

**A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION  
FOR THE PROPOSED TOPGOLF ENTERTAINMENT  
FACILITY, ONTARIO, SAN BERNARDINO,  
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

**- USGS Guasti 7.5' Quadrangle -**

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by,

Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal  
McKenna et al., Whittier CA

INTRODUCTION

This Phase I cultural resources investigation of the proposed Topgolf Entertainment Facility in Ontario, San Bernardino County, California, was initiated by McKenna et al. (Appendix A) at the request of Lilburn Corporation, San Bernardino, California. The Lead Agency for this undertaking is the County of San Bernardino Land Use Services Department and has required this study for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended, and, indirectly, consistency with the City Ontario General Plan.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project area is located on the southeastern corner of 4<sup>th</sup> Street and Archibald Avenue, Ontario, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1), and involves two parcels: APNs 0210-181-34 and -45 (Figure 2). The property is within the boundaries of the Cucamonga-Guasti Regional Park Facility lands, hence the County oversight and authority (County of San Bernardino Regional Parks Department). The County Assessor describes the two parcels of the proposed project as follows:

APN 0210-181-34: Cucamonga Fruit Lands Ptn Lot 4 Sec. 23 TP 1S R 7W com at NW cor sd lot at intersection c/l Archibald Ave with c/l San Bernardino Ave th E alg c/l sd San Bernardino Ave 663 ft to true POB th cont E alg sd c/l 140 ft th S parallel with c/l Archibald Ave 335 ft th W parallel with c/l San Bernardino Ave 140 ft th N 335 ft m/l to true POB ex st.

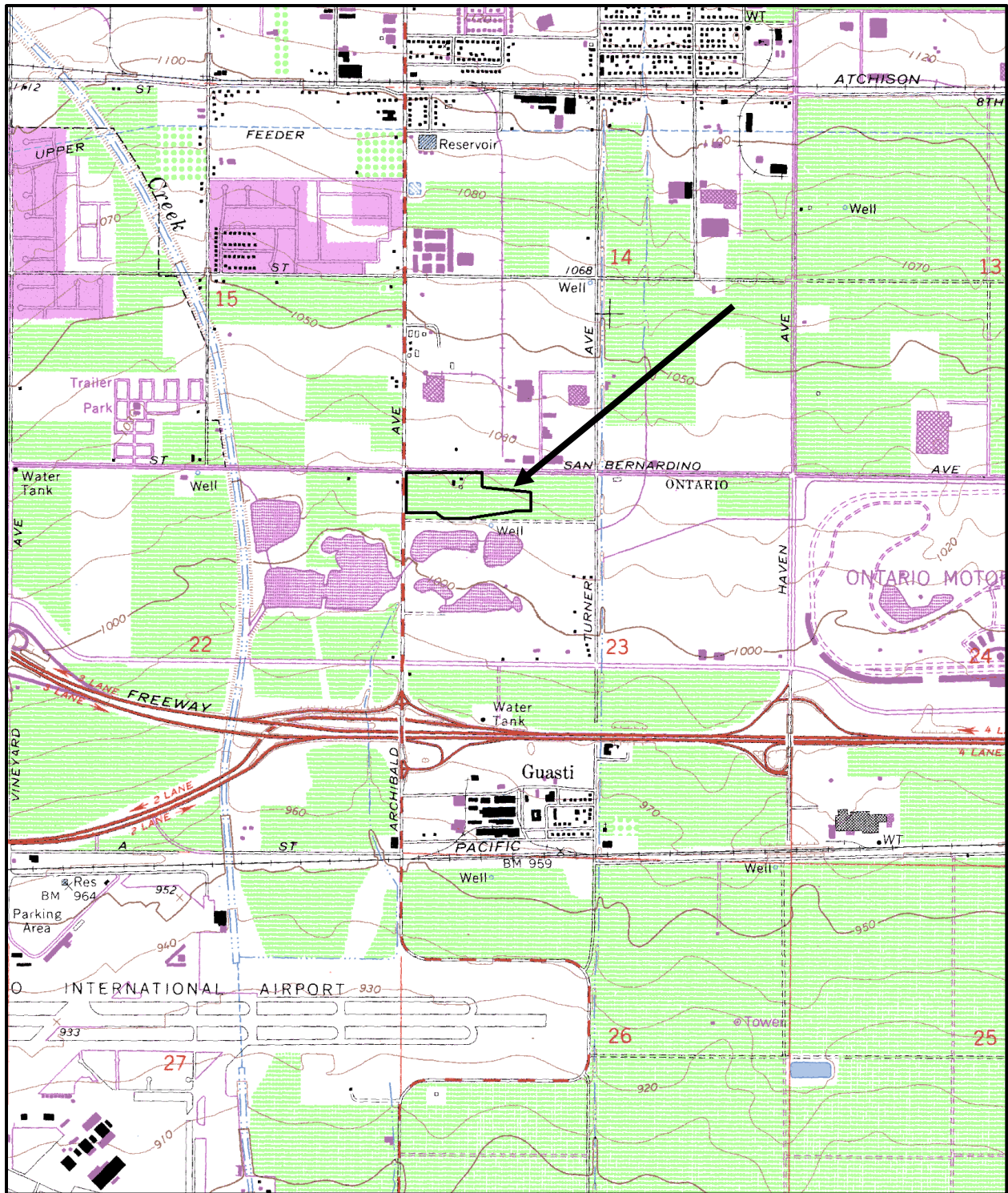


Figure 1. Specific Location of the Project Area (USGS Guasti Quadrangle, rev. 1981).

APN 0210-181-45: Cucamonga Fruit Lands Lot 4 Sec. 23 TP 1S R 7W ex that ptn desc as Beg at intersection c/l Archibald Ave with c/l San Bernardino Ave th E alg sd c/l sd San Bernardino Ave 663 ft to true POB continuing alg sd c/l 140.00 ft th S parallel with c/l Archibald Ave 335 ft th W parallel with c/l San Bernardino Ave 140 ft th N 335 ft m/l to true POB and ex that ptn conveyed to San Bernardino County Flood Control District in Deed recorded 9/03/81 #196541 and ex sts.

