

<b>DOCKETED</b>	
<b>Docket Number:</b>	25-OPT-02
<b>Project Title:</b>	Prairie Song Reliability Project
<b>TN #:</b>	264403
<b>Document Title:</b>	App 3-3B Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report Part 4
<b>Description:</b>	N/A
<b>Filer:</b>	Erin Phillips
<b>Organization:</b>	Dudek
<b>Submitter Role:</b>	Applicant Consultant
<b>Submission Date:</b>	6/20/2025 1:34:07 PM
<b>Docketed Date:</b>	6/20/2025

---

## **Appendix 3.3B**

Built Environment Inventory and Evaluation Report

4 of 4



Page 5 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33410 San Gabriel Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 2025

☒ 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



Page 6 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33410 San Gabriel Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 2025

☒ 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

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 33410 San Gabriel Avenue was constructed in 1980, 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.

Page 7 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33410 San Gabriel Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Research identified two owners and occupants of the subject property throughout its history, Daniel W. Lott Jr. and Kimberly J. Lott from 1987 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 an early 1980s single-family residence exhibiting some influences of the Ranch style (e.g., its one-story height, stucco cladding, 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.)

- 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](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](https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/7b3709a9-42d8-44ad-ac78-0bcf7fd70312/TractHousinginCalifornia_1945-1973.pdf).
- City of Palmdale. 2025. "Early Palmdale." Accessed January 2025. <https://www.cityofpalmdaleca.gov/329/Early-Palmdale>.
- 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>.

Page 8 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33410 San Gabriel Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 2025



Continuation



Update

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](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.

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

Los Angeles Almanac. 2020. "Historical General Population City and County of Los Angeles, 1850 to 2020." Los Angeles Almanac. Accessed October 11, 2024. <https://www.laalmanac.com/population/po02.php>.

Los Angeles County Building Permits. 2024. Permit Files for subject properties within the Study Area. Los Angeles County Department of Public Works Building Permit Viewer. Accessed December 2024.  
[https://apps.gis.lacounty.gov/dpw/m/?viewer=bpv\\_wf5](https://apps.gis.lacounty.gov/dpw/m/?viewer=bpv_wf5).

McAlester, V.S. 2019. *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. New York City, New York: Alfred A Knopf.

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>.

Sapphos (Sapphos Environmental Inc). 2024. "County of Los Angeles Community of Acton: Historic Context Statement/Communitywide Survey." Prepared for the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. November 1, 2024. [https://planning.lacounty.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2024/08/Acton\\_draft\\_HCS\\_CWS.pdf](https://planning.lacounty.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2024/08/Acton_draft_HCS_CWS.pdf)

Page 9 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33410 San Gabriel Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 2025



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](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.

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.** The south elevation of the residence, view looking northeast.



**Source:** Dudek, IMG\_8357. January 2025.

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) 33511 San Gabriel Avenue

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map ID 31

**\*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 33511 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 3057-015-013

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

The property at 33511 San Gabriel Avenue contains a single-story irregular in plan single-family residence. The stucco clad building is topped with a red-clay tile cross-hipped roof with minimally overhanging closed eaves. Sited atop a hill the residence was obscured by fencing and landscaping and was only partially visible from the public right-of-way during the field survey (Photograph 1). The primary (east) elevation features an arcaded covered porch with a recessed main entrance (Photograph 2). Fenestration includes a combination of vinyl and metal-sash sliding windows. Chain-link fencing encases the property, and landscaping includes drought tolerant plantings, 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, Primary (east) elevation, view looking northwest. 1/22/2025

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

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both  
1976 (ParcelQuest 2024)

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

**\*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) 33511 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: addition to the south elevation between 1974 and 1978 (NETR 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.)

33511 San Gabriel 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 33511 San Gabriel 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

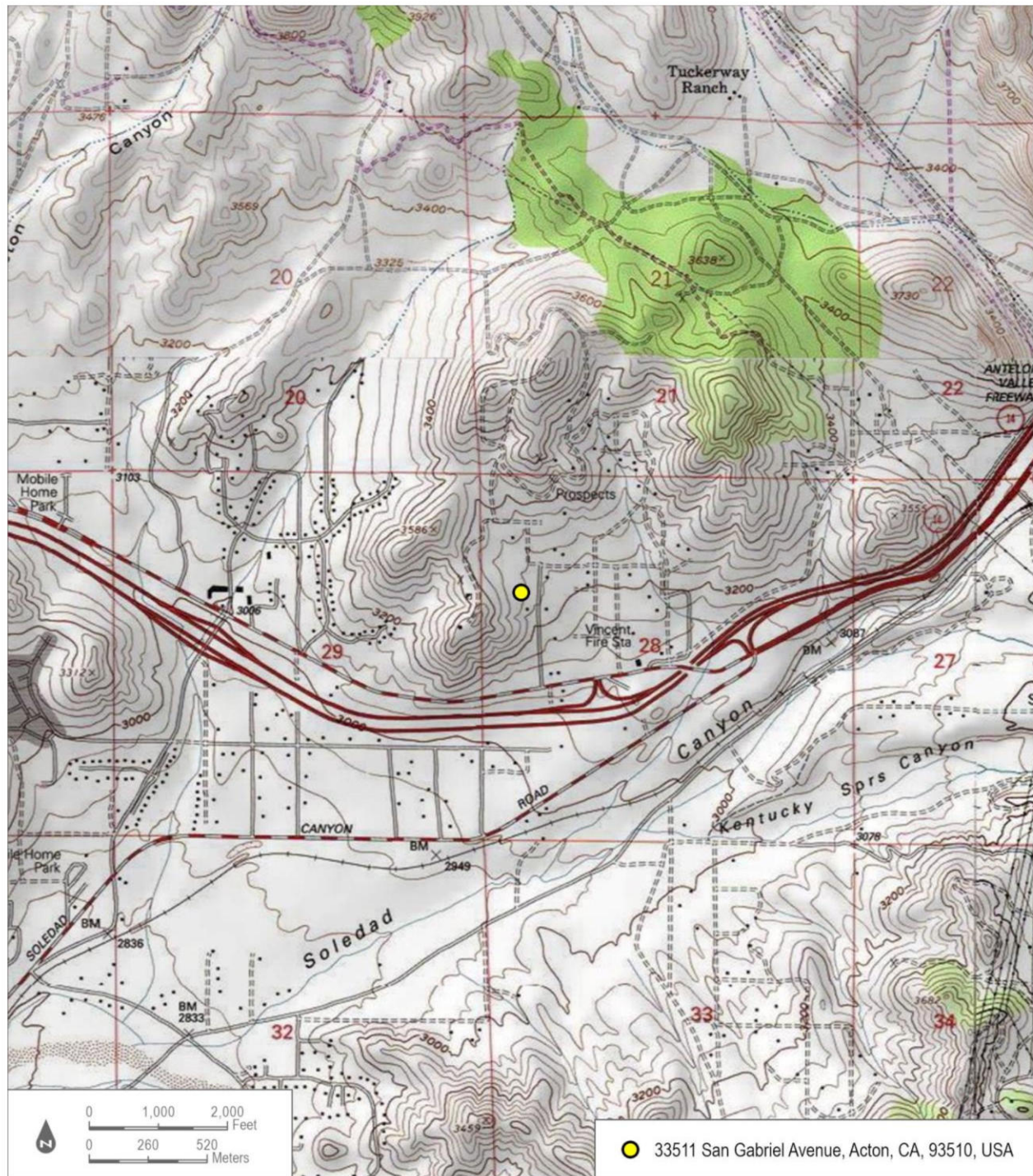
Page 3 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33511 San Gabriel Avenue

\*Map Name: Acton, Calif.

