-of-way. Only a partial view of the west elevation was visible. Landscaping includes mature trees and shrubs.

Significance (cont.)

Historical Overview of Los Angeles County

The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties created in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States two years after the Mexican American War. Within Los Angeles County, the unincorporated community of Acton was developed for mining in 1861 following the discovery of copper deposits in Soledad Canyon. Following adoption of the federal Homestead Act of 1862, four families established ranches in Acton, eventually allowing the focus of the economy to shift from mining to agriculture. The nearby community of Palmdale originated as two small communities: Harold and Palmenthal. During this early time, population in the region grew due to several factors, including the gold rush, the possibility for ranching, and the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) line in 1876, which facilitated the transport of agricultural products and metals throughout the United States. Through this early period, however, the communities of both Acton and Palmdale developed slowly (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; Pitt 2024; Dumke 1944: 3-7, 41-43; Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10).

Broadly, Los Angeles County maintained its role as a regional business center and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status. These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the county, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s. By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley, and William Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to Los Angeles County. Access to water resulted in a population boom during the 1920s that saw an increase from 170,298 county residents in 1900 to 936,455 by 1920 (Pitt 2024; Los Angeles Almanac 2020; Dumke 1944: 41-43; Survey LA 2016: 2).

The completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct facilitated development of ranching and agriculture in Palmdale. However, the aqueduct ran approximately 18-miles west of Acton and as a result development in the community was slower than nearby Palmdale, which had begun to develop civic infrastructure and published its first newspaper, the *Palmdale Post*, in 1915. In the 1920s, the Acton/Palmdale area saw the development of the present-day Sierra Highway, which linked Palmdale to Los Angeles and allowed for easier transport of agricultural products to market. In 1924, the Little Rock Dam and Harold Reservoir (present-day Lake Palmdale) were constructed to provide water for the area's population and agriculture industry (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017).

Although the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, detrimentally impacted the county's economy, historic newspapers from the 1930s reported on the growth of Los Angeles County's horticultural and agricultural industries. By the mid-1930s, Los Angeles County was one of the top oil producers in California. In addition, aviation and aerospace, important regional industries since the 1920s, became even more important with the onset of World War II in 1939 at which time Los Angeles County became one of the largest producers of wartime planes in the country (LAEPR 1934: 12; Pitt 2024; ARG 2008: 14-19; PB 1931: 18).

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*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: February 2025 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

After World War II's conclusion in 1945, a massive wave of migration and building boom occurred throughout California. In Los Angeles County, the county's population grew from 2,208,492 residents in 1930 to 4,151,687 residents by 1950. Aerospace facilities opened in Palmdale and the surrounding area after the war, transforming the local economy and becoming Palmdale's primary employer. In 1952, for example, the U.S. Military purchased the Palmdale Airport for use as an aerospace development and testing facility. In addition, Lockheed, Convair, North American, and Northrop had facilities nearby. By 1957 the population of Palmdale was more than 12,000, a 412% increase from 1950 (Los Angeles Almanac 2020; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3)

The postwar decades saw much of the county transformed from ranches and farms into residential subdivisions surrounding commercial and industrial centers. This growth, however, was not universal throughout the county; aerial photographs of Acton and its environs from the 1920s through the 1960s show minimal growth, consisting mostly of scattered single-family residences, ranches, and farms outside the community's center (Pitt 2024; Survey LA 2016: 2; Survey LA 2021: 91-92; NETR 2024; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3).

The advent of the state and federal highway systems during the 1950s and 1960s, provided access to communities that were previously difficult to reach. A year after Palmdale's incorporation, the construction of the Antelope Valley freeway, running through Acton and to Palmdale, was completed in 1963, prompting population growth and corresponding development. Six years later, in 1968, Lockheed opened an additional airliner final assembly facility, prompting Palmdale's mayor to predict a population increase of 50,000 by 1971 (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; Caltrans 2011: 17-18; Survey LA 2021: 153).

The overall population of Los Angeles County reached 6,038,771 residents by 1960 and grew to 8,863,164 residents by 1990 as the county continued to expand during the last half of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century (Los Angeles Almanac 2020). Despite the growth of Palmdale and other parts of Los Angeles County, however, development in Acton remained slow from the 1960s through the 1990s, and the community retains its predominately rural character (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; NETR 2024).

Rural Residential Architecture

Early settlement of non-native peoples in wider Los Angeles County was driven by the establishment of the railroad, mining, and agriculture. As the county grew between the late 1800s and early 1900s, rail routes, and other transportation routes became established in the state. The SPRR facilitated the area's growth and connected rural and urban Los Angeles County to the rest of Southern California and eastern states. As a result, the area's rural residential architecture reflected the availability of materials and prefabricated components that could be transported by the railway. Permanent architecture combines the region's functionality, needs, material characteristics, and culturally transferred building techniques or traditions. Los Angeles County's rural residential architecture does not reflect the popular styles of residential or commercial architecture at the time and generally show modest designs. The postwar housing boom increased use of factory-produced materials, the ability to be quickly mass produced and deployed, and the general rejection of excessive decoration. Notable features of rural residential architecture include the following (Ghanbari et al 2022):

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- Small-scale residential buildings
- Buildings that are one story or one and a half stories in height
- Residences that may have low- or intermediate-pitched gable roofs
- Minimal, limited architectural decoration
- Garages that may be attached or detached
- Patterns of spatial organization
- Response to the natural environment
- Clustered buildings, structures, and objects
- Small-scale elements

Statement of Significance

Archival research did not find any associations with events that have made a specific contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The subject property was constructed as a single-family residence in 1950, during a period of increased population growth in the community of Acton, the city of Palmdale (incorporated 1962), and their environs. This population growth was reflective of both state-wide trends in the decades following World War II's conclusion in 1945, as well as a shift in the region's economy from predominately agricultural to include additional industries, particularly aerospace, which drew new residents and encouraged corresponding residential development. The population of Palmdale (located north of the subject property), for example, was more than 12,000 in 1957, a 412% increase from 1950 (Valley Times 1957: 3). The development of the Antelope Valley Freeway in 1963 further facilitated accessibility and growth in the region. While more rural communities like Acton also saw an increase in residential development, it tended to consist of more scattered individual parcels, like the subject property, rather than planned suburbs or communities. Post-World War II residential growth was an important trend both regionally and in California; however, this property did not play a significant role in this trend and did not influence this trend. It is also not known to be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Los Angeles County, California, or the nation. Research also did not identify a significant historical event that occurred on the property. Therefore, the subject property does not meet NRHP Criterion A, CRHR Criterion 1, or County Register Criterion 1 and is recommended not eligible.

Research identified one owner for the property, Gregory G. Pagalyan, who owns the property in 2005 (ParcelQuest 2024). Research did not uncover information that would indicate Pagalyan was important to the past or made significant contributions to history. Due to a lack of identified significant associations with any persons important in our past, the subject property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion B, CRHR Criterion 2, or County Register Criterion 2.

The subject property is a modest and architecturally undistinguished example of a 1950s single-family residence with no particular style. It is a ubiquitous example of its type and there are many similar examples in Los Angeles County, California, and the United States. Research did not identify an architect or builder for the property; however, as a nondescript residence it appears unlikely to be the work of a master architect or builder. The subject property appears to have been constructed through already well-documented and common construction techniques and methods and does not appear to possess high artistic values by articulating a particular concept of design to the extent that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. The last portion of Criterion C refers to a district, which is defined as a

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significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The subject property does not contribute to the significance of a potential or existing historic district. Overall, the property lacks sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C, CRHR Criterion 3, or County Register Criterion 3.

The subject property is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the subject property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D, CRHR Criterion 4 or County Register Criterion 4.

Lastly, this property does not meet County Register Criterion 5 because it has not been formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the National Park Service nor has it been formally determined eligible for the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission. County Register Criterion 6 and 7 do not apply to this property.

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*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33110 Hillside Drive

*Date: February 2025 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs (cont.)

Photograph 2. South elevation of 33110 Hillside Drive, view looking east. Photograph taken on December 5, 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_7929.

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

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 9

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 33446 Angeles Forest Highway

P1. Other Identifier: Map ID 16

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Pacifico Mountain, Calif. **Date** 2019 **T** 5N; **R** 12W; $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 26; **B.M.**

c. Address 33446 Angeles Forest Highway City Palmdale Zip 93550

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone , mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN 3056-012-006

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This property was surveyed from the public right-of-way and was only partially visible during the field survey. Aerial photographs were used to supplement this description. The property contains a one-story rectangular in plan single-family residence and a rectangular in plan ancillary building. [See Continuation Sheet]

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single Family Property

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1, Primary (west) elevation, view looking southeast. December 5, 2024. Dudek, IMG_7931.

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

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1940 (ParcelQuest 2024)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Razmik Kirakosian
15444 Archwood Street
Van Nuys, CA 91406

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC (Dudek)
225 S Lake Ave Suite 225-M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:**
12/5/2024

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

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Prairie Song Reliability Project, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Prairie Song Reliability Project LLC.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location 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 ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33446 Angeles Forest Highway

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: N/A

B3. Original Use: Single-family residence

B4. Present Use: Single-family residence

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The following alterations were observed via historic aerial photographs and during the property survey: an addition to the rear (south) elevation of the ancillary building (between 1978 and 1987); addition of porch to primary (north) elevation of the single-family residence (date unknown); and replacement of wood-sash windows with vinyl-sash windows (date unknown).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: One ancillary building.

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

33446 Angeles Forest Highway does not meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), or the Los Angeles County Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts (County Register). The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The property is not considered a historical resource under CEQA. As such, this evaluation assigns a 6Z California Historical Resources Status Code to 33446 Angeles Forest Highway. [See Continuation Sheet].

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References: See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Katie Ahmanson, MHC

*Date of Evaluation: January 28, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

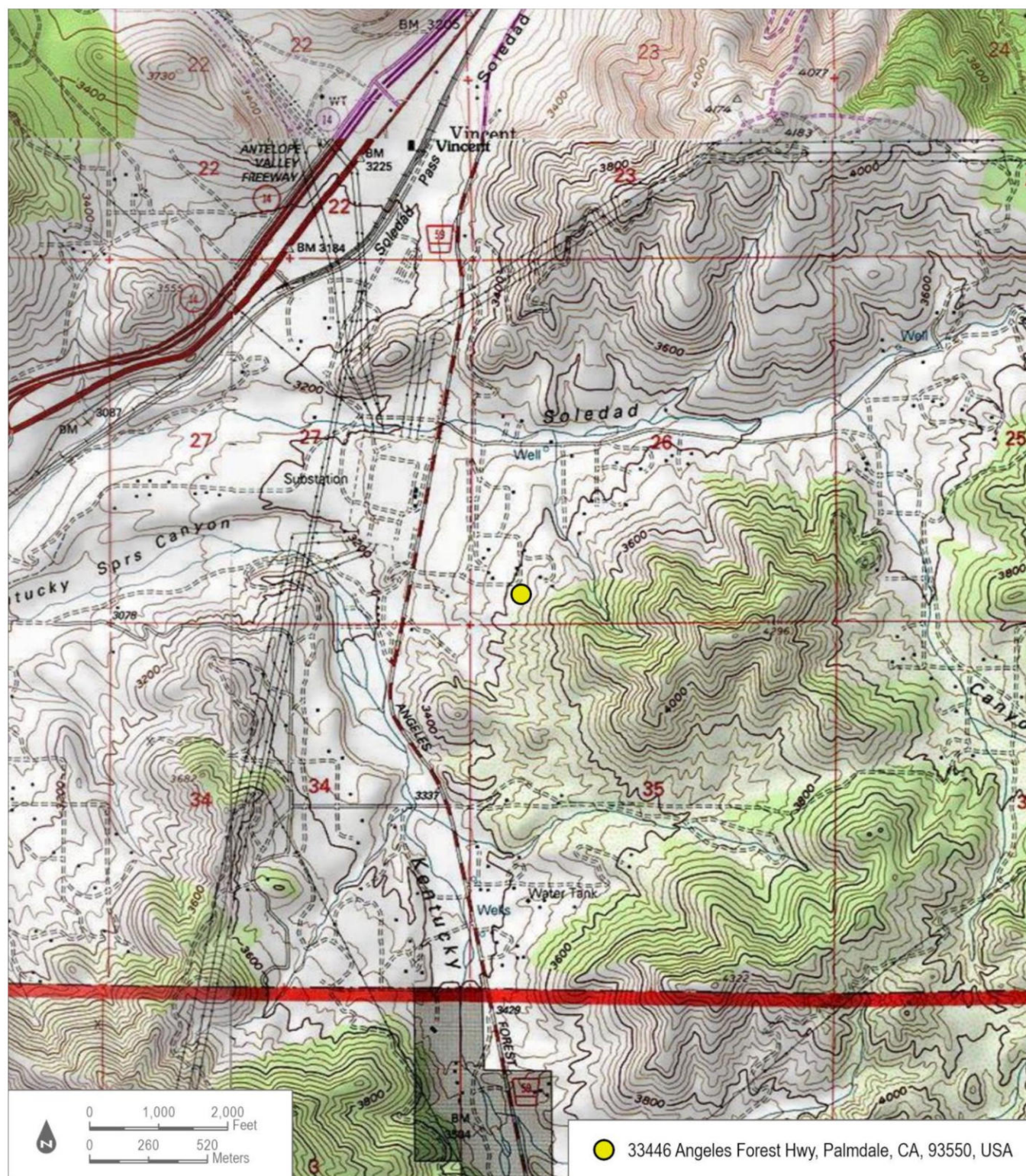
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*Map Name: *Pacifico Mountain, Calif.*

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33446 Angeles Forest Highway

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 2019



CONTINUATION SHEET

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33446 Angeles Forest Highway

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*Date: February 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Description (cont.)

The single-family residence is topped with a composition shingle front-gable roof surrounded by a wood-board flat roof with minimally overhanging eaves and exposed rafters (Photograph 1). The building is clad with a combination of vertical wood board siding and wood board-and-batten siding. The primary (north) elevation features a covered front porch enclosed by a wood board-and-batten fence. Two wood-main entry doors are accessed from the porch. Fenestration includes a variety of windows including vinyl-sash sliding and vinyl-sash fixed windows, wood-sash double-hung windows, and a metal-frame multi-light garden window.

The vertical wood board ancillary building has a composition shingle hipped roof surrounded by a corrugated metal flat roof with no overhanging eaves (Photograph 2). The primary (north) elevation features a vehicle door with a partially glazed door located on the west elevation. Fenestration includes two metal-sash fixed windows on the primary (north) elevation. Only the primary (north) elevation and a partial view of the west elevation of both buildings were visible with from the public right-of-way during the survey. Chainlink fencing surrounds the property, and landscaping includes shrubs and mature trees.

Significance (cont.)

Historical Overview of Los Angeles County

The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties created in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States two years after the Mexican American War. Within Los Angeles County, the unincorporated community of Acton was developed for mining in 1861 following the discovery of copper deposits in Soledad Canyon. Following adoption of the federal Homestead Act of 1862, four families established ranches in Acton, eventually allowing the focus of the economy to shift from mining to agriculture. The nearby community of Palmdale originated as two small communities: Harold and Palmenthal. During this early time, population in the region grew due to several factors, including the gold rush, the possibility for ranching, and the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) line in 1876, which facilitated the transport of agricultural products and metals throughout the United States. Through this early period, however, the communities of both Acton and Palmdale developed slowly (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; Pitt 2024; Dumke 1944: 3-7, 41-43; Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10).

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Continuation



Update

for the area's population and agriculture industry (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017).

Although the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, detrimentally impacted the county's economy, historic newspapers from the 1930s reported on the growth of Los Angeles County's horticultural and agricultural industries. By the mid-1930s, Los Angeles County was one of the top oil producers in California. In addition, aviation and aerospace, important regional industries since the 1920s, became even more important with the onset of World War II in 1939 at which time Los Angeles County became one of the largest producers of wartime planes in the country (LAEPR 1934: 12; Pitt 2024; ARG 2008: 14–19; PB 1931: 18).

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Rural Residential Architecture

Early settlement of non-native peoples in wider Los Angeles County was driven by the establishment of the railroad, mining, and agriculture. As the county grew between the late 1800s and early 1900s, rail routes, and other transportation routes became established in the state. The SPRR facilitated the area's growth and connected rural

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☒ Continuation ☐ Update

and urban Los Angeles County to the rest of Southern California and eastern states. As a result, the area's rural residential architecture reflected the availability of materials and prefabricated components that could be transported by the railway. Permanent architecture combines the region's functionality, needs, material characteristics, and culturally transferred building techniques or traditions. Los Angeles County's rural residential architecture does not reflect the popular styles of residential or commercial architecture at the time and generally show modest designs. The postwar housing boom increased use of factory-produced materials, the ability to be quickly mass produced and deployed, and the general rejection of excessive decoration. Notable features of rural residential architecture include the following (Ghanbari et al 2022):

- Small-scale residential buildings
- Buildings that are one story or one and a half stories in height
- Residences that may have low- or intermediate-pitched gable roofs
- Minimal, limited architectural decoration
- Garages that may be attached or detached
- Patterns of spatial organization
- Response to the natural environment
- Clustered buildings, structures, and objects
- Small-scale elements

Statement of Significance

Archival research did not find any associations with events that have made a specific contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The subject property was constructed as a single-family residence in 1940, during a period of increased population growth in the community of Acton, the city of Palmdale (incorporated 1962), and their environs. This population growth was reflective of both statewide trends in the decades following World War II's conclusion in 1945, as well as a shift in the region's economy from predominately agricultural to include additional industries, particularly aerospace, which drew new residents and encouraged corresponding residential development. The population of Palmdale (located north of the subject property), for example, was more than 12,000 in 1957, a 412% increase from 1950 (Valley Times 1957: 3). The development of the Antelope Valley Freeway in 1963 further facilitated accessibility and growth in the region. While more rural communities like Acton also saw an increase in residential development, it tended to consist of more scattered individual parcels, like the subject property, rather than planned suburbs or communities. Post-World War II residential growth was an important trend both regionally and in California; however, this property did not play a significant role in this trend and did not influence this trend. It is also not known to be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Los Angeles County, California, or the nation. Research also did not identify a significant historical event that occurred on the property. Therefore, the subject property does not meet NRHP Criterion A, CRHR Criterion 1, or County Register Criterion 1 and is recommended not eligible.

Research identified one owner for the property, Razmik Kirakosian, who has owned the property since 2016 (ParcelQuest 2024). Research did not uncover information that would indicate Kirakosian was important to the past or made significant contributions to history. Due to a lack of identified significant associations with any persons important in our past, the subject property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion B, CRHR Criterion 2,

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☒ Continuation ☐ Update

or Country Register Criterion 2.

The subject property is a modest and architecturally undistinguished example of a 1940s single-family residence with no particular style. It is a ubiquitous example of its type and there are many similar examples in Los Angeles County, California, and the United States. Research did not identify an architect or builder for the property; however, as a nondescript residence it appears unlikely to be the work of a master architect or builder. The subject property appears to have been constructed through already well-documented and common construction techniques and methods and does not appear to possess high artistic values by articulating a particular concept of design to the extent that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. The last portion of Criterion C/3/3 refers to a district, which is defined as a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The subject property does not contribute to the significance of a potential or existing historic district. Overall, the subject property lacks sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C, CRHR Criterion 3, or County Register Criterion 3.

The subject property is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the subject property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D, CRHR Criterion 4, or County Register Criterion 4.

Lastly, this property does not meet County Register Criterion 5 because it has not been formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the National Park Service nor has it been formally determined eligible for the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission. County Register Criterion 6 and 7 do not apply to this property.

References (cont.)

ARG (Architectural Resources Group). 2008. City of West Hollywood R2, R3, R4 Multi-Family Survey Report.

Prepared for the City of West Hollywood, West Hollywood, California. Pasadena, California: Architectural Resources Group. November 2008. Accessed October 2023.

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https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/7b3709a9-42d8-44ad-ac78-0bcf7fd70312/TractHousinginCalifornia_1945-1973.pdf.

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Page 8 of 9

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33446 Angeles Forest Highway

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek *Date: February 2025 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

LAEP (Los Angeles Evening Post Record). 1934. "County High in Oil Producing, Shipping." Newspapers.com: *Los Angeles Evening Post Record* (Los Angeles, California). May 26, 1934. Page 12.

LAT (*Los Angeles Times*). 1968. "New Lockheed Plant Spurs Palmdale Bom." June 9, 1968. Newspapers.com: *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). Page 126.

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Palmdale 2045. 2025. "History and Profile." Accessed January 2025. <https://palmdale2045gp.org/history-and-profile/>.

PB (*Progress Bulletin*). 1931. "Tremendous Agricultural and Horticultural Development of Los Angeles County Reflected." Newspapers.com: *Progress Bulletin* (Pomona, California). September 18, 1931. Page 18. Newspapers.com.

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Survey LA. 2021. *Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement: Architecture and Engineering, L.A. Modernism, 1919-1980*. Prepared for the City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources. August 2011. https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/4f67bd39-631a-4f26-9a52-cd5809a66655/LA_Modernism_1919-1980.pdf.

Valley Times. 1956. "Palmdale Building Sustaining Boom." September 10, 1956. Newspapers.com: *Valley Times* (North Hollywood, CA). Page 3.

Page 9 of 9

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33446 Angeles Forest Highway

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: February 2025



Continuation



Update

Photographs (cont.)

Photograph 2. The ancillary building, view looking southeast. Photograph taken on December 5, 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_7922.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 9

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 900 Searchlight Ranch Road

P1. Other Identifier: Map ID 17

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Acton, Calif. Date 2019 T 5N; R 12W; ¼ of ¼ of Sec 34; B.M.

c. Address 900 Searchlight Ranch Road City Acton Zip 93510

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone , mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN 3056-018-073

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This property was surveyed from the public right-of-way. Set back on the parcel and sited atop a hill, the property at 900 Searchlight Ranch Road was only partially visible looking east during the field survey. Aerial photographs were used to supplement this description. The property contains a one-story irregular in plan single-family residence. [See Continuation Sheet]

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single Family Property

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1, west and north elevations, view looking east. January 22, 2025. Dudek, IMG_8308.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Circa 1954 (NETR 2024)

*P7. Owner and Address:

Ana M. Baldwin
1800 N. Bristol Street Ste. C
#PMB233
Santa Ana, CA 92706

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Katie Ahmanson, MHC (Dudek)
225 S Lake Ave Suite 225-M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

*P9. Date Recorded: 1/31/2025

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Prairie Song Reliability Project, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Prairie Song Reliability Project LLC.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location 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 ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 9

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 900 Searchlight Ranch Road

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: N/A

B3. Original Use: Single-family residence

B4. Present Use: Single-family residence

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The following alterations were observed via historic aerial photographs: construction of an addition to the east elevation (between 1978 and 1987)

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

900 Searchlight Ranch Road does not meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or Los Angeles County Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts (County Register). The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The property is not considered a historical resource under CEQA. As such, this evaluation assigns a 6Z California Historical Resources Status Code to 900 Searchlight Ranch Road. [See Continuation Sheet].

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References: See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Katie Ahmanson, MHC

*Date of Evaluation: January 28, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

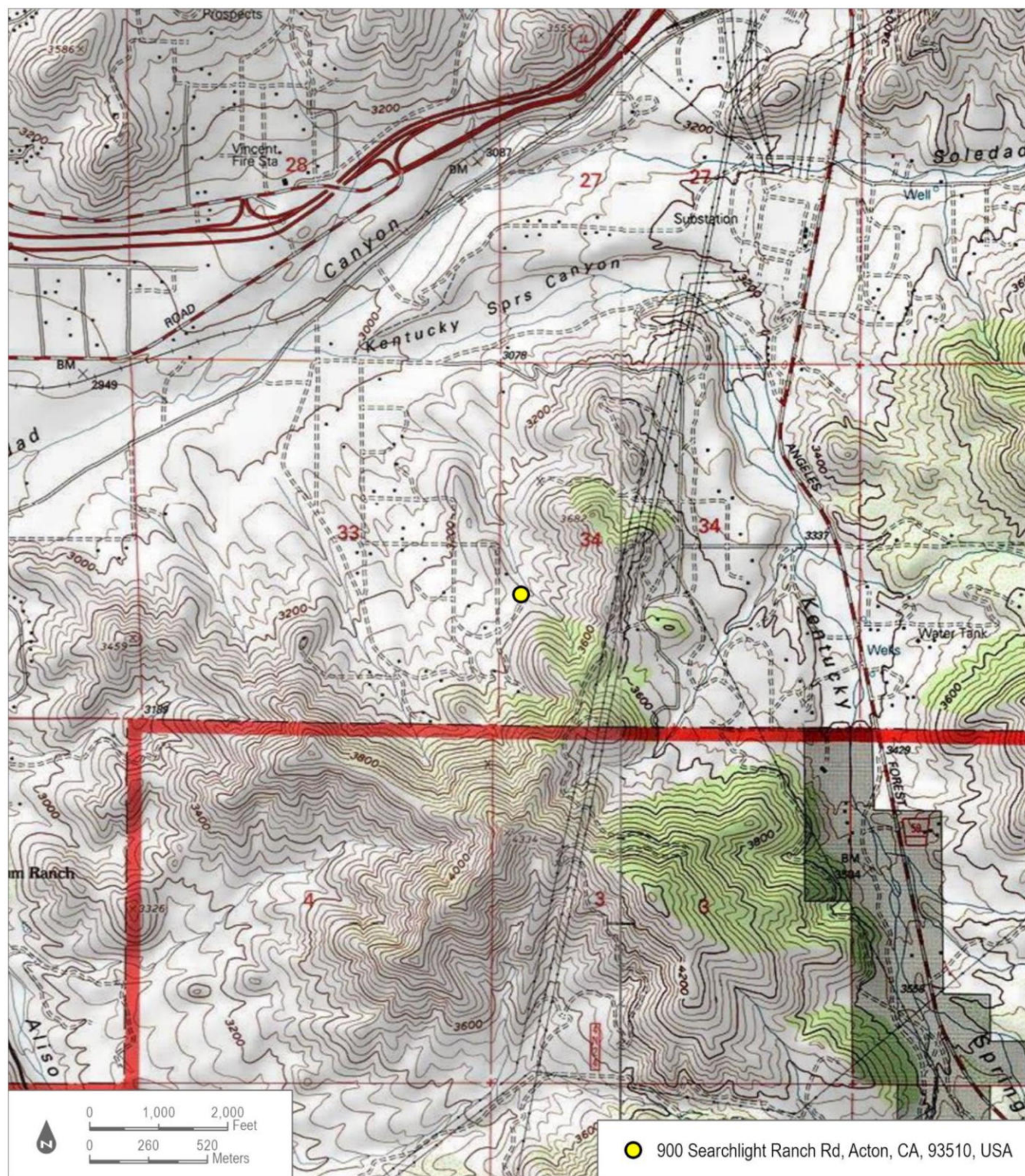
Page 3 of 9

*Map Name: Acton, Calif.

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 900 Searchlight Ranch Road

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 2019



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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 900 Searchlight Ranch Road

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Description (cont.)

The brick clad residence is topped with a flat roof (Photograph 1). An interior brick-chimney is located on the southeast corner of the residence. The building appears abandoned and in poor condition. The roof appears to have imploded, and fenestration is covered with wood boards (Photograph 2). Landscaping includes mature trees and shrubs.

Significance (cont.)

Historical Overview of Los Angeles County

The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties created in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States two years after the Mexican American War. Within Los Angeles County, the unincorporated community of Acton was developed for mining in 1861 following the discovery of copper deposits in Soledad Canyon. Following adoption of the federal Homestead Act of 1862, four families established ranches in Acton, eventually allowing the focus of the economy to shift from mining to agriculture. The nearby community of Palmdale originated as two small communities: Harold and Palmenthal. During this early time, population in the region grew due to several factors, including the gold rush, the possibility for ranching, and the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) line in 1876, which facilitated the transport of agricultural products and metals throughout the United States. Through this early period, however, the communities of both Acton and Palmdale developed slowly (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; Pitt 2024; Dumke 1944: 3-7, 41-43; Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10).

Broadly, Los Angeles County maintained its role as a regional business center and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status. These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the county, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s. By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley, and William Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to Los Angeles County. Access to water resulted in a population boom during the 1920s that saw an increase from 170,298 county residents in 1900 to 936,455 by 1920 (Pitt 2024; Los Angeles Almanac 2020; Dumke 1944: 41-43; Survey LA 2016: 2).

The completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct facilitated development of ranching and agriculture in Palmdale. However, the aqueduct ran approximately 18-miles west of Acton and as a result development in the community was slower than nearby Palmdale, which had begun to develop civic infrastructure and published its first newspaper, the *Palmdale Post*, in 1915. In the 1920s, the Acton/Palmdale area saw the development of the present-day Sierra Highway, which linked Palmdale to Los Angeles and allowed for easier transport of agricultural products to market. In 1924, the Little Rock Dam and Harold Reservoir (present-day Lake Palmdale) were constructed to provide water for the area's population and agriculture industry (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017).

Although the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, detrimentally impacted the county's economy, historic newspapers from the 1930s reported on the growth of Los Angeles County's horticultural and agricultural industries. By the mid-1930s, Los Angeles County was one of the top oil producers in California. In addition, aviation and aerospace, important regional industries since the 1920s, became even more important with the onset of World War II in 1939 at which time Los Angeles County became one of the largest producers of wartime planes in the country (LAEPR 1934:

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 900 Searchlight Ranch Road

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

12; Pitt 2024; ARG 2008: 14–19; PB 1931: 18).