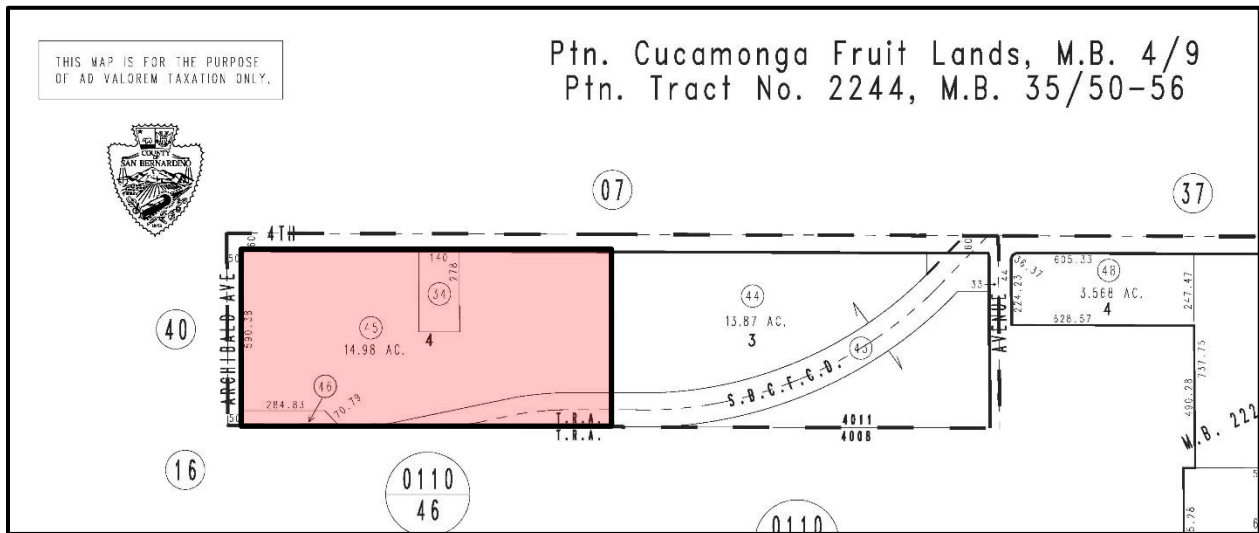


Figure 2. Assessor Parcel Map Illustrating APNs 0210-181-34 and -45.

It is noted that San Bernardino Avenue is now referenced as 4<sup>th</sup> Street. Parcel -45 is referenced as consisting of 14.98 acres. While Parcel -34 is not listed by acreage, the dimensions (140 x 278) equate to .89 acres. The total acreage for the parcels is 15.87 acres, but only 13.31 acres will be including in the proposed project. The land is currently vacant, but shows evidence of prior use and alteration.

The proposed development of this 15.87 acres includes:

- A three-level main building (53,000 square feet)
- outdoor patio area
- 5 acres of outdoor driving range outfield
- .5 acres of miniature golf
- Service station/service bar and restaurant(s)
- 524 parking spaces (accessed from both 4<sup>th</sup> St. and Archibald Ave.)

## LOCATION AND SETTING

The Topgolf Entertainment Facility project area consists of approximately 13.31 acres of vacant land on the southeastern corner of 4<sup>th</sup> Street and Archibald Avenue, Ontario, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 3). The current Assessor data identifies this property area as consisting vacant land owned by the County of San Bernardino and including all or parts of Assessor Parcel Nos. 0210-181-34 and -45. This location is north of the 10 Freeway and north/northeast of Ontario International Airport. The project area is also due north of the historic community of Guasti and part of the Cucamonga-Guasti Regional Park Facility.



Figure 3. Aerial Photograph Illustrating the Vacant Project Area.

The environmental setting for this area of western San Bernardino County is associated with the Desert Sage Scrub biotic community and characterized by the presence of perennial water courses, a variety of raw lithic materials carried in by sheet wash, and vegetation indicative of the Scrub community (Munz 1974). Harding Lawson Associates (1987) described the area as basically flat with a slight southerly slope; elevations averaging 1000 feet above sea level (AMSL). The natural drainage systems for the area are directly associated with the flows from Lytle Creek (see Hatheway & McKenna 1987; McKenna 1987 and 1990:2), Day Creek, Deer Creek, and Cucamonga Creek. The Deer Creek Channel denotes the southern property boundary.



Currently, the exposed surface areas in the area are covered with sandy silts with minor inclusions of gravel and boulders (AAKO Geotechnical Engineering Consultants 1986) and recent studies have suggested as much as 900 feet of younger alluvial deposits in this area below the Cajon Pass – Rancho Cucamonga, Ontario, and Fontana (Department of Water Resources 1970; San Bernardino County Flood Control District 1987) – predominantly originating from the eroding nearby San Gabriel/San Bernardino Mountains.

McLeod (2018) identifies the property as consisting primarily of “... younger Quaternary Alluvium, derived as alluvial fan deposits from the San Bernardino Mountains to the north, partly via Deer Creek that currently flows just to the east and via Cucamonga Creek that currently flows just to the west.” In addition, this area is associated with the *Alluvial Fan* biotic community - a community characterized by an unstable surface consistently impacted by surface sheet wash and yearly deposits and deflation of sandy silts (see McKenna 1992).

In general, the natural surface of this area is considered to be relatively unstable and in a constant state of change. Late historic and modern developments within and surrounding the project area have impacted the natural surface of the area and the potential for identifying remnants of native vegetation is unlikely.

## BRIEF CULTURE HISTORY BACKGROUND - Prehistory -

The current project area is located within an area associated with the Gabrielino and Serrano of Southern California. While the Gabrielino (Tongva) are generally associated with the Valley floors and the Serrano with the nearby mountains, the Serrano also claim the Ontario, Rancho Cucamonga, and Fontana areas as part of their traditional territory. Early studies of the Gabrielino attribute this area to those of the nearby valleys (see Smith and Taggart 1909; Benedict 1924; Bolton 1927; Robinson 1939; and Kroeber 1925), as emphasized the anthropological/ethnographic studies. Recently, the investigations of the Gabrielino have relied on archaeological data (e.g. Drover 1980; Drover, Koerper, and Langenwaller 1983; McKenna 1985 and 1986; Hudson 1969 and 1971; Rice and Cottrell 1976; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968; Greenwood 1978; and McCawley 1996).

References to the "Gabrielino" Indians are derived from the direct association of the Native population to the San Gabriel Valley and its association with the Mission San Gabriel de Archangel; originally located in the Whittier Narrows area, but relocated shortly after its founding to the current site in San Gabriel. Ethnographic boundaries for the Gabrielino are presented by Bean and Smith (1978:538) and recently reemphasized by McCawley (1996).

The Mission San Gabriel oversaw activities throughout the entire San Gabriel Valley; ranging from the coast to the San Gabriel/San Bernardino Mountains and from northern Los Angeles County to just north of San Juan Capistrano. The eastern extent of the

territory included San Bernardino and the areas associated Serrano and Cahuilla Natives of the mountain and desert regions. To assist in the missionization of these groups, the padres of the Mission San Gabriel established the *Asistencia* (now in Redlands, south and east of current day Rancho Cucamonga/Ontario areas) as an outpost and chapel.

