


# Cultural Resources Technical Report for Goodman Logistics Center

## Fullerton, Orange County, California

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# Table of Contents

# Table of Contents

# List of Figures

# List of Figures

# Executive Summary

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM), under contract to T&B Planning, Inc., has prepared this Cultural Resources Technical Report (CRTR) for the Goodman Logistics Center in accordance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as requested by the City of Fullerton. The report addresses the future site of the Goodman Logistics Center, encompassing 2001 East Orangethorpe Avenue (APNs 073-120-31 and 073-120-33) and an adjacent, off-site parcel at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue (APN 073-120-09) in Fullerton, California ("Project Area").

The Project Area currently contains three buildings that are more than 45 years old: the multi-part single-story manufacturing plant and administrative offices for Kimberly-Clark Corporation, and two small buildings at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue. In addition, the site contains paved areas for vehicle parking and container storage, designed landscaping, and extant orange orchards.

This CRTR includes a background and history of the Project Area, the methods that were used to evaluate the Project Area for historical and archaeological significance, an evaluation of historical resources, and the conclusion of the CRTR: that there are no historical resources as defined by CEQA in the Project Area.

**Historical Resources Impacts**

In evaluating the historical significance of the Project Area, ASM evaluated the eligibility of three buildings and the orange orchards for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), as a City of Fullerton Historical Landmark, and as a historical resource under CEQA. The evaluation was conducted in conformance with guidance on conducting historical building assessments and evaluations, specifically the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Bulletin No. 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service 1998), the California Office of Historic Preservation's *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* (1995), and *Technical Assistance Series #7 How to Nominate a Resource to the California Register of Historical Resources* (2001), the City of Fullerton Municipal Code (Chapter 15.48), and CEQA. The report was prepared by ASM's archaeologists and architectural historians who meet and/or exceed the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards*.

ASM evaluated whether the buildings and orange orchards in the Project Area are eligible for listing in the CRHR under criteria 1 through 4 or eligible under City of Fullerton Historical Landmark criteria 1 through 10. None of the Project Area buildings or orchards are eligible for listing under CRHR or City criteria.

Specifically, because the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill at 2001 East Orangethorpe Avenue lacks sufficient integrity to convey its historical significance, primarily due to its extensive alterations, ASM recommends that the building is not eligible for listing under any criteria. Under the same criteria, the two buildings at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue are also recommended not eligible. Nor do the orange orchards in the Project Area qualify as historical resources under CRHR or City criteria.

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted of the Project Area as part of this study. No previously undocumented archaeological resources were identified as a result of the survey. However, due to the developed nature of the Project Area and the lack of any prior surveys within

or around the Project Area, archaeological sensitivity is difficult to assess. As such, archaeological monitoring is recommended during ground-disturbing activities within the Project Area.

As such, no historical resources as defined by CEQA are present. With the adoption of an archaeological monitoring mitigation measure, the Project will have no impacts to historical resources.

# Introduction

ASM has prepared this Cultural Resources Technical Report (CRTR) in accordance with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as requested by the City of Fullerton. The report addresses the Project Area at 2001 East Orangethorpe Avenue and 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue, which contains three buildings that are more than 45 years old: the building housing the manufacturing facilities and administrative offices for Kimberly-Clark Corporation in Fullerton (the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill) and two small buildings at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue. Because the buildings are more than 45 years old, they must be evaluated to determine whether they are historical resources pursuant to CEQA.

## Project Location and Setting

The proposed Project is located in an industrial area north of East Orangethorpe Avenue, east of South Acacia Avenue, south of Kimberly Avenue, and west of South State College Boulevard in the City of Fullerton, California. California State Route 91 (Riverside Freeway) is less than a mile to the east, and California State Route 57 (Orange Freeway) is less than a mile to the south (Figures 1-3).

## Project Personnel

ASM Senior Architectural Historian Shannon Davis, M.A., was the team leader conducting the impacts analysis, as well as Project Manager for ASM. Ms. Davis exceeds the professional qualification standards for Architectural Historian and Historian as identified in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (36 CFR 61). As an Architectural Historian at ASM, Ms. Davis has documented and evaluated numerous cultural resources for CEQA and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) compliance, impacts/effects analysis, Historic Structures Reports (HSRs), Historic American Building Survey (HABS), and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nominations. Ms. Davis additionally has past professional experience with the cultural resources programs of the National Park Service, including eight years as an Historian with the NRHP.

ASM Architectural Historian Marilyn Novell, M.S., meets the professional qualification standards for Architectural Historian and Historian as identified in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (36 CFR 61). As an Architectural Historian, Ms. Novell has conducted historic and cultural resource assessments for projects throughout California, including Orange County and Fullerton. Ms. Novell has experience in developing historical and cultural resources reports and in evaluating properties under federal, state, and local criteria, including NRHP, Section 106, California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), and CEQA compliance.

ASM Senior Archaeologist Sherri Andrews, M.A., conducted the archaeological survey. Ms. Andrews exceeds the professional qualification standards for Archaeology as identified in the

*Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (36 CFR 61). As an Archaeologist at ASM, Ms. Andrews has served as Principal Investigator, Co-Principal Investigator, and Field Director, and has experience in all aspects of project management, ranging from records searches and fieldwork to report writing and preparation.

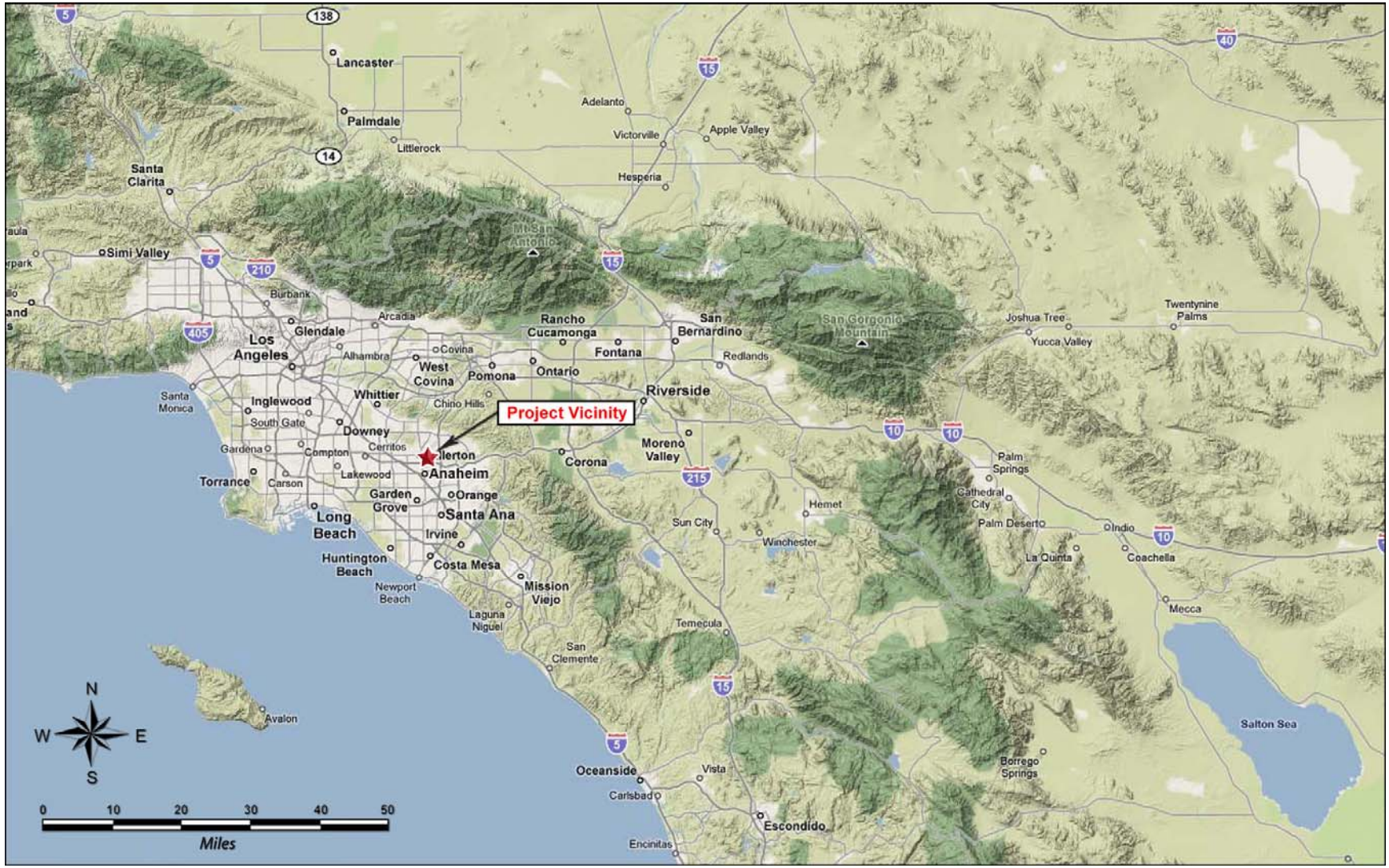


Figure 1. Project location map.

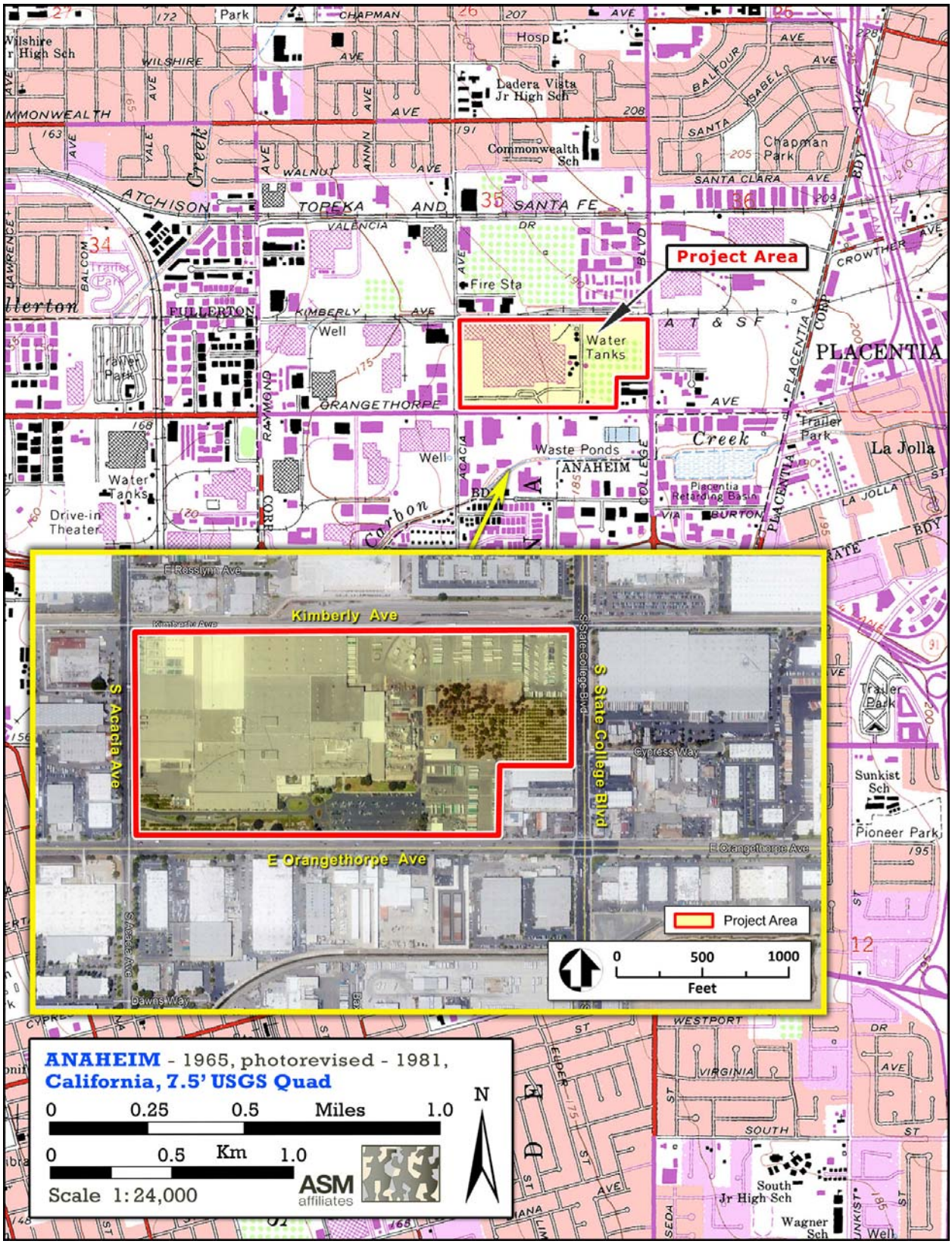


Figure 2. Project vicinity map.

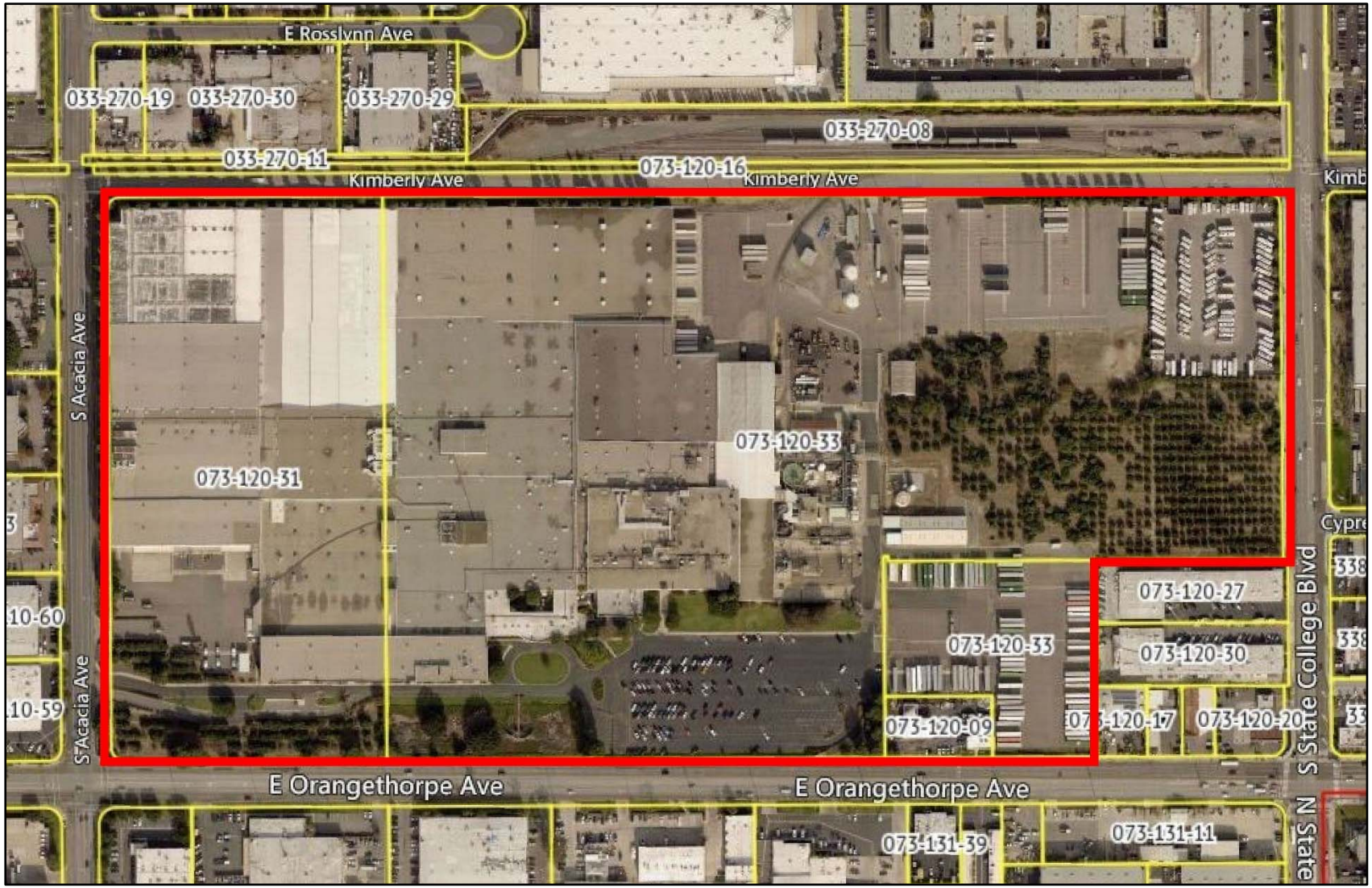


Figure 3. Map of Project Area. APN 073-120-09, not currently owned by Goodman, is included in the Project Area and is evaluated in this CRTR.

# Methodology

The evaluation was conducted in conformance with guidance on conducting historical building assessments and evaluations, specifically the NRHP Bulletin No. 15, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service 1998), the California Office of Historic Preservation's *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* (1995), and *Technical Assistance Series #7 How to Nominate a Resource to the California Register of Historical Resources* (2001), the City of Fullerton Municipal Code (Chapter 15.48), and CEQA. Properties surveyed were documented on the appropriate Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms (Appendix A). The report was prepared by ASM's archaeologists and architectural historians who meet and/or exceed the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards*.

## Records Search

On March 13, 2020, ASM requested a records search from the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) to identify any previously recorded sites located or previous studies conducted within the Project Area, the results of which were received on May 20, 2020 (Appendix B). The records search included a review of all maps and files housed at SCCIC related to the Project Area. No previously documented resources were identified in the records search. This map illustrated that no cultural resources had been previously documented within the Project Area. ASM also requested a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) be conducted by the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to identify any areas of Native American heritage significance. NAHC responded on April 24, 2020, indicating a negative result from the search (Appendix C). However, the NAHC notes that lack of specific information in the SLF should not be taken as a confirmation a lack of resources within the Project Area.

## Field Survey

ASM Senior Archaeologist Sherri Andrews and ASM Architectural Historian Marilyn Novell conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project Area on March 18, 2020; Ms. Novell conducted an additional survey on April 26, 2020. The surveys covered the grounds of the facility, including the extant orange orchards, as well as the three (3) buildings located within the Project Area that are more than 45 years old: the large Kimberly-Clark Corporation's Fullerton Mill building at 2001 East Orangethorpe Avenue and two smaller off-site buildings at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue. During the intensive-level survey, digital photographs of the exterior were taken. Detailed field notes were recorded addressing features of the building, landscaping, and setting. ASM's architectural historian documented the interior and exterior of the main Kimberly-Clark building, associated landscaping, and grounds. The two buildings at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue were surveyed from the exterior.

## Archival Research

ASM confirmed the buildings' dates of construction and the general history of the property through historic aerial photographs, newspaper searches, and documentation provided by at the City of Fullerton Public Library Albert Launer Memorial History Room. Orange County Assessor data including online historical building permits for 2001 East Orangethorpe Avenue were consulted;

permits were not available for 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue. City of Fullerton Recorder data, including grantor-grantee history, was provided by the City archivist and is included in the site-specific history. ASM requested historical photographs of the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill building and property, as well as original architectural drawings and communication with the architectural firm. Kimberly-Clark Corporation Senior Records Analyst Heather Martin was able to provide photographs showing only the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill under construction. Historic aerial photographs and historic USGS topographic maps of the Project Area from historicaerials.com were consulted. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were consulted, but the Project Area was found to be outside of mapped areas.

Additionally, ASM reviewed previously prepared historical content in City documents, including the *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment* for the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill (Antea Group 2018).

In evaluating the properties, ASM considered a number of factors relevant to making a recommendation of eligibility, including:

- the history of Orange County and Fullerton;
- the history of the buildings' construction, use, and associations with Fullerton industry;
- the history of the surrounding community and the buildings' relationship to that community;
- the buildings' association with important people or events;
- whether the buildings are the work of a master architect, craftsman, artist, or landscaper;
- whether the buildings are representative of a particular style or method of construction;
- comparison with similar properties in the vicinity; and
- whether the buildings have undergone structural alterations over the years, the extent to which such alterations have compromised their historical integrity, and the current condition of the properties.

# Identification of Historic Resources

## Description of the Area of Potential Impact

The Project Area is an approximately 65.4-acre[1] rectangular multi-parcel site bounded by East Orangethorpe Avenue on the south, South Acacia Avenue on the west, Kimberly Avenue on the north, and State College Boulevard on the east. It should be noted that the Project Applicant has engaged in negotiations for the acquisition of an off-site, approximately 0.7-acre property[2] located at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue. The Kimberly-Clark building is planned for demolition. Landscaping, orange orchards, driveways, and multiple ancillary structures related to the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill operations will also be demolished. In the event the Project Applicant is able to acquire the off-site property, the two existing buildings on that property would be demolished as well.

## Records Search Results

The records search conducted by the SCCIC encompassed the current Project Area and a search buffer of 1 mile around it. The search indicated that no prior surveys have been conducted nor have any cultural resources been documented within or near the Project Area. A total of 32 prior studies have been conducted and 18 cultural resources have been documented within the 1-mile search buffer; all of these resources are historical buildings or structures.

## Review of Historical Aerials and Topographical Maps

**Aerial Photographs**

Aerial photographs were reviewed for the years 1952, 1953, 1956, 1963, 1972, 1980, 1995, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016. Historical topographic maps were reviewed for 1896, 1899, 1901, 1906, 1912, 1922, 1932, 1935, 1944, 1947, 1950, 1956, 1961, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1981, 2012, 2015, and 2018 (historicaerials.com). Before the 1963 view, the Project Area and immediate surroundings were primarily filled with orchards, with a scattering of small residential/agricultural buildings. In the earliest aerials available (1952), the parcel at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue containing two small commercial/warehouse buildings was occupied by two buildings similar in size and location to the current buildings. Although no orchards were present on the parcel, it was surrounded by orchards.

By 1963, some land at the northeast side of the Project Area has been cleared, and Kimberly Avenue and a parallel rail yard were under development at the north boundary of the Project Area. State Highway 91 (Riverside Freeway) is first shown in the 1963 aerial view.

Industrial development of the Project Area is first shown in the 1963 view, consisting of the central part of the main Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill, with orchards to the west and landscaping and parking to the south. An access road/driveway connects the property to Kimberly Avenue on the north, and a second driveway connects to Acacia Avenue on the east. There appears to be a

[1] The Project site encompasses approximately 73.1 gross acres, which includes an easement for City of Fullerton Water Department facilities (15,205 s.f.), areas to be dedicated for access improvements along the site-adjacent roadways, and public roadway right-of-way. The Project sites includes Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 073-120-31 and 073-120-33.
[2] APN 073-120-09.

secondary entrance or truck access and circular drive at the center of the west façade. A rail spur curves from the east side of the building to the north adjacent rail line. Tanks, outbuildings, and other operations are located to the east of the main building. In this view, industrial/commercial type development is first shown adjacent to the Project Area in all directions.