\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Date of Map: 2019





Page 4 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33511 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 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) 33511 San Gabriel Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 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)

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

Page 6 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33511 San Gabriel Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 2025

☒ 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 33511 San Gabriel Avenue was constructed in 1976, 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.

Page 7 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33511 San Gabriel Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Research failed to identify any owners or occupants of the subject property throughout its history. Research did not uncover information that would indicate any 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 mid-1970s single-family residence exhibiting some influences of the Ranch style (e.g., its one-story height, stucco cladding, 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.)

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

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

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>.

Page 8 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33511 San Gabriel Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 2025



Continuation



Update

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](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.

Los Angeles Almanac. 2020. "Historical General Population City and County of Los Angeles, 1850 to 2020." Los Angeles Almanac. Accessed October 11, 2024. <https://www.laalmanac.com/population/po02.php>.

McAlester, V.S. 2019. *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. New York City, New York: Alfred A Knopf.

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>.

Sapphos (Sapphos Environmental Inc). 2024. "County of Los Angeles Community of Acton: Historic Context Statement/Communitywide Survey." Prepared for the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. November 1, 2024. [https://planning.lacounty.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2024/08/Acton\\_draft\\_HCS\\_CWS.pdf](https://planning.lacounty.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2024/08/Acton_draft_HCS_CWS.pdf)

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->

Page 9 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33511 San Gabriel Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 2025



Continuation



Update

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](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.** Arcade on primary (east) elevation, view looking northwest.



Source: Dudek, IMG\_8362. January 2025.

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) 33530 Arksey Avenue

P1. Other Identifier: Map ID 32

\*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 28; B.M.

c. Address 33530 Arksey 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 3057-016-009

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

The property at 33530 Arksey Avenue (APN 3057-024-001) contains a single-story U-shape in plan single-family residence. The brick clad building is topped with a composition shingle cross-gable roof with overhanging closed eaves. A composition shingle shed roof supported by wood posts extends above a covered porch on the primary (west) elevation (Photograph 1). A set of wood door on the primary elevation is centered on the porch. Fenestration is comprised of a variety of vinyl-sash windows including double-hung windows flanked by wood-shutters, a multi-light sliding window with wood-shutters, and a round stained-glass window with a brick window surround (Photograph 2). Only the north, primary (west), and south elevations were visible from the public right-of-way during the field survey. Landscaping includes drought tolerant plantings 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, Primary (west) and north elevations, view looking southeast, 1/22/2025

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both  
1976 (ParcelQuest 2024)

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Frederick M. and Penny S. Ward  
33530 Arksey 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) 33530 Arksey 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.)

33530 Arksey 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 33530 Arksey Avenue [See Continuation Sheet].

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

\*B12. References: See Continuation Sheet

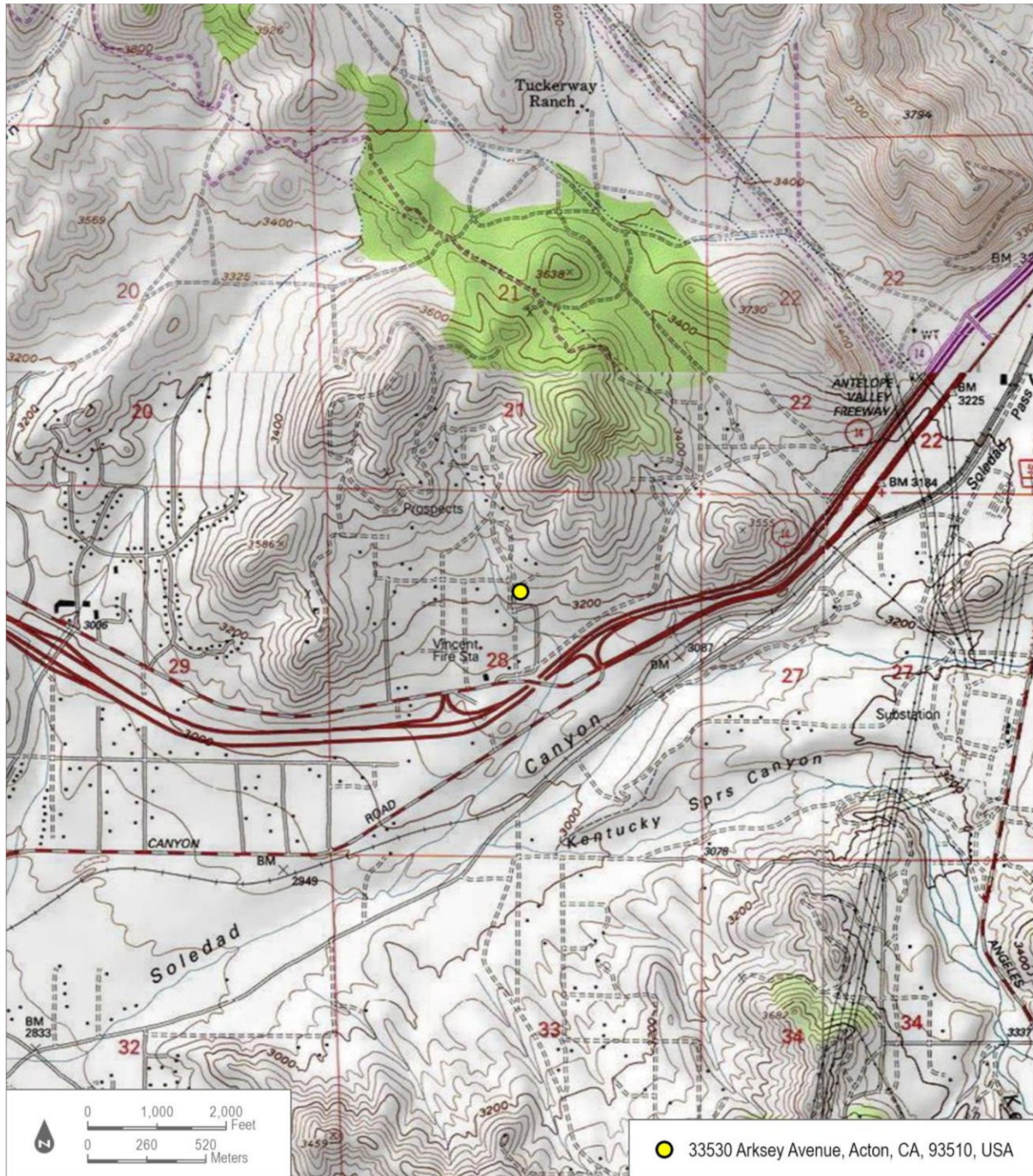
B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Claire Cancilla, MSHP

\*Date of Evaluation: January 27, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)







Page 4 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33530 Arksey 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 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) 33530 Arksey Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 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)

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

Page 6 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33530 Arksey Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 2025

☒ 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 33530 Arksey Avenue was constructed in 1976, 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.