Both the Gabrielino and Serrano utilized numerous plants and animals for food, shelter, and medicines. Citing Kroeber (1976: 649-650), they used seeds most often, followed by foliage, shoots, fruits, and berries. Mountain shrubs, ash, elder, and willow were used for shelters and tool materials (e.g. bows). Over twenty plants were used regularly for medicinal purposes. Fauna used as food sources included deer, rabbits, wood rats, squirrels, quail, and ducks. Animals specifically not used were dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles (Kroeber 1976: 652).

The Native Americans used numerous styles of bows, bedrock mortars, portable mortars, pipes, chisels, metates, manos, and various forms of chipped stone tools. Prior to the establishment of the Mission system, populations tended to live in larger villages with a series of "daughter" or "satellite" sites (limited activity areas) with lesser populations. Seasonal migration was practiced for the exploitation of resources and protection from seasonal weather conditions (Scientific Resource Surveys 1979:7). Cooking was generally conducted outdoors with hearths within structures usually used for heat. Archaeological data and correlations with ethnographic data have resulted in the determination of a chronology for Southern California prehistoric times. Data provided by Wallace (1955), Warren (1968) and later by Koerper and Drover (1983) and Mason (1984; summarized in McKenna 1986). The currently accepted chronology is as follows:

Early Man Horizon: Pre-dating 6,000 B.C.; is characterized by the presence of large projectile points and scrapers, suggesting a reliance on hunting rather than gathering;

Milling Stone Horizon: 6,000 to 1,000 B.C.; characterized by the presence of hand stones, milling stones, choppers, and scraper planes; tools associated with seed gathering and shell fish processing with limited hunting activities; evidence of a major shift in the exploitation of natural resources;

Intermediate Horizon: 1,000 B.C to A.D. 750; reflects the transitional period between the Milling Stone and the Late Prehistoric Horizons; little is known of this time period, but evidence suggests interactions with outside groups and a shift in material culture reflecting this contact;

Late Prehistoric Horizon: A.D. 750 to European Contact; characterized by the presence of small projectile points; use of the bow and arrow; steatite containers and trade items, asphaltum; cremations; grave goods; mortars and pestles; and bedrock mortars.

The archaeological investigations of sites in the Newport Bay/Irvine area of Orange County (Mason and Peterson 1994) have yielded significant data resulting in refinement of the initial Southern California chronology, as presented above. Their conclusions were based on the radiocarbon dates from 326 samples representing thirty-one archaeological sites or cultural contexts. Summarizing their results, Mason and Peterson (1994:55) found that the majority of sites were occupied during the Milling Stone (Horizon) period or the Late Prehistoric (Horizon) period "... without much overlap ...". Only four sites yielded results suggesting occupation during more than one cultural period (e.g. CA-ORA-64). In a few instances, dates suggested occupation during the Intermediate [Horizon] period. Mixtures of dates appeared in limited areas and could be directly associated with areas of more recent agricultural activities.

The frequency distribution of radiocarbon dates from the Mason and Peterson investigations were grouped in blocks of fifty year intervals and yielded a range from of dates from 200 B.P. (before present) to 9280 B.P. (dates from CA-ORA-246 indicate occupation of the Newport Bay area as early as the Paleo-Coastal period or (Early Man Horizon). Mason and Peterson's conclusions (1994:57) do not necessarily change the basic chronology, but distinguish more individualistic periods of occupation that are not necessarily evident in the analysis of an artifact assemblage. Their refined chronology is presented in Table 1, below.

The Mason and Peterson chronology illustrates that the definition of sites by artifact assemblage, as used to established earlier chronologies, is valid. However, with the modern technology, actual site occupations can be more definitively ascertained via radiocarbon dating and such studies have resulted in suggestions that Milling Stone and Late Prehistoric sites are relatively discrete. Variations appear within these two generalized periods which can be explained by temporally discrete occupations. Future studies of sites yielding statistically valid artifact assemblages and radiocarbon samples can be can be conducted to further the understanding of Native American activities in the area of Southern California and in understanding the relative lack of data for the Intermediate Horizon/period. Whether or not this pattern will hold true for inland sites has not been determined, as so few sites have been identified or tested.

Table 1. Chronology as Refined by Mason and Peterson (1994).			
Name	Horizon	Period	Correlation
Paleo-Coastal	Pre-6000 B.C.	Pre-8000 B.P.	pre-6000 B.C.
Milling Stone	6000-1000 B.C.	MS1 = 8000-5800 B.P.	6000-3800 B.C.
		MS2 = 5800-4650 B.P.	3800-2650 B.C.
		MS3 = 4650-3000 B.P.	2650-1000 B.C.
Intermediate	1000 B.C.-A.D. 750	IM = 3000-1350 B.P.	1000 B.C.- A.D.650
Late Prehistoric	A.D. 750-Contact	LP1= 1350-650 B.P.	A.D. 650-1350
		LP2 = 650-200 B.P.	A.D. 1350-Contact

- History -

The earliest known records of European contact with Southern California Native Americans date to the mid-1500s, representing the early explorations of the Spanish. Contact was not truly made, however, until the 1770s, when Father Garces traversed the Mojave Desert and entered coastal Southern California through the Cajon Pass (Walker 1986) and early colonization was initiated. This colonization resulted in a series of developmental periods for Alta California (now known as Southern California).

The Mission San Gabriel de Archangel was established 1771 and claimed jurisdiction over the lands now recognized as the San Gabriel and San Bernardino valleys. A mission outpost, or *asistencia* was established in 1819 just west of present-day Redlands and served to establish a Spanish/European presence in the area and to expand the settlement of the early populations relocating from Mexico. The Mexican government also hoped to initiate a pattern of settlement in Alta California by relocating populations from Mexican settlements to Alta California (Hanna 1951; McWilliams 1973; Dumke 1944; and Scott 1977).

Although Mexican independence altered the Mission system, the newly established Mexican government continued the practice of granting ranchos throughout the San Bernardino Valley (ca. 1824). Secularization of the Missions, completed by 1834, opened additional large tracts of land for settlement as ranchos or independent settlements during the Mexican Period. Maps provided by Avina (1932); the Bureau of Land Management; and Beck and Haase (1974) illustrate the extent of this rancho/grant system.

The current project area is just south of the historic Rancho de Cucamonga and, therefore, was surveyed and mapped by the U.S. government in the 1850s. The specific project area was identified as being within Township 1 South, Range 7 West, and within the northwestern quarter of Section 23, as illustrated in Figure 1. As an area outside of any identified rancho, this area was available for purchase, trade, and/or homesteading during the American Period. It is noted, however, although being outside a rancho, this property is reasonably close to the rancho boundary and the potential for historic use or evidence of historic activities associated with the rancho period would not be unexpected.