After World War II's conclusion in 1945, a massive wave of migration and building boom occurred throughout California. In Los Angeles County, the county's population grew from 2,208,492 residents in 1930 to 4,151,687 residents by 1950. Aerospace facilities opened in Palmdale and the surrounding area after the war, transforming the local economy and becoming Palmdale's primary employer. In 1952, for example, the U.S. Military purchased the Palmdale Airport for use as an aerospace development and testing facility. In addition, Lockheed, Convair, North American, and Northrop had facilities nearby. By 1957 the population of Palmdale was more than 12,000, a 412% increase from 1950 (Los Angeles Almanac 2020; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3)

The postwar decades saw much of the county transformed from ranches and farms into residential subdivisions surrounding commercial and industrial centers. This growth, however, was not universal throughout the county; aerial photographs of Acton and its environs from the 1920s through the 1960s show minimal growth, consisting mostly of scattered single-family residences, ranches, and farms outside the community's center (Pitt 2024; Survey LA 2016: 2; Survey LA 2021: 91-92; NETR 2024; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3).

The advent of the state and federal highway systems during the 1950s and 1960s, provided access to communities that were previously difficult to reach. A year after Palmdale's incorporation, the construction of the Antelope Valley freeway, running through Acton and to Palmdale, was completed in 1963, prompting population growth and corresponding development. Six years later, in 1968, Lockheed opened an additional airliner final assembly facility, prompting Palmdale's mayor to predict a population increase of 50,000 by 1971 (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; Caltrans 2011: 17-18; Survey LA 2021: 153).

The overall population of Los Angeles County reached 6,038,771 residents by 1960 and grew to 8,863,164 residents by 1990 as the county continued to expand during the last half of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century (Los Angeles Almanac 2020). Despite the growth of Palmdale and other parts of Los Angeles County, however, development in Acton remained slow from the 1960s through the 1990s, and the community retains its predominately rural character (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; NETR 2024).

Rural Residential Architecture

Early settlement of non-native peoples in wider Los Angeles County was driven by the establishment of the railroad, mining, and agriculture. As the county grew between the late 1800s and early 1900s, rail routes, and other transportation routes became established in the state. The SPRR facilitated the area's growth and connected rural and urban Los Angeles County to the rest of Southern California and eastern states. As a result, the area's rural residential architecture reflected the availability of materials and prefabricated components that could be transported by the railway. Permanent architecture combines the region's functionality, needs, material characteristics, and culturally transferred building techniques or traditions. Los Angeles County's rural residential architecture does not reflect the popular styles of residential or commercial architecture at the time and generally show modest designs. The postwar housing boom increased use of factory-produced materials, the ability to be quickly mass produced and deployed, and the general rejection of excessive decoration. Notable features of rural

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 900 Searchlight Ranch Road

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

residential architecture include the following (Ghanbari et al 2022):

- Small-scale residential buildings
- Buildings that are one story or one and a half stories in height
- Residences that may have low- or intermediate-pitched gable roofs
- Minimal, limited architectural decoration
- Garages that may be attached or detached
- Patterns of spatial organization
- Response to the natural environment
- Clustered buildings, structures, and objects
- Small-scale elements

Statement of Significance

Archival research did not find any associations with events that have made a specific contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The subject property was constructed as a single-family residence circa 1954, during a period of increased population growth in the community of Acton, the city of Palmdale (incorporated 1962), and their environs. This population growth was reflective of both state-wide trends in the decades following World War II's conclusion in 1945, as well as a shift in the region's economy from predominately agricultural to include additional industries, particularly aerospace, which drew new residents and encouraged corresponding residential development. The population of Palmdale (located north of the subject property), for example, was more than 12,000 in 1957, a 412% increase from 1950 (Valley Times 1957: 3). The development of the Antelope Valley Freeway in 1963 further facilitated accessibility and growth in the region. While more rural communities like Acton also saw an increase in residential development, it tended to consist of more scattered individual parcels, like the subject property, rather than planned suburbs or communities. Post-World War II residential growth was an important trend both regionally and in California; however, this property did not play a significant role in this trend and did not influence this trend. It is also not known to be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Los Angeles County, California, or the nation. Research also did not identify a significant historical event that occurred on the property. Therefore, the subject property does not meet NRHP Criterion A, CRHR Criterion 1, or County Register Criterion 1 and is recommended not eligible.

Research identified one owner and occupants of the subject property, Ana M. Baldwin, who has lived at the property from 1999 to 2025 (U.S. Public Records Index 2025; ParcelQuest 2024). Research did not uncover information that would indicate Baldwin was important to the past or made significant contributions to history. Due to a lack of identified significant associations with any persons important in our past, the subject property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion B, CRHR Criterion 2, or County Register Criterion 2.

The subject property is a modest and architecturally undistinguished example of a 1950s single-family residence with no particular style. It is a ubiquitous example of its type and there are many similar examples in Los Angeles County, California, and the United States. Research did not identify an architect or builder for the property; however, as a nondescript residence it appears unlikely to be the work of a master architect or builder. The subject property appears to have been constructed through already well-documented and common construction techniques and methods and does not appear to possess high artistic values by articulating a particular concept of design to the

Page 7 of 9

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 900 Searchlight Ranch Road

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

extent that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. The last portion of Criterion C/3/3 refers to a district, which is defined as a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The subject property does not contribute to the significance of a potential or existing historic district. Overall, the subject property lacks sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C, CRHR Criterion 3, or County Register Criterion 3.

The subject property is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the subject property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D, CRHR Criterion 4 or County Register Criterion 4.

Lastly, this property does not meet County Register Criterion 5 because it has not been formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the National Park Service nor has it been formally determined eligible for the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission. County Register Criterion 6 and 7 do not apply to this property.

References (cont.)

ARG (Architectural Resources Group). 2008. City of West Hollywood R2, R3, R4 Multi-Family Survey Report.

Prepared for the City of West Hollywood, West Hollywood, California. Pasadena, California: Architectural Resources Group. November 2008. Accessed October 2023.

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Ghanbari, Sousan, Mansour Yeganeh, and Mohammad Reza Bemanian. 2022. "Architecture Typology of Rural Plain Houses Based on Formal Features." *Frontiers in Built Environment*. May 18, 2022. Accessed December 2024. <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fbuil.2022.856567/full>.

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LAT (*Los Angeles Times*). 1968. "New Lockheed Plant Spurs Palmdale Bom." June 9, 1968. *Newspapers.com: Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). Page 126.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 900 Searchlight Ranch Road

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: January 2025



Continuation



Update

NETR (National Environmental Title Agency). 2024. "Acton, Los Angeles County, California." Historic aerial photographs from: 1948, 1954, 1959, 1974, 1978, 1987, 1990, 1994, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022. Accessed December 17, 2024.
<https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

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<https://www.britannica.com/place/Los-Angeles-California/History>.

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<https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/232b11bd-19fd-4781-93f8-704d17b0aebc/Pre-ConsolidationCommunitiesofLosAngeles.pdf>.

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https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/4f67bd39-631a-4f26-9a52-cd5809a66655/LA_Modernism_1919-1980.pdf.

Valley Times. 1956. "Palmdale Building Sustaining Boom." September 10, 1956. Newspapers.com: Valley Times (North Hollywood, CA). Page 3.

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Photographs (cont.)

Page 9 of 9

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 900 Searchlight Ranch Road

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photograph 2. South and east elevations of 900 Searchlight Ranch Road, view looking east.
Photograph taken January 22, 2025.



Source: Dudek, IMG_8318

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

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 9

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 32410 El Sastre Road

P1. Other Identifier: Map ID 18

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Acton, Calif. **Date** 2019 **T** 5N; **R** 12W; $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 33; **B.M.**

c. Address 32410 El Sastre Road City Acton Zip 93510

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone , mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN 3056-026-036

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This property was surveyed from the public right-of-way. The parcel contains a one-story irregular in plan single-family residence. The rough stucco clad building is topped with a composition shingle front-gable roof with minimally overhanging closed eaves (Photograph 1). A brick interior chimney is located on the center of the west elevation. [See Continuation Sheet]

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single Family Property

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1, West and primary (south) elevations, looking northeast. December 5, 2024. Dudek, IMG_4347.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1979 (ParcelQuest 2024)

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Hehong Zou
2064 Bridgegate Ct
Westlake, CA 91361

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC (Dudek)
225 S Lake Ave Suite 225-M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 12/5/2024

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

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Prairie Song Reliability Project, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Prairie Song Reliability Project LLC.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location 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 ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 9

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 32410 El Sastre Road

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: N/A

B3. Original Use: Single-family residence

B4. Present Use: Single-family residence

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The following alterations were noted on Los Angeles County building permits: addition to the living room of 105 square feet and the construction of two 300/435 square foot patios (2012); and an addition to the living room and two patios (2013).

*B7. **Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

*B8. **Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. **Significance:** Theme N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

32410 El Sastre Road does not meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the Los Angeles County Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts (County Register). The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The property is not considered a historical resource under CEQA. As such, this evaluation assigns a 6Z California Historical Resources Status Code to 32410 El Sastre Road. [See Continuation Sheet].

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. **References:** See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

*B14. **Evaluator:** Katie Ahmanson, MHC

***Date of Evaluation:** January 28, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

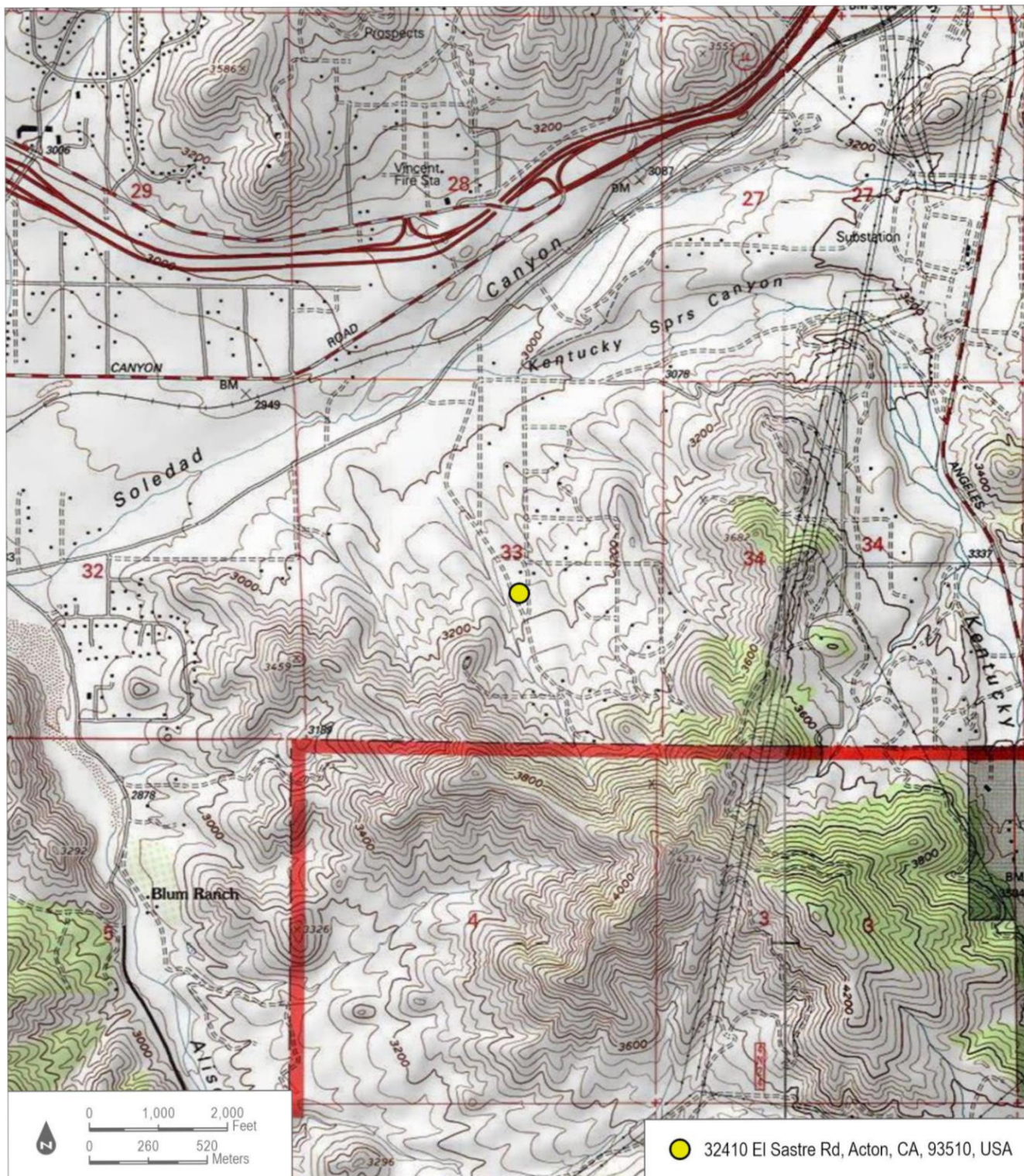
Page 3 of 9

*Map Name: Acton, Calif.

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 32410 El Sastre Road

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 2019



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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 32410 El Sastre Road

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: February 2025 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Description (cont.)

The primary (south) elevation features a partial-length covered porch with a vinyl-frame glazed sliding door, and a secondary set of glazed doors on the center of the elevation. Two wood-paneled garage doors are featured on the west elevation (Photograph 2). Fenestration includes a variety of vinyl-sash windows including sliding and double-hung windows. Wood-corral fencing surrounds the property. Landscaping includes mature trees and shrubs. Only the west and primary (south) elevations were visible from the public right-of-way during the survey.

Significance (cont.)

Historical Overview of Los Angeles County

The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties created in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States two years after the Mexican American War. Within Los Angeles County, the unincorporated community of Acton was developed for mining in 1861 following the discovery of copper deposits in Soledad Canyon. Following adoption of the federal Homestead Act of 1862, four families established ranches in Acton, eventually allowing the focus of the economy to shift from mining to agriculture. The nearby community of Palmdale originated as two small communities: Harold and Palmenthal. During this early time, population in the region grew due to several factors, including the gold rush, the possibility for ranching, and the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) line in 1876, which facilitated the transport of agricultural products and metals throughout the United States. Through this early period, however, the communities of both Acton and Palmdale developed slowly (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; Pitt 2024; Dumke 1944: 3-7, 41-43; Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10).

Broadly, Los Angeles County maintained its role as a regional business center and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status. These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the county, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s. By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley, and William Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to Los Angeles County. Access to water resulted in a population boom during the 1920s that saw an increase from 170,298 county residents in 1900 to 936,455 by 1920 (Pitt 2024; Los Angeles Almanac 2020; Dumke 1944: 41-43; Survey LA 2016: 2).

The completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct facilitated development of ranching and agriculture in Palmdale. However, the aqueduct ran approximately 18-miles west of Acton and as a result development in the community was slower than nearby Palmdale, which had begun to develop civic infrastructure and published its first newspaper, the *Palmdale Post*, in 1915. In the 1920s, the Acton/Palmdale area saw the development of the present-day Sierra Highway, which linked Palmdale to Los Angeles and allowed for easier transport of agricultural products to market. In 1924, the Little Rock Dam and Harold Reservoir (present-day Lake Palmdale) were constructed to provide water for the area's population and agriculture industry (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017).

Although the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, detrimentally impacted the county's economy, historic newspapers from the 1930s reported on the growth of Los Angeles County's horticultural and agricultural industries. By the mid-1930s, Los Angeles County was one of the top oil producers in California. In addition, aviation and aerospace, important regional industries since the 1920s, became even more important with the onset of World War II in 1939 at which time Los Angeles County became one of the largest producers of wartime planes in the country (LAEPR 1934:

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 32410 El Sastre Road

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: February 2025 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

12; Pitt 2024; ARG 2008: 14–19; PB 1931: 18).

After World War II's conclusion in 1945, a massive wave of migration and building boom occurred throughout California. In Los Angeles County, the county's population grew from 2,208,492 residents in 1930 to 4,151,687 residents by 1950. Aerospace facilities opened in Palmdale and the surrounding area after the war, transforming the local economy and becoming Palmdale's primary employer. In 1952, for example, the U.S. Military purchased the Palmdale Airport for use as an aerospace development and testing facility. In addition, Lockheed, Convair, North American, and Northrop had facilities nearby. By 1957 the population of Palmdale was more than 12,000, a 412% increase from 1950 (Los Angeles Almanac 2020; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3)

The postwar decades saw much of the county transformed from ranches and farms into residential subdivisions surrounding commercial and industrial centers. This growth, however, was not universal throughout the county; aerial photographs of Acton and its environs from the 1920s through the 1960s show minimal growth, consisting mostly of scattered single-family residences, ranches, and farms outside the community's center (Pitt 2024; Survey LA 2016: 2; Survey LA 2021: 91-92; NETR 2024; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3).

The advent of the state and federal highway systems during the 1950s and 1960s, provided access to communities that were previously difficult to reach. A year after Palmdale's incorporation, the construction of the Antelope Valley freeway, running through Acton and to Palmdale, was completed in 1963, prompting population growth and corresponding development. Six years later, in 1968, Lockheed opened an additional airliner final assembly facility, prompting Palmdale's mayor to predict a population increase of 50,000 by 1971 (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; Caltrans 2011: 17-18; Survey LA 2021: 153).

The overall population of Los Angeles County reached 6,038,771 residents by 1960 and grew to 8,863,164 residents by 1990 as the county continued to expand during the last half of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century (Los Angeles Almanac 2020). Despite the growth of Palmdale and other parts of Los Angeles County, however, development in Acton remained slow from the 1960s through the 1990s, and the community retains its predominately rural character (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; NETR 2024).

Rural Residential Architecture

Early settlement of non-native peoples in wider Los Angeles County was driven by the establishment of the railroad, mining, and agriculture. As the county grew between the late 1800s and early 1900s, rail routes, and other transportation routes became established in the state. The SPRR facilitated the area's growth and connected rural and urban Los Angeles County to the rest of Southern California and eastern states. As a result, the area's rural residential architecture reflected the availability of materials and prefabricated components that could be transported by the railway. Permanent architecture combines the region's functionality, needs, material characteristics, and culturally transferred building techniques or traditions. Los Angeles County's rural residential architecture does not reflect the popular styles of residential or commercial architecture at the time and generally show modest designs. The postwar housing boom increased use of factory-produced materials, the ability to be quickly mass produced and deployed, and the general rejection of excessive decoration. Notable features of rural

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 32410 El Sastre Road

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: February 2025



Continuation



Update

residential architecture include the following (Ghanbari et al 2022):

- Small-scale residential buildings
- Buildings that are one story or one and a half stories in height
- Residences that may have low- or intermediate-pitched gable roofs
- Minimal, limited architectural decoration
- Garages that may be attached or detached
- Patterns of spatial organization
- Response to the natural environment
- Clustered buildings, structures, and objects
- Small-scale elements

Statement of Significance

Following World War II's conclusion in 1945, Los Angeles County, Acton, and Palmdale's population increased dramatically, reflective of both state-wide trends in the decades following World War II's conclusion in 1945, as well as a shift in the region's economy from predominately agricultural to include additional industries, particularly aerospace, which drew new residents and encouraged corresponding residential development. The single-family residence at 32410 El Sastre Road was constructed in 1979, after the end of this significant residential development trend. Therefore, it is not directly associated with the post-World War II decades and only has a mere association with Los Angeles County and Acton's general development. However, mere association with a broad trend is not enough to reach the threshold of eligibility. The property is not known to be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Los Angeles County, California, or the nation. Research also did not identify a significant historical event that occurred at the property. Therefore, the property does not meet NRHP Criterion A, CRHR Criterion 1 or County Register Criterion 1 and is recommended not eligible.

Research identified four owners and occupants of the subject property throughout its history, including Roy Wagner in 1979, Richard and Merry C. Graham from 1987-2008, and Hehong Zou from 2012 to 2025 (Los Angeles County 2024: Application for Grading Permit; Los Angeles County 2024: Application for Swimming Pool Permit; U.S. Public Records Index 2025; Los Angeles County 2024: Permit #120613039; ParcelQuest 2024). Research did not uncover information that would indicate these occupants were important to the past or made significant contributions to history. Due to a lack of identified significant associations with any persons important in our past, the subject property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion B, CRHR Criterion 2 or County Register Criterion 2.

The subject property is a modest and architecturally undistinguished example of a late 1970s single-family residence with no particular style. It is a ubiquitous example of its type and there are many similar examples in Los Angeles County, California, and the United States. Research did not identify an architect or builder for the property; however, as a nondescript residence it appears unlikely to be the work of a master architect or builder. The subject property appears to have been constructed through already well-documented and common construction techniques and methods and does not appear to possess high artistic values by articulating a particular concept of design to the extent that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. The last portion of Criterion C/3/3 refers to a district, which is defined as a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The subject property does

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 32410 El Sastre Road

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: February 2025 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

not contribute to the significance of a potential or existing historic district. Overall, the subject property lacks sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C, CRHR Criterion 3 or County Register Criterion 3.

The subject property is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the subject property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D, CRHR Criterion 4 or County Register Criterion 4.

Lastly, this property does not meet County Register Criterion 5 because it has not been formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the National Park Service nor has it been formally determined eligible for the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission. County Register Criterion 6 and 7 do not apply to this property.

References (cont.)

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 32410 El Sastre Road

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: February 2025



Continuation



Update

https://apps.gis.lacounty.gov/dpw/m/?viewer=bpv_wf5.

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<https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/232b11bd-19fd-4781-93f8-704d17b0aebc/Pre-ConsolidationCommunitiesofLosAngeles.pdf>.

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***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 32410 El Sastre Road

***Recorded by:** Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

***Date:** February 2025 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs (cont.)

Photograph 2. West elevation of 32410 El Sastre Road, view looking east. Photograph taken on December 5, 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_7961.

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

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 10

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1110 Searchlight Ranch Road

P1. Other Identifier: Map ID 19

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Acton, Calif. **Date** 2019 **T** 5N; **R** 12W; $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 33; **B.M.**

c. Address 1110 Searchlight Ranch Road City Acton Zip 93510

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone , mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN 3056-026-018

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The property at 1110 Searchlight Ranch Road contains a one-story rectangular in plan single-family residence exhibiting elements of the Ranch style. The stucco clad building is topped with a composition shingle side-gable roof with minimally overhanging closed eaves (Photograph 1). [See Continuation Sheet]

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single Family Property

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1, Primary (north) and west elevations, view looking southeast. January 22, 2025. Dudek, IMG_8302.

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

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Circa 1967 (ParcelQuest 2024)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Luis R. Vega
1110 Searchlight Ranch Road
Acton, CA 93510

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)

Claire Cancilla, MSHP (Dudek)
225 S Lake Ave Suite 225-M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 1/22/2025

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

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Prairie Song Reliability Project, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Prairie Song Reliability Project LLC.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location 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 ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 10

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1110 Searchlight Ranch Road

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: N/A

B3. Original Use: Single-family residence

B4. Present Use: Single-family residence

*B5. Architectural Style: Ranch

*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The following alteration was noted in Los Angeles County building permit #0411050059: a first floor 478 square foot room addition (2005). Additional observed alterations include window frames (unknown dates) and re-roofing (unknown date).

*B7. **Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

*B8. **Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. **Significance: Theme** N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

1110 Searchlight Ranch Road does not meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the Los Angeles County Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts (County Register). The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The property is not considered a historical resource under CEQA. As such, this evaluation assigns a 6Z California Historical Resources Status Code to 1110 Searchlight Ranch Road. [See Continuation Sheet].

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. **References:** See Continuation Sheet

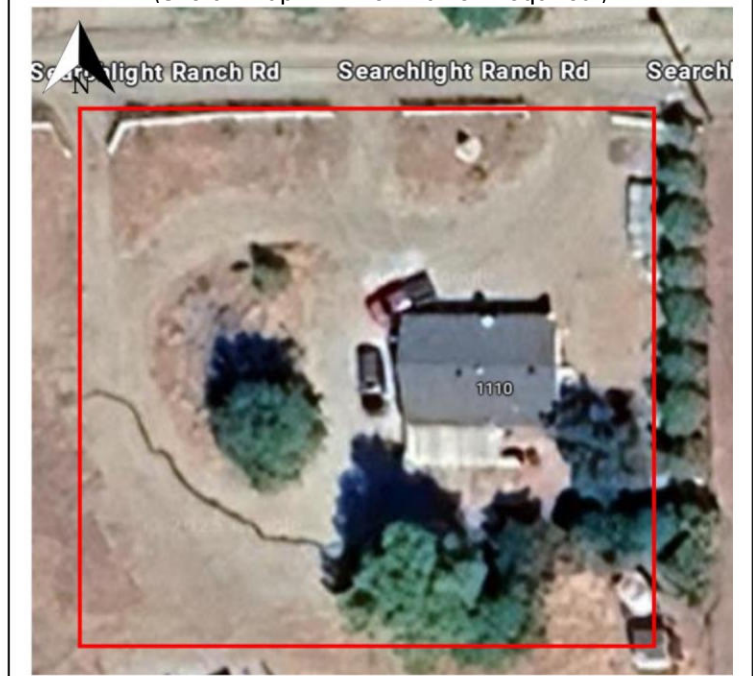
B13. Remarks:

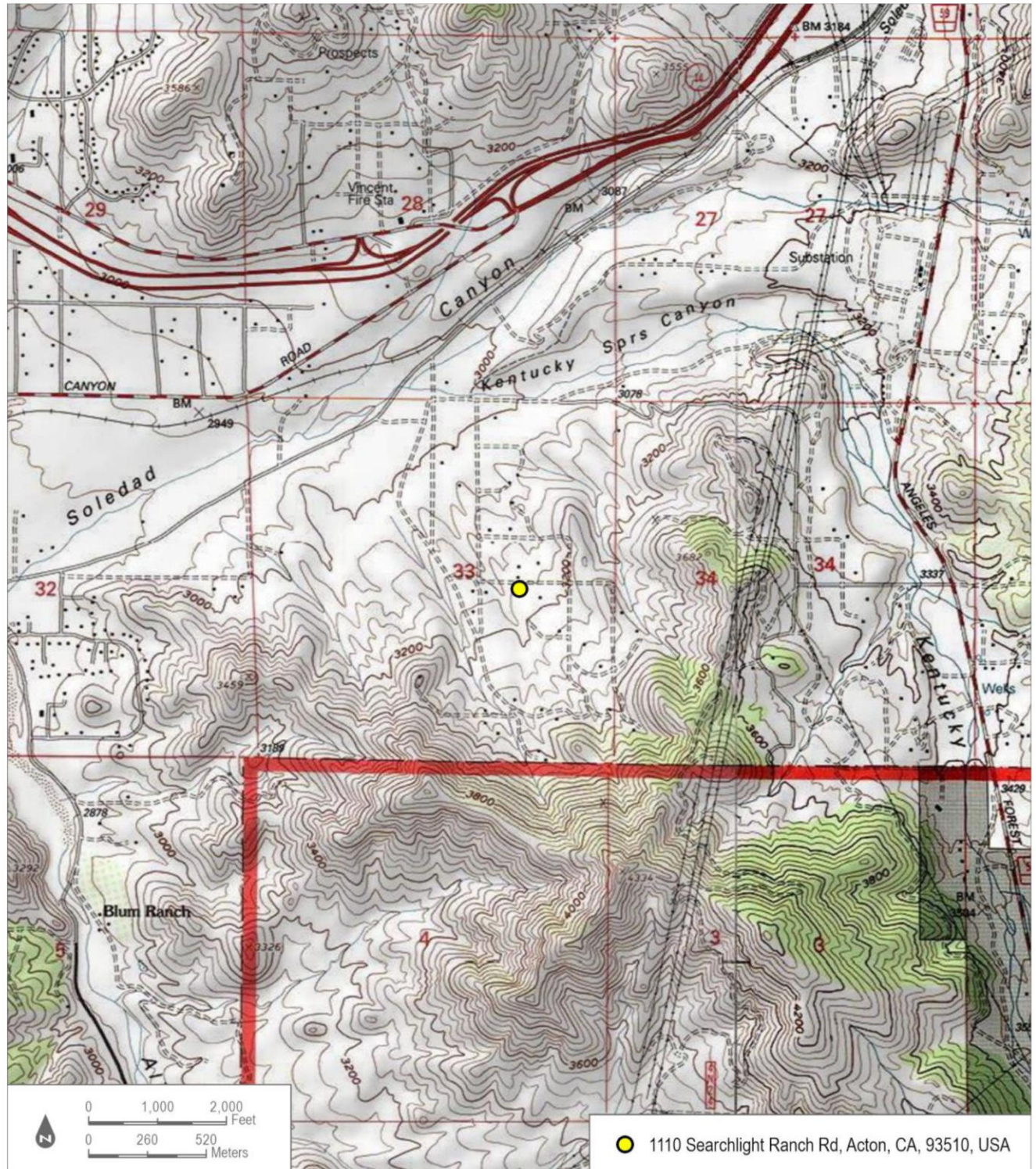
*B14. **Evaluator:** Claire Cancilla, MSHP

***Date of Evaluation:** January 27, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)





Page 4 of 10

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1110 Searchlight Ranch Road

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Description (cont.)