Page 7 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33530 Arksey Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Research identified two owners and occupants of the subject property throughout its history, Frederick M. and Penny S. Ward from 1998 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 mid-1970s single-family residence exhibiting some influences of the Ranch style (e.g., its 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.)

- 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](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](https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/7b3709a9-42d8-44ad-ac78-0bcf7fd70312/TractHousinginCalifornia_1945-1973.pdf).
- City of Palmdale. 2025. "Early Palmdale." Accessed January 2025. <https://www.cityofpalmdaleca.gov/329/Early-Palmdale>.
- 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>.

Page 8 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33530 Arksey Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 2025



Continuation



Update

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](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.

Los Angeles Almanac. 2020. "Historical General Population City and County of Los Angeles, 1850 to 2020." Los Angeles Almanac. Accessed October 11, 2024. <https://www.laalmanac.com/population/po02.php>.

McAlester, V.S. 2019. *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. New York City, New York: Alfred A Knopf.

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>.

Sapphos (Sapphos Environmental Inc). 2024. "County of Los Angeles Community of Acton: Historic Context Statement/Communitywide Survey." Prepared for the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. November 1, 2024. [https://planning.lacounty.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2024/08/Acton\\_draft\\_HCS\\_CWS.pdf](https://planning.lacounty.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2024/08/Acton_draft_HCS_CWS.pdf)

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->

Page 9 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33530 Arksey Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 2025



Continuation



Update

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](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.

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.** South elevation of the residence, view looking northeast.



Source: Dudek, IMG\_8392. January 2025.



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) 33525 Arksey Avenue

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map ID 33

**\*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 33525 Arksey 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 3057-015-023

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

The property at 33525 Arksey Avenue contains an irregular in plan single-family residence. The building was obscured by fencing and horse stables and was only partially visible from the public right-of-way during the field survey. The residence is topped with composition shingle front-gable and flat roofs with overhanging closed eaves (Photograph 1). Fenestration is comprised of a variety of vinyl-sash windows and doors including multi and single-light sliding windows and a multi-light sliding door (Photograph 2). Wood-corrall fencing encases the property, and 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, Primary (east) and north elevations, view looking west. 1/22/2025

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

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both 1976 (ParcelQuest 2024)

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

Jeffrey and Betsy Edwards  
33525 Arksey 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  
☐ 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) 33525 Arksey 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: addition of an ancillary building between 1987 and 1990 (NETR 2024); addition of an ancillary building and barn between 1990 and 1994 (NETR 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.)

33525 Arksey 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 33525 Arksey Avenue. [See Continuation Sheet].

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

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

B13. Remarks:

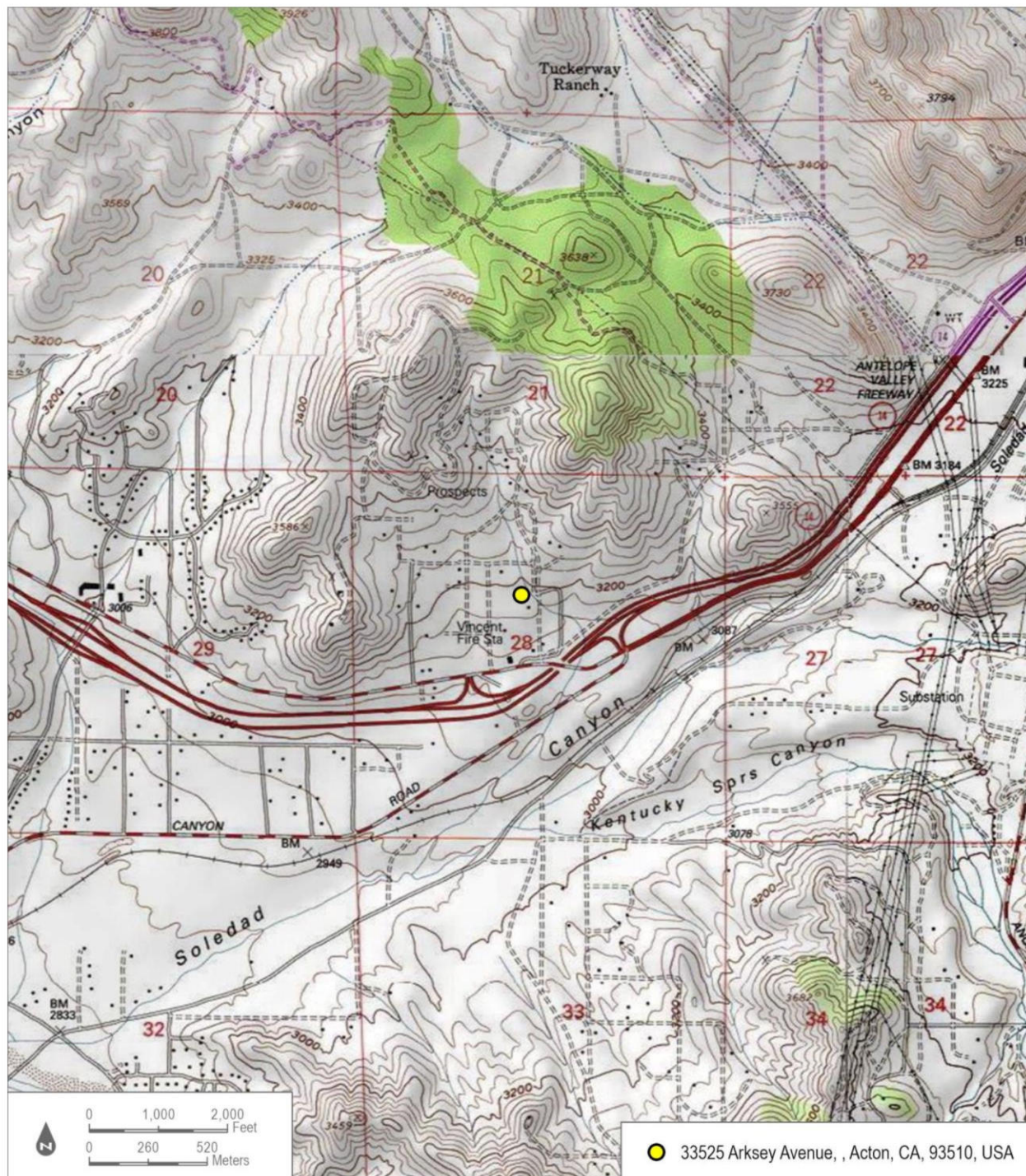
\*B14. **Evaluator:** Claire Cancilla, MSHP

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

(This space reserved for official comments.)







Page 4 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33525 Arksey 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 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) 33525 Arksey Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 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)

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

Page 6 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33525 Arksey Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 2025

☒ 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 33525 Arksey Avenue was constructed in 1976, 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.



Page 7 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33525 Arksey Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Research identified several owners and occupants of the subject property throughout its history, including Patricia Romar in 1993 and Jeffrey and Betsey Edwards from 2004 to 2025 (Los Angeles County 2024; 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 mid-1970s single-family residence exhibiting some influences of the Ranch style (e.g., its, one-story height, gable roof, 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.)

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

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

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>.

Page 8 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33525 Arksey Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 2025



Continuation



Update

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](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.

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

Los Angeles Almanac. 2020. "Historical General Population City and County of Los Angeles, 1850 to 2020." Los Angeles Almanac. Accessed October 11, 2024. <https://www.laalmanac.com/population/po02.php>.