The early pioneer/American period is generally defined as ranging between the 1830s and 1840s (the Mexican Period) and the 1850s through the 1890s (well into the American Period). During this time, several settlement periods occurred and, in some cases, the settlers remained for only a brief time. In others, families remained for generations. The first non-Mexican settlers to this general area were the Mormons, directed by Brigham Young to establish a colony in the San Bernardino Valley (ca. 1851), east of the current project area. It was the Mormons who first diverted water from Lytle Creek, located north and northeast of the current project area, to provide water for residential and agricultural uses.

The City of Rancho Cucamonga is located north of the project area and associated with the planned community of William and George Chaffey, who purchased property from

Joseph Garcia in ca. 1881. The Chaffey brothers are also credited with the establishment of the Etiwanda Colony and various water projects in the area. Despite its early establishment, the City of Rancho Cucamonga was not incorporated until 1977. Ontario was established as a Chaffey Brothers endeavor and named for their home, Ontario, Canada. The original town site was laid out in 1882 by George Chaffey, within portions of the historic Rancho Cucamonga (the southeastern boundary runs along Cucamonga Creek).

With respect to the current project area, the property is located in an area that, in 1882, was granted as part of the larger holdings of the Southern Pacific Railroad land grant. In this case, the railroad held the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 23 (40 acres). By 1886, this land was incorporated into the Cucamonga Fruit Lands holdings, an entity established in ca. 1886 and which owned a considerable amount of land in Township 1 South, Range 7 West – specifically including the northern half of Section 23. The Cucamonga Fruit Lands enterprise subdivided their holdings into lots of various sizes, mainly 20 acre properties designed for agricultural uses. The current area of interest is identified in Figure 4.

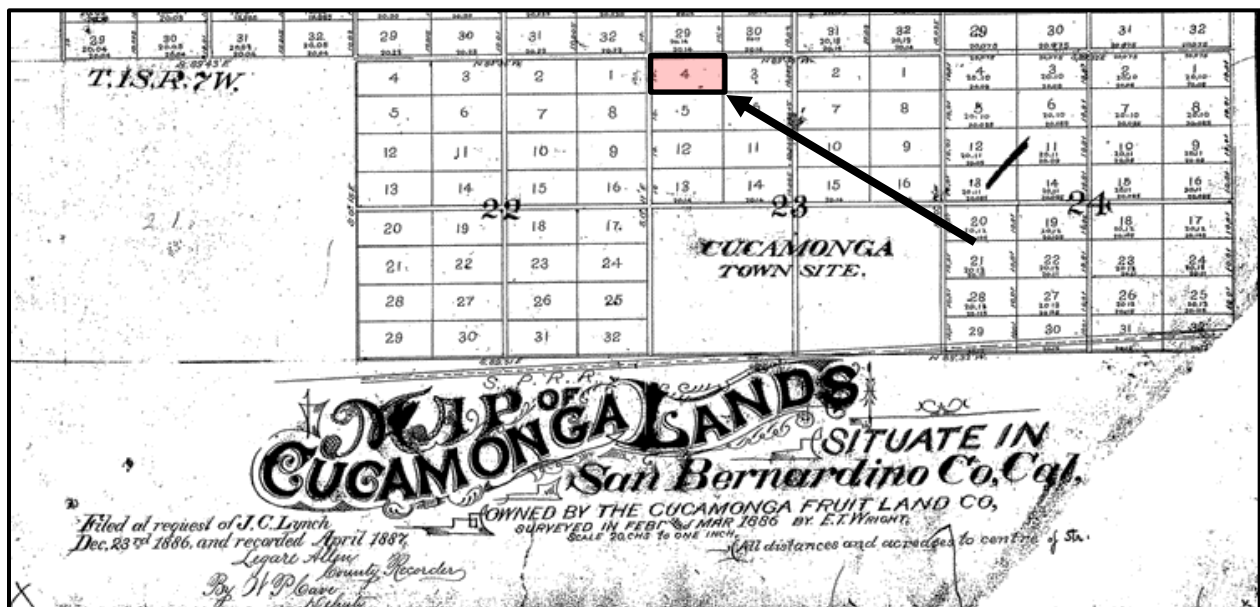


Figure 4. A Portion of the Cucamonga Fruit Lands Holdings (ca. 1887).

Cave mapped the County of San Bernardino in anticipation of the separation of Riverside County from the larger pre-1893 San Bernardino County. In 1892, the Cave maps illustrated Township 1 South, Range 7 West, and Section 23 (Figure 5), as consisting of the Cucamonga Fruit Lands subdivision of the northern half of Section 23 into 20 acre lots. The current project area, on the northwestern corner of Section 23, was identified as being the property of T.J. Weldon. Weldon would have acquired the property after the 1887 subdivision and prior to the preparation of the 1892 Cave map. The exact date of

acquisition is unknown, but it appears this is the only property owned by Weldon. Surrounding properties were owned by the County or other individuals. At the time of the 1892 mapping, no streets were identified (e.g. San Bernardino Avenue – now 4<sup>th</sup> Street – or Archibald Avenue).

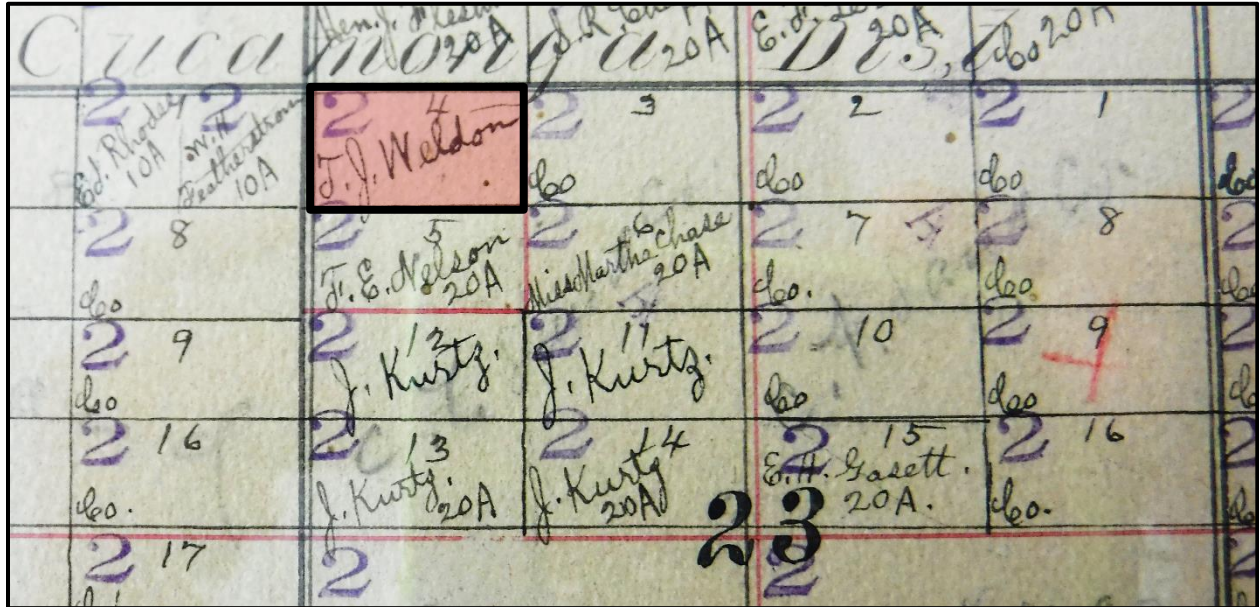


Figure 5. Cave's Map of T1S, R7W, Section 23 (1892).

Assessor data confirmed the owner of Lot 4 (Section 23), 1895, as Mrs. T.J. Weldon, suggesting T.J. Weldon has died or was no longer interested as being the legal owner. The 20 acre property was valued at \$600. In any case, by 1896, the property was jointly owned by Mrs. Weldon and W.J. Mayer (with each half interest being valued at \$300). The halves were identified as W ½ (10 acres; Mayer) and E ½ (10 acres; Weldon). Mrs. Weldon held her half until at least 1905, while Mayer sold his west 10 acres to Anne E. Brown in 1900. Shortly thereafter, Brown sold her property to Conrad Smith (ca. 1901) and the first improvement value was listed at \$200. It was not specified whether the improvements were structural or trees/vines.

By 1903, Smith has sold the 10 acres to Barr Realty, who sold the property to George F. Coffman in 1906. In 1906, therefore, the properties (east and west halves, were owned by George F. Coffman (W ½) and Mrs. T.J. Weldon (E ½). In 1906, Weldon sold her 10 acres to B. Motsiny (Motsini). No property or improvement values were listed.

In 1915, both the east and west halves of Lot 4 were owned by George F. Coffman and, in 1916, were again referred to as a single property. In 1916, the property values were listed as \$1300 (land), \$350 (structures), and \$150 (trees/vines). Although these values suggest the initial structural improvements date to 1916, it is possible the original structure

may date as early as 1901 (\$2000 by Smith). Coffman (and/or his heirs) maintained ownership until 1934, when the 20 acres were sold to Joseph and Josephine Romolo (Figure 6). The deed reads:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That CAROLINA COFFMAN, a widow, and BRADFORD COFFMAN and MYRTLE D. COFFMAN, his wife, of \_\_, California, in consideration of Ten and no/100 Dollars, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, Grant to JOSEPH ROMOLO and JOSEPHINE ROMOLO, his wife, as joint tenants, of \_\_, California, all that real property situate in County of San Bernardino, State of California, bounded and described as follows:

Lot four (4) in Section twenty-three (23) Township 1 South, Range 7 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian, according to Map of Cucamonga Fruit Lands as recorded in Book 4 of Maps, page 9, records of said County.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof.

WITNESS our hands this 1<sup>st</sup> day of May, 1934.  
Witness to Signatures: \_\_  
(U.S.I.R.S. \$6.00 cancelled)

Carolina Coffman  
Bradford Coffman  
Myrtle D. Coffman

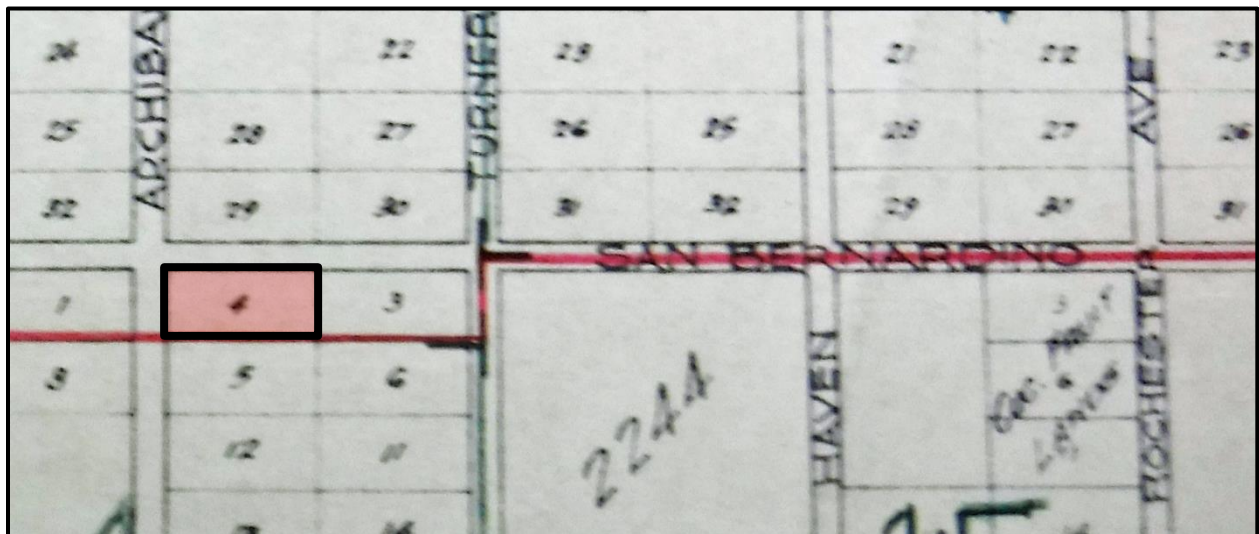


Figure 6. Assessor Map of the 1930s.

Shortly after the Romolo family purchased the 20 acre property, they initiated improvements and, in 1937, the County Assessor listed the improvements as \$1880 (land), \$1800 (structures), and \$510 (trees/vine).

Research into the Romolo family confirmed Joseph and Josephine Romolo were Italian immigrants who arrived in the United States in 1920, as Guissepe (1883-1976) and Guissepina (b. 1885) Romolo. They travelled to the United States from Genoa on the Duca degli Abrozzi with their children, Luigi (11) and Elisa (6). They were sponsored by Gabriela Romolo Cima, wife of Pietro Cima and sister of Guisepe Romolo, a resident of Los Angeles.

In 1923, the Romolos arrived in San Pedro, California, and, by 1930, were renting a residence and agricultural property in the “Pomona” area, on Hellman Avenue. Shortly thereafter, in 1934, they purchased the property on San Bernardino Avenue, referred to as Pomona Rte. 1. The 1940 census identifies the occupants of the property at “Archibald Avenue and 4<sup>th</sup> Street” as Joseph Romolo (57), Josephine Romolo (55), Louis (Luigi, 31), Henrietta (Louis’ wife, 26), and Anita (granddaughter, 2). Daughter Eliza was not listed and likely married and/or living elsewhere). The 1934 mail was sent to Box 214 on 4<sup>th</sup> Street. The 1958 mail went to RFD 4<sup>th</sup> Street and the 1962 mail was sent to 9817 San Bernardino Avenue.

The Romolo property was generically referred to as the Romolo Winery and planted in vines. It was held until 1977, following the death of Joseph and when Louis and Henrietta Romolo transferred the property to the County of San Bernardino. The property was incorporated into the larger Cucamonga-Guasti Regional Parks Facility and the improvements attributed to the Romolos were demolished by the County after 2012.

## METHODOLOGY

The McKenna et al. approach to the completion of the current investigations included the following tasks:

1. Archaeological Records Check: completed through the California State University, Fullerton, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, California. This information included a review of previously completed cultural resources investigations, recorded cultural resources, and historic maps. The data was used to place the project area in a context for the evaluation of resources, if identified (Appendix B).
2. Native American Consultation: McKenna et al. contacted the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento to inquire as to the presence/absence of significant resources in the area. McKenna et al. also received names of local Native Americans interested in studies completed in this area. The County will be conducting the required AB-52 and/or SB-18 consultation. McKenna et al. provided the results of the records search to assist



in the consultation. The supporting data is summarized in this technical report and presented in Appendix C.

3. Paleontological Overview: to insure adequate coverage of the property, McKenna et al. arranged for a paleontological overview of the project area. This research was completed at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (Appendix D) and summarized in this technical report.
4. Historic Research: the historic research was completed by reviewing the records on file at the San Bernardino County Archives and supplemented by data provided through previous studies completed by McKenna et al. in the immediate area. McKenna et al. also investigated the particular project area through the Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office records; San Bernardino County Assessor's Office, and local historical references. Supplemental documentation is presented in Appendix F.
5. Field Survey: The McKenna et al. conducted an intensive survey of the project area on November 27, 2018). This survey was completed by Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal Investigator for McKenna et al., and involved the pedestrian survey of the 15.87 acre property (incorporating the 13.31 acre project area). The survey included a visual inspection of all assessable areas within the property for any evidence of prehistoric or historic cultural resources. Survey swaths averaged 15 meter intervals and the survey was supplemented by field notes (on file, McKenna et al.) and a photographic record (Appendix E).
6. Analysis of the Data: McKenna et al. used data from all levels of investigations to determine the presence/absence of cultural resources and to determine whether identified resources are significant. In addition, McKenna et al. assessed the properties for the potential to yield evidence of resources (archaeological or paleontological) in a buried context.
7. Preparation of the Technical Report: McKenna et al. prepared this report in a manner recommended by the Office of Historic Preservation and requested by the San Bernardino County Museum Archaeological Information Center. All data deemed pertinent to this study has been included. Any questions regarding the content or conclusions presented in this report should be addressed to the author.

## PREVIOUS RESEARCH

McKenna et al. completed a standard archaeological records search at the California State University, Fullerton, South Central Coastal Information Center, Fullerton, California, on November 26, 2018 (Appendix B). This research was completed by Jeanette A.

McKenna, Principal Investigator for McKenna et al., and included a review of cultural resources reports, sites, listed properties, historic maps, and other data resources, with the goal of placing the property in a context for assessing the presence/absence of cultural resources.

This research involved the project area, specifically, and an area of one mile surrounding the project area. As a result, a minimum of 38 studies and one general overview (Scott 1976) were identified (Table 2). Of the 38 area specific studies, 17 were completed for cell towers and involved limited areas. Five of the studies involved linear research areas, including the I-10 alignment, drainages, and pipeline studies. Another 3 involved the monitoring of previously surveyed properties.

The remaining 13 studies involved larger areas ranging from individual, single family residential properties or commercial properties to large acreage of proposed development. Most notable, as presented in Appendix B, is the large Meredith property studies to the west of the current project area (McKenna 2015a and b) and the three Tentative Tracts reported to the northwest (Hearn 1976). More recently, Tang (2016) completed the studies to the south and southwest, addressing the flood control basins.

A minimum of 15 resources were identified within one mile. This number is somewhat misleading, as another 54 individual resources were incorporated into the larger site 36-015990 (the Guasti Historic District; Table 3). Although no resources were identified within the current project area, the project area is within the larger holdings of the historic Cucamonga Fruit Lands holdings and indirectly associated with the Italian Vineyard Company and the Italian Guasti community (that included other surrounding vineyards). With the exception of the Guasti Historic District, the resources identified within one mile of the current project area include:

Residences:	36-011278	10489 8 <sup>th</sup> Street
	36-011279	10483 8 <sup>th</sup> Street
	36-011280	10763 8 <sup>th</sup> Street
	36-016422	English House
	36-020003	Blessent House 1
	36-020004	Blessent House 2
Linear Sites:	36-011277	Historic Railroad Spur
	36-016417	SB-Sonora Road
	36-031377	Rock-Lined Drainage Channel
Commercial:	36-011281	Cucamonga Pioneer Winery District
	36-016423	Biane/Padre Winery; Cucamonga Vintage Company
	36-016436	Willows Professional Center
Historic:	36-011276	Historic Refuse Scatter
Prehistoric:	36-026315	Prehistoric and Historic Scatters

Table 2. Cultural Reports Identified within One Mile of the Project Area.

Report	Citation	Description	Resources
1060317	Martz 1976	Drainage Channels (4)	Yes
1060447	Scott 1976	Water Facilities in Santa Ana River	Overview
1060457	Hearn 1976	TTMs 9628, 9629, and 9630	
1060877	Simpson 1979	Vineyard Avenue Survey	
1061473	Breece 1984	Vineyards Survey	
1062863	Wlodarski 1993	I-10 HOV Lanes	
1063248	Smith & Wlodarski 1994	HPSR, HOV I-10 Alignment	Adjacent
1063572	Duke 2001	Cell Tower Site	Yes
1063574	Lapin 2000	Cell Tower Site	
1063576	Duke 2000	Cell Tower Site	
1063586	Love 2000	Ontario to Colton Pipeline	
1064135	Budinger 2003	Cell Tower Site	
1064138	Tang 2002	4 <sup>th</sup> Street Pipeline	
1064146	Goodwin 2004	PGP Crescent Business Center	
1064151	Budinger 2001	Cell Tower Site	
1064152	Billat 2002	Cell Tower Site	Yes
1064165	Duke 2003	Cell Tower Site	
1064168	White et al. 2002	6 <sup>th</sup> and Hellman Survey	
1064170	Duke 2001	Cell Tower Site	Yes
1064578	Wlodarski 2005	Cell Tower Site	
1064673	Dice 2004	Valley View Educational Center	
1064678	Encarnacion 2005	San Antonio Channel and Pipeline	
1065182	Billat 2006	Cell Tower Site	
1065358	Sider 1976	Cucamonga Creek 1776-1976	
1065366	Goodwin 2004	PGP Crescent Business Center	
1065479	Bonner & Aislin-Kay 2005	Cell Tower Site	
1065480	Wlodarski & Bonner 2005	Cell Tower Site	
1065481	Budinger 2005	Cell Tower Site	
1065483	McKenna 2006	Bates Specific Plan Project Area	
1065871	Bonner & Aislin-Kay 2005	Cell Tower Site	
1065975	Sorrell et al. 2008	Biane Winery	Yes
1065987	Bonner & Aislin-Kay 2006	Cell Tower Site	
1066072	Bonner & Aislin-Kay 2008	Cell Tower Site	
1066516	Ashkar 1999	Cell Tower Site	
1066522	Bonner & Williams 2009	Cell Tower Site	
1068071	McKenna 2015	Vineyard Industrial II Monitoring	Yes
1068204	McKenna 2015	Vineyard Industrial I Monitoring	Yes
1068228	McKenna 2016	4 <sup>th</sup> Street Pipeline Monitoring	
1068057	Tang 2016	Recharge Basin Maintenance	

Recorded resources indicate the area is moderately to highly sensitive for the presence of historic period resources and less sensitive (low to moderate) for prehistoric resources, although either may be present and identifiable in a surface or subsurface context.

Table 3. Resources Identified within One Mile of the Current Project Area.				
Primary	Trinomial	Other	Citation	Description
36-011276	CA-SBR-11276H		Wesson & Hacking 2003	Historic Refuse Scatter
36-011277	CA-SBR-11277H		Wesson & Hacking 2003	Historic Railroad Spur
36-011278	CA-SBR-11278H		Erickson 2003	10489 8 <sup>th</sup> Street
36-011279	CA-SBR-11279H		Erickson 2003	10483 8 <sup>th</sup> Street
36-011280	CA-SBR-11280H		Erickson 2003	10763 8 <sup>th</sup> Street
36-011281	CA-SBR-11281H		Erickson et al. 2003	Cucamonga Pioneer Winery District
36-015469*		CHPI-SBR-84	Meighan 1975; Clucas 1979	Brookside Winery
36-015470*			Solie 1985	Louisa Guasti School
36-015471*		CPhi-SBR-76	Meighan 1975; Warner & Solie 1985	San Secondo d' Asti Catholic Church
36-015582*			Solie 1985	Warehouse
36-015583*			Solie 1985	Storage building
36-015584*			Solie 1985	Warehouse
36-015885*			Solie 1985	Warehouse
36-015586*			Solie 1985	Warehouse
36-015587*			Solie 1985	Winery Building
36-015588*			Solie 1985	Reception Hall
36-015986*			Solie 1985	Power House
36-015987*			Solie 1985	Fortifying and Spirits Building
36-015988*			Solie 1985	Scale House

Table 3. Resources Identified within One Mile of the Current Project Area (cont'd.).

Primary	Trinomial	Other	Citation	Description
36-015989*			Solie 1985	Rail Spur
36-015990			Warner & Solie 1985	Guasti Historic District
36-015991*			Solie 1985	1920 Warehouse
36-015992*			Solie 1985	1904 Warehouse
36-015993*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-015994*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016204*			Solie 1985	Fieldstone Garage
36-016205*			Solie 1985	Recreation Hall
36-016206*			Solie 1985	Bunkhouse
36-016207*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016208*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016209*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016210*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016211*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016212*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016213*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016214*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016215*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016216*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016217*			Solie 1985	Residence

Table 3. Resources Identified within One Mile of the Current Project Area (cont'd.).

Primary	Trinomial	Other	Citation	Description
36-016218*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016219*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016277*			Solie 1985	Gas Station
36-016278*			Solie 1985	Metal Building
36-016279*			Solie 1985	Guasti Mansion
36-016280*			Solie 1985	Metal Building
36-016281*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016282*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016283*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016284*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016285*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016286*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016287*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016288*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016289*			Solie 1985	Guasti Market
36-016291*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016292*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016293*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016294*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016295*			Solie 1985	Residence

Table 3. Resources Identified within One Mile of the Current Project Area (cont'd.).				
Primary	Trinomial	Other	Citation	Description
36-016296*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016297*			Solie 1985	Residence
36-016417		CPHI-SBR-21	Beattie 1925; Kaiser 1973; Ballester 2003	SB-Sonora Road
36-016422			Merrill 1987	English House
36-016423		P1084-33H; HRI 59310; 1730-05-9999	Merrill 1987; Marvin 2001; Sorrell 2008;	Biane/Padre Winery; Cucamonga Vintage Company
36-016436		P1084-7H	Merrill 1987	Willows Professional Center
36-020003		1730-15-9999	Merrill 1987; VanHorn 2002	Blessent House 1
36-020004			VanHorn 2002	Blessent House 2
36-026315	CA-SBR-16708H		McKenna 2015	Prehistoric and Historic Scatters
36-031377			McKenna 2017	Rock-Lined Drainage Channel

\* = an individual feature within 36-015990

Based on the data presented above, the current project area is considered to have a **LOW** to **MODERATE** level of sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources and a **MODERATE** to **HIGH** level of sensitivity for historic period archaeological resources. The project area has a **LOW** potential to yield evidence of historic period standing structures or buildings and a **UNKNOWN, but potentially MODERATE** level of sensitivity for the presence of ethnic resources, given the property owners were Italian immigrants. The historic landscape has already been impacted by the planting and subsequent removal of the Romolo vineyard. The removal of the vineyard also negated the presence of the historic landscape.

The paleontological overview completed by the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (McLeod 2018; Appendix D) identified the project area as consisting of younger Quaternary alluvium derived from the San Gabriel Mountains, Etiwanda Creek, Lytle Creek, Day Creek, and Cucamonga Creek. These deposits are not conducive to yielded evidence of fossil specimens. Older Quaternary alluvium has been identified to the east of the project area and these deposits may contain fossil specimens. As such, there is a potential for the presence of older alluvium beneath the younger alluvium within the pro-

ject area and, therefore, if deep excavations are required for site preparation, there may be impacts to older alluvium.

## CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

The criteria for the evaluation of significance for cultural resources are presented in the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended, as follows:

### 15064.5. Determining the Significance of Impacts to Archeological and Historical Resources.

(a) For purposes of this section, the term "historical resources" shall include the following:

(1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4850 et seq.).

(2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.

(3) 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 may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency's determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) including the following:

(A) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;

(B) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;



- (C) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
  - (D) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- (4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1 (k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code sections 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

Authority: Sections 21083 and 21087, Public Resources Code.  
Reference: Sections 21083.2, 21084, and 21084.1, Public Resources Code;  
Citizens for Responsible Development in West Hollywood v. City of West  
Hollywood (1995) 39 Cal.App.4th 490.

## RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATIONS

McKenna et al. completed this cultural resources investigation of the proposed Topgolf Entertainment Facility in Ontario, San Bernardino County, California, between November and December, 2018. The research and fieldwork were conducted in November, 2018, followed by the analysis and report preparation (December, 2018). The intensive field survey was completed on November 27, 2018, by Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal Investigator for McKenna et al. At the time of the survey, McKenna et al. found the property to be fully accessible via multiple gates or downed fencing.

All areas of the project area were accessible for pedestrian survey and visual inspection. McKenna et al. confirmed the property lacked standing structures, but mature trees identified the location of the early residential complex occupied for decades by the Romolo family. A driveway off 4<sup>th</sup> Street identified the main access to this complex. When the Romolos first occupied the property, the 4<sup>th</sup> Street and Archibald Avenue frontages were likely not improved. Today, there is modern curbing and infrastructure on these two sides of the property (north and west, respectively), leaving the single driveway access.

The property reflected at least three main elevations: the raised terrace in the western quarter of the property, the larger, lower expanse associated with the residential complex and central portion of the project area, and the slightly higher elevation to the east – east of the palm tree alignment, but still within the Romolo property. This area appears to be

a work yard area separated from the rest of the property by an earthen berm and the tree alignment.

The western portion of the property, on the elevated terrace, is flat and covered with a thin veneer of compacted gravel. The western boundary (along Archibald Avenue) is defined by a row of mature trees (wind row and property line), as is a portion of the northern boundary (on 4<sup>th</sup> Street). The trees on 4<sup>th</sup> Street have been partially removed and evidence of wood chipping is still present on this terrace. The eastern boundary of the terrace is bounded by the profile of the rise and by the presence of bounders (rip-rap) and remnants of poured concrete (in the form of slabs and conical forms). This debris does not appear to represent actual structural debris, but evidence of other activities within the property (e.g. erosion protection).

The central portion of the property is also a flat expanse, but lacking the compacted gravel surface. Here, the majority of the area is devoid of any evidence of cultural remains, save the small concentration of trees nearer 4<sup>th</sup> Street, where the historic residential/vineyard complex was once present. These trees mark, to some limited extent, the areas available for structural placement (likely planted after the structure construction). Along with the remains of the wind row along 4<sup>th</sup> Street, these trees represent the remnants the Romolo complex. No historic artifacts were noted in this area, nor any physical evidence of structures, attesting to the extent of the demolition/removal process.

The berm and palm tree alignment in the eastern third of the project area is indicative of the property line established when the historic Lot 4 west subdivided into east and west halves (between 1896 and 1906). Since 1906, the properties were held in unison, negating the need for a physical boundary, but not necessarily requiring the removal of any physical boundaries. McKenna et al. would suggest there was no substantial barrier between the two halves and the berm is the result of the Coffman/Romolo ownership (from preparing the land for vineyard development) and the palms were planted later. The fact that the berm is on the mid-property line is not important. To the east, the land was also used for vineyard developments, but has been impacted by modern activities, including the removal of the vines and the establishment of the terrace to the east of the project area. No physical remains of any structures were identified in this eastern portion of the project area, although a small concrete pad was noted near the fence line between the east and west halves of Lot 4 (poured, considered modern).

The property is currently fenced. This chain link fencing is a modern addition to the property and associated with the post-1977 acquisition of the property by the County of San Bernardino.

The project area has been cleared of all evidence of historic use, including any evidence of structures or vines. No foundations, significant building debris, or historic artifacts were noted. Some vegetation remains, but these trees are not considered historically significant. There was no surficial evidence of any prehistoric archaeological resources and no evidence of any paleontological resources.

Despite the negative findings, McKenna et al. notes that the property to the west (west side of Archibald Avenue, south of 4<sup>th</sup> Street) was monitored in 2015 and both historic and prehistoric features and/or artifacts were recovered. Therefore, the current project area, being relatively close to these other findings and nearer the prehistoric/historic Deer Creek channel, has a potential to yield buried resources and should be considered sensitive for such resources, including buried paleontological resources.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the recent research and field investigations, McKenna et al. has concluded that the Topgolf Entertainment Facility project area is clear of any **SURFACE** evidence of potentially significant cultural and/or paleontological resources. The potential for identifying buried prehistoric or historic archaeological resources is considered low to moderate. Since buried resources were found on the adjacent property, similar resources may be present with the current project area. **McKenna et al. is recommending the County of San Bernardino Land Use Services Department require the presence of any archaeological monitor during the grading program associated with the development of the proposed facility.**

The project area should be considered to have a very low level of sensitivity for paleontological resources. However, if the site preparation activities impact the buried older alluvial deposits - exceeding the relative depths of younger alluvial, the County of San Bernardino Land Use Services Department should have a paleontological monitor on-call and prepared to monitor any areas identified as potentially fossil bearing. In this case, soils testing should be able to confirm the presence/ absence of older alluvium within the areas of proposed impact. As a rule, excavations exceeding eight feet below present grade should be considered sensitive and, as noted, if older Quaternary alluvium is encountered, a paleontological monitor should be on-site. The monitor should adhere to the general professional protocols of the San Bernardino County Museum and any specimens recovered from the property should be analyzed and curated in accordance to their standards and protocols.

If, at any time, evidence of human remains (or potential human remains) is uncovered, the County Coroner must be immediately notified and permitted to examine the remains. If they are determined to be of Native American origin, the Native American Heritage Commission will name the Most Likely Descendent (MLD) and, in consultation with the City, project proponent, the MLD, and archaeological consultant, the disposition of the remains will be determined. Any costs involved with the disposition of the remains will be borne by the property owner.

Based on the discussion presented above, McKenna et al. presents the following recommendations:

1. The County of San Bernardino Land Use Services Department have an archaeological consultant monitor the ground altering activities until it is determined such monitoring is no longer necessary;
2. If requested by the local Native American representatives, per AB-52 consultation, a Native American monitor should be added to the larger monitoring program;
3. The County of San Bernardino Land Use Services Department have a paleontological consultant on-call to address any paleontological; issues that may arise and, if necessary, initiate a formal paleontological monitoring program.

#### CERTIFICATION

CERTIFICATION. I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this archaeological/cultural resources report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Jeanette A. McKenna  
Jeanette A. McKenna, Principal Investigator, McKenna et al.

Dec. 8, 2018  
Date

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