The primary (north) elevation features a recessed wood-panel main entry door accessed by two concrete steps. Fenestration includes vinyl-sash sliding window and two wood-panel garage doors on the west elevation. Wood-corral fencing encases the property, and landscaping includes mature trees and shrubs (Photograph 2). Only the primary (north), west, and east elevations were visible from the public right-of-way during the survey.

Significance (cont.)

Historical Overview of Los Angeles County

The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties created in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States two years after the Mexican American War. Within Los Angeles County, the unincorporated community of Acton was developed for mining in 1861 following the discovery of copper deposits in Soledad Canyon. Following adoption of the federal Homestead Act of 1862, four families established ranches in Acton, eventually allowing the focus of the economy to shift from mining to agriculture. The nearby community of Palmdale originated as two small communities: Harold and Palmenthal. During this early time, population in the region grew due to several factors, including the gold rush, the possibility for ranching, and the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) line in 1876, which facilitated the transport of agricultural products and metals throughout the United States. Through this early period, however, the communities of both Acton and Palmdale developed slowly (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; Pitt 2024; Dumke 1944: 3-7, 41-43; Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10).

Broadly, Los Angeles County maintained its role as a regional business center and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status. These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the county, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s. By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley, and William Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to Los Angeles County. Access to water resulted in a population boom during the 1920s that saw an increase from 170,298 county residents in 1900 to 936,455 by 1920 (Pitt 2024; Los Angeles Almanac 2020; Dumke 1944: 41-43; Survey LA 2016: 2).

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1110 Searchlight Ranch Road

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

12; Pitt 2024; ARG 2008: 14–19; PB 1931: 18).

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The overall population of Los Angeles County reached 6,038,771 residents by 1960 and grew to 8,863,164 residents by 1990 as the county continued to expand during the last half of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century (Los Angeles Almanac 2020). Despite the growth of Palmdale and other parts of Los Angeles County, however, development in Acton remained slow from the 1960s through the 1990s, and the community retains its predominately rural character (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; NETR 2024).

Rural Residential Architecture

Early settlement of non-native peoples in wider Los Angeles County was driven by the establishment of the railroad, mining, and agriculture. As the county grew between the late 1800s and early 1900s, rail routes, and other transportation routes became established in the state. The SPRR facilitated the area's growth and connected rural and urban Los Angeles County to the rest of Southern California and eastern states. As a result, the area's rural residential architecture reflected the availability of materials and prefabricated components that could be transported by the railway. Permanent architecture combines the region's functionality, needs, material characteristics, and culturally transferred building techniques or traditions. Los Angeles County's rural residential architecture does not reflect the popular styles of residential or commercial architecture at the time and generally show modest designs. The postwar housing boom increased use of factory-produced materials, the ability to be quickly mass produced and deployed, and the general rejection of excessive decoration. Notable features of rural

CONTINUATION SHEET

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1110 Searchlight Ranch Road

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

residential architecture include the following (Ghanbari et al 2022):

- Small-scale residential buildings
- Buildings that are one story or one and a half stories in height
- Residences that may have low- or intermediate-pitched gable roofs
- Minimal, limited architectural decoration
- Garages that may be attached or detached
- Patterns of spatial organization
- Response to the natural environment
- Clustered buildings, structures, and objects
- Small-scale elements

Ranch Style (1930-1980)

Ranch-style houses in California reflect a national trend of fascination with the “Old West” and were originally developed in the western and southwestern United States, but quickly gained national popularity through the dissemination of do-it-yourself manuals and plans in national magazines such as *Sunset*, *Better Homes And Gardens*, and *House Beautiful*. Later, ranch houses were popular as a custom-built type of housing, which was especially popular in the later 1940s and 1950s. Ranch houses were typically built between 1930 and 1980, but peaked in the 1950s, as the most prevalent type of post-World War II suburban housing, often housing veterans who secured housing with FHA loans (Grimes and Chiang 2009: 43-46; Horak et.al. 2015: 23-25; McAlester 2019: 597-603).

Character-defining features include:

- Rambling, elongated plans with a horizontal emphasis
- 1-2 stories in height
- Low-pitched gabled or hipped roofs with overhanging, open eaves
- General asymmetry
- Free-flowing interior spaces
- Cladding featuring stucco, board and batten, shingles, clapboard, or a combination of materials
- Brick or stone chimneys details
- Attached garages often linked to residence by breezeways
- Stone, brick, board and batten, clapboard, or horizontal wood siding used for accent on walls, secondary cladding types, and planters
- Functional and non-functional shutters details as trim around windows

Statement of Significance

Following World War II's conclusion in 1945, Los Angeles County, Acton, and Palmdale's population increased dramatically, reflective of both statewide trends in the decades following World War II's conclusion in 1945, as well as a shift in the region's economy from predominately agricultural to include additional industries, particularly aerospace, which drew new residents and encouraged corresponding residential development. The single-family residence at 1110 Searchlight Ranch Road was constructed in 1967, after the end of this significant residential

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1110 Searchlight Ranch Road

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

development trend. Therefore, it is not directly associated with the post-World War II decades and only has a mere association with Los Angeles County and Acton's general development. However, mere association with a broad trend is not enough to reach the threshold of eligibility. The property is not known to be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Los Angeles County, California, or the nation. Research also did not identify a significant historical event that occurred at the property. Therefore, the property does not meet NRHP Criterion A, CRHR Criterion 1 or County Register Criterion 1 and is recommended not eligible.

Research identified one owner and occupant of the subject property, Luis R. Vega, who lives at the property in 2025 (ParcelQuest 2024). Research did not uncover information that would indicate Vega was important to the past or made significant contributions to history. Due to a lack of identified significant associations with any persons important in our past, the subject property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion B, CRHR Criterion 2 or County Register Criterion 2.

The subject property is a modest and architecturally undistinguished example of a late 1960s single-family residence exhibiting some influences of the Ranch style (e.g., its horizontal emphasis, one-story height, low-pitched gable roof, asymmetry, and stucco cladding). Due to its simple form and easily replicability, the Ranch style was widely applied to houses from 1930 through 1980. It is a ubiquitous example of its type and there are many similar examples in Los Angeles County, California, and the United States. Research did not identify an architect or builder for the property; however, as a nondescript residence it appears unlikely to be the work of a master architect or builder. The subject property appears to have been constructed through already well-documented and common construction techniques and methods and does not appear to possess high artistic values by articulating a particular concept of design to the extent that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. The property does not contribute to the significance of a potential or existing historic district. Overall, the property lacks sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C, CRHR Criterion 3 or County Register Criterion 3.

The subject property is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the subject property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D, CRHR Criterion 4 or County Register Criterion 4.

Lastly, this property does not meet County Register Criterion 5 because it has not been formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the National Park Service nor has it been formally determined eligible for the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission. County Register Criterion 6 and 7 do not apply to this property

References (cont.)

ARG (Architectural Resources Group). 2008. City of West Hollywood R2, R3, R4 Multi-Family Survey Report. Prepared for the City of West Hollywood, West Hollywood, California. Pasadena, California: Architectural Resources Group. November 2008. Accessed October 2023.
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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1110 Searchlight Ranch Road

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: January 2025

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1110 Searchlight Ranch Road

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

profile/.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1110 Searchlight Ranch Road

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

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Photographs (cont.)

Photograph 2. The primary (north) and east elevations of 1110 Searchlight Ranch Road, view looking southwest



Source: Dudek, IMG_8305.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 9

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1124 Bulla Vista Road

P1. Other Identifier: Map ID 20

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Acton, Calif. **Date** 2019 **T** 5N; **R** 12W; $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 33; **B.M.**

c. Address 1124 Bulla Vista Road City Acton Zip 93510

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone , mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN 3056-027-067

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The property at 1124 Bulla Vista Road (APN 3056-027-067) contains a one-story L-shaped in plan single-family residence. The rough stucco clad residence is topped with a low-pitched wood-shingle hipped roof with gables and minimally overhanging closed eaves (Photograph 1). The primary (north) elevation features a wood-panel garage door and a main entrance. Fenestration includes metal-sash sliding windows (Photograph 2). Landscaping includes mature trees and shrubs. Chain-link fencing encases the property. Only partial views of the primary (north) and east elevations were visible from the public right-of-way during the survey.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single Family Property

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1, East and primary (north) elevations, view looking southwest. December 2024.

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

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Circa 1974 (NETR 2024)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Clarissa P. Cabral
1124 Bulla Vista Road
Acton, CA 93510

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Claire Cancilla, MSHP (Dudek)
225 S Lake Ave Suite 225-M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 12/2024

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

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Prairie Song Reliability Project, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Prairie Song Reliability Project LLC.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 9

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1124 Bulla Vista Road

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: N/A

B3. Original Use: Single-family residence

B4. Present Use: Single-family residence

*B5. Architectural Style: Ranch

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The following alterations were observed via historic aerial photographs: construction of a second single-family residence between 1978 and 1987 (NETR 2024a); construction of a detached garage between 2010 and 2012 (NETR 2024a).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

1124 Bulla Vista Drive does not meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the Los Angeles County Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts (County Register). The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The property is not considered a historical resource under CEQA. As such, this evaluation assigns a 6Z California Historical Resources Status Code to 1124 Bulla Vista Drive. [See Continuation Sheet].

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References: See Continuation Sheet

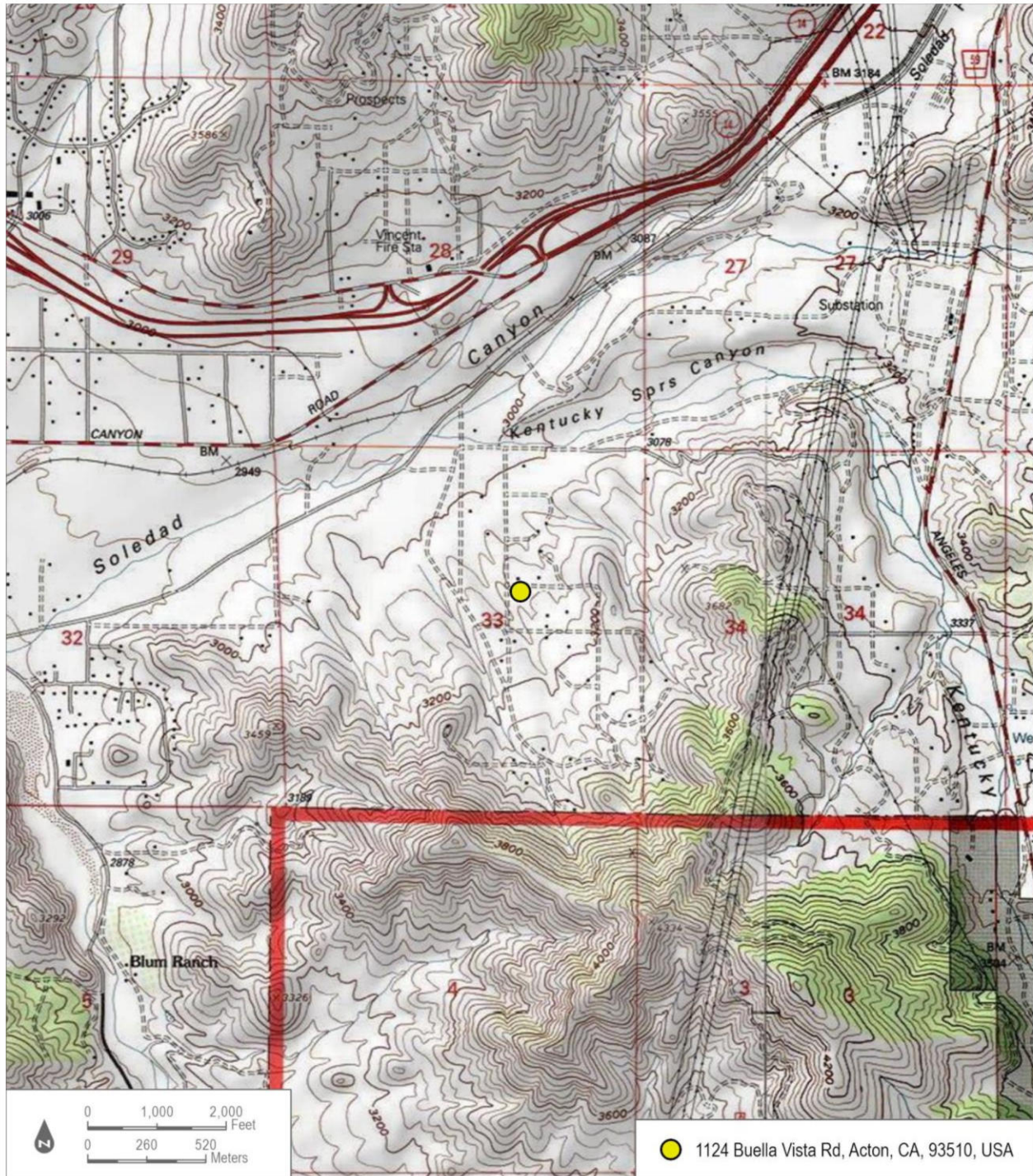
B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Claire Cancilla, MSHP

*Date of Evaluation: January 27, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)





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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1124 Bulla Vista Road

Recorded by: Claire Cancilla, Dudek

*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Significance (cont.)

Historical Overview of Los Angeles County

The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties created in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States two years after the Mexican American War. Within Los Angeles County, the unincorporated community of Acton was developed for mining in 1861 following the discovery of copper deposits in Soledad Canyon. Following adoption of the federal Homestead Act of 1862, four families established ranches in Acton, eventually allowing the focus of the economy to shift from mining to agriculture. The nearby community of Palmdale originated as two small communities: Harold and Palmenthal. During this early time, population in the region grew due to several factors, including the gold rush, the possibility for ranching, and the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) line in 1876, which facilitated the transport of agricultural products and metals throughout the United States. Through this early period, however, the communities of both Acton and Palmdale developed slowly (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; Pitt 2024; Dumke 1944: 3-7, 41-43; Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10).

Broadly, Los Angeles County maintained its role as a regional business center and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status. These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the county, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s. By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley, and William Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to Los Angeles County. Access to water resulted in a population boom during the 1920s that saw an increase from 170,298 county residents in 1900 to 936,455 by 1920 (Pitt 2024; Los Angeles Almanac 2020; Dumke 1944: 41-43; Survey LA 2016: 2).

The completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct facilitated development of ranching and agriculture in Palmdale. However, the aqueduct ran approximately 18-miles west of Acton and as a result development in the community was slower than nearby Palmdale, which had begun to develop civic infrastructure and published its first newspaper, the *Palmdale Post*, in 1915. In the 1920s, the Acton/Palmdale area saw the development of the present-day Sierra Highway, which linked Palmdale to Los Angeles and allowed for easier transport of agricultural products to market. In 1924, the Little Rock Dam and Harold Reservoir (present-day Lake Palmdale) were constructed to provide water for the area's population and agriculture industry (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017).

Although the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, detrimentally impacted the county's economy, historic newspapers from the 1930s reported on the growth of Los Angeles County's horticultural and agricultural industries. By the mid-1930s, Los Angeles County was one of the top oil producers in California. In addition, aviation and aerospace, important regional industries since the 1920s, became even more important with the onset of World War II in 1939 at which time Los Angeles County became one of the largest producers of wartime planes in the country (LAEPR 1934: 12; Pitt 2024; ARG 2008: 14-19; PB 1931: 18).

After World War II's conclusion in 1945, a massive wave of migration and building boom occurred throughout California. In Los Angeles County, the county's population grew from 2,208,492 residents in 1930 to 4,151,687 residents by 1950. Aerospace facilities opened in Palmdale and the surrounding area after the war, transforming the local economy and becoming Palmdale's primary employer. In 1952, for example, the U.S. Military purchased the

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1124 Bulla Vista Road

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Palmdale Airport for use as an aerospace development and testing facility. In addition, Lockheed, Convair, North American, and Northrop had facilities nearby. By 1957 the population of Palmdale was more than 12,000, a 412% increase from 1950 (Los Angeles Almanac 2020; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3)

The postwar decades saw much of the county transformed from ranches and farms into residential subdivisions surrounding commercial and industrial centers. This growth, however, was not universal throughout the county; aerial photographs of Acton and its environs from the 1920s through the 1960s show minimal growth, consisting mostly of scattered single-family residences, ranches, and farms outside the community's center (Pitt 2024; Survey LA 2016: 2; Survey LA 2021: 91-92; NETR 2024; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3).

The advent of the state and federal highway systems during the 1950s and 1960s, provided access to communities that were previously difficult to reach. A year after Palmdale's incorporation, the construction of the Antelope Valley freeway, running through Acton and to Palmdale, was completed in 1963, prompting population growth and corresponding development. Six years later, in 1968, Lockheed opened an additional airliner final assembly facility, prompting Palmdale's mayor to predict a population increase of 50,000 by 1971 (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; Caltrans 2011: 17-18; Survey LA 2021: 153).

The overall population of Los Angeles County reached 6,038,771 residents by 1960 and grew to 8,863,164 residents by 1990 as the county continued to expand during the last half of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century (Los Angeles Almanac 2020). Despite the growth of Palmdale and other parts of Los Angeles County, however, development in Acton remained slow from the 1960s through the 1990s, and the community retains its predominately rural character (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; NETR 2024).

Rural Residential Architecture

Early settlement of non-native peoples in wider Los Angeles County was driven by the establishment of the railroad, mining, and agriculture. As the county grew between the late 1800s and early 1900s, rail routes, and other transportation routes became established in the state. The SPRR facilitated the area's growth and connected rural and urban Los Angeles County to the rest of Southern California and eastern states. As a result, the area's rural residential architecture reflected the availability of materials and prefabricated components that could be transported by the railway. Permanent architecture combines the region's functionality, needs, material characteristics, and culturally transferred building techniques or traditions. Los Angeles County's rural residential architecture does not reflect the popular styles of residential or commercial architecture at the time and generally show modest designs. The postwar housing boom increased use of factory-produced materials, the ability to be quickly mass produced and deployed, and the general rejection of excessive decoration. Notable features of rural residential architecture include the following (Ghanbari et al 2022):

- Small-scale residential buildings
- Buildings that are one story or one and a half stories in height
- Residences that may have low- or intermediate-pitched gable roofs
- Minimal, limited architectural decoration

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1124 Bulla Vista Road

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024



Continuation



Update

- Garages that may be attached or detached
- Patterns of spatial organization
- Response to the natural environment
- Clustered buildings, structures, and objects
- Small-scale elements

Ranch Style (1930-1980)

Ranch-style houses in California reflect a national trend of fascination with the “Old West” and were originally developed in the western and southwestern United States, but quickly gained national popularity through the dissemination of do-it-yourself manuals and plans in national magazines such as *Sunset*, *Better Homes And Gardens*, and *House Beautiful*. Later, ranch houses were popular as a custom-built type of housing, which was especially popular in the later 1940s and 1950s. Ranch houses were typically built between 1930 and 1980, but peaked in the 1950s, as the most prevalent type of post-World War II suburban housing, often housing veterans who secured housing with FHA loans (Grimes and Chiang 2009: 43-46; Horak et.al. 2015: 23-25; McAlester 2019: 597-603).

Character-defining features include:

- Rambling, elongated plans with a horizontal emphasis
- 1-2 stories in height
- Low-pitched gabled or hipped roofs with overhanging, open eaves
- General asymmetry
- Free-flowing interior spaces
- Cladding featuring stucco, board and batten, shingles, clapboard, or a combination of materials
- Brick or stone chimneys details
- Attached garages often linked to residence by breezeways
- Stone, brick, board and batten, clapboard, or horizontal wood siding used for accent on walls, secondary cladding types, and planters
- Functional and non-functional shutters details as trim around windows

Statement of Significance

Archival research did not find any associations with events that have made a specific contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The subject property was constructed as a single-family residence circa 1969, during a period of increased population growth in the community of Acton, the city of Palmdale (incorporated 1962), and their environs. This population growth was reflective of both state-wide trends in the decades following World War II's conclusion in 1945, as well as a shift in the region's economy from predominately agricultural to include additional industries, particularly aerospace, which drew new residents and encouraged corresponding residential development. The population of Palmdale (located north of the subject property), for example, was more than 12,000 in 1957, a 412% increase from 1950 (Valley Times 1957: 3). The development of the Antelope Valley Freeway in 1963 further facilitated accessibility and growth in the region. While more rural communities like Acton also saw an increase in residential development, it tended to consist of more scattered individual parcels, like the subject property, rather than planned suburbs or communities. Post-World War II residential growth was an important

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1124 Bulla Vista Road

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

trend both regionally and in California; however, this property did not play a significant role in this trend and did not influence this trend. It is also not known to be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Los Angeles County, California, or the nation. Research also did not identify a significant historical event that occurred on the property. Therefore, the subject property does not meet NRHP Criterion A, CRHR Criterion 1 or County Register Criterion 1 and is recommended not eligible.

Research identified one owner of the property, Clarissa P. Cabral, who has owned the property from 2024 to 2025 (ParcelQuest 2024). Research did not uncover information that would indicate this occupant was important to the past or made significant contributions to history. Due to a lack of identified significant associations with any persons important in our past, the subject property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion B, CRHR Criterion 2 or County Register Criterion 2.

The subject property is a modest and architecturally undistinguished example of a mid-1970s single-family residence exhibiting some influences of the Ranch style (e.g., its one-story height, low pitched roof, and stucco cladding). Due to its simple form and easily replicability, the Ranch style was widely applied to houses from 1930 through 1980. It is a ubiquitous example of its type and there are many similar examples in Los Angeles County, California, and the United States. Research did not identify an architect or builder for the property; however, as a nondescript residence it appears unlikely to be the work of a master architect or builder. The subject property appears to have been constructed through already well-documented and common construction techniques and methods and does not appear to possess high artistic values by articulating a particular concept of design to the extent that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. The property does not contribute to the significance of a potential or existing historic district. Overall, the property lacks sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C, CRHR Criterion 3 or County Register Criterion 3.

The subject property is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the subject property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D, CRHR Criterion 4 or County Register Criterion 4.

Lastly, this property does not meet County Register Criterion 5 because it has not been formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the National Park Service nor has it been formally determined eligible for the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission. County Register Criterion 6 and 7 do not apply to this property

References (cont.)

ARG (Architectural Resources Group). 2008. City of West Hollywood R2, R3, R4 Multi-Family Survey Report. Prepared for the City of West Hollywood, West Hollywood, California. Pasadena, California: Architectural Resources Group. November 2008. Accessed October 2023. https://www.wehopreservation.org/wpcontent/uploads/2016/03/2008_Survey_Full_Document.pdf.

Caltrans (California Department of Transportation). 2011. *Tract Housing in California, 1945-1973: A Context for National Register Evaluation*. California Department of Transportation (Sacramento, CA). 2011. https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/7b3709a9-42d8-44ad-ac78-0bcf7fd70312/TractHousinginCalifornia_1945-1973.pdf.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1124 Bulla Vista Road

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*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

City of Palmdale. 2025. "Early Palmdale." Accessed January 2025. <https://www.cityofpalmdaleca.gov/329/Early-Palmdale>.

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LAT (*Los Angeles Times*). 1968. "New Lockheed Plant Spurs Palmdale Bom." June 9, 1968. Newspapers.com: *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). Page 126.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1124 Bulla Vista Road

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Survey LA. 2016. *Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement: Pre-Consolidation Communities of Los Angeles, 1862-1932*. Prepared for the City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources. July 2016. <https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/232b11bd-19fd-4781-93f8-704d17b0aebc/Pre-ConsolidationCommunitiesofLosAngeles.pdf>.

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Valley Times. 1956. "Palmdale Building Sustaining Boom." September 10, 1956. Newspapers.com: Valley Times (North Hollywood, CA). Page 3.

Photographs (cont.)

Photograph 2. The west elevation of the residence at 1124 Bulla Vista Road, view looking southwest.



Source: Dudek, IMG_7979. December 2024.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1121 Bulla Vista Road

P1. Other Identifier: Map ID 21

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Acton, Calif. **Date** 2019 **T** 5N; **R** 12W; $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 33; **B.M.**

c. Address 1125 Bulla Vista Road City Acton Zip 93510

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone , mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN 3056-027-037

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The property at 1125 Bulla Vista Road (APN 3056-027-037) contains a one-story irregular in plan single-family residence. The stucco clad residence is topped with a low-pitched composition shingle side-gable roof with overhanging closed eaves that extend wider on the rear (north) and primary (south) elevations (Photograph 1). An interior brick-chimney is located in the center of the west elevation. The primary (south) elevation includes a recessed primary entrance. Fenestration includes vinyl sash sliding windows (Photograph 2). Landscaping includes mature trees and shrubs. Only the primary (south) and west elevations were visible from the public right-of-way during the survey.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single Family Property

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1, West and primary (north) elevations, view looking northeast. December 2024.

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

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Circa 1974 (NETR 2024)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Gary D. Gero
1125 Bulla Vista Road
Acton, CA 93510

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Claire Cancilla, MSHP (Dudek)
225 S Lake Ave Suite 225-M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 12/2024

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

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Prairie Song Reliability Project, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Prairie Song Reliability Project LLC.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1125 Bulla Vista Road

- B1. Historic Name: N/A
B2. Common Name: N/A
B3. Original Use: Single-family residence
B4. Present Use: Single-family residence

*B5. **Architectural Style:** Ranch

*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The following alterations were observed via historic aerial photographs: construction of two ancillary buildings between 1978 and 1987 (NETR 2024a); construction of three ancillary buildings between 1994 and 2022 (NETR 2024a); construction of three ancillary buildings between 2002 and 2005 (NETR 2024a); construction of two ancillary buildings between 2005 and 2009 (NETR 2024a); and elevated garage slab a minimum of eight inches above the natural grade in 2008 (Permit #807240005).

*B7. **Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

*B8. **Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. **Significance: Theme** N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

1125 Bulla Vista Road does not meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the Los Angeles County Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts (County Register). The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The property is not considered a historical resource under CEQA. As such, this evaluation assigns a 6Z California Historical Resources Status Code to 1125 Bulla Vista Road. [See Continuation Sheet].

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. **References:** See Continuation Sheet

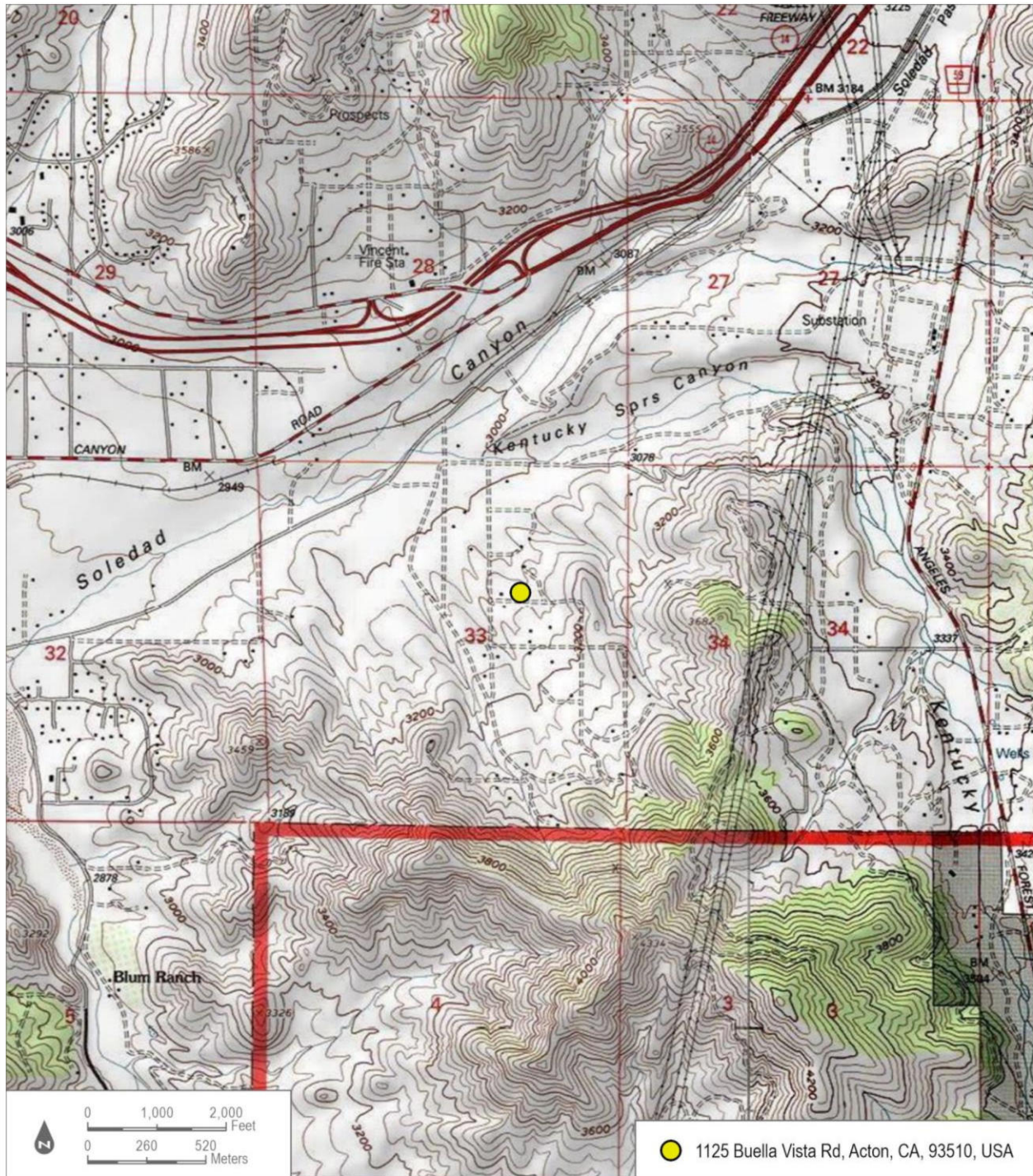
B13. Remarks:

*B14. **Evaluator:** Claire Cancilla, MSHP

***Date of Evaluation:** January 27, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)





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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1125 Bulla Vista Road

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla, Dudek

*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Significance (cont.)