McAlester, V.S. 2019. *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. New York City, New York: Alfred A Knopf.

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>.

Sapphos (Sapphos Environmental Inc). 2024. "County of Los Angeles Community of Acton: Historic Context Statement/Communitywide Survey." Prepared for the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. November 1, 2024. [https://planning.lacounty.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2024/08/Acton\\_draft\\_HCS\\_CWS.pdf](https://planning.lacounty.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2024/08/Acton_draft_HCS_CWS.pdf)

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>.

Page 9 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33525 Arksey Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 2025



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](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.

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.** The primary (west) elevation of the residence, view looking west.



**Source:** Dudek, IMG\_8397. January 2025.

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) 33614 Arksey Avenue

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map ID 34

**\*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 33614 Arksey 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 3057-016-010

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

The property at 33614 Arksey Avenue contains a single-story rectangular in plan single-family residence. The vertical wood-board clad building is topped with a composition shingle side-gable roof with 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 (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, South and east elevations, view looking southeast. 1/22/2025

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

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

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

Roy and Sylvia A. Ramirez  
33614 Arksey 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  
☐ 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) 33614 Arksey 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: addition to the west elevation between 1978 and 1987 (NETR 2024); construction of a carport (Permit #9606200028).

\*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.)

33614 Arksey 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 33614 Arksey 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

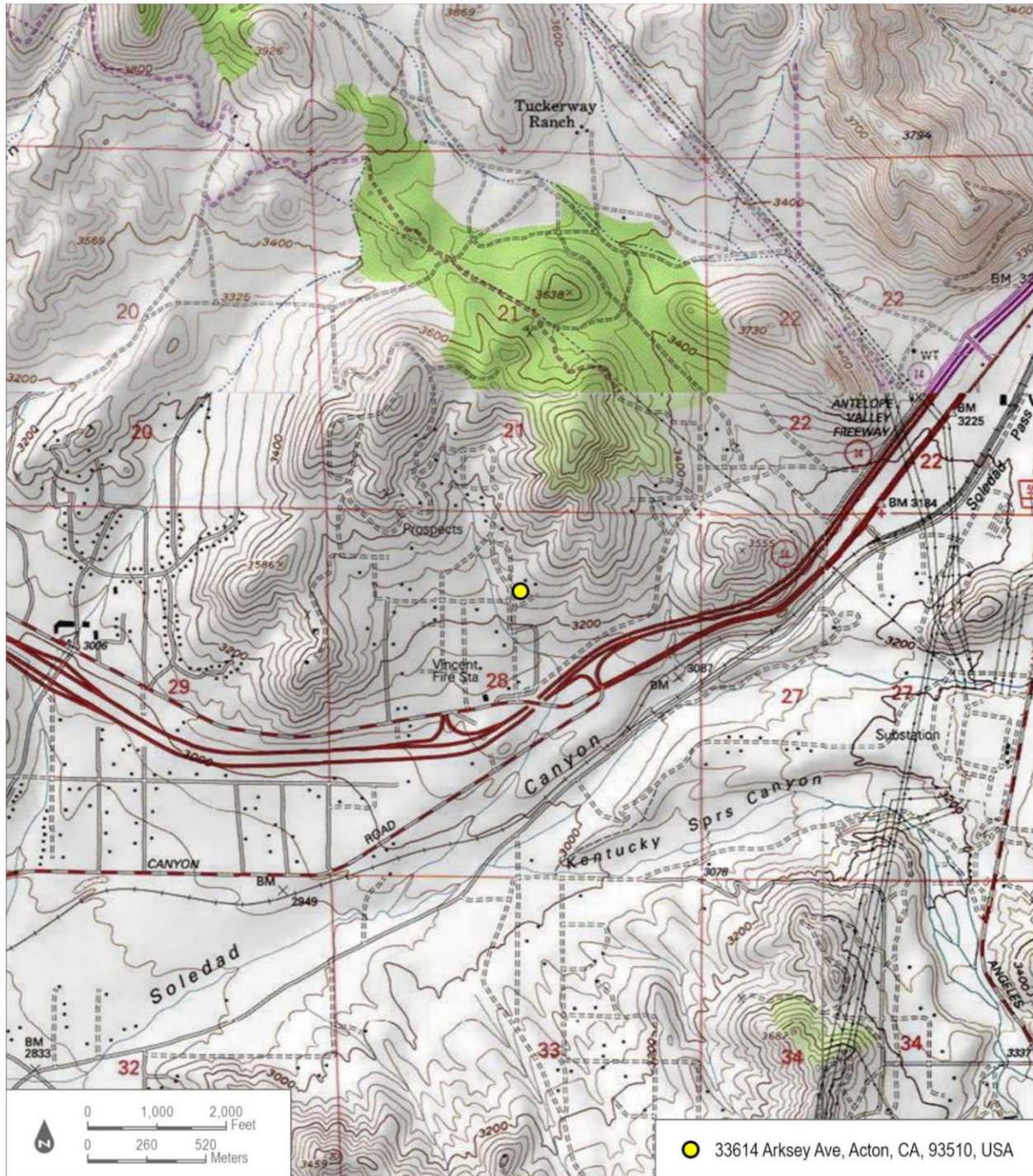
Page 3 of 9

\*Map Name: Acton, Calif.

\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33614 Arksey Avenue

\*Date of Map: 2019





Page 4 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33614 Arksey 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 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) 33614 Arksey Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 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)

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

Page 6 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33614 Arksey Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 2025

☒ 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 33614 Arksey Avenue 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 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.



Page 7 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33614 Arksey Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Research identified four owners and occupants of the subject property throughout its history, including Hans H. and Waltrand L. Jakobs in 1996 and Roy and Sylvia A. Ramirez (Los Angeles County Building Permits; 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 an mid-1970s single-family residence exhibiting some influences of the Ranch style (e.g., its horizontal emphasis, one-story height, low-pitched gable roof, and wood-board 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](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](https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/7b3709a9-42d8-44ad-ac78-0bcf7fd70312/TractHousinginCalifornia_1945-1973.pdf).
- City of Palmdale. 2025. "Early Palmdale." Accessed January 2025. <https://www.cityofpalmdaleca.gov/329/Early-Palmdale>.
- 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>.

Page 8 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33614 Arksey Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 2025



Continuation



Update

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](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.

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

Los Angeles Almanac. 2020. "Historical General Population City and County of Los Angeles, 1850 to 2020." Los Angeles Almanac. Accessed October 11, 2024. <https://www.laalmanac.com/population/po02.php>.

Los Angeles County Building Permits. 2024. Permit Files for subject properties within the Study Area. Los Angeles County Department of Public Works Building Permit Viewer. Accessed December 2024.  
[https://apps.gis.lacounty.gov/dpw/m/?viewer=bpv\\_wf5](https://apps.gis.lacounty.gov/dpw/m/?viewer=bpv_wf5).

McAlester, V.S. 2019. *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. New York City, New York: Alfred A Knopf.

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>.

Sapphos (Sapphos Environmental Inc). 2024. "County of Los Angeles Community of Acton: Historic Context Statement/Communitywide Survey." Prepared for the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. November 1, 2024. [https://planning.lacounty.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2024/08/Acton\\_draft\\_HCS\\_CWS.pdf](https://planning.lacounty.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2024/08/Acton_draft_HCS_CWS.pdf)

Page 9 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33614 Arksey Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 2025



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](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.