By 1972, the main building has expanded to the west, and an addition is shown to the east "arm" of the building. Highway 57 (Orange Freeway) is first shown in the 1972 aerial view. By 1977, the open areas within the main building have been filled in. A baseball field is present at the far northeastern corner of the Project Area in a 1980 view. Continued industrial/commercial expansion is shown in the surrounding area. By 1987, the main building has expanded to the southwest with an additional loading dock, and truck parking has been added east of the car parking lot. The baseball field has been replaced by truck parking.

By 1995, the main building has been built out to the extent of its current configuration. The primary façade contains a major alteration, where an addition to the western portion extends into a previously landscaped area. The addition necessitated the loss of some landscaping between the south side of the building and East Orangethorpe Avenue and a reduction of the oval approach drive to the primary entrance. The flat façade around the entrance has been pushed out in a curved extension, and a rectangular extension has been added to the east of the entrance. The main entrance driveway connecting to Acacia Avenue has been widened to form a two-way approach with a landscaped median.

**Topographical Maps**

Historical topographic maps were reviewed from 1896, 1899, 1901, 1906, 1912, 1922, 1932, 1935, 1944, 1947, 1950, 1956, 1961, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1981, 2012, 2015, and 2018. As early as 1896, the main thoroughfares are in place. In 1896, the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe railroad is shown passing through Fullerton, then curving to the south, as it currently does. In 1912, the California Surfline Railroad shares the tracks. Few major changes are shown until 1935, when what appear to be railroad spurs are shown extending into properties, including the Project parcel. On the 1950 map, wastewater disposal facilities are shown south of East Orangethorpe, and a Flood Control Settling Basin is shown southeast of Orangethorpe and Cypress Street (now State College Boulevard; labeled as Cypress Avenue/Street until 1967).

In 1961, only orchards and a few scattered buildings and structures are shown on the topo map. In 1967, the first phase of the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill is shown, as well as water tanks on the property. A Fire Station and other buildings are located to the north across Kimberly Avenue. Two buildings are shown at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue.

In 1972, the main Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill building is shown extending to the north and west, and a miller unit is shown to the east, near the tanks. General municipal and industrial/commercial expansion is in evidence in the surrounding area. New buildings are present to the west across South Acacia Avenue and to the south across Orangethorpe Avenue. In 1981, the main building has expanded to the east to fill its "core." One water tank is depicted as replaced, and a new tank is depicted to the east of the driveway. New large buildings are depicted in all directions in the surrounding area.

## Review of Directories

A search of historical City directories shows 2001 East Orangethorpe Avenue occupied by Kimberly-Clark Corporation as early as the year of construction in 1955, continuing through at least 1995. Specifically, the occupants in the directories were Kimberly Clark Corp. (1955-1970, 1980-1995), Skidmore Owings & Merrill Architects (1955), Granades Cafeteria (1966), and Consumer & Commercial Sales (1975) (Antea Group Appendix F:2018). An additional search was conducted of local directories available at the Fullerton Public Library online archives for the addresses of 2001 and 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue and for Kimberly-Clark. No listings were found in the 1948 directory. In 1969 and 1973, Kimberly-Clark was listed under Paper Products. Two listings for 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue were found. In 1971, Thompson Transportation was listed under *Buses—Charter & Rental*, and in 1972 and 1975, Thompson Transportation was listed under *Fishing Parties* (Western Directory Co. 1948; Ross Publications 1969, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1980).

## Review of NAHC Sacred Lands File

On March 13, 2020, ASM contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of their Sacred Lands File (SLF) and to inquire regarding any registered cultural resources, traditional cultural properties, or areas of heritage sensitivity within the Project Area. NAHC responded on April 24, 2020, indicating a negative result from the SLF search. However, it should be noted that the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources within the Project Area.

# Cultural/Historic Context

## Prehistory

William J. Wallace (1955) developed a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region that is still widely used today. Wallace's prehistoric sequence includes four periods: Horizon I - Early Man, Horizon II - Milling Stone, Horizon III - Intermediate, and Horizon IV - Late Prehistoric.

### Horizon I—Early Man (ca. 10,000–6000 B.C.)

Archaeology has identified evidence of human occupation along the southern California coast and Channel Islands during the Early Man period. On San Miguel Island, Daisy Cave clearly establishes the presence of people in the region nearly 12,000 years ago. Present-day Orange and San Diego counties contain several sites dating to 9,000 to 10,000 years ago.

Recent data from Horizon I sites indicate that the economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, with a major emphasis on aquatic resources in many coastal areas and on Pleistocene lake shores in the Mojave Desert. Although few Clovis-like fluted points have been found in southern California, it is widely believed that the emphasis on hunting may have been greater during Horizon I than in later periods. The earliest well-defined culture in the region is called the San Dieguito tradition, which is marked by sites containing leaf-shaped bifacial projectile points and knives, stemmed or shouldered projectile points, scrapers, engraving tools, and crescents. Subsistence patterns shifted around 6000 B.C., coincident with the gradual desiccation associated with the onset of the Altithermal, a warm and dry period that lasted for about 3,000 years. After 6000 B.C., a greater emphasis was placed on plant foods and small animals.

### Horizon II—Milling Stone (6000–3000 B.C.)

The Milling Stone horizon of Wallace and the Encinitas tradition of Warren (6000–3000 B.C.) are characterized by an ecological adaptation to collecting and the emergence of milling stones (metates, slabs) and hand stones (manos, mullers), which are typically shaped. Milling stones occur in large numbers for the first time and are even more numerous near the end of this period. As testified by their toolkits and shell middens in coastal sites, people during this period practiced a mixed food procurement strategy. Subsistence patterns varied somewhat as groups became better adapted to their regional or local environments.

Several key coastal sites in southern California characterize the Milling Stone horizon and the Encinitas tradition. One such archaeological site is the well-known Irvine site (CA-ORA-64), which has occupation levels dating between ca. 6000 and 4000 B.C. Many of these sites revealed an abundance of stone chopping, scraping, and cutting tools made from locally available raw material. Projectile points, rather large and usually leaf-shaped, and bone tools, including awls, are generally rare. The large points are associated with the spear and probably with the atlatl dart. Items made from shell, including beads, pendants, and abalone dishes, are generally rare. Evidence of weaving or basketry is present at a few sites. The mortar and pestle were also introduced during the Milling Stone horizon.

Characteristic mortuary practices of the Milling Stone horizon or Encinitas tradition include extended and loosely flexed burials, some with red ochre, and few grave goods such as shell beads and milling stones interred beneath cobble or milling stone cairns. "Killed" milling stones, exhibiting holes, may occur in the cairns. Reburials are common in the Los Angeles County area, with north-oriented flexed burials common in Orange and San Diego counties.

**Horizon III—Intermediate (3000 B.C.–A.D. 500)**

Following the Milling Stone horizon, the Intermediate period dates from approximately 3000 B.C. to A.D. 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, along with a wider use of plant foods.

During the Intermediate period, there was a pronounced trend toward greater adaptation to regional or local resources. For example, an increasing variety and abundance of fish, land mammal, and sea mammal remains are found in sites along the California coast during this period. Related chipped stone tools suitable for hunting are more abundant and diversified, and shell fishhooks become part of the tool kit during this period. Larger knives, a variety of flake scrapers, and drill-like implements are common. Projectile points include large side-notched, stemmed, and lanceolate or leaf-shaped forms. Koerper and Drover (1983) consider Gypsum Cave and Elko series points, which have a wide distribution in the Great Basin and Mojave Deserts between ca. 2000 B.C. and A.D. 500, to be diagnostic of this period. Bone tools, including awls, were more numerous than in the preceding period, and the use of asphaltum adhesive was common.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. Hopper mortars and stone bowls, including steatite vessels, appeared in the tool kit at this time as well. This shift appears to correlate with the diversification in subsistence resources. Many archaeologists believe this change in milling stones signals a shift away from the processing and consuming of hard seed resources to the increasing importance of the acorn. It has been argued that mortars and pestles may have been used initially to process roots (e.g., tubers, bulbs, and corms associated with marshland plants), with acorn processing beginning at a later point in prehistory and continuing to European contact.

Characteristic mortuary practices during the Intermediate horizon and Campbell tradition included fully flexed burials, placed facedown or face up, and oriented toward the north or west. Red ochre was common, and abalone shell dishes were infrequent. Interments sometimes occurred beneath cairns or broken artifacts. Shell, bone, and stone ornaments, including charmstones, were more common than in the preceding Encinitas tradition. Some later sites include *Olivella* shell and steatite beads, mortars with flat bases and flaring sides, and a few small points. The broad distribution of steatite from the Channel Islands and obsidian from distant inland regions, among other items, attest to the growth of trade, particularly during the later part of this period. Howard and Raab (1993) have argued that the distribution of *Olivella* grooved rectangle beads marks a unique trade relation between Horizon III inhabitants of the Mojave Desert and those living in the southern Channel Islands.

### Horizon IV—Late Prehistoric (A.D. 500–Historic Contact)

In the Late Prehistoric Horizon, which lasted from the end of the Intermediate (ca. A.D. 500) until European contact, there was an increase in the use of plant food resources in addition to an increase in land and sea mammal hunting. There was a concomitant increase in the diversity and complexity of material culture during the Late Prehistoric, demonstrated by more classes of artifacts. The recovery of a greater number of small, finely chipped projectile points, usually stemless with convex or concave bases, suggests an increased use of the bow and arrow rather than the atlatl (spear thrower) and dart for hunting. Other items include steatite cooking vessels and containers, the increased presence of smaller bone and shell circular fishhooks, perforated stones, arrow shaft straighteners made of steatite, a variety of bone tools, and personal ornaments made from shell, bone, and stone. There is also an increased use of asphalt for waterproofing and as an adhesive.

By A.D. 1000, fired clay smoking pipes and ceramic vessels began to appear at some sites. The scarcity of pottery in coastal and near-coastal sites implies ceramic technology was not well developed in that area, or that ceramics were obtained by trade with neighboring groups to the south and east. The lack of widespread pottery manufacture is usually attributed to the high quality of tightly woven and watertight basketry that performed some of the same functions as ceramic vessels. Mortuary customs are elaborate and include cremation and interment with abundant grave goods.

The seemingly abrupt changes in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus at the beginning of the Late Prehistoric period are thought to be the result of a migration to the coast of peoples from inland desert regions. In addition to the small triangular and side-notched points similar to those found in the desert regions in the Great Basin and Colorado Desert, Colorado River pottery and the introduction of cremation in the archaeological record are diagnostic of the Yuman tradition in the San Diego region. This combination certainly suggests a strong influence from the Colorado Desert region.

In Los Angeles and Orange counties, similar changes (introduction of cremation, pottery, and small triangular projectile points) are considered the result of a Takic migration to the coast from inland desert regions. This Takic tradition was formerly referred to as the "Shoshonean wedge" or "Shoshonean intrusion." Modern Gabrielino/Tongva, Juaneño, and Luiseño in this region are considered the descendants of the prehistoric Uto-Aztecan, Takic-speaking populations that settled along the California coast during this period, or perhaps somewhat earlier.

## Ethnography

### Gabrielino/Tongva

The project is located in an area historically occupied by the Gabrielino or Tongva. The Tongva are a Takic-speaking people whose lands encompassed the greater Los Angeles Basin and three Channel Islands, San Clemente, San Nicolas, and Santa Catalina. Their mainland territory was bounded on the west by the Chumash at Topanga Creek, on the north by the Serrano in the San Gabriel Mountains, in the east by the Cahuilla, and on the south at Aliso Creek by the Juaneño.

Tongva society was organized into patrilineal non-localized clans. Clans consisted of several lineages, each with their own ceremonial leader. The chief, or *tómyaar*, always came from the primary lineage of the clan/village. One or two clans generally made up the population of a village.

The Tongva established large, permanent villages in the fertile lowlands along rivers and streams, and in sheltered areas along the coast, stretching from the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Tongva subsistence economy centered on gathering and hunting. As for most native Californians, acorns were the staple food (an established industry by the time of the early Intermediate period). Acorns were supplemented by the roots, leaves, seeds, and fruits of a wide variety of flora (e.g., islay, cactus, yucca, sage, and agave). Fresh and saltwater fish, shellfish, birds, reptiles, and insects, as well as large and small mammals, were also consumed.

A wide variety of tools and implements were employed by the Tongva to gather and collect food resources. These included bows and arrows, traps, nets, blinds, throwing sticks and slings, spears, harpoons, and hooks. Many plant foods were collected with woven seed beaters, several forms of burden baskets, carrying nets, and sharpened digging sticks, sometimes with stone weights fitted onto them. Groups residing near the ocean used ocean-going plank canoes (known as a *ti'at*) and tule balsa canoes for fishing, travel, and trade between the mainland and the Channel Islands. These ocean-going canoes were capable of holding six to 14 people.

For food processing, Tongva people used several tools: portable and bedrock mortars, pestles, basket hopper mortars, manos and metates, hammer stones and anvils, woven strainers and winnowers, leaching baskets and bowls, woven parching trays, knives, bone saws, and wooden drying racks. Food was served in various woven and carved wood vessels. For food storage, ground meal and unprocessed hard seeds were placed in large, finely woven baskets, and unprocessed acorns in large granaries made of willow branches, raised off the ground on platforms. The Tongva used Santa Catalina Island steatite to make comals, ollas, and cooking vessels that would not crack after repeated heating episodes, as well as effigies, ornaments, and arrow straighteners.

### Spanish and Mexican Periods

Spanish explorer Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo first encountered California in 1542, claiming it for the King of Spain. More than two centuries later, in 1769, Spain sent Catholic missionaries and Spanish soldiers to colonize California. Don Gaspar de Portolá led the first overland expedition through Orange County that summer. In 1771, Father Junípero Serra founded Mission San Gabriel in what is now Los Angeles County. Five years later, on November 1, 1776, Mission San Juan Capistrano was founded. The two missions laid claim to much of what would become Orange County.

Although all land was considered property of the King of Spain, a few soldiers were granted grazing permits. In 1784, Manuel Nieto was permitted to occupy all the land between the Santa Ana and San Gabriel Rivers. Part of his lands would later be granted to his heirs as five separate ranchos. Around 1800, Juan Pablo Grijalva began running cattle south and east of the Santa Ana River. In 1810 his son-in-law, José Antonio Yorba, and his grandson, Juan Pablo Peralta, received a formal concession to the land that became known as the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana. After Mexican independence from Spain in 1821, the process of dismantling of the mission system began to unfold. The 1833 Secularization Act passed by the Mexican Congress ordered half of all mission lands to be transferred to the Native Americans, with the other half to remain in trust and managed by an appointed administrator. These orders were never implemented due to several factors that conspired to prevent the Native Americans from regaining their patrimony. The missions, including the San Gabriel Mission, were secularized by 1835. A Spanish land grant that lay entirely in what is now Orange County, the Rancho Santiago de Santa Ana, was granted to Juan Pacifico Ontiveros in 1837. Consisting of 62,516 acres, the rancho extended along the east bank of the Santa Ana River

from the mountains to the sea. Settled early enough to provide homes for the third and fourth generations of the Yorbas and the Peraltas, it was eventually the location of at least 33 historic adobes (Marsh 1994). The Mexican War of the late 1840s ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and in 1850, California became a state. In the mid-1850s, Ontiveros began selling off parcels of the Rancho to American settlers arriving from the east.

## Orange Cultivation in California[3]

As the Revolutionary War raged in America, several thousand miles to the west, Spanish monks were beginning to transform land through the introduction of exotic fruits. In California, the friars were developing missions with extensive land holdings including orchards and vineyards. Most of these fruits were different from the hardy varieties introduced into colonial America in the east. Generally, these western fruits were Mediterranean or sub-tropical, requiring hot summers and mild winters to thrive. Spanish monks brought figs, olives, oranges, date palms, pomegranates, and grapes to the New World as seeds, and cultivated them intensively for the next 50 years.

As the Spanish arrived in the West, they encountered extensive irrigation systems created by native peoples. These early irrigation systems consisted of hand-dug diversion channels and ditch systems that inundated fields with river water. Spanish monks adopted these methods of irrigation for their mission orchards, using thousands of native peoples to work the land. Mission orchards were composed of various fruits, although seedling oranges were by far the most extensive fruit grown. The orange's journey to the New World was via a longer route than other fruits, however. Citrus fruits are native to western China and northern India, and were introduced into Spain by Mongols in the early thirteenth century. The seeds brought to the New World were the distant offspring of these Mongol fruits. The Spanish seedling orange became naturalized in California and was an important food source for the next hundred years, until superseded by the navel orange, the first commercially successful orange variety in the United States (Lowther ca. 1914, in Dolan 2009:28-29).

A significant event involving the federal government in fruit development occurred in 1874, when the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) imported a variety of orange from Brazil to California. The variety was the navel, a seedless orange that would become the catalyst for the development of a commercial citrus industry in the United States. Prior to the introduction of the navel orange, orange trees in California were seedlings, derived from the seeds of orange trees in Spanish missions. These "mission oranges" had relatively small fruit, with soft flesh and many seeds. The navel orange immediately found favor in Riverside, California, where the first trees were planted. In contrast to mission oranges, the seedless navel orange was found to be large, firm, juicy, and highly flavored. The navel tree had other favorable characteristics too, including the prolific bearing of fruit and bearing young, as early as the second year after grafting.

The success of navel orange in California, a variety that did not grow well in Florida, meant that California's citrus industry was ahead of Florida by 1913. California growers were struggling to meet the particular challenges of the new industry and stay ahead of citrus development in the Gulf states. Some of the challenges included the need for close regulation of soil fertility through the use of synthetic fertilizers to achieve a balance between vegetative growth and fruit production, and the

[3] The historic context of orange cultivation is excerpted and adapted from Dolan (2009).

need for great care in fruit storage to avoid infection by blue or green mold, both caused by *Penicillium* fungus. By World War II, California and Florida had become the centers of commercial citrus growing in the United States. Citrus orchards, or groves as they were also called, were laid out similarly to other orchards, with trees headed low and spaced according to the size of the species. Large-fruited trees, such as navel orange and grapefruit, were laid out at the widest spacing of 25 by 25 feet. Smaller fruited citrus, such as tangerines, mandarins, and lemons, were laid out at the smaller spacing of 15 by 15 feet. After World War II, oranges became the most widely planted orchard fruit in the United States, accounting for 24 percent of the total acreage of fruits grown (Lowther ca. 1914, in Dolan 2009:103).

## A Brief History of the City of Fullerton

The Fullerton townsite was founded in 1887 by brothers Edward and George Amerige in what is now central Fullerton at the corner of Harbor Boulevard (Spadra Road) and Commonwealth Avenue. The City was incorporated in 1904. Parallel with growth throughout southern California, the first major housing boom occurred in the 1920s. Modest Spanish Colonial Revival and Craftsman bungalows, as well as larger, more luxurious versions, were built to accommodate families with a new mobility enabled by car ownership. Concurrent with the development of new residential neighborhoods were commercial areas featuring brick construction typical of the era (City of Fullerton 2001-2002).

Regardless of earlier residential development, Fullerton remained largely an agricultural community until World War II. Revenues from the oil industry had begun to fade around the end of the war, and the City's economy depended heavily on crop production and food canning and preserving, still a multi-million-dollar industry. A new era, however, began after the war, and during the national flurry of industrial expansion in the postwar era of the 1950s, Fullerton attracted hundreds of new businesses and industries that gradually replaced agriculture. While all of Orange County was experiencing unparalleled postwar industrial development, Fullerton led the county in manufacturing gains as one industrial giant after another–Beckman Instruments (1953), Kimberly-Clark Corporation (1956), Hughes Aircraft Company (1957)–moved to Fullerton (Mudrick et al. 2015:47-75).

The new industries brought jobs to the area, and with the jobs came workers and their young families with the desire and income to buy houses of their own and settle down. Developments offering affordable houses and easy financing geared toward returning veterans, along with associated schools and parks, quickly replaced the agricultural lands that had sustained a sparsely populated farming area for decades. The population grew from 10,442 in 1940 to 22,000 by 1953, fueling the need for infrastructure such as roads, an airport, 300 new elementary school classrooms, and an expanded city government to manage it all (Mudrick et al. 2015:7-8). In 1953, the era of freeway construction was in full swing, connecting Fullerton to the city of Los Angeles and other parts of Los Angeles and Orange counties, triggering further growth.

Fullerton College played an important role in the residential development of the city. Beginning in 1946, the college began an educational program to build houses on the north side of campus, which were then sold by auction. In 1960, the college showcased a three-bedroom house at the Orangefair Shopping Center, attracting more than 10,000 interested homebuyers (Mudrick et al. 2015:22-23). With veterans benefiting from federal financing of new homes and education, Fullerton College

experienced heavy demands on its offerings. The need was met in part by the college's acquisition of buildings from nearby Camp Lathrop and the Santa Ana Army Base for use as temporary classrooms (Mudrick et al. 2015:31). The postwar baby boom necessitated rapid expansion of the educational system in Fullerton. From 1949 through 1966, the school district constructed nearly one elementary school per year, along with three junior high schools and a new high school (Mudrick et al. 2015:25-26).

Realizing that the costs of city services for an expanding population were going to rise faster than tax revenues, the Fullerton City Council adopted a new industrial policy designed to move the still largely rural town toward manufacturing and away from the agricultural economy that had existed since the city was founded in 1887. The city attempted a similar plan in the 1920s to attract new industries, and the plan failed miserably, so the new industrial policy was not without risks (*Fullerton News-Tribune* 1923). The City Council designated two large areas—one in the southeast part of the city, and another in the northwest section—for industrial purposes. Mayor Tom Eadington hired Robert (Bob) L. Clark (1914-1997) as Industrial Coordinator for Fullerton, the first such position created by a California city. Clark's job, which lasted from 1952 to 1958, was to bring industry into the city (*Fullerton News-Tribune* 1997). Clark contacted and informed industrial prospects of local opportunities and then smoothed the way for agricultural lands to be developed for manufacturing facilities. After just two years, the innovative industrial development plan had resulted in 5,000 new jobs. In his first three years alone, Clark brought in more than $30 million in new industries.