Historical Overview of Los Angeles County

The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties created in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States two years after the Mexican American War. Within Los Angeles County, the unincorporated community of Acton was developed for mining in 1861 following the discovery of copper deposits in Soledad Canyon. Following adoption of the federal Homestead Act of 1862, four families established ranches in Acton, eventually allowing the focus of the economy to shift from mining to agriculture. The nearby community of Palmdale originated as two small communities: Harold and Palmenthal. During this early time, population in the region grew due to several factors, including the gold rush, the possibility for ranching, and the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) line in 1876, which facilitated the transport of agricultural products and metals throughout the United States. Through this early period, however, the communities of both Acton and Palmdale developed slowly (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; Pitt 2024; Dumke 1944: 3-7, 41-43; Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10).

Broadly, Los Angeles County maintained its role as a regional business center and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status. These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the county, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s. By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley, and William Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to Los Angeles County. Access to water resulted in a population boom during the 1920s that saw an increase from 170,298 county residents in 1900 to 936,455 by 1920 (Pitt 2024; Los Angeles Almanac 2020; Dumke 1944: 41-43; Survey LA 2016: 2).

The completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct facilitated development of ranching and agriculture in Palmdale. However, the aqueduct ran approximately 18-miles west of Acton and as a result development in the community was slower than nearby Palmdale, which had begun to develop civic infrastructure and published its first newspaper, the *Palmdale Post*, in 1915. In the 1920s, the Acton/Palmdale area saw the development of the present-day Sierra Highway, which linked Palmdale to Los Angeles and allowed for easier transport of agricultural products to market. In 1924, the Little Rock Dam and Harold Reservoir (present-day Lake Palmdale) were constructed to provide water for the area's population and agriculture industry (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017).

Although the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, detrimentally impacted the county's economy, historic newspapers from the 1930s reported on the growth of Los Angeles County's horticultural and agricultural industries. By the mid-1930s, Los Angeles County was one of the top oil producers in California. In addition, aviation and aerospace, important regional industries since the 1920s, became even more important with the onset of World War II in 1939 at which time Los Angeles County became one of the largest producers of wartime planes in the country (LAEPR 1934: 12; Pitt 2024; ARG 2008: 14-19; PB 1931: 18).

After World War II's conclusion in 1945, a massive wave of migration and building boom occurred throughout California. In Los Angeles County, the county's population grew from 2,208,492 residents in 1930 to 4,151,687 residents by 1950. Aerospace facilities opened in Palmdale and the surrounding area after the war, transforming the local economy and becoming Palmdale's primary employer. In 1952, for example, the U.S. Military purchased the

Palmdale Airport for use as an aerospace development and testing facility. In addition, Lockheed, Convair, North American, and Northrop had facilities nearby. By 1957 the population of Palmdale was more than 12,000, a 412% increase from 1950 (Los Angeles Almanac 2020; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3)

The postwar decades saw much of the county transformed from ranches and farms into residential subdivisions surrounding commercial and industrial centers. This growth, however, was not universal throughout the county; aerial photographs of Acton and its environs from the 1920s through the 1960s show minimal growth, consisting mostly of scattered single-family residences, ranches, and farms outside the community's center (Pitt 2024; Survey LA 2016: 2; Survey LA 2021: 91-92; NETR 2024; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3).

The advent of the state and federal highway systems during the 1950s and 1960s, provided access to communities that were previously difficult to reach. A year after Palmdale's incorporation, the construction of the Antelope Valley freeway, running through Acton and to Palmdale, was completed in 1963, prompting population growth and corresponding development. Six years later, in 1968, Lockheed opened an additional airliner final assembly facility, prompting Palmdale's mayor to predict a population increase of 50,000 by 1971 (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; Caltrans 2011: 17-18; Survey LA 2021: 153).

The overall population of Los Angeles County reached 6,038,771 residents by 1960 and grew to 8,863,164 residents by 1990 as the county continued to expand during the last half of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century (Los Angeles Almanac 2020). Despite the growth of Palmdale and other parts of Los Angeles County, however, development in Acton remained slow from the 1960s through the 1990s, and the community retains its predominately rural character (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; NETR 2024).

Rural Residential Architecture

Early settlement of non-native peoples in wider Los Angeles County was driven by the establishment of the railroad, mining, and agriculture. As the county grew between the late 1800s and early 1900s, rail routes, and other transportation routes became established in the state. The SPRR facilitated the area's growth and connected rural and urban Los Angeles County to the rest of Southern California and eastern states. As a result, the area's rural residential architecture reflected the availability of materials and prefabricated components that could be transported by the railway. Permanent architecture combines the region's functionality, needs, material characteristics, and culturally transferred building techniques or traditions. Los Angeles County's rural residential architecture does not reflect the popular styles of residential or commercial architecture at the time and generally show modest designs. The postwar housing boom increased use of factory-produced materials, the ability to be quickly mass produced and deployed, and the general rejection of excessive decoration. Notable features of rural residential architecture include the following (Ghanbari et al 2022):

- Small-scale residential buildings
- Buildings that are one story or one and a half stories in height
- Residences that may have low- or intermediate-pitched gable roofs

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1125 Bulla Vista Road

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla, Dudek

*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

- Minimal, limited architectural decoration
- Garages that may be attached or detached
- Patterns of spatial organization
- Response to the natural environment
- Clustered buildings, structures, and objects
- Small-scale elements

Ranch Style (1930-1980)

Ranch-style houses in California reflect a national trend of fascination with the “Old West” and were originally developed in the western and southwestern United States, but quickly gained national popularity through the dissemination of do-it-yourself manuals and plans in national magazines such as *Sunset*, *Better Homes And Gardens*, and *House Beautiful*. Later, ranch houses were popular as a custom-built type of housing, which was especially popular in the later 1940s and 1950s. Ranch houses were typically built between 1930 and 1980, but peaked in the 1950s, as the most prevalent type of post-World War II suburban housing, often housing veterans who secured housing with FHA loans (Grimes and Chiang 2009: 43-46; Horak et.al. 2015: 23-25; McAlester 2019: 597-603).

Character-defining features include:

- Rambling, elongated plans with a horizontal emphasis
- 1-2 stories in height
- Low-pitched gabled or hipped roofs with overhanging, open eaves
- General asymmetry
- Free-flowing interior spaces
- Cladding featuring stucco, board and batten, shingles, clapboard, or a combination of materials
- Brick or stone chimneys details
- Attached garages often linked to residence by breezeways
- Stone, brick, board and batten, clapboard, or horizontal wood siding used for accent on walls, secondary cladding types, and planters
- Functional and non-functional shutters details as trim around windows

Statement of Significance

Following World War II's conclusion in 1945, Los Angeles County, Acton, and Palmdale's population increased dramatically, reflective of both state-wide trends in the decades following World War II's conclusion in 1945, as well as a shift in the region's economy from predominately agricultural to include additional industries, particularly aerospace, which drew new residents and encouraged corresponding residential development. The single-family residence at 1125 Bulla Vista Road was constructed in 1974, after the end of this significant residential development trend. Therefore, it is not directly associated with the post-World War II decades and only has a mere association with Los Angeles County and Acton's general development. However, mere association with a broad trend is not enough to reach the threshold of eligibility. The property is not known to be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Los Angeles County, California, or the nation. Research also did not identify

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1125 Bulla Vista Road

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla, Dudek

*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

a significant historical event that occurred at the property. Therefore, the property does not meet NRHP Criterion A, CRHR Criterion 1 or County Register Criterion 1 and is recommended not eligible.

Research identified one owner and occupant of the subject property throughout its history, Gary D. Gero, who has owned the property since 2021 (ParcelQuest 2024). Research did not uncover information that would indicate this occupant important to the past or made significant contributions to history. Due to a lack of identified significant associations with any persons important in our past, the subject property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion B, CRHR Criterion 2 or County Register Criterion 2.

The subject property is a modest and architecturally undistinguished example of an mid-1970s single-family residence exhibiting some influences of the Ranch style (e.g., its one-story height, low-pitched gable roof, and brick chimney). Due to its simple form and easily replicability, the Ranch style was widely applied to houses from 1930 through 1980. It is a ubiquitous example of its type and there are many similar examples in Los Angeles County, California, and the United States. Research did not identify an architect or builder for the property; however, as a nondescript residence it appears unlikely to be the work of a master architect or builder. The subject property appears to have been constructed through already well-documented and common construction techniques and methods and does not appear to possess high artistic values by articulating a particular concept of design to the extent that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. The property does not contribute to the significance of a potential or existing historic district. Overall, the property lacks sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C, CRHR Criterion 3 or County Register Criterion 3.

The subject property is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the subject property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D, CRHR Criterion 4 or County Register Criterion 4.

Lastly, this property does not meet County Register Criterion 5 because it has not been formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the National Park Service nor has it been formally determined eligible for the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission. County Register Criterion 6 and 7 do not apply to this property.

References (cont.)

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https://www.wehopreservation.org/wpcontent/uploads/2016/03/2008_Survey_Full_Document.pdf.

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https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/7b3709a9-42d8-44ad-ac78-0bcf7fd70312/TractHousinginCalifornia_1945-1973.pdf.

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

Primary #
HRI#

Trinomial

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1125 Bulla Vista Road

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla, Dudek

*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

COLA (County of Los Angeles Public Library). 2017. "Antelope Valley Frequently Asked Questions." Accessed January 2025. <http://www.colapublib.org/history/antelopevalley/faq.html#q9>.

Dumke, Glenn S. 1944. *The Boom of the Eighties in Southern California*. San Marino, California: Huntington Library Publications.

Grimes, Teresa and Christina Chiang. 2009. City of Riverside Modernism Context Statement. Prepared by Christopher A. Joseph & Associates. Accessed July 9, 2019. <https://riversideca.gov/cedd/sites/riversideca.gov/cedd/files/pdf/planning/historic-preservation/Modernism.pdf>.

Horak, Katie E., Andrew Goodrich, Alan Hess, and John English. 2015. "LOS ANGELES CITYWIDE HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT; Context: Architecture and Engineering; Theme: The Ranch House, 1930-1975; Theme: Housing the Masses, 1880-1975; Sub-Theme: Ranch House Neighborhoods, 1938-1975." Prepared for City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Office of Historic Resources. Accessed January 2025. https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/1acefe03-5615-425f-9182-d58a79014901/The_Ranch_House%2C_1930-1975.pdf.

LAEPR (*Los Angeles Evening Post Record*). 1934. "County High in Oil Producing, Shipping." Newspapers.com: *Los Angeles Evening Post Record* (Los Angeles, California). May 26, 1934. Page 12.

LAT (*Los Angeles Times*). 1968. "New Lockheed Plant Spurs Palmdale Bom." June 9, 1968. Newspapers.com: *Los Angeles Times* (Los Angeles, CA). Page 126.

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NETR (National Environmental Title Agency). 2024. "Acton, Los Angeles County, California." Historic aerial photographs from: 1948, 1954, 1959, 1974, 1978, 1987, 1990, 1994, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2020, and 2022. Accessed December 17, 2024. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Palmdale 2045. 2025. "History and Profile." Accessed January 2025. <https://palmdale2045gp.org/history-and-profile/>.

PB (*Progress Bulletin*). 1931. "Tremendous Agricultural and Horticultural Development of Los Angeles County Reflected." Newspapers.com: *Progress Bulletin* (Pomona, California). September 18, 1931. Page 18. Newspapers.com.

Pitt, Leonard M. 2024. "History of Los Angeles." Encyclopedia Britannica. Updated October 10, 2024. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Los-Angeles-California/History>.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1125 Bulla Vista Road

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla, Dudek

*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Survey LA. 2016. *Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement: Pre-Consolidation Communities of Los Angeles, 1862-1932*. Prepared for the City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources. July 2016.
<https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/232b11bd-19fd-4781-93f8-704d17b0aebc/Pre-ConsolidationCommunitiesofLosAngeles.pdf>.

Survey LA. 2021. *Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement: Architecture and Engineering, L.A. Modernism, 1919-1980*. Prepared for the City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources. August 2011.
https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/4f67bd39-631a-4f26-9a52-cd5809a66655/LA_Modernism_1919-1980.pdf.

Valley Times. 1956. "Palmdale Building Sustaining Boom." September 10, 1956. Newspapers.com: Valley Times (North Hollywood, CA). Page 3.

Photographs (cont.)

Photograph 2. The west elevation of the residence at 1125 Bulla Vista Road, view looking southwest.



Source: Dudek, IMG_7985. December 2024.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 32662 Calle Del Roja

P1. Other Identifier: Map ID 22

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Acton, Calif. **Date** 2019 **T** 5N; **R** 12W; $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 33; **B.M.**

c. Address 32662 Calle Del Roja City Acton Zip 93510

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone, mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN 3056-027-035

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This property was surveyed from the public right-of-way. Set back on the parcel and sited atop a hill, the property at 32662 Calle Del Roja was only partially visible looking east during the field survey. Aerial photographs were used to supplement this description. The property contains a one-story rectangular in plan single-family residence with a pool, a barn, and two ancillary buildings. [See Continuation Sheet]

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single Family Property

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1, Primary (west) elevation, view looking east. December 8, 2024.

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

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Circa 1966 (ParcelQuest 2024)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Joanna Young
32662 Calle Del Roja
Acton, CA 93510

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Katie Ahmanson, MHC (Dudek)
225 S Lake Ave Suite 225-M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:**
12/2/2024

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

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Prairie Song Reliability Project, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Prairie Song Reliability Project LLC.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location 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 ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 32662 Calle Del Roja

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: N/A

B3. Original Use: Single-family residence

B4. Present Use: Single-family residence

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The following alterations were observed via historic aerial photographs: construction of an ancillary building and construction of a pool (between 1978 and 1987); construction of ancillary building (between 2020 and 2022)

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: Two ancillary buildings, a barn, and a pool (not visible from the public right-of-way during the survey)

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

32662 Calle Del Roja does not meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the Los Angeles County Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts (County Register). The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The property is not considered a historical resource under CEQA. As such, this evaluation assigns a 6Z California Historical Resources Status Code to 32662 Calle Del Roja. [See Continuation Sheet].

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References: See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Katie Ahmanson, MHC

*Date of Evaluation: January 28, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

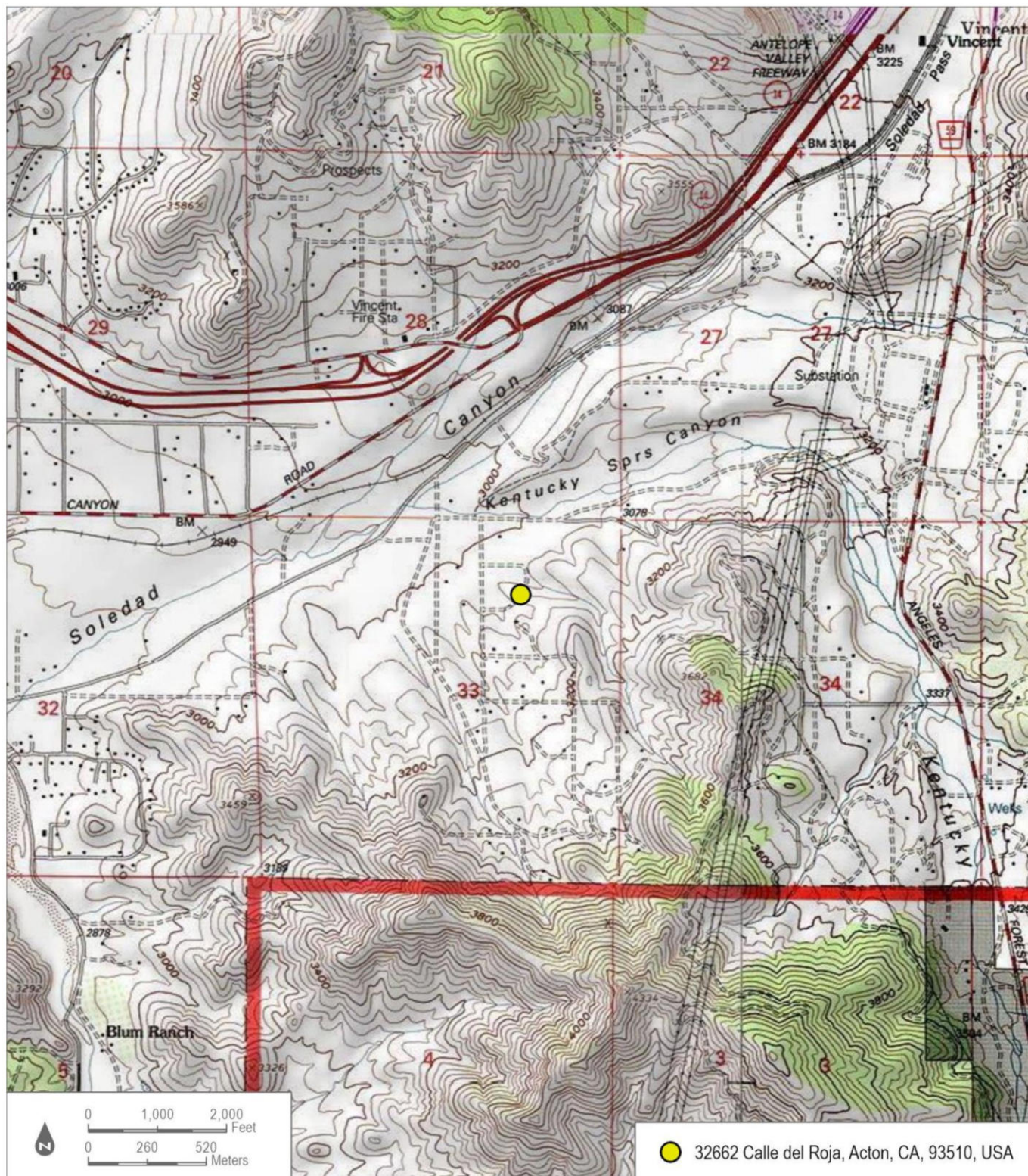
Page 3 of 9

*Map Name:

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 32662 Calle Del Roja

*Date of Map: 2019



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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 32662 Calle Del Roja

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Description (cont.)

The vertical wood-board clad residence is topped with a composition shingle hipped roof (Photograph 1). An interior chimney is located in the center of the primary (west) elevation of the residence. The barn is one-story with double-height and rectangular in plan. It is topped with corrugated metal front-gable roofs with skylights, and features fenestration including vinyl sash double-hung and sliding windows (Photograph 2). Wood corral fencing encases the property. Landscaping includes mature trees and shrubs.

Significance (cont.)

Historical Overview of Los Angeles County

The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties created in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States two years after the Mexican American War. Within Los Angeles County, the unincorporated community of Acton was developed for mining in 1861 following the discovery of copper deposits in Soledad Canyon. Following adoption of the federal Homestead Act of 1862, four families established ranches in Acton, eventually allowing the focus of the economy to shift from mining to agriculture. The nearby community of Palmdale originated as two small communities: Harold and Palmenthal. During this early time, population in the region grew due to several factors, including the gold rush, the possibility for ranching, and the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) line in 1876, which facilitated the transport of agricultural products and metals throughout the United States. Through this early period, however, the communities of both Acton and Palmdale developed slowly (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; Pitt 2024; Dumke 1944: 3-7, 41-43; Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10).

Broadly, Los Angeles County maintained its role as a regional business center and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status. These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the county, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s. By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley, and William Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to Los Angeles County. Access to water resulted in a population boom during the 1920s that saw an increase from 170,298 county residents in 1900 to 936,455 by 1920 (Pitt 2024; Los Angeles Almanac 2020; Dumke 1944: 41-43; Survey LA 2016: 2).

The completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct facilitated development of ranching and agriculture in Palmdale. However, the aqueduct ran approximately 18-miles west of Acton and as a result development in the community was slower than nearby Palmdale, which had begun to develop civic infrastructure and published its first newspaper, the *Palmdale Post*, in 1915. In the 1920s, the Acton/Palmdale area saw the development of the present-day Sierra Highway, which linked Palmdale to Los Angeles and allowed for easier transport of agricultural products to market. In 1924, the Little Rock Dam and Harold Reservoir (present-day Lake Palmdale) were constructed to provide water for the area's population and agriculture industry (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017).

Although the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, detrimentally impacted the county's economy, historic newspapers from the 1930s reported on the growth of Los Angeles County's horticultural and agricultural industries. By the mid-1930s, Los Angeles County was one of the top oil producers in California. In addition, aviation and aerospace, important regional industries since the 1920s, became even more important with the onset of World War II in 1939 at

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 32662 Calle Del Roja

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

which time Los Angeles County became one of the largest producers of wartime planes in the country (LAEPR 1934: 12; Pitt 2024; ARG 2008: 14–19; PB 1931: 18).

After World War II's conclusion in 1945, a massive wave of migration and building boom occurred throughout California. In Los Angeles County, the county's population grew from 2,208,492 residents in 1930 to 4,151,687 residents by 1950. Aerospace facilities opened in Palmdale and the surrounding area after the war, transforming the local economy and becoming Palmdale's primary employer. In 1952, for example, the U.S. Military purchased the Palmdale Airport for use as an aerospace development and testing facility. In addition, Lockheed, Convair, North American, and Northrop had facilities nearby. By 1957 the population of Palmdale was more than 12,000, a 412% increase from 1950 (Los Angeles Almanac 2020; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3)

The postwar decades saw much of the county transformed from ranches and farms into residential subdivisions surrounding commercial and industrial centers. This growth, however, was not universal throughout the county; aerial photographs of Acton and its environs from the 1920s through the 1960s show minimal growth, consisting mostly of scattered single-family residences, ranches, and farms outside the community's center (Pitt 2024; Survey LA 2016: 2; Survey LA 2021: 91-92; NETR 2024; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3).

The advent of the state and federal highway systems during the 1950s and 1960s, provided access to communities that were previously difficult to reach. A year after Palmdale's incorporation, the construction of the Antelope Valley freeway, running through Acton and to Palmdale, was completed in 1963, prompting population growth and corresponding development. Six years later, in 1968, Lockheed opened an additional airliner final assembly facility, prompting Palmdale's mayor to predict a population increase of 50,000 by 1971 (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; Caltrans 2011: 17-18; Survey LA 2021: 153).

The overall population of Los Angeles County reached 6,038,771 residents by 1960 and grew to 8,863,164 residents by 1990 as the county continued to expand during the last half of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century (Los Angeles Almanac 2020). Despite the growth of Palmdale and other parts of Los Angeles County, however, development in Acton remained slow from the 1960s through the 1990s, and the community retains its predominately rural character (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; NETR 2024).

Rural Residential Architecture

Early settlement of non-native peoples in wider Los Angeles County was driven by the establishment of the railroad, mining, and agriculture. As the county grew between the late 1800s and early 1900s, rail routes, and other transportation routes became established in the state. The SPRR facilitated the area's growth and connected rural and urban Los Angeles County to the rest of Southern California and eastern states. As a result, the area's rural residential architecture reflected the availability of materials and prefabricated components that could be transported by the railway. Permanent architecture combines the region's functionality, needs, material characteristics, and culturally transferred building techniques or traditions. Los Angeles County's rural residential architecture does not reflect the popular styles of residential or commercial architecture at the time and generally show modest designs. The postwar housing boom increased use of factory-produced materials, the ability to be

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 32662 Calle Del Roja

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

quickly mass produced and deployed, and the general rejection of excessive decoration. Notable features of rural residential architecture include the following (Ghanbari et al 2022):

- Small-scale residential buildings
- Buildings that are one story or one and a half stories in height
- Residences that may have low- or intermediate-pitched gable roofs
- Minimal, limited architectural decoration
- Garages that may be attached or detached
- Patterns of spatial organization
- Response to the natural environment
- Clustered buildings, structures, and objects
- Small-scale elements

Statement of Significance

Archival research did not find any associations with events that have made a specific contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The subject property was constructed as a single-family residence circa 1966, during a period of increased population growth in the community of Acton, the city of Palmdale (incorporated 1962), and their environs. This population growth was reflective of both state-wide trends in the decades following World War II's conclusion in 1945, as well as a shift in the region's economy from predominately agricultural to include additional industries, particularly aerospace, which drew new residents and encouraged corresponding residential development. The population of Palmdale (located north of the subject property), for example, was more than 12,000 in 1957, a 412% increase from 1950 (Valley Times 1957: 3). The development of the Antelope Valley Freeway in 1963 further facilitated accessibility and growth in the region. While more rural communities like Acton also saw an increase in residential development, it tended to consist of more scattered individual parcels, like the subject property, rather than planned suburbs or communities. Post-World War II residential growth was an important trend both regionally and in California; however, this property did not play a significant role in this trend and did not influence this trend. It is also not known to be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Los Angeles County, California, or the nation. Research also did not identify a significant historical event that occurred on the property. Therefore, the subject property does not meet NRHP Criterion A, CRHR Criterion 1 or County Register Criterion 1 and is recommended not eligible.

Research identified several owners and occupants of the subject property throughout its history, including Gary Karon (2000); Andrew Young (2004-2020); and Joanna Young (2004-2025) (Los Angeles County Building Permits; U.S. Public Records Index). Research did not uncover information that would indicate these occupants were important to the past or made significant contributions to history. Due to a lack of identified significant associations with any persons important in our past, the subject property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion B, CRHR Criterion 2 or County Register Criterion 2.

The subject property is a modest and architecturally undistinguished example of a late 1960s single-family residence with no particular style. It is a ubiquitous example of its type and there are many similar examples in Los Angeles County, California, and the United States. Research did not identify an architect or builder for the property; however, as a nondescript residence it appears unlikely to be the work of a master architect or builder. The subject property

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 32662 Calle Del Roja

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

appears to have been constructed through already well-documented and common construction techniques and methods and does not appear to possess high artistic values by articulating a particular concept of design to the extent that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. The last portion of Criterion C refers to a district, which is defined as a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The subject property does not contribute to the significance of a potential or existing historic district. Overall, the property lacks sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C, CRHR Criterion 3 or County Register Criterion 3.

The subject property is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the subject property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D, CRHR Criterion 4 or County Register Criterion 4.

Lastly, this property does not meet County Register Criterion 5 because it has not been formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the National Park Service nor has it been formally determined eligible for the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission. County Register Criterion 6 and 7 do not apply to this property.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 32662 Calle Del Roja

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

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Photographs (cont.)

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 32662 Calle Del Roja

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photograph 2. Primary (west) elevation of the barn at 32662 Calle Del Roja, view looking east.
Photograph taken December 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_7996.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 9

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Southern Pacific Railroad

P1. Other Identifier: Map ID 23

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Acton, Calif. Date 2019 T 5N; R 12W; ¼ of ¼ of Sec 22 23, 27, 28, 31, and 32; B.M.

c. Address N/A City Acton Zip 93510

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone , mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate) N/A

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The former Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) segment in the study area consists of an approximately 2-mile segment along the south side of Soledad Canyon Road. The segment travels southwest through the study area beginning at the intersection of West Carson Mesa Road and Vincent View Road and ending at the intersection of Listie Avenue and Soledad Canyon Road. The railway is composed of a double-track railway with standard gauge rails resting on timber ties and a raised bed of crushed stone. The former SPRR segment does not contain any sidetracks, bridges, trestles, or drainage features (Photographs 1 and 2).

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP39. Other

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1, SPRR segment, view looking northeast. December 5, 2024. Dudek, IMG_8018.

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1873 to 1876 (Sapphos 2024: 4)

*P7. Owner and Address:

Los Angeles County Transportation
Commission
200 N. Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, address)

Katie Ahmanson, MHC (Dudek)
225 S Lake Ave Suite 225-M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

*P9. Date Recorded: 12/5/2024

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Prairie Song Reliability Project, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Prairie Song Reliability Project LLC.

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location 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 ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 9

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Southern Pacific Railroad

B1. Historic Name: Soledad Canyon Line

B2. Common Name: Metrolink

B3. Original Use: Railroad

B4. Present Use: Railroad

*B5. Architectural Style: None

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The following alterations were observed via historic aerial photographs: realignment of a portion of the segment (c. 1994)

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: The Vicent Grade/Acton Station constructed in 1994.

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

The former Southern Pacific Railroad segment is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the Los Angeles County Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts (County Register) because of a lack of integrity. The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The property is not considered a historical resource under CEQA. As such, this evaluation assigns a 6Z California Historical Resources Status Code to the Southern Pacific Railroad segment. [See Continuation Sheet].