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.** South and east elevations of the residence, view looking southeast.



**Source:** Dudek, IMG\_8381. January 2025.

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) 33640 Arksey Avenue

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map ID 35

\*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 28; B.M.

c. Address 33640 Arksey 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 3057-016-009

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

The property at 33640 Arksey Avenue contains a single-story irregular in plan single-family residence. The stucco clad building is topped with a flat roof with wide overhanging closed eaves and exposed rafters (Photograph 1). Sited atop a hill the residence was obscured by fencing and was only partially visible from the public right-of-way during the field survey. Fenestration includes wood-sash casement and fixed windows (Photograph 2). Chain-link fencing encases the property, and landscaping includes drought tolerant plantings, 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, West elevation, view looking east. January 22, 2025.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both  
Circa 1950 (ParcelQuest 2024)

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Philip D. Goyette  
33640 Arksey 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  
☐ 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) 33640 Arksey 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: addition to the east elevation between 1959 and 1974 (NETR 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.)

33640 Arksey 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 33640 Arksey 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

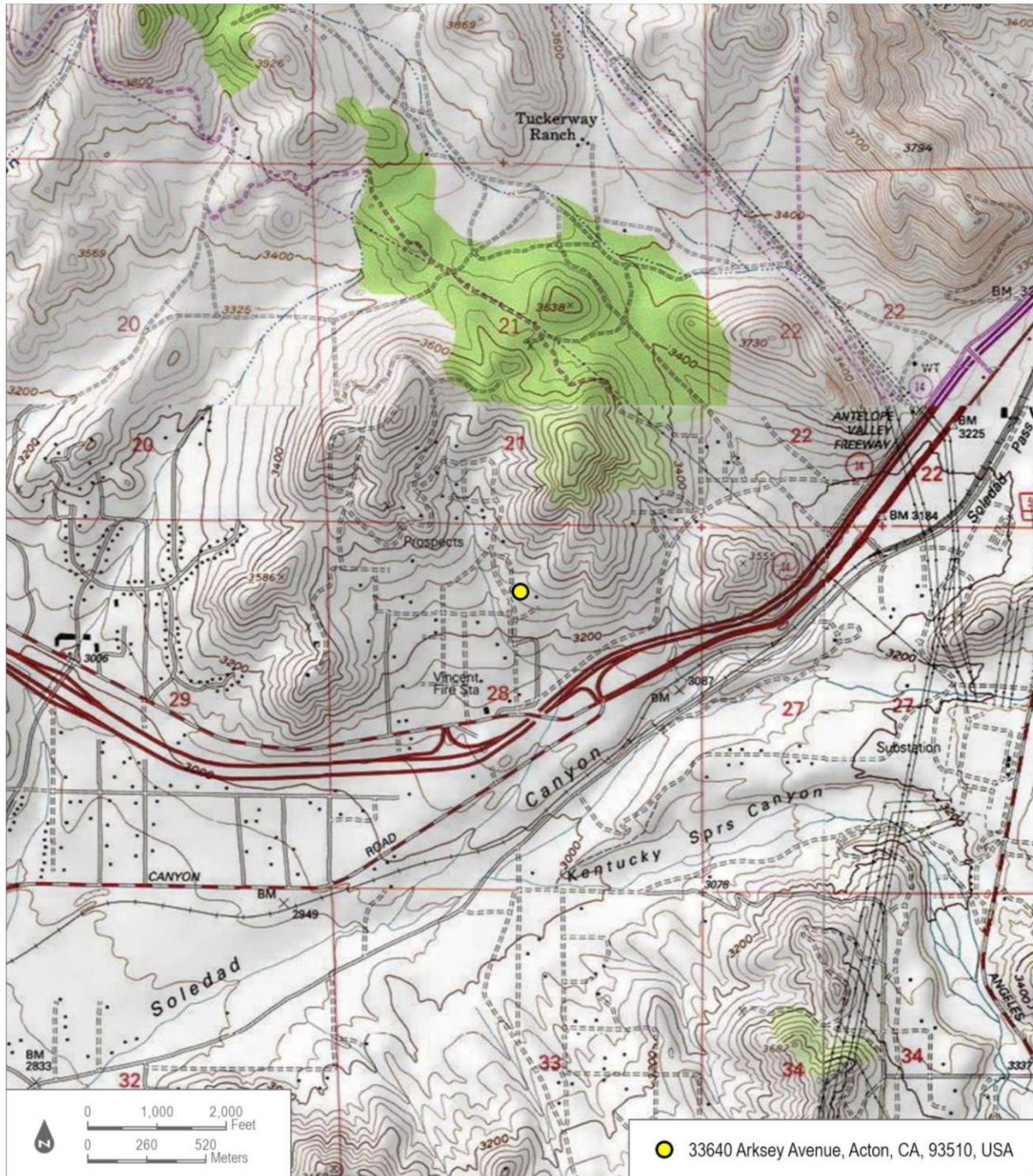
Page 3 of 9

\*Map Name: Acton, Calif.

\*Scale: 1:24,000

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33640 Arksey Avenue

\*Date of Map: 2019



Page 4 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33640 Arksey 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 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) 33640 Arksey Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 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)

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

Page 6 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33640 Arksey Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 2025 ☒ 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 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 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



Page 7 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33640 Arksey Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 2025 ☒ 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 two owners and occupants of the subject property throughout its history, Hans H. Jakobs in 1975 and Philip D. Goyette from 2017 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 an early 1950s single-family residence exhibiting some influences of the Ranch style (e.g., its one-story height and overhanging eaves) 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](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](https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/7b3709a9-42d8-44ad-ac78-0bcf7fd70312/TractHousinginCalifornia_1945-1973.pdf).



Page 8 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33640 Arksey Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 2025



Continuation



Update

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

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](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.

Los Angeles Almanac. 2020. "Historical General Population City and County of Los Angeles, 1850 to 2020." Los Angeles Almanac. Accessed October 11, 2024. <https://www.laalmanac.com/population/po02.php>.

McAlester, V.S. 2019. *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. New York City, New York: Alfred A Knopf.

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>.

Sapphos (Sapphos Environmental Inc). 2024. "County of Los Angeles Community of Acton: Historic Context

Page 9 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 33640 Arksey Avenue

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: January 2025

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Statement/Communitywide Survey." Prepared for the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. November 1, 2024. [https://planning.lacounty.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2024/08/Acton\\_draft\\_HCS\\_CWS.pdf](https://planning.lacounty.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2024/08/Acton_draft_HCS_CWS.pdf)

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](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.

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.** Fenestration on the east elevations of the residence, view looking east.



Source: Dudek, IMG\_8377. January 2025.

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) 658 Foreston Drive

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map ID 36

**\*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 27; **B.M.**

c. Address 658 Foreston Drive 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 3056-006-017

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

The property at 658 Foreston Drive contains a one-story irregular 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, East and primary (north) elevations, view looking southwest. December 8, 2024.

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

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both  
Circa 1978 (NETR 2024)

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

Silva Paul  
658 Foreston Drive  
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:** 12/2/2024

**\*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**

Page 2 of 10

\*NRHP Status Code 6Z

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 658 Foreston 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: Ranch

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The following alterations were observed via historic aerial photographs: an addition on the northwest corner of the building (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.)