In 1955, the Fullerton Chamber of Commerce produced a brochure geared to attracting industry and workers to the area. The brochure emphasized a long list of features that would ensure prosperity for industries opting to locate to the Fullerton Area: availability of industrial fuel, low-cost utilities, and proximity to raw materials, worldwide shipping, and state highways and freeways. Amenities for workers cited were ideal living conditions, including a rural atmosphere "embowered in the beauty of the everlasting hills" (Fullerton Chamber of Commerce 1955). At that time, the Chamber of Commerce claimed that "plant executives and upper-bracket employees of the local and adjacent specialized industrial organizations" were arguably the most rapidly growing demographic in Fullerton. The modern architecture of the National Cash Register Company, Beckman Instruments, and Hunt Foods were featured, as was the traditional collection of Spanish Colonial civic buildings including the library, the post office, the Masonic Temple, and the American Legion (Fullerton Chamber of Commerce 1955). The Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill brought the total value of Fullerton building permits to $26,791,932 by the end of June, already exceeding the value of all permits issued the previous year (*Fullerton News-Tribune* 1955b).

The push toward industrial development in Fullerton resulted in a transformation of the landscape, as the citrus industry gave way to progress. An illustration in the *Los Angeles Times* depicted the locations of the new Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill and nine more planned or constructed within the past three months, all within a 750-acre area in southeast Fullerton. The City restricted the new development to light industry to minimize smog and odors, and the planners were emphatic that the new plants be "attractive"—"of good architectural design, landscaped and equipped for off-street employee parking" (Johnson 1955).

The new industries brought in so many new residents that real estate firms began specializing in homes for relocated workers. One full-page advertisement in the August 25, 1954, issue of the *Fullerton News-Tribune* listed brokers available to "Find Homes for Industrialists" (*Fullerton News-Tribune* 1954). One of Clark's strategies was to win over large established companies, which would, in turn, attract other businesses that would provide the goods and services needed by the larger firms. Clark's first big catch and the jewel in his crown was Beckman Instruments, Inc. Arnold O. Beckman had selected 38 acres of orange orchards in unincorporated land between Fullerton and La Habra, and as competition between the municipalities to attract the company heated up, Clark extolled the virtues of Fullerton. Known for being outgoing and direct, Clark wooed Beckman for weeks. In an article in the February 20, 1953, issue of the *Fullerton News-Tribune*, Beckman admitted that he selected Fullerton because of its lower tax rate and ample supply of water to conduct his operations (*Fullerton News-Tribune* 1953). He also thought that Fullerton's residential areas would be a good fit for his present and future employees. A milestone in the business development of Fullerton, Beckman Instruments' relocation to the city signaled to both government officials and residents alike that Fullerton, still very much a small town, could attract large, successful companies. The massive campus-like facility, with its extensive landscaping and inter-connected buildings, was a new architectural and business model for the city that would be repeated in the 1950s and 1960s, including at the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill, which opened a year later.

## A Brief History of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation[4]

Kimberly-Clark Corporation began in 1872, in Neenah, Wisconsin, when four men—John A. Kimberly, Charles B. Clark, Havilah Babcock, and Frank C. Shattuck—formed a paper company. They constructed a facility called the Globe Mill at a strategic location on the Fox River and were immediately able to produce two tons of newsprint per day. The mill was the first to make newsprint entirely from linen and cotton rags. The operation was able to provide lower cost newsprint to Midwestern newspaper publishers by allowing them to avoid the high freight charges of shipping newsprint from the East Coast.

The company quickly began a history of aggressive vertical and horizontal expansion. After just two years in business, the partners were able to purchase another plant, called the Red Mill. Then, in 1878, they built the Atlas Paper Co., a large brick pulp and paper facility. The acquisition of the paper company allowed the partners to experiment with new types of equipment and paper, such as manila wrapping paper, bond paper, black photo album paper, and colored "kindergarten papers."

[4] Except where indicated, the material in this section is from Robert Spector (1997), *Shared Values: A History of Kimberly-Clark.* Lyme, CT: Greenwich.

The group of innovators at the plant laid the ground for Kimberly-Clark's research department, created three decades later.

In 1880, the company was incorporated and renamed Kimberly & Clark Co. Assets at the time were three paper mills and the Genesee flour mill, acquired in 1879 as a site for a future paper mill. The company had 140 employees at the time. When the company chose a new mill site in a rural area near Appleton, Wisconsin, with no housing or facilities for employees, they set about creating a company town to accommodate them. A water system was established, roads and sidewalks were laid out, and a hotel and 60 houses were built. The houses were either sold or rented, and additional lots were acquired for more housing. The village, called Kimberly, served a state-of-the-art 3-machine print mill, 2 pulp mills, and a 10-ton straw wrapping paper mill.

The story of Kimberly-Clark Corporation involves two separate business histories, one of which is Scott Paper Co. The merger of the two companies in 1995 resulted in a world-dominating industry in the manufacture of paper products. Nearly contemporaneous with the growth of Kimberly-Clark, in 1865, Thomas Seymour Scott and Otis H. Ballou started a wholesale paper business, Ballou & Scott, in Philadelphia. The firm eventually became Scott Paper Co., which was founded on June 2, 1874. In 1890, Scott became the first company to put toilet paper on a roll, and in 1902, Scott began producing its own brand of toilet paper, Waldorf, which eventually became the best-selling toilet paper in the world. The company also produced the first disposable paper towel product in America in the early years of the twentieth century. In 1931, Scott expanded its paper towel business to the home market with the introduction of ScotTowels, which came in rolls and became the nation's most popular paper towel product.

Meanwhile, upon the deaths of three of its founders, Kimberly & Clark was reorganized and incorporated as Kimberly-Clark Co. in 1906. A few years later, the company hired Ernst Mahler, a paper-making expert from Austria, to establish a technical research department. Among the products developed at the time was creped cellulose wadding, called Cellucotton, which was to have a profound impact on the company's future. The product was intended to replace cotton and was first used as bandages in World War I. Army nurses adapted the material for menstrual pads, and in 1920 Kimberly-Clark introduced Kotex sanitary napkins, made of Cellucotton. Another milestone in the company's commercial growth was the introduction of Kleenex tissue, introduced in 1924 as a disposable towel for women to use to remove cold cream. Needless to say, Kleenex soon became an indispensable household product for use as a disposable handkerchief.

By the time Kimberly-Clark arrived in Fullerton, in 1955, it had begun a decade of major international expansion by adding its first facilities outside of North America. It was operating plants in Wisconsin, Tennessee, Connecticut, and New York, as well as plants and warehouses worldwide. About the same time, Scott became the first manufacturer to advertise toilet paper on national television, and Kleenex became the first Kimberly-Clark product to be advertised on television, as a sponsor of the popular "Perry Como Show." During the 1950s, Kimberly-Clark was busy acquiring paper companies, including the Neenah Paper Co. and the American Envelope Co. In the following decades, Kimberly-Clark introduced a range of consumer products, including Huggies disposable diapers and Depends incontinence care products. As Scott Paper embarked on a strategy to expand its tissue business and divest non-strategic assets, such as printing and publishing papers, it became positioned for its merger with Kimberly-Clark.

Kimberly-Clark products were for home use, as well as for industrial purposes. They were found in "beauty and barber shops, in the medical field, in stores—and they are being made around the world," according to a 1958 report. One of the dozens of famous name brands produced at the "ultra-modern Fullerton Mill" was Kleenex (*Fullerton News-Tribune* 1958).

## Site-Specific Histories

### 2001 East Orangethorpe Avenue

A chain of title search for the Project Area was conducted at the Orange County Recorder. Results, including notices of completion of work, are as follows:

02/19/1915: C.P. and Agnes C. Blakemore grant 20.14 acres beginning at the SE corner of S35 T3S R10W to I.M. SPROULL; Deeds 264/330

08/07/1917: I.M. and Eda R. Sproull 20.14 acres more or less to Peter JACOBSON; Deeds 308/169

11/07/1917: I.M. and Eda R. Sproull transfer land west of the above 20.14 acres to Stephen W. WINDLE; Deeds 309/191

01/15/1919: I.M. Sproull and Eda R. Sproull, Stephen W. Windle and Emma E. Windle, and Peter Jacobson and Marie Jacobson to Maria SELINGER; Deeds 322/134

02/23/1926: Decree and Final Distribution of the Estate of Maria Selinger; 10 acres more or less to Hilda Chandler, Emma Betz/Betts, Lina Atherton, Ida Spaulding, Bertha Schulte, and Marie Kellenberger; and 10 acres to John Selinger; Deeds 633/153

02/23/1926: John Selinger quitclaims interest in his 10 acres to Hilda Chandler, Emma Betz, Lina Atherton, Ida Spaulding, Bertha Schulte, and Marie Kellenberger; Deeds 633/157

05/05/1954: Hilda Chandler, Emma Betz, Lina Atherton, Ida Spaulding, Bertha Schulte and Marie Kellenberger to Eadington Fruit Co., an undivided one-half interest and Leonard J. Doyle and Helen L. Doyle, an undivided one-half interest; OR 2722/116

01/11/1955: Eadington Fruit Co., Leonard J. Doyle and Helen L. Doyle to Kimberly-Clark Corporation; OR 2920/252

12/18/1996: Kimberly-Clark Corporation to KIMBERLY-CLARK WORLDWIDE, INC. (19960638768)

*Notices of Completion*

10/05/1956: Contractor Lindgren & Swinerton, Inc., Los Angeles, CA

02/04/1966: C. and I. Construction Co., Inc.

08/23/1982: Construction of Diaper Line Building #19, Phase I & II

08/23/1982: Construction of Warehousing Facility, Building #20; C&I Construction Co., Inc.

09/21/1982: Rebuilding Roof for Building #9; C&I Construction Co., Inc.

03/28/1983: Construction of Production Building and Remodel of Existing Building; C and I Construction Co., Inc.

Kimberly-Clark Corporation broke ground for the new 350,000-square-foot $10,500,000 mill at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue in Fullerton on May 5, 1955 (Figures 4-6). What was potentially the world's-fastest paper-making machine was to be housed in the plant, reported to be the largest construction project in Orange County and Fullerton's twelfth major industry. The facility was set to hire 300 workers to produce 307 miles a day of "sanitary creped wadding" for the company's largest single customer, International Cellucotton Products Co. Plans were to construct the modern concrete-and-steel building while retaining parts of the surrounding orange orchards (*Fullerton*

*News-Tribune* 1955a). The following year, the company deeded a cumulative total of 7 acres to the City to provide a 50-foot easement along Orangethorpe Avenue and a 40-foot right-of-way along Cypress Avenue (now State College Boulevard), following a previous transfer of 4.25 acres for road widening on Kimberly and Acacia avenues (*Fullerton News-Tribune* 1956).

Before construction of the mill, the Project Area, as well as nearly every parcel within at least 2 miles of the property, was covered with orange orchards in a patchwork of fields of an acre and more (University of California Santa Barbara Library 1938). The remaining orchard on the east side of the Project Area adjacent to State College Boulevard comprises portions of three of those small orchards visible on a 1938 historic aerial photograph, all approximately 1-acre in size. The orchard to the east appears to be planted with younger, smaller trees than the orchards to the west, which appear to contain mature trees.

Figure 4. Groundbreaking in an orange orchard for the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Plant, 1955.
*Source: Albert Launer Memorial History Room, Fullerton Public Library.*

The Kimberly-Clark site was typical of industrial development in Fullerton in the 1950s, including within the 750-acre industrial zone set aside by the City southeast of downtown in the mid-1950s. Prior to 1950, Fullerton was a citrus area with industries primarily devoted to citrus products and processing. According to a story in the *Los Angeles Times*, "Everyone liked the peaceful area geared to country living. But some began to realize that industry was needed to balance the economy as more and more people came in" (Johnson 1955). By 1955, there was said to be almost 100 percent support for industrialization. To attract industry, the City first needed to annex land and convince agricultural property owners that industrial use would bring them more value. Next, the orchard land was rezoned for light manufacturing (Johnson 1955).

In contrast with earlier industrial regions, plants in suburban areas incorporated landscaping and room to expand, as well as a low density of employees per acre. As the authors observed in a chapter titled "The Esthetics of Industry and Commerce in the Landscape" addressing commercial facilities in the urban fringe, "[s]ometimes, the very low densities indicate a highly automated

production process, but more often they reflect a propensity of management to acquire extra acreage for prestige and for possible future needs" (Tunnard and Pushkarev 1963:282). Architectural characteristics such as modular design, tilt-up panel construction in reinforced concrete, and clarity of structure and mass were typical of industrial and office buildings associated with suburbanization (Tunnard and Pushkarev 1963:289). The flat, single-story building typical of light manufacturing and warehousing "accentuates the horizontality of flat land and is very unobtrusive if viewed from ground level, according to the authors (Tunnard and Pushkarev 1963:298).

Figure 5. The Kimberly-Clark plant under construction, 1955.

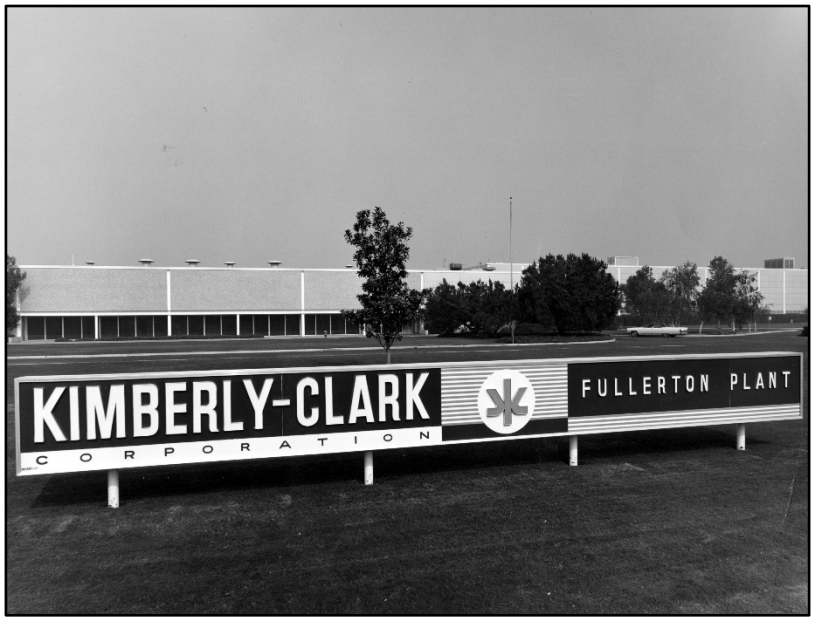


Figure 6. Primary façade (south) of the Kimberly-Clark sign and plant, view toward the north, showing original building and landscape, undated.
*Source: Albert Launer Memorial History Room, Fullerton Public Library.*

Just a few years after the Fullerton plant was constructed, it was nearly doubled in size in 1959, adding 250,000 square feet to the original configuration of the building (*Fullerton News-Tribune* 1959). This expansion was accomplished primarily by infilling the original building to the east. Trailer-truck parking was added at about the same time, replacing some of the surrounding orange orchards. The company's intention was to enable the Fullerton site to include the full line of consumer products, according to mill manager Thomas. The line at the time consisted of Kleenex and Delsey tissues, which was expanded to include Kotex and Fems sanitary napkins, Kleenex towels, and Kleenex napkins (*Fullerton News-Tribune* 1960).

Another major expansion of the Fullerton plant was completed in 1971, to further accommodate the company's line of consumer products. The physical size of the building was increased by another nearly 40 percent, consuming a large swath of orange orchards and extending to the west to South Acacia Avenue and north to Kimberly Avenue (*Fullerton News-Tribune* 1970).[5] Sometime between 1980 and 1995, further alterations took place. The building was extended farther on the west side of the property, replacing most of the remaining orange orchards on that side. The primary façade was changed extensively, with an addition on the south façade that partially replaced the original primary entrance. The entrance was moved to the east, and the flat façade was pushed out in a curved extension. The main entrance driveway connecting to Acacia Avenue was widened to form a two-way approach with a landscaped median, as shown in historic aerials (historicalaerials.com 1972, 1980, 1995) (Figure 7).[6]

In January 2018, Kimberly-Clark announced plans to close its Fullerton plant as part of a cost-cutting plan to reduce plants and workforce (Goulding 2018).

**2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue**

Research revealed little about the history of the two commercial/industrial buildings at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue. Historical City of Fullerton building permits (pre-2002) were not located. The precise date of construction of the buildings could not be determined, but based on visual observation and review of historic aerial photos and maps, both are ca. 1950. Historical aerials from 1952, 1953, 1963, and later seem to show the presence of the buildings, although the views are not clear (historic aerials 1952, 1953, 1963, 1972). Buildings are clearly indicated in that location in a 1965 USGS Anaheim quadrangle topographical map but are not shown on earlier USGS topographical maps dated 1942, 1949, and 1950 (USGS 1942, 1949, 1950, 1965). However, topographical maps are not definitive for the locations of buildings, and existing buildings could have been omitted from the pre-1965 maps. Lacking Orange County Assessor data for the property, an examination of aerials and topographical maps is the most accurate means available for dating the buildings for the purposes of this report.

[5] Historic aerial views indicate that the now-mature avocado trees interspersed with the orange trees in the eastern orchard were planted at about this time (historicaerials.com 1963, 1972, 2016).

[6] Alterations were determined by historic aerial views, as the Orange County Assessor's office and the Kimberly-Clark archives were both temporarily closed at the time of this evaluation. However, Kimberly-Clark Senior Records Analyst Heather Martin was able to provide a set of historical photographs showing the early stages of construction.


Figure 7. Alterations of Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill building over time.

Thompson Transportation was located on the site in the 1970s, according to a search of directories, but no information was found about the company other than that it ran charter and rental buses and also conducted "fishing parties" (Ross Publications 1971, 1972, 1975). A Google Streetview dated February 2020 shows signs on the buildings for Chapman Coast Roof Co., Inc., and a "for sale" sign in front. At the time of survey in March 2020, the signs for the roofing company had been removed, but the "for sale" sign remained. The realty company's online ad for the property describes it as a 30,070-square-foot contractor's yard constructed in 1967.[7] No information was found about the roofing company.

## Architects[8]

At the ground-breaking for the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill, a local news story remarked on its design by "Skidmore, Owings & Merrill [SOM], nationally known architects who designed the entire town of Oak Ridge, Tenn., and are now in the process of building the U.S. Air Academy at Colorado Springs" (*Fullerton News-Tribune* 1955a).[9] The contractor was Lindgren and Swinerton of Los Angeles (*Fullerton News-Tribune* 1955a).

With a portfolio comprising perhaps 10,000 projects across at least 50 countries, SOM is one of the most important and respected architectural firms in the world. The firm's work represents some of the finest design achievements of the Modern era. In postwar America, SOM was a leader in promoting the International Style, known for creating glass-and-steel skyscrapers that have become veritable icons in Modern architecture. Established in 1936, SOM has become one of the largest and most prominent international architecture, urban planning, and engineering firms. To date, SOM has received more than 1,700 awards and is the only practice to twice receive the American Institute of Architects (AIA)'s Architecture Firm Award, the highest honor given by the AIA to a firm.

The founding partners of the firm were architects Louis Skidmore (1897-1962) and Nathaniel Owings (1903-1984). John Merrill (1896-1975), who was both an architect and a structural engineer, joined the firm in 1939. Originally just Skidmore and Owings, the firm welcomed Merrill after winning the contract to design the 1939 World's Fair in New York.

Born in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, Skidmore studied architecture at Bradley Polytechnic Institute and MIT. He served in the Army in World War I and received the AIA Gold Medal Award in 1957. Owings was born in Indianapolis and graduated from Cornell in 1927; he received an AIA Gold Medal Award in 1983. Merrill was born in St. Paul, Minnesota. He served as a captain in World War I and earned his architecture degree from MIT in 1921. Merrill also served in the Army Corps of Engineers from 1942 to 1946 and became a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects (FAIA) in 1950.

[7] https://www.lee-associates.com/properties/?propertyId=2301-east-orangethorpe-avenue-fullerton-ca-92831-contractors-yard&address=2301-E-Orangethorpe-Avenue&officeId=426

[8] Except where otherwise indicated, the material in this section is excerpted from LA Conservancy's web page describing the firm, available at https://www.laconservancy.org/architects/skidmore-owings-merrill.

[9] Oak Ridge, Tennessee, is a master-planned community near Knoxville, sometimes known as the Atomic City or the Secret City. It was established in 1942 as a production site for the Manhattan Project—the massive American, British, and Canadian operation that developed the atomic bomb (Johnson and Jackson 1981). Begun in 1959, the Cadet Chapel at the Air Force Academy is among the most recognizable examples of modern postwar American architecture.

SOM's emergence into postwar southern California was not in the form of a soaring tower but a relatively modest, yet influential, concrete-and-glass box. Completed in 1961, Great Western Savings Bank (now Chase Bank) in Gardena was a Modern pavilion that served as the prototype for the bank's 1960s expansion and relocation plan. In 1964, SOM designed a 30-story office tower in downtown Los Angeles called One Wilshire, which was then the tallest building in the area. The firm would eventually design two skyscrapers for the downtown Los Angeles landscape: Wells Fargo Center (1983) and the Gas Company Tower (1991).

## Survey Findings

This section records the results of field surveys of the Project Area on March 18 and April 26, 2020. Interior photographs were provided by Kimberly-Clark staff during the survey on March 18.

## Archaeological Survey

A pedestrian archaeological survey of the Project Area was undertaken on March 18, 2020, by ASM Senior Archaeologist Sherri Andrews, M.A., RPA. The Project Area is almost entirely developed and covered with buildings, pavements, and landscaping. Some open space remains within the remnant orchards but these areas have been significantly modified by the planting and maintenance of the now-mature orange and avocado trees over the past at least seven decades. Within the landscaped areas, any exposed ground surfaces were examined wherever ground visibility was available. No previously undocumented cultural resources were identified as a result of the survey.

## Architectural Descriptions

### 2001 East Orangethorpe Avenue

The Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill is a warehouse/manufacturing/administrative building, with several ancillary industrial structures toward the east. It is situated in the midst of remnants of Valencia orange orchards (Figures 8-11). The single-story building is composed of several additions of approximately the same height, mostly flat-roofed, constructed adjacent to one another to create a single building. The Kimberly-Clark property occupies most of a rectangular area, with industrial structures such as tanks, paved parking areas, and an orange orchard to the east, landscaping and driveways to the south, and a loading area and additional remnants of orange orchards to the southwest. The west and north sides of the building have a slight setback from the traffic corridors of South Acacia Avenue on the west and Kimberly Avenue on the north. A narrow band of plantings of regularly spaced primarily pine trees lines both the west and north façades. A sidewalk runs along Acacia Avenue to the west.