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References: See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Katie Ahmanson, MHC

*Date of Evaluation: January 28, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

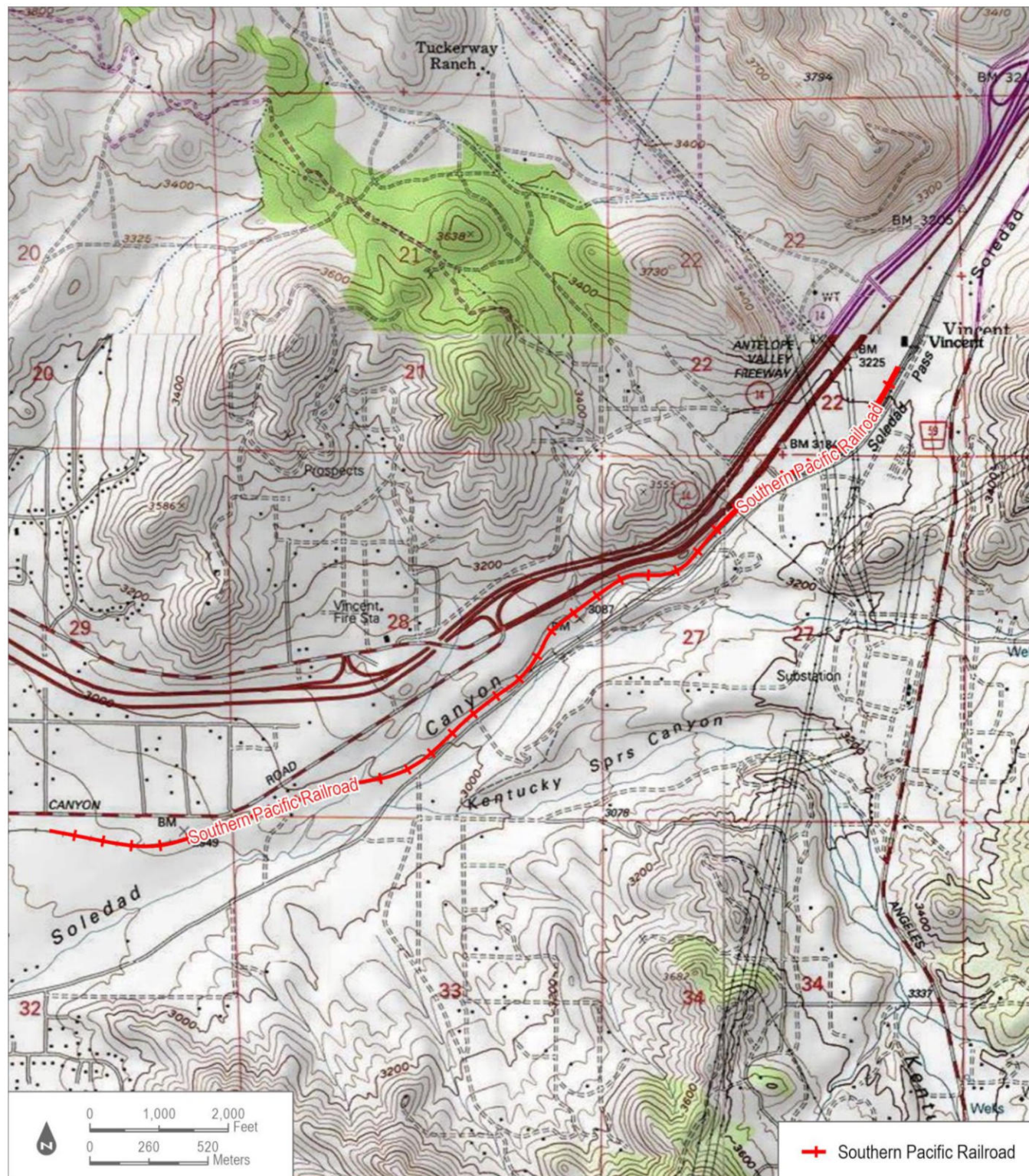
Page 3 of 9

*Map Name: Acton, Calif.

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Southern Pacific Railroad

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 2019



Page 4 of 9

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Southern Pacific Railroad

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: February 2025



Continuation



Update

Significance (cont.)

Historical Overview of Los Angeles County

The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties created in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States two years after the Mexican American War. Within Los Angeles County, the unincorporated community of Acton was developed for mining in 1861 following the discovery of copper deposits in Soledad Canyon. Following adoption of the federal Homestead Act of 1862, four families established ranches in Acton, eventually allowing the focus of the economy to shift from mining to agriculture. The nearby community of Palmdale originated as two small communities: Harold and Palmenthal. During this early time, population in the region grew due to several factors, including the gold rush, the possibility for ranching, and the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) line in 1876, which facilitated the transport of agricultural products and metals throughout the United States. Through this early period, however, the communities of both Acton and Palmdale developed slowly (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; Pitt 2024; Dumke 1944: 3-7, 41-43; Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10).

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Although the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, detrimentally impacted the county's economy, historic newspapers from the 1930s reported on the growth of Los Angeles County's horticultural and agricultural industries. By the mid-1930s, Los Angeles County was one of the top oil producers in California. In addition, aviation and aerospace, important regional industries since the 1920s, became even more important with the onset of World War II in 1939 at which time Los Angeles County became one of the largest producers of wartime planes in the country (LAEPR 1934: 12; Pitt 2024; ARG 2008: 14-19; PB 1931: 18).

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Page 5 of 9

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Southern Pacific Railroad

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: February 2025



Continuation



Update

American, and Northrop had facilities nearby. By 1957 the population of Palmdale was more than 12,000, a 412% increase from 1950 (Los Angeles Almanac 2020; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3)

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Southern Pacific Railroad

During the mid-1870s, SPRR Company developed railroads through the Santa Clarita Valley, and constructed the Soledad Canyon line between Santa Clarita and Palmdale from 1873 to 1876 to transport mining products and from the Soledad Canyon. The line connected the Santa Clarita Valley to the nation and promoted the growth of the area (Southern California Railway Museum 2025; Sapphos 2024: 4-7).

In 1883, the SPRR extended its lines to create a transcontinental route across the southern United States through. The completion of the route led to an increase of about 60,000 residents in Los Angeles County between 1890 and 1900. The Acton area experienced a boom during the early 1900s with the discovery of oil and the development of agriculture. The Soledad Canyon line (the subject railroad segment) opened up new land to farmers in the area and provided farmers and businesses with a fast new transit option for their products (Sapphos 2024: 4-7; Southern California Railway Museum 2025).

The railroad continued to operate as both a passenger and freight line until the 1970s when the last passenger train operated in 1971 following the last freight train in 1979. The Los Angeles County Transportation Commission purchased the Soledad Canyon line in 1992 and transferred control of the railroad to the Southern California Regional Rail Authority (now known as Metrolink) (Sapphos 2024: 5-4). In 1993, Metrolink established shared trackage rights with the SPRR and developed a commuter service (Morin 2001). As of 2025, the former SPRR continues to be used

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Southern Pacific Railroad

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: February 2025



Continuation



Update

by Metrolink as a commuter route.

Statement of Significance

Segments of the former SPRR have been inventoried and evaluated throughout Los Angeles County and many other California counties. When examining the Built Environment Resources Directory maintained by the Office of Historic Preservation, there are numerous instances where the former SPRR tracks have been determined not eligible for the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer as part of several different federal undertakings often because of a loss of integrity.

The Soledad Canyon line was established by the SPRR Company between 1873 and 1876, connecting Los Angeles and San Francisco. The nearby communities of Palmdale and Acton developed along the route after its completion because of its access to larger transportation systems across the state. With the completion of the transcontinental route from Los Angeles to New Orleans, Los Angeles County experienced a period of rapid population growth, commercial agriculture expansion, and economic development that was directly attributed to the new railroad line. Access to a transcontinental railroad from the Soledad Canyon line opened new markets across the United States to farmers and businessmen in the Acton and Palmdale area. The route provided a catalyst for the area's agricultural growth and development during the early twentieth-century, before development of the Angeles Forest Highway in 1941 and the federal highway system in the 1950s. Although, this is a small segment of the former Soledad Canyon line, when looking at it as a whole, the railroad meets NRHP Criterion A, CRHR Criterion 1 and County Register Criterion 1.

Although it meets the above criteria, it lacks sufficient integrity to convey its significance. The subject segment was realigned in c. 1994 when Metrolink gained control of the railroad and transformed it into a commuter line. Therefore, integrity of location, an important aspect of integrity of a linear feature such as this, is significantly compromised. Its realignment and the change in ties, ballast, and going from a single-track to a double-track has altered integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Integrity of association is lost because the alterations and change in use have rendered it unable to convey its historic character. Lasting integrity of setting is altered by the highway and residential development. For these reasons the resource has lost integrity and is not eligible for the NRHP, CRHR, or the County Register.

The SPRR segment lacks a direct and significant association with the productive life of any person considered important in history. The railroad was owned and operated by SPRR from its construction circa 1873 until it was purchased by the Los Angeles County Transportation Commission in 1992, and control of the railroad was transferred to Metrolink. As of 2025, Metrolink continues to operate the railroad as a commuter line. Although the directors of the SPRR, Charles Crocker, Leland Stanford, Mark Hopkins, and Collis P. Huntington (known collectively as the "Big Four"), were prominent and influential figures in the transportation history of California, none of these individuals are known to have had a direct involvement in the construction or operation of the subject segment. The subject segment was essentially a corporate undertaking representing the collective decisions of its board of directors, managers, and engineers, rather than the distinctive contributions of any single individual. Additionally, research uncovered no other individual associated with this railroad who made a demonstrably and singularly important contribution to history at the local, state, or national level. Due to a lack of identified significant associations with any persons

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Southern Pacific Railroad

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: February 2025



Continuation



Update

important in our past, the subject railroad is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion B, CRHR Criterion 2 or County Register Criterion 2.

The SPRR segment is not important for its design or construction value because it lacks engineering distinction and does not represent the work of a master engineer or builder. The subject railroad segment exemplifies common, standardized railroad designs and construction methods characteristic of those used throughout the twentieth century and even today. These design and construction methods include standard-gauge steel tracks with an overall width of 4 feet, 8.5 inches, steel tie plates and pins, timber cross ties, and a raised bed of gravel ballast. Since railroad designs and construction methods during this period have not changed substantially, the SPRR segment does not qualify as an important representation of the variation, evolution, or transition of railroad development under Criterion C/3. As an undistinguished and undifferentiated example of standardized railroad infrastructure, the subject railroad is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion C, CRHR Criterion 3, or County Register Criterion 3.

The subject property is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the subject property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D, CRHR Criterion 4 or County Register Criterion 4.

Lastly, this railroad segment does not meet County Register Criterion 5 because it has not been formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the National Park Service nor has it been formally determined eligible for the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission. County Register Criterion 6 and 7 do not apply to this property.

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[0bcf7fd70312/TractHousinginCalifornia_1945-1973.pdf](https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/7b3709a9-42d8-44ad-ac78-0bcf7fd70312/TractHousinginCalifornia_1945-1973.pdf)

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Southern Pacific Railroad

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: February 2025



Continuation



Update

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Photographs (cont.)

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Southern Pacific Railroad

*Recorded by: Katie Ahmanson MHC, Dudek

*Date: February 2025



Continuation



Update

Photograph 2. The SPRR segment, view looking southwest. Photograph taken on December 5, 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_4447.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 9

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1547 Soledad Canyon Road

P1. Other Identifier: Map ID 24

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Acton, Calif. **Date** 2019 **T** 5N; **R** 12W; $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 29; **B.M.**

c. Address 1547 Soledad Canyon Road City Acton Zip 93510

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone , mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN 3056-022-035

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The property at 1547 Soledad Canyon Road contains a one-story irregular in plan single-family residence and five ancillary buildings. Only a partial view of the primary (south) elevation was visible from the public right-of-way during the survey. The rough stucco clad building is topped with a clay-tile cross-hipped roof with minimally overhanging closed eaves (Photograph 1). A stone interior chimney exists in the center of the building. The primary (south) elevation features a recessed main entrance (Photograph 2). Fenestration includes vinyl-sash windows sliding windows. A combination of metal rail fencing and chain-link fencing encase the property. Landscaping includes mature trees and shrubs.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single Family Property

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1, south elevation, view looking northeast. December 2024.

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

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Circa 1978 (NETR 2024)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Jose Gonzalez
1547 Soledad Canyon Road
Acton, CA 93510

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Claire Cancilla, MSHP (Dudek)
225 S Lake Ave Suite 225-M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 12/2024

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

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Prairie Song Reliability Project, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Prairie Song Reliability Project LLC.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location 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 ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1547 Soledad Canyon Road

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: N/A

B3. Original Use: Single-family residence

B4. Present Use: Single-family residence

*B5. Architectural Style: Ranch

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The following alterations were observed via historic aerial photographs: construction of an ancillary building between 1987 and 1990 (NETR 2024a); construction of two ancillary buildings between 2010 and 2012 (NETR 2024a); construction of an ancillary building between 2016 and 2018 (NETR 2024a); and construction of an ancillary building between 2020 and 2022 (NETR 2024a).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

1547 Soledad Canyon Road does not meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the Los Angeles County Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts (County Register). The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The property is not considered a historical resource under CEQA. As such, this evaluation assigns a 6Z California Historical Resources Status Code to 1547 Soledad Canyon Road. [See Continuation Sheet].

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References: See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Claire Cancilla, MSHP

*Date of Evaluation: January 27, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#

Trinomial

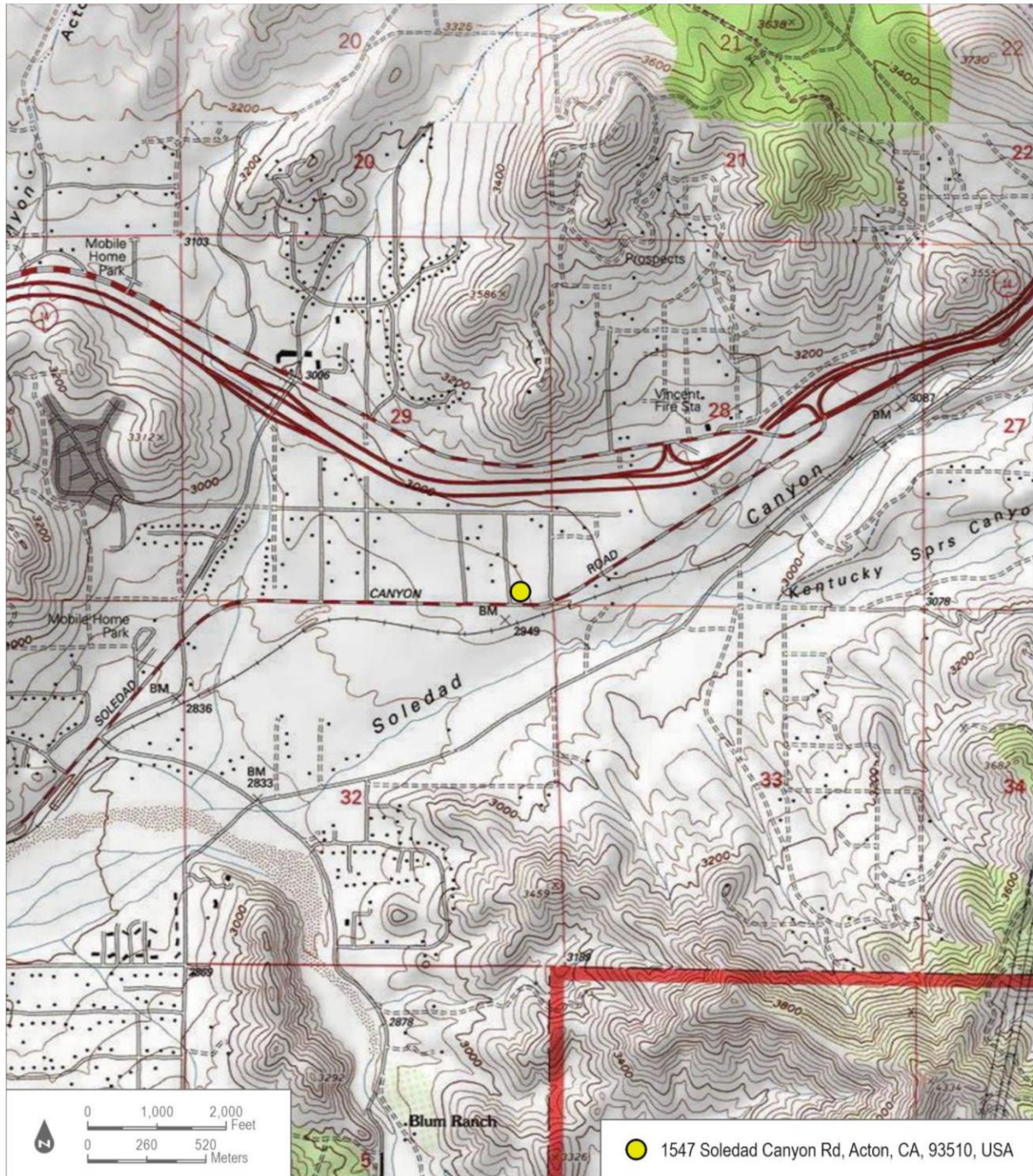
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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1547 Soledad Canyon Road

*Map Name: Acton, Calif

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 2019



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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1547 Soledad Canyon Road

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Significance (cont.)

Historical Overview of Los Angeles County

The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties created in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States two years after the Mexican American War. Within Los Angeles County, the unincorporated community of Acton was developed for mining in 1861 following the discovery of copper deposits in Soledad Canyon. Following adoption of the federal Homestead Act of 1862, four families established ranches in Acton, eventually allowing the focus of the economy to shift from mining to agriculture. The nearby community of Palmdale originated as two small communities: Harold and Palmenthal. During this early time, population in the region grew due to several factors, including the gold rush, the possibility for ranching, and the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) line in 1876, which facilitated the transport of agricultural products and metals throughout the United States. Through this early period, however, the communities of both Acton and Palmdale developed slowly (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; Pitt 2024; Dumke 1944: 3-7, 41-43; Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10).

Broadly, Los Angeles County maintained its role as a regional business center and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status. These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the county, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s. By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley, and William Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to Los Angeles County. Access to water resulted in a population boom during the 1920s that saw an increase from 170,298 county residents in 1900 to 936,455 by 1920 (Pitt 2024; Los Angeles Almanac 2020; Dumke 1944: 41-43; Survey LA 2016: 2).

The completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct facilitated development of ranching and agriculture in Palmdale. However, the aqueduct ran approximately 18-miles west of Acton and as a result development in the community was slower than nearby Palmdale, which had begun to develop civic infrastructure and published its first newspaper, the *Palmdale Post*, in 1915. In the 1920s, the Acton/Palmdale area saw the development of the present-day Sierra Highway, which linked Palmdale to Los Angeles and allowed for easier transport of agricultural products to market. In 1924, the Little Rock Dam and Harold Reservoir (present-day Lake Palmdale) were constructed to provide water for the area's population and agriculture industry (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017).

Although the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, detrimentally impacted the county's economy, historic newspapers from the 1930s reported on the growth of Los Angeles County's horticultural and agricultural industries. By the mid-1930s, Los Angeles County was one of the top oil producers in California. In addition, aviation and aerospace, important regional industries since the 1920s, became even more important with the onset of World War II in 1939 at which time Los Angeles County became one of the largest producers of wartime planes in the country (LAEPR 1934: 12; Pitt 2024; ARG 2008: 14-19; PB 1931: 18).

After World War II's conclusion in 1945, a massive wave of migration and building boom occurred throughout California. In Los Angeles County, the county's population grew from 2,208,492 residents in 1930 to 4,151,687 residents by 1950. Aerospace facilities opened in Palmdale and the surrounding area after the war, transforming the local economy and becoming Palmdale's primary employer. In 1952, for example, the U.S. Military purchased the Palmdale Airport for use as an aerospace development and testing facility. In addition, Lockheed, Convair, North

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1547 Soledad Canyon Road

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

American, and Northrop had facilities nearby. By 1957 the population of Palmdale was more than 12,000, a 412% increase from 1950 (Los Angeles Almanac 2020; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3)

The postwar decades saw much of the county transformed from ranches and farms into residential subdivisions surrounding commercial and industrial centers. This growth, however, was not universal throughout the county; aerial photographs of Acton and its environs from the 1920s through the 1960s show minimal growth, consisting mostly of scattered single-family residences, ranches, and farms outside the community's center (Pitt 2024; Survey LA 2016: 2; Survey LA 2021: 91-92; NETR 2024; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3).

The advent of the state and federal highway systems during the 1950s and 1960s, provided access to communities that were previously difficult to reach. A year after Palmdale's incorporation, the construction of the Antelope Valley freeway, running through Acton and to Palmdale, was completed in 1963, prompting population growth and corresponding development. Six years later, in 1968, Lockheed opened an additional airliner final assembly facility, prompting Palmdale's mayor to predict a population increase of 50,000 by 1971 (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; Caltrans 2011: 17-18; Survey LA 2021: 153).

The overall population of Los Angeles County reached 6,038,771 residents by 1960 and grew to 8,863,164 residents by 1990 as the county continued to expand during the last half of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century (Los Angeles Almanac 2020). Despite the growth of Palmdale and other parts of Los Angeles County, however, development in Acton remained slow from the 1960s through the 1990s, and the community retains its predominately rural character (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; NETR 2024).

Rural Residential Architecture

Early settlement of non-native peoples in wider Los Angeles County was driven by the establishment of the railroad, mining, and agriculture. As the county grew between the late 1800s and early 1900s, rail routes, and other transportation routes became established in the state. The SPRR facilitated the area's growth and connected rural and urban Los Angeles County to the rest of Southern California and eastern states. As a result, the area's rural residential architecture reflected the availability of materials and prefabricated components that could be transported by the railway. Permanent architecture combines the region's functionality, needs, material characteristics, and culturally transferred building techniques or traditions. Los Angeles County's rural residential architecture does not reflect the popular styles of residential or commercial architecture at the time and generally show modest designs. The postwar housing boom increased use of factory-produced materials, the ability to be quickly mass produced and deployed, and the general rejection of excessive decoration. Notable features of rural residential architecture include the following (Ghanbari et al 2022):

- Small-scale residential buildings
- Buildings that are one story or one and a half stories in height
- Residences that may have low- or intermediate-pitched gable roofs
- Minimal, limited architectural decoration
- Garages that may be attached or detached

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1547 Soledad Canyon Road

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Continuation



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- Patterns of spatial organization
- Response to the natural environment
- Clustered buildings, structures, and objects
- Small-scale elements

Ranch Style (1930-1980)

Ranch-style houses in California reflect a national trend of fascination with the “Old West” and were originally developed in the western and southwestern United States, but quickly gained national popularity through the dissemination of do-it-yourself manuals and plans in national magazines such as *Sunset*, *Better Homes And Gardens*, and *House Beautiful*. Later, ranch houses were popular as a custom-built type of housing, which was especially popular in the later 1940s and 1950s. Ranch houses were typically built between 1930 and 1980, but peaked in the 1950s, as the most prevalent type of post-World War II suburban housing, often housing veterans who secured housing with FHA loans (Grimes and Chiang 2009: 43-46; Horak et.al. 2015: 23-25; McAlester 2019: 597-603).

Character-defining features include:

- Rambling, elongated plans with a horizontal emphasis
- 1-2 stories in height
- Low-pitched gabled or hipped roofs with overhanging, open eaves
- General asymmetry
- Free-flowing interior spaces
- Cladding featuring stucco, board and batten, shingles, clapboard, or a combination of materials
- Brick or stone chimneys details
- Attached garages often linked to residence by breezeways
- Stone, brick, board and batten, clapboard, or horizontal wood siding used for accent on walls, secondary cladding types, and planters
- Functional and non-functional shutters details as trim around windows

Statement of Significance

Following World War II's conclusion in 1945, Los Angeles County, Acton, and Palmdale's population increased dramatically, reflective of both state-wide trends in the decades following World War II's conclusion in 1945, as well as a shift in the region's economy from predominately agricultural to include additional industries, particularly aerospace, which drew new residents and encouraged corresponding residential development. The single-family residence at 1547 Soledad Canyon Road was constructed in c. 1978, after the end of this significant residential development trend. Therefore, it is not directly associated with the post-World War II decades and only has a mere association with Los Angeles County and Acton's general development. However, mere association with a broad trend is not enough to reach the threshold of eligibility. The property is not known to be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Los Angeles County, California, or the nation. Research also did not identify a significant historical event that occurred at the property. Therefore, the property does not meet NRHP Criterion A, CRHR Criterion 1 or County Register Criterion 1 and is recommended not eligible.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1547 Soledad Canyon Road

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Research identified one owner and occupant of the subject property throughout its history, Jose Gonzalez; who has owned the property since 2021 (ParcelQuest 2024). Research did not uncover information that would indicate these occupants were important to the past or made significant contributions to history. Due to a lack of identified significant associations with any persons important in our past, the subject property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion B, CRHR Criterion 2 or County Criterion 2.

The subject property is a modest and architecturally undistinguished example of a late 1970s single-family residence exhibiting some influences of the Ranch style (e.g., its one-story height, stucco cladding, and stone chimney). Due to its simple form and easily replicability, the Ranch style was widely applied to houses from 1930 through 1980. It is a ubiquitous example of its type and there are many similar examples in Los Angeles County, California, and the United States. Research did not identify an architect or builder for the property; however, as a nondescript residence it appears unlikely to be the work of a master architect or builder. The subject property appears to have been constructed through already well-documented and common construction techniques and methods and does not appear to possess high artistic values by articulating a particular concept of design to the extent that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. The property does not contribute to the significance of a potential or existing historic district. Overall, the property lacks sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C, CRHR Criterion 3 or County Register Criterion 3.

The subject property is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the subject property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D, CRHR Criterion 4 or County Register Criterion 4.

Lastly, this property does not meet County Register Criterion 5 because it has not been formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the National Park Service nor has it been formally determined eligible for the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission. County Register Criterion 6 and 7 do not apply to this property.

References (cont.)

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1547 Soledad Canyon Road

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1547 Soledad Canyon Road

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Survey LA. 2021. *Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement: Architecture and Engineering, L.A. Modernism, 1919-1980*. Prepared for the City of Los Angeles Office of Historic Resources. August 2011.
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Photographs (cont.)

Photograph 2. Primary (south) elevation, view looking north.



Source: Dudek, IMG_7804. December 2024.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 9

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 33008 Joshua Avenue

P1. Other Identifier: Map ID 25

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Acton, Calif. **Date** 2019 **T** 5N; **R** 12W; $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 29; **B.M.**

c. Address 33008 Joshua Avenue City Acton Zip 93510

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone , mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN 3056-022-032

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The property at 33008 Joshua Avenue contains a two-story rectangular in plan single-family residence with a pool. The wood-board clad building is topped with a composition shingle side-facing gambrel roof with minimally overhanging closed eaves that extends across the primary (south) and rear (north) elevations (Photograph 1). [See Continuation Sheet]

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single Family Property

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1, Primary (south) and west elevations, view looking northeast. December 5, 2024. Dudek, IMG_7830.

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

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1978 (ParelQuest 2024)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Wind Cave LFTY0301 Dao LLC
30 N Gould Street
Sheridan, WY 82801

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Claire Cancilla, MSHP (Dudek)
225 S Lake Ave Suite 225-M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 12/5/2024

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

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Prairie Song Reliability Project, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Prairie Song Reliability Project LLC.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location 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 ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 9

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33008 Joshua Avenue

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: N/A

B3. Original Use: Single-family residence

B4. Present Use: Single-family residence

*B5. **Architectural Style:** Neo-Mansard

*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The following alterations were observed via historic aerial photographs and during the property survey: construction of two ancillary buildings and two dirt horse arenas (between 1978-1987); construction of a pool and the demolition of one of the horse arenas (between 2005 and 2009); demolition of the original ancillary building (between 2014 and 2016); demolition of an ancillary building (between 2016 and 2018); and demolition of an ancillary building and horse arena (between 2018 and 2020); window replacements (date unknown).

*B7. **Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☒ Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

*B8. **Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. **Significance:** Theme N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

33008 Joshua Avenue does not meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the Los Angeles County Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts (County Register). The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The property is not considered a historical resource under CEQA. As such, this evaluation assigns a 6Z California Historical Resources Status Code to 33008 Joshua Avenue. [See Continuation Sheet].