658 Foreston Drive does not meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or 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 658 Foreston 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.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)





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

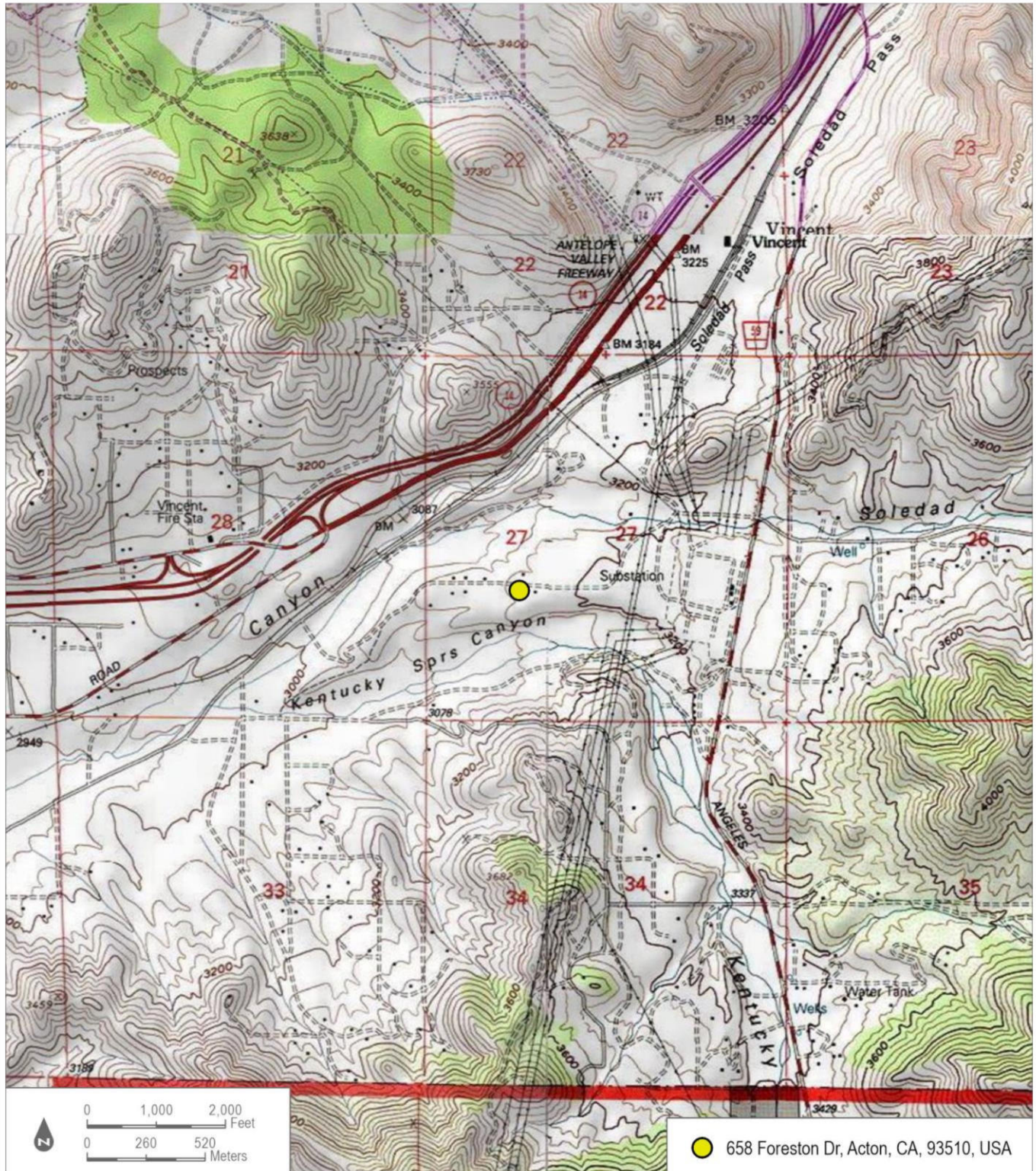
Primary#  
HRI #  
Trinomial

Page 3 of 10

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 658 Foreston Drive

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update





Page 4 of 10

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 658 Foreston Drive

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

### Description (cont.)

The primary (north) elevation features a partial-length porch with a main entry door obscured by a screen security door. Fenestration includes vinyl-sash sliding window and two wood-panel garage doors on the west elevation. Metal-rail 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).

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:

Page 5 of 10

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 658 Foreston Drive

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: December 2024 ☒ 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

Page 6 of 10

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 658 Foreston Drive

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: December 2024



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 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 658 Foreston Drive was constructed in 1978, after the end of this significant residential development

Page 7 of 10

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 658 Foreston Drive

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

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 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 Don Linde in 1983, Timothy Bomberger from 1987 to 2000, and Paul Silva from 2021 to 2025 (Los Angeles County Building Permits; 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 late 1970s single-family residence exhibiting some influences of the Ranch style (e.g., its horizontal emphasis, one-story height, low-pitched gable 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](https://www.wehopreservation.org/wpcontent/uploads/2016/03/2008_Survey_Full_Document.pdf)

CDT (California Department of Transportation). 2011. *Tract Housing in California, 1945-1973: A Context for*



Page 8 of 10

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 658 Foreston Drive

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

*National Register Evaluation*. California Department of Transportation (Sacramento, CA). 2011.  
[https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/7b3709a9-42d8-44ad-ac78-0bcf7fd70312/TractHousinginCalifornia\\_1945-1973.pdf](https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/7b3709a9-42d8-44ad-ac78-0bcf7fd70312/TractHousinginCalifornia_1945-1973.pdf)

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

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.

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>.

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](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.

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

Los Angeles Almanac. 2020. "Historical General Population City and County of Los Angeles, 1850 to 2020." *Los Angeles Almanac*. Accessed October 11, 2024. <https://www.laalmanac.com/population/po02.php>.

Los Angeles County Building Permits. 2024. Permit Files for subject properties within the Study Area. Los Angeles County Department of Public Works Building Permit Viewer. Accessed December 2024.  
[https://apps.gis.lacounty.gov/dpw/m/?viewer=bpv\\_wf5](https://apps.gis.lacounty.gov/dpw/m/?viewer=bpv_wf5).

McAlester, V.S. 2019. *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. New York City, New York: Alfred A Knopf.

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>.

Page 9 of 10

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 658 Foreston Drive

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

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>.

Sapphos (Sapphos Environmental Inc). 2024. "County of Los Angeles Community of Acton: Historic Context Statement/Communitywide Survey." Prepared for the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. November 1, 2024. [https://planning.lacounty.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2024/08/Acton\\_draft\\_HCS\\_CWS.pdf](https://planning.lacounty.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2024/08/Acton_draft_HCS_CWS.pdf)

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](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.

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

Page 10 of 10  
Drive

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 658 Foreston

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: December 2024



Continuation



Update

**Photographs (cont.)**

**Photograph 2.** The west and primary (north) elevations of 658 Foreston Drive, view looking southeast



Source: Dudek, IMG\_4053

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) 557 Foreston Drive

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map ID 37

**\*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 27; **B.M.**

c. Address 557 Foreston 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 3056-005-049

**\*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 557 Foreston Drive contains a one-story, single-family residence exhibiting elements of the Ranch style. The stucco clad building is topped with a composition roll side-gable low-pitched roof with a large HVAC unit atop (Photograph 1). Fenestration includes vinyl sliding windows and wood doors. Also present on the parcel are multiple vehicles including a trailer and a detached garage adjacent to the residence (Photograph 2). Landscape elements include mature plants plus gravel and dirt mounds.

**\*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, Primary elevation, view looking northwest. December 8, 2024.

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

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both  
1978 (NETR 2024)

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

Rodney McKinney  
557 Foreston Drive  
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) 557 Foreston 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: 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: Chester Seay/Eckman

\*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.)

557 Foreston Drive does not meet the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), 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 557 Foreston Drive. [See Continuation Sheet].

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

\*B12. References: See Continuation Sheet

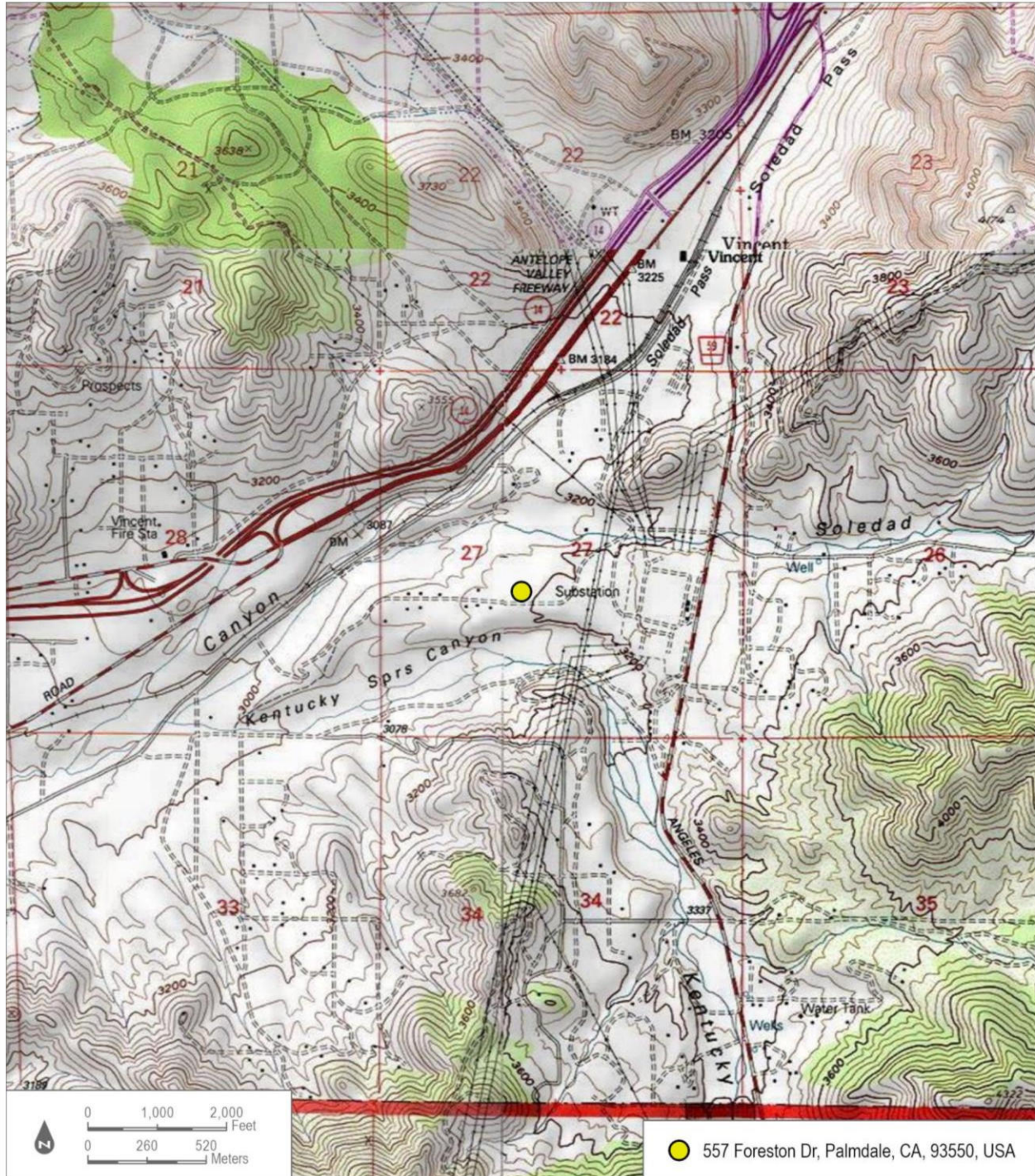
B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Claire Cancilla, MSHP

\*Date of Evaluation: January 27, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)







Page 4 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 557 Foreston Drive

\*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) 557 Foreston Drive

\*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



Page 6 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 557 Foreston Drive

\*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 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 557 Foreston Drive 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.

Page 7 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 557 Foreston Drive

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Research identified several owners and occupants of the subject property throughout its history including Ernest and Ke Rosado from 1989-1990, Henry E. Laatsch in 1990, Barton Goodman from 1995-1999, and Rodney McKinney from 2000-2025 (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 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 gable 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 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](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](https://planning.lacity.gov/odocument/7b3709a9-42d8-44ad-ac78-0bcf7fd70312/TractHousinginCalifornia_1945-1973.pdf).

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

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>.

Page 8 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 557 Foreston Drive

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

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](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.

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

Los Angeles Almanac. 2020. "Historical General Population City and County of Los Angeles, 1850 to 2020." Los Angeles Almanac. Accessed October 11, 2024. <https://www.laalmanac.com/population/po02.php>.

Los Angeles County Building Permits. 2024. Permit Files for subject properties within the Study Area. Los Angeles County Department of Public Works Building Permit Viewer. Accessed December 2024. [https://apps.gis.lacounty.gov/dpw/m/?viewer=bpv\\_wf5](https://apps.gis.lacounty.gov/dpw/m/?viewer=bpv_wf5).

McAlester, V.S. 2019. *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. New York City, New York: Alfred A Knopf.

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>.

Sapphos (Sapphos Environmental Inc). 2024. "County of Los Angeles Community of Acton: Historic Context Statement/Communitywide Survey." Prepared for the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. November 1, 2024. [https://planning.lacounty.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2024/08/Acton\\_draft\\_HCS\\_CWS.pdf](https://planning.lacounty.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2024/08/Acton_draft_HCS_CWS.pdf)

Survey LA. 2016. *Los Angeles Citywide Historic Context Statement: Pre-Consolidation Communities of Los Angeles*,

Page 9 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 557 Foreston Drive

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

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](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.** Primary elevation and detached garage, view looking northwest.



Source: Dudek, IMG\_4067. 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) 541 Foreston Drive

**P1. Other Identifier:** Map ID 38

\*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 27; B.M.

c. Address 541 Foreston Drive 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 3056-006-017

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

The parcel contains two single-story buildings: one single-family residence and one detached garage (Photograph 1 and Photograph 2). The residence has a medium-pitched side gable roof sheathed in composite tiles with a narrow overhang. The north elevation contains the primary entrance which is recessed within a porch area that features three posts anchoring the roof overhang. The exterior walls are clad in stucco with fenestration that includes vinyl frame sliding windows and at least one set of functional wooden shutters on the primary 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.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1, East and primary (south) elevations, view looking northwest. December 8, 2024.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both  
1978 (NETR 2024)

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Kevin S. Hopkins  
541 Foreston Drive  
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**

Page 2 of 9

\*NRHP Status Code 6Z

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 541 Foreston 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: Ranch

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The following alterations were observed via historic aerial photographs: construction of a 2-bedroom guest house (LA County Building Permits).

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

\*B8. Related Features: N/A

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Chester Seay/Eckman

\*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.)

541 Foreston 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 541 Foreston Drive. [See Continuation Sheet].

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

\*B12. References: See Continuation Sheet

B13. Remarks:

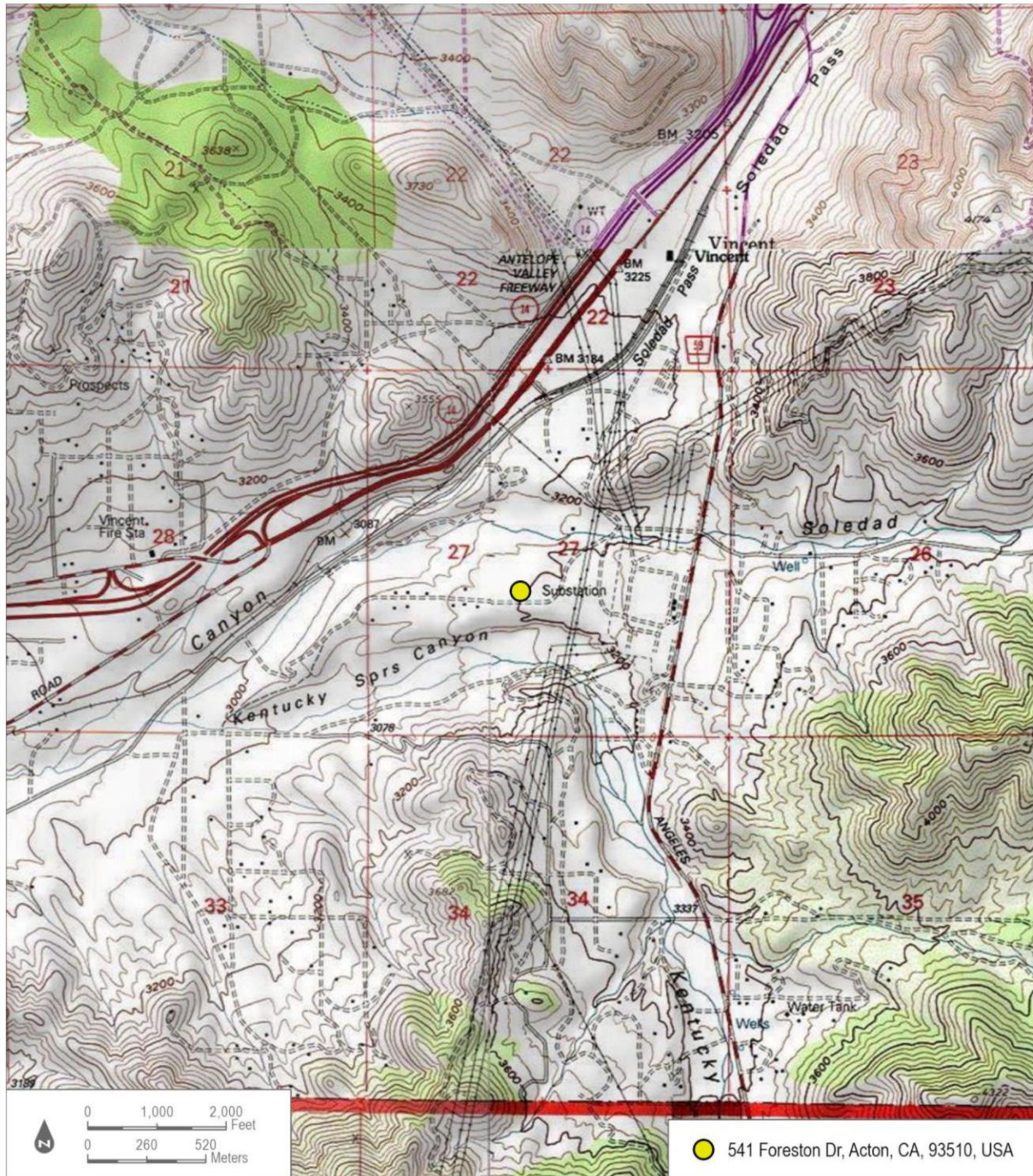
\*B14. Evaluator: Claire Cancilla, MSHP

\*Date of Evaluation: January 27, 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)







Page 4 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 541 Foreston Drive

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

### Description (cont.)

The detached garage is adjacent to the residence to the west and consists of a main section clad in stucco with two metal roll-up doors, and an additional storage area with a roof and two exterior walls constructed from corrugated metal. Landscaping around the two buildings features gravel, shrubbery, and some mature trees. A low metal fence surrounds the property. Access from Foreston Drive is via a gravel driveway that leads to an additional fence constructed with stone posts and metal gates that is flush with the east elevation of the residence.

### 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



Page 5 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 541 Foreston Drive

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, 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

Page 6 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 541 Foreston Drive

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, 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

#### 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

Page 7 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 541 Foreston Drive

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

residence at 541 Foreston Drive 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 several owners and occupants of the subject property throughout its history, including George McClain from 1978-1989; Ernest Rosado from 1989-1990; Luis Deandra and Alberto Fuentes in 2000; Todd Taylor from 2000-2005; and Kevin S. Hopkins since 2007 (Los Angeles County Building Permits; 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, 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](https://www.wehopreservation.org/wpcontent/uploads/2016/03/2008_Survey_Full_Document.pdf).

Page 8 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 541 Foreston Drive

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

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

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

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](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.

Los Angeles Almanac. 2020. "Historical General Population City and County of Los Angeles, 1850 to 2020." Los Angeles Almanac. Accessed October 11, 2024. <https://www.laalmanac.com/population/po02.php>.

Los Angeles County Building Permits. 2024. Permit Files for subject properties within the Study Area. Los Angeles County Department of Public Works Building Permit Viewer. Accessed December 2024. [https://apps.gis.lacounty.gov/dpw/m/?viewer=bpv\\_wf5](https://apps.gis.lacounty.gov/dpw/m/?viewer=bpv_wf5).

McAlester, V.S. 2019. *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. New York City, New York: Alfred A Knopf.

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/>.



Page 9 of 9

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 541 Foreston Drive

\*Recorded by: Claire Cancilla MSHP, Dudek

\*Date: December 2024 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

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>.

Sapphos (Sapphos Environmental Inc). 2024. "County of Los Angeles Community of Acton: Historic Context Statement/Communitywide Survey." Prepared for the Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning. November 1, 2024. [https://planning.lacounty.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2024/08/Acton\\_draft\\_HCS\\_CWS.pdf](https://planning.lacounty.gov/wpcontent/uploads/2024/08/Acton_draft_HCS_CWS.pdf)

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](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.** Detached garage and primary elevation, view looking northwest.



Source: Dudek, IMG\_4077. December 2024.