The main building has undergone multiple additions since it was constructed in 1955. The original configuration was a generally F-shaped building, with the primary entrance on an extension facing East Orangethorpe Avenue (Figure 12). The minimally adorned façades of the low, flat-roofed building presented a sleek example of a Modernist industrial design, in a corporate style common to mid-twentieth-century sensibilities (Figure 13).

Figure 8. View toward the west from State College Boulevard, showing orchards and Kimberly-Clark production facilities in background.

Figure 9. The main entrance off Acacia Avenue, view toward the east.

Figure 10. The entrance drive from inside the property, view toward the southwest, showing landscaping and orange orchards.

Figure 11. Detail of orange tree along entrance drive.

Figure 12. Aerial view of the Kimberly-Clark plant, view toward the northwest, showing original configuration of the building and landscape, undated.
*Source: Albert Launer Memorial History Room, Fullerton Public Library.*

Figure 13. Detail of the primary entrance of the Kimberly-Clark plant, view toward the northwest, showing original building and landscape, undated.
*Source: Albert Launer Memorial History Room, Fullerton Public Library.*

The primary entrance at the south façade on East Orangethorpe Avenue is approached via a double driveway from the west off Acacia Avenue with median plantings and parking between the two sections. To the north and south of the driveway are remnants of orange orchards. In addition to the orange trees, the property south of the main façade along East Orangethorpe Avenue is planted with a variety of mature trees, low native shrubbery, and lawns. A circular driveway provides access to the primary entrance (Figures 14 and 15).

A two-part concrete sign etched with the company name and logo is visible from East Orangethorpe Avenue. A straight aggregate concrete-and-brick walkway leads from the signs and a group of flagpoles to the primary entrance of the building. The entrance is slightly offset from the signs and walkway because the entrance location was changed slightly when it was remodeled sometime before 1995 (Figures 16 and 17).

The flat exterior wall of an addition at the west end of the south façade is composed of aggregate concrete panels with regularly spaced vertical concrete beams of tilt-up concrete construction. The wall is punctuated at regular intervals with vertically oriented windows and low concrete steps with steel railings leading to flat metal doors. The pattern of windows continues on the east façade of the addition. A row of regularly spaced tall junipers lines the south side of the wall along the driveway (Figures 18-21).

The primary entrance and the remainder of the south façade of the building are set back from the aggregate concrete addition. The entrance is bumped out from the flat façade, all clad in rectangular panels with an inset grid pattern. The entrance itself consists of a high central portion of glazing in a two-by-four grid. Flanking the glazed portion are two rectangular inset areas with glazing at the lower parts. The entrance door is recessed beneath the curved wall above. The door is angled to face the recessed area and consists of a pair of glazed doors surrounded by sidelights and a transom. To the west of the door, the lower wall is completely glazed and is recessed at the ground level. Regularly spaced columns appear to support the extended part of the wall above (Figures 22 and 23).

The east end of the primary façade is clad in rectangular panels with indentations forming a grid pattern. At regular intervals are recessed vertical features that might be the steel frame of the building. Toward the center of the wall is a recessed glazed entry (Figures 24 and 25).

Several ancillary industrial structures including water tanks are located at the east side of the building, and a rail spur enters through the north gate (Figure 26).

At the north façade, where the building extends nearly to Kimberly Avenue, the building is composed of several joined sections. The east end of the north façade appears to be part of the original configuration of the building. It is clad in smooth stucco. Groups of four fixed windows span the distance between regularly spaced vertical steel beams. At regular intervals are groups of four deeper windows at the ground level, corresponding to the windows above. The openings at the ground level are filled with metal louvres and screens (Figures 27-29). This part of the building appears to correspond with a description of the plant announcing plans for the facility: "The Fullerton plant will be a concrete and steel structure with large areas of glass breaking the north wall of the machine room" (*Fullerton News-Tribune* 1955a).

Figure 14. Landscaping at the primary entrance, view toward the northwest.

Figure 15. Circular drive at the primary entrance, view toward the northeast.


Figure 16. Part of the sign near East Orangethorpe Avenue, with the primary entrance in the distance, view toward the northeast.

Figure 17. Walkway between the sign toward the primary entrance, view toward the north.

Figure 18. The west end of the primary façade on East Orangethorpe Avenue, view toward the northwest.

Figure 19. The entrance drive and landscaping, view toward the northwest.

Figure 20. The entrance drive and the west end of the south façade, view toward the northwest.

Figure 21. Detail of the south façade to the west of the primary entrance, view toward the northeast.

Figure 22. Detail of the primary entrance (right), with the east façade of the south addition to the left.


Figure 23. The primary entrance on East Orangethorpe Avenue, view toward the northwest.

Figure 24. The east end of the south façade, view toward the north.

Figure 25. Detail of the entrance at the east end of the south façade, view toward the north.

Figure 26. Distant view of the industrial structures to the east of the main building, view toward the north.

Figure 27. Detail of the north façade of part of the original building along Kimberly Avenue, view toward the southwest.

Figure 28. Detail of architectural features of the north façade of the original building, view toward the south.


Figure 29. Detail of original windows at the north façade of the building.

To the west, a very slightly sloped corrugated metal building is joined to the original building. This section of the north façade has regularly spaced single doors accessed by concrete steps with metal rail. There are no windows in this section. It is labeled "6" near the top. Farther west is yet another section of the building, clad in concrete with an etched grid similar to the design elsewhere on the exterior. This part of the building is labeled "12" near the top. It continues around the corner of Acacia Avenue, with a small indentation at the corner to allow for a small utility building. This building joins to another to the south on Acacia, which is labeled "20." It has regularly spaced doors and no windows. The walls are aggregate concrete (Figures 30-33).

The administrative part of the interior of the building is located near the primary entrance at the south façade. Reflecting the Mid-Century-Modern features of the original building, sections of the interior corridors are lined with blond wood paneling. The entrances to some of the offices consist of partitions with flat wood doors set into an irregular grid of glazing. The corridor to the west of the main entrance leads to a cafeteria and courtyard on the north and another courtyard on the south. Dropped ceilings are covered in acoustic tile with fluorescent lighting fixtures, and the floors are asphalt tile. The remainder of the massive building is made up of a series of open warehouse/ production spaces. Paper pulping equipment is located in one section, and a rail spur passes into the building from the east (Figures 34-38).

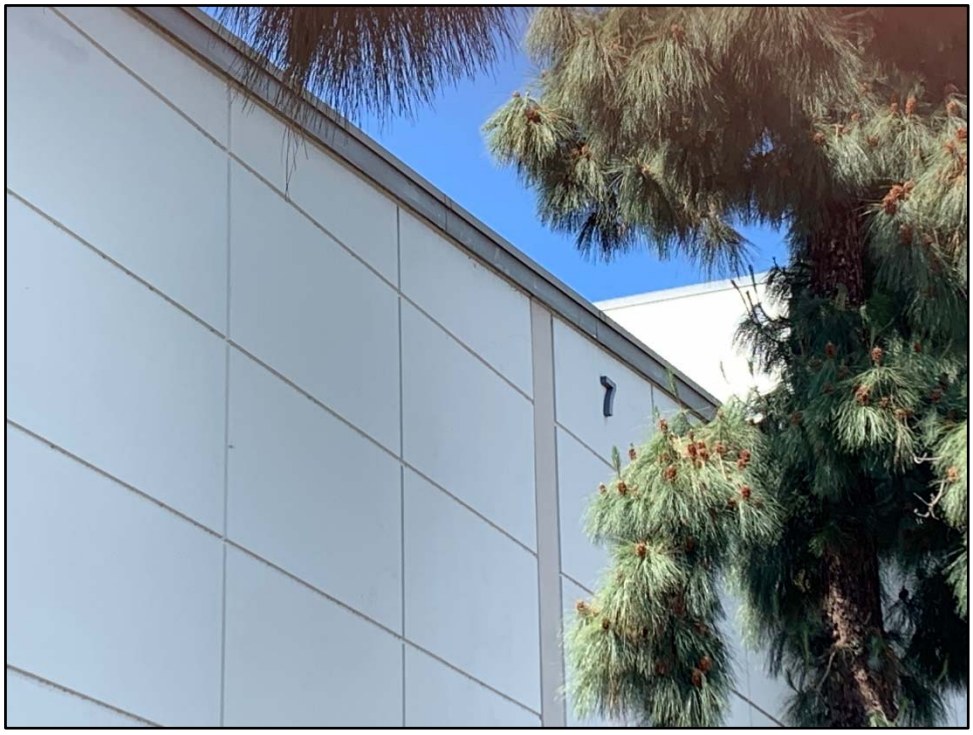

Figure 30. Detail of the north façade of the addition to the west of the original building, view toward the southwest.

Figure 31. The utilitarian shed at the southwest corner of South Acacia Avenue and Kimberly Avenue, view toward the southeast.

Figure 32. Looking southwest toward the property at the corner of Kimberly Avenue and South Acacia Avenue.

Figure 33. Detail of a door at the west façade on South Acacia Avenue.


Figure 34. Interior of the primary entrance, view toward the southeast.

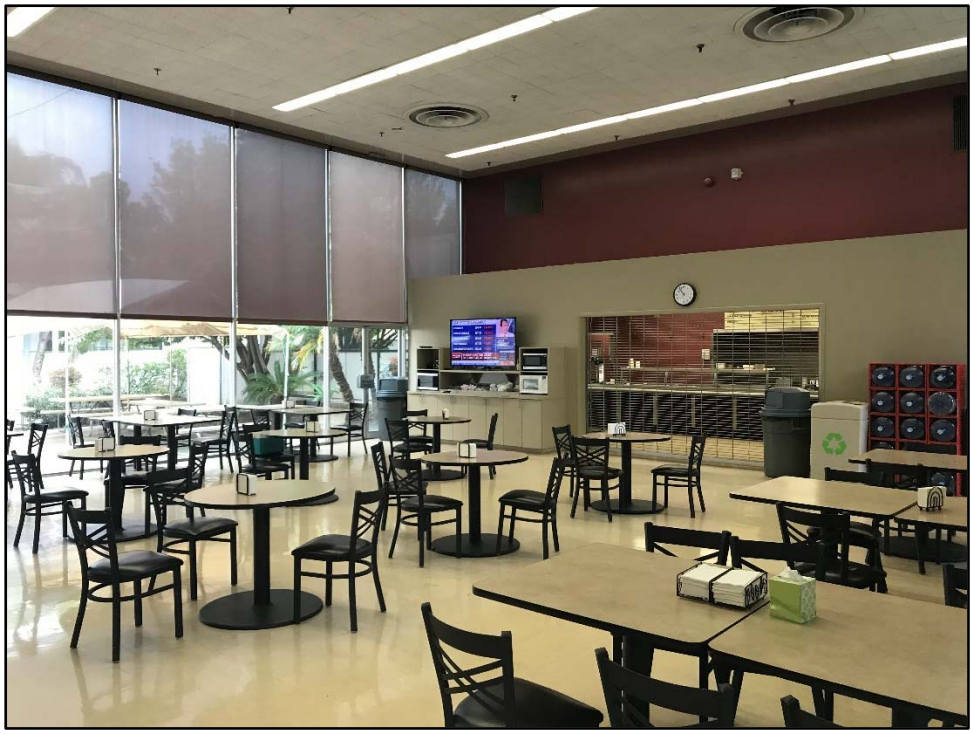

Figure 35. The interior of the cafeteria, view toward the northeast.

Figure 36. A typical partition off the east-west corridor of the administration section of the building, view toward the north.

Figure 37. The courtyard behind the original primary entrance, view toward the south.

Figure 38. The courtyard behind the original primary entrance, view toward the northwest.

In addition to the orange orchards lining the main entrance, an orchard at the east side of the Project Area consists of parts of three original orchards shown in historic aerials (University of California Santa Barbara Library 1938). There are 18 rows of orange trees in the easternmost section of the orchard, with 18 trees in each row. The pattern of the spatial arrangement of trees continues in two additional sections adjacent to the west. There are a few areas where the trees are absent, and several much larger avocado trees are interspersed throughout the orchard (Figures 39 and 40). The orange orchards do not display physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture, such as cultivation and care of an orchard (propagation, planting, pruning, fertilizing, irrigating, and harvesting) and protection of an orchard (pest control, animal husbandry, staking, fencing, and windbreaks). The current fencing and irrigation system are not original, and the typical grid configuration of ditches has been abandoned to accommodate new methods of irrigation. No agricultural structures such as sheds or worker housing remain on the property.

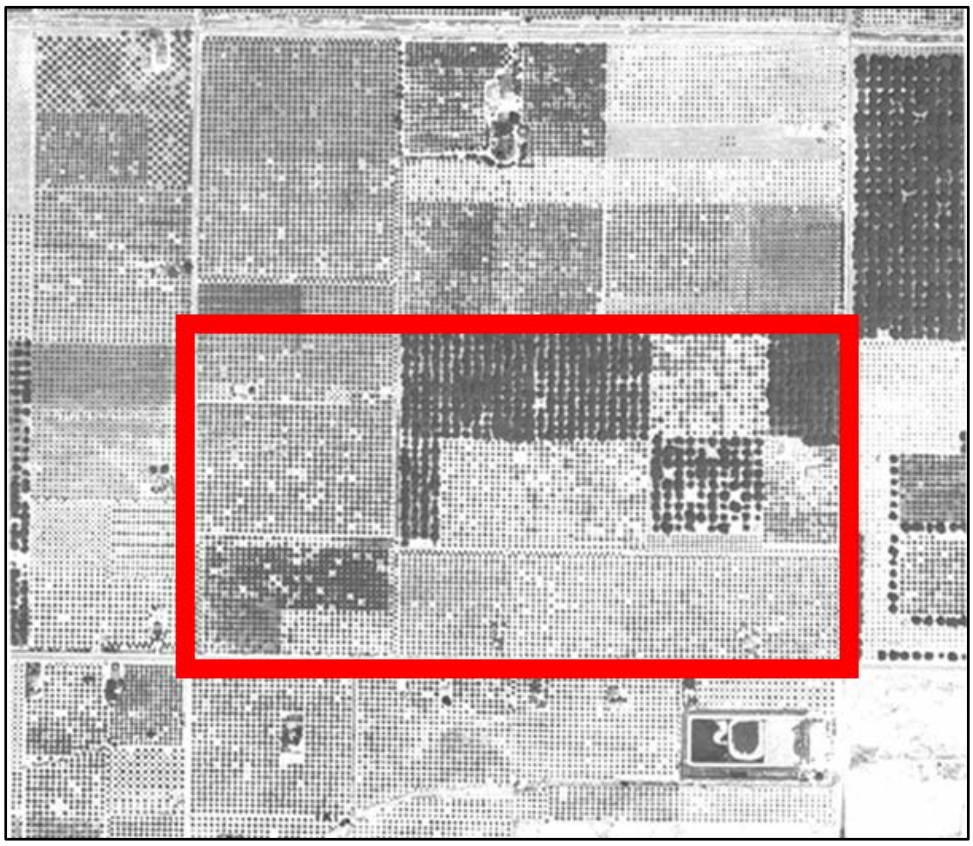

Figure 39. Aerial view of the Project area in 1938.
*Source: University of California Santa Barbara Library, flight axk-1938_30-7, frame 30-7, 1:20,000, begin date May 23, 1938.*

Figure 40. Aerial view of the orchard at the east side of the Project area.
*Source: Google Earth, 2020.*

### 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue

The property at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue (APN 073-120-09) is a 0.69-acre parcel containing two buildings: a 2,904-square-foot, two-story office building and a 2,656-square-foot workshop/ warehouse. The parcel is covered in asphalt paving, except for a small lawn between the office building and a sidewalk along East Orangethorpe Avenue. The property is surrounded by a chainlink fence, except for the office building and the lawn in front, and a driveway and gate open to the paved warehouse yard. A narrow concrete walkway extends from the sidewalk to an entrance on the south façade of the office building. Shrubbery is growing in a curved planter at the foundation of the office building on the south façade.

The most recent occupant of the property appears to be Chapman Coast Roof Company, Inc., which is shown on a sign attached to the chainlink fence to the east of the gate. Markings from the removed logo and lettering are also visible across the top of the south and west façades of the office building. A Google Earth Streetview image from February 2020 shows the sign on the building in place before removal.

The office building has a rectangular plan and a concrete foundation. It has a flat roof and is entirely clad in stucco. The walls of the building are slightly recessed from a deep extension around the top of the building. A flat canopy is cantilevered over the primary entrance, offset to the north at the south façade. At the second floor above the canopy is a single window recessed into a rectangular surround. A single entrance door is not visible behind a metal security door. Windows are all fixed and are arranged in similar groups of three at the south façade, with a single window flanked by two vertically oriented side windows. Two of the groups at the second level and one at the ground level have wide rectangular surrounds; the others are slightly recessed and have no surrounds. There is no fenestration at the east façade. At the west façade there are two similar square windows with no surrounds at the second level. At the ground level is a set of two identical windows with a wide rectangular surround. The north façade was not accessible at the time of survey (Figures 41-44).

To the northwest of the office building is a one-and-a-half-story workshop/warehouse with a flat metal canopy extending from the north façade. It is rectangular in plan and sits on a poured-concrete foundation. It has a slightly sloped side-gabled roof with no overhang on the gable ends and a slight overhang on the other two sides. The building is constructed of corrugated metal panels.

At the south façade are sliding corrugated metal doors that extend the full height of the building. A metal winch is attached to the west end of the façade. There is a single flat door at the south end of the east façade. Three similar windows are regular spaced across both the east and west façades. The steel-framed two-by-four-light windows have two-by-two-light awning-type operable sections. The north façade was not accessible at the time of survey (Figures 45 and 46).

Figure 41. Detail of outline of sign at the second level of the south façade of the office building, view toward the north.


Figure 42. The south and east façades of the office building, view toward the northwest.

Figure 43. The west façade of the office building, view toward the east.

Figure 44. Detail of the windows at the south façade of the office building.

Figure 45. The south and east façades of the warehouse, view toward the northwest.

Figure 46. The west and south façades of the warehouse, view toward the northeast.

# Regulatory Framework

## California Register of Historical Resources Significance Criteria

The CRHR program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archaeological, and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes; determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding; and affords certain protections under CEQA. The criteria established for eligibility for the CRHR are directly comparable to the national criteria established for the NRHP.

In order to be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a building, object, or structure must satisfy at least one of the following four criteria:

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

Historical resources eligible for listing in the CRHR must also retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. For the purposes of eligibility for the CRHR, integrity is defined as "the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource's period of significance" (California Office of Historic Preservation 2001). This general definition is generally strengthened by the more specific definition offered by the NRHP—the criteria and guidelines on which the CRHR criteria and guidelines are based upon.

## City of Fullerton Historical Landmark Criteria

According to Chapter 15.48, Section 60, of Fullerton Municipal Code, in considering a request for a "Historical Landmark" designation, the following criteria shall be used in determining eligibility:

1. Character, interest, or value as part of the heritage of the City.
2. Location as a site of a historic event.
3. Identification with a person or persons or groups who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the City.
4. Exemplification of a particular architectural style or way of life important to the City.
5. Exemplification of the best remaining architectural types in an area.

6. Identification as the work of a person or persons whose work has influenced the heritage of the City, the state of California, or the United States.
7. Embodiment of elements of outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship.
8. Relationship to other landmarks, where the preservation of one has a bearing on the preservation of another.
9. A unique location or singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood.
10. Integrity as a natural environment that strongly contributes to the well-being of the people of the City.

## California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA Section 15064.5 *Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archeological and Historical Resources* requires that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated against the potential for environmental damage, including effects to historical resources. CEQA defines historical resources as "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California."

Lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate historical resources against the CRHR criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed Project's impacts to historical resources. Mitigation of adverse impacts is required if the proposed Project will cause substantial adverse change to a historical resource. Substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired. While demolition and destruction are fairly obvious significant impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation crosses the threshold of substantial adverse change. The CEQA Guidelines provide that a Project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) can be considered to materially impair the resource's significance. The CRHR is used in the consideration of historical resources relative to significance for purposes of CEQA. The CRHR includes resources listed in, or formally determined eligible for listing in, the NRHP, as well as some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts), or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory, may be eligible for listing in the CRHR and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise.

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be a "historical resource" if it:

1. Is listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC Section 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).

2. Is included in a local register of historical resources, or is identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC.
3. Is a building or structure determined to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.

**Integrity**

To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a property must retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. The NRHP publication *How to Apply the National* Register *Criteria for Evaluation*, National Register Bulletin 15, establishes how to evaluate the integrity of a property: "Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance" (National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places 1991). This widely accepted definition of integrity is carried over to evaluation under CRHR and City of Fullerton criteria. The evaluation of integrity must be grounded in an understanding of a property's physical features and how they relate to the concept of integrity. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a property requires knowing why, where, and when a property is significant. To retain historic integrity, a property must possess several, and usually most, aspects of integrity:

1. *Location* is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
2. *Design* is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
3. *Setting* is the physical environment of a historic property, and refers to the character of the site and the relationship to surrounding features and open space. Setting often refers to the basic physical conditions under which a property was built and the functions it was intended to serve. These features can be either natural or manmade, including vegetation, paths, fences, and relationships between other features or open space.
4. *Materials* are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period or time, and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
5. *Workmanship* is the physical evidence of crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period of history or prehistory, and can be applied to the property as a whole, or to individual components.
6. *Feeling* is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, when taken together, convey the property's historic character.
7. *Association* is the direct link between the important historic event or person and a historic property.

# Evaluation

This evaluation addresses the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill at 2001 East Orangethorpe Avenue, as well as two small buildings at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue. The three buildings in the Project Area were evaluated for significance on the federal, state, and local levels for the CRHR and City of Fullerton Historical Landmarks register. Although the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill is potentially significant for its association with postwar industrial development in Fullerton and for the Mid-Century Modern architecture of the original building, the property does not have sufficient integrity to convey any of its historical associations. The orange orchards on the property were also considered for eligibility and found to lack sufficient integrity to convey their association with Fullerton's agricultural history. The two buildings at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue were evaluated under the same criteria and found to have no historical significance. Because none of the three buildings is recommended eligible for listing in the CRHR or the City of Fullerton Historical Landmarks register under any criteria, they are not considered CEQA historical resources.

## Evaluation of 2001 East Orangethorpe Avenue

ASM considered the eligibility of 2001 East Orangethorpe Avenue for listing in the CRHR under criteria 1, 2, 3, and 4 and as a potential City of Fullerton Historical Landmark under criteria 1 through 10.

### CRHR Criterion 1

In consideration of the area of significance of Industrial Development in Fullerton under CRHR Criterion 1, the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill at 2001 East Orangethorpe Avenue has an important association with Fullerton's postwar industrial development.

The Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill was one of several major manufacturing companies to locate facilities in an area southeast of central Fullerton zoned to accommodate light-industry. Partially as a result of the City's encouragement, the landscape rapidly transformed from the orange orchards dating from Fullerton's earliest years in the late nineteenth century to a dense environment of industrial activity. As mentioned in the NRHP-listed Beckman Instruments Administration Building nomination, "While all of Orange County was experiencing unparalleled postwar industrial development, Fullerton led the county in manufacturing gains as one industrial giant after another—Beckman Instruments …, Kimberly-Clark …, Hughes Aircraft Company …—moved to Fullerton" (Richey 2015). With the new manufacturing plants came approximately 5,000 jobs and expansive residential growth (Johnson 1955). In this way, Kimberly-Clark played an important role in the postwar economic growth and industrial development of Fullerton. As such, the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill meets Criterion 1 for the theme of Industrial Development in Fullerton, with a potential period of significance of 1955 through 1970, beginning with Kimberly-Clark's presence in Fullerton and ending in 1970. The end of the period of significance is 50 years ago, as recommended by the National Park Service when historic activities continue to have importance and no more specific date can be defined to end the historic period (NRHP 1997:42). Although it has a significant association with the theme of Industrial Development in Fullerton, the building does not have sufficient integrity to convey that historical association (see Integrity section below). Therefore, 2001 East Orangethorpe Avenue is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1.

### CRHR Criterion 2

ASM considered 2001 East Orangethorpe Avenue for eligibility under Criterion 2 for association with persons important in our history. No notable persons were found to be associated specifically with the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

### CRHR Criterion 3

Under Criterion 3, ASM considered the property under the theme of Mid-Century Modern Industrial Architecture in Fullerton. The original building was designed by legendary architectural firm SOM, whose designers are inarguably considered master architects. With an international portfolio of award-winning projects, the firm has produced numerous notable designs, but might be best known for its modern corporate towers. In 1960, the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill received the Award of Merit from the American Institute of Architects (*Fullerton News-Tribune* 1960). As such, ASM considered the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill for eligibility under Criterion 3 as likely the only local example of master architects SOM. As it was originally constructed, the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill was a good, local example of Mid-Century-Modern architecture. In addition to SOM, Modern master architects represented in Fullerton include William Pereira, A. Quincy Jones, Thornton Abell, and others.

Numerous examples of institutional, residential, and industrial Mid-Century-Modern architecture are extant in Fullerton as comparable properties, including the campus of California State University Fullerton and City Hall. The NRHP-listed Beckman Instruments Administration Building is an excellent example of this style which retains a high degree of integrity. The Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill building has been significantly altered and as such lacks sufficient integrity (see Integrity section below) to convey its historical association with Mid-Century-Modern Industrial Architecture in Fullerton. The major alterations to the building in 1959 and 1970 are not architecturally significant, and in fact, the additions contribute to the loss of potential significance of the original building as they are not complimentary to the design of the original building. Therefore, 2001 East Orangethorpe Avenue is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

### CRHR Criterion 4

The building at 2001 East Orangethorpe Avenue is recommended not eligible under Criterion 4 because it has not yielded, and is not likely to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the area.

### Integrity

The Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill meets CRHR Criterion 1 for its association with the theme of Industrial Development in Fullerton. The Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill is also associated with Mid-Century Modern Industrial Architecture in Fullerton. However, it does not retain sufficient integrity to its potential period of significance because it does not retain enough of the seven aspects of integrity to retain overall integrity:

1. **Location** The Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill has not been moved and retains integrity of location.

2. **Design** The Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill has lost its integrity of design through major additions that completely replaced the original west façade, a majority of the east façade, and a significant portion of the south (primary) façade, including the entire original entrance and associated landscaping. Although the original north façade is unaltered, adjacent additions obscure the smaller original wing, which is a secondary façade and not a good representation of the design of the building. As a result, the building does not retain integrity of design.
3. **Setting** The setting of the building has been altered since the year of construction by additions to the building, which included the loss of a large orange orchard at the west end of the property and reconfiguration of the landscaping at the primary façade. The remaining landscape is sufficient to convey integrity of the immediate setting of the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill building. However, the adjacent properties have been extensively developed with light industrial buildings, paving, and ancillary structures since the end of the period of significance of the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill. Therefore, the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill has lost some integrity of setting.
4. **Materials** Little of the original distinctive paneled cladding remains. Some of the additions to the building and the alteration of the primary entrance appear to be clad with scored concrete or other replications of the original panels, but these materials are not original. Therefore, the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill does not retain integrity of materials.
5. **Workmanship** The building does not retain any individual components that serve as evidence of a particular period of construction history. Therefore, the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill has lost integrity of workmanship.
6. **Feeling** The building no longer conveys the feeling of the Mid-Century-Modern style due to its significant alterations. There are few character-defining features associated with the style remaining. As such, it no longer conveys the sense of place and time when Kimberly-Clark was an important industry to the City. A historical contemporary, such as a Kimberly-Clark employee from the mid-twentieth century, would not recognize the building today. Therefore, the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill has lost integrity of feeling.
7. **Association** Although the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill is associated with Industrial Development in Fullerton and Mid-Century Modern Industrial Architecture in Fullerton, it is not sufficiently intact to convey that association. As such, it has lost integrity of association.

Although the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill retains integrity of location and some integrity of setting, all other elements of integrity including design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been lost through substantial alterations. Therefore, the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill lacks sufficient overall integrity to convey its historical significance.

### City of Fullerton Historical Landmarks Criteria

For eligibility as a City of Fullerton Historical Landmark, the City's 10 criteria were considered, for which only one criterion needs to be met for eligibility as a local landmark, as well as a high degree of integrity.

The Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill at 2001 East Orangethorpe Avenue meets Criterion 1, as representing the "Character, interest, or value as part of the heritage of the City." Specifically, Kimberly-Clark was among the early major manufacturing companies to establish plants in Fullerton as part of the City's postwar industrial development. However, as detailed in the CRHR evaluation above, the building lacks sufficient integrity to convey its historical associations, and therefore is recommended not eligible as a City of Fullerton Historical Landmark under Criterion 1.

The Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill is not the location of a site of a historic event (Criterion 2). It is not identified with a person or persons or groups who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the city (Criterion 3).

The analysis of City Criteria 4, 5, and 7 is similar to the analysis for CRHR Criterion 3. Due to the extensive alterations and additions to the building, the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill does not exemplify a particular architectural style or way of life important to the City (Criterion 4), it is not an example of the best remaining architectural types (Criterion 5), and it does not embody the elements of outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship (Criterion 7).

The analysis of City Criterion 6 is also related to the analysis for CRHR Criterion 3. The building has been identified as the work of a person or persons whose work has influenced the heritage of the City, the state of California, or the United States, specifically SOM (Criterion 6). However, the building lacks sufficient integrity to convey its historical associations, and therefore is recommended not eligible under Criterion 6

The Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill does not have a relationship to other landmarks, where the preservation of one has a bearing on the preservation of another (Criterion 8). It does not have a unique location or singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood (Criterion 9). Finally, the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill does not display integrity as a natural environment that strongly contributes to the well-being of the people of the City (Criterion 10).

## Evaluation of the Orange Orchards

The orange orchards on the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill property were also considered for significance on the federal, state, and local levels for the CRHR and City of Fullerton Historical Landmarks register.

### CRHR Criterion 1

The orange orchards appear to be associated with the development of the citrus industry in Fullerton in the early decades of the twentieth century and the City's associated historical settlement. However, as an example of an orchard landscape, these orchards do not represent a good example of the property type within the state of California. Although the orange orchards at the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill are among the few remaining, if not the only, examples of remaining orange orchards in the City of Fullerton, where there were once thousands of acres of cultivated

orchards, they are not as good representations of this property type as several other orchards from this period that have been preserved in Orange County. These include (1) the 16-acre Valencia orange grove (Oak Tree Ranch), within the Santiago Oaks Regional Park in the City Orange; (2) the orchard and reproduction of the Irvine family ranch home at the Irvine Ranch Historic Park; (3) the orchard at George Key Ranch Historic Park in Placentia; and (4) the Robert D. Hoyt Municipal Orange Grove in the City of Orange at the southwest corner of Hart Park. A few other orchards still exist nearby, for example, the Pressel Orchard, in the City of Anaheim and Mission Ranch (at the corner of Walnut Avenue and Red Hill Avenue, in the City of Tustin). Most orchards found eligible for listing were elements of a larger agricultural site, including a ranch house and other elements of a working orange production property, rather than individually eligible resources. Research did not reveal that the property reflects the influence of important horticultural innovation, practice, or event, such as the discovery or cultivation of a new variety at the property or an improved method of production (Dolan 2009:157-158). The orchards at Kimberly-Clark produced fruit, and were not innovative, and they were not the first or largest in the Fullerton area. They appear to be similar to numerous other orchards, and no distinctive activities occurred there. Therefore, the orange orchards at the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill are recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1.

### CRHR Criterion 2

ASM considered the orange orchards for eligibility under Criterion 2 for association with persons important in our history. No notable persons were found to be associated specifically with the orchards. Therefore, the orange orchards at the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill are recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

### CRHR Criterion 3

ASM considered the orange orchards for eligibility under Criterion 3 for architecture and engineering. The orchards do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, horticultural system, or style, nor do they contain a rare or unusual genotype, such as a variety or strain of a variety. The orchard trees are common Valencia oranges, a type commonly grown in Southern California during the mid-twentieth century. The orange orchards are not part of a historic designed landscape or agricultural site, designed for research, or designed for the demonstration of "good" horticulture (Dolan 2009:164-175). Research has not revealed a master horticulturalist associated with the property. Therefore, the orange orchards at the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill are recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

### CRHR Criterion 4

The orange orchards are recommended not eligible under Criterion 4 because they have not yielded, and are not likely to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the area.

### City of Fullerton Historical Landmarks Criteria

Regarding eligibility as a City of Fullerton Historical Landmark, the City's 10 criteria were considered in the evaluation of the orange orchards at the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill for which only one criteria needs to be met for eligibility as a local landmark, as well as a high degree of integrity.

Similar to the analysis for CRHR Criterion 1, although the orange orchards at the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill may be the only remaining remnants of orchards in Fullerton, they are not a good representation of the character, interest, or value as part of the heritage of the City. They are not part of a larger agricultural site, including a ranch house and other elements of a working orange production property. They do not represent the influence of important horticultural innovation, practice, or event, such as the discovery or cultivation of a new variety at the property or an improved method of production. The orchards at Kimberly-Clark were not innovative, and they were not the first or largest in the Fullerton area. They appear to be similar to numerous other orchards, and no distinctive activities occurred there. Therefore, the orange orchards at the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill are recommended not eligible for listing in the City Criterion 1.

The orange orchards at the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill are not the location of a site of a historic event (Criterion 2). They are not identified with a person or persons or groups who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the city (Criterion 3). Criteria 4 and 5 are not applicable to the orchards. They have not been identified as the work of a person or persons whose work has influenced the heritage of the City, the state of California, or the United States (Criterion 6). They do not embody the elements of outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship (Criterion 7). They do not have a relationship to other landmarks, where the preservation of one has a bearing on the preservation of another (Criterion 8). They do not have a unique location or singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood (Criterion 9). Finally, the orange orchards at the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill do not display integrity as a natural environment that strongly contributes to the well-being of the people of the City (Criterion 10).

## Evaluation of 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue

ASM considered the potential eligibility of the two buildings at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue for listing in the CRHR or the City of Fullerton Historical Landmarks register. Under Criterion 1, the office building was constructed ca. 1950, but it is not a good example of the postwar industrial boom that triggered the establishment of Kimberly-Clark Corporation in the Fullerton area, along with National Cash Register, Sylvania Electric Products, and others. The date of construction of the ancillary warehouse building is also ca. 1950. The buildings at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue are not good representations of any particular theme or event in history under Criterion 1. Under Criterion 2, the buildings were not found to be associated with any persons important in history and are therefore not eligible under this criterion. In consideration of Criterion 3, the office building has been significantly altered since it was constructed, and the ancillary utilitarian warehouse building is a common Butler-type building in widespread use for workshops, garages, and warehouses and has no distinguishing architectural features. The buildings at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue are therefore not good representations of any particular architectural style or type and not eligible under Criterion 3. The buildings at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue are recommended not eligible under Criterion 4 because they have not yielded, and are not likely to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the area.

Similarly, the buildings do not meet the comparable local Fullerton criteria. The buildings at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue do not meet Criterion 1, as representing the "Character, interest, or value as part of the heritage of the City." The buildings at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue are not the

location of a site of a historic event (Criterion 2). They are not identified with a person or persons or groups who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the city (Criterion 3).

The analysis of City Criteria 4, 5, and 7 is similar to the analysis for CRHR Criterion 3. The office building and warehouse do not exemplify a particular architectural style or way of life important to the City (Criterion 4), are not examples of the best remaining architectural types (Criterion 5), and do not embody the elements of outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship (Criterion 7).

The analysis of City Criterion 6 is also related to the analysis for CRHR Criterion 3. The buildings have not been identified as the work of a person or persons whose work has influenced the heritage of the City, the state of California, or the United States, specifically SOM (Criterion 6).

The buildings at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue do not have a relationship to other landmarks, where the preservation of one has a bearing on the preservation of another (Criterion 8). They do not have a unique location or singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood (Criterion 9). Finally, The buildings at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue are not a natural environment that strongly contributes to the well-being of the people of the City (Criterion 10).

Therefore, ASM recommends the two buildings at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue not eligible as historical resources because they do not meet any of the criteria for significance.

## Summary of Identification Efforts

No CEQA historical resources have been identified within the Project Area.

# Impacts Assessment

No CEQA historical resources have been identified within the Project Area. However, archaeological monitoring of ground-disturbing activities during Project construction is recommended due to the low but existing potential for unidentified cultural resources within the Project Area. This recommendation is based on the lack of prior archaeological survey of the Project Area before development as well as the lack of survey of any adjacent or nearby areas, and the poor ground surface visibility in the majority of the Project Area itself, leaving open the potential for surficial or buried cultural material within the Project Area that may not have been identified during the archaeological study. Once construction excavation has exposed soil to a sufficient depth that precludes the potential for cultural resources, typically >1 meter, or depths at which paleontological resources rather than archaeological resources may be present, ASM recommends cessation of the recommended cultural monitoring.

# Conclusion

The three buildings at 2001 East Orangethorpe Avenue and 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue and the orange orchards are recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR or as City of Fullerton Landmarks under any of the criteria considered for this evaluation, and are therefore not historical resources in accordance with CEQA. No archaeological resources were identified within the Project Area as a result of the current study. However, ASM recommends archaeological monitoring during ground disturbance to the depth of approximately 1 meter. With the adoption of such mitigation, the proposed Project will result in no impacts to historical resources.

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# Appendices

# Appendix A

**DPR Forms**

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 8** ***Resource Name or #:** Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill Orchards
**P1. Other Identifier:** Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted**
***a. County:** Orange and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Anaheim, CA 2018 **T** **R** **¼ of** **¼** **of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**
c. Address 2001 E. Orangethorpe Avenue City Fullerton Zip 92831
d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 417086.31 mE/ 3747177.48 mN;
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel#, directions to resource, elevation, etc.)
Orange County Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 073-120-31 and 073-120-33

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

Orange orchards line the main entrance drive to the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill off South Acacia Avenue. A large orchard is also extant at the east side of the property, consisting of parts of three original orchards shown in historic aerials (University of California Santa Barbara Library 1938). There are 18 rows of orange trees in the easternmost section of the orchard, with 18 trees in each row.
(continued on page 4)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP30. Trees/Vegetation;
***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#)
Orange trees along entrance drive, view toward the southwest.
March 18, 2020

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1955; Orange County Assessor's Records

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Diamond Pointe LTD
c/o Dean Duncan
98 Southlake Crst

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Marilyn Novell
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 N. Raymond Ave.
Pasadena, CA 91103

***P9. Date Recorded:** March 18, 2020

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

***P11. Report Citation:** ASM Affiliates, 2020. *Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Goodman Logistics Center, Fullerton, Orange County, California*

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

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

**Primary #**
**HRI #**
***NRHP Status Code** 6Z



***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill Orchards

B1. Historic Name: Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill Orchards

B2. Common Name: N/A

B3. Original Use: Agricultural

B4. Present Use: Agricultural and landscaping for Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill

***B5. Architectural Style:** N/A

***B6. Construction History:** **(Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)** pre-1938

The orange orchards on the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill property pre-existed the construction of the mill buildings. They are shown in 1938 aerials. Earlier aerial views of the area were not available in the photo databases searched for this evaluation

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

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: N/A b. Builder: N/A

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

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

The orange orchards on the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill property were considered for significance on the federal, state, and local levels for the CRHR.

.

(continued on p. 4)

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

***B12. References:**

Dolan, Susan A. 2009. *Fruitful Legacy: A Historic Context of Orchards in the United States, with Technical Information for Registering Orchards in the National Register of Historic Places.* Washington, DC: National Park Service.

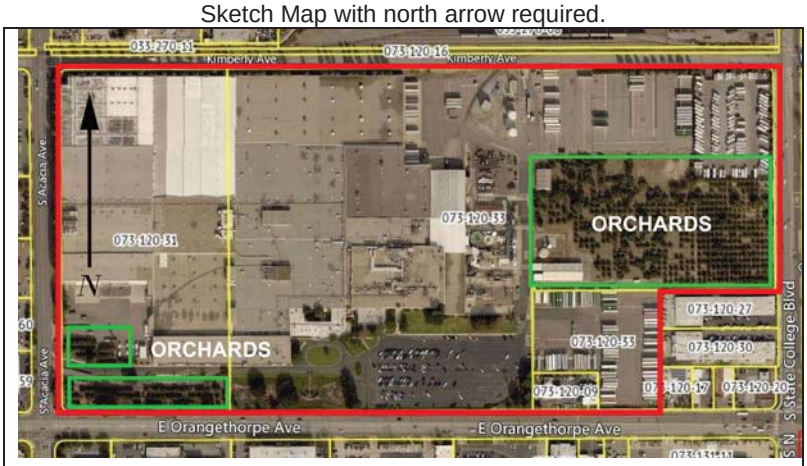
University of California Santa Barbara Library. 1938. Aerial photograph flight axk-1938_30-7, frame 30-7, 1:20,000, begin date May 23, 1938.

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** ASM Affiliates, Inc. (Marilyn Novell)

***Date of Evaluation:** March 18, 2020

Sketch Map with north arrow required.




(This space is reserved for official comments)

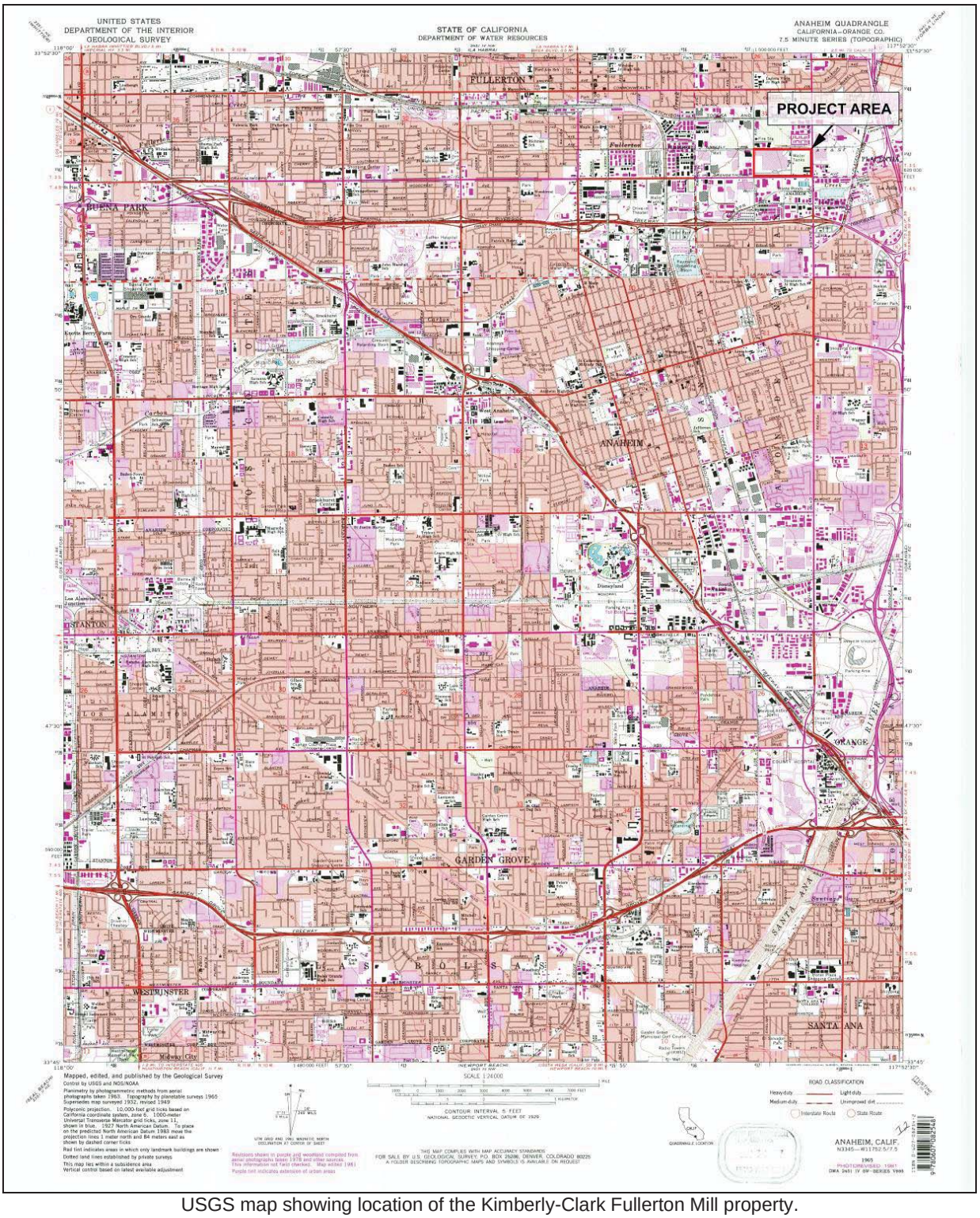
State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
**LOCATION MAP**

**Primary #** _____
**HRI #** _____
**Trinomial** _____



***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill Orchards

***Map Name:** Anaheim ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 1965




USGS map showing location of the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill property.