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. **References:** See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

*B14. **Evaluator:** Claire Cancilla, MSHP

***Date of Evaluation:** January 27, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



LOCATION MAP

Trinomial

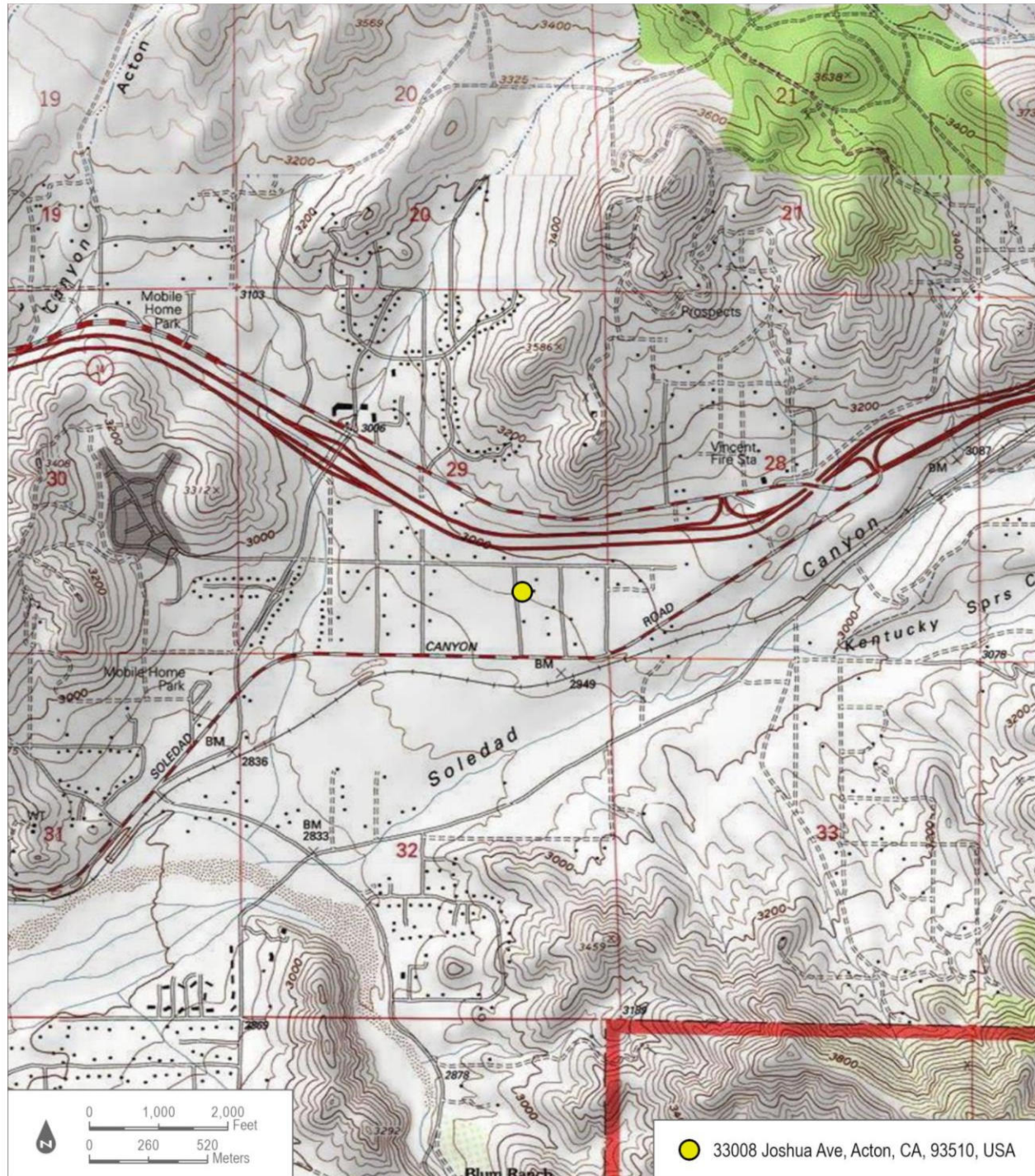
Page 3 of 9

*Map Name: Acton, Calif.

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33008 Joshua Avenue

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 2019



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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33008 Joshua Avenue

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: February 2025 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Description (cont.)

Two interior chimneys are located in the center of the building. The primary (south) elevation includes a covered porched entrance with a composition shingle front-facing gable roof supported by wood posts. The partial-length porch is enclosed with wood-fencing and is accessed by three wood steps. The primary entrance on the primary (south) elevation and the secondary entrance on the rear (north) elevations are partially glazed wood-doors. Fenestration includes metal-frame sliding windows with some located in dormers on the primary (south) and north elevations (Photograph 2). Chain-link fencing surrounds the property. Only the primary (south) west and rear (north) elevations were visible from the public right-of-way during the survey. Landscaping includes mature trees and shrubs.

Significance (cont.)

Historical Overview of Los Angeles County

The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties created in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States two years after the Mexican American War. Within Los Angeles County, the unincorporated community of Acton was developed for mining in 1861 following the discovery of copper deposits in Soledad Canyon. Following adoption of the federal Homestead Act of 1862, four families established ranches in Acton, eventually allowing the focus of the economy to shift from mining to agriculture. The nearby community of Palmdale originated as two small communities: Harold and Palmenthal. During this early time, population in the region grew due to several factors, including the gold rush, the possibility for ranching, and the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) line in 1876, which facilitated the transport of agricultural products and metals throughout the United States. Through this early period, however, the communities of both Acton and Palmdale developed slowly (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; Pitt 2024; Dumke 1944: 3-7, 41-43; Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10).

Broadly, Los Angeles County maintained its role as a regional business center and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status. These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the county, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s. By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley, and William Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to Los Angeles County. Access to water resulted in a population boom during the 1920s that saw an increase from 170,298 county residents in 1900 to 936,455 by 1920 (Pitt 2024; Los Angeles Almanac 2020; Dumke 1944: 41-43; Survey LA 2016: 2).

The completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct facilitated development of ranching and agriculture in Palmdale. However, the aqueduct ran approximately 18-miles west of Acton and as a result development in the community was slower than nearby Palmdale, which had begun to develop civic infrastructure and published its first newspaper, the *Palmdale Post*, in 1915. In the 1920s, the Acton/Palmdale area saw the development of the present-day Sierra Highway, which linked Palmdale to Los Angeles and allowed for easier transport of agricultural products to market. In 1924, the Little Rock Dam and Harold Reservoir (present-day Lake Palmdale) were constructed to provide water for the area's population and agriculture industry (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017).

Although the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, detrimentally impacted the county's economy, historic newspapers from the 1930s reported on the growth of Los Angeles County's horticultural and agricultural industries. By the mid-1930s, Los Angeles County was one of the top oil producers in California. In addition, aviation and aerospace,

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33008 Joshua Avenue

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: February 2025



Continuation



Update

important regional industries since the 1920s, became even more important with the onset of World War II in 1939 at which time Los Angeles County became one of the largest producers of wartime planes in the country (LAEPR 1934: 12; Pitt 2024; ARG 2008: 14–19; PB 1931: 18).

After World War II's conclusion in 1945, a massive wave of migration and building boom occurred throughout California. In Los Angeles County, the county's population grew from 2,208,492 residents in 1930 to 4,151,687 residents by 1950. Aerospace facilities opened in Palmdale and the surrounding area after the war, transforming the local economy and becoming Palmdale's primary employer. In 1952, for example, the U.S. Military purchased the Palmdale Airport for use as an aerospace development and testing facility. In addition, Lockheed, Convair, North American, and Northrop had facilities nearby. By 1957 the population of Palmdale was more than 12,000, a 412% increase from 1950 (Los Angeles Almanac 2020; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3)

The postwar decades saw much of the county transformed from ranches and farms into residential subdivisions surrounding commercial and industrial centers. This growth, however, was not universal throughout the county; aerial photographs of Acton and its environs from the 1920s through the 1960s show minimal growth, consisting mostly of scattered single-family residences, ranches, and farms outside the community's center (Pitt 2024; Survey LA 2016: 2; Survey LA 2021: 91-92; NETR 2024; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3).

The advent of the state and federal highway systems during the 1950s and 1960s, provided access to communities that were previously difficult to reach. A year after Palmdale's incorporation, the construction of the Antelope Valley freeway, running through Acton and to Palmdale, was completed in 1963, prompting population growth and corresponding development. Six years later, in 1968, Lockheed opened an additional airliner final assembly facility, prompting Palmdale's mayor to predict a population increase of 50,000 by 1971 (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; Caltrans 2011: 17-18; Survey LA 2021: 153).

The overall population of Los Angeles County reached 6,038,771 residents by 1960 and grew to 8,863,164 residents by 1990 as the county continued to expand during the last half of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century (Los Angeles Almanac 2020). Despite the growth of Palmdale and other parts of Los Angeles County, however, development in Acton remained slow from the 1960s through the 1990s, and the community retains its predominately rural character (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; NETR 2024).

Rural Residential Architecture

Early settlement of non-native peoples in wider Los Angeles County was driven by the establishment of the railroad, mining, and agriculture. As the county grew between the late 1800s and early 1900s, rail routes, and other transportation routes became established in the state. The SPRR facilitated the area's growth and connected rural and urban Los Angeles County to the rest of Southern California and eastern states. As a result, the area's rural residential architecture reflected the availability of materials and prefabricated components that could be transported by the railway. Permanent architecture combines the region's functionality, needs, material characteristics, and culturally transferred building techniques or traditions. Los Angeles County's rural residential architecture does not reflect the popular styles of residential or commercial architecture at the time and generally

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33008 Joshua Avenue

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: February 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

show modest designs. The postwar housing boom increased use of factory-produced materials, the ability to be quickly mass produced and deployed, and the general rejection of excessive decoration. Notable features of rural residential architecture include the following (Ghanbari et al 2022):

- Small-scale residential buildings
- Buildings that are one story or one and a half stories in height
- Residences that may have low- or intermediate-pitched gable roofs
- Minimal, limited architectural decoration
- Garages that may be attached or detached
- Patterns of spatial organization
- Response to the natural environment
- Clustered buildings, structures, and objects
- Small-scale elements

Neo-Mansard (1960-Present)

Neo-Mansard or Mansard style is one of several Eclectic architectural styles popular in America during the second half of the twentieth century. The Neo-Mansard style first appeared in the 1940s, reached the height of its popularity in the 1970s, and is still used today, most often in commercial buildings. The style is expressed as an adaptation of the nineteenth century French Second Empire feature, the Mansard roof, and uses the steeply sloped plane typical of a Mansard roof as sloping wall cladding on the top-story of a two-or-more-story building. Further recalling the Second Empire tradition, the material of the Neo-Mansard's upper wall cladding is typically cedar or asbestos shingle, but may also be clad in standing seam metal, clay tile, or asphalt shingles, recalling only the Mansard form instead of material (McAlester 2019: 407; Alaska DNR 2020).

The actual roof of a Neo-Mansard can be traditional, dual-pitched Mansard, hipped, or flat. If flat, there is usually a parapet wall to disguise the roof. The first floor can be clad in a variety of materials, including brick veneer, clapboard, stone, T1-11 plywood, or stucco. Windows and doors vary in style, as modern architecture does, but notably, doors and windows may extend into the Mansard roof from the first story. Windows on the story with the Mansard-like roof/wall cladding may be either recessed or dormered. The upper story may also have balconies recessed into the sloped cladding. First-story windows are flush with the wall plane and typically aluminum or another modern window material. Although Neo-Mansard single family homes exist, Neo-Mansard often takes the form of multi-family housing, commercial buildings, and townhouses (McAlester 2019: 407; Caltrans 2011: 90-91).

Key characteristics of the Neo-Mansard style of architecture include the following:

- Usually one-and-a half or more stories
- Flat roof with a faux Mansard roof as cladding on the top-most floor of the building
- Primary roofing/upper-story cladding material is wood or asbestos shingles
- Upper-story dormer windows on steep slope or windows recessed into the plane of the sloped roof
- Recessed entry points
- Lower story typically clad in wood, T-1-11, stone veneer, or brick veneer

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33008 Joshua Avenue

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: February 2025



Continuation



Update

Statement of Significance

Following World War II's conclusion in 1945, Los Angeles County, Acton, and Palmdale's population increased dramatically, reflective of both statewide trends in the decades following World War II's conclusion in 1945, as well as a shift in the region's economy from predominately agricultural to include additional industries, particularly aerospace, which drew new residents and encouraged corresponding residential development. The single-family residence at 33008 Joshua Avenue was constructed in 1978, after the end of this significant residential development trend. Therefore, it is not directly associated with the post-World War II decades and only has a mere association with Los Angeles County and Acton's general development. However, mere association with a broad trend is not enough to reach the threshold of eligibility. The property is not known to be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Los Angeles County, California, or the nation. Research also did not identify a significant historical event that occurred at the property. Therefore, the property does not meet NRHP Criterion A, CRHR Criterion 1 or County Register Criterion 1 and is recommended not eligible.

Research identified one owner for the property, the Wind Cave LFTY0301 Dao LLC, who has owned the property since 2024 (ParcelQuest 2024). Research did not uncover information that would indicate this owner was important to the past or made significant contributions to history. Due to a lack of identified significant associations with any persons important in our past, the subject property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion B, CRHR Criterion 2 or County Register Criterion 2.

The subject property is a modest and architecturally undistinguished example of a late 1970s single-family residence exhibiting some influences of the Neo-Mansard style (e.g., its one-and-a-half story height, flat roof with a faux Mansard roof as cladding on the top-most floor of the building, primary roofing/upper-story cladding material of wood shingles, and upper-story dormer windows on steep slope). It is a ubiquitous example of its type and there are many similar examples in Los Angeles County, California, and the United States. Research did not identify an architect or builder for the property; however, as a nondescript residence it appears unlikely to be the work of a master architect or builder. The subject property appears to have been constructed through already well-documented and common construction techniques and methods and does not appear to possess high artistic values by articulating a particular concept of design to the extent that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. The property does not contribute to the significance of a potential or existing historic district. Overall, the property lacks sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C, CRHR Criterion 3 or County Register Criterion 3.

The subject property is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the subject property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D, CRHR Criterion 4 or County Register Criterion 4.

Lastly, this property does not meet County Register Criterion 5 because it has not been formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the National Park Service nor has it been formally determined eligible for the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission. County Register Criterion 6 and 7 do not apply to this property.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33008 Joshua Avenue

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: February 2025



Continuation



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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33008 Joshua Avenue

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: February 2025



Continuation



Update

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<https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/232b11bd-19fd-4781-93f8-704d17b0aebc/Pre-ConsolidationCommunitiesofLosAngeles.pdf>.

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Photographs (cont.)

Photograph 2. Rear (north) elevation of 33008 Joshua Avenue, view looking southeast. Photograph taken on December 5, 2024.



Source: Dudek, IMG_7828.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 9

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 33017 Malinta Avenue

P1. Other Identifier: Map ID 26

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted ***a. County** Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Acton, Calif. **Date** 2019 **T** 5N; **R** 12W; $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 29; **B.M.**

c. Address 33017 Malinta Avenue City Acton Zip 93510

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone , mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN 3056-022-038

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The property at 33017 Manlinta Avenue (APN 3056-022-038) contains a one-story irregular in plan single-family residence with an attached garage, an ancillary building, and a barn. The stucco clad building is topped with a composition shingle cross-gable roof with overhanging closed eaves (Photograph 1). The primary (east) elevation contains two arched openings, one leading to a recessed main entrance, and the other to a side yard, as well as a stucco clad interior chimney. Fenestration includes metal-frame sliding windows and a wood-paneled garage door (Photograph 2). A CMU wall with metal fencing surrounds the residence with a vehicle and pedestrian gate for access. Chain-link fencing surrounds the rest of the property. Only the primary (east) elevation was visible from the public right-of-way during the survey. Landscaping includes mature trees and shrubs.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single Family Property

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1, East elevation, view looking west. December 2024.

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

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Circa 1979 (NETR 2024)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Charla A. Talbot
33017 Malinta Avenue
Acton, CA 93510

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Claire Cancilla, MSHP (Dudek)
225 S Lake Ave Suite 225-M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 12/2024

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

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Prairie Song Reliability Project, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Prairie Song Reliability Project LLC.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 9

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33017 Malinta Avenue

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: N/A

B3. Original Use: Single-family residence

B4. Present Use: Single-family residence

*B5. Architectural Style: Ranch

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) None

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

33017 Malinta Avenue does not meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the Los Angeles County Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts (County Register). The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The property is not considered a historical resource under CEQA. As such, this evaluation assigns a 6Z California Historical Resources Status Code to 33017 Malinta Avenue. [See Continuation Sheet].

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References: See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: Claire Cancilla, MSHP

*Date of Evaluation: January 27, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

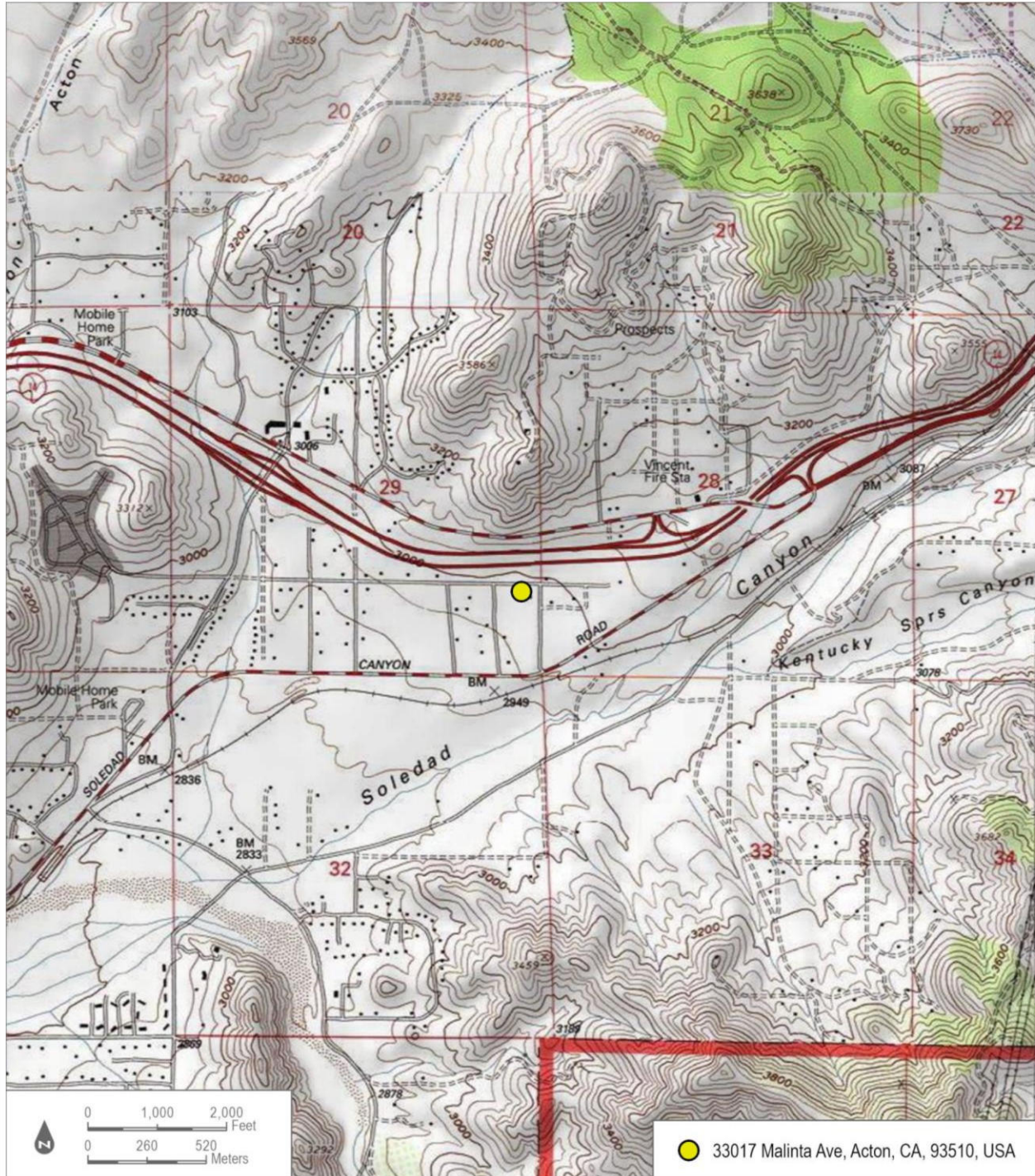
Page 3 of 9

*Map Name: Acton, Calif.

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33017 Malinta Avenue

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 2019



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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33017 Malinta Avenue

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Significance (cont.)

Historical Overview of Los Angeles County

The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties created in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States two years after the Mexican American War. Within Los Angeles County, the unincorporated community of Acton was developed for mining in 1861 following the discovery of copper deposits in Soledad Canyon. Following adoption of the federal Homestead Act of 1862, four families established ranches in Acton, eventually allowing the focus of the economy to shift from mining to agriculture. The nearby community of Palmdale originated as two small communities: Harold and Palmenthal. During this early time, population in the region grew due to several factors, including the gold rush, the possibility for ranching, and the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) line in 1876, which facilitated the transport of agricultural products and metals throughout the United States. Through this early period, however, the communities of both Acton and Palmdale developed slowly (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; Pitt 2024; Dumke 1944: 3-7, 41-43; Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10).

Broadly, Los Angeles County maintained its role as a regional business center and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status. These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the county, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s. By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley, and William Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to Los Angeles County. Access to water resulted in a population boom during the 1920s that saw an increase from 170,298 county residents in 1900 to 936,455 by 1920 (Pitt 2024; Los Angeles Almanac 2020; Dumke 1944: 41-43; Survey LA 2016: 2).

The completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct facilitated development of ranching and agriculture in Palmdale. However, the aqueduct ran approximately 18-miles west of Acton and as a result development in the community was slower than nearby Palmdale, which had begun to develop civic infrastructure and published its first newspaper, the *Palmdale Post*, in 1915. In the 1920s, the Acton/Palmdale area saw the development of the present-day Sierra Highway, which linked Palmdale to Los Angeles and allowed for easier transport of agricultural products to market. In 1924, the Little Rock Dam and Harold Reservoir (present-day Lake Palmdale) were constructed to provide water for the area's population and agriculture industry (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017).

Although the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, detrimentally impacted the county's economy, historic newspapers from the 1930s reported on the growth of Los Angeles County's horticultural and agricultural industries. By the mid-1930s, Los Angeles County was one of the top oil producers in California. In addition, aviation and aerospace, important regional industries since the 1920s, became even more important with the onset of World War II in 1939 at which time Los Angeles County became one of the largest producers of wartime planes in the country (LAEPR 1934: 12; Pitt 2024; ARG 2008: 14-19; PB 1931: 18).

After World War II's conclusion in 1945, a massive wave of migration and building boom occurred throughout California. In Los Angeles County, the county's population grew from 2,208,492 residents in 1930 to 4,151,687 residents by 1950. Aerospace facilities opened in Palmdale and the surrounding area after the war, transforming the local economy and becoming Palmdale's primary employer. In 1952, for example, the U.S. Military purchased the Palmdale Airport for use as an aerospace development and testing facility. In addition, Lockheed, Convair, North

Page 5 of 9

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33017 Malinta Avenue

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

American, and Northrop had facilities nearby. By 1957 the population of Palmdale was more than 12,000, a 412% increase from 1950 (Los Angeles Almanac 2020; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3)

The postwar decades saw much of the county transformed from ranches and farms into residential subdivisions surrounding commercial and industrial centers. This growth, however, was not universal throughout the county; aerial photographs of Acton and its environs from the 1920s through the 1960s show minimal growth, consisting mostly of scattered single-family residences, ranches, and farms outside the community's center (Pitt 2024; Survey LA 2016: 2; Survey LA 2021: 91-92; NETR 2024; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3).

The advent of the state and federal highway systems during the 1950s and 1960s, provided access to communities that were previously difficult to reach. A year after Palmdale's incorporation, the construction of the Antelope Valley freeway, running through Acton and to Palmdale, was completed in 1963, prompting population growth and corresponding development. Six years later, in 1968, Lockheed opened an additional airliner final assembly facility, prompting Palmdale's mayor to predict a population increase of 50,000 by 1971 (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; Caltrans 2011: 17-18; Survey LA 2021: 153).

The overall population of Los Angeles County reached 6,038,771 residents by 1960 and grew to 8,863,164 residents by 1990 as the county continued to expand during the last half of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century (Los Angeles Almanac 2020). Despite the growth of Palmdale and other parts of Los Angeles County, however, development in Acton remained slow from the 1960s through the 1990s, and the community retains its predominately rural character (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; NETR 2024).

Rural Residential Architecture

Early settlement of non-native peoples in wider Los Angeles County was driven by the establishment of the railroad, mining, and agriculture. As the county grew between the late 1800s and early 1900s, rail routes, and other transportation routes became established in the state. The SPRR facilitated the area's growth and connected rural and urban Los Angeles County to the rest of Southern California and eastern states. As a result, the area's rural residential architecture reflected the availability of materials and prefabricated components that could be transported by the railway. Permanent architecture combines the region's functionality, needs, material characteristics, and culturally transferred building techniques or traditions. Los Angeles County's rural residential architecture does not reflect the popular styles of residential or commercial architecture at the time and generally show modest designs. The postwar housing boom increased use of factory-produced materials, the ability to be quickly mass produced and deployed, and the general rejection of excessive decoration. Notable features of rural residential architecture include the following (Ghanbari et al 2022):

- Small-scale residential buildings
- Buildings that are one story or one and a half stories in height
- Residences that may have low- or intermediate-pitched gable roofs
- Minimal, limited architectural decoration
- Garages that may be attached or detached

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33017 Malinta Avenue

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

- Patterns of spatial organization
- Response to the natural environment
- Clustered buildings, structures, and objects
- Small-scale elements

Ranch Style (1930-1980)

Ranch-style houses in California reflect a national trend of fascination with the “Old West” and were originally developed in the western and southwestern United States, but quickly gained national popularity through the dissemination of do-it-yourself manuals and plans in national magazines such as *Sunset*, *Better Homes And Gardens*, and *House Beautiful*. Later, ranch houses were popular as a custom-built type of housing, which was especially popular in the later 1940s and 1950s. Ranch houses were typically built between 1930 and 1980, but peaked in the 1950s, as the most prevalent type of post-World War II suburban housing, often housing veterans who secured housing with FHA loans (Grimes and Chiang 2009: 43-46; Horak et.al. 2015: 23-25; McAlester 2019: 597-603).

Character-defining features include:

- Rambling, elongated plans with a horizontal emphasis
- 1-2 stories in height
- Low-pitched gabled or hipped roofs with overhanging, open eaves
- General asymmetry
- Free-flowing interior spaces
- Cladding featuring stucco, board and batten, shingles, clapboard, or a combination of materials
- Brick or stone chimneys details
- Attached garages often linked to residence by breezeways
- Stone, brick, board and batten, clapboard, or horizontal wood siding used for accent on walls, secondary cladding types, and planters
- Functional and non-functional shutters details as trim around windows

Statement of Significance

Following World War II's conclusion in 1945, Los Angeles County, Acton, and Palmdale's population increased dramatically, reflective of both state-wide trends in the decades following World War II's conclusion in 1945, as well as a shift in the region's economy from predominately agricultural to include additional industries, particularly aerospace, which drew new residents and encouraged corresponding residential development. The single-family residence at 33017 Malinta Avenue was constructed in 1979, after the end of this significant residential development trend. Therefore, it is not directly associated with the post-World War II decades and only has a mere association with Los Angeles County and Acton's general development. However, mere association with a broad trend is not enough to reach the threshold of eligibility. The property is not known to be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Los Angeles County, California, or the nation. Research also did not identify a significant historical event that occurred at the property. Therefore, the property does not meet NRHP Criterion A, CRHR Criterion 1 or County Register Criterion 1 and is recommended not eligible.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33017 Malinta Avenue

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Research identified one owner and occupant of the subject property throughout its history, Charla A. Talbot, who has owned the property since 1995 (ParcelQuest 2024). Research did not uncover information that would indicate this occupant was important to the past or made significant contributions to history. Due to a lack of identified significant associations with any persons important in our past, the subject property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion B, CRHR Criterion 2 or County Register Criterion 2.

The subject property is a modest and architecturally undistinguished example of a late 1970s single-family residence exhibiting some influences of the Ranch style (e.g., its one-story height and stucco cladding). Due to its simple form and easily replicability, the Ranch style was widely applied to houses from 1930 through 1980. It is a ubiquitous example of its type and there are many similar examples in Los Angeles County, California, and the United States. Research did not identify an architect or builder for the property; however, as a nondescript residence it appears unlikely to be the work of a master architect or builder. The subject property appears to have been constructed through already well-documented and common construction techniques and methods and does not appear to possess high artistic values by articulating a particular concept of design to the extent that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. The property does not contribute to the significance of a potential or existing historic district. Overall, the property lacks sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C, CRHR Criterion 3 or County Register Criterion 3.

The subject property is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the subject property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D, CRHR Criterion 4 or County Register Criterion 4.

Lastly, this property does not meet County Register Criterion 5 because it has not been formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the National Park Service nor has it been formally determined eligible for the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission. County Register Criterion 6 and 7 do not apply to this property.

References (cont.)

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33017 Malinta Avenue

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

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<https://riversideca.gov/cedd/sites/riversideca.gov.chedd/files/pdf/planning/historic-preservation/Modernism.pdf>.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33017 Malinta Avenue

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: December 2024



Continuation



Update

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Photographs (cont.)

Photograph 2. East and south elevations, view looking northwest.



Source: Dudek, IMG_7819. December 2024.

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

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 11

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1533 Sierra Highway

P1. Other Identifier: Map ID 27; Station 80

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Acton, Calif. **Date** 2019 **T** 5N; **R** 12W; $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 28; **B.M.**

c. Address 1533 Sierra Highway City Acton Zip 93510

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone, mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN 3057-015-900

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The property at 1533 Sierra Highway contains a one-story irregular in plan fire station with an attached garage exhibiting elements of the Mid-Century Modern style. The brick veneer clad building is topped with a composition shingle front-gable roof with wide overhanging closed eaves (Photograph 1). [See Continuation Sheet]

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP14. Government Building

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1, Primary (east) and south elevations, view looking northwest. January 22, 2025, IMG_8320.

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

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1972 (LAT 1972)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Los Angeles County Consolidated Fire
500 W. Temple Street, #754
Los Angeles, CA 90012

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)

Claire Cancilla, MSHP (Dudek)
225 S Lake Ave Suite 225-M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 1/22/2025

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

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Prairie Song Reliability Project, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Prairie Song Reliability Project LLC.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location 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 ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 11

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1533 Sierra Highway

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: Station 80

B3. Original Use: Fire station

B4. Present Use: Fire station

*B5. **Architectural Style:** Mid-Century Modern

*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) There are no known or observed alterations to the building.

*B7. **Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

*B8. **Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. **Significance: Theme** N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

1533 Sierra Highway does not meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or Los Angeles County Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts (County Register). The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The property is not considered a historical resource under CEQA. As such, this evaluation assigns a 6Z California Historical Resources Status Code to 1533 Sierra Highway. [See Continuation Sheet].

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. **References:** See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

*B14. **Evaluator:** Claire Cancilla, MSHP

***Date of Evaluation:** January 27, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



LOCATION MAP

Trinomial

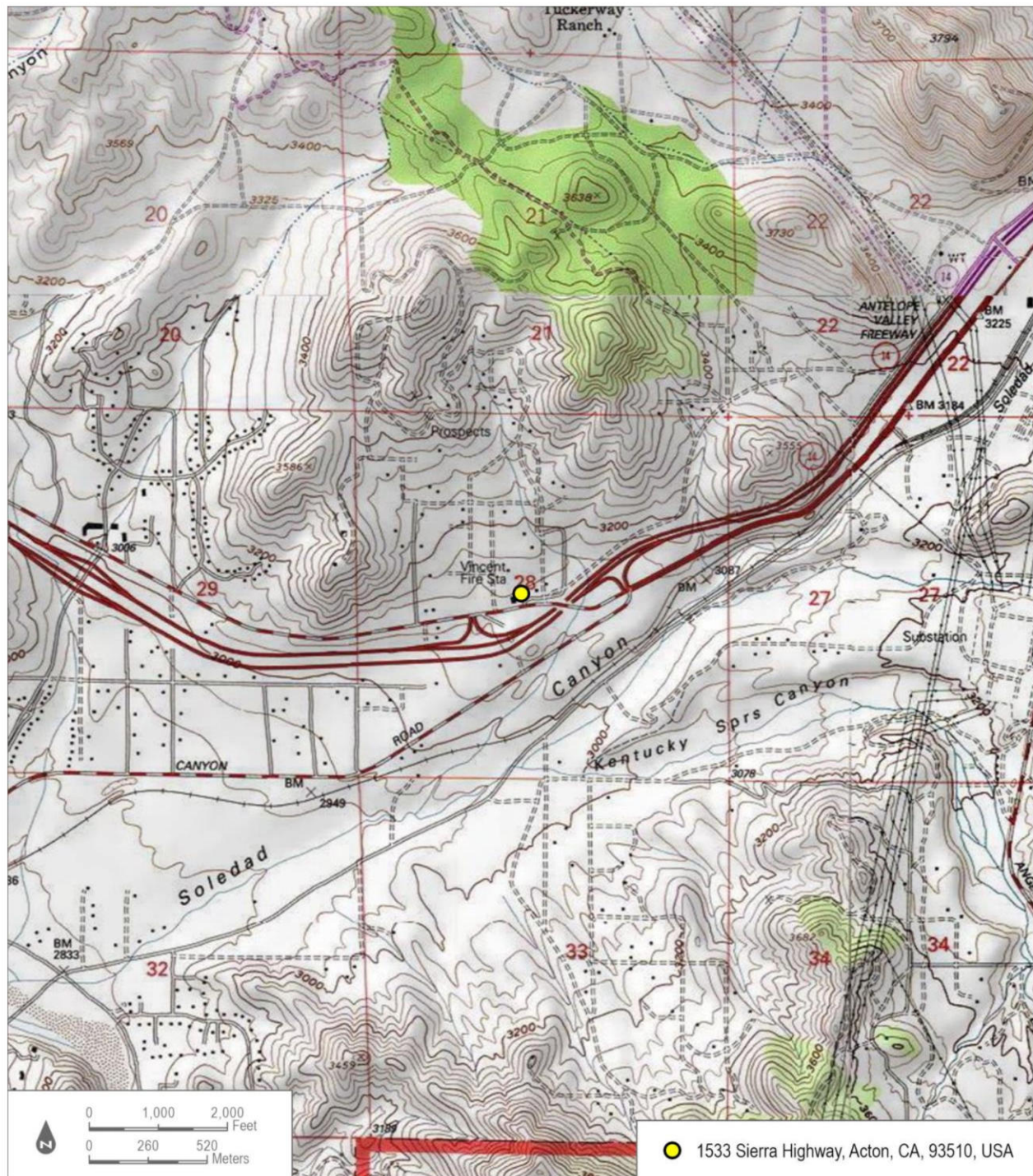
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Map Name: Acton, Calif.

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1533 Sierra Highway

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Map: 2019



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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1533 Sierra Highway

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: January 2025 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Description (cont.)

The primary (easy) elevation features a recessed main entrance with a fully glazed metal-frame door and a corrugated metal roll-up garage door. The rear (west) elevation contains an enclosed patio on the southwest corner with wood-board fencing. Fenestration includes metal sash sliding and fixed windows, and partially glazed metal-doors. The stucco clad attached garage has a composition shingle front-gable roof with minimally overhanging closed eaves and two roll-up garage doors on the primary (east) elevation. A concrete masonry unit wall encases the property, and landscaping includes mature trees and shrubs (Photograph 2). Only the primary (east), west, and south elevations were visible from the public right-of-way during the survey.

Significance (cont.)

Historical Overview of Los Angeles County

The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties created in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States two years after the Mexican American War. Within Los Angeles County, the unincorporated community of Acton was developed for mining in 1861 following the discovery of copper deposits in Soledad Canyon. Following adoption of the federal Homestead Act of 1862, four families established ranches in Acton, eventually allowing the focus of the economy to shift from mining to agriculture. The nearby community of Palmdale originated as two small communities: Harold and Palmenthal. During this early time, population in the region grew due to several factors, including the gold rush, the possibility for ranching, and the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) line in 1876, which facilitated the transport of agricultural products and metals throughout the United States. Through this early period, however, the communities of both Acton and Palmdale developed slowly (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; Pitt 2024; Dumke 1944: 3-7, 41-43; Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10).

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Although the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, detrimentally impacted the county's economy, historic newspapers from the 1930s reported on the growth of Los Angeles County's horticultural and agricultural industries.

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1533 Sierra Highway

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

By the mid-1930s, Los Angeles County was one of the top oil producers in California. In addition, aviation and aerospace, important regional industries since the 1920s, became even more important with the onset of World War II in 1939 at which time Los Angeles County became one of the largest producers of wartime planes in the country (LAEPR 1934: 12; Pitt 2024; ARG 2008: 14–19; PB 1931: 18).

After World War II's conclusion in 1945, a massive wave of migration and building boom occurred throughout California. In Los Angeles County, the county's population grew from 2,208,492 residents in 1930 to 4,151,687 residents by 1950. Aerospace facilities opened in Palmdale and the surrounding area after the war, transforming the local economy and becoming Palmdale's primary employer. In 1952, for example, the U.S. Military purchased the Palmdale Airport for use as an aerospace development and testing facility. In addition, Lockheed, Convair, North American, and Northrop had facilities nearby. By 1957 the population of Palmdale was more than 12,000, a 412% increase from 1950 (Los Angeles Almanac 2020; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3)

The postwar decades saw much of the county transformed from ranches and farms into residential subdivisions surrounding commercial and industrial centers. This growth, however, was not universal throughout the county; aerial photographs of Acton and its environs from the 1920s through the 1960s show minimal growth, consisting mostly of scattered single-family residences, ranches, and farms outside the community's center (Pitt 2024; Survey LA 2016: 2; Survey LA 2021: 91-92; NETR 2024; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3).

The advent of the state and federal highway systems during the 1950s and 1960s, provided access to communities that were previously difficult to reach. A year after Palmdale's incorporation, the construction of the Antelope Valley freeway, running through Acton and to Palmdale, was completed in 1963, prompting population growth and corresponding development. Six years later, in 1968, Lockheed opened an additional airliner final assembly facility, prompting Palmdale's mayor to predict a population increase of 50,000 by 1971 (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; Caltrans 2011: 17-18; Survey LA 2021: 153).

The overall population of Los Angeles County reached 6,038,771 residents by 1960 and grew to 8,863,164 residents by 1990 as the county continued to expand during the last half of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century (Los Angeles Almanac 2020). Despite the growth of Palmdale and other parts of Los Angeles County, however, development in Acton remained slow from the 1960s through the 1990s, and the community retains its predominately rural character (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; NETR 2024).

Los Angeles County Fire Stations

The Los Angeles County Fire Department was established in 1923 by Chief Flintham. It was the first regional system of fire prevention and fire suppression that included unincorporated communities surrounding Los Angeles. These pre-war fire stations displayed popular architectural styles of the period including Art Deco and Streamline Moderne. Early fire stations contained one or two equipment bays on the ground floor with staff areas above and attached office space. Both the Great Depression from 1929 to 1939 and World War II from 1939 to 1945 slowed the growth of the department (Prosser and Ringhoff 2017: 3; Page 1999).

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary#
HRI #

Trinomial

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In 1947, voters passed a multi-million-dollar bond issue for new public facilities, including fire stations. A second bond was passed in 1955 as the county continued to expand during the post-war period. As a result, about 60 new fire stations were constructed between 1947 and 1963 reflecting two distinct firehouse types. The first type consisted of a two-or-more-story building with an equipment bay on the ground floor and dormitories above. Often this type was constructed in an urban environment on a street flanked by commercial and institutional buildings of similar scale and massing. The second type consisted of single-story buildings with a dwelling and attached single-car garage set back from the street in revival architectural styles and was often located in residential areas (Prosser and Ringhoff 2017: 1-2).

By the early 1960s, both types had become increasingly rare, and a hybrid of the two began to emerge. This type was one-story set back from the street with an institutional scale comprised of a two-car equipment bay flanked by subordinate massings. These fire stations typically exhibited Mid-Century Modern and Late Moderne styles. During this period, fire station planning theory was established by groups such as the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the National Fire Protection Association, and the American Society of Planning Officials, to determine the ideal fire station design. This included a single-story station with secondary spaced adjacent to the equipment bay often designed in the Late Moderne style located on a wide side street close to an intersection with an arterial (Prosser and Ringhoff 2017: 2, 19-20).

No new fire stations were constructed for three years after 1963. Construction resumed at a slower pace throughout the late 1960s to the 1980s. Likewise, the design of fire stations changed to include New Formalist and Brutalist styles in contrast to the single-story brick stations of the post-war period from 1947 through 1963 (Prosser and Ringhoff: 28).

Mid-Century Modern (1940-1975)

The development of the Mid-Century Modern style in the United States was largely fostered by World War II. Prominent European practitioners of the International and Bauhaus styles fled to the United States during World War II. The United States became a manufacturing and industrial leader. Materials and aesthetics evolved to reflect modern innovations that dominated design and construction following the war.

Mid-Century Modern design was embraced intellectually as a departure from the past, but it was economically appealing for its ability to be mass-produced with standardized, affordable, and replicable designs that could accommodate many programmatic needs and site requirements. The Mid-Century Modern style was widely adopted in the building boom that followed World War II. Mass-produced Mid-Century Modern building materials like concrete, wood, steel, and glass made it the perfect style for growing.

Mid-Century Modern is characterized by more solid wall surfaces as opposed to large planes of glass and steel that characterize the International Style (and its successors, including Corporate Modern). Stacked bond brick walls are a common feature of commercial and institutional (primarily educational) buildings in the Mid-Century Modern style. While Mid-Century Modern architecture uses industrial materials and geometric forms, the style often references local vernacular traditions, particularly in the use of wood and the relationship between indoor and outdoor spaces. The designs rarely incorporate applied ornamentation or references to historical styles. Government buildings of this style incorporated new elements such as sleek Modern signage, aluminum awnings, and canopies, deeply recessed

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and or angled vestibules, floor-to-ceiling window walls, integrated planters, and projecting vertical elements. Many property types exhibit the characteristics of the Mid-Century Modern style; however, not all Mid-Century Modern designs rise to the level of significant examples of the architectural style. (ARG 2016, p. 98; Gebhard and Winter 2003; McAlester 2015, pp. 630-646; Morgan 2004; Moruzzi 2013, p. E6).

Character-defining features include:

- One- to two stories in height
- Low, boxy, horizontal proportions
- Simple geometric forms with a lack of exterior decoration
- Commonly asymmetrical
- Flat roofed without coping at roofline; flat roofs hidden behind parapets or cantilevered canopies
- Expressed post-and-beam construction in wood or steel
- Exterior wall materials include stucco, brick, or concrete
- Mass-produced materials
- Simple windows (metal or wood) flush-mounted and clerestory
- Industrially plain doors
- Floor to ceiling window walls
- Extensive use of sheltered exterior corridors, with flat or slightly sloped roofs supported by posts, piers, or pipe columns
- Modern signage
- Deeply recessed and or angled vestibules
- Integrated planters
- Projecting vertical elements

Statement of Significance

Following World War II's conclusion in 1945, Los Angeles County, Acton, and Palmdale's population increased dramatically. As a result, newly developed areas needed adequate fire protection. In 1947, a bond was passed for the construction of new fire stations through the county, followed by a second bond in 1955. Between 1947 and 1963, about 60 new fire stations were built with the construction of fire stations slowing after 1963. The subject property was constructed in 1972 to replace a fire station-built c. 1928 that was severely damaged by an earthquake in 1971 (UCSB 2025; LAT 1971: 21; LAT 1972: 27). Therefore, it is not directly associated with the post-World War II growth for the Los Angeles County Fire Department and is merely associated with the later expansion of the department. However, mere association with a broad trend is not enough to reach the threshold of eligibility. The property is not known to be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Los Angeles County, California, or the nation. Research also did not identify a significant historical event that occurred at the property. Therefore, the property does not meet NRHP Criterion A, CRHR Criterion 1 or County Register Criterion 1 and is recommended not eligible.

The fire station was built in 1972 by the Los Angeles County Fire Department. Because the fire station was essentially a County undertaking representing the collective decisions of its board of directors, managers, and engineers, the

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fire station lacks a strong association with the distinctive contribution of any single individual. Due to a lack of identified significant associations with any persons important in our past, the subject property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion B, CRHR Criterion 2 or County Register Criterion 2.

The subject property is a late example of a Mid-Century Modern style fire station from the early 1970s. It appears to follow the fire station planning theory from this period with a single-story station with secondary spaced adjacent to the equipment bay located on a wide side street close to an intersection with an arterial. Due to its geometric form, easily replicable components, and minimal ornamentation, the Mid-Century Modern style was commonly applied to modest utilitarian buildings in the late 1960s and 1970s. As an undistinguished example of the style, the subject property represents one of many such fire stations constructed in Los Angeles County in the 1970s. It is a ubiquitous example of its type and there are many similar examples in Los Angeles County, California, and the United States. Research did not identify an architect or builder for the property; however, it appears unlikely to be the work of a master architect or builder. The subject property appears to have been constructed through already well-documented and common construction techniques and methods and does not appear to possess high artistic values by articulating a particular concept of design to the extent that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. The property does not contribute to the significance of a potential or existing historic district. Overall, the property lacks sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C, CRHR Criterion 3 or County Register Criterion 3.

The subject property is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the subject property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D, CRHR Criterion 4 or County Register Criterion 4.

Lastly, this property does not meet County Register Criterion 5 because it has not been formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the National Park Service nor has it been formally determined eligible for the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission. County Register Criterion 6 and 7 do not apply to this property.

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*Date: January 2025 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs (cont.)

Photograph 2. The rear (west) and south elevations of 1533 Sierra Highway, view looking northeast



Source: Dudek, IMG_4886.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1685 Sierra Highway

P1. Other Identifier: Map ID 28

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Acton, Calif. **Date** 2019 **T** 5N; **R** 12W; $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 28; **B.M.**

c. Address 1685 Sierra Highway City Acton Zip 93510

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone , mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN 3057-015-041

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This property was surveyed from the public right-of-way. The property at 1685 Sierra Highway contains a single-story rectangular in plan single-family residence. The concrete masonry unit (CMU) clad building is topped with a composition shingle hipped roof with minimally overhanging open eaves and exposed rafters. A CMU exterior chimney is located on the west elevation (Photograph 1). [See Continuation Sheet]

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single Family Property

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1, West and primary (south) elevations, view looking northeast. January 22, 2025. Dudek, IMG_8344.

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

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Circa 1956 (ParcelQuest 2024)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Oscar R. Hernandez
1685 Sierra Highway
Acton, CA 93510

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Claire Cancilla, MSHP (Dudek)
225 S Lake Ave Suite 225-M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 1/22/2025

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

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Prairie Song Reliability Project, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Prairie Song Reliability Project LLC.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location 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 ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

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*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1685 Sierra Highway

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: N/A

B3. Original Use: Single-family residence

B4. Present Use: Single-family residence

*B5. Architectural Style: Ranch

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The following alterations were observed via historic aerial photographs and noted on Los Angeles County building permit #9702240039: construction of a detached garage (between 1994 and 2002); construction of a carport (2024)

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

1685 Sierra Highway does not meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the Los Angeles County Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts (County Register). The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The property is not considered a historical resource under CEQA. As such, this evaluation assigns a 6Z California Historical Resources Status Code to 1685 Sierra Highway. [See Continuation Sheet].

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References: See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

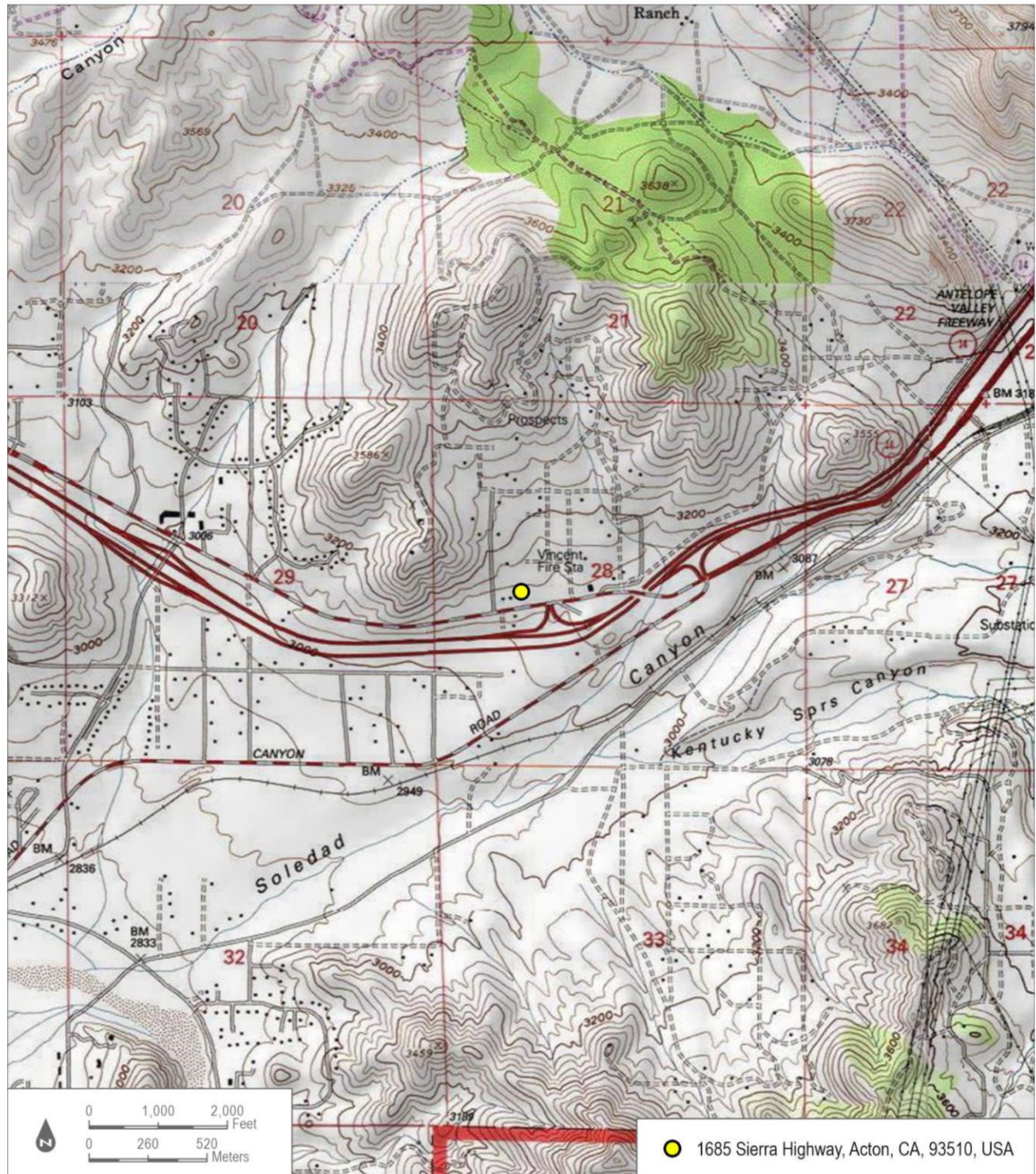
*B14. Evaluator: Claire Cancilla, MSHP

*Date of Evaluation: January 27, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)





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*Date: January 2025

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Description (cont.)

The primary (south) elevation features a wood pergola and a wood-panel main entry door. Fenestration includes vinyl-sash sliding, fixed, and double-hung windows. Only the primary (south) elevation and portions of the west and east elevations were visible from the public right-of-way during the field survey. Wood-corral fencing encases the property, and landscaping includes shrubs and mature trees.

Significance (cont.)

Historical Overview of Los Angeles County

The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties created in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States two years after the Mexican American War. Within Los Angeles County, the unincorporated community of Acton was developed for mining in 1861 following the discovery of copper deposits in Soledad Canyon. Following adoption of the federal Homestead Act of 1862, four families established ranches in Acton, eventually allowing the focus of the economy to shift from mining to agriculture. The nearby community of Palmdale originated as two small communities: Harold and Palmenthal. During this early time, population in the region grew due to several factors, including the gold rush, the possibility for ranching, and the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) line in 1876, which facilitated the transport of agricultural products and metals throughout the United States. Through this early period, however, the communities of both Acton and Palmdale developed slowly (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; Pitt 2024; Dumke 1944: 3-7, 41-43; Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10).

Broadly, Los Angeles County maintained its role as a regional business center and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status. These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the county, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s. By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley, and William Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to Los Angeles County. Access to water resulted in a population boom during the 1920s that saw an increase from 170,298 county residents in 1900 to 936,455 by 1920 (Pitt 2024; Los Angeles Almanac 2020; Dumke 1944: 41-43; Survey LA 2016: 2).

The completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct facilitated development of ranching and agriculture in Palmdale. However, the aqueduct ran approximately 18-miles west of Acton and as a result development in the community was slower than nearby Palmdale, which had begun to develop civic infrastructure and published its first newspaper, the *Palmdale Post*, in 1915. In the 1920s, the Acton/Palmdale area saw the development of the present-day Sierra Highway, which linked Palmdale to Los Angeles and allowed for easier transport of agricultural products to market. In 1924, the Little Rock Dam and Harold Reservoir (present-day Lake Palmdale) were constructed to provide water for the area's population and agriculture industry (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017).

Although the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, detrimentally impacted the county's economy, historic newspapers from the 1930s reported on the growth of Los Angeles County's horticultural and agricultural industries. By the mid-1930s, Los Angeles County was one of the top oil producers in California. In addition, aviation and aerospace, important regional industries since the 1920s, became even more important with the onset of World War II in 1939 at which time Los Angeles County became one of the largest producers of wartime planes in the country (LAEPR 1934: 12; Pitt 2024; ARG 2008: 14-19; PB 1931: 18).

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*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

After World War II's conclusion in 1945, a massive wave of migration and building boom occurred throughout California. In Los Angeles County, the county's population grew from 2,208,492 residents in 1930 to 4,151,687 residents by 1950. Aerospace facilities opened in Palmdale and the surrounding area after the war, transforming the local economy and becoming Palmdale's primary employer. In 1952, for example, the U.S. Military purchased the Palmdale Airport for use as an aerospace development and testing facility. In addition, Lockheed, Convair, North American, and Northrop had facilities nearby. By 1957 the population of Palmdale was more than 12,000, a 412% increase from 1950 (Los Angeles Almanac 2020; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3)

The postwar decades saw much of the county transformed from ranches and farms into residential subdivisions surrounding commercial and industrial centers. This growth, however, was not universal throughout the county; aerial photographs of Acton and its environs from the 1920s through the 1960s show minimal growth, consisting mostly of scattered single-family residences, ranches, and farms outside the community's center (Pitt 2024; Survey LA 2016: 2; Survey LA 2021: 91-92; NETR 2024; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3).

The advent of the state and federal highway systems during the 1950s and 1960s, provided access to communities that were previously difficult to reach. A year after Palmdale's incorporation, the construction of the Antelope Valley freeway, running through Acton and to Palmdale, was completed in 1963, prompting population growth and corresponding development. Six years later, in 1968, Lockheed opened an additional airliner final assembly facility, prompting Palmdale's mayor to predict a population increase of 50,000 by 1971 (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; Caltrans 2011: 17-18; Survey LA 2021: 153).

The overall population of Los Angeles County reached 6,038,771 residents by 1960 and grew to 8,863,164 residents by 1990 as the county continued to expand during the last half of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century (Los Angeles Almanac 2020). Despite the growth of Palmdale and other parts of Los Angeles County, however, development in Acton remained slow from the 1960s through the 1990s, and the community retains its predominately rural character (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; NETR 2024).

Rural Residential Architecture

Early settlement of non-native peoples in wider Los Angeles County was driven by the establishment of the railroad, mining, and agriculture. As the county grew between the late 1800s and early 1900s, rail routes, and other transportation routes became established in the state. The SPRR facilitated the area's growth and connected rural and urban Los Angeles County to the rest of Southern California and eastern states. As a result, the area's rural residential architecture reflected the availability of materials and prefabricated components that could be transported by the railway. Permanent architecture combines the region's functionality, needs, material characteristics, and culturally transferred building techniques or traditions. Los Angeles County's rural residential architecture does not reflect the popular styles of residential or commercial architecture at the time and generally show modest designs. The postwar housing boom increased use of factory-produced materials, the ability to be quickly mass produced and deployed, and the general rejection of excessive decoration. Notable features of rural residential architecture include the following (Ghanbari et al 2022):

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- Small-scale residential buildings
- Buildings that are one story or one and a half stories in height
- Residences that may have low- or intermediate-pitched gable roofs
- Minimal, limited architectural decoration
- Garages that may be attached or detached
- Patterns of spatial organization
- Response to the natural environment
- Clustered buildings, structures, and objects
- Small-scale elements

Ranch Style (1930-1980)

Ranch-style houses in California reflect a national trend of fascination with the “Old West” and were originally developed in the western and southwestern United States, but quickly gained national popularity through the dissemination of do-it-yourself manuals and plans in national magazines such as *Sunset*, *Better Homes And Gardens*, and *House Beautiful*. Later, ranch houses were popular as a custom-built type of housing, which was especially popular in the later 1940s and 1950s. Ranch houses were typically built between 1930 and 1980, but peaked in the 1950s, as the most prevalent type of post-World War II suburban housing, often housing veterans who secured housing with FHA loans (Grimes and Chiang 2009: 43-46; Horak et.al. 2015: 23-25; McAlester 2019: 597-603).

Character-defining features include:

- Rambling, elongated plans with a horizontal emphasis
- 1-2 stories in height
- Low-pitched gabled or hipped roofs with overhanging, open eaves
- General asymmetry
- Free-flowing interior spaces
- Cladding featuring stucco, board and batten, shingles, clapboard, or a combination of materials
- Brick or stone chimneys details
- Attached garages often linked to residence by breezeways
- Stone, brick, board and batten, clapboard, or horizontal wood siding used for accent on walls, secondary cladding types, and planters
- Functional and non-functional shutters details as trim around windows

Statement of Significance

Following World War II's conclusion in 1945, Los Angeles County, Acton, and Palmdale's population increased dramatically, reflective of both state-wide trends in the decades following World War II's conclusion in 1945, as well as a shift in the region's economy from predominately agricultural to include additional industries, particularly aerospace, which drew new residents and encouraged corresponding residential development. The single-family residence at 1685 Sierra Highway was constructed in c. 1956, after the end of this significant residential development trend. Therefore, it is not directly associated with the post-World War II decades and only has a mere association with Los Angeles County and Acton's general development. However, mere association with a broad trend

CONTINUATION SHEET

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1685 Sierra Highway

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

is not enough to reach the threshold of eligibility. The property is not known to be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Los Angeles County, California, or the nation. Research also did not identify a significant historical event that occurred at the property. Therefore, the property does not meet NRHP Criterion A, CRHR Criterion 1 or County Register Criterion 1 and is recommended not eligible.

Research identified one owner and occupant of the subject property throughout its history, Oscar R. Hernandez, who presently lives at the property in 2025 (ParcelQuest 2024). Research did not uncover information that would indicate Hernandez was important to the past or made significant contributions to history. Due to a lack of identified significant associations with any persons important in our past, the subject property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion B, CRHR Criterion 2 or County Register Criterion 2.

The subject property is a modest and architecturally undistinguished example of a late 1950s single-family residence exhibiting some influences of the Ranch style (e.g., its horizontal emphasis, one-story height, and low-pitched hipped roof). Due to its simple form and easily replicability, the Ranch style was widely applied to houses from 1930 through 1980. It is a ubiquitous example of its type and there are many similar examples in Los Angeles County, California, and the United States. Research did not identify an architect or builder for the property; however, as a nondescript residence it appears unlikely to be the work of a master architect or builder. The subject property appears to have been constructed through already well-documented and common construction techniques and methods and does not appear to possess high artistic values by articulating a particular concept of design to the extent that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. The property does not contribute to the significance of a potential or existing historic district. Overall, the property lacks sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C, CRHR Criterion 3, or County Register Criterion 3.

The subject property is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the subject property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D, CRHR Criterion 4 or County Register Criterion 4.

Lastly, this property does not meet County Register Criterion 5 because it has not been formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the National Park Service nor has it been formally determined eligible for the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission. County Register Criterion 6 and 7 do not apply to this property.

References (cont.)

- ARG (Architectural Resources Group). 2008. City of West Hollywood R2, R3, R4 Multi-Family Survey Report. Prepared for the City of West Hollywood, West Hollywood, California. Pasadena, California: Architectural Resources Group. November 2008. Accessed October 2023.
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Valley Times. 1956. "Palmdale Building Sustaining Boom." September 10, 1956. Newspapers.com: Valley Times (North Hollywood, CA). Page 3.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

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*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 1687 Sierra Highway

P1. Other Identifier: Map ID 29

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted *a. County Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Acton, Calif. **Date** 2019 **T** 5N; **R** 12W; $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 28; **B.M.**

c. Address 1687 Sierra Highway City Acton Zip 93510

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone , mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

APN 3057-015-042

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This property was surveyed from the public right-of-way. The property at 1687 Sierra Highway (APN 3057-015-042) contains a single-story irregular in plan single-family residence. The stucco clad building is topped with a composition shingle hipped and cross-gable roof with minimally overhanging closed eaves (Photograph 1). [See Continuation Sheet]

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single Family Property

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1, South elevation, view looking north. January 22, 2025. Dudek, IMG_8343.

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

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Circa 1951 (ParcelQuest 2024)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Hsu Hei and Su Chai Yee Tsai Trust
3745 Maplewood Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90066

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)
Claire Cancilla, MSHP (Dudek)
225 S Lake Ave Suite 225-M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 1/22/2025

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

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Prairie Song Reliability Project, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Prairie Song Reliability Project LLC.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location 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 ☐ Sketch Map ☐ Other (List):

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 10

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1687 Sierra Highway

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: N/A

B3. Original Use: Single-family residence

B4. Present Use: Single-family residence

*B5. Architectural Style: Ranch

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The following alterations were observed via historic aerial photographs and noted on Los Angeles County building permits: an addition to the west elevation (between 1954 and 1959); an addition to the north elevation (between 1990 and 1994); construction of patio cover (2014); construction of a storage shed (2014); construction of a barn (2016); construction of patio cover (2016).

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date: Original Location:

*B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

1687 Sierra Highway does not meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the Los Angeles County Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts (County Register). The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The property is not considered a historical resource under CEQA. As such, this evaluation assigns a 6Z California Historical Resources Status Code to 1687 Sierra Highway. [See Continuation Sheet].

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. References: See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

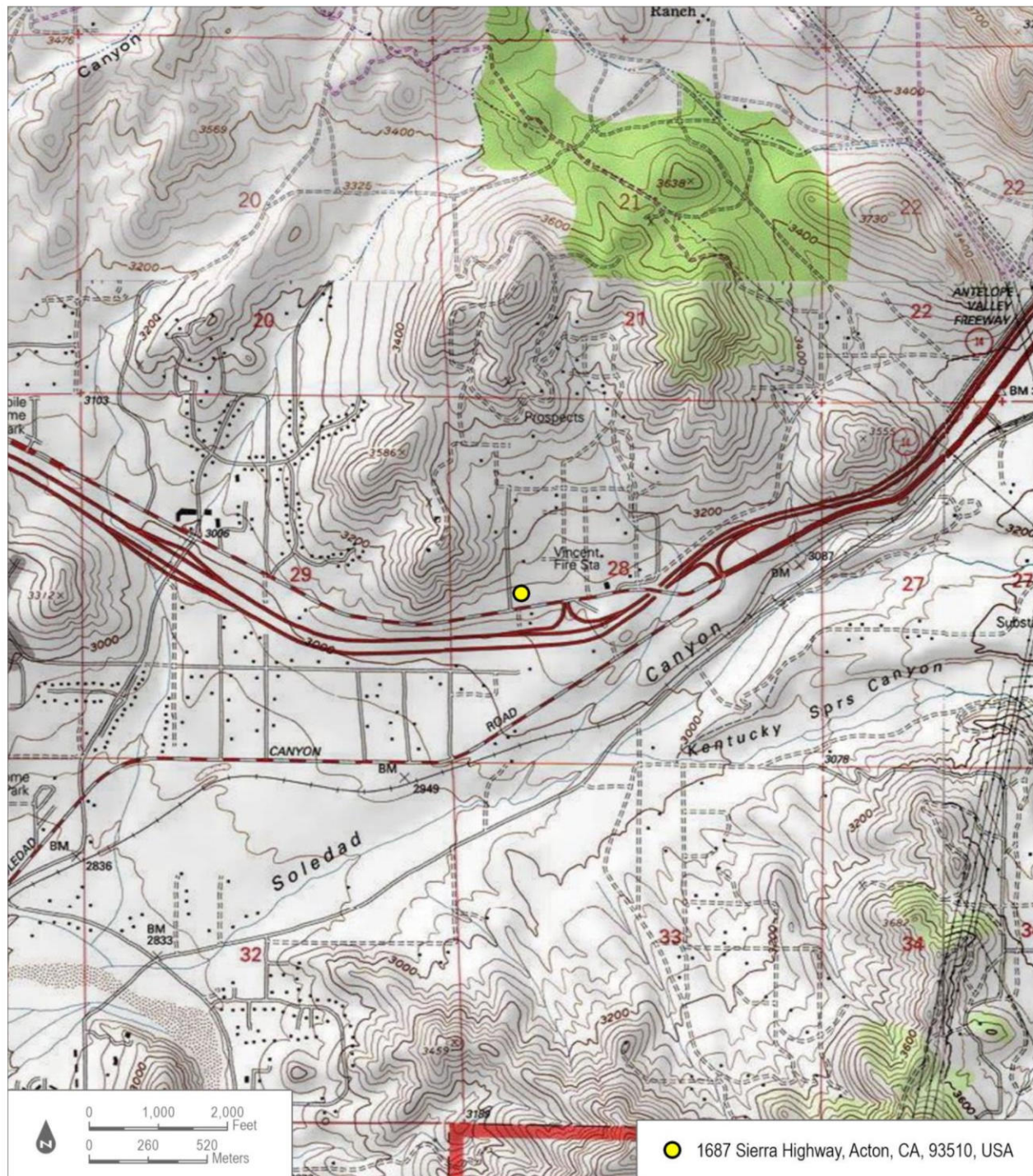
*B14. Evaluator: Claire Cancilla, MSHP

*Date of Evaluation: January 27, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)





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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1687 Sierra Highway

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: January 2025

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Description (cont.)

The residence was obscured by fencing and landscaping and was only partially visible from the public right-of-way during the field survey. Fenestration includes vinyl-sash multi-light windows (Photograph 2). Chain-link fencing encases the property, and landscaping includes shrubs and mature trees.

Significance (cont.)

Historical Overview of Los Angeles County

The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties created in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States two years after the Mexican American War. Within Los Angeles County, the unincorporated community of Acton was developed for mining in 1861 following the discovery of copper deposits in Soledad Canyon. Following adoption of the federal Homestead Act of 1862, four families established ranches in Acton, eventually allowing the focus of the economy to shift from mining to agriculture. The nearby community of Palmdale originated as two small communities: Harold and Palmenthal. During this early time, population in the region grew due to several factors, including the gold rush, the possibility for ranching, and the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) line in 1876, which facilitated the transport of agricultural products and metals throughout the United States. Through this early period, however, the communities of both Acton and Palmdale developed slowly (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; Pitt 2024; Dumke 1944: 3-7, 41-43; Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10).

Broadly, Los Angeles County maintained its role as a regional business center and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status. These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the county, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s. By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley, and William Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to Los Angeles County. Access to water resulted in a population boom during the 1920s that saw an increase from 170,298 county residents in 1900 to 936,455 by 1920 (Pitt 2024; Los Angeles Almanac 2020; Dumke 1944: 41-43; Survey LA 2016: 2).

The completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct facilitated development of ranching and agriculture in Palmdale. However, the aqueduct ran approximately 18-miles west of Acton and as a result development in the community was slower than nearby Palmdale, which had begun to develop civic infrastructure and published its first newspaper, the *Palmdale Post*, in 1915. In the 1920s, the Acton/Palmdale area saw the development of the present-day Sierra Highway, which linked Palmdale to Los Angeles and allowed for easier transport of agricultural products to market. In 1924, the Little Rock Dam and Harold Reservoir (present-day Lake Palmdale) were constructed to provide water for the area's population and agriculture industry (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017).

Although the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, detrimentally impacted the county's economy, historic newspapers from the 1930s reported on the growth of Los Angeles County's horticultural and agricultural industries. By the mid-1930s, Los Angeles County was one of the top oil producers in California. In addition, aviation and aerospace, important regional industries since the 1920s, became even more important with the onset of World War II in 1939 at which time Los Angeles County became one of the largest producers of wartime planes in the country (LAEPR 1934: 12; Pitt 2024; ARG 2008: 14-19; PB 1931: 18).

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☒ Continuation ☐ Update

After World War II's conclusion in 1945, a massive wave of migration and building boom occurred throughout California. In Los Angeles County, the county's population grew from 2,208,492 residents in 1930 to 4,151,687 residents by 1950. Aerospace facilities opened in Palmdale and the surrounding area after the war, transforming the local economy and becoming Palmdale's primary employer. In 1952, for example, the U.S. Military purchased the Palmdale Airport for use as an aerospace development and testing facility. In addition, Lockheed, Convair, North American, and Northrop had facilities nearby. By 1957 the population of Palmdale was more than 12,000, a 412% increase from 1950 (Los Angeles Almanac 2020; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3)

The postwar decades saw much of the county transformed from ranches and farms into residential subdivisions surrounding commercial and industrial centers. This growth, however, was not universal throughout the county; aerial photographs of Acton and its environs from the 1920s through the 1960s show minimal growth, consisting mostly of scattered single-family residences, ranches, and farms outside the community's center (Pitt 2024; Survey LA 2016: 2; Survey LA 2021: 91-92; NETR 2024; City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; LAT 1968: 126; Valley Times 1957: 3).

The advent of the state and federal highway systems during the 1950s and 1960s, provided access to communities that were previously difficult to reach. A year after Palmdale's incorporation, the construction of the Antelope Valley freeway, running through Acton and to Palmdale, was completed in 1963, prompting population growth and corresponding development. Six years later, in 1968, Lockheed opened an additional airliner final assembly facility, prompting Palmdale's mayor to predict a population increase of 50,000 by 1971 (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; Caltrans 2011: 17-18; Survey LA 2021: 153).

The overall population of Los Angeles County reached 6,038,771 residents by 1960 and grew to 8,863,164 residents by 1990 as the county continued to expand during the last half of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century (Los Angeles Almanac 2020). Despite the growth of Palmdale and other parts of Los Angeles County, however, development in Acton remained slow from the 1960s through the 1990s, and the community retains its predominately rural character (Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10; NETR 2024).

Rural Residential Architecture

Early settlement of non-native peoples in wider Los Angeles County was driven by the establishment of the railroad, mining, and agriculture. As the county grew between the late 1800s and early 1900s, rail routes, and other transportation routes became established in the state. The SPRR facilitated the area's growth and connected rural and urban Los Angeles County to the rest of Southern California and eastern states. As a result, the area's rural residential architecture reflected the availability of materials and prefabricated components that could be transported by the railway. Permanent architecture combines the region's functionality, needs, material characteristics, and culturally transferred building techniques or traditions. Los Angeles County's rural residential architecture does not reflect the popular styles of residential or commercial architecture at the time and generally show modest designs. The postwar housing boom increased use of factory-produced materials, the ability to be quickly mass produced and deployed, and the general rejection of excessive decoration. Notable features of rural residential architecture include the following (Ghanbari et al 2022):

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- Small-scale residential buildings
- Buildings that are one story or one and a half stories in height
- Residences that may have low- or intermediate-pitched gable roofs
- Minimal, limited architectural decoration
- Garages that may be attached or detached
- Patterns of spatial organization
- Response to the natural environment
- Clustered buildings, structures, and objects
- Small-scale elements

Ranch Style (1930-1980)

Ranch-style houses in California reflect a national trend of fascination with the “Old West” and were originally developed in the western and southwestern United States, but quickly gained national popularity through the dissemination of do-it-yourself manuals and plans in national magazines such as *Sunset*, *Better Homes And Gardens*, and *House Beautiful*. Later, ranch houses were popular as a custom-built type of housing, which was especially popular in the later 1940s and 1950s. Ranch houses were typically built between 1930 and 1980, but peaked in the 1950s, as the most prevalent type of post-World War II suburban housing, often housing veterans who secured housing with FHA loans (Grimes and Chiang 2009: 43-46; Horak et.al. 2015: 23-25; McAlester 2019: 597-603).

Character-defining features include:

- Rambling, elongated plans with a horizontal emphasis
- 1-2 stories in height
- Low-pitched gabled or hipped roofs with overhanging, open eaves
- General asymmetry
- Free-flowing interior spaces
- Cladding featuring stucco, board and batten, shingles, clapboard, or a combination of materials
- Brick or stone chimneys details
- Attached garages often linked to residence by breezeways
- Stone, brick, board and batten, clapboard, or horizontal wood siding used for accent on walls, secondary cladding types, and planters
- Functional and non-functional shutters details as trim around windows

Statement of Significance

Following World War II's conclusion in 1945, Los Angeles County, Acton, and Palmdale's population increased dramatically, reflective of both statewide trends in the decades following World War II, as well as a shift in the region's economy from predominately agricultural to include additional industries, particularly aerospace, which drew new residents and encouraged corresponding residential development. The single-family residence at 1687 Sierra Highway was constructed c. 1951, during this residential development trend. However, it is not directly associated with the post-World War II decades and only has a mere association with Los Angeles County and Acton's general development. A mere association with a broad trend is not enough to reach the threshold of eligibility. The property

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☒ Continuation ☐ Update

is not known to be directly associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the history of Los Angeles County, California, or the nation. Research also did not identify a significant historical event that occurred at the property. Therefore, the property does not meet NRHP Criterion A, CRHR Criterion 1 or County Register Criterion 1 and is recommended not eligible.

Research identified three owners and occupants of the subject property throughout its history, including Lulu Black, who lived at the property in 1961 before passing away from injuries sustained in a car crash, and Hsu Hei and Su Chia Yee Tsai from 1999 to 2020 (VT 1961: 2; U.S. Public Records Index 2025). Research did not uncover information that would indicate these occupants were important to the past or made significant contributions to history. Due to a lack of identified significant associations with any persons important in our past, the subject property is recommended not eligible under NRHP Criterion B, CRHR Criterion 2 or County Register Criterion 2.

The subject property is a modest and architecturally undistinguished example of an early 1950s single-family residence exhibiting some influences of the Ranch style (e.g., its horizontal emphasis, one-story height, low-pitched hipped roof, and stucco cladding). Due to its simple form and easily replicability, the Ranch style was widely applied to houses from 1930 through 1980. It is a ubiquitous example of its type and there are many similar examples in Los Angeles County, California, and the United States. Research did not identify an architect or builder for the property; however, as a nondescript residence it appears unlikely to be the work of a master architect or builder. The subject property appears to have been constructed through already well-documented and common construction techniques and methods and does not appear to possess high artistic values by articulating a particular concept of design to the extent that it expresses an aesthetic ideal. The property does not contribute to the significance of a potential or existing historic district. Overall, the property lacks sufficient design and construction value to meet NRHP Criterion C, CRHR Criterion 3 or County Register Criterion 3.

The subject property is not significant as a source, or likely source, of important historical information, nor does it appear likely to yield important information about historic construction methods, materials, or technologies. This technology is well understood through contemporary trade journals and scientific monographs. As such, the subject property lacks significance under NRHP Criterion D, CRHR Criterion 4 or County Register Criterion 4.

Lastly, this property does not meet County Register Criterion 5 because it has not been formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the National Park Service nor has it been formally determined eligible for the CRHR by the State Historical Resources Commission. County Register Criterion 6 and 7 do not apply to this property.

References (cont.)

- ARG (Architectural Resources Group). 2008. City of West Hollywood R2, R3, R4 Multi-Family Survey Report. Prepared for the City of West Hollywood, West Hollywood, California. Pasadena, California: Architectural Resources Group. November 2008. Accessed October 2023.
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Continuation



Update

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1687 Sierra Highway

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: January 2025



Continuation



Update

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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 1687 Sierra Highway

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*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Photographs (cont.)

Photograph 2. Fenestration on the south elevation, view looking north.



Source: Dudek, IMG_8346.

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

Primary #
HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 9

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) 33410 San Gabriel Avenue

P1. Other Identifier: Map ID 30

***P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted ***a.** County Los Angeles

and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Acton, Calif. **Date** 2019 **T** 5N; **R** 12W; $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 33; **B.M.**

c. Address 33410 San Gabriel Avenue **City** Acton **Zip** 93510

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone**, **mE/ mN**

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)

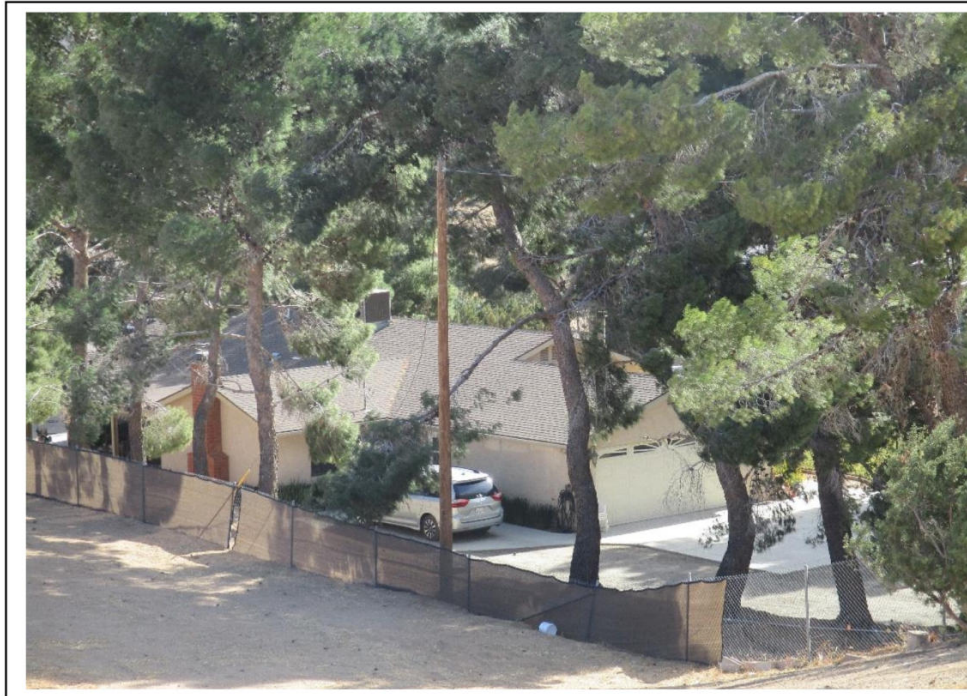
APN 3057-015-043

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The property at 33410 San Gabriel Avenue (APN 3057-015-043) contains a single-story irregular in plan single-family residence. The stucco clad building is topped with a composition shingle cross-gable roof with minimally overhanging closed eaves (Photograph 1). The residence was obscured by fencing and landscaping and was only partially visible from the public right-of-way during the field survey. The north elevation features an exterior brick chimney, and the west elevation contains a wood-panel garage door. The main entrance is recessed on the primary (south) elevation (Photograph 2). Fenestration includes metal-sash sliding windows. Chain-link fencing encases the property, and landscaping includes shrubs and mature trees.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2. Single Family Property

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1, North and west elevations, view looking southeast. 1/22/ 2025

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

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1980 (NETR 2024)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

Daniel W. Lott Jr. and Kimberly J. Lott
33410 San Gabriel Avenue
Acton, CA 93510

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)

Claire Cancilla, MSHP (Dudek)
225 S Lake Ave Suite 225-M210
Pasadena, CA 91101

***P9. Date Recorded:** 1/22/2025

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

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Dudek. 2025. Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report for the Prairie Song Reliability Project, Los Angeles County, California. Prepared for Prairie Song Reliability Project LLC.

***Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 9

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33410 San Gabriel Avenue

B1. Historic Name: N/A

B2. Common Name: N/A

B3. Original Use: Single-family residence

B4. Present Use: Single-family residence

*B5. Architectural Style: Ranch

*B6. **Construction History:** (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The following alterations were observed via historic aerial photographs: construction of a barn in 1998 (Permit #9804270045); addition of 2 bedrooms and expansion of 387/72 sq ft to the garage (Permit #0708230015).

*B7. **Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown **Date:** **Original Location:**

*B8. **Related Features:** N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. **Significance: Theme** N/A

Area: N/A

Period of Significance N/A **Property Type** N/A **Applicable Criteria** N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.)

33410 San Gabriel does not meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) or the Los Angeles County Register of Landmarks and Historic Districts (County Register). The property was evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5 (a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The property is not considered a historical resource under CEQA. As such, this evaluation assigns a 6Z California Historical Resources Status Code to 33410 San Gabriel. [See Continuation Sheet].

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

*B12. **References:** See Continuation Sheet

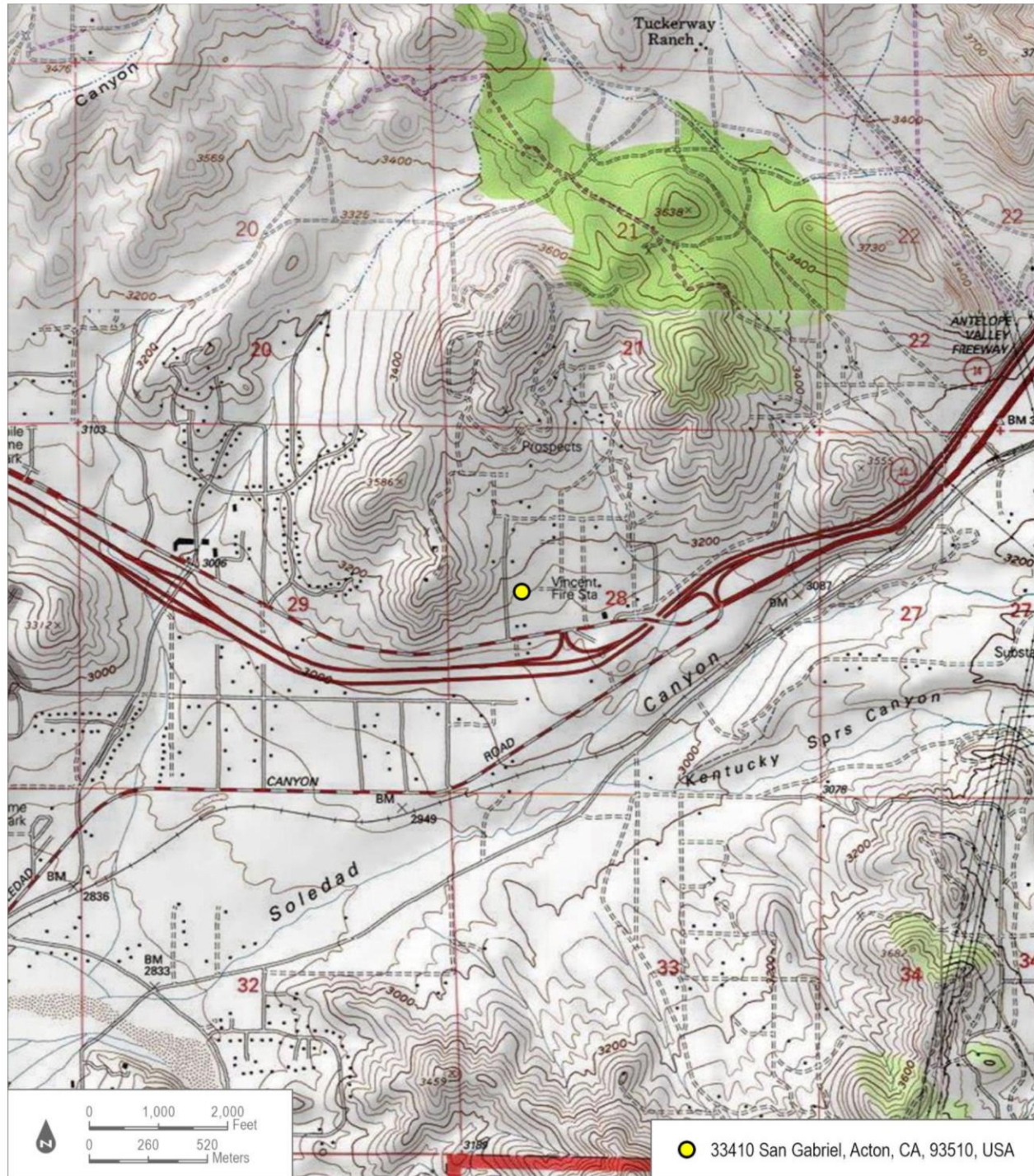
B13. Remarks:

*B14. **Evaluator:** Claire Cancilla, MSHP

***Date of Evaluation:** January 27, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)





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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33410 San Gabriel Avenue

*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Significance (cont.)

Historical Overview of Los Angeles County

The County of Los Angeles was established on February 18, 1850, one of 27 counties created in the months prior to California acquiring official statehood in the United States two years after the Mexican American War. Within Los Angeles County, the unincorporated community of Acton was developed for mining in 1861 following the discovery of copper deposits in Soledad Canyon. Following adoption of the federal Homestead Act of 1862, four families established ranches in Acton, eventually allowing the focus of the economy to shift from mining to agriculture. The nearby community of Palmdale originated as two small communities: Harold and Palmenthal. During this early time, population in the region grew due to several factors, including the gold rush, the possibility for ranching, and the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) line in 1876, which facilitated the transport of agricultural products and metals throughout the United States. Through this early period, however, the communities of both Acton and Palmdale developed slowly (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017; Pitt 2024; Dumke 1944: 3-7, 41-43; Sapphos 2024: 4.6-4.10).

Broadly, Los Angeles County maintained its role as a regional business center and the development of citriculture in the late 1800s and early 1900s further strengthened this status. These factors, combined with the expansion of port facilities and railroads throughout the county, contributed to the impact of the real estate boom of the 1880s. By 1913, the City of Los Angeles had purchased large tracts of land in the Owens Valley, and William Mulholland planned and completed the construction of the 240-mile aqueduct that brought the valley's water to Los Angeles County. Access to water resulted in a population boom during the 1920s that saw an increase from 170,298 county residents in 1900 to 936,455 by 1920 (Pitt 2024; Los Angeles Almanac 2020; Dumke 1944: 41-43; Survey LA 2016: 2).

The completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct facilitated development of ranching and agriculture in Palmdale. However, the aqueduct ran approximately 18-miles west of Acton and as a result development in the community was slower than nearby Palmdale, which had begun to develop civic infrastructure and published its first newspaper, the *Palmdale Post*, in 1915. In the 1920s, the Acton/Palmdale area saw the development of the present-day Sierra Highway, which linked Palmdale to Los Angeles and allowed for easier transport of agricultural products to market. In 1924, the Little Rock Dam and Harold Reservoir (present-day Lake Palmdale) were constructed to provide water for the area's population and agriculture industry (City of Palmdale 2025; Palmdale 2045 2025; COLA 2017).

Although the onset of the Great Depression in 1929, detrimentally impacted the county's economy, historic newspapers from the 1930s reported on the growth of Los Angeles County's horticultural and agricultural industries. By the mid-1930s, Los Angeles County was one of the top oil producers in California. In addition, aviation and aerospace, important regional industries since the 1920s, became even more important with the onset of World War II in 1939 at which time Los Angeles County became one of the largest producers of wartime planes in the country (LAEPR 1934: 12; Pitt 2024; ARG 2008: 14-19; PB 1931: 18).

After World War II's conclusion in 1945, a massive wave of migration and building boom occurred throughout California. In Los Angeles County, the county's population grew from 2,208,492 residents in 1930 to 4,151,687 residents by 1950. Aerospace facilities opened in Palmdale and the surrounding area after the war, transforming the local economy and becoming Palmdale's primary employer. In 1952, for example, the U.S. Military purchased the