***B10. Description** (continued from p. 1):

The pattern of the spatial arrangement of trees continues in two additional sections adjacent to the west. There are a few areas where the trees are absent, and several much larger avocado trees are interspersed throughout the orchard. The orange orchards do not display physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture, such as cultivation and care of an orchard (propagation, planting, pruning, fertilizing, irrigating, and harvesting) and protection of an orchard (pest control, animal husbandry, staking, fencing, and windbreaks). The current fencing and irrigation system are not original, and the typical grid configuration of ditches has been abandoned to accommodate new methods of irrigation. No agricultural structures such as sheds or worker housing remain on the property.

***B10. Significance** (continued from p. 2):

**CRHR Criterion 1**
The orange orchards appear to be associated with the development of the citrus industry in Fullerton in the early decades of the twentieth century and the City's associated historical settlement. However, as an example of an orchard landscape, these orchards do not represent a good example of the property type within the state of California. Although the orange orchards at the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill are among the few remaining, if not the only, examples of remaining orange orchards in the City of Fullerton, where there were once thousands of acres of cultivated orchards, they are not as good representations of this property type as several other orchards from this period that have been preserved in Orange County. These include (1) the 16-acre Valencia orange grove (Oak Tree Ranch), within the Santiago Oaks Regional Park in the City Orange; (2) the orchard and reproduction of the Irvine family ranch home at the Irvine Ranch Historic Park; (3) the orchard at George Key Ranch Historic Park in Placentia; and (4) the Robert D. Hoyt Municipal Orange Grove in the City of Orange at the southwest corner of Hart Park. A few other orchards still exist nearby, for example, the Pressel Orchard, in the City of Anaheim and Mission Ranch (at the corner of Walnut Avenue and Red Hill Avenue, in the City of Tustin). Most orchards found eligible for listing were elements of a larger agricultural site, including a ranch house and other elements of a working orange production property, rather than individually eligible resources. Research did not reveal that the property reflects the influence of important horticultural innovation, practice, or event, such as the discovery or cultivation of a new variety at the property or an improved method of production (Dolan 2009:157-158). The orchards at Kimberly-Clark produced fruit, and were not innovative, and they were not the first or largest in the Fullerton area. They appear to be similar to numerous other orchards, and no distinctive activities occurred there. Therefore, the orange orchards at the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill are recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1.

**CRHR Criterion 2**
ASM considered the orange orchards for eligibility under Criterion 2 for association with persons important in our history. No notable persons were found to be associated specifically with the orchards. Therefore, the orange orchards at the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill are recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

**CRHR Criterion 3**
ASM considered the orange orchards for eligibility under Criterion 3 for architecture and engineering. The orchards do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, horticultural system, or style, nor do they contain a rare or unusual genotype, such as a variety or strain of a variety. The orchard trees are common Valencia oranges, a type commonly grown in Southern California during the mid-twentieth century. The orange orchards are not part of a historic designed landscape or agricultural site, designed for research, or designed for the demonstration of "good" horticulture (Dolan 2009:164-175). Research has not revealed a master horticulturalist associated with the property. Therefore, the orange orchards at the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill are recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

**CRHR Criterion 4**
The orange orchards are recommended not eligible under Criterion 4 because they have not yielded, and are not likely to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the area.

**City of Fullerton Historical Landmarks Criteria**
Regarding eligibility as a City of Fullerton Historical Landmark, the City's 10 criteria were considered in the evaluation of the orange orchards at the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill for which only one criterion needs to be met for eligibility as a local landmark, as well as a high degree of integrity.

Similar to the analysis for CRHR Criterion 1, although the orange orchards at the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill may be the only remaining remnants of orchards in Fullerton, they are not a good representation of the character, interest, or value as part of the heritage of the City. They are not part of a larger agricultural site, including a ranch house and other elements of a working orange production property. They do not represent the influence of important horticultural innovation, practice, or event, such as the discovery or cultivation of a new variety at the property or an improved method of production. The orchards at Kimberly-Clark were not innovative, and they were not the first or largest in the Fullerton area. They appear to be similar to numerous other orchards, and no distinctive activities occurred there. Therefore, the orange orchards at the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill are recommended not eligible for listing in the City Criterion 1.

The orange orchards at the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill are not the location of a site of a historic event (Criterion 2). They are not identified with a person or persons or groups who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the city (Criterion 3). Criteria 4 and 5 are not applicable to the orchards. They have not been identified as the work of a person or persons whose work has influenced the heritage of the City, the state of California, or the United States (Criterion 6). They do not embody the elements of outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship (Criterion 7). They do not have a relationship to other landmarks, where the preservation of one has a bearing on the preservation of another (Criterion 8). They do not have a unique location or singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood (Criterion 9). Finally, the orange orchards at the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill do not display integrity as a natural environment that strongly contributes to the well-being of the people of the City (Criterion 10).

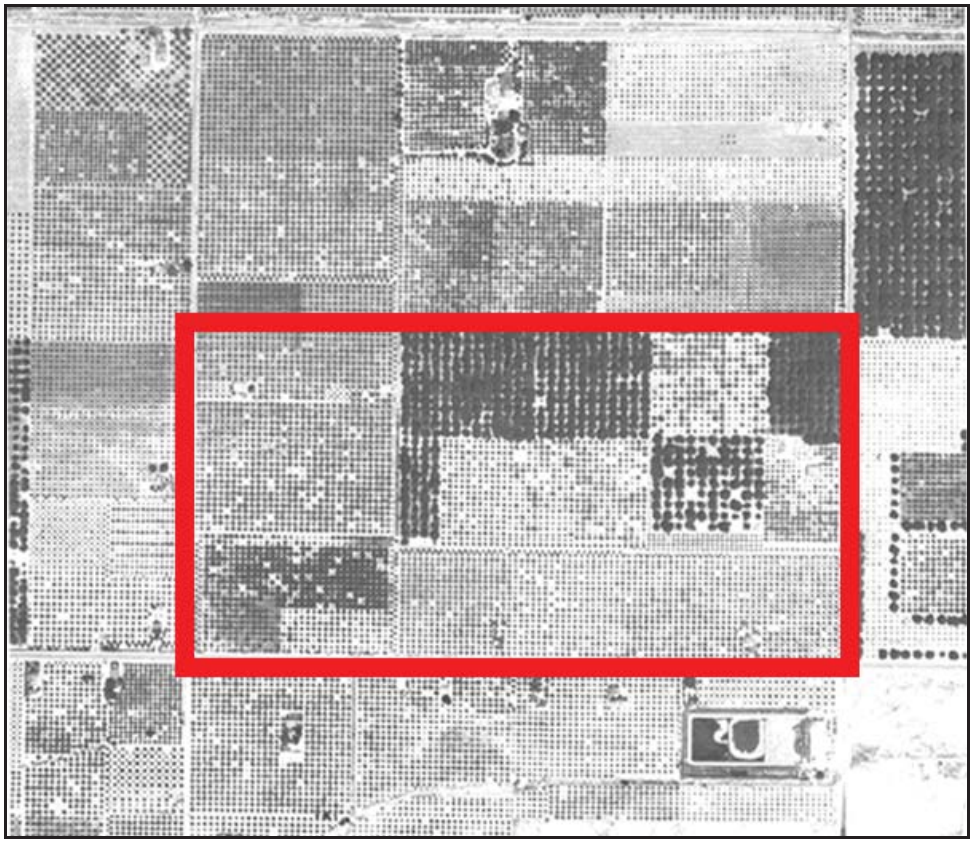


Image 1. Aerial view of the orchard at the east side of the Project area. Source: Google Earth, 2020.

Image 2. Aerial view of the orchards at the east side of the Project Area in 1938.
Source: University of California Santa Barbara Library, flight axk-1938_30-7, frame 30-7, 1:20,000, begin date May 23, 1938.

Image 3. Groundbreaking in an orange orchard for the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Plant, 1955. *Source: Albert Launer Memorial History Room, Fullerton Public Library.*

Image 4. The Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill under construction, showing adjacent orange orchards, 1955. Source: Kimberly-Clark Corporation Archives.

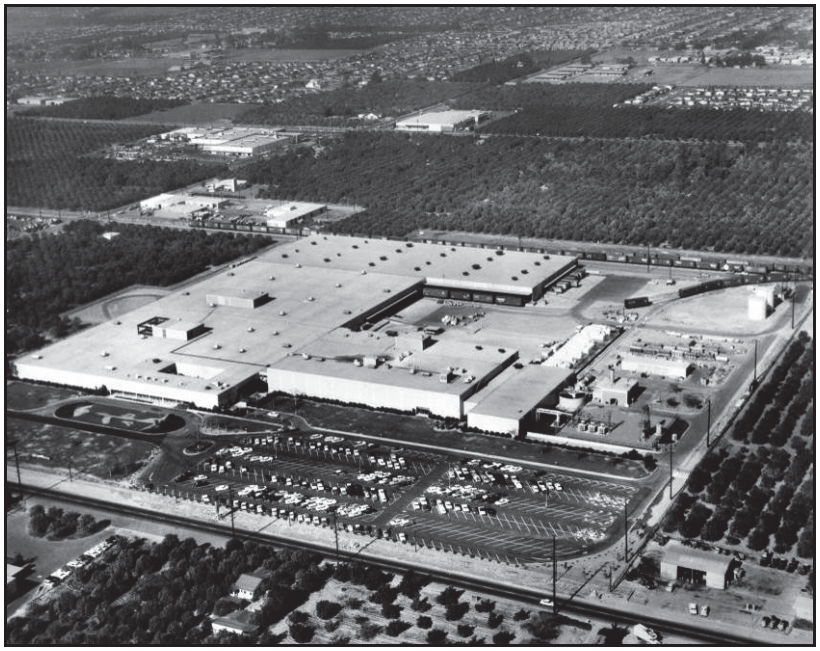


Image 5. Aerial view of the Kimberly-Clark plant, view toward the northwest, showing original configuration of the building and landscape, undated. Source: Albert Launer Memorial History Room, Fullerton Public Library.

Image 6. View toward the west from State College Boulevard, showing orchards and Kimberly-Clark production facilities in background.

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 20** ***Resource Name or #:** 2001 E. Orangethorpe Avenue
**P1. Other Identifier:** Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted**
***a. County:** Orange and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Anaheim, CA 2018 **T** **R** **¼ of** **¼** **of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**
c. Address 2001 E. Orangethorpe Avenue City Fullerton Zip 92831
d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 417086.31 mE/ 3747177.48 mN;
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel#, directions to resource, elevation, etc.)
Orange County Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 073-120-31 and 073-120-33

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

The Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill is a warehouse/manufacturing/administrative building, with several ancillary industrial structures toward the east. It is situated in the midst of remnants of Valencia orange orchards. The single-story building is composed of several additions of approximately the same height, mostly flat-roofed, constructed adjacent to one another to create a single building. The

(continued on p. 4)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP8. Industrial building
***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

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

**P5b.** Description of Photo: (view, date, accession#)
Oblique view of south and east façades.
March 18, 2020

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1955; Orange County Assessor's Records

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Diamond Pointe LTD
c/o Dean Duncan
98 Southlake Crst

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Marilyn Novell
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 N. Raymond Ave.
Pasadena, CA 91103

***P9. Date Recorded:** March 18, 2020

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

***P11. Report Citation:** ASM Affiliates, 2020. *Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Goodman Logistics Center, Fullerton, Orange County, California*

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

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

**Primary #**
**HRI #**
***NRHP Status Code** 6Z



***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 2001 E. Orangethorpe Avenue

B1. Historic Name: Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill

B2. Common Name: N/A

B3. Original Use: Paper product manufacturing, warehouse, and administrative offices

B4. Present Use: Manufacturing, warehouse, offices

***B5. Architectural Style:** Utilitarian

***B6. Construction History:** **(Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)** 1955

Kimberly-Clark Corporation broke ground for the new 350,000-square-foot $10,500,000 mill at 2001 East Orangethorpe Avenue in Fullerton on May 5, 1955. Plans were to construct the modern concrete-and-steel building while retaining parts of the surrounding orange orchards (*Fullerton News-Tribune* 1955).

(continued on p. 5)

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

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Skidmore, Owings & Merrill b. Builder: Lindgren and Swinerton

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

**Theme**

**Period of Significance:** 1955 **Property Type:** Industrial building **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

ASM considered the eligibility of 2001 East Orangethorpe Avenue for listing in the CRHR under criteria 1, 2, 3, and 4 and City of Fullerton Historical Landmarks criteria one through ten.

(continued on p. 6)

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

***B12. References:**

*Fullerton News-Tribune.* 1955. "Kimberly-Clark Breaks Ground for New Plant." May 5.

*Fullerton News-Tribune.* 1956. "Kimberly-Clark Gives Seven Acres to City." December 5.

(continued on p. 7)

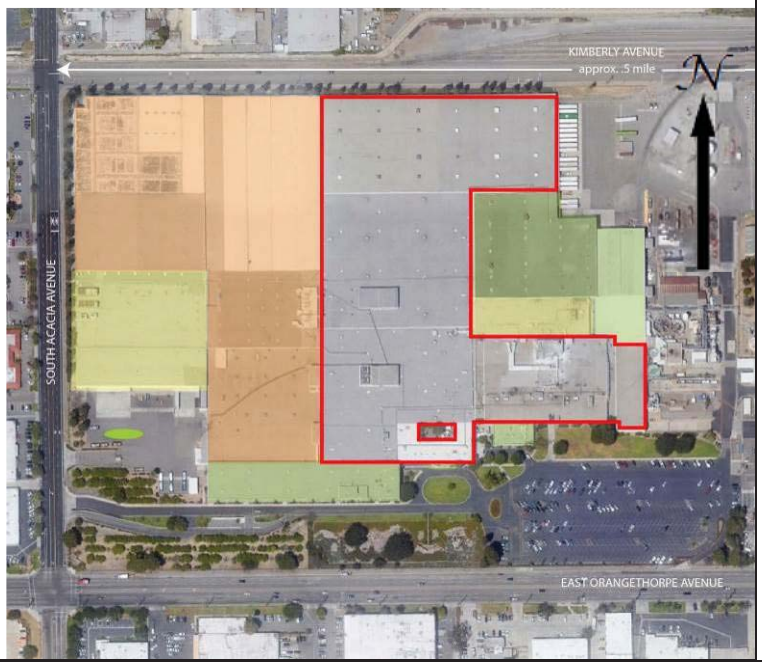
B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** ASM Affiliates, Inc. (Marilyn Novell)

***Date of Evaluation:** March 18, 2020

(This space is reserved for official comments)

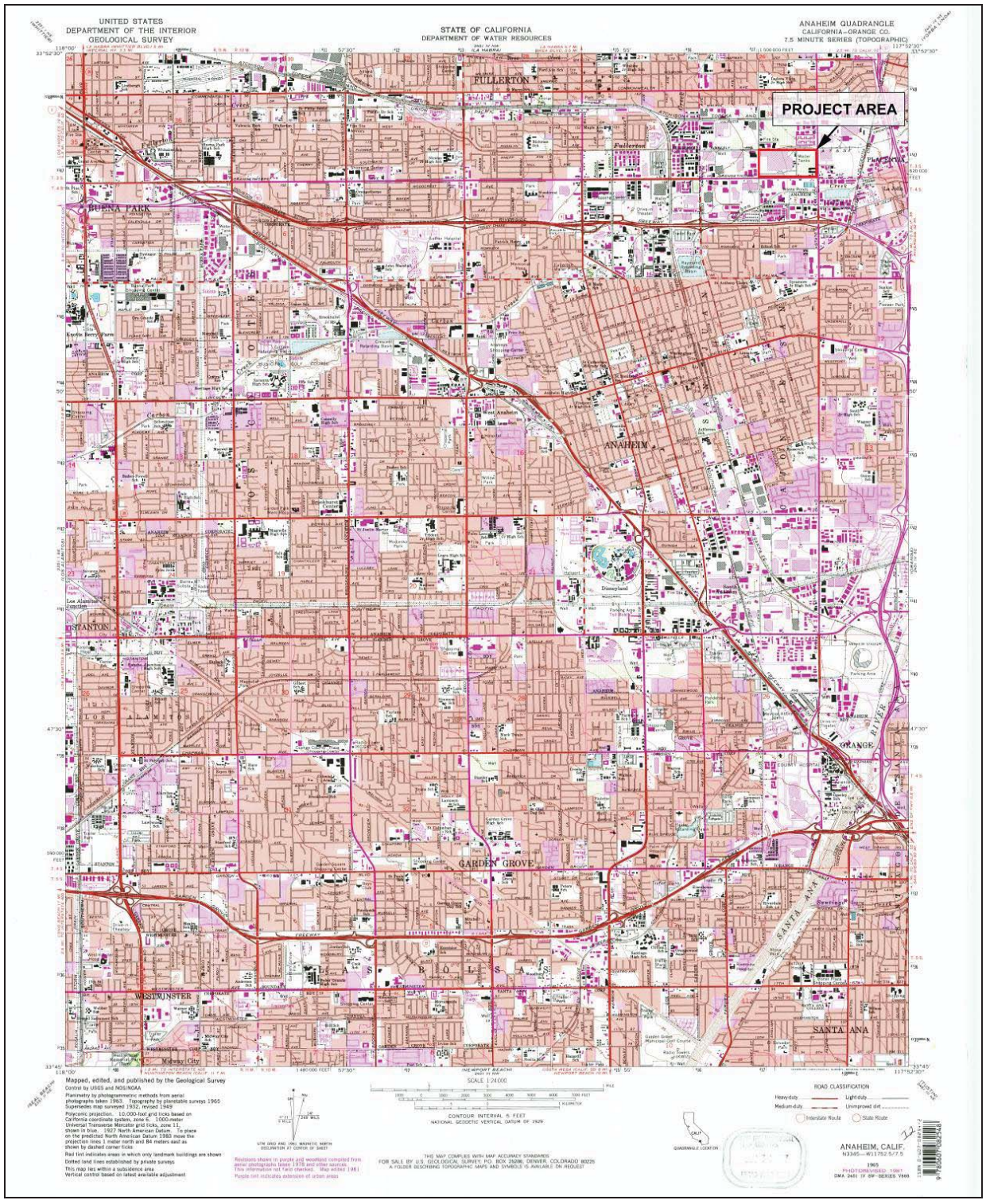
Sketch Map with north arrow required.



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

**Primary #**
**HRI #**
**Trinomial**


***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** 2001 E. Orangethorpe Avenue
***Map Name:** Anaheim
***Scale:** 1:24,000
***Date of Map:** 1965





*Required Information

***B10. Description** (continued from p. 1):

The Kimberly-Clark property occupies most of a rectangular area, with industrial structures such as tanks, paved parking areas, and an orange orchard to the east, landscaping and driveways to the south, and a loading area and additional remnants of orange orchards to the southwest. The west and north sides of the building have a slight setback from the traffic corridors of South Acacia Avenue on the west and Kimberly Avenue on the north. A narrow band of plantings of regularly spaced primarily pine trees lines both the west and north façades. A sidewalk runs along Acacia Avenue to the west.

The main building has undergone multiple additions since it was constructed in 1955. The original configuration was a generally F-shaped building, with the primary entrance on an extension facing East Orangethorpe Avenue. The minimally adorned façades of the low, flat-roofed building presented a sleek example of a Modernist industrial design, in a corporate style common to mid-twentieth-century sensibilities.

The primary entrance at the south façade on East Orangethorpe Avenue is approached via a double driveway from the west off Acacia Avenue with median plantings and parking between the two sections. To the north and south of the driveway are remnants of orange orchards. In addition to the orange trees, the property south of the main façade along East Orangethorpe Avenue is planted with a variety of mature trees, low native shrubbery, and lawns. A circular driveway provides access to the primary entrance.

A two-part concrete sign etched with the company name and logo is visible from East Orangethorpe Avenue. A straight aggregate concrete-and-brick walkway leads from the signs and a group of flagpoles to the primary entrance of the building. The entrance is slightly offset from the signs and walkway because the entrance location was changed slightly when it was remodeled sometime before 1995.

The flat exterior wall of an addition at the west end of the south façade is composed of aggregate concrete panels with regularly spaced vertical concrete beams of tilt-up concrete construction. The wall is punctuated at regular intervals with vertically oriented windows and low concrete steps with steel railings leading to flat metal doors. The pattern of windows continues on the east façade of the addition. A row of regularly spaced tall junipers lines the south side of the wall along the driveway.

The primary entrance and the remainder of the south façade of the building are set back from the aggregate concrete addition. The entrance is bumped out from the flat façade, all clad in rectangular panels with an inset grid pattern. The entrance itself consists of a high central portion of glazing in a two-by-four grid. Flanking the glazed portion are two rectangular inset areas with glazing at the lower parts. The entrance door is recessed beneath the curved wall above. The door is angled to face the recessed area and consists of a pair of glazed doors surrounded by sidelights and a transom. To the west of the door, the lower wall is completely glazed and is recessed at the ground level. Regularly spaced columns appear to support the extended part of the wall above.

The east end of the primary façade is clad in rectangular panels with indentations forming a grid pattern. At regular intervals are recessed vertical features that might be the steel frame of the building. Toward the center of the wall is a recessed glazed entry.

Several ancillary industrial structures including water tanks are located at the east side of the building, and a rail spur enters through the north gate.

At the north façade, where the building extends nearly to Kimberly Avenue, the building is composed of several joined sections. The east end of the north façade appears to be part of the original configuration of the building. It is clad in smooth stucco. Groups of four fixed windows span the distance between regularly spaced vertical steel beams. At regular intervals are groups of four deeper windows at the ground level, corresponding to the windows above. The openings at the ground level are filled with metal louvres and screens. This part of the building appears to correspond with a description of the plant announcing plans for the facility: “The Fullerton plant will be a concrete and steel structure with large areas of glass breaking the north wall of the machine room” (*Fullerton News-Tribune* 1955).

To the west, a very slightly sloped corrugated metal building is joined to the original building. This section of the north façade has regularly spaced single doors accessed by concrete steps with metal rail. There are no windows in this section. It is labeled “6” near the top. Farther west is yet another section of the building, clad in concrete with an etched grid similar to the design elsewhere on the exterior. This part of the building is labeled “12” near the top. It continues around the corner of Acacia Avenue, with a small indentation at the corner to allow for a small utility building. This building joins to another to the south on Acacia, which is labeled “20.” It has regularly spaced doors and no windows. The walls are aggregate concrete. (Continued on p. 5)

***B10. Description** (continued from p. 4):

The administrative part of the interior of the building is located near the primary entrance at the south façade. Reflecting the Mid-Century-Modern features of the original building, sections of the interior corridors are lined with blond wood paneling. The entrances to some of the offices consist of partitions with flat wood doors set into an irregular grid of glazing. The corridor to the west of the main entrance leads to a cafeteria and courtyard on the north and another courtyard on the south. Dropped ceilings are covered in acoustic tile with fluorescent lighting fixtures, and the floors are asphalt tile. The remainder of the massive building is made up of a series of open warehouse/ production spaces. Paper pulping equipment is located in one section, and a rail spur passes into the building from the east.

In addition to the orange orchards lining the main entrance, an orchard at the east side of the Project Area consists of parts of three original orchards shown in historic aerials (University of California Santa Barbara Library 1938). There are 18 rows of orange trees in the easternmost section of the orchard, with 18 trees in each row. The pattern of the spatial arrangement of trees continues in two additional sections adjacent to the west. There are a few areas where the trees are absent, and several much larger avocado trees are interspersed throughout the orchard (Figures 39 and 40). The orange orchards do not display physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture, such as cultivation and care of an orchard (propagation, planting, pruning, fertilizing, irrigating, and harvesting) and protection of an orchard (pest control, animal husbandry, staking, fencing, and windbreaks). The current fencing and irrigation system are not original, and the typical grid configuration of ditches has been abandoned to accommodate new methods of irrigation. No agricultural structures such as sheds or worker housing remain on the property.

***B6. Construction History** (continued from p. 2):

The following year, the company deeded a cumulative total of 7 acres to the City to provide a 50-foot easement along Orangethorpe Avenue and a 40-foot right-of-way along Cypress Avenue (now State College Boulevard), following a previous transfer of 4.25 acres for road widening on Kimberly and Acacia avenues (*Fullerton News-Tribune* 1956).

Before construction of the mill, the Project Area, as well as nearly every parcel within at least 2 miles of the property, was covered with orange orchards in a patchwork of fields of an acre and more (University of California Santa Barbara Library 1938). The remaining orchard on the east side of the Project Area adjacent to State College Boulevard comprises portions of three of those small orchards visible on a 1938 historic aerial photograph, all approximately 1 acre in size. The orchard to the east appears to be planted with younger, smaller trees than the orchards to the west, which appear to contain mature trees.

The Kimberly-Clark site was typical of industrial development in Fullerton in the 1950s, including within the 750-acre industrial zone set aside by the City southeast of downtown in the mid-1950s. Prior to 1950, Fullerton was a citrus area with industries primarily devoted to citrus products and processing. According to a story in the *Los Angeles Times,* “Everyone liked the peaceful area geared to country living. But some began to realize that industry was needed to balance the economy as more and more people came in” (Johnson 1955). By 1955, there was said to be almost 100 percent support for industrialization. To attract industry, the City first needed to annex land and convince agricultural property owners that industrial use would bring them more value. Next, the orchard land was rezoned for light manufacturing (Johnson 1955).

In contrast with earlier industrial regions, plants in suburban areas incorporated landscaping and room to expand, as well as a low density of employees per acre. As the authors observed in a chapter titled “The Esthetics of Industry and Commerce in the Landscape” addressing commercial facilities in the urban fringe, “[s]ometimes, the very low densities indicate a highly automated production process, but more often they reflect a propensity of management to acquire extra acreage for prestige and for possible future needs” (Tunnard and Pushkarev 1963:282). Architectural characteristics such as modular design, tilt-up panel construction in reinforced concrete, and clarity of structure and mass were typical of industrial and office buildings associated with suburbanization (Tunnard and Pushkarev 1963:289). The flat, single-story building typical of light manufacturing and warehousing “accentuates the horizontality of flat land and is very unobtrusive if viewed from ground level, according to the authors (Tunnard and Pushkarev 1963:298).

Just a few years after the Fullerton plant was constructed, it was nearly doubled in size in 1959, adding 250,000 square feet to the original configuration of the building (*Fullerton News-Tribune* 1959). This expansion was accomplished primarily by infilling the original building to the east. Trailer-truck parking was added at about the same time, replacing some of the surrounding orange orchards. The company’s intention was to enable the Fullerton site to include the full line of consumer products, according to mill manager Thomas. The line at the time consisted of Kleenex and Delsey tissues, which was expanded to include Kotex and Fems sanitary napkins, Kleenex towels, and Kleenex napkins (*Fullerton News-Tribune* 1960). (Continued on p. 6)

***B6. Construction History** (continued from p. 5):

Another major expansion of the Fullerton plant was completed in 1971, to further accommodate the company's line of consumer products. The physical size of the building was increased by another nearly 40 percent, consuming a large swath of orange orchards and extending to the west to South Acacia Avenue and north to Kimberly Avenue (Fullerton News-Tribune 1970).[1] Sometime between 1980 and 1995, further alterations took place. The building was extended farther on the west side of the property, replacing most of the remaining orange orchards on that side. The primary façade was changed extensively, with an addition on the south façade that partially replaced the original primary entrance. The entrance was moved to the east, and the flat façade was pushed out in a curved extension. The main entrance driveway connecting to Acacia Avenue was widened to form a two-way approach with a landscaped median, as shown in historic aerials (historicalaerials.com 1972, 1980, 1995).[2]

A chain of title search for the Project Area was conducted at the Orange County Recorder. Results, including notices of completion of work, are as follows:

***B10. Significance** (continued from p. 2):

**CRHR Criterion 1**

In consideration of the area of significance of Industrial Development in Fullerton under CRHR Criterion 1, the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill at 2001 East Orangethorpe Avenue has an important association with Fullerton's postwar industrial development.

The Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill was one of several major manufacturing companies to locate facilities in an area southeast of central Fullerton zoned to accommodate light-industry. Partially as a result of the City's encouragement, the landscape rapidly transformed from the orange orchards dating from Fullerton's earliest years in the late nineteenth century to a dense environment of industrial activity. As mentioned in the NRHP-listed Beckman Instruments Administration Building nomination, "While all of Orange County was experiencing unparalleled postwar industrial development, Fullerton led the county in manufacturing gains as one industrial giant after another—Beckman Instruments …, Kimberly-Clark …, Hughes Aircraft Company …—moved to Fullerton" (Richey 2015). With the new manufacturing plants came approximately 5,000 jobs and expansive residential growth (Johnson 1955). In this way, Kimberly-Clark played an important role in the postwar economic growth and industrial development of Fullerton. As such, the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill meets Criterion 1 for the theme of Industrial Development in Fullerton, with a potential period of significance of 1955 through 1970, beginning with Kimberly-Clark's presence in Fullerton and ending in 1970. The end of the period of significance is 50 years ago, as recommended by the National Park Service when historic activities continue to have importance and no more specific date can be defined to end the historic period (NRHP 1997:42). Although it has a significant association with the theme of Industrial Development in Fullerton, the building does not have sufficient integrity to convey that historical association (see Integrity section below). Therefore, 2001 East Orangethorpe Avenue is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 1.

**CRHR Criterion 2**

ASM considered 2001 East Orangethorpe Avenue for eligibility under Criterion 2 for association with persons important in our history. No notable persons were found to be associated specifically with the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill. Therefore, the property is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 2.

**CRHR Criterion 3**

Under Criterion 3, ASM considered the property under the theme of Mid-Century Modern Industrial Architecture in Fullerton. The original building was designed by legendary architectural firm SOM, whose designers are inarguably considered master architects. With an international portfolio of award-winning projects, the firm has produced numerous notable designs, but might be best known for its modern corporate towers. In 1960, the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill received the Award of Merit from the American Institute of Architects (*Fullerton News-Tribune* 1960). As such, ASM considered the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill for eligibility under Criterion 3 as likely the only local example of master architects SOM. As it was originally constructed, the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill was a good, local example of Mid-Century-Modern architecture. In addition to SOM, Modern master architects represented in Fullerton include William Pereira, A. Quincy Jones, Thornton Abell, and others. (Continued on p. 7)

[1] Historic aerial views indicate that the now-mature avocado trees interspersed with the orange trees in the eastern orchard were planted at about this time (historicaerials.com 1963, 1972, 2016).
[2] Alterations were determined by historic aerial views, as the Orange County Assessor's office and the Kimberly-Clark archives were both temporarily closed at the time of this evaluation. However, Kimberly-Clark Senior Records Analyst Heather Martin was able to provide a set of historical photographs showing the early stages of construction.

***B10. Significance** (continued from p. 6):

Numerous examples of institutional, residential, and industrial Mid-Century-Modern architecture are extant in Fullerton as comparable properties, including the campus of California State University Fullerton and City Hall. The NRHP-listed Beckman Instruments Administration Building is an excellent example of this style which retains a high degree of integrity. The Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill building has been significantly altered and as such lacks sufficient integrity (see Integrity section below) to convey its historical association with Mid-Century-Modern Industrial Architecture in Fullerton. The major alterations to the building in 1959 and 1970 are not architecturally significant, and in fact, the additions contribute to the loss of potential significance of the original building as they are not complimentary to the design of the original building. Therefore, 2001 East Orangethorpe Avenue is recommended not eligible for listing in the CRHR under Criterion 3.

**CRHR Criterion 4**

The building at 2001 East Orangethorpe Avenue is recommended not eligible under Criterion 4 because it has not yielded, and is not likely to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the area.

**Integrity**

The Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill meets CRHR Criterion 1 for its association with the theme of Industrial Development in Fullerton. The Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill is also associated with Mid-Century Modern Industrial Architecture in Fullerton. Although the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill retains integrity of location and some integrity of setting, all other elements of integrity including design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been lost through substantial alterations. Therefore, the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill lacks sufficient overall integrity to convey its historical significance.

1. **Location** The Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill has not been moved and retains integrity of location.
2. **Design** The Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill has lost its integrity of design through major additions that completely replaced the original west façade, a majority of the east façade, and a significant portion of the south (primary) façade, including the entire original entrance and associated landscaping. Although the original north façade is unaltered, adjacent additions obscure the smaller original wing, which is a secondary façade and not a good representation of the design of the building. As a result, the building does not retain integrity of design.
3. **Setting** The setting of the building has been altered since the year of construction by additions to the building, which included the loss of a large orange orchard at the west end of the property and reconfiguration of the landscaping at the primary façade. The remaining landscape is sufficient to convey integrity of the immediate setting of the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill building. However, the adjacent properties have been extensively developed with light industrial buildings, paving, and ancillary structures since the end of the period of significance of the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill. Therefore, the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill has lost some integrity of setting.
4. **Materials** Little of the original distinctive paneled cladding remains. Some of the additions to the building and the alteration of the primary entrance appear to be clad with scored concrete or other replications of the original panels, but these materials are not original. Therefore, the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill does not retain integrity of materials.
5. **Workmanship** The building does not retain any individual components that serve as evidence of a particular period of construction history. Therefore, the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill has lost integrity of workmanship.
6. **Feeling** The building no longer conveys the feeling of the Mid-Century-Modern style due to its significant alterations. There are few character-defining features associated with the style remaining. As such, it no longer conveys the sense of place and time when Kimberly-Clark was an important industry to the City. A historical contemporary, such as a Kimberly-Clark employee from the mid-twentieth century, would not recognize the building today. Therefore, the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill has lost integrity of feeling.
7. **Association** Although the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill is associated with Industrial Development in Fullerton and Mid-Century Modern Industrial Architecture in Fullerton, it is not sufficiently intact to convey that association. As such, it has lost integrity of association. (continued on p. 8)

***B10. Significance** (continued from p. 7):

**City of Fullerton Historical Landmarks Criteria**

For eligibility as a City of Fullerton Historical Landmark, the City's 10 criteria were considered, for which only one criterion needs to be met for eligibility as a local landmark, as well as a high degree of integrity.

The Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill at 2001 East Orangethorpe Avenue meets Criterion 1, as representing the "Character, interest, or value as part of the heritage of the City." Specifically, Kimberly-Clark was among the early major manufacturing companies to establish plants in Fullerton as part of the City's postwar industrial development. However, as detailed in the CRHR evaluation above, the building lacks sufficient integrity to convey its historical associations, and therefore is recommended not eligible as a City of Fullerton Historical Landmark under Criterion 1. The Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill is not the location of a site of a historic event (Criterion 2). It is not identified with a person or persons or groups who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the city (Criterion 3).

The analysis of City Criteria 4, 5, and 7 is similar to the analysis for CRHR Criterion 3. Due to the extensive alterations and additions to the building, the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill does not exemplify a particular architectural style or way of life important to the City (Criterion 4), it is not an example of the best remaining architectural types (Criterion 5), and it does not embody the elements of outstanding attention to architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship (Criterion 7).

The analysis of City Criterion 6 is also related to the analysis for CRHR Criterion 3. The building has been identified as the work of a person or persons whose work has influenced the heritage of the City, the state of California, or the United States, specifically SOM (Criterion 6). However, the building lacks sufficient integrity to convey its historical associations, and therefore is recommended not eligible under Criterion 6.

The Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill does not have a relationship to other landmarks, where the preservation of one has a bearing on the preservation of another (Criterion 8). It does not have a unique location or singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood (Criterion 9). Finally, the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill does not display integrity as a natural environment that strongly contributes to the well-being of the people of the City (Criterion 10).

Image 1. Groundbreaking in an orange orchard for the Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Plant, 1955.
Source: Albert Launer Memorial History Room, Fullerton Public Library.

Image 2. The Kimberly-Clark Fullerton Mill under construction, 1955.

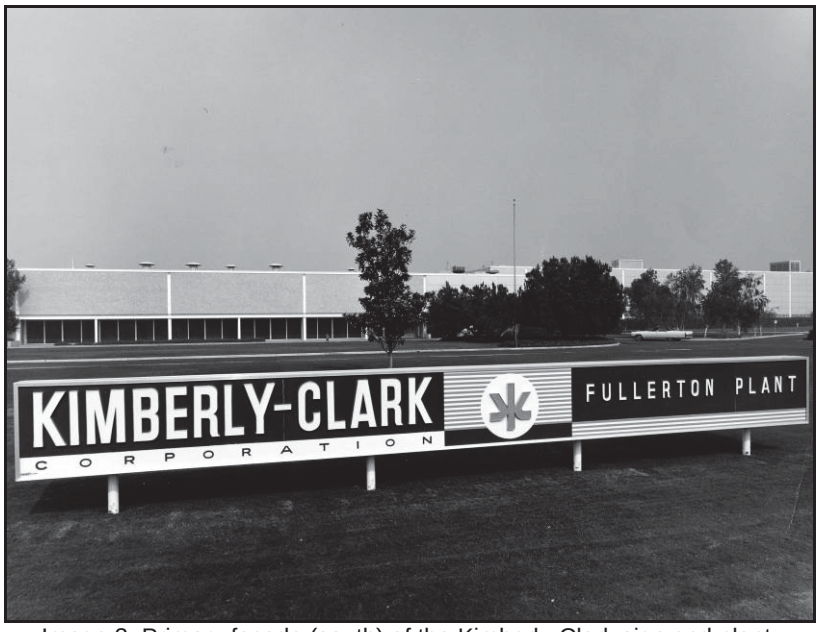



Image 3. Primary façade (south) of the Kimberly-Clark sign and plant, view toward the north, showing original building and landscape, undated. Source: Albert Launer Memorial History Room, Fullerton Public Library.

Image 4. View toward the west from State College Boulevard, showing orchards and Kimberly-Clark production facilities in background.

Image 5. Detail of orange tree along entrance drive.

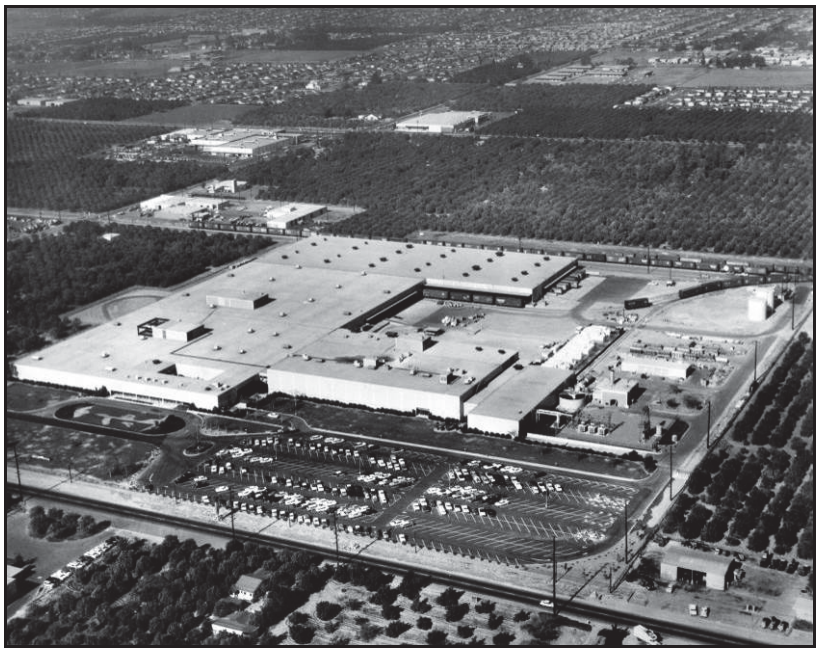


Image 6. Aerial view of the Kimberly-Clark plant, view toward the northwest, showing original configuration of the building and landscape, undated. Source: Albert Launer Memorial History Room, Fullerton Public Library.

Image 7. Landscaping at the primary entrance, view toward the northwest.

Image 8. Circular drive at the primary entrance, view toward the northeast.

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Image 9. Part of the sign near East Orangethorpe Avenue, with the primary entrance in the distance, view toward the northeast.

Image 10. Walkway between the sign toward the primary entrance, view toward the north.

Image 11. The west end of the primary façade on East Orangethorpe Avenue, view toward the northwest.

Image 12. The entrance drive and landscaping, view toward the northwest.

Image 13. Detail of the primary entrance (right), with the east façade of the south addition to the left.


Image 14. The primary entrance on East Orangethorpe Avenue, view toward the northwest.

Image 15. Detail of the secondary entrance at the east end of the south façade, view toward the north.

Image 16. Detail of the north façade of part of the original building along Kimberly Avenue, view toward the southwest.

Image 17. Detail of the north façade of the addition to the west of the original building, view toward the southwest.

Image 18. The utilitarian shed at the southwest corner of South Acacia Avenue and Kimberly Avenue, view toward the southeast.

Image 19. Looking southwest toward the property at the corner of Kimberly Avenue and South Acacia Avenue.


Image 20. Interior of the primary entrance, view toward the southeast.

Image 21. The interior of the cafeteria, view toward the northeast.

Image 22. A typical partition off the east-west corridor of the administration section of the building, view toward the north.

Image 23. The courtyard behind the original primary entrance, view toward the northwest.

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 #:** 2301 E. Orangethorpe Avenue
**P1. Other Identifier:**
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted**
***a. County:** Orange and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Anaheim, CA 2018 **T** **R** SE ¼ **of** NE ¼ **of Sec** S.B. **B.M.**
c. Address 2301 E. Orangethorpe Avenue City Fullerton Zip 92831
d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 417086.31 mE/ 3747177.48 mN;
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel#, directions to resource, elevation, etc.)
Orange County Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 073-120-09

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

The property at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue (APN 073-120-09) is a .069-acre parcel containing two buildings: a 2,904-square-foot, two-story office building and a 2,656-square-foot workshop/warehouse. The parcel is covered in asphalt paving, except for a small lawn between the office building and a sidewalk along East Orangethorpe Avenue. The property is surrounded by a chainlink fence, except

(Continued on page 3)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP6. Commercial Building; HP4. Ancillary Building
***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

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

**P5b.** Description of Photo: (view, date, accession#)
West and south façades of the office building, view toward the northeast.
March 18, 2020

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:**
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
Ca. 1950; historic aerials and topographic maps

***P7. Owner and Address:**

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address)
Marilyn Novell
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
20 N. Raymond Ave.
Pasadena, CA 91103

***P9. Date Recorded:** March 18, 2020

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

***P11. Report Citation:** ASM Affiliates, 2020. *Cultural Resources Technical Report for the Goodman Logistics Center, Fullerton, Orange County, California*

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

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD**

**Primary #** _____
**HRI #** _____



***NRHP Status Code** 6Z

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 2301 E. Orangethorpe Avenue

B1. Historic Name:

B2. Common Name:

B3. Original Use: Unknown

B4. Present Use: Vacant

***B5. Architectural Style:** Utilitarian

***B6. Construction History:** **(Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)** Ca. 1950

(see page 4)

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

*B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

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

**Period of Significance:** Ca. 1950 **Property Type:** Commercial building **Applicable Criteria:** N/A

ASM considered the eligibility of 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue for listing in the CRHR under criteria 1, 2, 3, and 4 and City of Fullerton Historical Landmarks criteria one through ten.

(continued on page 4)

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

***B12. References:**

B13. Remarks:

***B14. Evaluator:** ASM Affiliates, Inc. (Marilyn Novell)

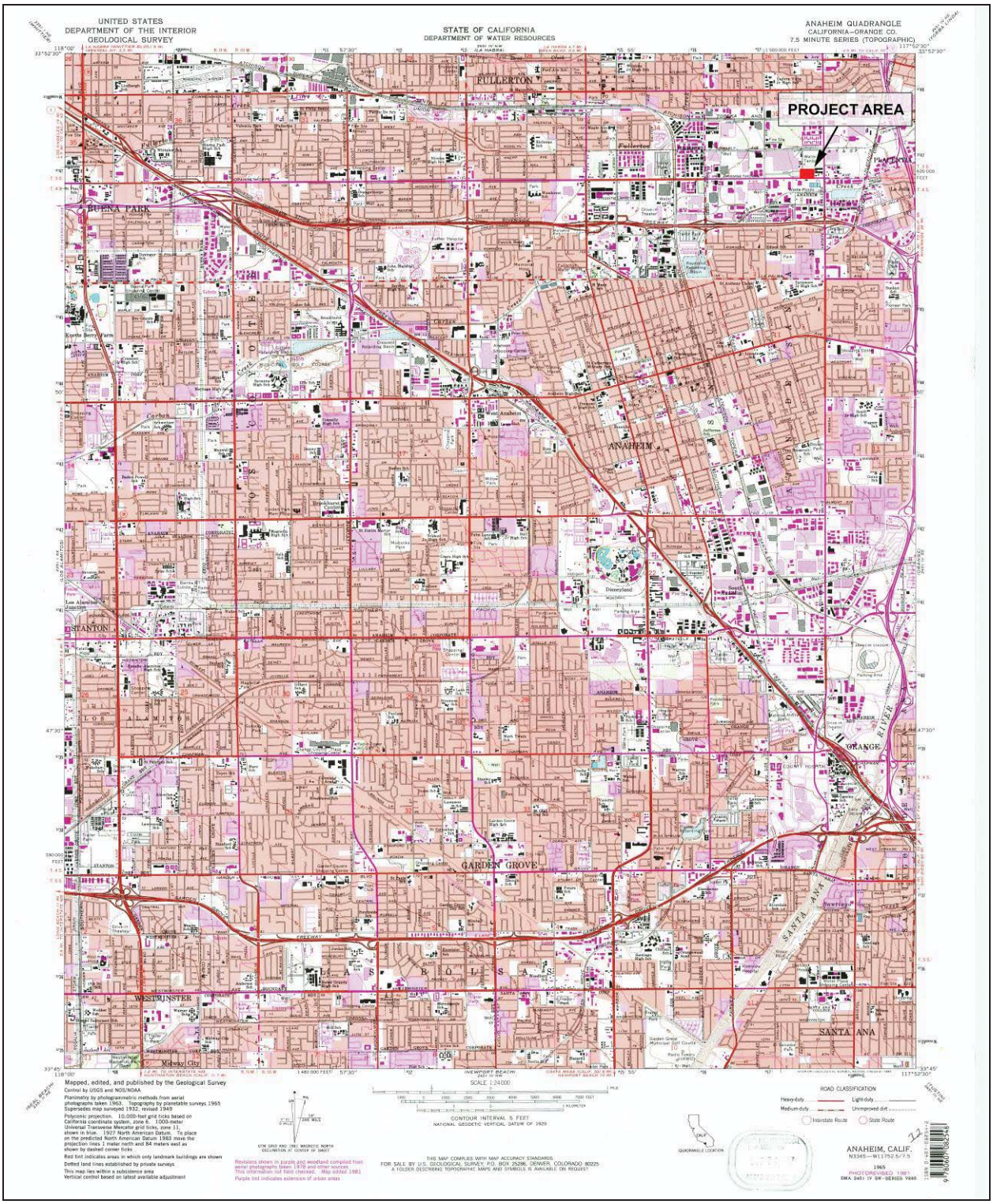
***Date of Evaluation:** March 18, 2020

Sketch Map with north arrow required.

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

**Primary #**
**HRI #**
**Trinomial**


***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)** 2301 E. Orangethorpe Avenue
***Map Name:** Anaheim ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of Map:** 1965





*Required Information

***P3a. Description** (continued from page 1):

for the office building and the lawn in front, and a driveway and gate open to the paved warehouse yard. A narrow concrete walkway extends from the sidewalk to an entrance on the south façade of the office building. Shrubbery is growing in a curved planter at the foundation of the office building on the south façade.

The most recent occupant of the property appears to be Chapman Coast Roof Company, Inc., which is shown on a sign attached to the chainlink fence to the east of the gate. Markings from the removed logo and lettering are also visible across the top of the south and west façades of the office building. A Google Earth Streetview image from February 2020 shows the sign on the building in place before removal.

The office building has a rectangular plan and a concrete foundation. It has a flat roof and is entirely clad in stucco. The walls of the building are slightly recessed from a deep extension around the top of the building. A flat canopy is cantilevered over the primary entrance, offset to the north at the south façade. At the second floor above the canopy is a single window recessed into a rectangular surround. A single entrance door is not visible behind a metal security door. Windows are all fixed and are arranged in similar groups of three at the south façade, with a single window flanked by two vertically oriented side windows. Two of the groups at the second level and one at the ground level have wide rectangular surrounds; the others are slightly recessed and have no surrounds. There is no fenestration at the east façade. At the west façade there are two similar square windows with no surrounds at the second level. At the ground level is a set of two identical windows with a wide rectangular surround. The north façade was not accessible at the time of survey.

To the northwest of the office building is a one-and-a-half-story workshop/warehouse with a flat metal canopy extending from the north façade. It is rectangular in plan and sits on a poured-concrete foundation. It has a slightly sloped side-gabled roof with no overhang on the gable ends and a slight overhang on the other two sides. The building is constructed of corrugated metal panels.

At the south façade are sliding corrugated metal doors that extend the full height of the building. A metal winch is attached to the west end of the façade. There is a single flat door at the south end of the east façade. Three similar windows are regular spaced across both the east and west façades. The steel-framed two-by-four-light windows have two-by-two-light awning-type operable sections. The north façade was not accessible at the time of survey.

***B6. Construction History** (continued from page 2):

Research revealed little about the two commercial/industrial buildings at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue. Orange County Assessor permits were not available online for 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue. Thus, precise date of construction of the buildings could not be determined, but based on visual observation and review of historic aerial photos and maps, both are ca. 1950 Historical aerials from 1952, 1953, 1963, and later seem to show the presence of the buildings, although the views are not clear (historicaerials 1952, 1953, 1963, 1973). Buildings are clearly indicated in that location in a 1965 USGS Anaheim quadrangle topographical map but are not shown on earlier USGS topographical maps dated 942, 1949, and 1952 (USGS 1942, 1949, 1950, 1965). However, topographical maps are not definitive for the locations of buildings, and existing buildings could have been omitted from the pre-1965 maps. In the absence of Orange County Assessor data for the property, an examination of aerials and topographical maps is the most accurate means available for dating the buildings for the purposes of this report.

***B10. Significance** (continued from page 2)

Under Criterion 1, the office building was constructed ca. 1950, but it is not a good example of the postwar industrial boom that triggered the establishment of Kimberly-Clark Corporation in the Fullerton area, along with National Cash Register, Sylvania Electric Products, and others. The date of construction of the ancillary warehouse building is also ca. 1950. The buildings at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue are not good representations of any particular theme or event in history under Criterion 1. Under Criterion 2, the buildings were not found to be associated with any persons important in history and are therefore not eligible under this criterion. In consideration of Criterion 3, the office building has been significantly altered since it was constructed, and the ancillary utilitarian warehouse building is a common Butler-type building in widespread use for workshops, garages, and warehouses and has no distinguishing architectural features. The buildings at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue are therefore not good representations of any particular architectural style or type and not eligible under Criterion 3. The buildings at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue are recommended not eligible under Criterion 4 because they have not yielded, and are not likely to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the area. Similarly, the buildings do not meet the comparable local Fullerton criteria. Therefore, ASM recommends the two buildings at 2301 East Orangethorpe Avenue not eligible as historical resources because they do not meet any of the criteria for significance.


Image 1. Detail of the primary entrance of the office building, view toward the north.

Image 2. Detail of outline of sign at the second level of the south façade of the office building, view toward the north.


Image 3. The south and east façades of the office building, view toward the northwest.

Image 4. The west façade of the office building, view toward the east.

Image 5. The west façade of the office building, view toward the east.

Image 6. The south and east façades of the warehouse, view toward the northwest.

Image 7. The west and south façades of the warehouse, view toward the northeast.

# Appendix B

**SCCIC Summary**

**South Central Coastal Information Center**
California State University, Fullerton
Department of Anthropology MH-426
800 North State College Boulevard
Fullerton, CA 92834-6846
657.278.5395 / FAX 657.278.5542
sccic@fullerton.edu
*California Historical Resources Information System*
*Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties*

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5/20/2020 Records Search File No.: 21285.7372

Sherri Andrews
ASM Affiliates, Inc
20 N. Raymond Av., Ste. 220
Pasadena CA 91103

Re: Records Search Results for the Orangethorpe CRTR Project

The South Central Coastal Information Center received your records search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Anaheim, La Habra, and Orange, CA USGS 7.5' quadrangles. Due to the COVID-19 emergency, we have implemented new records search protocols, which limits the deliverables available to you at this time. Please see the attached document on COVID-19 Emergency Protocols for what data is available. If your selections on your data request form are in conflict with this document, we reserve the right to send you what we state on the document. You may receive more than you asked for or less than you wanted. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 1-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of resources and reports are provided in the following format: ☒ custom GIS maps ☐ shape files ☐ hand-drawn maps

| | |
|---|---|
| Resources within project area: 0 | None |
| Resources within 1-mile radius: 18 | SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST |
| Reports within project area: 0 | None |
| Reports within 1-mile radius: 32 | SEE ATTACHED MAP or LIST |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Resource Database Printout (list):** | ☒ enclosed | ☐ not requested | ☐ nothing listed |
| **Resource Database Printout (details):** | ☐ enclosed | ☒ not requested | ☐ nothing listed |
| **Resource Digital Database (spreadsheet):** | ☐ enclosed | ☒ not requested | ☐ nothing listed |
| **Report Database Printout (list):** | ☒ enclosed | ☐ not requested | ☐ nothing listed |
| **Report Database Printout (details):** | ☐ enclosed | ☒ not requested | ☐ nothing listed |
| **Report Digital Database (spreadsheet):** | ☐ enclosed | ☒ not requested | ☐ nothing listed |
| **Resource Record Copies:** | ☒ enclosed | ☐ not requested | ☐ nothing listed |
| **Report Copies:** | ☐ enclosed | ☐ not requested | ☒ nothing listed |

**OHP Built Environment Resources Directory (BERD) 2019:** ☒ available online; please go to https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=30338

**Archaeo Determinations of Eligibility 2012:** ☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed
**Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monuments** ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed
**Historical Maps:** ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed
**Ethnographic Information:** ☒ not available at SCCIC
**Historical Literature:** ☒ not available at SCCIC
**GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps:** ☒ not available at SCCIC
**Caltrans Bridge Survey:** ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/historic.htm
**Shipwreck Inventory:** ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://shipwrecks.slc.ca.gov/ShipwrecksDatabase/Shipwrecks_Database.asp
**Soil Survey Maps: (see below)** ☒ not available at SCCIC; please go to http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the California Historical Resources Information System,

Michelle Galaz
Assistant Coordinator

Enclosures:

(X) COVID -19 EMERGENCY Records Search Protocols for LA, Orange and Ventura Counties – 2 pages

(X) Custom Maps – 2 pages

(X) Resource Database Printout (list) – 3 pages

(X) Report Database Printout (list) – 4 pages

(X) Resource Record Copies – (all) – 129 pages

(X) Historical Maps – 4 pages

# COVID -19 EMERGENCY Records Search Protocols for LA, Orange and Ventura Counties – Custom Maps instead of Shape Files

**These instructions are for qualified consultants with a valid Access and Use Agreement. These instructions are for those of you who cannot accept shape files as a deliverable and need us to make you a custom map of the resource and report locations. Please note that you are charged for each map feature even if you opt out of receiving custom maps. You cannot get secondary products such as bibliographies or pdfs of records if you don't pay for the primary products (custom map features) as this is the scaffolding upon which the secondary products are derived. If you opt out of having us make you a custom map then you are not charged for the "time" to make you a custom map. If you do not understand the digital fee structure, ask before we process your request and send you data. You can find the digital fee structure on the OHP website under the CHRIS tab. In order to keep costs down, you must be willing to make adjustments to the search radius or what you are expecting to receive as part of the search. Remember that some areas are loaded with data and others are sparse – our fees will reflect that.**

WE ARE ONLY PROVIDING DATA THAT IS ALREADY DIGITAL AT THIS TIME. For LA, Orange, and Ventura Counties, this is good news because we are almost fully digital. The exception to this is that not all of our reports are scanned. You can submit a second request for any unscanned documents when we are back in the office (fees apply).

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR SUBMITTING A RECORD SEARCH:

There is a one-hour minimum per invoice. Use one data request form for each project search. Please send in your requests via email to SCCIC@fullerton.edu using the data request form along with the associated shape files and pdf maps of the project area(s) at 1-24k scale. PDFs must be able to be printed out on 8.5X 11 paper. We check your shape file data against the pdf maps. This is where we find discrepancies between your shape files and your maps. This is required. If you do not submit shape files of your project area, you will be charged for our time to draw your project area digitally so that we can process your request. Any "special instructions" must be noted on the data request form – not in the body of an email.

Please use this data request form and make sure you fill it out properly.
http://web.sonoma.edu/nwic/docs/CHRISDataRequestForm.pdf

## DELIVERABLES:

1. A copy of the Built Environment Resources Directory or BERD for Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, or San Bernardino County can now be found at the OHP Website for you to do your own research. This replaces the old Historic Properties Directory or HPD. We will not be searching this for you at this time but you can search it while you are waiting for our results to save time.

2. You will get custom maps of resource locations for the project area and the radius that you choose. We will only be providing maps of report locations for the project area and up to a ¼-mile radius. If you need bibliographic information for more than ¼-mile radius – you will be charged for all report map features within your selected search radius. You can ask for a project area only search if the lead agency or your client will accept a project area only search. You can opt out of custom maps but you still pay for the map features in the project area or the selected search radius if you want the associated bibliographic information or pdfs of resources or reports.

3. You will receive the type of bibliography that you select on the data request form and in accord with the search radius.

4. You will get pdfs of resources and reports in accord with the search radius if you request them, provided that they are in digital formats. We will not be scanning records or reports at this time.

5. You will get one invoice per data request form. There is a one-hour minimum per job.

6. We will be billing you at the staff rate of $150 per hour and you will be charged for all resources and report locations according to the "custom map charges". You will also be billed 0.15 per pdf page, or 0.25 per excel line as is usual.

7. Your packet will be mailed to you on a CD or via Dropbox if you have an account. We use 7-zip to password protect the files so you will need both. We email you the password.

I may not have been able to cover every possible contingency in this set of instructions and will update it if necessary. You can email me with questions at sccic@fullerton.edu

Thank you,

Stacy St. James

South Central Coastal Information Center

Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, and San Bernardino Counties

# Appendix C

**NAHC Outreach**

# NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION



**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

April 24, 2020

Sherri Andrews
ASM Affiliates, Inc.

Via Email to: sandrews@asmaffiliates.com

**Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, Orangethorpe Avenue CRTR Project, Orange County**

Dear Ms. Andrews:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

*Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.*

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

    - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

      All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

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

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Andrew Green
*Cultural Resources Analyst*

Attachment

**Native American Heritage Commission**
**Tribal Consultation List**
**Orange County**
**4/24/2020**

***Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians***
Ralph Goff, Chairperson
36190 Church Road, Suite 1 — Diegueno
Campo, CA, 91906
Phone: (619) 478 - 9046
Fax: (619) 478-5818
rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

***Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians***
Robert Pinto, Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
wmicklin@leaningrock.net

***Ewiiaapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians***
Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson
4054 Willows Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 6315
Fax: (619) 445-9126
michaelg@leaningrock.net

***Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation***
Andrew Salas, Chairperson
P.O. Box 393 — Gabrieleno
Covina, CA, 91723
Phone: (626) 926 - 4131
admin@gabrielenoindians.org

***Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians***
Anthony Morales, Chairperson
P.O. Box 693 — Gabrieleno
San Gabriel, CA, 91778
Phone: (626) 483 - 3564
Fax: (626) 286-1262
GTTribalcouncil@aol.com

***Gabrielino /Tongva Nation***
Sandonne Goad, Chairperson
106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 — Gabrielino
Los Angeles, CA, 90012
Phone: (951) 807 - 0479
sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com

***Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council***
Robert Dorame, Chairperson
P.O. Box 490 — Gabrielino
Bellflower, CA, 90707
Phone: (562) 761 - 6417
Fax: (562) 761-6417
gtongva@gmail.com

***Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe***
Charles Alvarez,
23454 Vanowen Street — Gabrielino
West Hills, CA, 91307
Phone: (310) 403 - 6048
roadkingcharles@aol.com

***Jamul Indian Village***
Erica Pinto, Chairperson
P.O. Box 612 — Diegueno
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4785
Fax: (619) 669-4817
epinto@jiv-nsn.gov

***Jamul Indian Village***
Lisa Cumper, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 612 — Diegueno
Jamul, CA, 91935
Phone: (619) 669 - 4855
lcumper@jiv-nsn.gov

***Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes***
Matias Belardes, Chairperson
32161 Avenida Los Amigos — Juaneno
San Juan Capisttrano, CA, 92675
Phone: (949) 293 - 8522
kaamalam@gmail.com

***La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians***
Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
8 Crestwood Road — Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
jmiller@LPtribe.net

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

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Orangethorpe Avenue CRTR Project, Orange County.

**Native American Heritage Commission**
**Tribal Consultation List**
**Orange County**
**4/24/2020**

***La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians***
Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson
8 Crestwood Road — Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 478 - 2113
Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

***Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation***
Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1302 — Diegueno
Boulevard, CA, 91905
Phone: (619) 766 - 4930
Fax: (619) 766-4957

***Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians***
Michael Linton, Chairperson
P.O Box 270 — Diegueno
Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070
Phone: (760) 782 - 3818
Fax: (760) 782-9092
mesagrandeband@msn.com

***Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians***
Scott Cozart, Chairperson
P. O. Box 487 — Cahuilla
San Jacinto, CA, 92583 — Luiseno
Phone: (951) 654 - 2765
Fax: (951) 654-4198
jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov

***Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation***
Cody Martinez, Chairperson
1 Kwaaypaay Court — Kumeyaay
El Cajon, CA, 92019
Phone: (619) 445 - 2613
Fax: (619) 445-1927
ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov

***Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians***
John Christman, Chairperson
1 Viejas Grade Road — Diegueno
Alpine, CA, 91901
Phone: (619) 445 - 3810
Fax: (619) 445-5337

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

This list is only applicable for consultation with Native American tribes under Public Resources Code Sections 21080.3.1 for the proposed Orangethorpe Avenue CRTR Project, Orange County.

ASM affiliates
Archaeology • History • Ethnography • Architectural History

March 13, 2020

Ms. Gayle Totton
California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, California 95691
Via email: nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Re: Sacred Lands File Search Request for the Orangethorpe Avenue CRTR Project, Fullerton, Orange County, California

Dear Ms. Totton,

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) is conducting a cultural resources study for the Orangethorpe Avenue CRTR Project, Fullerton, Orange County, California. The proposed Project site is at 2001 E. Orangethorpe Avenue between Acacia Avenue and State College Boulevard. The project area is located on the USGS Anaheim, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle, in the S ½ of the SE ¼ of Section 33, Township 3 South, Range 10 West (see attached). This study is being undertaken in compliance with the CEQA.

A records search has been requested from the South Central Coastal Information Center. I am writing to request a search of your Sacred Lands File and to inquire if you have registered any cultural resources, traditional cultural properties, or areas of heritage sensitivity within this proposed project area. Please send the results of this search to me at our Pasadena office, listed below, and feel free to call, write, fax (626) 793-2008, or e-mail (sandrews@asmaffiliates.com) if you have any questions. We appreciate any information you can provide on this project.

Sincerely,

Sherri Andrews, M.A., J.D., RPA
ASM Affiliates, Inc.
Senior Archaeologist

Attachment: Figure 1. Map of the Orangethorpe Avenue CRTR Project area shown on the USGS Anaheim, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.

Anaheim 7.5

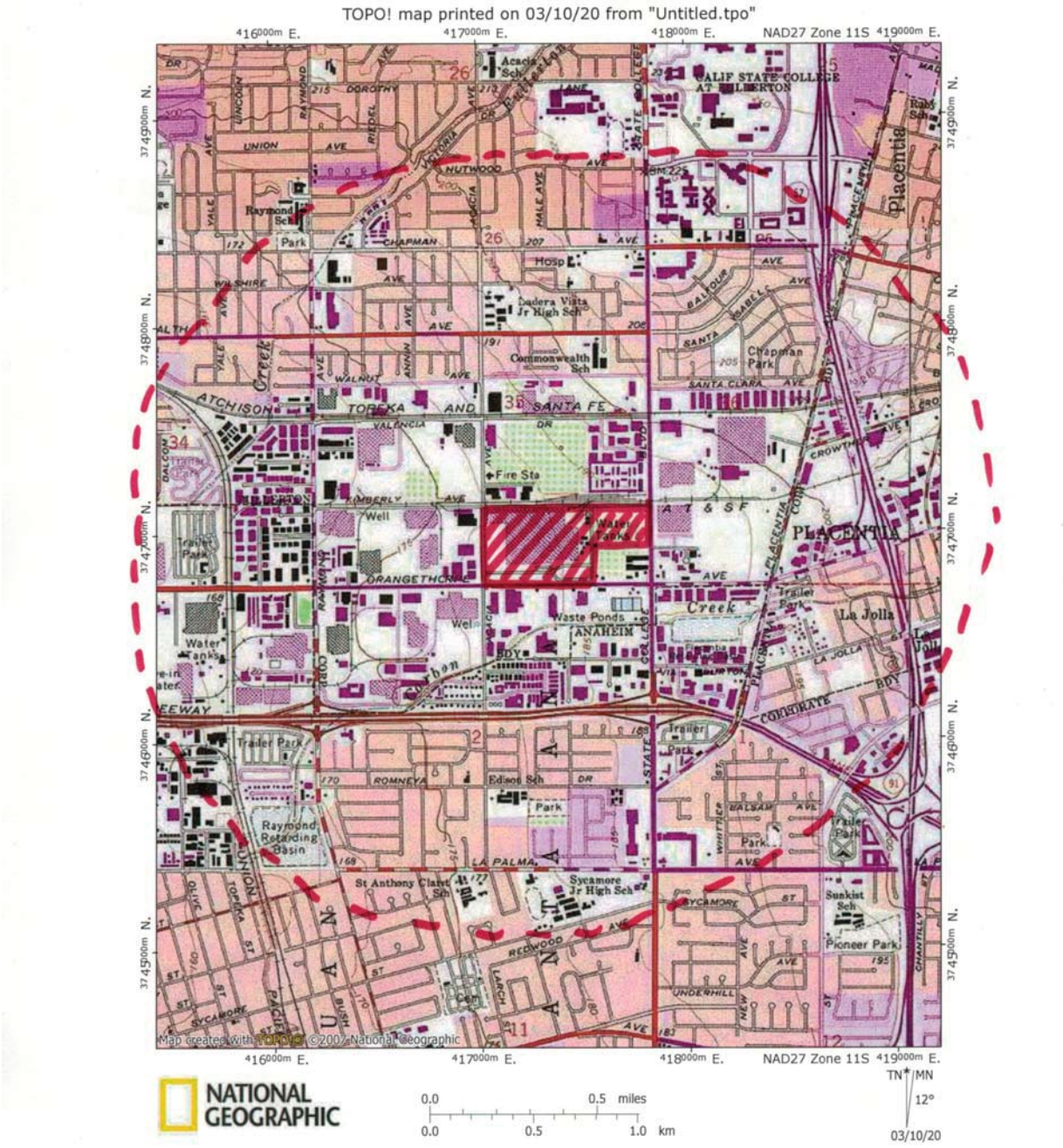


Figure 1. Map of the Orangethorpe Avenue CRTR Project area shown on the USGS Anaheim, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle.