

# **Appendix C**

## **Cultural Resources Assessment**

**BLOOMINGTON INDUSTRIAL FACILITY**  
Draft  
**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT**

**CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY**  
**for the**  
**BLOOMINGTON DISTRIBUTION PROJECT,**  
**SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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**Type of Study:** Phase I Inventory

**USGS Quadrangle:** Fontana, California 1:24,000; T 1S, R 5W; Section 27

**Area:** Approximately 35-acres

**Resources:** P-36-060213; Ten newly identified built environment resources; Pacific Electric Railway Line

**Key Words:** CEQA, Community of Bloomington; Phase I inventory; P-36-060213; built environment; Pacific Electric Railway Line; survey; prehistoric isolate; historic building



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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Western Realco retained Dudek to prepare cultural resources documentation in support of the proposed Bloomington Distribution Project (project) located in the unincorporated community of Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California. The project proposes to construct a single 676,983-square-foot distribution building within an approximate 35-acre property. This report includes the identification of cultural resources within the project site and possible impacts to cultural resources based on current project specifications pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Specifically, this report: (1) describes the existing conditions of cultural resources within the project site in terms of archaeological resources and historic built environment resources; (2) discusses results of the Phase I pedestrian survey of the project site; and (3) provides cultural resources management recommendations for project planning.

Dudek requested a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) search of their Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the proposed project site. The SLF search “failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area.”

As a result of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), one previously recorded prehistoric isolate (P-36-060213) was identified within the project site. Additionally, newly discovered built environment resources consisting of ten historic-era buildings and the location of the previously extant Pacific Electric Railway Line, Riverside-Rialto segment were identified during archival research of the project site.

The intensive-level pedestrian survey was limited to the southeast quarter of the project site due to fenced in private residences and/or private commercial properties in the north half and southwest quarter of the project site. No previously recorded or newly discovered archaeological resources were identified during the pedestrian survey. No evidence of the previously recorded isolate P-36-060213 was found during the intensive-level pedestrian survey. The pedestrian survey confirmed that all ten historic-era buildings are extant. However, resource inspections were limited due to access restrictions. Because the details of the buildings were not accessible to the surveyor and information pertaining to the structural characteristics of the buildings could not be obtained, the resources were not formally recorded on State of California Department of Parks and Recreation Series 523 Forms (DPR forms). The pedestrian survey of the railway alignment uncovered no evidence of the railway line. The portion of the Pacific Electric Railway Line, Riverside-Rialto segment that runs through the project site is presumed destroyed.

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In order to assess whether or not the proposed project will result in impacts to historical resources (as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5), all historic-age buildings (i.e., over 45 years of age) should be recorded and evaluated in consideration of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) eligibility criteria and integrity requirements. The evaluations should be conducted by a qualified architectural historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (CFR 36 Part 61). The location of the previously extant railway line is recommended not eligible for the CRHR, is not a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA, and does not warrant further consideration. As isolates are not considered eligible for listing in the CRHR nor are they considered significant resources under CEQA, no further cultural considerations are recommended for previously recorded isolate P-36-060213.

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

Western Realco retained Dudek to prepare cultural resources documentation in support of the proposed Bloomington Distribution Project (project) located in the unincorporated community of Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California. This report includes the identification of cultural resources within the project site and possible impacts to cultural resources based on current project specifications pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Specifically, this report: (1) describes the existing conditions of cultural resources within the project site in terms of archaeological resources and historic built environment resources; (2) discusses results of the Phase I pedestrian survey of the project site; and (3) provides cultural resources management recommendations for project planning.

### **1.1 Project Description**

The project site is located within the unincorporated San Bernardino County area of Bloomington. Bloomington is located in between the Cities of Rialto and Fontana, just north of the San Bernardino and Riverside County line and approximately 1 mile south of Interstate 10 (Figure 1). The project site is located immediately west of Cedar Avenue, north of Jurupa Avenue, and east of Linden Avenue. It is within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute map Fontana quadrangle, Section 27, Township 1 South, Range 5 West (Figure 2).

Western Realco is proposing to construct a single 676,983-square-foot distribution building within an approximate 35-acre property. The site would include two detention basins and landscaping along Cedar Avenue and Jurupa Avenue. There will be a total of 272 automobile parking stalls constructed for employee parking with access from Cedar Avenue and Jurupa Avenue. Truck access will be installed from Cedar Avenue, and the dockyard would include 138 trailer storage stalls, 4 grade level ramps, and 110 dock high doors.

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## 1.2 Regulatory Context

This section includes a discussion of the applicable state and local laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards governing cultural resources, which must be adhered to before and during construction of the proposed project.

As summarized below, the treatment of cultural resources located on the Project site is governed by state and local laws and regulations. There are specific criteria for determining whether prehistoric and historic sites or objects are significant and/or protected by law. For instance, state significance criteria generally focus on the resource's integrity and uniqueness, its relationship to similar resources, and its potential to contribute important information to scholarly research. As a whole, the laws and regulations seek to mitigate impacts on significant prehistoric or historic resources.

This project is not subject to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) because the project does not have a federal nexus for permitting or land administration. However, this report and all study methods and personnel meet and exceed Secretary of Interior's standards and guidelines for cultural resources.

### 1.2.1 State

#### **The California Register of Historical Resources (PRC section 5020 et seq.)**

In California, the term "historical resource" includes but is not limited to "any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California." (PRC section 5020.1(j).) In 1992, the California legislature established California Register "to be used by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify the state's historical resources and to indicate what properties are to be protected, to the extent prudent and feasible, from substantial adverse change." (PRC section 5024.1(a).)

The California Register automatically includes the following:

- California properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places and those formally Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places;
- California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 770 onward;
- Those California Points of Historical Interest that have been evaluated by the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) and have been recommended to the State Historical Resources Commission for inclusion on the California Register.

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Other resources that may be nominated to the California Register include:

- Individual historical resources;
- Historical resources contributing to historic districts;
- Historical resources identified as significant in historical resources surveys with significance ratings of Category 1 through 5 as defined on the California Department of Parks and Recreation's Form 523;
- Historical resources designated or listed as local landmarks, or designated under any local ordinance, such as an historic preservation overlay zone.

A resource is eligible for listing in the California Register if the State Historical Resources Commission determines that it is a significant resource if it (i) retains "substantial integrity," and (ii) that it meets any of the following National Register criteria:

1. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.
2. Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.
3. 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.
4. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

(PRC section 5024.1(c).) Resources less than 50 years old are not considered for listing in the California Register, but may be considered if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand the historical importance of the resource (see Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, section 4852(d)(2)).

The California Register protects cultural resources by requiring evaluations of the significance of prehistoric and historic resources. The criteria for the California Register are nearly identical to those for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and properties listed or formally designated as eligible for listing on the National Register are automatically listed on the California Register, as are the state landmarks and points of interest. The California Register also includes properties designated under local ordinances or identified through local historical resource surveys. The State Historic Preservation Officer maintains the California Register.

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### **California Environmental Quality Act**

As described further below, the following CEQA statutes and CEQA Guidelines are of relevance to the analysis of archaeological, historic, and tribal cultural resources:

- PRC section 21083.2(g): Defines “unique archaeological resource.”
- PRC section 21084.1 and CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a): Define historical resources. In addition, CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b) defines the phrase “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource;” it also defines the circumstances when a project would materially impair the significance of an historical resource.
- PRC section 21074(a) defines “tribal cultural resources.”
- PRC section 5097.98 and CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(e): Sets forth standards and steps to be employed following the accidental discovery of human remains in any location other than a dedicated ceremony.
- PRC sections 21083.2(b)-(c) and CEQA Guidelines section 15126.4: Provide information regarding the mitigation framework for archaeological and historic resources, including examples of preservation-in-place mitigation measures; preservation-in-place is the preferred manner of mitigating impacts to significant archaeological sites because it maintains the relationship between artifacts and the archaeological context, and may also help avoid conflict with religious or cultural values of groups associated with the archaeological site(s).

More specifically, under CEQA, a project may have a significant effect on the environment if it may cause “a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource.” (PRC section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b).) If a site is either listed or eligible for listing in the California Register, or if it is included in a local register of historic resources, or identified as significant in a historical resources survey (meeting the requirements of PRC section 5024.1(q)), it is a “historical resource” and is presumed to be historically or culturally significant for purposes of CEQA. (PRC section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a).) The lead agency is not precluded from determining that a resource is a historical resource even if it does not fall within this presumption. (PRC section 21084.1; CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(a).)

A “substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource” reflecting a significant effect under CEQA means “physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.” (CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b)(1);

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PRC section 5020.1(q).) In turn, the significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:

1. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register; or
2. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
3. Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

(CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(b)(2).) Pursuant to these sections, the CEQA inquiry begins with evaluating whether a project site contains any “historical resources,” then evaluates whether that project will cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource such that the resource's historical significance is materially impaired.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency may require reasonable efforts be made to permit any or all of these resources to be preserved in place or left in an undisturbed state. To the extent that they cannot be left undisturbed, mitigation measures are required (Section 21083.2[a], [b], and [c]).

Section 21083.2(g) defines a unique archaeological resource as an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

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Impacts to non-unique archaeological resources are generally not considered a significant environmental impact (PRC section 21083.2(a); CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5(c)(4).) However, if a non-unique archaeological resource qualifies as tribal cultural resource (PRC 21074(c); 21083.2(h)), further consideration of significant impacts is required.

CEQA Guidelines section 15064.5 assigns special importance to human remains and specifies procedures to be used when Native American remains are discovered.

### **Native American Historic Cultural Sites (PRC section 5097 et seq.)**

State law addresses the disposition of Native American burials in archaeological sites and protects such remains from disturbance, vandalism, or inadvertent destruction; establishes procedures to be implemented if Native American skeletal remains are discovered during construction of a project; and establishes the Heritage Commission to resolve disputes regarding the disposition of such remains. In addition, the Native American Historic Resource Protection Act makes it a misdemeanor punishable by up to 1 year in jail to deface or destroy an Indian historic or cultural site that is listed or may be eligible for listing in the California Register.

### **California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act**

The California Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (Cal. Repatriation Act), enacted in 2001, requires all state agencies and museums that receive state funding and that have possession or control over collections of human remains or cultural items, as defined, to complete an inventory and summary of these remains and items on or before January 1, 2003, with certain exceptions. California Repatriation Act also provides a process for the identification and repatriation of these items to the appropriate tribes.

### **California Health and Safety Code section 7050.5**

California law protects Native American burials, skeletal remains, and associated grave goods, regardless of their antiquity, and provides for the sensitive treatment and disposition of those remains. Health and Safety Code section 7050.5 requires that if human remains are discovered in any place other than a dedicated cemetery, no further disturbance or excavation of the site or nearby area reasonably suspected to contain human remains shall occur until the County coroner has examined the remains (section 7050.5b). If the coroner determines or has reason to believe the remains are those of a Native American, the coroner must contact the Heritage Commission within 24 hours (section 7050.5c). The Heritage Commission will notify the Most Likely Descendant. With the permission of the landowner, the Most Likely Descendant may inspect the site of discovery. The inspection must be completed within 24 hours of notification of the Most Likely Descendant by the Heritage Commission. The Most Likely Descendant may recommend

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means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and items associated with Native Americans. .

### **1.2.2 Local**

#### **San Bernardino County Development Code 82.12 (Cultural Resources Preservation)**

Under section 82.12 of the San Bernardino County Development Code, the County provides for the identification and preservation of important archaeological and historical resources.

Pursuant to section 82.12.020, specific identification of known cultural resources is indicated by listing in one or more of the following inventories:

1. California Archaeological Inventory
2. California Historic Resources Inventory
3. California Historical Landmarks
4. California Points of Historic Interest; and/or
5. National Register of Historic Places

Pursuant to section 82.12.030, application for a project proposed within the County defined Cultural Resources Preservation Overlay shall include a report prepared by a qualified professional that determines through appropriate investigation the presence or absence of archaeological and/or historical resources on the project site and within the project area, and recommends appropriate data recovery or protection measures.

#### **Bloomington Community Plan**

The purpose and intent of the Bloomington Community Plan is to guide the future use and development of land within the Bloomington Community Plan area in a manner that preserves the character and independent identity of the community. Pursuant to San Bernardino County Development Code 82.23, the Community Plan was established to ensure that proposed development in the Community is in accordance with the specific development standards set forth by the County. The Bloomington Community Plan is mandated to follow the Cultural Resources Preservation regulations presented in the County Development Code 82.12.

### **1.3 Report Organization**

Chapter 1 of this report includes a brief overview of the proposed project, its location, and regulatory setting. Chapter 2 describes the proposed project's environmental setting and provides

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the relevant cultural/historic context in which the study was performed. Chapter 3 provides a review of the archival research conducted for this project including a review of records from the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), a Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, and requests for information from Native American Tribes and/or organizations located within the vicinity of the project. Chapter 4 discusses the methodology used during the Phase I inventory. Chapter 5 contains the results of the archival research and the intensive-level pedestrian survey. Chapter 6 provides cultural resources management recommendations for further project planning. Appendix A provides the records search results maps and a complete bibliography of all prior cultural resources studies occurring within 1-mile of the project site. Appendix B provides the results of the NAHC SLF search. Finally, résumés for key personnel can be found in Appendix C.

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## 2 SETTING

### 2.1 Environment

The project site is in the San Bernardino valley with the San Bernardino Mountains approximately 9 miles to the north, La Loma Hills 2.7 miles to the southeast, Rattlesnake Mountain 0.6 mile to the south, and Mount Jurupa 1 mile to the southwest. The main water body in the vicinity is the Santa Ana River, which flows northeast to southwest approximately 2.5 miles southeast from the project site. The site is relatively flat with elevation ranging from 1,005 to 1,030 feet above mean sea level. There is no primary drainage on site.

Tujunga gravelly sandy loam and Tujunga loamy sand soils are mapped within the project site (USDA 2015). The description provided below regarding Tujunga series soils is summarized from NRCS (USDA 2015).

The Tujunga series soils are located on alluvial flood plains derived from granitic sources and consist of deep and drained soils. Slopes with this soil range from 0 to 9%, with an annual mean temperature of 62°F and an annual mean precipitation of 16 inches. Tujunga soils occur at an elevation ranging from 5 to 4,300 feet. Geographically associated soils include Delhi soils as well as the Hanford, Soboba, and Grangeville soils.

Bloomington experiences a Mediterranean type climate with cool, wet winters and dry, hot summers. Average yearly precipitation is 10.7 inches. Average summer highs are around 92° Fahrenheit (°F) with average lows around 61°F. In the winter, average highs are 67°F with lows around 42°F (NOAA 2015).

There are three land covers/vegetation communities within the project site: nonnative grassland, agricultural, and developed/disturbed land. Non-native grassland typically occurs adjacent to roads or other developed areas where there has been some historic disturbance. Agricultural land is similar to non-native grassland and often contains some of the same weedy, introduced annuals including wild oat, bromes, black mustard, filaree, and Russian-thistle. Developed land consists of buildings, structures, homes, parking lots, paved roads, and maintained areas. Developed areas do not support native vegetation. Disturbed land refers to areas that are not developed yet lack vegetation, and generally are the result of severe or repeated mechanical perturbation.

There are 6.5 acres characterized as non-native grassland within the project site. This vegetation community has a dense vegetative cover dominated by common fiddleneck (*Amsinckia intermedia*), bromes, and London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*). Agricultural land comprises 7.0 acres of the project site and serves as grazing fields for various livestock species inhabiting the area.

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Developed/disturbed land occurs within a majority the project site for a total of 21.3 acres. Multiple residential homes and a junk yard are located within the project boundary. The residential yards contain ornamental trees including tamarisk (*Tamarix aphylla*), Peruvian pepper trees (*Schinus molle*), eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus* spp.), and tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*).

### **2.2 Prehistoric Setting**

Evidence for continuous human occupation in Southern California spans the last 10,000 years. Various attempts to parse out variability in archaeological assemblages over this broad time frame have led to the development of several cultural chronologies; some of these are based on geologic time, most are based on temporal trends in archaeological assemblages, and others are interpretive reconstructions. Each of these reconstructions describes essentially similar trends in assemblage composition in more or less detail. This research employs a common set of generalized terms used to describe chronological trends in assemblage composition: Paleoindian (pre-5500 BC), Archaic (8000 BC–AD 500), Late Prehistoric (AD 500–1769), and Ethnohistoric (post-AD 1769).

#### **2.2.1 Paleoindian (pre-5500 BC)**

Evidence for Paleoindian occupation in the region is tenuous; our knowledge of associated cultural pattern(s) informed by a relatively sparse body of data that has been collected from within an area extending from coastal San Diego, through the Mojave Desert, and beyond. One of the earliest dated archaeological assemblages in coastal Southern California (excluding the Channel Islands) derives from SDI-4669/W-12, in La Jolla. A human burial from SDI-4669 was radiocarbon dated to 9,590–9,920 years before present (95.4% probability) (Hector 2006). The burial is part of a larger site complex that contained more than 29 human burials associated with an assemblage that fits the Archaic profile (i.e., large amounts of ground stone, battered cobbles, and expedient flake tools). In contrast, typical Paleoindian assemblages include large stemmed projectile points, high proportions of formal lithic tools, bifacial lithic reduction strategies, and relatively small proportions of ground stone tools. Prime examples of this pattern are sites that were studied by Emma Lou Davis (1978) on Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake near Ridgecrest, California. These sites contained fluted and unfluted stemmed points and large numbers of formal flake tools (e.g., shaped scrapers, blades). Other typical Paleoindian sites include the Komodo site (MNO-679)—a multicomponent fluted point site, and MNO-680—a single component Great Basined Stemmed point site (see Basgall et al. 2002). At MNO-679 and -680, ground stone tools were rare while finely made projectile points were common.

Warren et al. (2004) claimed that a biface manufacturing tradition present at the Harris site complex (SDI-149) is representative of typical Paleoindian occupation in the San Diego region

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that possibly dates between 10,365 and 8200 BC (Warren et al. 2004). Termed San Dieguito (see also Rogers 1945), assemblages at the Harris site are qualitatively distinct from most others in the San Diego region because the site has large numbers of finely made bifaces (including projectile points), formal flake tools, a biface reduction trajectory, and relatively small amounts of processing tools (see also Warren 1964, 1968). Despite the unique assemblage composition, the definition of San Dieguito as a separate cultural tradition is hotly debated. Gallegos (1987) suggested that the San Dieguito pattern is simply an inland manifestation of a broader economic pattern. Gallegos' interpretation of San Dieguito has been widely accepted in recent years, in part because of the difficulty in distinguishing San Dieguito components from other assemblage constituents. In other words, it is easier to ignore San Dieguito as a distinct socioeconomic pattern than it is to draw it out of mixed assemblages.

The large number of finished bifaces (i.e., projectile points and non-projectile blades), along with large numbers of formal flake tools at the Harris site complex, is very different than nearly all other assemblages throughout the San Diego region, regardless of age. Warren et al. (2004) made this point, tabulating basic assemblage constituents for key early Holocene sites. Producing finely made bifaces and formal flake tools implies that relatively large amounts of time were spent for tool manufacture. Such a strategy contrasts with the expedient flake-based tools and cobble-core reduction strategy that typifies non-San Dieguito Archaic sites. It can be inferred from the uniquely high degree of San Dieguito assemblage formality that the Harris site complex represents a distinct economic strategy from non-San Dieguito assemblages.

San Dieguito sites are rare in the inland valleys, with one possible candidate, RIV-2798/H, located on the shore of Lake Elsinore. Excavations at Locus B at RIV-2798/H produced a toolkit consisting predominately of flaked stone tools, including crescents, points, and bifaces, and lesser amounts of groundstone tools, among other items (Grenda 1997). A calibrated and reservoir corrected radiocarbon date from a shell produced a date of 6630 BC. Grenda (1997) suggested this site represents seasonal exploitation of lacustrine resources and small game, and resembles coastal San Dieguito assemblages and spatial patterning.

If San Dieguito truly represents a distinct socioeconomic strategy from the non-San Dieguito Archaic processing regime, its rarity implies that it was not only short-lived, but that it was not as economically successful as the Archaic strategy. Such a conclusion would fit with other trends in Southern California deserts, wherein hunting-related tools are replaced by processing tools during the early Holocene (see Basgall and Hall 1990).

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### **2.2.2 Archaic (8000 BC–AD 500)**

The more than 2,500-year overlap between the presumed age of Paleoindian occupations and the Archaic period highlights the difficulty in defining a cultural chronology in southern California. If San Dieguito is the only recognized Paleoindian component in the coastal southern California, then the dominance of hunting tools implies that it derives from Great Basin adaptive strategies and is not necessarily a local adaptation. Warren et al. (2004) admitted as much, citing strong desert connections with San Dieguito. Thus, the Archaic pattern is the earliest local socioeconomic adaptation in the region (see Hale 2001, 2009).

The Archaic pattern, which has also been termed the Millingstone Horizon (among others), is relatively easy to define with assemblages that consist primarily of processing tools: millings, handstones, battered cobbles, heavy crude scrapers, incipient flake-based tools, and cobble-core reduction. These assemblages occur in all environments across the region with little variability in tool composition. Low assemblage variability over time and space among Archaic sites has been equated with cultural conservatism (see Byrd and Reddy 2002; Warren 1968; Warren et al. 2004). Despite enormous amounts of archaeological work at Archaic sites, little change in assemblage composition occurred until the bow and arrow was adopted at around AD 500, as well as ceramics at approximately the same time (Griset 1996; Hale 2009). Even then, assemblage formality remained low. After the bow was adopted, small arrow points appear in large quantities and already low amounts of formal flake tools are replaced by increasing amounts of expedient flake tools. Similarly, shaped millings and handstones decreased in proportion relative to expedient, unshaped ground stone tools (Hale 2009). Thus, the terminus of the Archaic period is equally as hard to define as its beginning because basic assemblage constituents and patterns of manufacturing investment remain stable, complimented only by the addition of the bow and ceramics.

### **2.2.3 Late Prehistoric (AD 500–1769)**

The period of time following the Archaic and prior to Ethnohistoric times (AD 1769) is commonly referred to as the Late Prehistoric (M. Rogers 1945; Wallace 1955; Warren et al. 2004); however, several other subdivisions continue to be used to describe various shifts in assemblage composition. In general this period is defined by the addition of arrow points and ceramics, and the widespread use of bedrock mortars. The fundamental Late Prehistoric assemblage is very similar to the Archaic pattern, but includes arrow points and large quantities of fine debitage from producing arrow points, ceramics, and cremations. The appearance of mortars and pestles is difficult to place in time because most mortars are on bedrock surfaces. Some argue that the Ethnohistoric intensive acorn economy extends as far back as AD 500 (Bean

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and Shipek 1978). However, there is no substantial evidence that reliance on acorns, and the accompanying use of mortars and pestles, occurred prior to AD 1400.

### **2.2.4 Ethnohistoric**

The history of the Native American communities prior to the mid-1700s has largely been reconstructed through later mission-period and early ethnographic accounts. The first records of the Native American inhabitants of the region come predominantly from European merchants, missionaries, military personnel, and explorers. These brief, and generally peripheral, accounts were prepared with the intent of furthering respective colonial and economic aims and were combined with observations of the landscape. They were not intended to be unbiased accounts regarding the cultural structures and community practices of the newly encountered cultural groups. The establishment of the missions in the region brought more extensive documentation of Native American communities, though these groups did not become the focus of formal and in-depth ethnographic study until the early twentieth century (Bean and Shipek 1978; Boscana 1846; Fages 1937; Geiger and Meighan 1976; Harrington 1934; Laylander 2000; Philip S. Sparkman 1908; White 1963). The principal intent of these researchers was to record the precontact, culturally specific practices, ideologies, and languages that had survived the destabilizing effects of missionization and colonialism. This research, often understood as “salvage ethnography,” was driven by the understanding that traditional knowledge was being lost due to the impacts of modernization and cultural assimilation. Alfred Kroeber applied his “memory culture” approach (Lightfoot 2005, p. 32) by recording languages and oral histories within the region. Ethnographic research by Dubois, Kroeber, Harrington, Spier, and others during the early twentieth century seemed to indicate that traditional cultural practices and beliefs survived among local Native American communities.

It is important to note that even though there were many informants for these early ethnographies who were able to provide information from personal experiences about native life before the Europeans, a significantly large proportion of these informants were born after 1850 (Heizer and Nissen 1973); therefore, the documentation of pre-contact, aboriginal culture was being increasingly supplied by individuals born in California after considerable contact with Europeans. As Robert F. Heizer (1978) stated, this is an important issue to note when examining these ethnographies, since considerable culture change had undoubtedly occurred by 1850 among the Native American survivors of California.

Based on ethnographic information, it is believed that at least 88 different languages were spoken from Baja California Sur to the southern Oregon state border at the time of Spanish contact (Johnson and Lorenz 2006, p. 34). The distribution of recorded Native American languages has been dispersed as a geographic mosaic across California through six primary

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language families (Golla 2007). As the project site is in the San Bernardino area, the Native American inhabitants of the region would have generally spoken the Gabrieleño variety of Takic, although the Serrano variety would have likely been spoken as well, as the traditional boundary between the Serrano and Gabrielino groups is near the project site.

Victor Golla has contended that one can interpret the amount of variability within specific language groups as being associated with the relative “time depth” of the speaking populations (Golla 2007, p. 80). A large amount of variation within the language of a group represents a greater time depth than a group’s language with less internal diversity. One method that he has employed is by drawing comparisons with historically documented changes in Germanic and Romantic language groups. Golla has observed that the “absolute chronology of the internal diversification within a language family” can be correlated with archaeological dates (2007, p. 71). This type of interpretation is modeled on concepts of genetic drift and gene flows that are associated with migration and population isolation in the biological sciences.

The tribes of this area have traditionally spoken Takic languages that may be assigned to the larger Uto–Aztecan family (Golla 2007, p. 74). These groups include the Gabrielino and Serrano. Golla has interpreted the amount of internal diversity within these language-speaking communities to reflect a time depth of approximately 2,000 years. Other researchers have contended that Takic may have diverged from Uto–Aztecan ca. 2600 BC–AD 1, which was later followed by the diversification within the Takic speaking tribes, occurring approximately 1500 BC–AD 1000 (Laylander 2010).

The project is located with the area associated with the Gabrielino, a name derived from the association with the San Gabriel Mission, who are also known as the Tongva. According to the archaeological record, they were not the first inhabitants of the Los Angeles basin but displaced indigenous Hokan speakers around 500 B.C. The Gabrielino shared boundaries with the Chumash to the west, the Tataviam to the north, Serrano to the northeast, the Cahuilla to the east, and the Luiseño and Juaneño to the southwest (Bean and Smith 1978; Kroeber 1925).

As with many Native groups, it is quite difficult to make population estimates for the Gabrielino, although one estimate gives village population ranges between 50 and 200 people for possibly more than 50 or 100 villages (Bean and Smith 1978). The arrival of the Spanish decimated Native peoples through disease and changed living conditions, leaving few Gabrielinos by the time ethnographic studies were conducted (Bean and Smith 1978). This makes it difficult to make definitive statements about their culture. The tribes of the region were organized into patrilineal clans or bands centered on a chief, each of which had their own territorial land or range where food and other resources were collected at different locations throughout the year. Place names were assigned to each territory, often reflecting common animals, plants, physical

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landmarks, or cosmological elements that were understood as being related to that location. Marriages were sometimes arranged by parents or guardians, and chiefs occasionally had multiple wives (Bean and Smith 1978).

Shamanism was a major component in tribal life. Shamans, who derived their power through dreams or visions, served individual villages. They cured illness, using a variety of tools and plants. Some locations and natural resources were of cultural significance. Springs and other water-related features were thought to be related with spirits. These resources, often a component of origin stories, had power that came with a variety of risks and properties to those who became affected. Mourning ceremonies were similar throughout the region, generally involving and burning of the deceased's possessions, dancing and ritual wailing, followed by the burning of the deceased's remaining items a year after death (Bean and Smith 1978).

### **2.3 Historic Setting**

The first European settlers to the San Bernardino Valley were missionaries from the Mission of San Gabriel, near the location of modern Los Angeles, who established the Estancia San Bernardino (also referred to as the "Asistencia") in 1819, though undocumented references indicate an earlier founding date of 1810 (Cataldo 2002). The location, chosen by the missionaries due to its signs of agricultural fertility, was located in the southern portion of the San Bernardino Valley at the last slopes of the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains. Assisted by the Natives, the missionaries erected an "adobe building some eighty by forty yards in size, having substantial walls three feet in thickness, with floors of burnt brick, and thatched roofs of tules and flags" (Hale 1888). The building was so structurally sound that Edson D. Hale (1888) describing the remains fifty years after abandonment notes that "about 6 feet of all four walls still stood." With the help of the Native Americans in the area they diverted water from Mill Creek in the mountains giving the mission greater agricultural fertility (City of San Bernardino 2015).

#### **2.3.1 Rancho Period (1824-1848)**

Mexico established its independence from Spain in 1821, secured California as a Mexican territory in 1822, and became a federal republic in 1824. The Franciscan missions of California by this time had amassed considerable wealth in horses and livestock. Too valuable to be left to the missions, the Mexican Republic secularized the mission property in 1834 and confiscated their wealth (Starr 2007; Hale 1888). Juan B. Alvarado became Governor of the Territory in 1836 and began the process of subdividing the valley into large ranchos. It was then given to the Diego Sepulveda and three brothers named Lugo in 1842 (Cataldo 2002). They transformed it into "Rancho San Bernardino" and used around twenty acres for agriculture and used the rest of

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the deeded land, which amounted to eight square leagues (35,000 acres), for cattle raising (Hale 1888; Cataldo 2002). During this period the population did not grow dramatically but the cattle raising industry became huge throughout the county. San Bernardino soon became an important trade post on the Spanish Trail (City of San Bernardino 2015).

### **2.3.2 Mormon Period (1848-1857)**

In 1848 California joined the U.S. The head of the Lugo brothers, Don Antonio Maira Lugo, who had been discouraged the past few years from Native Americans and outlaws raiding and cattle stealing, sold the rancho to two leaders, Amasa Lyman and Charles Rich, of an approximately 500 person Mormon settlement expedition. Rich and Lyman in turn sold the land to the Mormon settlers collectively in for the price of \$77,500 (San Bernardino Historical Society 2015; Hale 1888). The settlers were sent to California by Mormon leader Brigham Young in order to create a Mormon outpost. Young desired to create a Mormon outpost closer to the Pacific coast, hoping that a Pacific route to Salt Lake City would be more efficient for European converts than the overland route from New York City (Cataldo 2002; Hale 1888; San Bernardino Historical Society 2015). Fearing further Native and outlaws attacks, the Mormons fortified the rancho, renamed it “Fort San Bernardino,” and created a stockade centered at the location of the current San Bernardino County Courthouse (Cataldo 2002). No attacks came and the stockade was dismantled after a year. The Mormon town adhered to strict temperance, no drinking or gambling. The Mormons increased agriculture in the area planting 3,000 acres of grain. They also increased infrastructure including a gristmill and a road to the mountains leading to a saw mill (Hale 1888). The city grew rapidly until it was incorporated as the City of San Bernardino with a population of 1,200 in 1857 (City of San Bernardino 2015).

### **2.3.3 Post Mormon Period (1857-Present)**

In the same year San Bernardino was incorporated as a city, the Utah War broke out between the Mormon settlers in Utah and the U.S. Government forcing Brigham Young to recall many of the Mormons in San Bernardino back to Utah. Approximately 60 percent of the Mormon population left including many of the older leadership leaving the city in leadership disarray (Cataldo 2002). Prices for plots of land dropped and enticed many other settlers from the east with the promise of land for sale as cheap as a horse and wagon (Cataldo 2002). The cheap land and settlers using it as a starting point to travel to gold mines along the Colorado River during the 1862-1864 gold rush cause the population to rise slowly but steadily (Cataldo 2002). The years following 1870 were marked by the beginnings of fruit farms in the San Bernardino Valley as a new profitable industry. The Santa Fe, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific Railways made San Bernardino a major transportation hub for Southern California in the last years of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century and further invigorated the city. In 1886, the Santa Fe Railway connected the city to the transcontinental

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railways causing a population explosion from eastern settlers travelling west (City of San Bernardino 2015). The population of 7,786 recorded in 1880 increased to 29,415 by 1888 (Hale 1888). While the last years of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century display substantial growth for the city, it suffered a catastrophic fire on December 29, 1897. The fire started from a workman tipping a lamp in a lumber mill in the city. Almost immediately the blaze became uncontrollable and high winds spread the fire throughout downtown (Thompson 2007; Sacramento Daily Union 1897). The city recovered quickly after the fire and from 1900 to 1910 the population doubled (City of San Bernardino 2015). The population continued to rise throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> Century and more commercial enterprises, especially in the second half of the century. Richard and Maurice McDonald, immigrants from Ireland, found the first McDonald's restaurant chain establishment in the city in 1940. A large boost occurred during World War II when Norton Air Force Base was established near downtown San Bernardino. By the summer of 1941 it began training the needs for a 30,000 pilot training program. It became a repair and maintenance facility for aircraft as the war continued. After the war ended it continued to be used for maintenance and also support logistics for missile programs until its closure in 1994 (Norton Air Force Base 2015).

### **2.3.4 The Community of Bloomington**

The following historical information is adopted from the *Bloomington Community Plan* (County of San Bernardino 2007). The Bloomington Community Plan presents the history of Bloomington and includes the important periods, events, and patterns of development for this community.

Bloomington was originally developed as part of the land holdings of the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company which was formed in 1887. In 1907, the Riverside Portland Cement Company built a large plant near Crestmore and to provide transportation for employees built a standard gauge railroad to Riverside. On May 20th, 1911 the line was opened to Bloomington. The original community, known as Crestmore, is generally located between Locust Avenue and Larch Avenue, south of Jurupa Avenue, extending to the County line. The Pacific-Electric Crestmore Line (Riverside-Rialto) provided local service for many years. The Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company laid out the town sites of Bloomington, Rialto, Fontana, and Sansevine. The town site for Bloomington, after being surveyed in April, 1888, was bounded on the north by Valley Boulevard, on the south by Slover Avenue, on the east by Larch Avenue, and on the west by Linden Avenue. Presently, part of the community is still rural and many residents continue to keep and raise animals.

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## 3 PREVIOUS RESEARCH

### 3.1 Archaeological Literature and Records Search

#### 3.1.1 South Central Coastal Information Center

Dudek Archaeologist Adriane Dorrler conducted a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) on October 22, 2015 for the proposed project site and surrounding one-mile radius (Confidential Appendix A). This search included their collection of mapped prehistoric, historical and built-environment resources, Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Site Records, technical reports, archival resources, and ethnographic references. Additional consulted sources included the NRHP, California Inventory of Historical Resources/CRHR and listed OHP Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, California Points of Historical Interest, California Historical Landmarks, and Caltrans Bridge Survey information.

#### Previously Conducted Cultural Resources Studies

SCCIC records indicate that no previous cultural resources investigations have been conducted within the proposed project site. At least 28 studies have been conducted outside but within one-mile of the project site, the majority of which occurred within the City of Fontana and the town of Crestmore (Table 1). Confidential Appendix A provides the records search results maps and a complete bibliography of all prior cultural resources studies occurring within 1-mile of the project site.

**Table 1**  
**Previous Cultural Resources Studies Performed Within One-Mile of the Project Site**

Author	Year	Report	Title
Smith, Gerald A.	1942	SB-00015	Traces of Ancient Man at Bloomington, California
Harris, Ruth D.	1976	SB-00357	Archaeological-Historical Resources Assessment of Lots 10-14; Block 58, City of Crestmore
Hearn, Joseph E.	1976	SB-00388	Archaeological-Historical Resources Assessment of Approximately 70 Acres in the Crestmore Area
Hearn, Joseph E.	1976	SB-00439	Archaeological-Historical Resources Assessment of Bloomington Park and Recreation District-Two Locations
Foster, John M. and Roberta S. Greenwood	1985	SB-01499	Cultural Resources Overview: California Portion, Proposed Pacific Texas Pipeline Project
Lerch, Michael K.	1987	SB-01651	Negative Resource Field Reconnaissance: Tentative Tract 12353, Bloomington
Padon, Beth	1987	SB-01731	A Cultural Resource Assessment, Fontana Estates Project, San Bernardino County

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**Table 1**  
**Previous Cultural Resources Studies Performed Within One-Mile of the Project Site**

Author	Year	Report	Title
Parr, Robert E.	1988	SB-01771	Environmental Impact Evaluation: An Archaeological Assessment of Tentative Tract 10783, Near the city of Fontana in Southwestern San Bernardino County, California
Foster, John M., J. J. Schmidt, C. A. Weber, G. R. Romani, and R. S. Greenwood	1991	SB-02853	Cultural Resource Investigation: Inland Feeder Project, MWD of Southern California
Love, Bruce	2000	SB-03586	Ontario to Colton Pipeline, San Bernardino County, California 26PP
Duke, Curt	1999	SB-03597	Cultural Resource Assessment for PBMS Facility CM 676-06, San Bernardino County, California, 4PP
Budinger, Fred	2001	SB-03999	Verizon Site Larch, Bloomington, California, 9PP
Hogan, Michael	2003	SB-04000	Archaeological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Activities: Green Acres Memorial Park in the Community of Crestmore, San Bernardino County, California 2PP
Dice, Michael	2004	SB-04370	Cultural/Paleontological Survey & Monitoring for the Young Homes Cedar Rand Crestmore Project (Tract 15836), San Bernardino County, California, 41PP
Kyle, Carolyn	2004	SB-04375	Cultural Resource Assessment for AT&T Wireless Facility 950-003-035, Located at 10974 Cedar Ave, City of Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California, 23PP
Wetherbee, Matthew and Sarah Siren	2006	SB-05064	A Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory and a Paleontological Assessment for the 25-Acrea Bloomington Estates Project
Wetherbee, Matthew and Sarah Siren	2006	SB-05065	A Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory and a Paleontological Assessment for the 34-Acrea Bloomington Estates Project
Wetherbee, Matthew and Sarah Siren	2006	SB-05066	A Phase I Cultural Resources Inventory and a Paleontological Assessment for the 30-Acrea Bloomington Estates Project
Aislin-Kay, Marnie	2005	SB-05643	Cultural Resource Records Search and Site Visit Results for Cingular Telecommunications Facility Candidate CM-676-01 (ES-039-01) Green Acres, 18878 7th Street, Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California
McKenna, Jeanette A.	2008	SB-05972	A Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Slover Avenue Improvements from West of Laurel Avenue to Maple Avenue in the Community of Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California
Bonner, Wayne H. and Sarah A. Williams	2008	SB-06127	Cultural Resources Records Search and Site Visit Results for T-Mobile Candidate IE04932C (SCE-Locust), 11430 Locust Avenue, Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California
Ashkar, Shahira	1999	SB-06516	Cultural Resource Inventory Report for Williams Communications, Inc., Proposed Fiber Optic System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties
McKenna, Jeanette A.	2009	SB-06532	A Supplemental and Comprehensive Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Slover Avenue Improvements Project Between Tamarind Avenue and Cedar Avenue in Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California

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**Table 1**  
**Previous Cultural Resources Studies Performed Within One-Mile of the Project Site**

Author	Year	Report	Title
Sander, Jay K.	2010	SB-06719	Archaeological Survey Report for Southern California Edison's Pole Replacement Project: Highgrove-Corona 115kV Circuit, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California
Billat, Lorna	2012	SB-07184	Archaeological Assessment Report for Excel/MLAX04226A Wireless Facility located at 2353 South Cactus Avenue, Bloomington in San Bernardino County, California
Brunzell, David	2013	SB-07393	Cultural Resources Assessment; West Valley Logistics Center Project, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California
Puckett, Heather R.	2013	SB-07513	Byrne, 10720 Locust Avenue, Bloomington, California 92316
Ballester, Daniel	2014	SB-07581	Archaeological and Paleontological Monitoring of Earth-Moving Activities, FedEx Ground Package System Project, City of Rialto, San Bernardino County, California

### Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

According to the SCCIC records search, there is only one previously recorded cultural resource located within the proposed project site – P-36-060213. This prehistoric isolate was originally recorded in 1939 and consists of a projectile point. The San Bernardino County Museum Archaeological Site Survey Record for P-36-060213 does not mention if the isolate was collected.

An additional 34 cultural resources have been previously identified outside the project site, but within the one-mile radius. These resources consist of four prehistoric sites, including one temporary camp site, two bedrock milling sites, and a petroglyph panel; one historic archaeological site consisting of a refuse dump, cistern and concrete foundation; and 29 built environment resources consisting of 21 historic-era residences, 2 historic-era commercial buildings, Bloomington Middle School, Bloomington Congregational Church, El Rivino Country Club, and three California Points of Historical Interest including Bloomington Garage, San Bernardino County Museum and the San Bernardino-Sonora Road. Confidential Appendix A provides the records search results maps and DPR forms of all previously recorded cultural resources identified within 1-mile of the project site.

### 3.2 Native American Coordination

Dudek initiated Native American coordination for this project on October 19, 2015. As part of the process of identifying cultural resources within or near the project site, Dudek contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a review of the Sacred Lands File (SLF). The NAHC emailed a response on November 5, 2015 (Appendix B), and stated that the

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Sacred Land File search “failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area.”

### **3.3 Archival Research**

Historic maps and aerial photos were consulted to further understand the development of the project site. Two roads characterize the project site as reviewed on the 1901 through 1938 USGS San Bernardino 15-minute series quadrangle. The roads are not seen on the 1938 historic aerial photograph – the earliest available aerial photograph of the project site (Historic Aerials 2015). The project site in 1938 was dominated by orchards. Five structures (presumed residences) are seen in the northwest, northeast, and southeast corners of the project. The Pacific-Electric Railway Line, Riverside-Rialto segment cuts through the center of the project site. Four of the five structures are confirmed on the 1943 USGS Fontana 7.5-minute quadrangle, as well as the Pacific Electric Railway Line. Although the Railway Line appears on the 1943 topographic map, according to Electric Railway Historical Association of Southern California (accessed 2015), the Riverside-Rialto segment was abandoned in 1940. The 1948 historic aerial shows a slight decrease in the amount of orchard within the project site; the five structures are still present; and the Pacific Electric Railway Line has been dismantled (Historic Aerials 2015). The railway line does not show on the 1955 USGS Fontana 7.5-minute quadrangle; the total number of structures on the project site increases to ten (with the original five still standing); and the percentage of orchard on the project site continues to decline. These conditions remain relatively consistent through 1966 (Historic Aerials 2015). However, the late 1960’s saw a surge of development within the project site. Only a quarter of the project site was used for orchards; the number of structures doubled to 16 presumed residences (all the originals still stand) (Historic Aerials 2015); and by 1969, the Fontana 7.5 minute quadrangle showed a dirt road where the former railway line once traveled. According to the 1980 and 1985 Fontana quadrangles, a second development surge occurred in the 1980’s with a total of 21 constructed residences on the project site. The project site took the shape it has today by 2002 (Historic Aerials 2015). None of the orchards remain, however, half of the project site is undeveloped agricultural land; the former railway line remains an established dirt road; and all the original structures seen on the 1938, 1959, and 1966 historic aerials are still standing.

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## 4 METHODS

### 4.1 Field Methods

Dudek Archaeologist Adriane Dorrler conducted the intensive-level pedestrian survey on October 22, 2015 using standard archaeological procedures and techniques. The intensive-level survey methods consisted of a pedestrian survey conducted in parallel transects spaced no more than 10 meters apart over the accessible areas of the project site. Areas that were inaccessible due to private residences and fenced in junk yards and agriculture fields were visually inspected from a distance. Within each transect, the ground surface was examined for prehistoric artifacts (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ceramics, fire-affected rock), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a cultural midden, soil depressions, features indicative of the current or former presence of structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, post holes, foundations), and historic artifacts (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics, building materials). Ground disturbances such as burrows, cut banks, and drainages were also visually inspected for exposed subsurface materials. The location of previously recorded isolate P-36-060213 was intensively surveyed in an attempt to relocate the artifact. Attempts were made to document the historic-era buildings on the project site. However, the buildings were set back on private property and access was restricted. It was possible to visually confirm that all ten structures are extant. However, formal recordation of the buildings was not possible as the details of the buildings were obscured by one or more of the following: vegetation, fencing, and junk yard debris.

Ms. Dorrler took detailed notes and photographs of the surroundings. All fieldwork was documented using field notes, digital photography, a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver with sub-meter accuracy, iPad technology with close-scale field maps, and aerial photographs. Location-specific photographs were taken using an Apple 3rd Generation IPAD equipped with 8 MP resolution and georeferenced PDF maps of the project site. Accuracy of this device ranged between 3 meters and 10 meters. All field notes, photographs, and records related to the current study are on file at Dudek's Riverside, California office.

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## 5 RESULTS

### 5.1 Survey Conditions

The general vicinity surrounding the project site is developed with a mix of residential and rural residential uses. Single-family residential development occurs immediately adjacent to the site on the south and west. Open agricultural fields are directly north and northeast from the project site; an elementary school is to the northwest; Cedar Avenue runs directly along the eastern side of the site, with Jurupa Avenue along the south side and Linden Avenue along the west side of the site. Commercial property and open fields are east of the site, on the east side of Cedar Avenue.

The intensive-level pedestrian survey was limited to the southeast quarter of the project site within an open field and the central north-south running dirt road that bisects the project site east-west. The north half of the project was inaccessible due to fenced in private residences and/or private commercial properties. The southwest quarter of the project site, while consisting of agricultural land, was also fenced in and inaccessible as private property. The numerous standing structures on the project site were only visible from a distance as fences prohibited access, and thick vegetation obscured visual inspection thus preventing further investigation.

Regardless of the survey limitations, a review of historic aerials shows that the project site has been routinely disturbed for agricultural purposes for nearly a century. The southern half of the project showed recent evidence of disking and land grading/pushing. Modern refuse dumps were scattered throughout the southeastern quarter of the project site. Ground visibility throughout the southern half of the project was generally good with ankle high non-native grassland partially obscuring the ground surface. Equipment, supplies, and inventory from junkyards, salvage yards, and a commercial apiary obscured the ground surface in the northern half of the project site.

No previously recorded or newly discovered archaeological resources were identified during the pedestrian survey. Ten historic-era buildings and the location of the previously extant Pacific Electric Railway Line, Riverside-Rialto segment were identified during the archival review of the project site.

### 5.2 Previously Identified Cultural Resources

#### 5.2.1 P-36-060213

The location of previously recorded prehistoric isolate P-36-060213 was inspected in an attempt to relocate the artifact. No evidence of the isolate was uncovered during the intensive-level pedestrian survey. The isolate was originally recorded in 1939, and the location of the isolate as mapped has

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been extensively tilled for nearly a century. As a result of this study, P-36-060213 is presumed displaced from its original location, destroyed, or collected upon its initial discovery in 1939.

### **5.3 Newly Identified Cultural Resources**

#### **5.3.1 Built Environment Resources**

Archival research revealed ten historic-era buildings located on the project site. Five buildings are shown on the 1938 historic aerial photograph, and an additional three are introduced on the 1959 historic aerial (Historic Aerials 2015). During the pedestrian survey, visual inspection of the buildings from afar confirmed that they are extant. However, closer inspection to gather details about the individual structures was not possible due to the restricted access to private property and obscured visibility of the structures. Because of the inability to properly document the buildings through visual inspection, DPR forms were not prepared for the historic-age buildings.

The location of the previously extant Pacific Electric Railway Line, Riverside-Rialto segment (currently a dirt road) was inspected for any evidence of the existing railway. The Pacific Electric Railway was created in 1901 and serviced southern California as a privately owned mass transit system until 1961 (Electric Railway Historical Association of Southern California 2015). The Riverside-Rialto segment (the Crestmore Line) crossed through the project site from 1911 until 1940 to “serve the large Riverside Portland Cement Company plant near Crestmore” (Electric Railway Historical Association of Southern California 2015). A review of historic aerial photographs and topographic maps shows that the integrity of the railway line has been compromised. By 1980, the original alignment was altered and modern improvements were made to the line through grading, widening, and maintenance for use as an access road (Historic Aerials 2015). The pedestrian survey of the alignment uncovered no evidence of the railway line. The portion of the Pacific Electric Railway Line, Riverside-Rialto segment that runs through the project site is presumed destroyed.

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### **6 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Phase I cultural resources inventory (including the results of the records search and pedestrian survey) identified ten historic-era buildings, the former location of the Pacific Electric Railway Riverside-Rialto segment (no longer extant), and a previously identified prehistoric isolate within the project site.

A review of modern and historic aerial photographs and historic maps indicates that there are at least ten historic-age buildings/structures within the project site. The records search results indicate that these buildings have not been previously recorded or evaluated. In order to assess whether or not the proposed project will result in impacts to historical resources (as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5), all historic-age buildings (i.e., over 45 years of age) should be recorded and evaluated in consideration of CRHR eligibility criteria and integrity requirements. The evaluations should be conducted by a qualified architectural historian who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (CFR 36 Part 61).

The portion of the Pacific Electric Railway Line that intersects the project site has been altered to the point of destruction. No remnants of the railway line were observed during the pedestrian survey. The location of the previously extant railway line is recommended not eligible for the CRHR, is not a "unique archaeological resource" under CEQA, and does not warrant further consideration.

Previously recorded prehistoric isolate P-36-060213 was not relocated during the pedestrian survey. As isolates are not considered eligible for listing in the CRHR nor are they considered significant resources under CEQA, no further cultural considerations are recommended for this resource.

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**Cultural Resources Study  
for the Bloomington Distribution Project**

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# **APPENDIX A (CONFIDENTIAL)**

*SCCIC Records Search Results*



**APPENDIX B**  
*NAHC*



## Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

### NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95501  
(916) 373-3710  
(916) 373-5471 – Fax  
[nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

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

Project: Bloomington Distribution Project (8674)  
County: San Bernardino

USGS Quadrangle

Name: Fontana  
Township: 1 South Range: 5 West Section(s): 27

Company/Firm/Agency:

Dudek

Contact Person: Adriane Dorler

Street Address: 3544 University Avenue

City: Riverside Zip: 92501

Phone: (760) 840-7556 Extension: \_\_\_\_\_

Fax: (760) 632-0164

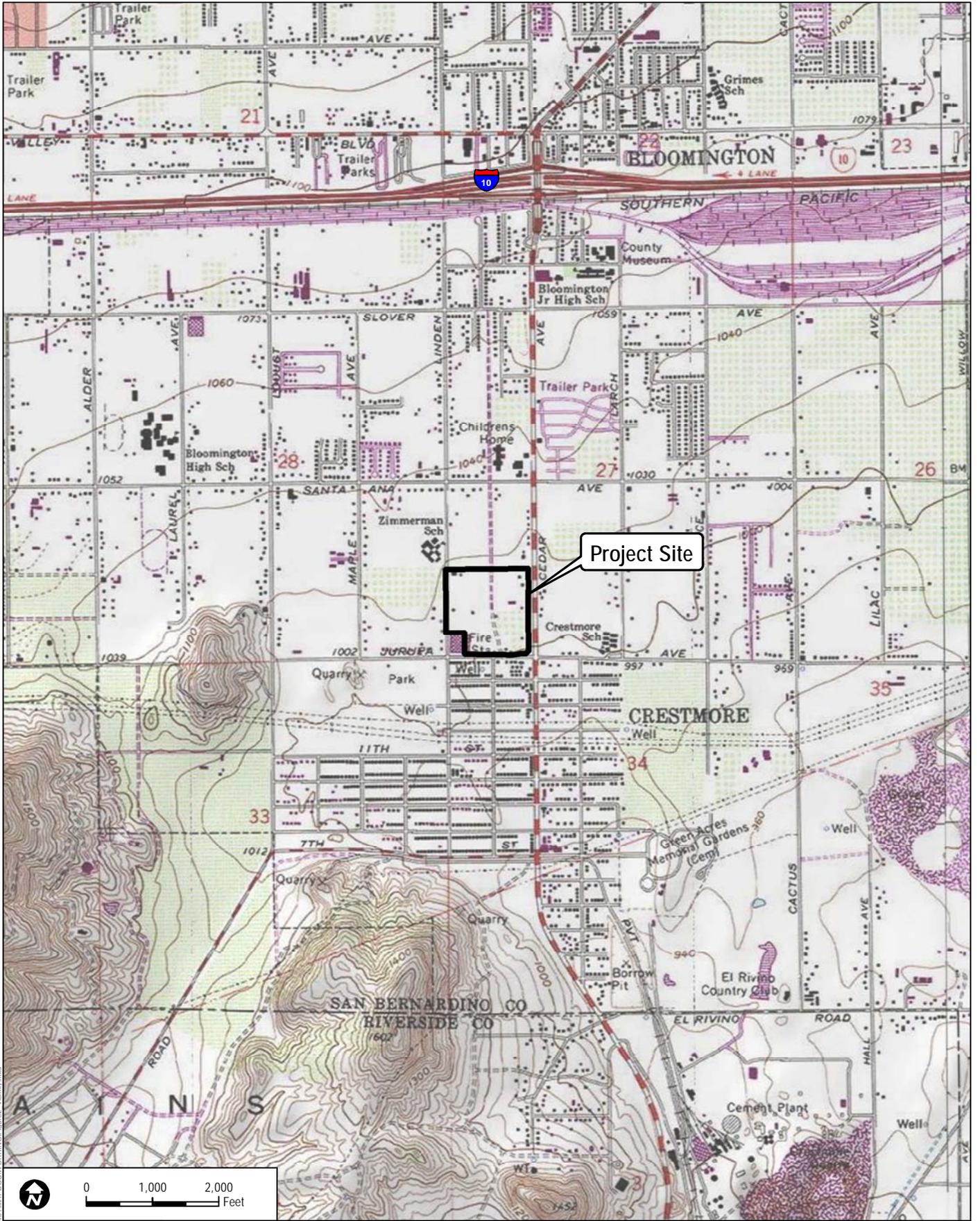
Email: adorler@dudek.com

Project Description:

Western Realco is proposing to construct a single 671,000-square-foot distribution building within an approximately 35-acre property. The site would include a detention basin and landscaping along Cedar Avenue and Jurupa Avenue. There will be a total of 291 automobile parking stalls constructed for employee parking with access from Cedar Avenue and Jurupa Avenue. Truck access will be installed from Cedar Avenue, and parking would include 138 trailer storage stalls, 4 grade level ramps, and 120 dock high doors.

Project Location Map is attached





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**DUDEK**

SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series - Fontana Quadrangle.

**FIGURE 1**  
**Project Map**

8674

Bloomington Distribuituon Project

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100  
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691  
(916) 373-3710  
Fax (916) 373-5471



November 5, 2015

Adriane Dorrler  
DUDEK  
3544 University Avenue  
Riverside, CA 92501

Sent Via Email: adorrler@dudek.com

Number of Pages: 2

RE: Bloomington Distribution Project (8674), San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Dorrler:

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Katy Sanchez".

Katy Sanchez  
Associate Environmental Planner

**Native American Contact List  
San Bernardino County  
November 5, 2015**

Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation  
Andrew Salas, Chairperson  
P.O. Box 393                      Gabrielino  
Covina            , CA 91723  
gabrielenoindians@yahoo.  
(626) 926-4131

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

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

Gabrielino /Tongva Nation  
Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resources Director  
P.O. Box 86908                      Gabrielino Tongva  
Los Angeles    , CA 90086  
samdunlap@earthlink.net  
(909) 262-9351

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This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the 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 contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Bloomington Distribution Project (8674), San Bernardino County.

**APPENDIX C**  
*Resumes of Key Personnel*



# Adriane Dorrler

## Archaeologist

Ms. Dorrler is a field archaeologist with over 14 years' experience in cultural resource management specializing in cultural resource studies with private, state, and federal regulatory agencies including National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Sections 106 and 110 and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) compliance extending primarily throughout Southern California. Ms. Dorrler has worked directly with Bureau of Land Management, the California Public Utilities Commission, California State Parks, and various military installations including the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center at Twentynine Palms, Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton, Naval Base Coronado, and Navy Installation San Clemente Island. She has experience in all aspects of project development from initial research, planning, and development to interpreting and synthesizing data in technical reports. Ms. Dorrler has acted as project manager and field director on complex data recovery programs, managed multiple archaeology laboratories, worked as liaison between Native American tribes and clients, and engaged in education and public outreach programs. In addition to Southern California, Ms. Dorrler has worked as a consulting archaeologist in the southwestern United States, the Mid-Atlantic region, and New England.

### EDUCATION

BA, Anthropology,  
Catholic University of America, 2001  
BS, Nursing, University of Oklahoma, 2011

### CERTIFICATIONS

City of San Diego Certified Archaeology and  
Paleontology Monitor  
City of San Diego Certified  
Archaeology Crew Chief  
Range Safety Training,  
Camp Pendleton, California  
Trimble GPS Mapping System  
TerraSync Certification  
Occupational Safety and Health Administration  
(OSHA) 10-Hour Construction Safety Training  
OSHA 40-Hour Hazardous Waste Operations  
Worker (HAZWOPER) training  
Railroad Safety and Security Training  
Registered Nurse  
Health and Safety Officer  
American Heart Association (AHA) Pediatric and  
Adult Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)  
Wilderness First Responder

## Project Experience

### Development

**Cannon Road, Caruso Affiliated, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California.** Served as field director for a cultural resources constraints study of a 203-acre property for a proposed commercial retail center and open space easement in the City of Carlsbad. Conducted an intensive-level cultural resources survey.

**Solana Highlands Revitalization, City of Solana Beach, San Diego County, California.** Served as staff archaeologist during the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for a proposed 13.4-acre multifamily residential development with usable open space in Solana Beach. Authored Tribal Information Request letters in accordance with CEQA guidelines.

**Murrieta 180, City of Murrieta, California.** Served as field director for archaeological survey of a 10.9-acre property for a proposed multi-family residential development in Murrieta. Conducted a Phase I cultural resources inventory including a pedestrian survey and records search review of the California Historical Resources Information System.

**Homestead South Cultural Resources, Newhall Land and Farming Company, Unincorporated Los Angeles County, California.** Served as field director for archaeological survey of approximately 4,000-acre subdivision directly adjacent to the City of Santa Clarita. Conducted an intensive-level cultural resources survey.

**Sand Canyon Plaza, JSB Development, City of Santa Clarita, California.** Served as staff archaeologist during a Phase I cultural resources inventory for a proposed commercial and residential planning development in Santa Clarita. Performed a records search review of the California Historical Resources Information System.

**Newland Sierra, Newland Land Co., San Diego, California.** Served as staff archaeologist for the Phase I cultural resources inventory and Phase II significance evaluation of 1,983 acres of a proposed residential development within the North County Metro Subregion. Conducted a pedestrian survey, performed a records search review of the California Historical Resources Information System, and was a contributing author in the technical report.

**As-Needed Environmental Planning Consultant Support Services, City of San Diego, California.** Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor for underground conduit system installation in the neighborhood of Encanto. Tasks include environmental compliance monitoring.

**Open Menu Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity (IDIQ) Contract for Cultural Resources Related Services, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest (NAVFAC SW), various locations in California, Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah.** Served as project manager, field director, health and safety officer, crew chief, and archaeological monitor and supported the undertakings of NAVFAC SW for new construction, ongoing maintenance, and repair projects by conducting cultural resources oversight for various projects throughout the Naval Southwest Division. Tasks included archaeological surveys, construction monitoring, National Register eligibility evaluations, mitigation programs, geographic information system (GIS) support, cultural resource/base support, and development of cultural/landscape contexts. (Approximate contract value: \$3,000,000). Examples of projects include:

- P-1040 – Wire Mountain Road/Vandegrift Boulevard Intersection Improvements, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego, California
- P-1014 – Northern Region Tertiary Treatment Plant, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego, California
- P-1048 – Upgrades to Electrical Systems and Associated Facilities, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego, California
- Wilcox Range – Archaeological Monitoring to Support the Wilcox Range Ditch Drainage Clearance, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego, California
- P-310 – Archaeological Monitoring to Support the Small Arms Magazine, Edson Range P-310 Construction, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego, California
- San Clemente Island – Site Recording Only of Archaeological Sites on Northern San Clemente Island, San Clemente, California
- Silver Strand Training Complex – National Register Eligibility Determinations for Three Prehistoric Sites, Silver Strand Training Complex South Naval Base, Coronado, California
- Cultural Resource Investigation at CA-SDI-14791, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego, California

**Paleontological Monitoring for the Carmel Valley Skate Facility Project, San Diego County, California.** Served as paleontological monitor for the 13,500-square-foot facility excavation.

**Cultural Resources Evaluation for Rancho Jamul Estates, Rancho Jamul Estates, San Diego County, California.** Served as archaeologist responsible for surveying and testing for 20 historic and prehistoric resources for an approximately 400-acre development project in Jamul, California. Recorded and tested prehistoric and historic resources for significance and eligibility to local and state registers. Assisted in preparation and data analysis of technical report.

**Cultural Resource Mitigation for Robertson Ranch, San Diego County, California.** Served as archaeologist responsible for data recovery, controlled grading, and mass grading phases for an approximately 400-acre development project in Carlsbad, California. Assisted in preparation and data analysis of technical report.

**Centre City Development Corporation Downtown San Diego Mitigation and Monitoring Reporting Program, Centre City Development Corporation, San Diego, California.** Served as field director/archaeology and paleontology monitor for numerous commercial projects in downtown San Diego subject to the Centre City Development Corporation mitigation measures and mitigation monitoring requirements. Examples of projects include:

- The Q Project
- Lofts @ 707 10th Avenue Project
- South Block Lofts Project
- Vista Colina Project
- 6th and Market Project
- Carnation Building/Icon LLC Project
- Electra Project
- Park Terrace Project
- Pointe of View Project
- Vantage Pointe Project
- West Park Project
- Q Street Lofts Project
- The Mark

**Paleontological Monitoring for the Glen Abbey Mortuary Project, San Diego County, California.** Served as paleontological monitor for utility trenching and construction excavation in Chula Vista, California.

**Cultural and Paleontological Resource Monitoring for the Towne Center Industrial Plaza Project, Imperial County, California.** Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor for the mass grading and utility trenching of 125 acres of commercial/industrial land in Calexico, California.

**Cultural Resource Survey for the Ketchum Ranch Project, San Diego County, California.** Served as archaeologist responsible for field survey and eligibility review for prehistoric and historic sites for an approximately 208-acre development project in Jacumba, California.

**Cultural Resource Survey for the Yuma Sector Project, BLM, Yuma County, Arizona.** Served as archaeology crew chief responsible for in field survey and National Register eligibility review for ten prehistoric sites and three historic objects.

**Cultural Resource Survey and Evaluation for the Otay Business Park Project, San Diego County, California.** Served as archaeologist responsible for surveying and testing programs for an approximately 160-acre development project in Otay Mesa, California. Recorded and tested prehistoric and historic resources for significance and eligibility to local and State registers.

**La Jolla Mitigation Monitoring Reporting Program, City of San Diego, California.** Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor for numerous private residence additions within a culturally significant section of La Jolla, California. Examples of projects include:

- The Schroeder Residence Project
- The Nicolaou Residence Project
- The Underwood/Hall Residence Project

**Paleontological Monitoring for the Gateway at Torrey Hills Project, San Diego County, California.** Served as paleontological monitor during mass grading and excavation of a 200,000-square-foot building complex in Del Mar, California.

**Paleontological Monitoring for the University City Village Project, San Diego County, California.** Served as paleontological monitor during mass grading of a 55-acre residential development site in University City, California.

**Cultural and Paleontological Resource Monitoring for the Siempre Viva Phase II Project, San Diego County, California.** Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor for mass grading of a 60-acre business park site in Otay Mesa, California.

**Cultural Resource Study and Paleontological Monitoring for the San Diego State University (SDSU) Campus Master Plan Project, San Diego County, California.** Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor for the mitigation monitoring program of the 55-acre SDSU Campus Improvement project.

**Paleontological Monitoring for the La Maestra Project, San Diego County, California.** Served as paleontological monitor during utility trenching for improvements to a 36,440-square-foot medical clinic in City Heights.

## Education

**Academy of Our Lady of Peace Parking Garage Project, T.B. Penick & Sons, Inc., San Diego, California.** As staff archaeologist, performed all laboratory duties for artifacts recovered from a historic refuse deposit discovered during construction; served as co-author of technical report.

**Cultural Resources Monitoring, San Marcos Unified School District, San Diego County, California.** Served as archaeology monitor responsible for available data review, construction activities monitoring, identified cultural resources recovery, strategy coordination with Native American groups, and cultural resource compliance establishment among contractors.

**Cultural and Paleontological Resource Monitoring, San Marcos Unified School District, San Diego County, California.** Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor for the mass grading of a 15-acre City of San Marcos school and park site.

## Energy

**Desert Green Solar Energy, Desert Green Solar Farm LLC, Borrego Springs, California.** Served as co-author of technical report for a solar system project consisting of 45 acres of solar energy facility and offsite improvement corridors in Borrego Springs, San Diego County, California. Tasks include preparation and submittal of CEQA document.

**McCoy Solar Energy, First Solar, Riverside County, California.** Served as lead paleontological monitor during construction of the proposed 750-megawatt photovoltaic solar energy generating facility northwest of Blythe. Task included environmental compliance monitoring and project management support.

**On-Call Cultural Resources, San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E), San Diego County, California.** Served as field director and supported the undertakings of SDG&E for new construction, ongoing maintenance, and repair projects by conducting cultural resources inventories for various projects throughout the company service territory. Specific responsibilities included records search review, survey, field excavations, laboratory analysis, preparation of final report, and recommendations for resource significance and stewardship. Coordinated with other cultural resources staff, clients, and their subcontractors to implement, organize, conduct, and complete numerous small- to large-scale projects with overlapping schedules for SDG&E. Applied knowledge of local archaeological and Native American monitoring guidelines to assist SDG&E in completing projects within archaeologically sensitive areas. (Approximate contract value: \$1,250,000). Examples of projects include:

- Pole Replacement Monitoring/Survey
- Wood to Steel Pole Conversion TL 678
- Wood to Steel Pole Conversion TL 6910
- Wood to Steel Pole Conversion TL 6914
- Wood to Steel Pole Conversion TL 683
- Wood to Steel Pole Conversion TL 637
- Wood to Steel Pole Conversion TL 688
- Wood to Steel Pole Conversion TL 698
- Orange Grove Re-conductoring Project TL 698
- Wood to Steel Pole Conversion TL 685
- Wood to Steel Pole Conversion TL 6932

**Cultural Resources for the Devers-Palo Verde 500-kilovolt (kV) Transmission Line, Southern California Edison (SCE), Riverside County, California.** Served as archaeology monitor responsible for available data review, field survey, field monitoring, and cultural resource compliance maintenance among contractors.

**Cultural Resource Survey for Sempra Generation Copper Mountain North Solar Facility, Sempra Energy, Clark County, Nevada.** Served as archaeologist responsible for field survey, identified cultural resources recovery, GIS mapping and navigation, and site recordation.

**Cultural Resource Survey for Kern Front Oil Field, Kern County, California.** Served as archaeologist responsible for field surveying, recovering identified cultural resources, GIS mapping and navigating, and site recordation.

**Cultural Resource Survey and Support for the SDG&E East County Substation, SDG&E, San Diego County, California.** Served as field director responsible for records search review, field survey, GIS mapping and global positioning system (GPS) data analysis, preparation of final report, and recommendations for resource significance and stewardship.

**Cultural Resource Monitoring for the San Juan Capistrano Gas Line Project, Southern California Gas Company, Orange County, California.** Served as field director/archaeology monitor to provide immediate on-site response in the event that cultural material was discovered during excavation work. Responsible for review of available data, GIS mapping, site recordation, data analysis, coordination of strategies with Native American groups, and cultural resource compliance establishment among contractors.

**Cultural Resource Survey for Silurian Valley Wind Application BLM, San Bernardino County, California.** Served as archaeologist responsible for review of available data, field survey, GIS mapping and navigation, and site recordation.

### Healthcare

**Paleontological Monitoring for the Cardinal Court/Cabrillo Medical Center Project, San Diego County, California.** Served as paleontological monitor during demolition of existing structure and mass grading for a 3-story Class A building.

### Military

**Cultural Resources Inventory of Proposed Utility Corridors Associated with the Edwards Air force Base (AFB) Area Development Plan, 412<sup>th</sup> Civil Engineer Directorate, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California.** Served as staff archaeologist for the cultural resources inventory for approximately 4,339-acres of utility corridor within Edwards AFB. Assisted in report preparation and submittal of NEPA and NHPA Section 106 deliverable.

**Environmental Assessment Addressing Upgrades to Support Maintenance and Energy and Water Supply Project at Navy Installation San Clemente Island, Naval Facilities Engineering Command Atlantic (NAVFAC LANT), San Clemente Island, California.** Served as field director/health and safety officer and supported the undertakings of NAVFAC LANT through assessing potential impacts to cultural resources within proposed corridors along all utilities, roads, and structures for maintenance, upgrades, and vegetation management. Conducted a base-wide archaeological site record and literature search. Developed a GIS database containing site locational information of cultural resources impacted by the proposed plan. (Approximate contract value: \$700,000).

### Recreation

**Cultural Resource Survey for Palomar Mountain State Park Fire Prevention, California Department of Parks and Recreation, San Diego County, California.** Served as archaeologist responsible for review of available data, field survey, GIS mapping and navigation, and site recordation.

**Cultural and Paleontological Resource Monitoring for the Fletcher Cove Park Improvements, California.** Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor during grading and infrastructure alterations within the existing City of Solana Beach Park.

## Resource Management

**Mitigation, Monitoring, and Reporting for the 1900 and 1912 Spindrifft Drive Projects, Private Client. La Jolla, California.** Served as field director and health and safety officer responsible for implementation and oversight of a multiphase data recovery program and subsequent monitoring to satisfy City of San Diego and CEQA guidelines and regulations. Specific responsibilities included managing the daily operations of the archaeological excavation and cultural materials inventory program and monitoring effort; orchestrating fieldwork, billing, and staffing; coordinating and consulting with Native American tribes and agencies; supervising the project crew; adhering to a strict health and safety plan in order to guarantee project safety standards; ensuring that project progression is adequate to meet or exceed project end goals; observing and interpreting archaeological excavation data in order to maximize research potential and meet the requirements of the City of San Diego, CEQA, and client/representatives; creating daily schedules and staffing plans; coordinating with various agencies and client representatives; and supervising laboratory work. (Approximate contract value: \$1,000,000).

**Cultural Resource Study and Evaluation for LaPozz Claim Test, Kern County, California.** Served as archaeologist responsible for review of available data, field excavations and survey, GIS mapping and navigation, site recordation, and data analysis.

## Water/Wastewater

**Little Lake MDP Line B, Stage 1, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, San Jacinto and Hemet, California.** Served as project archaeologist for archaeological monitoring during construction, operation and maintenance of approximately 9,000 linear feet of underground storm drain facilities in the cities of San Jacinto and Hemet. Tasks include evaluation and treatment of unanticipated discoveries and preparation of deliverables.

**Cultural Resource Study, Padre Dam Municipal Water District, San Diego County, California.** Served as archaeologist responsible for review of available data, field excavation, GIS mapping, site recordation, strategy coordination with Native American groups, and laboratory analysis.

**Cultural and Paleontological Resource Study for the City of San Diego Reclaimed Water Distribution System Project, San Diego, California.** Served as archaeological and paleontological monitor for the City of San Diego's continuing annual water and sewer main replacement program. Examples of projects include:

- Sewer and Water Group 683A
- Sewer and Water Group 676
- Sewer and Water Group 796
- Sewer and Water Group 741
- Sewer and Water Group 718
- Sewer Pump Station 19 Replacement
- Sorrento Valley Sewer and Pump Station 89

## Relevant Previous Experience

**Field Director/Health and Safety Officer, HDR, San Diego, California.** Responsible for management of all aspects of field projects, including Phase I, II, and III projects under both CEQA and NHPA (Section 106 and 110). Manages crews of up to 20 individuals, supervises all daily field and laboratory operations, and maintains client relationships. Contributed to project's budget management and project report writing. (2009-2014)

**Field Crew Chief/Archaeological Technician, ASM Affiliates, Inc., Carlsbad, California.** Responsible for management of fieldwork on a long-term night project. Performed survey, monitoring, and excavation on various projects throughout Southern California and Nevada. Performed laboratory work including identification of prehistoric and historic material from site's within the Southwestern region. (2009-2010)

**Laboratory Manager/Field Director, Brian F. Smith & Associates, Poway, California.** Responsible for management of all aspects of field projects including Phase I, II, and III projects. Managed crews of up to ten individuals, supervised all daily field and laboratory operations, and maintained client relationships. Composed final project reports and curated cultural material. Performed as-needed paleontological monitoring. (2004-2009)

**Crew Chief/Archaeological Technician, Richard Grubb & Associates, Cranbury, New Jersey.** Performed survey, monitoring, and excavation on various projects throughout New England. Performed laboratory work including identification of prehistoric and historic material. Conducted background research for project's and was responsible for laboratory work and cultural material curation. (2001-2004)

**Archaeological Technician, Thunderbird, Washington DC.** Performed survey and excavation on various projects throughout the Mid-Atlantic region. Performed laboratory work including identification of prehistoric and historic material. (2000-2001)

# Micah Hale, PhD, RPA

## Senior Archaeologist

Micah Hale is Dudek's cultural resources practice manager and lead principal investigator, with technical expertise as a lithic and groundstone analyst, invertebrate analyst, and in ground penetrating radar. Over the course of his 19-year career, Dr. Hale has served as a principal investigator in the public and private sector for all levels of archaeological investigation, as a public outreach coordinator and as an assistant professor at the University of California, Davis (U.C. Davis). As Dudek's cultural resources practice manager, he currently functions as a principal investigator in project oversight including proposals, research designs, fieldwork, artifact analysis, and report authorship.

Dr. Hale's experience is both academic and professional spanning California, Arizona, Nevada, and Oregon, including work for Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) Southwest, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Western Area Power Administration, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California State Parks, various city and county agencies, and directly for Native American groups. Dr. Hale has supervised numerous large-scale surveys, test excavations, data recovery programs, and geoarchaeological investigations, served as a third party review consultant, and an expert witness in legal proceedings. He has authored research designs, management and treatment plans, proposals, preliminary and final reports, and technical analyses. Dr. Hale has integrated his personal research interests into projects and participated in professional symposia at local and national venues, including the Society for American Archaeology and the Society for California Archaeology. Additionally, he has conducted academic research in the Polar Arctic, Greenland. Dr. Hale's current focus is on hunter-gatherer archaeology of California and the Great Basin, applying theoretical premises of cultural evolution and human behavioral ecology.

## Project Experience

### Development

**Phase II Archaeological Data Recovery for the Newland Homes Sierra Project, San Diego County, California.** As project manager and principal investigator, supervising data recovery investigations at two significant prehistoric archaeological sites and historic archival research of a homestead in support of the Newland Sierra Environmental Impact Report (EIR). (2013-present)

**Phase I Archaeological Inventory and Phase II Archaeological Evaluation for the Yokohl Ranch Project, Tulare County, California.** As project manager and principal investigator, supervised completion of 12,000 acre survey and archaeological evaluation of 85 prehistoric and historical archaeological sites in support of the Yokohl Ranch EIR. (2012-2013)

### EDUCATION

University of California, Davis  
PhD, Anthropology, 2009

California State University, Sacramento  
MA, Anthropology, 2001

University of California, Davis  
BS, Anthropology, 1996

### CERTIFICATIONS

Register of Professional Archaeologists  
(RPA), 2001

### PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Society for American Archaeology

Society for California Archaeology

Antelope Valley Archaeological Society

San Diego Archaeological Society

**Phase I Inventory and Phase II Cultural Resources Evaluation for the Star Ranch Project, RBF Consulting, San Diego County, California.** As project manager and principal investigator, supervised CEQA inventory and evaluation for private development. (2011)

**Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Two Prehistoric Sites, Torrey Pines Glider Port, San Diego County, California.** As project manager and principal investigator, supervised CEQA evaluation of two prehistoric archaeological sites for the Torrey Pines City Park General Development Plan. (2012)

**Data Recovery of One Prehistoric Site for the Rhodes Property, Sea Breeze Properties, San Diego County, California.** As project manager and principal investigator, supervised CEQA compliant data recovery of a large prehistoric site for a residential development.

**Archaeological Survey of the Paramount Mine Exploratory Drilling Project, Essex Environmental, Mono County, Nevada.** As principal investigator and field director, conducted archaeological survey for mining exploration and prepared the technical report. (2006)

**Phase I Inventory of 1,544 Acres and Phase II Evaluation of Archaeological Sites along the Western and Northwestern Boundaries, Edwards Air Force Base, Kern County, California.** As field director, supervised a Phase I inventory of 1,544 acres. Recorded 30 new archaeological sites, more than a dozen "sub-modern" refuse dumps, and a variety of isolate finds. Notable sites include several early Holocene lithic scatters (Lake Mojave-, Silver Lake-, and Pinto-age deposits), a rhyolite lithic quarry, and a complex of historic dumps associated with homesteading activities around Lone Butte. (2005)

**Archaeological Survey of the La Mesa Meadows Residential Development Project, Helix Environmental, San Diego County, California.** As principal investigator, conducted a survey of a proposed residential development in San Diego County. (2005)

**Pankey Ranch Testing, Pardee Homes, Northern San Diego County, California.** As field director, supervised excavation of shovel test pits to delineate the boundaries of site CA-SDI-682, the prehistoric village of Tom-Kav. Managed field personnel, conducted excavation, and wrote portions of technical report. (2004)

**Oceanside Hilton EIR, Dudek Associates, Oceanside, San Diego County, California.** As principal investigator and field director, conducted a survey of the proposed Hilton Hotel at the eastern end of Buena Vista Lagoon in Carlsbad and prepared portions of technical report for an EIR. (2004)

**Data Recovery of Locus O, Star Canyon Development, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, Riverside County, California.** As field director, supervised field crews for data recovery mitigation of an archaeological deposit and human remains near Tahquitz Canyon. Coordinated with Native American representatives and prepared portions of the technical report. (2004)

**Linda Vista Survey, City of San Marcos Planning Department, San Diego County, California.** As field director, conducted a Phase I cultural resource inventory of the proposed road realignment in San Marcos. Prepared technical reports and made recommendations for additional work to be done within the project area. (2003)

**Archaeological Monitoring for Williams Communications Fiber-Optic Line, Jones and Stokes Associates, San Luis Obispo and Bakersfield, Kern and San Luis Obispo Counties, California.** As resource monitor/Native American coordinator, conducted archaeological monitoring for a fiber-optic cable installation project that spanned 180 miles from San Luis Obispo to Bakersfield. Identified and

protected archaeological resources in the project area in compliance with state and federal regulations. Managed Native American monitors and coordinated daily work with construction and environmental staff to facilitate project completion. (2001)

**Subsurface Survey of a Proposed Bicycle Path Along the Columbia River Slough in Northwest Portland, City of Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon.** As field archaeologist, conducted auger testing in a variable north-to-south transect at 30-meter intervals, and unit mapping. (2000)

**Phase II Test Excavations, AT&T, Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, and Vancouver, Clark County, Washington.** This project determined the presence and condition of any cultural resources in the project areas that were situated on the northern and southern sides of the Columbia River in Washington and Oregon. (1999)

**AT&T Cable Removal Project, Jones and Stokes Associates, Taft to Los Angeles, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California.** As field archaeologist, conducted a survey to determine archaeological impact by the removal of a lead-lined subsurface cable. (1998)

## Education

**Data Recovery for the Palomar North and Meadowood Projects, Palomar College, San Diego County, California.** As principal investigator, supervised Section 106 and CEQA-compliant data recovery of the ethnohistoric village of Tom-Kav. Expert witness for litigation of archaeological work for the client. (2012)

**Data Recovery Excavations in Advance of Geotechnical Coring at W-12, University of California San Diego (UCSD), San Diego County, California.** As project manager and principal investigator, supervised data recovery excavations in a midden dated as early as 9,600 years before present. (2009)

**Archaeological Test Excavations at Selected Sites on Vandenberg Air Force Base, University of California, Davis, Lompoc, Santa Barbara County, California.** As principal investigator and field director, supervised and instructed 21 students for the 2008 U.C. Davis Field School. (2008)

**Archaeological Survey and Excavations in the Polar Arctic, University of California Davis, Northwest Greenland.** As researcher, conducted a project for the National Science Foundation, National Geographic, and the Inglefieldland Polar Archaeology Expedition; U.C. Davis. (2006)

## Energy

**Phase II Evaluation of 19 Archaeological Sites for Soitec's Tierra Del Sol Solar Project, San Diego County, California.** As principal investigator, oversaw and implemented significance evaluations, including fieldwork and documentation, under CEQA and San Diego County guidelines within the development footprint. (2012-2013)

**Phase II Evaluation of 42 Archaeological Sites for Soitec's Rugged Solar Project, San Diego County, California.** As principal investigator, oversaw and implemented significance evaluations, including fieldwork and documentation, under CEQA and San Diego County guidelines within the development footprint. (2012-2013)

**Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for the Level 3 Fiber Optic Installation Project, Fort Irwin Army Reserve and BLM, San Bernardino County, California.** As Project manager and co-principal

investigator, oversaw and implemented cultural resource inventory of fiber optic corridor and recordation and evaluation of contributing elements to the NRHP-eligible LADWP transmission line corridor. (2012-2013)

**Third Party Compliance Monitoring for the Ocotillo Wind Energy Farm, Ocotillo, Imperial County, California.** As principal investigator, oversaw and implemented compliance assistance to the BLM to ensure adherence to mitigation measures and proper treatment of cultural resources. (2012-2013)

**Third Party Compliance Monitoring for the Tule Wind Project, San Diego County, California.** As principal investigator, oversaw and implemented compliance assistance to the Bureau of Land Management to ensure adherence to mitigation measures and proper treatment of cultural resources. (2012-2013)

**Third Party Compliance Monitoring for the East County Substation Project, San Diego County, California.** As principal investigator, oversaw and implemented compliance assistance to the BLM and California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to ensure adherence to mitigation measures and proper treatment of cultural resources. (2012-2013)

**Third Party Compliance Monitoring for the Rio Mesa Solar Project, Riverside County, California.** As principal investigator, oversaw and implemented compliance assistance to the BLM to ensure adherence to mitigation measures and proper treatment of cultural resources. (2012-2013)

**Class III Cultural Resources Inventory for Soitec's Fort Irwin Solar Project, San Bernardino County, California.** As project manager and co-principal investigator, oversaw and implemented cultural resources inventory. (2013)

**Phase II Archaeological Testing of One Historic Site for the Cool Valley Solar Project, RBF Consulting, San Diego County, California.** As project manager, supervised implementation of archaeological testing of a historic airfield near Campo. (2012)

**Phase II Archaeological Testing of Four Prehistoric Sites for the Gildred Solar Project, RBF Consulting, San Diego County, California.** As project manager, supervised implementation of archaeological testing of four small prehistoric sites along the ancient Lake Cahuilla shoreline. (2012)

**Phase II Archaeological Testing of One Prehistoric Site for the Borrego A and B Solar Projects, RBF Consulting, San Diego County, California.** As project manager, supervised implementation of archaeological testing of a large prehistoric habitation site in the Imperial Valley. (2012)

**Phase I Cultural Resources Inventories for the Sol Orchard and Sol Focus Solar Projects, RBF Consulting, San Diego County, California.** As project manager, supervised implementation of Phase I CEQA inventories for more than 22 solar projects. (2012)

**Class II Survey of 4,700 Acres for the Silurian Wind Project, Iberdrola Renewables, San Bernardino County, California..** As project manager and principal investigator, supervised Section 106 inventory of proposed renewable energy project. (2011)

**Class III and Class II Cultural Resources Inventory for the Tule Wind Alternative Energy Project, HDR Engineering for Iberdrola Renewables, San Diego County, California.** As project manager and principal investigator, supervised inventory of 6,000 acres and recordation of nearly 200 archaeological

sites, and assisted the BLM in preparation of a programmatic agreement between Iberdrola and the California State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). (2010)

**Monitoring of the Installation of Meteorological (MET) Towers for the Tule Wind Project, HDR Engineering, San Diego County, California.** As project manager and principal investigator, supervised archaeological and Native American monitors during MET tower installation in the Tule Wind project area. (2010)

**Jamul Substation 6, San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E), Jamul, San Diego County, California.** As field director, conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of 18 acres in Jamul for a proposed substation construction project. Identified and recorded two archaeological sites within the project area. Prepared the technical report. Coordinated with paleontology subcontractor and incorporated paleontology report into ASM's archaeology technical report. (2004)

**Path 15 Transmission Line Corridor, Steigers Corporation, San Joaquin Valley, Fresno and Merced Counties, California.** As field director, supervised survey of over 87 miles of 400-foot transmission line corridor and over 46 miles of access roads in Merced and Fresno Counties. Supervised field crew, documented sites, coordinated with Native American representatives, coordinated access to survey areas, and prepared portions of technical report. (2004)

**Carmel Valley Substation Survey, SDG&E, Carmel Valley, San Diego County, California.** As field director, conducted a Phase I cultural resource inventory of a proposed power substation. (2003)

## Federal

**Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey and Class III Inventory for the Friendship Circle Project, Department of Homeland Security, Gulf South Research Corporation, San Diego County, California.** As project manager and principal investigator, supervised and implemented a ground-penetrating radar survey and surface survey for the Friendship Circle project at Border Fields State Park, San Diego.

## Healthcare

**Kaiser Permanente Murrieta Valley Medical Center Preliminary Environmental Impact Report (PEIR), City of Murrieta, California.** Dr. Hale acted as Principal Investigator on the Kaiser Murrieta project, overseeing a Phase I cultural resources inventory and Phase II archaeological significance evaluation of one prehistoric resource. Dr. Hale assisted the City with Tribal communication and analysis of potential impacts to a viewshed considered sensitive by local Native Americans. All studies were completed to comply with CEQA guidelines in support of an EIR.

## Military

**Phase II Evaluation of 31 High Complexity Sites on Edwards Air Force Base, CH2MHill/JT3, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California.** As project manager, oversaw Section 106 test excavations at 31 prehistoric archaeological sites. (2010)

**Phase II Evaluation of 85 Archaeological Sites on Edwards Air Force Base, CH2MHill/JT3, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California.** As project manager and principal investigator, supervised Section 106 test excavations at 42 prehistoric and 43 historic archaeological sites. (2010)

**Western Acquisition Survey, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC) Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California.** As principal investigator, managed the survey of 10,000 acres on land administered by the BLM in Johnson Valley, west of the base. Duties included project management, coordination with BLM Barstow field office and MCAGCC 29 Palms personnel, coordinating and supervising field crews, as well as document preparation. (2010)

**Management Plan for the Coso Rock Art National Historic Landmark (NHL), Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS) China Lake, Inyo County, California.** As project manager, supervised and co-authored a management plan for the Coso Rock Art NHL, including arranging and implementing stakeholder meetings and field testing the implementation plan. (2010)

**Section 110 Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Cole Flat Training Area, NAWS China Lake, Inyo County, California.** As project manager and principal investigator, supervised the survey of 5,400 acres near the Coso Rock Art NHL. (2009)

**Phase I Survey of Selected Parcels in Five Training Areas, MCAGCC Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California.** As project manager and principal investigator, supervised survey of 4,500 acres in the Blacktop, Lava, Lavic Lake, Sunshine Peak, and Quackenbush training areas. (2009)

**Phase I Survey of Aerial Maneuver Zones for the 53 Aerial Maneuver Zone (AMZ) Project, MCAGCC Twentynine Palms, California.** As project manager and principal investigator, supervised survey of 72 AMZ's. (2009) Client Reference: Leslie Glover, MCAGCC 29 Palms, 760.830.5369.

**Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation for the Skaggs Island Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC) Disposal Archaeological Survey, Naval Communications Station, Sonoma County, California.** As principal investigator, supervised survey of installation and recordation and evaluation of historic civilian and military resources. (2011-2012)

**Phase I Survey of 8,100 Acres on Edwards Air Force Base, ACOE, Kern County, California.** As principal investigator, supervised survey of 8,100 acres on Edward Air Force Base. (2008-2009)

**Phase I and II Survey of 2,500 Acres and Evaluation of 50 Sites on Edwards Air Force Base, ACOE, Kern County, California.** As principal investigator, supervised survey of 2,500 acres and evaluation of 50 sites on Edward Air Force Base. (2008)

**Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation for the Concord Inland BRAC Disposal Archaeological Survey, Naval Weapons Station, Seal Beach, Detachment Concord, Contra Costa County, California.** As principal investigator, supervised survey of 5,200 acres and recordation and evaluation of historic civilian and military resources, and prehistoric archaeological sites.

**Archaeological Evaluation of Eight Prehistoric Sites in the Emerson and Quackenbush Training Areas, ACOE, MCAGCC Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California.** As field director, supervised excavation of eight prehistoric sites on the Marine Corps base in Twentynine Palms, California. (2005)

**Archaeological Evaluation of 22 Sites on Edwards Air Force Base, ACOE, San Bernardino County, California.** As field director, supervised the National Register evaluation of 22 sites at Edwards Air Force Base. (2005)

**Naval Base Point Loma Site Recordation, NAVFAC Southwest (SW), Point Loma, San Diego County, California.** As principal investigator and field director, supervised relocation of 33 sites located on Naval Base Point Loma. Reviewed site documentation and re-recorded sites that were improperly documented by past surveys. (2004)

**Archaeological Testing of 23 Sites in the Las Pulgas Corridor, Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Pendleton Environmental Security, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California.** As field director, supervised field crews for Phase II testing and mechanical coring of 23 sites on Camp Pendleton. Coordinated with coring contractor and base personnel. Documented sites in the field. Supervised field crews and prepared portions of technical report. (2004)

**Rose-Arizona, Clay, and Photo Drainage, and Road Improvement Surveys, NAVFAC SW, San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, California.** As field director, supervised archaeological surveys and the placement of protective signing on 750 sites. Coordinated access to the island and supervised one crew member. (2004)

**Remote Sensing, NAVFAC SW, Naval Auxiliary Landing Field (NALF) San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, California.** As Global Positioning System (GPS) specialist, conducted data collection and image rectification for a remote sensing project in the detection of archaeological sites on the base. Supervised one crew member. (2004)

**MCB Camp Pendleton Burn Survey, MCB Camp Pendleton Environmental Security, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California.** As field director, supervised an archaeological survey of 1,500 acres in the De Luz and Case Springs areas of Camp Pendleton. Managed field crews, documented archaeological sites, prepared site forms and portions of technical report. (2002)

**Survey of Yuma Stormwater Basin, NAVFAC SW, Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Yuma, Yuma County, Arizona.** As field director, supervised survey of stormwater basin along the Marine Corps airfield at MCAS Yuma. Managed field crew and prepared technical report. Client (2002)

**Archaeological Coring of The Red Beach site (SDI-811), MCB Camp Pendleton Environmental Security, MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County, California.** As field director, supervised first phase of a geologic coring project for a shell midden site along the coast of MCB Camp Pendleton, San Diego County. Coordinated with coring contractor and base personnel. Managed field monitors and field crew. (2002)

**Archaeological Testing and Survey of the Lemon Tank Area, NAVFAC SW, NALF San Clemente Island, Los Angeles County, California.** Conducted excavations, survey, and site recording. (2002)

**Evaluation of Nine Prehistoric Sites, Edwards Air Force Base, San Bernardino County, California.** As field archaeologist, evaluated nine sites through excavation to determine overall sensitivity and value of the archaeological remains that characterize the region. (1999)

**Evaluation of Four Prehistoric Sites, Jones and Stokes Associates, Camp Roberts National Guard, San Luis Obispo County, California.** As field technician, conducted excavation in order to determine the boundaries of the site for further mitigation. (1998)

**Archaeological Survey and Excavation, ACOE, MCAGCC Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California.** As field archaeologist, participated in nine field rotations averaging 10 days each. Conducted survey of portions of the Marine Corps base to determine the distribution of cultural materials,

and subsequently excavate sites based on priority. This area is characterized as high desert with the typically associated flora and fauna and archaeological sites that range in age from Early to Late Holocene. (1998)

## Resource Management

**South Sacramento Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) EIR, County of Sacramento, California.** Dr. Hale led the cultural resources effort on the South Sacramento HCP Project, including development of a long-term plan for analyzing cultural resources constraints and assisting multiple agencies in their tribal outreach obligations.

**Archaeological Survey of the Silver Lake Recreation Area, El Dorado Irrigation District, California.** As principal investigator and field director, supervised an archaeological survey of the Silver Lake Recreation area. (2006)

**Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations at Border Fields State Park, California State Parks, Imperial Beach, San Diego County, California.** As field director, supervised excavation of prehistoric sites located within the APE of a fence along the U.S.–Mexico Border in San Diego County. Prepared technical report. (2005)

**Archaeological Salvage Excavations of Two Ollas in Hellhole Canyon, BLM, San Diego County, California.** As principal investigator, relocated a cache of prehistoric ceramic artifacts uncovered during wildfires in San Diego County. Documented cache and collected artifacts for subsequent reconstruction in the ASM laboratory. Prepared technical report detailing project. (2005)

**Archaeological Data Recovery Excavations at CA-SDI-16691, Jackson Pendo Development Company, Escondido, San Diego County, California.** As principal investigator, supervised data recovery excavation at a Late Prehistoric site in Escondido, California. (2005)

**El Cuervo Wetlands Mitigation, City of San Diego Land Development Review Department and Mitigation Monitoring Coordination, Carmel Valley, San Diego County, California.** As co-principal investigator, supervised an archaeological monitoring project in central San Diego County, conducted test excavation of one site identified during monitoring. The site was evaluated as not significant. Prepared portions of technical report and supervised on-site monitor. (2004)

**Milk Vetch Emergency, Imperial Irrigation District (IID), Imperial County, California.** As archaeological monitor, conducted emergency monitoring along transmission line corridor in Imperial County. Coordinated with IID and construction personnel. Prepared technical report. (2002)

**Burial Salvage Excavations at the Sucking Carp Site (CA-MER-295), Great Valley Grassland State Park, California Department of Parks and Recreation, Los Banos, Merced County, California.** As field supervisor, directed excavations at CA-MER-295 in the central San Joaquin Valley in order to salvage cultural remains (including burials) from further destruction by the San Joaquin River. (1999)

## Transportation

**Ortega Highway Monitoring, City of San Juan Capistrano, Orange County, California.** As project manager, supervised Dudek's principal investigator to coordinate archaeological, tribal, and paleontological mitigation monitoring associated with the construction of water conveyance facilities and road repairs. (2013)

**Archaeological Testing and Ground Penetrating Radar Study of the Forester Creek Biological Mitigation Area, Caltrans District 11, Santee, San Diego County, California.** As principal investigator and field director, supervised archaeological testing of a private parcel. (2005)

**Rail Bridge (at mile marker 230.6) Replacement, North County Transit District, Agua Hedionda, Carlsbad, San Diego County, California.** As principal investigator and field director, managed an archaeological survey of an APE associated with the replacement of and historic railroad bridge. Recorded archaeological sites within APE and prepared portions of technical report. (2004)

**Little Lake Phase II Testing, Caltrans District 5, Little Lake, Inyo County, California.** As field director, supervised Phase II testing of four sites including the ethnohistoric village of *Pagunda* near the town of Little Lake. Supervised field crews, coordinated fieldwork with Caltrans and subcontractors, and prepared portions of technical report. (2004)

**Extended Phase I Testing, Caltrans District 05, Little Lake, Inyo County, California.** As field director, supervised fieldwork for extended Phase I testing of one prehistoric site along U.S. Route 395 (US 395) in Inyo County. Prepared portions of technical report. (2003)

**Cartago and Olancho Four-Lane Project Test Excavations, Caltrans District 05, Inyo County, California.** As field director, supervised test excavations of 15 sites for the proposed widening of US 395 near Cartago and Olancho. Supervised all fieldwork and managed a team of 12 field archaeologists. Coordinated selected specialized studies, conducted ground stone analysis, and prepared large portions of the resulting 800+-page report. (2002)

**Survey of Amtrak Second Mainline Right-of-Way, North County Transit District, Oceanside, San Diego County, California.** As co-field director, managed an archaeological survey of 6.2 miles of North County Transportation District railroad right-of-way near San Onofre, California. (2002)

**State Route 905 (SR-905) Survey, Caltrans District 11, San Diego County, California.** As co-field director, conducted survey and recording of sites along the SR-905 right-of-way in southern San Diego County. Documented three prehistoric sites within the proposed right-of-way. Created site maps and prepared site forms. (2002)

**Evaluation of 11 Sites along US 395, Caltrans District 05, Blackrock, Inyo County, California.** As crew chief, managed 6-18 personnel, prepared paperwork and report. Made decisions surrounding site excavations in Owens Valley. Project included Phase II test excavation of numerous sites ranging in age from early to late Holocene. (2002)

**Phase I Survey, Caltrans District 10, Stockton, San Joaquin County, California.** As field archaeologist, conducted various survey and excavation projects for Caltrans throughout central California. Conducted survey and excavation, operated as a graduate student assistant to the District 10 archaeologist dealing with compliance issues, prepared site mapping and technical reports including Archaeological Survey Reports (ASR), Historic Properties Survey Reports (HPSR), and Negative Declarations. (1997)

**Phase I Survey/TEA, Caltrans, Inyo and Mono Counties, California.** As field archaeologist, conducted survey of most major highways in Mono and Inyo Counties, California. Documented the distribution of all cultural material within the Caltrans right-of-way in order to determine impacts by road widening. (1996-1997)

## Tribal

**Section 106 Mitigation Development and Tribal Consultation Assistance, BLM, San Diego County, California.** As project manager, assisted the BLM in development of Historic Properties Treatment Plan, Tribal Participation Plan, and other mitigation measures for the Tule Wind project, McCain Valley California. (2011-2012)

**Mitigative Screening, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, Riverside County, California.** As field director, supervised archaeological mitigation of an impacted burial site on the Agua Caliente Reservation. Prepared mapping of the project, coordinated field efforts with Tribal representatives, oversaw monitoring of the project, and prepared portions of the technical report. (2003)

## Water/Wastewater

**San Clemente Water Recycling Monitoring, City of San Clemente, Orange County, California.** As project manager, supervised Dudek's principal investigator to coordinate archaeological, tribal, and paleontological mitigation monitoring associated with the construction of a new water conveyance pipeline. Duties include preparation of a discovery and treatment plan. (2013)

**Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant and Pipeline Monitoring, City of Carlsbad, San Diego County, California.** As project manager, supervised Dudek's principal investigator to coordinate archaeological, tribal, and paleontological mitigation monitoring associated with the construction of the desalination plant and a new water conveyance pipeline. Duties include preparation of a discovery and treatment plan and evaluation of archaeological discoveries. (2013)

**Poseidon Resources Desalination Plant and Pipeline Wetland Mitigation Archaeological Evaluation, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California.** As project manager and principal investigator, developed methods and strategies to evaluate archaeological deposits most likely related to the 1782 ethnohistoric Kumeyaay village of La Punta located within the wetland mitigation area. Project included geotechnical coring and backhoe exploration to locate and evaluate buried archaeological deposits. Duties included assistance provided to the USFWS for NAGPRA consultation and implementation. (2013)

**Lee Lake Cultural Resources Inventory, Lee Lake Water District, Riverside County, California, 2013.** As project manager, supervised Dudek's principal investigator to coordinate and implement cultural resources inventory for the construction of a new pipeline and water storage facility.

**Cultural Resources Monitoring for the City of Napa Levee Improvement Project, ACOE, Sacramento District, Sacramento, California.** As principal investigator, supervised archaeological monitoring requiring HAZWOPER certified archaeologists to treat historical archaeological discoveries for a levee and stormwater improvement project. (2010-2011)

**Data Recovery Excavations at the Ridge Hill Facilities Site (SDI-18472), Padre Dam Municipal Water District (PDMWD), San Diego County, California.** As principal investigator, supervised data recovery of a complex late prehistoric habitation site. (2009)

**San Clemente Canyon Survey, City of San Diego Metropolitan Wastewater Department, City of San Diego, San Diego County, California.** As principal investigator and field director, supervised and conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of proposed access road maintenance for the San Clemente

Canyon sewer line. Two cultural resources were identified. Conducted site documentation, prepared sites forms and technical report. Managed survey crew member. (2004)

**Lake Murray Survey, City of San Diego Metropolitan Wastewater Department, La Mesa, San Diego County, California.** As field director, conducted survey of proposed trunk sewer replacement in La Mesa. Prepared portions of the technical report. (2003)

**Phase II Testing, IID, Imperial County, California.** As field director, supervised Phase II testing of eight sites in the Colorado Desert. Managed field crews, conducted test excavations, and prepared site documentation and portions of the technical report. (2003)

**Carmel Valley Archaeological Monitoring, City of San Diego Metropolitan Wastewater Department, Carmel Valley, San Diego County, California.** As field monitor for pre-trenching for placement of sewer line, conducted monitoring and wrote portions of technical report. (2002)

## EIR/EIS Preparation

Dr. Hale currently assists in the preparation of technical descriptions and analyses for environmental impact statements and reports at the state and federal levels for Dudek projects. Examples of completed environmental sections include those prepared for the Yokohl Ranch, Rio Mesa Solar, Soitec Rugged and Tierra Del Sol Solar, SDG&E's Wood to Steel project, and various others. More details are available upon request.

## Other Relevant Experience

### Training

- 2012 - Accounting and Finance for Non-Financial Managers, UCSD Rady School of Business Management
- 2010 - ESOP Planning and Management, UCSD Rady School of Business Management
- 2004 - Ground Penetrating Radar Field Methods and Interpretation Certificate
- 2002, 2010 - GPS Field Methods Training, ASC Scientific

### Teaching

- 2008 - Assistant Professor, Archaeology, U.C. Davis
- 2008 - Instructor/ Principal Investigator, 2008 UC Davis Archaeology Field School, Vandenberg Air Force Base, California.
- 2005–2008 – Level III Teaching Assistant, U.C. Davis; taught discussion sections/ lectures for Human Evolution, Archaeology, and Human Ecology
- 1998–1999 – Acted as Public Education Coordinator for the Museum of Anthropology at UC Davis; included instructing a course teaching archaeology students how to inform the public about the value of anthropology through in-class presentations, exhibits, and the building of 'teaching trunks' for people in grades 1–12 of primary and secondary education
- 1997–1998 - Substitute teacher with an Emergency Credential in the Woodland and Davis Joint Unified School Districts for grades K–12, all subjects excluding foreign languages
- 1997–present – Regularly perform presentations about the value of archaeology in classrooms at the level of the grades 1–12
- 1996 – Teaching assistant at the U.C. Davis archaeological field school; job duties included student management and instruction in the methods of excavation and survey.

## Publications

### Selected Technical Reports

- Hale, Micah J. 2010. "Limited Archaeological Excavations at SDI-4669 (SDM-W-12A)." In Advance of Geotechnical Coring, University House Rehabilitation Project, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, California. Submitted to Ione Stiegler Architecture, La Jolla, California. Report on file at South Coastal Information Center, SDSU.
- Hale, Micah J. 2010. Results of Archaeological Monitoring for Meteorological Masts in McCain Valley, San Diego County, California. Prepared for HDR Engineering Inc.
- Hale, Micah J. 2007. Archaeological Survey of the Silver Lake Recreation Area, El Dorado Irrigation District, El Dorado County, California. Prepared for Trish Fernandez, El Dorado Irrigation District, El Dorado County, California.
- Hale, Micah J. 2005. "Ground Stone Analysis." In From the Coast to the Inland: Prehistoric Settlement Systems Along the Las Pulgas Corridor, Camp Pendleton, California, by Micah J. Hale and Mark S. Becker. Report submitted to Southwest Division of Naval Facilities.
- Hale, Micah J. 2005. Cultural Resources Inventory for the Proposed San Diego Model Schools Development Project. ASM Affiliates Inc., Carlsbad, California. Prepared for the City of San Diego, California.
- Hale, Micah J. 2004. Cultural Resources Inventory for the Replacement of Bridge 230.6 over Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County, California. Submitted to North County Transit District, San Diego County, California.
- Hale, Micah J. 2004. Cultural Resources Inventory for the Gawle Property, San Diego County, California. Submitted to Helix Environmental for the City of San Diego.
- Hale, Micah J. 2004. Cultural Resources Inventory for the Hines Nursery, San Diego County, California. Submitted to Hines Nurseries, Rainbow Valley, California.
- Hale, Micah J. 2004. Cultural Resources Inventory for the San Clemente Canyon Trunk Sewer Maintenance and Access Routes, San Diego County, California. Submitted to Metropolitan Wastewater Department, City of San Diego, California.
- Hale, Micah J. 2004. Cultural Resources Inventory for the Montezuma Trunk Sewer Replacement, San Diego County, California. Submitted to Metropolitan Wastewater Department, City of San Diego, California.
- Hale, Micah J. 2004. Cultural Resources Inventory for the Oceanside Hotel EIR, San Diego County, California. Submitted to Dudek for the City of Oceanside, California.
- Hale, Micah J. 2004. Historic Resources Mitigation Monitoring of the El Cuervo Norte Project, San Diego County, California. Submitted to the City of San Diego.
- Hale, Micah J. 2004. Emergency Test Excavations of an Exposed Olla, Riverside County, California. Submitted to BLM, Riverside County, California.

- Hale, Micah J. 2004. Cultural Resources Monitoring for Geotechnical Coring Related to the All-American Canal Lining Project, Imperial County, California. Submitted to Imperial Irrigation District, Imperial County, California.
- Hale, Micah J. 2004. Cultural Resources Monitoring of Geotechnical Coring Related to the Coachella Canal Lining Project, Riverside County, California. Submitted to Imperial Irrigation District, Riverside County, California.
- Hale, Micah J. 2004. "Ground and Battered Stone Analysis." In Data Recovery Investigations at the Eucalyptus Site, CA-SDI-6954, San Diego County, California. Prepared by Don Laylander, ASM Affiliates Inc., Carlsbad, California. Submitted to EDAW, Inc.
- Hale, Micah J. 2003. Cultural Resources Inventory for the Linda Vista Drive Re-Alignment Alternatives, City of San Marcos, California. Submitted to Nolte for the City of San Marcos.
- Hale, Micah J. 2003. Cultural Resources Inventory for the Lake Murray Trunk Sewer Replacement, San Diego County, California. Submitted to the Metropolitan Wastewater Department, City of San Diego, California.
- Hale, Micah J. 2000. Cultural Resource Monitoring Report. Jones and Stokes Associates Inc. Prepared for AT&T Corp., Atlanta, Georgia, for the AT&T cable removal project from Lucin, Utah, to Red Bluff, California.
- Hale, Micah J. 2000. "Ground and Battered Stone Analysis." In Report on Excavations at Four Locations in the Lead Mountain Vicinity of the 29-Palms Marine Base, edited by Mark Basgall. Sacramento Archaeological Research Center.
- Hale, Micah J. 2000. "Ground and Battered Stone Analysis." In Report on Excavations at CA-MER-295, edited by Mark Basgall and R. Bethard. Sacramento Archaeological Research Center.
- Hale, Micah J. 2000. "Invertebrate Analysis." In Report on Excavations at CA-MER-295, edited by Mark Basgall and Mark Giambastiani. Sacramento Archaeological Research Center.
- Hale, Micah J. 2000. "Site Reports for Sites SBR-9415 and SBR-9420." In Report on Excavations at Lead Mountain in Twentynine Palms Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Training Center, edited by Mark Basgall. Sacramento Archaeological Research Center.
- Hale, Micah J. 1999. "Ground and Battered Stone Analysis." In Muddle in the Middle: Phase II Excavations of Five Sites in Kern County, California, edited by Mark Basgall. Prepared for V. Levulett, Environmental Management, Caltrans District 5, San Luis Obispo. Sacramento Archaeological Research Center.
- Hale, Micah J., and Brad Comeau. 2009. Data Recovery Excavations at CA-SDI-18472 for the Proposed Padre Dam Municipal Water District Secondary Connection Project (Ridge Hill Facilities) Johnstown, San Diego County, California. Prepared for Mr. Albert Lau, Engineering Manager, Padre Dam Municipal Water District.
- Hale, Micah, Brad Comeau, and Chad Willis. 2010. Class II and Class III Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Tule Wind Project, McCain Valley, San Diego County, California. Prepared for HDR Engineering Inc. Report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, SDSU.

- Hale, Micah J., and John R. Cook. 2005. Results of Ground Penetrating Radar Investigations at CA-SDI-10148 in the Forester Creek Biological Mitigation Site, San Diego County, California. With contributions by Jeffrey S. Patterson. Prepared for Chris White, Caltrans District 11.
- Hale, Micah J., and Mark S. Becker. 2006. From the Coast to the Inland: Prehistoric Settlement Systems Along the Las Pulgas Corridor, Camp Pendleton, California. ASM Affiliates, Carlsbad, California. Submitted to Southwest Division of Naval Facilities.
- Hale, Micah J., and Mark A. Giambastiani. 2010. A Cultural Resources Inventory for Sample Surveys in Selected Training Areas, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC), Twentynine Palms, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs, Twentynine Palms, California.
- Hale, Micah, and Mark Giambastiani. 2010. Archaeological Resources Survey Report Aerial Maneuver Zone (AMZ) Project at the Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs, Twentynine Palms, California.
- Hale, Micah, and Mark Giambastiani. 2010. An Archaeological Survey of 3,650 Acres at Cole Flat, Naval Air Weapons Station (NAWS), China Lake, California. Prepared for Mike Baskerville, Base Archaeologist, NAWS China Lake, California.
- Hale, Micah J., Mark Giambastiani, Michael Richards, and David Iversen. 2009. Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluations at 51 Archaeological Sites in Management Regions 1A, 1B, 2B, 2C, and 3E, Bissell Hills and Paiute Ponds, Edwards Air Force Base, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under contract numbers W91238-07-F-0051 and W91238-07-F-0052.
- Basgall, Mark, Lynn Johnson, and Micah Hale. 2002. An Evaluation of Four Archaeological Sites in the Lead Mountain Training Area, Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command, Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California. Prepared for United States Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Twentynine Palms, California. Prepared by Archaeological Research Center, Institute of Archaeology and Cultural Studies, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Sacramento.
- Becker, Mark S., and Micah J. Hale. 2004. "Flaked Stone and Ground Stone Artifact Analysis." In Phase II Archaeological Testing and Evaluation of CA-INY-3647, CA-INY-3650/H, CA-INY-3826, and P-14-7356, Little Lake Rehabilitation, U.S. 395, Inyo County, California, edited by Brian Byrd and Seetha Reddy, ASM Affiliates. Prepared for Caltrans District 6, Fresno.
- Byrd, Brian F., and Micah J. Hale. 2005. Testing and Evaluation of CA-SDI-13,930 on Camp Pendleton Marine Corps Base, San Diego County, California: A Paleoenvironmental Approach. ASM Affiliates, Carlsbad, California. Prepared for Southwest Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command.
- Byrd, Brian F., and Micah J. Hale. 2004. Final Report on the Rose-Arizona Site Survey and Documentation, San Clemente Island. Prepared for Dr. Andrew Yatsko, NAVFAC SW, South Bay Area Focus Team.
- Byrd, Brian F., and Micah J. Hale. 2004. Final Report on the San Clemente Island Protective Signing and Maintenance Project. Prepared for Dr. Andrew Yatsko, NAVFAC SW, South Bay Area Focus Team.

- Byrd, Brian F., and Micah J. Hale. 2004. Final Report on the San Clemente Island Road Improvement Survey. Prepared for Dr. Andrew Yatsko, NAVFAC SW, South Bay Area Focus Team.
- Byrd, Brian F., Micah J. Hale, and Sinéad Ní Ghabhláin. 2004. "Archaeological Testing at INY-3647." In Phase II Archaeological Testing and Evaluation of CA-INY-3647, CA-INY-3650/H, CA-INY-3826, and P-14-7356, Little Lake Rehabilitation, U.S. 395, Inyo County, California, edited by Brian Byrd and Seetha Reddy, ASM Affiliates. Prepared for Caltrans District 6, Fresno.
- Byrd, Brian F., Micah J. Hale, and Sinéad Ní Ghabhláin. 2004. "Archaeological Testing at INY-3650/H." In Phase II Archaeological Testing and Evaluation of CA-INY-3647, CA-INY-3650/H, CA-INY-3826, and P-14-7356, Little Lake Rehabilitation, U.S. 395, Inyo County, California, edited by Brian Byrd and Seetha Reddy, ASM Affiliates. Prepared for Caltrans District 6, Fresno.
- Byrd, Brian F., Micah J. Hale, and Sinéad Ní Ghabhláin. 2004. Archaeological Testing at INY-3826. In Phase II Archaeological Testing and Evaluation of CA-INY-3647, CA-INY-3650/H, CA-INY-3826, and P-14-7356, Little Lake Rehabilitation, U.S. 395, Inyo County, California, edited by Brian Byrd and Seetha Reddy, ASM Affiliates. Prepared for Caltrans District 6, Fresno.
- Byrd, Brian F., and Micah J. Hale. 2003. Final Report on Extended Phase I Excavation at CA-INY-2207/2758, Little Lake Rehab Project, Inyo County, California. ASM Affiliates, Encinitas. Prepared for Lynn Faraone, Chief, Central California Cultural Resource Branch, California Department of Transportation.
- Byrd, Brian F., and Micah J. Hale. 2002. Phase II Investigations of 15 Prehistoric Sites for the Cartago-Olancho Four-Lane Project, U.S. 395, Owens Valley, California. ASM Affiliates Inc. Prepared for Caltrans District 6, Fresno.
- Byrd, Brian F., and Micah J. Hale. 2001. Research Design for Phase II Investigations of 14 Prehistoric Sites for the Cartago-Olancho Four-Lane Project, U.S. 395, Owens Valley, California. ASM Affiliates Inc. Prepared for Caltrans District 6, Fresno.
- Cook, John R., Collin O'Neill, and Micah J. Hale. 2001. Archaeological Survey for the Amtrak Second Main Line, San Onofre Segment, MP 210.1 to 214.7, San Diego County. ASM Affiliates Inc. Draft report prepared for North County Transit District.
- Giambastiani, M., M. Hale, M. Richards, and S. Shelley. 2008. Draft Report Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluations at 47 Archaeological Sites on the East and Northeast Shores of Rogers Lake, Management Region 3, Edwards Air Force Base, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Report submitted to Edward Air Force Base, Base Historic Preservation Officer.
- Giambastiani, G., M. Hale, S. Ni Ghabhláin, and D. Iversen. 2006. Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation of 21 Archaeological Sites along the Western and Northwestern Boundary Fence, Edwards AFB, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, California. Submitted to Earth Tech Inc., Colton, California.
- Hector, Susan, Micah J. Hale, and Catherine Wright. 2003. Cultural Resource Inventory of the Path 15 Los Banos-Gates Transmission Line Construction Project, Merced and Fresno Counties, California. Contract No. 03-186-01-01-ASM. Prepared for Steigers Corporation, Littleton, Colorado.
- Laylander, Don, and Micah J. Hale. 2004. Data Recovery Excavations at Locus O, CA-RIV-45. ASM Affiliates Inc., Carlsbad, California. Submitted to Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.

Reddy, Seetha N., and Micah J. Hale. 2003. Archaeological Survey of Portions of the De Luz Housing Area, O'Neill Lake, and the Case Spring Highlands, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, California. ASM Affiliates, Encinitas, California. Prepared for NAVFAC SW, San Diego, California.

Whitley, David, and Micah Hale. 2010. Management Plan for the Coso Rock Art District National Historic Landmark. Prepared for NAVFAC SW, San Diego County, California.

### Other Publications

Hale, Micah J. 2012. "Malcolm Rogers' Archaeology in Coastal San Diego." Book chapter in preparation; edited by Don Laylander.

Hale, Micah J. 2011. "Modeling Socioeconomic Discontinuity in Southern Alta California." In, *California Archaeology* 2:2: December 2010, pp. 203-250.

Hale, Micah J. 2010. "A Comment on Hildebrandt et al. (2009) Shellfish Transport, Caloric Return Rates, and Prehistoric Feasting." In *California Archaeology* 3:111-113.

Hale, Micah J. 2009. Santa Barbara and San Diego: Contrasting Adaptive Strategies in Southern California. PhD dissertation; University of California, Davis.

Hale, Micah J. n.d. Preserving Cultural Heritage Through Public Outreach: A Curriculum for Jr. High and High School.

Hale, Micah J. 2005. Processing Economies, Coastal Settlement, and Intensification in Northern San Diego County. In *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology*, Volume 18.

Hale, Micah J. 2001. Technological and Social Organization of the Millingstone Horizon in Southern California. Master's thesis; California State University, Sacramento.

Hale, Micah J. 2000. Consumer Anthropology: Theory and Method of Recognizing and Interpreting Consumption Patterns for Product Development and Marketing Strategies. Developed for Richard Knight, Director of Intelligent Products, Addidas, USA.

Hale, Micah J., Richard McElreath, and Robert Bettinger. 2012. (in prep.) Modeling Time Minimizing and Energy Maximizing Adaptive Strategies.

Hale, Micah J., and Peter Richerson. 2012. (in prep.) Investigating the Rate-Limiting Factors of Cultural Evolution: Archaeological Evidence from Southern California.

Hale, Micah J., and Bruce Winterhalder. 2012. (in prep.) Discontinuous Sociocultural Evolution

### Editorial Reviewer

Hale, Micah J. 2011. Editorial Reviewer, *Journal of California Archaeology*, Left Coast Press, California.

Hale, Micah J. 2011. Editorial reviewer, *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology*, Malki Museum Press, California.

Hale, Micah J. 2010. Editorial reviewer, *Pacific Coast Archaeology Society*, California.

## Presentations

- Hale, Micah J. 2012. *The Data Matter: Contributions of the Sacramento State Archaeological Research Center*. Presented at the 2012 Society for California Archaeology Meetings, San Diego, California.
- Hale, Micah J. 2012. *Andy Yatsko, the Human Transit: Celebrating His Lifetime Contributions*. Presented at the 2012 Society for California Archaeology Meetings, San Diego, California.
- Hale, Micah J. 2012. *Malcolm Rogers' Work Along the San Diego Coast*. Presented at the 2012 Society for California Archaeology Meetings, San Diego, California.
- Hale, Micah J. 2011. *Tracing the Origins of Processing Economies in the Far West: A View from Coastal Southern California*. Presented at the Yucca Valley Archaeopalooza Conference, 29 Palms, California.
- Hale, Micah J. 2011. *Adaptive Divergence Among Southern California Hunter Gatherers*. Presented at the 2011 Society for California Archaeology Meetings, Rohnert Park, California.
- Hale, Micah J. 2011. *A 10,000 Year Old Habitation at the University House, La Jolla: Implications for Trans-Holocene Socioeconomic Stability in San Diego*. Presented at the 2011 Society for American Archaeology Meetings, Sacramento, California.
- Hale, Micah J. 2010. *Using the Ideal Free Distribution to Model Socioeconomic Discontinuity Among Hunter-Gatherers*. Paper presented at the 2009 Society for American Archaeology Meetings, St. Louis, Missouri. Micah Hale, Symposium Chair.
- Hale, Micah J. 2005. *Investigating the Role of Acorns in Southern California Hunter-Gatherer Economies*. Guest Speaker at the Antelope Valley Archaeological Society Meeting.
- Hale, Micah J. 2005. *Processing Economies, Coastal Settlement, and Intensification in Northern San Diego County*. Presented at the Society for California Archaeology, Sacramento.
- Hale, Micah J. 2004. *Cultural Resource Management in Practice: An Overview of Methodological Approaches*. Presented at the Imperial Valley Desert Museum Annual Meetings.
- Hale, Micah J. 2003. *The Adaptive Significance of Technological Organization during the Holocene in Southern California*. Discussant in a symposium entitled, *Change and Cultural Adaptations Along the California Coast*. Organized by Seetha Reddy for the 68th Annual Meetings of the Society for American Archaeology, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. David Yesner and Roger Colten, Chairs.
- Hale, Micah J. 2003. *The Organization of Subsistence Technology in Southern California During the Holocene*. Guest Speaker for the San Diego County Archaeological Society, January 28, 2003, San Diego.
- Hale, Micah J. 2002. *Prehistory Along the Southwestern Shore of Owens Lake: Preliminary Results from the Cartago-Olancho Project*. Presented at the 2002 Northern California Data Sharing Meetings, Society for California Archaeology, Santa Cruz, California.
- Hale, Micah J. 2002. *Ground and Battered Stone Along the Western Shores of Owens Lake*. Presented at the 2002 Northern California Data Sharing Meetings, Society for California Archaeology, Santa Cruz, California.

Hale, Micah J. 2001. *Technological and Social Organization during the Millingstone Horizon of Southern California*. Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Modesto.

Hale, Micah J. 1999. *The Analysis Method of Formatting Presentations and Lesson Plans in Archaeology*. Presented at the Society for American Archaeology 64th Annual Meeting, Chicago, Illinois.

Hale, Micah J. 1998. *A Practical and Effective Method for Teaching Archaeology to the Public*. Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, San Diego, California.

## **Awards/Commendations**

- 2010 – NAVFAC SW, Camp Pendleton, Research Grant, \$59,000
- 2008 – U.S. Air Force, Vandenberg AFB, Radiocarbon Grant, \$25,000
- 2008 – Fieldwork Fellowship, Graduate Studies, UC Davis, \$2,010
- 2007 – Fieldwork Fellowship, Graduate Studies, UC Davis, \$1,800
- 2006 – Fieldwork Fellowship, Graduate Studies, UC Davis, \$5,650
- 2005–2009 – Graduate Fee Fellowship/Stipend, UC Davis, \$74,500

## **Clearances**

- Department of Defense (DoD) High-Security Clearance for SPAWAR, Naval Base Point Loma, NALF San Clemente Island, Vandenberg Air Force Base, MCAGCC 29 Palms, Edwards Air Force Base, NAWS China Lake, Yuma Proving Grounds, and MCB Camp Pendleton

# CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION

## Bloomington Distribution Project San Bernardino County, California

Prepared for:

Christine Donaghue  
Sr. Project Manager  
Michael Baker International  
3536 Concours Street, Suite 100  
Ontario, California 91764

Prepared by:

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA, and Kara Brunzell, M.A.  
BCR Consulting LLC  
1420 Guadalajara Place  
Claremont, California 91711  
Project No. MBI1602

### **Data Base Information:**

*Type of Study:* Intensive Survey

*Resources Recorded:* Historic-period Buildings at 11109, 11141, and 11191 Linden Avenue; 11138, 11150, 11166, 11174, 11188, and 11260 Cedar Avenue; and 18604 Jurupa Avenue in the Bloomington Community of San Bernardino County

*Keywords:* Historic-period buildings, Ritner Sayles, Gerald A. Smith, San Bernardino County Museum

*USGS Quadrangle:* 7.5-minute Harrison Mountain, California (1996)



**BCRCONSULTING LLC**

July 21, 2016

## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Michael Baker International to complete a Cultural Resources Evaluation of the proposed Bloomington Distribution Project (project) in the Community of Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California. Tasks for the current study are partially based on recommendations from the *Cultural Resources Study for the Bloomington Distribution Project*, and have been completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project comprises 14 parcels on approximately 35 acres that are being consolidated for redevelopment. Ten of the parcels contain historic-period cultural resources that require evaluation for California Register of Historical Resources eligibility (i.e. significance under CEQA).

None of the 10 addresses that contained historic-age (i.e. over 45 years old) cultural resources within the project site are eligible for listing in the California Register. As a result the proposed project is not likely to impact any significant historical resources under CEQA. However, BCR Consulting recommends that, prior to demolition, the interior of the Ritner Sayles buildings at 11260 Cedar Avenue be examined for any artifacts associated with Sayle's archaeological discoveries. Any artifacts present would not be in archaeological context and would not require official curation. However, if any artifacts are present they should be offered to the Bloomington Preservation Foundation and Historical Society for display. Finally, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during proposed project activities, a qualified cultural resource professional should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

If human remains are encountered during any proposed project activities, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

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- A: DEPARTMENT OF PARK AND RECREATION 523 FORMS
- B: HISTORICAL SOCIETY COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

## INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

BCR Consulting LLC (BCR Consulting) is under contract to Michael Baker International to complete a Cultural Resources Evaluation of historic-period cultural resources at the Bloomington Distribution Project (project) in the Bloomington Community of San Bernardino County, California. Tasks for the current study are partially based on recommendations from the *Cultural Resources Study for the Bloomington Distribution Project* (Dorrler and Hale 2015), and have been completed pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The project comprises 14 parcels on approximately 35 acres that are being consolidated for redevelopment. Ten of the parcels contain historic-period cultural resources that require evaluation for California Register of Historical Resources eligibility (i.e. significance under CEQA). The proposed development includes the construction of a 671,000 square foot distribution building, a detention basin, and landscaping along Cedar Avenue, Linden Avenue, and Jurupa Avenue. It is surrounded by residential properties to the south, and low-density rural residential and industrial properties to the north, east, and west. The project site is located in Section 27 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The project is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Fontana, California* (1980) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (Figure 1).

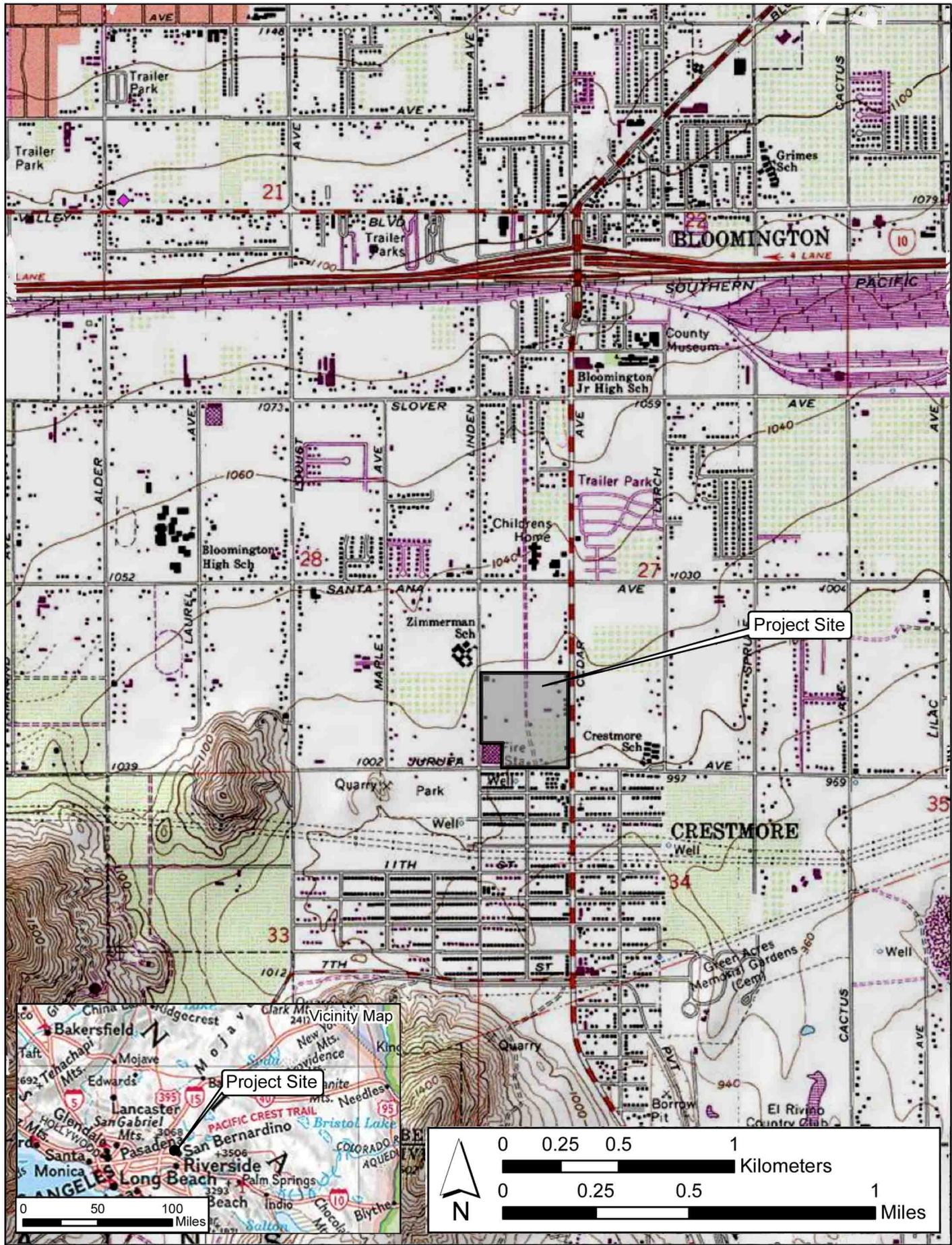
## PERSONNEL

David Brunzell, M.A., RPA acted as the Project Manager and Principal Investigator for the current study, and also carried out the fieldwork. BCR Consulting Architectural Historian Kara Brunzell, M.A. directed the land-use history research through various repositories, and completed the architectural descriptions and the required Department of Park and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms. David Brunzell and Kara Brunzell co-wrote the technical report.

## RESEARCH DESIGN

This work was completed pursuant to CEQA, the Public Resources Code (PRC) Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2, and California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5. This study is intended to determine whether cultural resources identified during the original assessment completed for the project (see Dorrler and Hale 2015) are significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific mitigation measures that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks pursued to achieve that end include:

- Land use research through various local and regional archives and repositories
- Fieldwork to locate, photograph, and describe any cultural resources within the project boundaries
- Evaluation of California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) eligibility for any cultural resources discovered
- Development of recommendations and mitigation measures for cultural resources documented within the project boundaries, following CEQA
- Completion of DPR 523 forms for any discovered cultural resources
- Preparation of this technical report.



## METHODS

### Research

BCR Consulting performed land-use history research through records of the San Bernardino County Historical Archives, the office of the San Bernardino County Assessor and Recorder, records of the Bureau of Land Management and General Land Office, the Bloomington Preservation Foundation and Historical Society, the Fontana Historical Society, the Bloomington Branch of the San Bernardino County Library, and various Internet resources. This research is performed to provide the land use history of the project site, and to provide a historic context for any historic-period cultural resources within its boundaries.

### Field Survey

Preparation for the field survey involved a thorough review of modern and historic aerial photos and topographic maps, and review of the *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Northwest Corner of Cedar and Jurupa Avenues Bloomington California* (Mape 2014) and of the cultural resource study completed for the project (Dorrler and Hale 2015). Since the previous identification efforts failed to yield significant archaeological cultural materials located within the project site boundaries, BCR Consulting personnel qualified to perform historic-architectural resource fieldwork were assigned to inventory and evaluate the project site for historic-period (i.e. over 45 years old) buildings. Digital photographs were taken at various points within the project site. These included overviews as well as detail photographs of all cultural resources. Cultural resources were recorded per the California OHP *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* in the field using:

- Detailed note taking for entry on DPR Forms (see Appendix A)
- Hand-held Garmin Global Positioning systems for mapping purposes
- Digital photography of all cultural resources (see Appendix A).

## RESULTS

### Research

Research was performed for the project site to provide a context for the historic-period buildings located within its boundaries. A brief general history for the region is followed by historic contexts for each of the properties that contain historic-period buildings, organized by address. Please note that figures (including photographs and historic maps) and all citations are included for this section in Appendix A.

**Bloomington History.** The Semi-Tropic Water and Land Company incorporated in 1887 in order to sell real estate and water rights. The company acquired 285,000 acres of land along ten miles of Lytle Creek, giving it riparian rights and allowing it to control and sell the water. The company laid out small towns including Fontana, Rialto, Sansevaine, and Bloomington on its land holdings. In 1891, the company subdivided most of the land surrounding the town sites into 20-acre parcels it called “farm lots.” The project site is directly south of the original Bloomington plat, near the southern border of the company’s holdings. The Riverside Cement Company built a plant just to the south in Crestmore around the turn of the century. In 1904, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific constructed a

railway line from Bloomington to Crestmore that ran through the center of lots 387 and 394, which comprise the current project site.

**Lot 387 West.** Lot 387 was subdivided into 10-acre parcels with an easement between for the railway after the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The western half of lot 387 was originally subdivided into a single 10-acre parcel that comprises the current addresses of 11109, 11141, and 11191 Linden Avenue. By 1915, Edward A. and Anne Featherstone owned the property and built the Craftsman house that still occupies its northwestern corner. A Chicago native, Featherstone was born in 1876, the youngest child of Ruth and John Featherstone. John Featherstone ran a foundry, and the family was wealthy. In 1897, Featherstone married Anne Robinson, who was a year younger. Anne was a member of a socially prominent Chicago family and a Daughter of the American Revolution. The young couple lived in Chicago, where Featherstone listed his occupation as “broker.” Shortly after the turn of the century, they relocated to Los Angeles, where Featherstone operated automobile-related businesses. They lived in the fashionable neighborhood near the University of Southern California campus southwest of downtown. He was an investor in Durocar (a company that began manufacturing cars in Los Angeles in 1907), and owned a tire company and an oil company as well as a company that manufactured and sold automobile accessories. Their son Edward Allyn was born in 1916.

Featherstone’s auto-related investments were apparently successful, and Anne and Edward continued to enjoy the privilege they had grown up with in Chicago. In 1920, it was still common for families of means to have a live-in maid, but the Featherstone family of three had a live-in staff of four to cook, clean, drive, and care for young Edward Allyn. Featherstone also invested in a yacht-building company, and purchased a racing yacht that he would sail to Catalina. The subject parcel is likely to have been the wealthy family’s “country home,” where they raised poultry and bred dogs for competitions. Except for the original house and some sheds and small outbuildings, the property was planted in orchards. In 1928, E.A. Featherstone appears in the San Bernardino County telephone directory for the Bloomington area, but no address is listed. The outbuildings appear to date from the same era as the house, and were probably associated with agriculture and animal husbandry on the property.

About 1932, the Citizens’ National Savings Bank of Los Angeles acquired the parcel, and held onto it for the next decade. The house and orchard on the property were presumably rented or leased during this period. In 1942, Ely and Laura C. Johnson, aged 45 and 40, purchased the parcel. The Johnsons were African-Americans from Louisiana. In 1930, Ely worked as a chauffeur and Laura as a cook in Los Angeles. By 1938, the couple lived in a home they owned in Los Angeles with a teenage niece. They also owned and co-operated a liquor store. Research has not revealed if they moved to the Bloomington farm after their purchase, but they owned other property and resold the Linden Avenue parcel two years later, so it is likely to have been an investment rather than a home.

Werner and Elizabeth Hofmann bought the property in 1944. Werner was an engineer who designed tools and the Hofmanns lived in Montebello before moving to Bloomington. The couple, who were in their mid to late twenties when they bought the house, resided on the property until at least 1965. A daughter, Doris Elizabeth, was born to the couple in the

1940s. Voter registration documents show Werner and Elizabeth Hofmann living on South Linden Street in Bloomington from 1946 to 1964. The Hofmanns removed the orchards from the parcel during the 1950s, and in the early 1960s subdivided the parcel into 11109, 11141, and 11191 Linden Avenue. After subdividing, the Hofmanns retained 11109 and 11141, and sold the southern-most parcel at 11191 to Eugene and Virginia Patterson. While under the Patterson ownership, the current house that occupies 11191 was built in 1965. The Pattersons sold to Walter Keinle, who resold to Sharon and Paul Beaulieu. The Beaulieus were living in the house when their son was born in 1974. Two years later, they sold the house to Wanda Bouchelle, who almost immediately resold to current owners Roger and Mary Jaynes. Roger Jaynes grew up in Riverside, and he married fellow Riverside native Mary Tino in 1962. The couple has lived in the house and they operate an apiary on the property.

In the 1970s, John and Sharon Heydenreich owned and lived at the original house at 11109 Linden Avenue, and also owned 11141 Linden Avenue. After 1975, city directories show the house at 11109 vacant most years, although it may have been occupied and its residents were not listed. Donal and Barbara Howell owned 11109 and 11141 from 1980 to 1998. Donal Howell appears as a resident at the address in 1992, and the couple apparently resided there during the entire 18 years they owned the property. Aerial photographs indicate that the Howells moved two houses to 11141 Linden Avenue. In 1998, they sold both parcels to current owners George and Betty Walters. The Walters lived at 11109 until about 2008, but the house is currently unoccupied.

**Lot 387 East.** Like its western counterpart, the eastern half of lot 387 was originally subdivided into a single 10-acre parcel that comprises the current addresses of 11134, 11138, 11150, 11166, 11174, and 11188 Cedar Avenue. Research has not revealed any significant development to this portion of lot 387 prior to 1928. By 1928, Louis Rapellin owned the northeast portion of Lot 387 (which included today's 11134 and 11138) and Rene Rapellin the southeast portion (today's 11150, 11166, 11174, and 11188). Unlike most of the surrounding land, the five-acre parcels were not planted in orchards during this period. Based on improvement values recorded in Block Books, a house or small farm building on the north parcel (at 11134 -no longer present) was constructed in 1930. By 1938, there was also a house on Rene's parcel to the south, also no longer present.

Wendell C. and Elizabeth Pynch acquired the northeast portion of Lot 387 in 1937. Wendell was born in 1905 in Wisconsin to Jenner and Joan Pynch. Jenner taught at Wesleyan in Mitchell South Dakota when Wendell was a young child. In the 1920s, Pynch married Elizabeth Shay. Elizabeth was three years younger and a Kansas native. Her father, Joseph Shay, was a blacksmith, and her mother's name was Mary. Wendell and Elizabeth had seven children between 1925 and 1935, moving around Colorado and Montana before settling in Bloomington. House numbers have changed since the 1930s, so it is difficult to connect people definitively to particular houses. By 1938, there were two houses in the northern portion the parcel, neither of which remains. The family lived in one, and rented the other to Elizabeth's mother Mary Shay and her sister Rosetta. Mary Shay was 60 at the time, and worked as a seamstress for a federal relief program. Wendell worked the ranch and also worked as a carpenter to make ends meet. The family suffered a tragic loss at the end of 1939, when Wendell turned his car into the driveway

and hit Michel, the youngest child. The toddler was struck and killed. In 1943, the family sold the property to Thomas and Ellen O' Brien.

No biographical information is available about the O'Briens, who sold to Jim and Ruby Pound in 1946. Jim was born in Texas and Ruby in Oklahoma, both shortly after the turn of the century. Their son James was born in 1927 and their daughter Lottie in 1933, and later sons Cleburn and David. Jim was a pipe-fitter and later a cement worker, and the family lived in Texas through 1930s, moving to Riverside about 1939. They moved to Bloomington, first living on Commercial Street before purchasing the northeastern portion of Lot 387. The Pounds may have built the first house on the southern portion of the parcel at 11138 Cedar Street, which appears on aerial photographs by 1948. The family was living on the property in 1955 when 14-year-old David Pound died, and was still there in 1958. The house currently at 11138 Cedar Street took shape by 1959. It is likely that an addition to the small original house brought the house to its current L-shaped form, although the original house may have been demolished. If the original house was retained, subsequent remodels have removed any remaining historic fabric. In 1958, Leslie and Mary Rodgers were living at 11138 Cedar Avenue, possibly in the new house. The Pounds also continued to reside on the property, although it is not known who lived in which house. The Pound family held onto the rest of the property until 2003, when James Pound, Jr. sold to present owners Tomas and Karen Araujo. The Araujos also purchased the house at 11138 Cedar Street, but they resold that parcel to Juan Estudillo in 2005.

In 1937, Rene Rapellin sold the southeast portion of Lot 387 to Jenner and Joan Beebe Pynch (spelled Pinch on some documents). Jenner was a ranch foreman and Joan was a teacher during this era. The couple lived in Los Angeles in 1940. They appear to have purchased the lot in order to invest in son Wendell's ranching venture (Wendell purchased the northeast quarter of Lot 387 about the same time). The Pynch family built the house near the southern parcel boundary (11188 Cedar Avenue) in 1938, although the original address was 872 South Cedar Avenue. Jenner and Joan Pinch moved into the house in the 1940s, living there until at least 1948.

The Pynch family began subdividing the parcel in 1946, selling the 132-foot-wide strip of land at the south end of the parcel (11188) on which the original house was sited to Notie and John R. Berry. The Berrys were both Midwesterners, and reaching retirement age when they moved to Bloomington. They had lived and raised their children in Alhambra and later the San Fernando Valley, where John Berry was a farm foreman. The Berrys planted a small orchard at the southeastern corner of the parcel. About 1948, they built a second house on the property, to the north of the original house and closer to the street. In 1958, voter registration documents show John Rescum Berry and Mrs. Notie Agnes Berry living at 11188 Cedar Avenue, probably in the newer house. They lived on the property until at least 1964. The property changed hands several times beginning in the 1980s. Current owners George and Betty Walters purchased it in 2000.

In 1947, the Pynchs sold the 66-foot-wide strip of land at 11150 Cedar Avenue to Lee and Exia Shinn. The Shinn's constructed the current house the same year. Although the current building is in the same general location as the 1947 house, it has clearly been altered and enlarged over the years. The side-gabled central wing of the house with its more steeply-pitched roof is probably original. The couple almost immediately resold to Martin T.

Pflueger. Research has not revealed evidence of Pflueger living in Bloomington, although he owned the house through at least 1950. Bernard and Mary Schlosser lived in the house by 1958. Bernard was born in Nebraska in 1902, and came to Bloomington to work for Kaiser Steel in the 1940s. He died in 1967, while Mary Schlosser lived until 1990. Mary left the property soon after Bernard's death and by the 1970s, Bertha and Ray Latham owned 11150 Cedar Avenue. They did not reside in Bloomington, however, and sold to Anastacio and Anita Garcia in 1981. The Garcias lived in the house. Research has not revealed when the back house and ancillary dwellings were built, but based on construction details they probably date from the 1980s when the Garcias owned the house. They appear to have altered the main house in the 1990s, adding the front-gabled wing near the street and replacing windows. Anastacio died in 2000, and in 2003 Richard Linares acquired the property. He sold to current owner Jose Marmolejo in 2005.

Also in 1947, the Pynchs sold the large center portion of the parcel (11166 and 11174 Cedar Avenue) to Bock and Edna Mae Bleeker. Edna Mae and Exia Shinn were sisters. Born in 1904 and 1905, Bock and Edna Mae Bleeker farmed in Texas (where their son Vernon was born) until the 1940s. The Bleekers built the house to the south at 11174 Cedar Avenue about 1956. The house at 11166 on the north half of the Bleeker property was constructed about 1960. The Bleekers were members of the Rialto Jehovah's Witness church. Bock Bleeker died in 1969, and Edna Mae in 1973. She lived at 11166 Cedar Avenue until her death. Vernon and Lola Bleeker inherited the two houses after Edna Mae's death. Vernon lived in Rialto. They split the parcel and sold the house at 11174 Cedar Avenue in 1977. It changed hands many times before current owners George and Betty Walters purchased it in 2007.

**Lot 394.** The Bloomington Land Company (a real estate company) owned much of the land in the neighborhood in the years after the turn of the twentieth century. By the 1910s, an entity named the Bloomington Improvement Company (probably the same company with a new name) owned the land. Lot 394 was subdivided in 1917, when E.A. Featherstone purchased the roughly nine acres east of the railroad, currently designated 11260 Cedar Avenue. Ruth P. McKinley purchased the parcel in 1927. McKinley was a Missouri native, where she was born about 1860. The McKinley family built the house at 11260 Cedar Avenue about 1929. (The original address was 894 Cedar, current address numbers on Cedar Avenue date from the 1950s). By 1930, 70-year old Ruth was living on the property with adult children Neal and Gertrude as well as Gertrude's husband Dewey. Neal, a farmer, raised chickens on the property. Matriarch Ruth died in 1931, and the family sold the property the following year.

Martha P. and Ritner (Ratner) Sayles bought the house and chicken ranch in 1932. The Pennsylvania natives were both born about 1890. Martha Preston married Ritner Sayles about 1925, and the couple relocated to California. Their son, Ritner Preston Sayles, was born in Riverside in 1927. They had a dairy in Bloomington on a rented property before buying the McKinley place. The family attended Bloomington's First Congregational Church, where Martha played piano. Martha worked in mental health care. Ritner planted a citrus orchard on the north half of the property. By the late 1940s, the whole property was devoted to the orchard. He continued to list his occupation as "dairyman," so may have continued to operate the rented dairy. In 1936, nine-year-old Ritner Preston Sayles

Jr. contracted pneumonia and died after five days in the hospital. The second house on the parcel, which fronts onto Jurupa Avenue east of the railroad tracks, was constructed about 1939 after the Sayles family purchased the property. They lived in the house on Jurupa and used the older house as a rental. Originally, it shared the address 894 Cedar Avenue with the McKinley house, although it faced Jurupa Avenue. Martha died in 1940, and Ritner continued living on the property. He was an avid amateur archaeologist, and participated in uncovering significant San Bernardino County sites in the 1930s and 1940s. He was a cofounder of the San Bernardino County Museum, and became its director emeritus after he retired from farming. The museum was located near the Sayles' property in Bloomington for decades before moving to Redlands in 1975. Sayles owned and lived on the property through at least 1958, and he died in 1982.

Sayles rented the McKinley house to Gerald A. Smith in the 1940s, who lived there with his wife Maxine and young daughter. Maxine Smith was a psychiatrist, and Gerald an educator and superintendent of Bloomington schools. Like Sayles, Smith was an avocational archaeologist. In 1952, he helped launch the San Bernardino County Museum, which later moved to Redlands. The family was living in the old McKinley house on Cedar Avenue when their son was born in July of 1946 until at least 1949. After 1952, the McKinley house was rented to a succession of short-term residents. Current owners Ami and Phoebe Deckel acquired the property in the early 1980s.

The majority of the western half of Lot 394 was not developed during the historic era. Citizens National Bank acquired the small irregularly-shaped lot west of the railroad tracks in 1932. An entity called Properties, Inc. bought that property in 1933, and sold to Ely and Laura Johnson in 1941. They sold to William and Amy Miller in 1945. The property remained undeveloped through the 1950s, and during this period was owned and farmed by the successive owners of the west half of Lot 394. In the early 1960s, the building at 18604 Jurupa was constructed. It was built to be Bloomington's second fire station. When the San Bernardino Freeway was constructed a few years later, however, it cut the neighborhood off from the northern part of Bloomington, so it was no longer a practical location for a fire station. By the 1970s, the building housed the Bloomington Contact Station, also called Bloomington Neighborhood Services Center, where low-income residents could get blood pressure checks and take advantage of other health and social services. In 2014, the building opened as a recreation center, offering after-school children's enrichment classes and other activities.

## Field Survey

During the field survey BCR Consulting personnel carefully inspected the project site and identified the historic-period buildings that comprise many of the site's buildings. Architectural descriptions are included below for the historic-period buildings. DPR 523 Forms are included with photographs for each of these resources in Appendix A.

**11109 Linden Avenue.** The property is enclosed with a concrete and metal fence and there is a driveway on each side of the main building. The yard is full of trees at the sides and in front of the house.

The building is rectangular and has a cross-gabled composition shingle roof. Wide overhanging eaves are open, with exposed rafter tails and purlins. There are paired eight-light wood frame casement windows on the main façade with smaller one-over-one double-hung wood sash at the sides and at least one aluminum replacement at the rear. The house is clad in alternating rows of large and small wood shingles. There is a front porch centered under the gable on the west elevation. Its floor is concrete, and accessed via a sidewalk and concrete steps. There are heavy wood porch supports, and also porch supports and low porch wall of uncoursed cut stone masonry (see photos 1-6 of DPR, Appendix A). The east elevation features two smaller gables. There is an entrance on the east elevation that is covered by a metal screen door and accessed by a set of concrete steps (photos 12-15). A storage area covered by a metal awning is directly adjacent to this entrance (photos 14-15). Farther back on the property to the east is a wooden shed with a gabled roof topped with a combination of corrugated metal and composition shingle (photos 22-30). An addition on the southwest corner has a shed roof of corrugated metal (see photos 24-26). Cladding is vertical unpainted wood boards, and there are wooden doors on the south elevation (photo 26). The north elevation has a wooden door repurposed from a single-car garage (photo 29).

**11141 Linden Avenue.** The yard consists of gravel all the way to the edge of the road. There is a high chain-link fence between the road and the nearest building, and another metal fence behind it. There are trees and gravel in between the fences. A driveway leads into the property through both rows of fences.

There is a roughly rectangular house behind the second fence. The yard is mostly grass, shrubs, and trees; the driveway leads to a metal garage door on the west elevation, and there is a small concrete area directly in front of the house that connects to the driveway. The roof is composition shingle and cross-gabled. It has overhanging eaves with decorated verge boards on the gables and exposed brackets elsewhere. The house is clad in stucco, besides for a portion of the north elevation which is board siding. The other part of the north elevation consists of an integral porch with concrete floor and wrought iron supports, accessed by a set of concrete steps with wrought iron balustrade that lead to a door at the center of the elevation. Windows and doors are covered in wrought iron grates, except one boarded up window on the west elevation. There is a brick chimney on the west elevation. The east elevation includes a porch with wooden supports and a corrugated metal shed roof. Farther back on the property, to the east of the house, are several sheds and warehouses. Most notable are a pair of gabled buildings and a large skeletal structure.

**11191 Linden Avenue.** There are paved sidewalks across the street from the property, but not in front of it. The front yard consists of a lawn with three trees, one of them inside a ring of flowering shrubs, surrounded by a decorative wrought iron and brick fence. The fence is lined with shrubs along the inside and flowers along the outside. Between the fence and the street is a strip of grass with three smaller trees in it. A low brick planter runs along the front of the house and contains various plants and shrubs. There is a driveway on either side of the house; the one to the south is paved, while the one to the north is dirt and leads into a road that runs farther back into the property and is lined by a row of

shrubs on the other side (see photos 6-7 of DPR, Appendix A). A sidewalk leads between both driveways and the front door.

The house is L-shaped and cross-gabled with a wood shingle roof. The front façade is brick veneer and the other walls are clad in stucco (photos 1-4, 8-13). Windows are single hung vinyl replacement with applied decorative muntins. The main elevation faces west and has one main gable to the north and a subordinate asymmetrical gable at the center (see photos 1-3). The main entrance is immediately north of the smaller gable and consists of a modern wooden door with a decorative oval window inset (photo 3). There is a metal garage door with a row of windows along the top at the south end of this elevation. The back yard includes grass and a patio sheltered by a latticed wooden awning directly behind the house. This patio is accessed by a partially glazed nine-light wooden door (photos 10-12). There are several metal sheds behind the house (photos 14-17).

**11138 Cedar Avenue.** A sidewalk runs in front of the property, which is used by truck repair and diesel parts facilities. The yard is paved and surrounded with a chain-link fence. The house is set back considerably from the street. It has an L-shaped plan and composition shingle roof. It is clad in stucco with vinyl slider windows of various sizes with interior muntins. There is a large brick chimney on the north elevation.

**11150 Cedar Avenue.** A sidewalk runs in front of the property and there is a wrought iron and concrete masonry unit fence that separates it from the yard. There are driveways on either side of the yard which has hardscape, grass, wooden planting beds, and palm trees. The house is cross-gabled with a composition shingle roof and is clad in stucco. Windows are mostly aluminum sliders, besides one large vinyl window with interior muntins on the east elevation. There is an attached carport at the north elevation, which shelters an entrance through a wooden door. There is also an entrance on the south elevation sheltered by metal awning, and a metal fence encloses the paved back yard.

There are several other buildings on the property. One is a similar-sized house directly behind the front house, with a gabled composition shingle roof and stucco cladding. There are two other buildings, also with gabled roofs and stucco cladding. These small buildings appear to be ancillary dwellings or storage areas consisting of a single room each.

**11166 Cedar Avenue.** There is a sidewalk in front of the house and it is enclosed in with a chain-link fence. There is a driveway that leads to the double garage from the east, and a paved front yard. The house fronts onto Cedar Avenue with its main façade on the east. It is cross-gabled with a composition shingle roof. Walls are stucco and windows are aluminum sliders. The main entrance has a metal screen door. There is a wooden play structure at the southeast corner of the yard near the street. The house appears to be in poor condition. Its details are difficult to observe because of furniture, tires, bicycles, household items, and cars stored on the property adjacent to the house.

**11174 Cedar Avenue.** There is a sidewalk in front of the house and it is enclosed in a low chain-link fence. There is a driveway that leads into the property from the east and a front yard, which is mostly dirt with grass and a few small trees and potted plants. The house is roughly L-shaped and cross-gabled with a composition shingle roof. Walls are stucco and

windows are mostly horizontal sliders with interior muntins. The main entrance, on the east elevation, is covered by a metal screen door. An articulated metal door is fitted to the double garage north of the main entryway. A large recreational vehicle is stored in the front yard, and at the time of the field visit a commercial truck was parked in the driveway. These vehicles block much of the main façade.

**11188 Cedar Avenue.** The property is surrounded by a high chain-link fence and there are two buildings on it fairly close to one another. The building closer to Cedar Avenue has a lawn with trees in front of it within the fenced area and a concrete driveway that leads to the recessed garage, accessed from the east (see photos 1-2 of DPR, Appendix A). This building is L-shaped with a -hipped composition shingle roof. It is clad in stucco. Windows are mostly double-hung, with two that are painted over on the east elevation (photos 1-2). There is an entrance covered by a metal screen door on the south elevation and another entrance with a wooden door on the west elevation that leads onto a concrete patio in the backyard (photo 3). The single-car garage has a door of horizontal wood boards.

The second building on the property is southwest of the first and has an irregular, roughly L-shaped plan. It has a hipped composition shingle roof. Original cladding on the heavily altered building appears to have been horizontal drop siding, but there are areas of vertical boards, plywood, particleboard, stucco, and brick. Windows are mostly wood sash with metal screens, there are also aluminum sliders. The house is accessed to the east by a wooden door set in a recessed volume (see photo 4). There is a projection in the southwest corner made of unpainted plywood, and next to it to the east is a large metal awning that is significantly taller than the building (photos 7-11). The south elevation includes multiple entrances covered by wooden doors (see photos 8-9). Another awning on the east elevation is shorter, in line with the roof (see photos 12-13).

**11260 Cedar Avenue.** The 7.5-acre parcel northwest of the intersection of Cedar and Jurupa Avenues is primarily bare dirt and weeds, with a few mature trees near the buildings (see photo 3 of DPR, Appendix A). The primary dwelling fronts onto Cedar Avenue, and features a complex compound plan and cross-gabled roof with front shed dormer. Glass has been replaced with plywood on the dormer's three decorative windows, and the dormer is also patched with plywood. The full-width porch is supported by Roman columns atop heavy brick piers. The front door is centered on the porch and has a security screen door. It is accessed via sets of concrete steps at the center and side of the porch. The building is clad in clapboard siding and windows are aluminum and vinyl sliders. There is a brick chimney on the north (side) elevation. Because of the replacement of doors and windows and alteration of original window openings the original features of the house are difficult to interpret. Features like the wide porch, its heavy piers, and the front dormer are elements of the Craftsman style, while clapboard siding and Roman columns more consistent with a turn-of-the-century National Folk house. The combination of these elements along with the irregular plan of the building indicate multiple alterations over the life of the building.

The secondary dwelling fronts onto Jurupa Avenue and is rectangular in plan. Its moderate pitch side-gabled roof with decorative vertical siding at the gable ends and modest size are elements of the Minimal Traditional style, popular for small houses from the 1930s until

about 1950. It has a projecting full-width porch under a low-pitch shed roof with simple “ladder” supports. Its centered entryway has a metal security door. Windows are double hung wood sash with four horizontally-oriented lights. Cladding is wide horizontal wood siding (photo 4). There are two small front-gabled buildings to the north of the secondary dwelling that appear to have been sheds or garages. They are in poor condition, and openings have been covered with plywood on the larger western shed. Its cladding is clapboard. The smaller eastern shed, which is closer to the secondary dwelling, has a shed-roofed porch with simple square supports and a swinging double vehicle door (photo 5).

**18604 Jurupa Avenue.** A wide driveway leads to the building, which is set back only about 25 feet from the street. The property is enclosed by a tall metal fence that runs along the front of the property. The surrounding yard is mostly dirt with some bushes and trees. The building has a roughly rectangular plan with a rectangular-plan addition to the northeast. The primary roof is side-gabled and low pitch, and tops the portion of the building that originally housed the fire trucks. The building is constructed of concrete masonry units and gable ends are clad in stucco. Its main (south) elevation has two large vehicle doors that have been infilled. A projecting volume at the east is flat-roofed. An entryway at its south elevation is fitted with a partially glazed door with sidelight and transom which is sheltered by the broad eave overhang. Windows are aluminum sliders and covered in security bars. A small addition to the northeast of the building has a hipped roof and vertical-groove plywood cladding.

## SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATIONS

During the field survey and research, the above addresses and associated historic-period buildings were identified. CEQA (PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2 and CCR Title 145, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5) calls for the evaluation and recordation of historic and archaeological resources. The criteria for determining the significance of impacts to cultural resources are based on Section 15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines* and Guidelines for the Nomination of Properties to the California Register. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register and subject to review under CEQA are those meeting the criteria for listing in the California Register, National Register, or designation under a local ordinance.

### Significance Criteria

**California Register of Historical Resources.** The California Register criteria are based on National Register criteria. For a property to be eligible for inclusion on the California Register, one or more of the following criteria must be met:

1. It is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the U.S.;
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; and/or
4. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition to meeting one or more of the above criteria, the California Register requires that sufficient time has passed since a resource's period of significance to "obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resources." (CCR 4852 [d][2]). The California Register also requires that a resource possess integrity. This is defined as the ability for the resource to convey its significance through seven aspects: location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

### Evaluations

**11109 Linden Avenue.** Criterion 1: 11109 Linden Avenue is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or national history. Therefore the building is not eligible to the California Register under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: 11109 Linden Avenue is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, state, or national history. Although E.A. Featherstone was an important regional figure and helped popularize the automobile in Southern California, the property was not his office or primary dwelling, so the strength of association is insufficient for historic listing. Therefore, the property is not eligible to the California Register under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: The house is a good example of a Craftsman dwelling from the 1910s. Typical Craftsman features include its wide gabled roof with decorative knee braces, expansive porch with heavy stone supports, shingle cladding, and decorative gable vents. Although the storage of household items and junk on and around the house make it difficult to assess visually, it also appears to retain integrity. The architectural features of the house would allow it to qualify as a contributor to a historic district if such a district existed. There does not appear to be an eligible historic district in the vicinity, however. The house lacks the ornamental features of large, architect-designed examples of the style, such as dormers, shaped rafter tails, decorative window assemblages and partially glazed doors. It therefore lacks the distinction required for individual listing on the California Register for its architecture.

Criterion 4: In rare instances, buildings themselves can serve as sources of important information about historic construction materials or technologies and be significant under Criterion 4. 11109 Linden Avenue does not appear to be a principal source of important information in this regard.

It has been assigned a Historic Resource Status Code of 6Z, and therefore does not qualify as a historical resource under CEQA.

**11141 Linden Avenue.** The building was moved to the site from an unknown location in the 1990s and is not architecturally significant. It therefore does not meet the criteria for listing on the California Register.

**11191 Linden Avenue.** 1: 11191 Linden Avenue is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or national history. Therefore the building is not eligible to the California Register under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: 11191 Linden Avenue is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, state, or national history, and therefore is not eligible to the California Register under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: 11191 Linden Avenue is a common example of a Ranch style dwelling constructed in the 1960s, and also appears to have been heavily altered with brick veneer and replacement of windows, front door, and garage door. The house lacks architectural distinction and is not eligible for historic listing under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4: In rare instances, buildings themselves can serve as sources of important information about historic construction materials or technologies and be significant under Criterion 4. 11191 Linden Avenue does not appear to be a principal source of important information in this regard.

It has been assigned a Historic Resource Status Code of 6Z, and therefore does not qualify as a historical resource under CEQA.

**11138 Cedar Avenue.** Criterion 1: 11138 Cedar Avenue is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or national history. Therefore the building is not eligible to the California Register under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: 11138 Cedar Avenue is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, state, or national history, and therefore is not eligible to the California Register under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: 11138 Cedar Avenue is an example of a mid-century house that has been so heavily altered over the years that it is unrecognizable as a house constructed in the 1950s. It lacks both architectural significance and integrity, and is therefore not eligible to the California Register under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4: In rare instances, buildings themselves can serve as sources of important information about historic construction materials or technologies and be significant under Criterion 4. 11138 Cedar Avenue does not appear to be a principal source of important information in this regard.

It has been assigned a Historic Resource Status Code of 6Z, and therefore does not qualify as a historical resource under CEQA.

**11150 Cedar Avenue.** Criterion 1: 11150 Cedar Avenue is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or national history. Therefore the building is not eligible to the California Register under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: 11150 Cedar Avenue is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, state, or national history, and therefore is not eligible to the California Register under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: 11150 Cedar Avenue is an example of a mid-century house that has been so heavily altered over the years it is impossible to interpret as a house constructed in the 1940s. It lacks architectural significance and lacks integrity and is therefore not eligible to the California Register under Criterion 3. The associated resources including the back house and ancillary dwellings also lack architectural significance.

Criterion 4: In rare instances, buildings themselves can serve as sources of important information about historic construction materials or technologies and be significant under Criterion 4. 11150 Cedar Avenue does not appear to be a principal source of important information in this regard.

It has been assigned a Historic Resource Status Code of 6Z, and therefore does not qualify as a historical resource under CEQA.

**11166 Cedar Avenue.** Criterion 1: 11166 Cedar Avenue is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or national history. Therefore the building is not eligible to the California Register under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: 11166 Cedar Avenue is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, state, or national history, and therefore is not eligible to the California Register, or local designation under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: 11166 Cedar Avenue lacks architectural significance and is therefore not eligible to the California Register under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4: In rare instances, buildings themselves can serve as sources of important information about historic construction materials or technologies and be significant under Criterion 4. 11166 Cedar Avenue does not appear to be a principal source of important information in this regard.

It has been assigned a Historic Resource Status Code of 6Z, and therefore does not qualify as a historical resource under CEQA.

**11174 Cedar Avenue.** Criterion 1: 11174 Cedar Avenue is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or national history. Therefore the building is not eligible to the California Register under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: 11174 Cedar Avenue is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, state, or national history, and therefore is not eligible to the California Register under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: 11174 Cedar Avenue is a common example of a mid-century Ranch house that has also been altered over the years. It lacks architectural significance and is therefore not eligible to the California Register under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4: In rare instances, buildings themselves can serve as sources of important information about historic construction materials or technologies and be significant under Criterion 4. 11174 Cedar Avenue does not appear to be a principal source of important information in this regard.

It has been assigned a Historic Resource Status Code of 6Z, and therefore does not qualify as a historical resource under CEQA.

**11188 Cedar Avenue.** Criterion 1: 11188 Cedar Avenue is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or national history. Therefore the building is not eligible to the California Register under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: 11188 Cedar Avenue is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, state, or national history, and therefore is not eligible to the California Register under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: The two houses at 11188 Cedar Avenue are common examples of modest dwellings constructed in the 1930s and 1940s and lack architectural distinction. The older house (Building 2) has also been extensively altered. Therefore its original characteristics are difficult to discern and it lacks historic integrity. Neither house is eligible to the California Register under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4: In rare instances, buildings themselves can serve as sources of important information about historic construction materials or technologies and be significant under Criterion 4. 11188 Cedar Avenue does not appear to be a principal source of important information in this regard.

It has been assigned a Historic Resource Status Code of 6Z, and therefore does not qualify as a historical resource under CEQA.

**11260 Cedar Avenue.** Criterion 1: 11260 Cedar Avenue is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or national history. Therefore the building is not eligible to the California Register under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: Although Ritner Sayles and Gerald Smith both lived at 11260 Cedar Avenue, research has not indicated that their relevant discoveries in regional archaeology or their formation of the San Bernardino County Museum occurred at the subject property. Therefore, the property is not significantly associated with persons important to local or state history and does not appear eligible to the California Register under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: Criterion 3: The primary dwelling at 11260 Cedar Avenue is an example of a vernacular house with elements from different architectural styles that has also been altered in recent decades. The secondary dwelling is a modest example of a Minimal Traditional house, a popular style for inexpensive houses during the Great Depression, when it was constructed. Both lack architectural significance and are therefore not eligible to the California Register under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4: In rare instances, buildings themselves can serve as sources of important information about historic construction materials or technologies and be significant under Criterion 4. 11260 Cedar Avenue does not appear to be a principal source of important information in this regard.

It has been assigned a Historic Resource Status Code of 6Z, and therefore does not qualify as a historical resource under CEQA.

**18604 Jurupa Avenue.** Criterion 1: 18604 Jurupa Avenue is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or national history. Therefore the building is not eligible to the California Register under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: 18604 Jurupa Avenue is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, state, or national history, and therefore is not eligible to the California Register under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: 18604 Jurupa Avenue is a utilitarian example of a mid-century fire station. Built to house fire trucks and firefighters, it lacks decorative features or design distinction. It has also been altered over the years it, most notably by the infilling of the fire truck doors, so that it lacks the ability to convey its history as a fire station. It lacks architectural significance and lacks integrity and is therefore not eligible to the California Register under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4: In rare instances, buildings themselves can serve as sources of important information about historic construction materials or technologies and be significant under Criterion 4. 18604 Jurupa Avenue does not appear to be a principal source of important information in this regard.

It has been assigned a Historic Resource Status Code of 6Z, and therefore does not qualify as a historic resource under CEQA.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

BCR Consulting conducted a Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Bloomington Distribution Project in the Community of Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California.

Based on the results of the current study, none of the 10 addresses that contained historic-age (i.e. over 45 years old) cultural resources within the project site are eligible for listing in the California Register. As a result the proposed project is not likely to impact any significant historical resources under CEQA. However, BCR Consulting recommends that,

prior to demolition, the interior of the Ritner Sayles buildings at 11260 Cedar Avenue be examined for any artifacts associated with their archaeological discoveries. Any artifacts present would not be in archaeological context and would not require official curation. However, if any artifacts are present they should be offered to the Bloomington Preservation Foundation and Historical Society for display. Finally, if previously undocumented cultural resources are identified during proposed project activities, a qualified cultural resource professional should be contacted to assess the nature and significance of the find, diverting construction excavation if necessary.

If human remains are encountered during any proposed project activities, State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery. The MLD shall complete the inspection within 48 hours of notification by the NAHC.

## REFERENCES

### (See Also Appendix A)

Dorrier, Adriane and Micah Hale

2015 *Cultural Resources Study for the Bloomington Distribution Project, San Bernardino County, California*. On File at BCR Consulting.

Mape, Jeremy

2014 *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Northwest Corner of Cedar and Jurupa Avenues Bloomington California*.

United States Geological Survey

1980 *Fontana, California 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle map*.

**APPENDIX A**  
**DEPARTMENT OF PARK AND RECREATION 523 FORMS**

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

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_

Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 13

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11109 Linden Avenue

**P1. Other Identifier:** 11109 Linden Avenue

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

**\*a. County** San Bernardino

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

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Fontana **Date** 2015 T; **R** \_\_\_\_\_; **¼ of Sec** \_\_\_\_\_; **B.M.** \_\_\_\_\_

**c. Address** 11109 Linden Avenue **City** Bloomington **Zip** 92316

**d. UTM:** (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 10; 463111.75 mE/ 3768028.85 mN

**e. Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Assessor Parcel Number 0257-091-32

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

The neighborhood is characterized by a combination of industrial and residential properties, empty lots, and a school. There are paved sidewalks across the street from the property, but not in front of it. The property is enclosed with a concrete and metal fence and there is a driveway on each side of the main building. The yard is full of trees at the sides and in front of the house.

The building is rectangular and has a cross-gabled composition shingle roof. Wide overhanging eaves are open, with exposed rafter tails and purlins. There are paired eight-light wood frame casement windows on the main façade with smaller one-over-one double-hung wood sash at the sides and at least one aluminum replacement at the rear. The house is clad in alternating rows of large and small wood shingles. There is a front porch centered under the gable on the west elevation. Its floor is concrete, and accessed via a sidewalk and concrete steps. There are heavy wood porch supports, and also porch supports and low porch wall of uncoursed cut stone masonry, and there are two sets of double glass doors covered by screen doors to either side, and two more closer to the northwest corner (see photos 1 – 6) (continued p. 3).

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2: Single-family property

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



**P5b. Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1: West (main elevation of building, camera facing southeast, photograph taken May 3, 2016.

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  
 Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
c1915

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**  
George W. and Betty E. Walters  
11109 Linden Avenue  
Bloomington, California 92316

**\*P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)  
Kara Brunzell  
1613 B Street  
Napa, California 94559

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

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

**\*P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") None

**\*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) \_\_\_\_\_

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11109 Linden Avenue

B1. Historic Name: 11109 Linden Avenue

B2. Common Name: 11109 Linden Avenue

B3. Original Use: dwelling B4. Present Use: dwelling

\*B5. Architectural Style: Craftsman

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) c1915, original construction

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

\*B8. Related Features: \_\_\_\_\_

B9. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

\*B10. Significance: Theme n/a Area n/a

Period of Significance n/a Property Type n/a Applicable Criteria n/a

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

The building does not meet the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The property lacks architectural or historical significance and is therefore ineligible for listing as a historic resource (see continuation sheet).

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

\*B12. References:

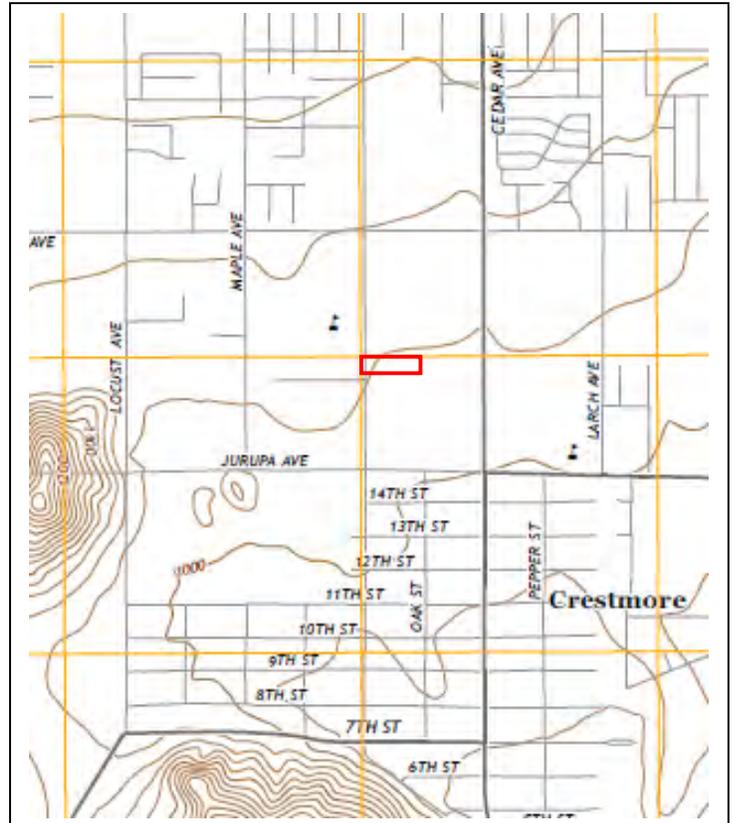
(See Footnotes)

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Kara Brunzell

\*Date of Evaluation: May 3, 2016

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Page 3 of 13 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11109 Linden Avenue

\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update

**\*P3a. Description:** (continued)

The east elevation features two smaller gables with an inset part of the wall between them. There is an entrance on the east elevation that is covered by a metal screen door and accessed by a set of concrete steps (see photos 12 – 15). A storage area covered by a metal awning is directly adjacent to this entrance (see photos 14 – 15). Farther back on the property to the east is a wooden shed with a gabled roof topped with a combination of corrugated metal and composition shingle (see photos 22 – 30). An on the southwest corner has a shed roof made of corrugated metal (see photos 24 – 26). Cladding is vertical unpainted wood boards, and there are wooden doors on the south elevation (see photo 26). The north elevation has a wooden door repurposed from a single-car garage (see photo 29).



Photograph 2: West elevation, camera facing east, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 3: West elevation, camera facing southeast, May 3, 2016.

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\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update



Photograph 4: West elevation, camera facing northeast, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 5: West elevation, camera facing north, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 6: West elevation, camera facing south, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 7: North and west elevations, camera facing southeast, May 3, 2016.

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\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update



Photograph 8: North and west elevations, camera facing southeast, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 9: North elevation, camera facing southwest, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 10: North elevation, camera facing east, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 11: North elevation, camera facing west, May 3, 2016.

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\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update



Photograph 12: North and east elevations, camera facing southwest, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 13: East elevation, camera facing south, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 14: East elevation, camera facing northwest, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 15: East elevation, camera facing northwest, May 3, 2016.

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\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update



Photograph 16: East elevation, camera facing southwest, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 17: East and south elevations, camera facing northwest, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 18: South elevation, camera facing northeast, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 19: South elevation, camera facing north, May 3, 2016.

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\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update



Photograph 20: South elevation, camera facing north, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 21: Backyard, camera facing north, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 22: Shed viewed across backyard, west elevation, camera facing northeast, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 23: Shed, west elevation, camera facing east, May 3, 2016.

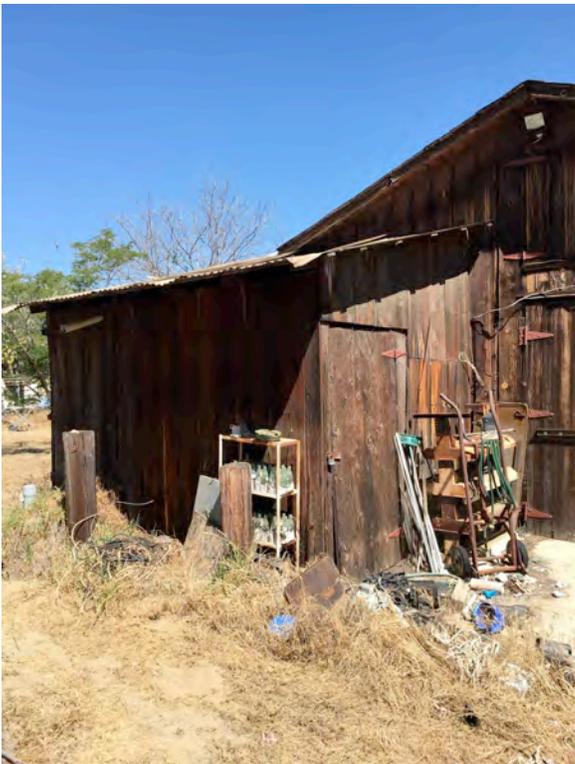
Page 9 of 13 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11109 Linden Avenue  
\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update



Photograph 24: Shed, west elevation, camera facing southeast, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 25: Shed, west and south elevations, camera facing northeast, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 26: Shed, south elevation, camera facing northwest, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 27: Shed, south and east elevations, camera facing northwest, May 3, 2016.

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\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update



Photograph 28: Shed, east elevation, camera facing northwest, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 29: Shed, east and north elevations, camera facing southwest, May 3, 2016.

#### **B10. Significance (continued):**

##### Bloomington

The Semi-Tropic Water and Land Company incorporated in 1887 in order to sell real estate and water rights. The company acquired 285,000 acres of land along ten miles of Lytle Creek, giving it riparian rights and allowing it to control and sell the water. The company laid out small towns including Fontana, Rialto, Sansevine, and Bloomington on its land holdings. In 1891, the company subdivided most of the land surrounding the town sites into 20-acre parcels it called "farm lots." The project area was directly south of the original Bloomington plat, near the southern border of the company's holdings. The Riverside Cement Company built a plant just to the south in Crestmore around the turn of the century. In 1904, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific constructed a railway line from Bloomington to Crestmore that ran through the center of lot 387 and 394.<sup>1</sup>

##### 11109 Linden Avenue

Lot 387 was subdivided into 10-acre parcels with an easement between for the railway after the turn of the century. In the 1920s, E.A. and Anne R. Featherstone owned lot 449, which was west of the railway. A Chicago native, Edward A. Featherstone was born in 1876, the youngest child of Ruth and John Featherstone. John Featherstone ran a foundry, and the family was wealthy. In 1897, Featherstone married Anne Robinson, who was a year younger. Anne was a member of a socially prominent Chicago family and a Daughter of the American Revolution. The young couple lived in Chicago, where Featherstone listed his occupation as "broker." Shortly after the turn of the century, they relocated to Los Angeles, where Featherstone operated automobile-related businesses. They lived in the fashionable neighborhood near the University of Southern California campus southwest of downtown. He was an investor in Durocar (a company that began manufacturing cars in Los Angeles in 1907), and owned a tire company and an oil company as well as a company that manufactured and sold automobile accessories. Their son Edward Allyn was born in 1916.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> William Hamilton Hall, C.E., *Irrigation in California [Southern]*, State office of printing: Sacramento, 1888, 330-331; San Bernardino County Recorder, Map Showing the subdivision of the Lands of the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company, 9 march 1891.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Census Records, Chicago, Illinois, 1880, 1900, Los Angeles, California, 1910, 1920.

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\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell

\*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update

Featherstone's auto-related investments were apparently successful, and Anne and Edward continued to enjoy the privilege they had grown up with in Chicago. In 1920, it was still common for families of means to have a live-in maid, but the Featherstone family of three had a live-in staff of four to cook, clean, drive, and care for young Allyn. Featherstone also invested in a yacht-building company, and purchased a racing yacht which he would sail to Catalina. By 1915, the Featherstones owned the ten-acre property near Bloomington. Although County records estimate the construction date of the house as 1925, the Featherstones probably built it c1915. The property is likely to have been the wealthy family's "country home," where they raised poultry and bred dogs for competitions. Except for the house (the first on the west half of the parcel) and some sheds and small outbuildings, the property was planted in orchards. In 1928, E.A. Featherstone appears in the San Bernardino County telephone directory for the Bloomington area, but no address is listed. Research has not revealed definitive evidence of the Featherstones living at the address, and their country house may have been located on another parcel they owned in Bloomington. The outbuildings appear to date from the same era as the house, and were probably associated with agriculture and animal husbandry on the property.<sup>3</sup>

About 1932, the Citizens' National Savings Bank of Los Angeles acquired the parcel, and held onto it for the next decade. The house and orchard on the property were presumably rented or leased during this period. In 1942, Ely and Laura C. Johnson, who were 45 and 40, purchased the parcel. The Johnsons were African-Americans from Louisiana. In 1930, Ely worked as a chauffeur and Laura as a cook in Los Angeles. By 1938, the couple lived in a home they owned in Los Angeles with a teenage niece. They also owned and co-operated a liquor store. Research has not revealed if they moved to the Bloomington farm after their purchase, but they owned other property and resold the 11109 Linden Avenue two years later, so it is likely to have been an investment rather than a home.<sup>4</sup>

Werner and Elizabeth Hofmann bought the west half of lot 387 in 1944. Werner was an engineer that designed tools and the Hofmanns lived in Montebello before moving to Bloomington. The couple, who were in their mid to late twenties when they bought the house, resided on the property until at least 1965. A daughter, Doris Elizabeth, was born to the couple in the 1940s. Voter registration documents show Werner and Elizabeth Hofmann living on South Linden Street in Bloomington in 1946 – 1964. In 1947, a Werner Hofmann, who was an engineer at Food Machinery Corporation, was shown living in Bloomington, though no address is given. The orchards were removed from the parcel in the 1950s while the Hofmanns owned it. Construction of new dwellings on the west half of lot 387 began in the early 1960s with 11191 Linden Avenue, the house at the southwest corner of the lot. Subdivision of the parcel probably began around the same time. In the 1970s, John and Sharon Heydenreich owned 11109 Linden Avenue. John Heydenreich lived at the address in 1975.<sup>5</sup>

After 1975, city directories show the house vacant most years, however it may have been occupied and its residents were not recorded. Donal and Barbara Howell owned the property from 1980 to 1998. Donal Howell appears as a resident at the address in 1992, and the couple may have resided there during the entire 18 years they owned the property. Aerial photographs indicate that the Howells built two more houses near the center of the parcel in the 1990s at 11141 Linden Avenue. In 1998, they sold to current owners George and Betty Walters. The Walters lived on the property until about 2008, but the house currently appears to be unoccupied. At some point the parcel was subdivided, and the house is now on a 107-foot-wide parcel at the north end of lot 387.<sup>6</sup>

#### Evaluation:

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) require that a significance criterion from 1-4 be met for a resource to be eligible.

Criterion 1: 11109 Linden Avenue is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or national history. Therefore the building is not eligible to the CRHR, under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: 11109 Linden Avenue is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, state, or national history. Although E.A. Featherstone was an important regional figure and helped popularize the automobile in Southern California, the property was not his office or primary dwelling, so the strength of association is insufficient for historic listing. Therefore, the property is not eligible to the CRHR under Criterion 2.

<sup>3</sup> Great Falls Tribune, 26 March 1921, p. 2 col. 2; San Bernardino County Sun, 18 April 1918, p. 7; California Poultry Journal, Vol. I, No. I, 1915, p. 1; Polk Directory, San Bernardino, 1928.

<sup>4</sup> San Bernardino County Block Books, 1928 – 1933; U.S. Census, Los Angeles, 1930, 1940.

<sup>5</sup> San Bernardino County Block Books, , 1934 – 1939, 1940 – 1945; U.S. Census Records, Los Angeles County, 1940; Riverside City Directory, 1947; The Fresno Bee The Republican 1 July 1965, p. 23.

<sup>6</sup> Deeds on File at San Bernardino County Recorder's Office; Historic Aerial Photographs, Copyright 2009-2016 Nationwide Environmental Title Research, LLC, <http://www.historicaerials.com/>, accessed 30 May 2016; Fontana City Directories.

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\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update

Criterion 3: The house is a good example of a Craftsman dwelling from the 1910s. Typical Craftsman features include its wide gabled roof with decorative knee braces, expansive porch with heavy stone supports, shingle cladding, and decorative gable vents. Although the storage of household items and junk on and around the house make it difficult to assess visually, it also appears to retain integrity. The architectural features of the house would allow it to qualify as a contributor to a historic district if such a district existed. There does not appear to be an eligible historic district in the vicinity, however. The house lacks the ornamental features of large, architect-designed examples of the style, such as dormers, shaped rafter tails, decorative window assemblages and partially glazed doors. It therefore lacks the distinction required for individual listing on the CRHR for its architecture.

Criterion 4: In rare instances, buildings themselves can serve as sources of important information about historic construction materials or technologies and be significant under Criterion 4. 11109 Linden Avenue does not appear to be a principal source of important information in this regard.

It has been assigned a Historic Resource Status Code of 6Z, and therefore does not qualify as a historic resource under CEQA.

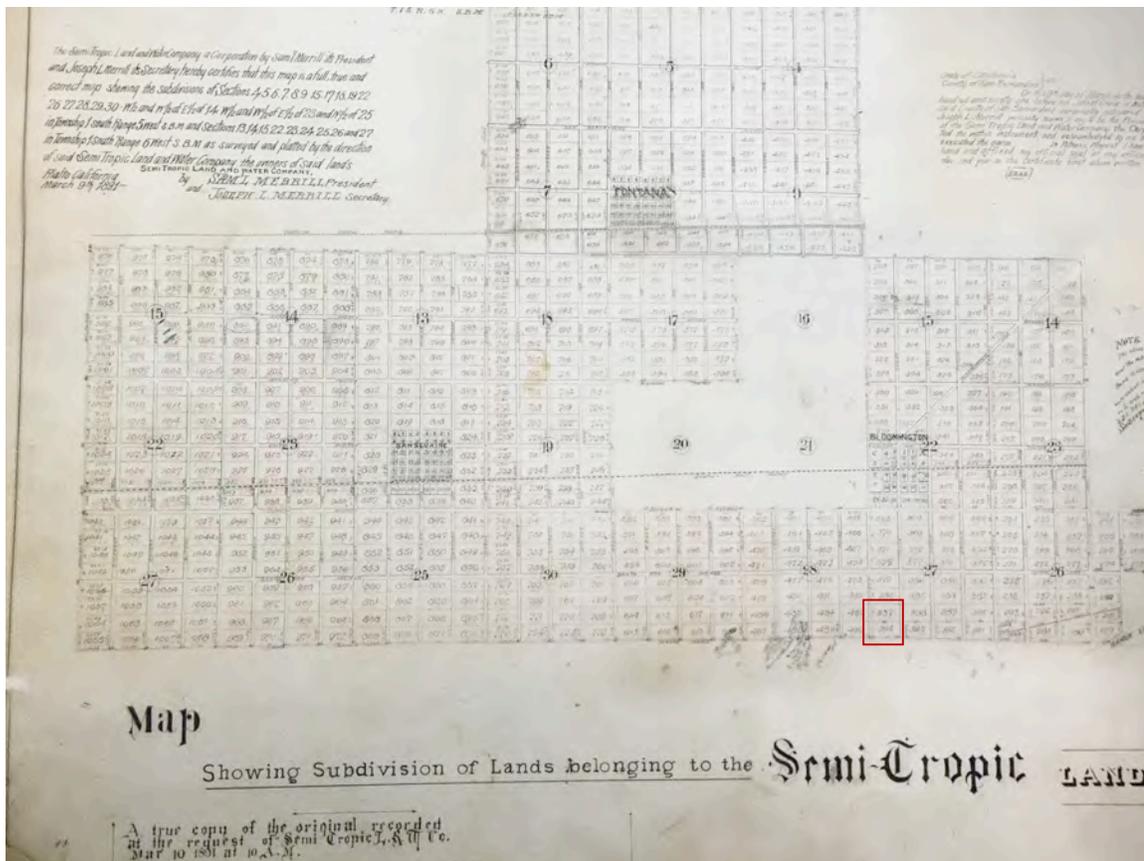


Figure 2: Map Showing Subdivision of Lands belonging to the Semi-Tropic Land & Water Co., 1891, project vicinity outlined in red.

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\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update

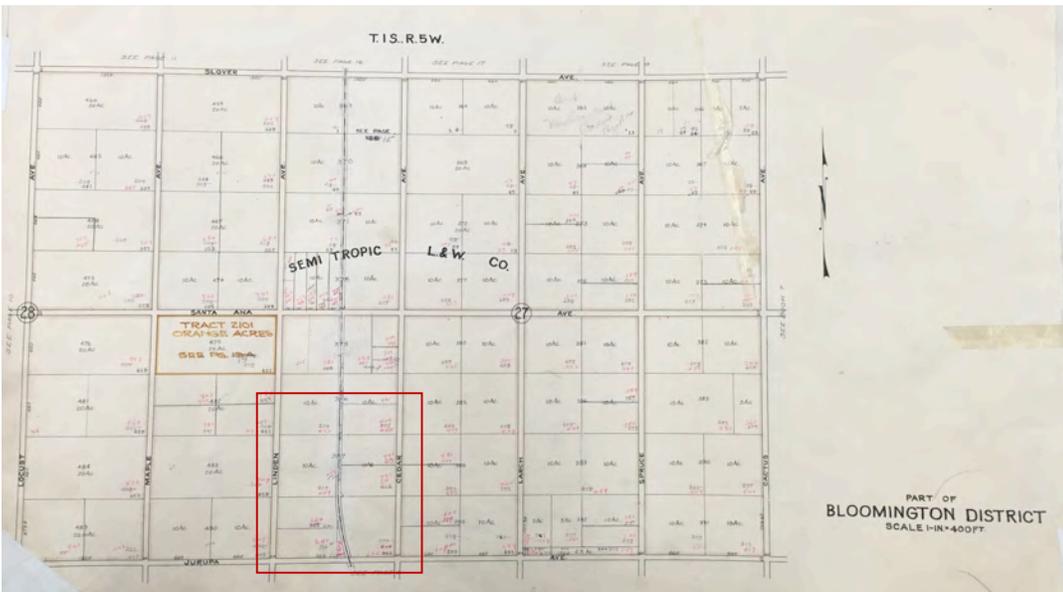


Figure 3: Map of the Bloomington District, San Bernardino County Block Books, 1923 – 1928, showing railroad tracks and project vicinity outlined in red.

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

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_

Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 4

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11141 Linden Avenue

**P1. Other Identifier:** 11141 Linden Avenue

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

**\*a. County** San Bernardino

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

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Fontana **Date** 2015 T; **R** \_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_ **¼ of Sec** \_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_ **B.M.**

c. Address 11141 Linden Avenue City Bloomington Zip 92316

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 463116.16 mE/ 3767929.60 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Assessor Parcel Number 0257-091-33

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

This property is surrounded by other residential properties. The yard consists of gravel all the way to the edge of the road. There is a high chain-link fence between the road and the nearest building, and another metal fence behind it. There are trees and gravel in between the fences. A driveway leads into the property through both rows of fences.

There is a roughly rectangular house behind the second fence. The yard is mostly grass, shrubs, and trees; the driveway leads up to a metal garage door on the west elevation, and there is a small concrete area directly in front of the house that connects to the driveway. The roof is composition shingle and has a cross gable and second gable. It has overhanging eaves with decorated verge boards on the gables and exposed brackets elsewhere. The house is clad in stucco, besides a portion of the north elevation under a gable, which is board siding. The other part of the north elevation consists of an integral porch with a concrete floor and wrought iron supports, accessed by a set of concrete steps with wrought iron balustrade that lead to a door at the center of the elevation. Windows and doors are covered in wrought iron grates, except one boarded up window on the west elevation (continued p. 3).

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2: Single-family property

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1: West (main) elevation of building, camera facing northeast, photograph taken May 3, 2016.

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  
 Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1915

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

George and Betty E. Walters  
11141 Linden Avenue  
Bloomington, CA 92316

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

Kara Brunzell  
1613 B Street  
Napa, California 94559

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

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

**\*P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") None



**\*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) \_\_\_\_\_

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11141 Linden Avenue

B1. Historic Name: 11141 Linden Avenue  
B2. Common Name: 11141 Linden Avenue  
B3. Original Use: dwelling B4. Present Use: dwelling

**\*B5. Architectural Style:**

**\*B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) original construction, c1950s  
Moved to site, 1990s

**\*B7. Moved?**  No  Yes  Unknown **Date:** 1990s **Original Location:** unknown

**\*B8. Related Features:** \_\_\_\_\_

B9. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

**\*B10. Significance: Theme** n/a **Area** n/a

**Period of Significance** n/a **Property Type** n/a **Applicable Criteria** n/a

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

The building was moved to the site from an unknown location in the 1990s and is not architecturally significant. It therefore does not meet the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (see continuation sheet).

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

**\*B12. References:**

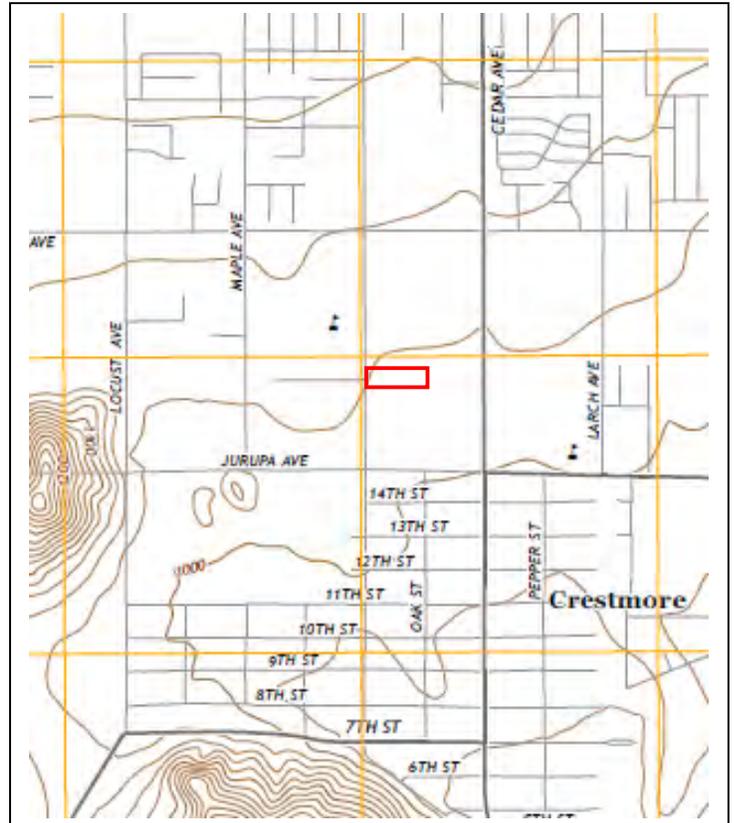
(See Footnotes)

B13. Remarks:

**\*B14. Evaluator:** Kara Brunzell

**\*Date of Evaluation:** May 3, 2016

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Page 3 of 4 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11141 Linden Avenue

\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update

There is a brick chimney on the west elevation. The east elevation includes a porch with wooden supports and a corrugated metal shed roof. Farther back on the property, to the east of the house, are several sheds and warehouses. Most notable are a pair of gabled buildings and a large skeletal structure.



Photograph 2: West elevation, camera facing southeast, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 3: West and north elevations, camera facing south, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 4: North elevation, camera facing east, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 5: North and east elevations, camera facing south, May 3, 2016.

Page 4 of 4 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11141 Linden Avenue  
\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update



Photograph 6: East elevation, camera facing northwest, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 7: East and south elevations, camera facing northwest, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 8: Yard with sheds left of frame, camera facing east, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 9: Frame structure in foreground and sheds in background, camera facing north, May 3, 2016.

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

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_

Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 8

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11191 Linden Avenue

**P1. Other Identifier:** 11191 Linden Avenue

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County San Bernardino

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Fontana Date 2015 T; R    ;     ¼ of Sec    ;     B.M.

c. Address 11191 Linden Avenue City Bloomington Zip 92316

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 463116.49 mE/ 3767871.61 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Assessor Parcel Number 0257-091-30

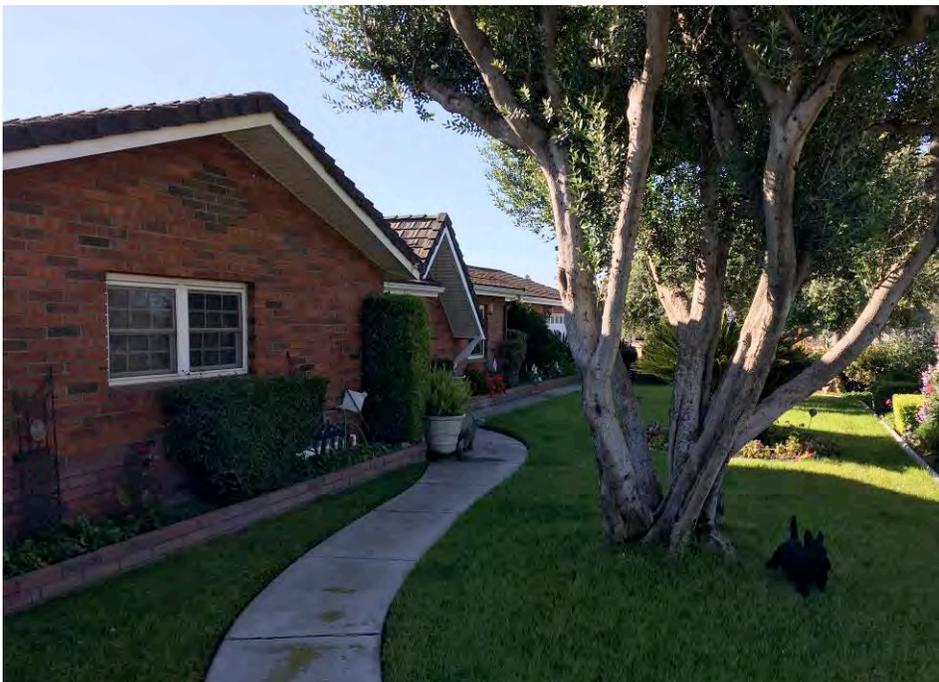
\*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The neighborhood is characterized by a combination of industrial and residential properties, empty lots, and a school. There are paved sidewalks across the street from the property, but not in front of it. The front yard consists of a lawn with three trees, one of them inside a ring of flowering shrubs, surrounded by a decorative wrought iron and brick fence. The fence is lined with shrubs and flowering bushes along the inside and flowers along the outside. Between the fence and the street is a strip of grass with three smaller trees in it. A low brick planter runs along the front of the house and contains various plants and shrubs. There is a driveway on either side of the house; the one to the south is paved and leads to a driveway, while the one to the north is dirt and leads into a road that runs farther back into the property and is lined by a row of shrubs on the other side (see photos 6 – 7). A sidewalk leads between both driveways and the front door.

The house is L-shaped and cross-gabled with a wood shingle roof. The front façade is brick veneer and the other walls are clad in stucco (see photos 1 – 4, 8 – 13). Windows are single hung vinyl replacement with applied decorative muntins. The main elevation faces west and has one main gable to the north and a subordinate asymmetrical gable at the center (see photos 1 – 3) (continued p. 3).

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2: Single-family property

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1: West (main) elevation of building, camera facing southeast, photograph taken May 3, 2016.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  
 Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1964

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
Roger D. and Mary Rose Jaynes  
11191 Linden Avenue  
Bloomington, CA 92316

\*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, address)  
Kara Brunzell  
1613 B Street  
Napa, California 94559

\*P9. Date Recorded:  
May 3, 2016

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") None

\*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) \_\_\_\_\_

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11191 Linden Avenue

B1. Historic Name: 11191 Linden Avenue

B2. Common Name: 11191 Linden Avenue

B3. Original Use: dwelling B4. Present Use: dwelling

\*B5. Architectural Style: Ranch

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) original construction, 1964

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

\*B8. Related Features: \_\_\_\_\_

B9. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

\*B10. Significance: Theme n/a Area n/a

Period of Significance n/a Property Type n/a Applicable Criteria n/a

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

The building does not meet the criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). It lacks historical or architectural significance and is therefore ineligible for listing as a historic resource (see continuation sheet).

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

\*B12. References:

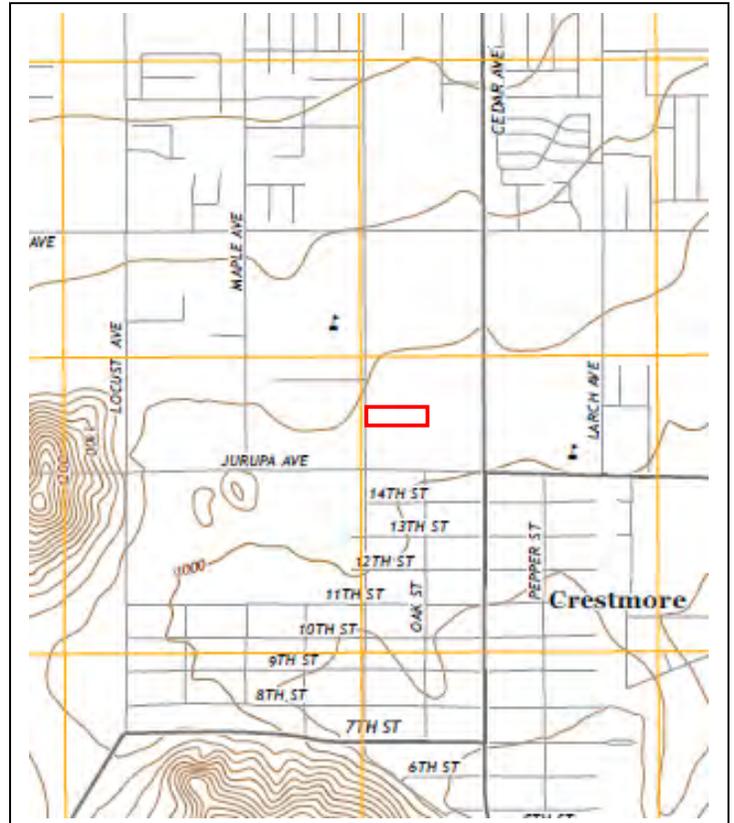
(See Footnotes)

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Kara Brunzell

\*Date of Evaluation: May 3, 2016

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Page 3 of 8 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11191 Linden Avenue

\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update

The main entrance is immediately north of the smaller gable and consists of a modern wooden door with a decorative oval window inset (see photo 3). There is a metal garage door with a row of windows along the top at the south end of this elevation. The backyard includes grass and a patio sheltered by a latticed wooden awning directly behind the house. This patio is accessed by a partially glazed nine-light wooden door (see photos 10 – 12). There are several metal sheds behind the house (see photos 14 – 17).



Photograph 2: West elevation, camera facing north, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 3: West elevation, camera facing east, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 4: West elevation, camera facing southeast, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 5: West and north elevations, camera facing southeast, May 3, 2016.

Page 4 of 8 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11191 Linden Avenue  
\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update



Photograph 6: North and west elevations viewed from road into property, camera facing southeast, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 7: View down road into property, camera facing east, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 8: North elevation, camera facing southwest, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 9: North and east elevations, camera facing southwest, May 3, 2016.

Page 5 of 8 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11191 Linden Avenue  
\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update



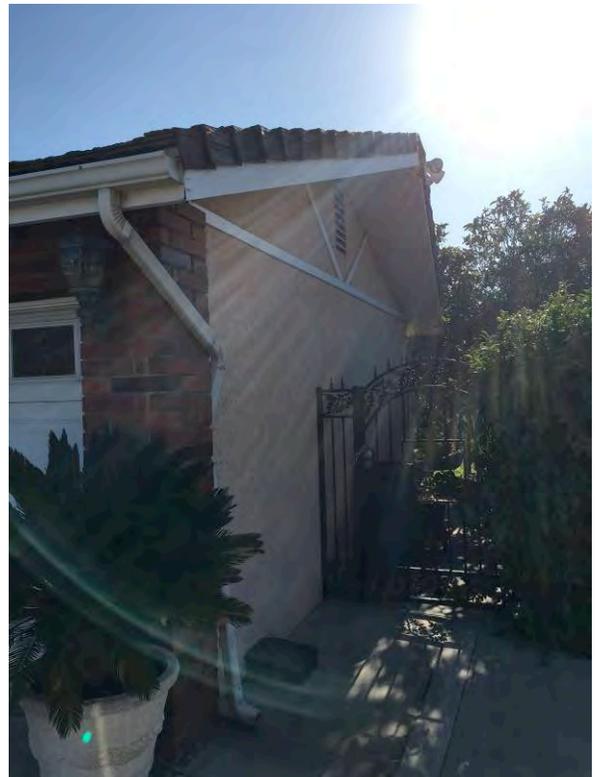
Photograph 10: East and north elevations, camera facing southwest, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 11: East elevation, camera facing northwest, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 12: East elevation, camera facing west, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 13: South and west elevations, camera facing northeast, May 3, 2016.

Page 6 of 8 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11191 Linden Avenue  
\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update



Photograph 14: Shed at back of property, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 15: Shed at back of property, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 16: Warehouses at back of property, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 17: Warehouse at back of property, May 3, 2016

**B10. Significance (continued):**

Bloomington

The Semi-Tropic Water and Land Company incorporated in 1887 in order to sell real estate and water rights. The company acquired 285,000 acres of land along ten miles of Lytle Creek, giving it riparian rights and allowing it to control and sell the water. The company laid out small towns including Fontana, Rialto, Sansevaine, and Bloomington on its land holdings. In 1891, the company subdivided most of the land surrounding the town sites into 20-acre parcels it called "farm lots." The project area was directly south of the original Bloomington plat, near the southern border of the company's holdings. The Riverside Cement Company built a plant just to the south in Crestmore around the turn of the century. In 1904, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific constructed a railway line from Bloomington to Crestmore that ran through the center of lot 387.<sup>1</sup>

11191 Linden Avenue

<sup>1</sup> William Hamilton Hall, C.E., *Irrigation in California [Southern]*, State office of printing: Sacramento, 1888, 330-331; San Bernardino County Recorder, Map Showing the subdivision of the Lands of the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company, 9 march 1891.

Page 7 of 8 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11191 Linden Avenue

\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update

Lot 387 was subdivided into 10-acre parcels with an easement between for the railway after the turn of the century. In the 1920s, E.A. and Anne R. Featherstone owned lot 449, which was west of the railway. A Chicago native, Edward A. Featherstone was born in 1876, the youngest child of Ruth and John Featherstone. John Featherstone ran a foundry, and the family was wealthy. In 1897, Featherstone married Anne Robinson, who was a year younger. Anne was a member of a socially prominent Chicago family and a Daughter of the American Revolution. The young couple lived in Chicago, where Featherstone listed his occupation as "broker." Shortly after the turn of the century, they relocated to Los Angeles, where Featherstone operated automobile-related businesses. They lived in the fashionable neighborhood near the University of Southern California campus southwest of downtown. He was an investor in Durocar (a company that began manufacturing cars in Los Angeles in 1907), and owned a tire company and an oil company as well as a company that manufactured and sold automobile accessories. Their son Edward Allyn was born in 1916.

Featherstone's auto-related investments were apparently successful, and Anne and Edward continued to enjoy the privilege they had grown up with in Chicago. In 1920, the family of three had a live-in staff of four to cook, clean, drive, and care for young Allyn. Featherstone also invested in a yacht-building company, and purchased a racing yacht which he would sail to Catalina. By 1915, the Featherstones owned the ten-acre property near Bloomington. Although County records estimate the construction date of the house as 1925, the Featherstone's probably built it c1915. The property was the wealthy family's "country home," where they raised poultry and bred dogs for competitions. Except for the house (the first on the west half of the parcel) and some sheds and small outbuildings, the property was planted in orchards. In 1928, E.A. Featherstone appears in the San Bernardino County telephone directory for the Bloomington area, but no address is listed.<sup>2</sup>

About 1932, the Citizens' National Savings Bank of Los Angeles acquired the parcel, and held onto it for the next decade. The house and orchard on the property were presumably rented or leased during this period. In 1942, Ely and Laura C. Johnson, who were 45 and 40, purchased the parcel. The Johnsons were African-Americans from Louisiana. In 1930, Ely worked as a chauffeur and Laura as a cook in Los Angeles. By 1938, the couple lived in a home they owned in Los Angeles with a teenage niece. They also owned and co-operated a liquor store. Research has not revealed if they moved to the Bloomington farm after their purchase, but they resold the property two years later.<sup>3</sup>

Werner and Elizabeth Hofmann bought the west half of lot 387 in 1944. Werner was an engineer that designed tools and the Hofmanns lived in Montebello before moving to Bloomington. The couple, who were in their mid-late twenties when they bought the house, resided on the property until at least 1965. A daughter, Doris Elizabeth, was born to the couple in the 1940s. Voter registration documents show Werner and Elizabeth Hofmann living on S. Linden Street in Bloomington in 1946 – 1964. In 1947, a Werner Hofmann, who was an engineer at Food Machinery Corporation, was shown living in Bloomington, though no address is given. The orchards were removed from the parcel in the 1950s while the Hofmanns owned it.

Construction of new dwellings on the west half of lot 387 began in the early 1960s with 11191 Linden Avenue, the house at the southwest corner of the lot. Subdivision of the parcel probably began around the same time. Research has not revealed whether the Hofmanns built the house as a speculative venture and then sold it, or subdivided their parcel and sold the lot. Its first known owners were Virginia and Eugene Patterson. They sold to Walter Keinle, who resold to Sharon and Paul Beaulieu. The Beaulieus were living in the house when their son was born in 1974. Two years later, they sold the house to Wanda Bouchelle, who almost immediately resold to current owners Roger and Mary Jaynes. Roger Jaynes grew up in Riverside, and he married fellow Riverside native Mary Tino in 1962. The couple has lived in the house and operated an apiary from the property.<sup>4</sup>

#### Evaluation:

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) require that a significance criterion from 1-4 be met for a resource to be eligible.

Criterion 1: 11191 Linden Avenue is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or national history. Therefore the building is not eligible to the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: 11191 Linden Avenue is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, state, or national history, and therefore is not eligible to the CRHR under Criterion 2.

<sup>2</sup> Great Falls Tribune, 26 March 1921, p. 2 col. 2; San Bernardino County Sun, 18 April 1918, p. 7; California Poultry Journal, Vol. I, No. I, 1915, p. 1; Polk Directory, San Bernardino, 1928.

<sup>3</sup> San Bernardino County Block Books, 1928 – 1933; U.S. Census, Los Angeles, 1930, 1940.

<sup>4</sup> Deeds on File at San Bernardino County Recorder's Office; San Bernardino County Sun, 4 June 1974, p. 35; California Marriage Index, Riverside, 1962.

Page 8 of 8 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11191 Linden Avenue

\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update

Criterion 3: 11191 Linden Avenue is a common example of a Ranch style dwelling constructed in the 1960s, and also appears to have been heavily altered with brick veneer and replacement of windows, front door, and garage door. The house lacks architectural distinction and is not eligible for historic listing under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4: In rare instances, buildings themselves can serve as sources of important information about historic construction materials or technologies and be significant under Criterion 4. 11191 Linden Avenue does not appear to be a principal source of important information in this regard.

It has been assigned a Historic Resource Status Code of 6Z, and therefore does not qualify as a historic resource under CEQA.

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

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_

Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 6

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11150 Cedar Avenue

**P1. Other Identifier:** 11150 Cedar Avenue

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County San Bernardino

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Fontana Date 2015 T; R    ;     ¼ of Sec    ;     B.M.

c. Address 11150 Cedar Avenue City Bloomington Zip 92316

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 463311.83 mE/ 3767931.82 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Assessor Parcel Number 0257-091-07

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

The neighborhood is characterized by a combination of industrial and residential properties, empty lots, and a school. A sidewalk runs in front of the property and there is a wrought iron and concrete masonry unit fence that separates it from the yard. There are driveways on either side of the yard which has hardscape, grass, wooden planting beds, and palm trees. The house is cross-gabled with a composition shingle roof and is clad in stucco. Windows are mostly aluminum sliders, besides one large vinyl window with interior muntins on the east elevation. There is an attached carport at the north elevation, which shelters an entrance through a wooden door. There is also an entrance on the south elevation sheltered by metal awning, and a metal fence encloses the paved back yard.

There are several other buildings on the property. One is a similar-sized house directly behind the front house, with a gabled composition shingle roof and stucco cladding. There are two other ancillary buildings, also with gabled roofs and stucco cladding. These small buildings appear to be ancillary dwellings or storage areas consisting of a single room each.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2: Single-family property

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1: East (main) and south elevations of building, camera facing northwest, photograph taken May 3, 2016.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  
 Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1947, San Bernardino County Block Books

\*P7. Owner and Address:

Jose L. Marmolejo and Tello Herculano  
11150 Cedar Avenue  
Bloomington, CA 92316

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

Kara Brunzell  
1613 B Street  
Napa, California 94559

\*P9. Date Recorded:

May 3, 2016.

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") None



\*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) \_\_\_\_\_

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11150 Cedar Avenue

B1. Historic Name: 11150 Cedar Avenue  
B2. Common Name: 11150 Cedar Avenue  
B3. Original Use: dwelling B4. Present Use: dwelling

**\*B5. Architectural Style:**

**\*B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) original construction, 1947  
1980s, construction of back house and ancillary dwellings  
1990s enlargement and alteration of main house

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

**\*B8. Related Features:** \_\_\_\_\_

B9. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

**\*B10. Significance: Theme** n/a **Area** n/a

**Period of Significance** n/a **Property Type** n/a **Applicable Criteria** n/a

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

The building does not meet the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (see continuation sheet).

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

**\*B12. References:**

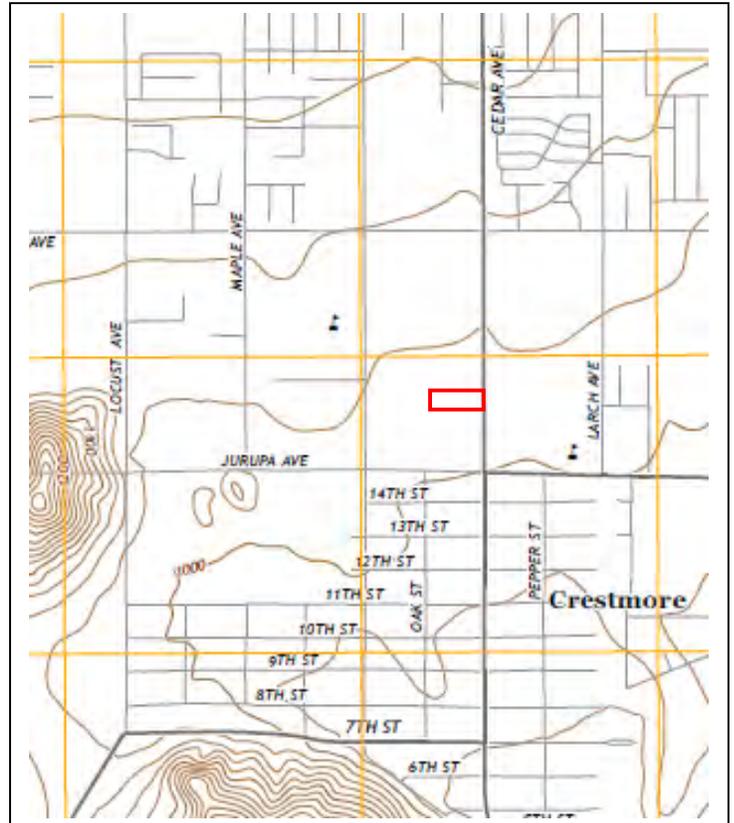
(See Footnotes)

B13. Remarks:

**\*B14. Evaluator:** Kara Brunzell

**\*Date of Evaluation:** May 3, 2016

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Page 3 of 6 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11150 Cedar Avenue  
\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update



Photograph 2: East elevation, camera facing west, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 3: East elevation, camera facing southwest, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 4: South and west elevations, camera facing northeast, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 5: North elevation, camera facing southwest, May 3, 2016.

Page 4 of 6 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11150 Cedar Avenue  
\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update



Photograph 6: Back house, main entrance, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 7: Back house, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 8: North ancillary dwelling with south ancillary dwelling (adjacent to back house) in background, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 9: South ancillary dwelling, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 10: South ancillary dwelling, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 11: View of yard behind buildings, May 3, 2016.

Page 5 of 6 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11150 Cedar Avenue

\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update

**B10. Significance (continued):**

Bloomington

The Semi-Tropic Water and Land Company incorporated in 1887 in order to sell real estate and water rights. The company acquired 285,000 acres of land along ten miles of Lytle Creek, giving it riparian rights and allowing it to control and sell the water. The company laid out small towns including Fontana, Rialto, Sansevaine, and Bloomington on its land holdings. In 1891, the company subdivided most of the land surrounding the town sites into 20-acre parcels it called "farm lots." The project area was directly south of the original Bloomington plat, near the southern border of the company's holdings. The Riverside Cement Company built a plant just to the south in Crestmore around the turn of the century. In 1904, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific constructed a railway line from Bloomington to Crestmore that ran through the center of lot 387.<sup>1</sup>

Although people began to purchase the farm lots and move onto them, the towns laid out by the Semi-Tropic Water and Land Company grew very slowly. The area remained primarily agricultural well into the twentieth century. In 1942, transformation of the region from rural to suburban began when Henry Kaiser opened his plant in Fontana in order to provide steel for World War II. The plant quickly became one of the most important steel producers on the West coast. The plant along with construction of the San Bernardino Freeway brought about a population boom as workers moved to the Fontana area. Population growth in the area has continued over the decades, with nearly 200,000 people living in Fontana as of 2009. Bloomington, however, has developed more slowly, and retains some of its rural character in 2016.<sup>2</sup>

11150 Cedar Avenue

By 1938, there were houses on both the north and south halves of the eastern portion of Lot 387. In 1937, Rene sold his parcel (the south half) to Jenner and Joan Beebe Pynch (spelled Pinch on some documents). Jenner was a ranch foreman and Joan was a teacher during this era. The couple lived in Los Angeles in 1940. They appear to have purchased the lot in order to invest in son Wendell's ranching venture (Wendell purchased the north half of Lot 387 about the same time). The Pynch family appears to have built the house near the southern parcel boundary (11118 Cedar Avenue) in 1938. The original address was 872 South Cedar Avenue. Jenner and Joan Pinch moved into the house in the 1940s, living there until at least 1948.<sup>3</sup>

The Pynch family began subdividing the parcel in 1946. In 1947, the Pynchs sold the 66-foot-wide strip of land at the north of the parcel to Lee and Exia Shinn. The Shinns constructed 11150 Cedar Avenue the same year. (Although the current building is in the same general location as the 1947 house, it has clearly been altered and enlarged over the years. The side-gabled central wing of the house with its more steeply-pitched roof is probably original.) The couple almost immediately resold to Martin T. Pflueger. Research has not revealed evidence of Pflueger living in Bloomington. He owned the house through at least 1950. Bernard and Mary Schlosser lived in the house by 1958. Bernard was born in Nebraska in 1902, and came to Bloomington to work for Kaiser Steel in the 1940s. He died in 1967, while Mary Schlosser lived until 1990. It is not known how much longer Mary stayed in the house.<sup>4</sup>

By the 1970s, Bertha and Ray Latham owned 11150 Cedar Avenue. They do not appear to have lived in Bloomington, and sold to Anastacio and Anita Garcia in 1981. The Garcias lived in the house. Research has not revealed when the back house and ancillary dwellings were built, but based on construction details are likely to date from the 1980s when the Garcias owned the house. They appear to have altered the main house in the 1990s, adding the front-gabled wing near the street and replacing windows. Anastacio died in 2000, and in 2003 Richard Linares acquired the property. He sold to Jose Marmolejo, the current owner, in 2005.<sup>5</sup>

**Evaluation:**

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) require that a significance criterion from 1-4 be met for a resource to be eligible.

Criterion 1: 11150 Cedar Avenue is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or national history. Therefore the building is not eligible to the CRHR under Criterion 1.

<sup>1</sup> William Hamilton Hall, C.E., *Irrigation in California [Southern]*, State office of printing: Sacramento, 1888, 330-331; San Bernardino County Recorder, Map Showing the subdivision of the Lands of the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company, 9 march 1891.

<sup>2</sup> John Charles Anicic, Jr., *Fontana*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, South Carolina, 2005, 7; City of Fontana History, Fontana Chamber of Commerce, [http://fontanacoc.wliinc21.com/live\\_and\\_work/history.aspx](http://fontanacoc.wliinc21.com/live_and_work/history.aspx), accessed 17 June 2016.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Census Records, Los Angeles, 1940; California Voter Registrations, Bloomington, CA, 1948.

<sup>4</sup> California Voter Registration, San Bernardino County, 1958, 1964, San Bernardino County Sun, 26 November 1967, p. 49.

<sup>5</sup> Deeds on File at San Bernardino County Recorder's Office.

Page 6 of 6 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11150 Cedar Avenue

\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update

Criterion 2: 11150 Cedar Avenue is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, state, or national history, and therefore is not eligible to the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: 11150 Cedar Avenue is an example of a mid-century house that has been so heavily altered over the years it is impossible to interpret as a house constructed in the 1940s. It lacks architectural significance and lacks integrity and is therefore not eligible to the CRHR under Criterion 3. The associated resources including the back house and ancillary dwellings also lack architectural significance.

Criterion 4: In rare instances, buildings themselves can serve as sources of important information about historic construction materials or technologies and be significant under Criterion 4. 11150 Cedar Avenue does not appear to be a principal source of important information in this regard.

It has been assigned a Historic Resource Status Code of 6Z, and therefore does not qualify as a historic resource under CEQA.

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

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_

Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 4

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11166 Cedar Avenue

**P1. Other Identifier:** 11166 Cedar Avenue

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County San Bernardino

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Fontana Date 2015 T; R    ;     ¼ of Sec    ;     B.M.

c. Address 11166 Cedar Avenue City Bloomington Zip 92316

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 463301.59 mE/ 3767907.48 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Assessor Parcel Number 0257-091-19

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

The neighborhood is characterized by a combination of industrial and residential properties, empty lots, and a school. There is a sidewalk in front of the house and it is enclosed in with a chain-link fence. There is a driveway that leads to the double garage from the east, and a paved front yard. The house fronts onto Cedar Avenue with its main façade on the east. It is cross gabled with a composition shingle roof. Walls are stucco and windows are aluminum sliders. The main entrance has a metal screen door. There is a wooden play structure at the southeast corner of the yard near the street. The house appears to be in poor condition. Its details are difficult to observe because of furniture, tires, bicycles, household items, and cars stored on the property adjacent to the house.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2: Single-family property

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1: East (main) and north elevations of building, camera facing southwest, photograph taken May 3, 2016.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic  Prehistoric  Both

c1956, aerial photographs

\*P7. Owner and Address:

George W. and Betty E. Walters

11141 Linden Avenue

Bloomington, CA 92316

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

Kara Brunzell

1613 B Street

Napa, California 94559

\*P9. Date Recorded:

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") None

\*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) \_\_\_\_\_

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11166 Cedar Avenue

B1. Historic Name: 11166 Cedar Avenue  
B2. Common Name: 11166 Cedar Avenue  
B3. Original Use: dwelling B4. Present Use: dwelling

\*B5. Architectural Style:

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) original construction, 1938

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

\*B8. Related Features: \_\_\_\_\_

B9. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

\*B10. Significance: Theme n/a Area n/a

Period of Significance n/a Property Type n/a Applicable Criteria n/a

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

The building does not meet the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (see continuation sheet).

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

\*B12. References:

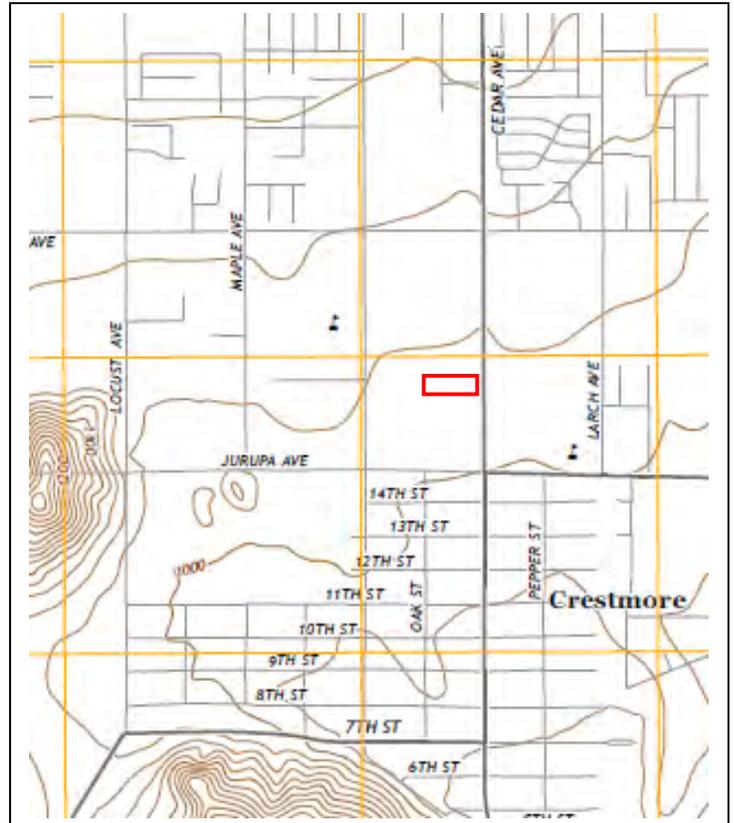
(See Footnotes)

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Kara Brunzell

\*Date of Evaluation: May 3, 2016

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Page 3 of 4 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11166 Cedar Avenue

\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update

**B10. Significance (continued):**

Bloomington

The Semi-Tropic Water and Land Company incorporated in 1887 in order to sell real estate and water rights. The company acquired 285,000 acres of land along ten miles of Lytle Creek, giving it riparian rights and allowing it to control and sell the water. The company laid out small towns including Fontana, Rialto, Sansevaire, and Bloomington on its land holdings. In 1891, the company subdivided most of the land surrounding the town sites into 20-acre parcels it called "farm lots." The project area was directly south of the original Bloomington plat, near the southern border of the company's holdings. The Riverside Cement Company built a plant just to the south in Crestmore around the turn of the century. In 1904, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific constructed a railway line from Bloomington to Crestmore that ran through the center of lot 387.<sup>1</sup>

Although people began to purchase the farm lots and move onto them, the towns laid out by the Semi-Tropic Water and Land Company grew very slowly. The area remained primarily agricultural well into the twentieth century. In 1942, transformation of the region from rural to suburban began when Henry Kaiser opened his plant in Fontana in order to provide steel for World War II. The plant quickly became one of the most important steel producers on the West coast. The plant along with construction of the San Bernardino Freeway brought about a population boom as workers moved to the Fontana area. Population growth in the area has continued over the decades, with nearly 200,000 people living in Fontana as of 2009. Bloomington, however, has developed more slowly, and retains some of its rural character in 2016.<sup>2</sup>

11166 Cedar Avenue

By 1938, there were houses on both the north and south halves of the eastern portion of Lot 387. In 1937, Rene sold his parcel (at the south) to Jenner and Joan Beebe Pynch (spelled Pinch on some documents). Jenner was a ranch foreman and Joan was a teacher during this era. The couple lived in Los Angeles in 1940. They appear to have purchased the lot in order to invest in son Wendell's ranching venture (Wendell purchased the north half of Lot 387 about the same time). The Pynch family appears to have built the house near the southern parcel boundary (11188 Cedar Avenue) in 1938. The original address was 872 South Cedar Avenue. Jenner and Joan Pinch moved into the house in the 1940s, living there until at least 1948.<sup>3</sup>

The Pynch family began subdividing the parcel in 1946, selling a 132-foot-wide strip of land at the south end of the parcel to Notie and John R. Berry. In 1947, the Pynchs sold the 66-foot-wide strip of land at the north of the parcel to Lee and Exia Shinn. They constructed 11150 Cedar Avenue the same year. Also in 1947, the Pynchs sold the large center portion of the parcel to Bock and Edna Mae Bleeker. Edna Mae was Exia Shinn's sister, who bought the adjacent parcel to the north about the same time. Born in 1904 and 1905, the Bleekers farmed in Texas (where their son Vernon was born) until the 1940s. The Bleekers built the house to the south at 11174 Cedar Avenue about 1956. 11166, on the north half of the Bleeker property, was constructed about 1960. The Bleekers were members of the Rialto Jehovah's Witness church. Bock Bleeker died in 1969, and Edna Mae in 1973. She lived at 11166 Cedar Avenue until her death. Vernon and Lola Bleeker inherited the two houses after Edna Bleeker's death. Vernon lived in Rialto. They split the parcel and sold the house at 11174 Cedar Avenue in 1977. It changed hands many times before current owners George and Betty Walters purchased it in 2007. In 1980, the Bleekers sold 11166 Cedar Avenue to Joyce and Edgar Kingsley. They quickly resold to George Montague, who owned the property for two decades. Current owners George and Betty Walters purchased it in <sup>4</sup>

**Evaluation:**

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) require that a significance criterion from 1-4 be met for a resource to be eligible.

Criterion 1: 11166 Cedar Avenue is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or national history. Therefore the building is not eligible to the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: 11166 Cedar Avenue is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, state, or national history, and therefore is not eligible to the CRHR, or local designation under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: 11166 Cedar Avenue lacks architectural significance and is therefore not eligible to the CRHR under Criterion 3.

<sup>1</sup> William Hamilton Hall, C.E., *Irrigation in California [Southern]*, State office of printing: Sacramento, 1888, 330-331; San Bernardino County Recorder, Map Showing the subdivision of the Lands of the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company, 9 march 1891.

<sup>2</sup> John Charles Anicic, Jr., *Fontana*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, South Carolina, 2005, 7; City of Fontana History, Fontana Chamber of Commerce, [http://fontanacacoc.wliinc21.com/live\\_and\\_work/history.aspx](http://fontanacacoc.wliinc21.com/live_and_work/history.aspx), accessed 17 June 2016.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Census Records, Los Angeles, 1940; California Voter Registrations, Bloomington, CA, 1948.

<sup>4</sup> San Bernardino County Sun, 13 April 1973, p. 15.

Page 4 of 4      \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11166 Cedar Avenue  
\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell      \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation     Update

Criterion 4: In rare instances, buildings themselves can serve as sources of important information about historic construction materials or technologies and be significant under Criterion 4. 11166 Cedar Avenue does not appear to be a principal source of important information in this regard.

It has been assigned a Historic Resource Status Code of 6Z, and therefore does not qualify as a historic resource under CEQA.

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

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_

Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 4

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11174 Cedar Avenue

**P1. Other Identifier:** 11174 Cedar Avenue

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

**\*a. County** San Bernardino

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

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Fontana **Date** 2015 T; **R** \_\_\_\_\_; **¼ of Sec** \_\_\_\_\_; **B.M.** \_\_\_\_\_

c. Address 11174 Cedar Avenue City Bloomington Zip 92316

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 463388.20 mE/ 3767894.17 mN

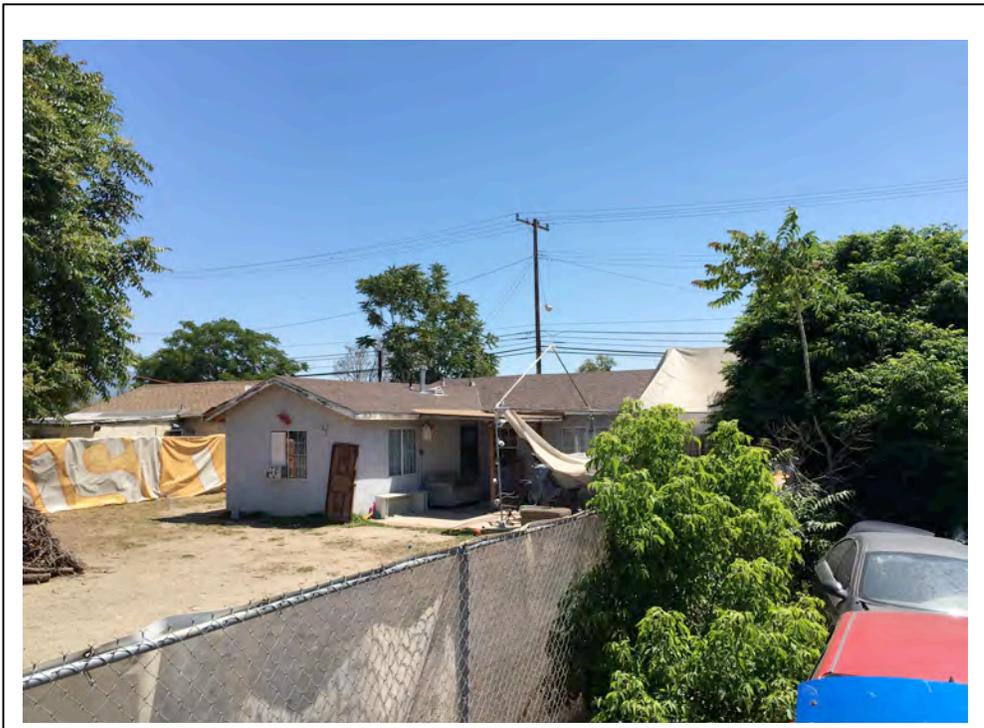
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Assessor Parcel Number 0257-091-20

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

The neighborhood is characterized by a combination of industrial and residential properties, empty lots, and a school. There is a sidewalk in front of the house and it is enclosed in a low chain-link fence. There is a driveway that leads into the property from the east and a front yard, which is mostly dirt with grass and a few small trees and potted plants. The house is roughly L-shaped and cross gabled with a composition shingle roof. Walls are stucco and windows are mostly horizontal sliders with interior muntins. The main entrance, on the east elevation, is covered by a metal screen door. An articulated metal door is fitted to the double garage north of the main entryway. A large recreational vehicle is stored in the front yard, and at the time of the field visit a commercial truck was parked in the driveway. These vehicles block much of the main façade.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2: Single-family property

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1: West elevation of building, camera facing northeast, photograph taken May 3, 2016.

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

Historic  Prehistoric  Both

1956

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

George W. and Betty E. Walters

11141 Linden Avenue

Bloomington, CA 92316

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

Kara Brunzell

1613 B Street

Napa, California 94559

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

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

**\*P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") None

**\*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) \_\_\_\_\_

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11174 Cedar Avenue

B1. Historic Name: 11174 Cedar Avenue  
B2. Common Name: 11174 Cedar Avenue  
B3. Original Use: dwelling B4. Present Use: dwelling

**\*B5. Architectural Style:**

**\*B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) original construction, 1956

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

**\*B8. Related Features:** \_\_\_\_\_

B9. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

**\*B10. Significance:** Theme n/a Area n/a

Period of Significance n/a Property Type n/a Applicable Criteria n/a

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

The building does not meet the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (see continuation sheet).

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

**\*B12. References:**

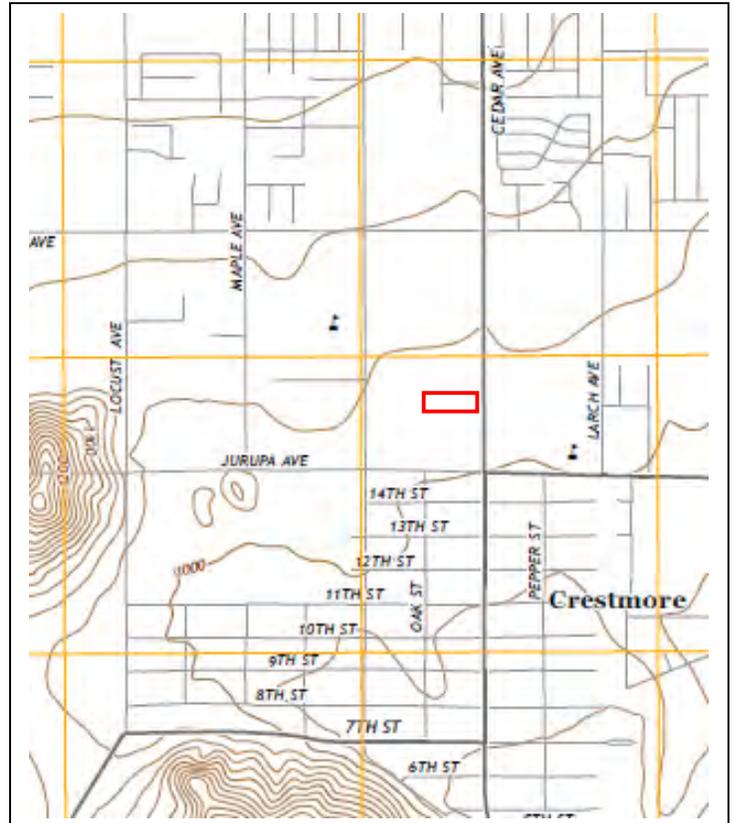
(See Footnotes)

B13. Remarks:

**\*B14. Evaluator:** Kara Brunzell

**\*Date of Evaluation:** May 3, 2016

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Page 3 of 4 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11174 Cedar Avenue

\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update

**B10. Significance (continued):**

Bloomington

The Semi-Tropic Water and Land Company incorporated in 1887 in order to sell real estate and water rights. The company acquired 285,000 acres of land along ten miles of Lytle Creek, giving it riparian rights and allowing it to control and sell the water. The company laid out small towns including Fontana, Rialto, Sansevaine, and Bloomington on its land holdings. In 1891, the company subdivided most of the land surrounding the town sites into 20-acre parcels it called "farm lots." The project area was directly south of the original Bloomington plat, near the southern border of the company's holdings. The Riverside Cement Company built a plant just to the south in Crestmore around the turn of the century. In 1904, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific constructed a railway line from Bloomington to Crestmore that ran through the center of lot 387.<sup>1</sup>

Although people began to purchase the farm lots and move onto them, the towns laid out by the Semi-Tropic Water and Land Company grew very slowly. The area remained primarily agricultural well into the twentieth century. In 1942, transformation of the region from rural to suburban began when Henry Kaiser opened his plant in Fontana in order to provide steel for World War II. The plant quickly became one of the most important steel producers on the West coast. The plant along with construction of the San Bernardino Freeway brought about a population boom as workers moved to the Fontana area. Population growth in the area has continued over the decades, with nearly 200,000 people living in Fontana as of 2009. Bloomington, however, has developed more slowly, and retains some of its rural character in 2016.<sup>2</sup>

11174 Cedar Avenue

By 1938, there were houses on both the north and south halves of the eastern portion of Lot 387. In 1937, Rene sold his parcel to Jenner and Joan Beebe Pynch (spelled Pinch on some documents). Jenner was a ranch foreman and Joan was a teacher during this era. The couple lived in Los Angeles in 1940. They appear to have purchased the lot in order to invest in son Wendell's ranching venture (Wendell purchased the north half of Lot 387 about the same time). The Pynch family appears to have built the house near the southern parcel boundary (11118 Cedar Avenue) in 1938. The original address was 872 South Cedar Avenue. Jenner and Joan Pinch moved into the house in the 1940s, living there until at least 1948.<sup>3</sup>

The Pynch family began subdividing the parcel in 1946, selling a 132-foot-wide strip of land at the south end of the parcel to Notie and John R. Berry. In 1947, the Pynchs sold the 66-foot-wide strip of land at the north of the parcel to Lee and Exia Shinn. They constructed 11150 Cedar Avenue the same year.<sup>4</sup>

The same year, the Pynchs sold the large center portion of the parcel to Bock and Edna Mae Bleeker. Edna Mae and Exia Shinn were sisters. Born in 1904 and 1905, the Bock and Edna Mae Bleeker farmed in Texas (where their son Vernon was born) until the 1940s. The Bleekers built the house to the south at 11174 Cedar Avenue about 1956. 11166, on the north half of the Bleeker property, was constructed about 1960. The Bleekers were members of the Rialto Jehovah's Witness church. Bock Bleeker died in 1969, and Edna Mae in 1973. She lived at 11166 Cedar Avenue until her death. Vernon and Lola Bleeker inherited the two houses after Edna Bleeker's death. Vernon lived in Rialto. They split the parcel and sold the house at 11174 Cedar Avenue in 1977. It changed hands many times before current owners George and Betty Walters purchased it in 2007.<sup>5</sup>

**Evaluation:**

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) require that a significance criterion from 1-4 be met for a resource to be eligible.

Criterion 1: 11174 Cedar Avenue is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or national history. Therefore the building is not eligible to the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: 11174 Cedar Avenue is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, state, or national history, and therefore is not eligible to the CRHR under Criterion 2.

<sup>1</sup> William Hamilton Hall, C.E., *Irrigation in California [Southern]*, State office of printing: Sacramento, 1888, 330-331; San Bernardino County Recorder, Map Showing the subdivision of the Lands of the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company, 9 march 1891.

<sup>2</sup> John Charles Anicic, Jr., *Fontana*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, South Carolina, 2005, 7; City of Fontana History, Fontana Chamber of Commerce, [http://fontanacoc.wliinc21.com/live\\_and\\_work/history.aspx](http://fontanacoc.wliinc21.com/live_and_work/history.aspx), accessed 17 June 2016.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Census Records, Los Angeles, 1940; California Voter Registrations, Bloomington, CA, 1948.

<sup>4</sup> California Voter Registration, San Bernardino County, 1958, 1964, San Bernardino County Sun, 26 November 1967, p. 49.

<sup>5</sup> San Bernardino County Sun, 13 April 1973, p. 15.

Page 4 of 4 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11174 Cedar Avenue

\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update

Criterion 3: Criterion 3: 11174 Cedar Avenue is a common example of a mid-century Ranch house that has also been altered over the years. It lacks architectural significance and is therefore not eligible to the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4: In rare instances, buildings themselves can serve as sources of important information about historic construction materials or technologies and be significant under Criterion 4. 11174 Cedar Avenue does not appear to be a principal source of important information in this regard.

It has been assigned a Historic Resource Status Code of 6Z, and therefore does not qualify as a historic resource under CEQA.

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

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_

Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 6

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11188 Cedar Avenue

**P1. Other Identifier:** 11188 Cedar Avenue

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County San Bernardino

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

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Fontana Date 2015 T; R    ;     ¼ of Sec    ;     B.M.

c. Address 11191 Linden Avenue City Bloomington Zip 92316

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10; 586223.03 mE/ 4161416.79 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Assessor Parcel Number 0257-091-23

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

The property is surrounded by a high chain-link fence and there are two buildings on it fairly close to one another. The building closer to Cedar Avenue (Building 1) has a lawn with trees in front of it within the fenced area and a concrete driveway that leads to the recessed garage, accessed from the east (see photos 1 – 2).

This building is L-shaped with a hipped composition shingle roof. It is clad in stucco. Windows are mostly double-hung, with two that are painted over on the east elevation (see photos 1 – 2). There is an entrance covered by a metal screen door on the south elevation and another entrance with a wooden door on the west elevation that leads onto a concrete patio in the backyard (see photo 3). The single-car garage has a door of horizontal wood boards (continued p. 3).

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2: Single-family property

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1: East (main) elevation of building, camera facing southwest, photograph taken April 23, 2016.

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

Historic  Prehistoric  Both

1947

\*P7. Owner and Address:

George W. & Betty E. Walters

11188 Cedar Avenue

Bloomington, CA 92316

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

Kara Brunzell

1613 B Street

Napa, California 94559

\*P9. Date Recorded:

\*P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive

\*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") None



\*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) \_\_\_\_\_

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11188 Cedar Avenue

B1. Historic Name: 11188 Cedar Avenue

B2. Common Name: 11188 Cedar Avenue

B3. Original Use: dwelling B4. Present Use: dwelling

\*B5. Architectural Style: Minimal Traditional/vernacular

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

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

\*B8. Related Features: \_\_\_\_\_

B9. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

\*B10. Significance: Theme n/a Area n/a

Period of Significance n/a Property Type n/a Applicable Criteria n/a

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

The buildings do not meet the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). They lack architectural or historical significance and are therefore ineligible for listing as a historic resource (see continuation sheet).

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

\*B12. References:

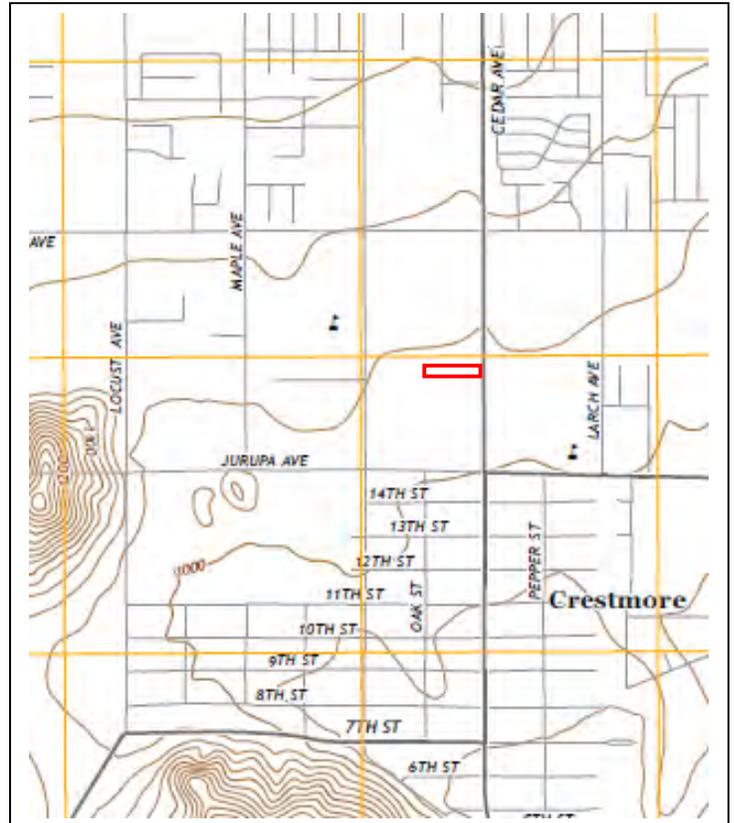
(See Footnotes)

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Kara Brunzell

\*Date of Evaluation: May 3, 2016

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Page 3 of 6 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11188 Cedar Avenue  
\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update

The second building on the property is southwest of the first building and has an irregular, roughly L-shaped plan. It has a hipped composition shingle roof. Original cladding on the heavily altered building appears to have been horizontal drop siding, but there are areas of vertical boards, plywood, particle board, stucco, and brick. Windows are mostly wood sash with metal screens, there are also aluminum sliders. The house is accessed to the east by a wooden door set in a recessed volume (see photo 4). There is a projection in the southwest corner made of unpainted plywood, and next to it to the east is a large metal awning that is significantly taller than the building (see photos 7 – 11). The south elevation includes multiple entrances covered by wooden doors (see photos 8 – 9). Another awning on the east elevation is shorter, in line with the roof (see photos 12 – 13).



Photograph 2: Building 1, east elevation, camera facing west, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 3: Building 1, south and west elevations, camera facing northeast, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 4: Building 2, east elevation, camera facing northwest, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 5: Building 2, east elevation, camera facing west, May 3, 2016.

Page 4 of 6 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11188 Cedar Avenue  
\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update



Photograph 6: Building 2, east elevation, camera facing west, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 7: Building 2, east and south elevations, camera facing northwest, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 8: Building 2, south elevation, camera facing north, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 9: Building 2, south elevation, camera facing northeast, May 3, 2016.

Page 5 of 6 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11188 Cedar Avenue  
\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update



Photograph 10: Building 2, south elevation, camera facing northwest, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 11: Building 2, west elevation, camera facing southeast, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 12: Building 2, west elevation, camera facing east, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 13: Building 2, west elevation viewed across yard, camera facing northeast, May 3, 2016.

**B10. Significance (continued):**

Bloomington

The Semi-Tropic Water and Land Company incorporated in 1887 in order to sell real estate and water rights. The company acquired 285,000 acres of land along ten miles of Lytle Creek, giving it riparian rights and allowing it to control and sell the water. The company laid out small towns including Fontana, Rialto, Sansevaïne, and Bloomington on its land holdings. In 1891, the company subdivided most of the land surrounding the town sites into 20-acre parcels it called "farm lots." The project area was directly south of the original Bloomington plat, near the southern border of the company's holdings. The Riverside Cement Company built a plant just to the south in Crestmore around the turn of the century. In 1904, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific constructed a railway line from Bloomington to Crestmore that ran through the center of lot 387.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> William Hamilton Hall, C.E., *Irrigation in California [Southern]*, State office of printing: Sacramento, 1888, 330-331; San Bernardino County Recorder, Map Showing the subdivision of the Lands of the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company, 9 march 1891.

Page 6 of 6 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11188 Cedar Avenue

\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update

Although people began to purchase the farm lots and move onto them, the towns laid out by the Semi-Tropic Water and Land Company grew very slowly. The area remained primarily agricultural well into the twentieth century. In 1942, transformation of the region from rural to suburban began when Henry Kaiser opened his plant in Fontana in order to provide steel for World War II. The plant quickly became one of the most important steel producers on the West coast. The plant along with construction of the San Bernardino Freeway brought about a population boom as workers moved to the Fontana area. Population growth in the area has continued over the decades, with nearly 200,000 people living in Fontana as of 2009. Bloomington, however, has developed more slowly, and retains some of its rural character in 2016.<sup>2</sup>

#### 11188 Cedar Avenue

By 1928, Louis Rapellin owned the northeast portion of Lot 387 and Rene Rapellin the southeast portion. Unlike most of the surrounding land, the five-acre parcels were not planted in orchards during this period. Based on improvement values recorded in Block Books, a house or small farm building on the north parcel (apparently no longer extant) was constructed in 1930. By 1938, there was also a house on Rene's parcel to the south.

In 1937, Rene sold his parcel to Jenner and Joan Beebe Pynch (spelled Pinch on some documents). Jenner was a ranch foreman and Joan was a teacher during this era. The couple lived in Los Angeles in 1940. They appear to have purchased the lot in order to invest in son Wendell's ranching venture (Wendell purchased the north half of Lot 387 about the same time). The Pynch family appears to have built the house near the southern parcel boundary (11188 Cedar Avenue) in 1938. The original address was 872 South Cedar Avenue. Jenner and Joan Pinch moved into the house in the 1940s, living there until at least 1948.<sup>3</sup>

The Pynch family began subdividing the parcel in 1946, selling the 132-foot-wide strip of land at the south end of the parcel on which the original house was sited to Notie and John R. Berry. (The Pynch family sold the remaining portions of the property the following year.) The Berrys were both Midwesterners, and reaching retirement age when they moved to Bloomington. They had lived and raised their children in Alhambra and later the San Fernando Valley, where John Berry was a farm foreman. The Berrys appear to have planted a small orchard at the southeastern corner of the parcel. About 1948, they built a second house on the parcel, to the north of the original house and closer to the street. In 1958, voter registration documents show John Rescum Berry and Mrs. Notie Agnes Berry living at 11188 Cedar Avenue, probably in the newer house. They lived on the property until at least 1964. The property changed hands several times beginning in the 1980s. Current owners George and Betty Walters purchased it in 2000.<sup>4</sup>

#### **Evaluation:**

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) require that a significance criterion from 1-4 be met for a resource to be eligible. Criterion 1: 11188 Cedar Avenue is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or national history. Therefore the building is not eligible to the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: 11188 Cedar Avenue is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, state, or national history, and therefore is not eligible to the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: The two houses at 11188 Cedar Avenue are common examples of modest dwellings constructed in the 1930s and 1940s and lack architectural distinction. The older house (Building 2) has also been extensively altered. Therefore its original characteristics are difficult to discern and it lacks historic integrity. Neither house is eligible to the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4: In rare instances, buildings themselves can serve as sources of important information about historic construction materials or technologies and be significant under Criterion 4. 11188 Cedar Avenue does not appear to be a principal source of important information in this regard.

It has been assigned a Historic Resource Status Code of 6Z, and therefore does not qualify as a historic resource under CEQA.

<sup>2</sup> John Charles Anicic, Jr., *Fontana*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, South Carolina, 2005, 7; City of Fontana History, Fontana Chamber of Commerce, [http://fontanacacoc.wliinc21.com/live\\_and\\_work/history.aspx](http://fontanacacoc.wliinc21.com/live_and_work/history.aspx), accessed 17 June 2016.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Census Records, Los Angeles, 1940; California Voter Registrations, Bloomington, CA, 1948.

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Census, Los Angeles County, 1930, 1940.

**P1. Other Identifier:** 11260 Cedar Avenue

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

**\*a. County** San Bernardino

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

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Fontana \_\_\_\_\_ **Date** 2015 **T** \_\_\_\_; **R** \_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_ ¼ of Sec \_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ **B.M.**

c. Address 11260 Cedar Avenue City Bloomington Zip 92316

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11; 463322.3 mE/ 3767726.1 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Assessor Parcel Number 0257-091-11

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

The neighborhood is characterized by a combination of industrial and residential properties, empty lots, and a school. The 7.5 acre parcel northwest of the intersection of Cedar and Jurupa Avenues is primarily bare dirt and weeds, with a few mature trees near the buildings (see photo 3). The primary dwelling fronts onto Cedar Avenue, and features a complex compound plan and cross-gabled roof with front shed dormer. Glass has been replaced with plywood on the dormer's three decorative windows, and the dormer is also patched with plywood. The full-width porch is supported by Roman columns atop heavy brick piers. The front door is centered on the porch and has a security screen door. It is accessed via sets of concrete steps at the center and side of the porch. The building is clad in clapboard siding and windows are aluminum and vinyl sliders. There is a brick chimney on the north (side) elevation. Because of the replacement of doors and windows and alteration of original window openings the original features of the house are difficult to interpret. Features like the wide porch, its heavy piers, and the front dormer are elements of the Craftsman style, while clapboard siding and Roman columns more consistent with a turn-of-the-century National Folk house. The combination of these elements along with the irregular plan of the building indicate multiple alterations over the life of the building (continued page 3).

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2: Single-family property

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1: East elevation, camera facing northeast, May 3, 2016.

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  
 Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1929, 1939, San Bernardino County Block Books

**\*P7. Owner and Address:**  
Phoebe Deckel  
11260 Cedar Avenue  
Bloomington, CA 92316

**\*P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, address)  
Kara Brunzell  
1613 B Street  
Napa, California 94559

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**  
May 3, 2016

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

**\*P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") None

**\*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) \_\_\_\_\_

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11260 Cedar Avenue

B1. Historic Name: McKinley House/Sayles House

B2. Common Name: 11260 Cedar Avenue

B3. Original Use: dwelling B4. Present Use: dwelling

\*B5. Architectural Style: Craftsman/National Folk/Minimal Traditional

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) original construction, 1928

Secondary dwelling, c1939

Sheds, prior to 1945

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

\*B8. Related Features: Secondary dwelling, sheds

B9. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

\*B10. Significance: Theme n/a Area n/a

Period of Significance n/a Property Type n/a Applicable Criteria n/a

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

The buildings do not meet the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (see continuation sheet).

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

\*B12. References:

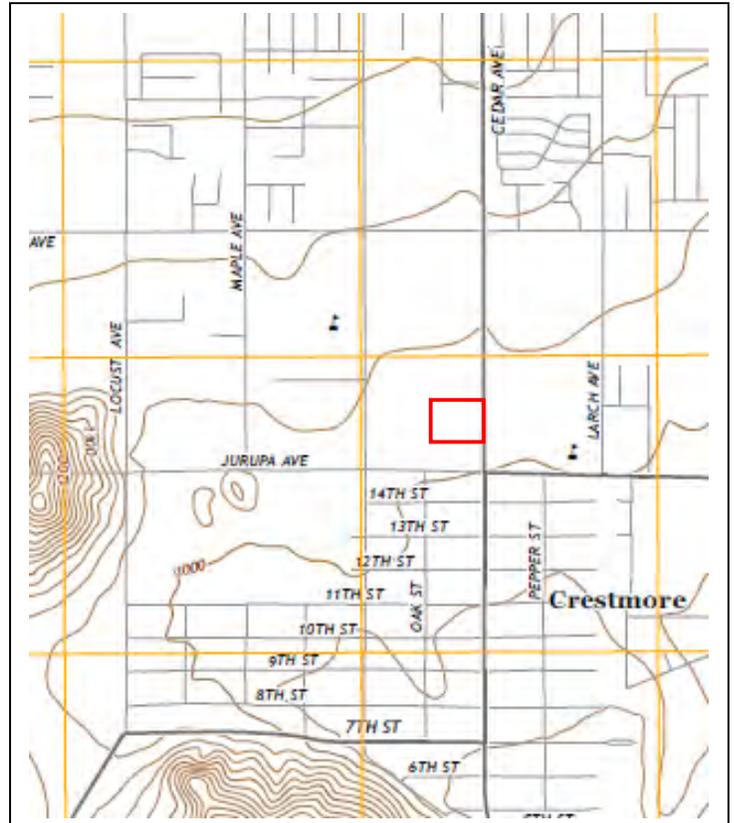
(See Footnotes)

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Kara Brunzell

\*Date of Evaluation: May 3, 2016

(This space reserved for official comments.)



\*P3a. Description (continued):

Page 3 of 5 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11260 Cedar Avenue  
\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update



Photograph 2: North elevation of primary dwelling, camera facing southeast, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 3: Property overview, camera facing southwest, May 3, 2016.

The secondary dwelling fronts onto Jurupa Avenue and is rectangular in plan. Its moderate pitch side-gabled roof with decorative vertical siding at the gable ends and modest size are elements of the Minimal Traditional style, which popular for small houses from the 1930s until about 1950. It has a projecting full-width porch under a low-pitch shed roof with simple “ladder” supports. Its centered entryway has a metal security door. Windows are double hung wood sash with four horizontally-oriented lights. Cladding is wide horizontal wood siding (see photo 4).



Photograph 4: Secondary dwelling on Jurupa Avenue showing west and south elevations, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 5: Sheds, camera facing northeast, May 3, 2016.

There are two small front-gabled buildings to the north of the secondary dwelling that appear to have been sheds or garages. They are in poor condition, and openings have been covered with plywood on the larger western shed. Its cladding is clapboard. The smaller eastern shed, which is closer to the secondary dwelling, has a shed-roofed porch with simple square supports and a swinging double vehicle door (see photo 5).

Page 4 of 5 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11260 Cedar Avenue

\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update

**B10. Significance (continued):**

Bloomington

The Semi-Tropic Water and Land Company incorporated in 1887 in order to sell real estate and water rights. The company acquired 285,000 acres of land along ten miles of Lytle Creek, giving it riparian rights and allowing it to control and sell the water. The company laid out small towns including Fontana, Rialto, Sansevine, and Bloomington on its land holdings. In 1891, the company subdivided most of the land surrounding the town sites into 20-acre parcels it called "farm lots." The project area was directly south of the original Bloomington plat, near the southern border of the company's holdings. The Riverside Cement Company built a plant just to the south in Crestmore around the turn of the century. In 1904, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific constructed a railway line from Bloomington to Crestmore that ran through the center of lot 387.<sup>1</sup>

Although people began to purchase the farm lots and move onto them, the towns laid out by the Semi-Tropic Water and Land Company grew very slowly. The area remained primarily agricultural well into the twentieth century. In 1942, transformation of the region from rural to suburban began when Henry Kaiser opened his plant in Fontana in order to provide steel for World War II. The plant quickly became one of the most important steel producers on the West coast. The plant along with construction of the San Bernardino Freeway brought about a population boom as workers moved to the Fontana area. Population growth in the area has continued over the decades, with nearly 200,000 people living in Fontana as of 2009. Bloomington, however, has developed more slowly, and retains some of its rural character in 2016.<sup>2</sup>

11260 Cedar Avenue

The Bloomington Land Company (a real estate company) owned much of the land in the neighborhood in the years after the turn of the twentieth century. By the 1910s, an entity named the Bloomington Improvement Company (probably the same company with a new name) owned the land. Lot 394 was subdivided in 1917, when E.A. Featherstone purchased the roughly nine acres east of the railroad, before the house was constructed. Ruth P. McKinley purchased in 1927. McKinley was a Missouri native, where she was born about 1860. The McKinley family appear to have built the house at 11260 Cedar Avenue about 1929. (The original address was 894 Cedar, current address numbers on Cedar Avenue date from the 1950s). By 1830, 70-year old Ruth was living on the property with adult children Neal and Gertrude as well as Gertrude's husband Dewey. Neal, a farmer, raised chickens on the property. Matriarch Ruth died in 1931, and the family sold the property the following year.<sup>3</sup>

Martha P. and Ritner (Ratner) Sayles bought the house and chicken ranch in 1932. The Pennsylvania natives were both born about 1890. Martha Preston married Ritner Sayles about 1925, and the couple relocated to California. Their son, Ritner Preston Sayles, was born in Riverside in 1927. They had a dairy in Bloomington on a rented property before buying the McKinley place. The family attended Bloomington's First Congregational Church, where Martha played piano. Martha worked in mental health care. Ritner planted a citrus orchard on the north half of the property. By the late 1940s, the whole property was devoted to the orchard. He continued to list his occupation as "dairyman," so may have continued to operate the rented property. In 1936, nine-year-old Ritner Preston Sayles contracted pneumonia and died after five days in the hospital. The second house on the parcel, which fronts onto Jurupa Avenue east of the railroad tracks, was constructed about 1939 after the Sayles family purchased the property. They lived in the house on Jurupa and used the older house as a rental. Originally, it shared the address 894 Cedar Avenue with the McKinley house, although it faced Jurupa Avenue. Martha died in 1940, and Ritner continued living on the property. He was an avid amateur archaeologist, and was a cofounder of the San Bernardino County Museum, and became its director emeritus after he retired from farming. The San Bernardino County Museum was located near the Sayles property in Bloomington for decades before moving to Redlands in 1975. Sayles owned and lived on the property through at least 1958. Sayles died in 1982.<sup>4</sup>

Sayles rented the McKinley house to the Gerald Smith in the 1940s, who lived there with his wife Maxine and young daughter. Maxine Smith was a psychiatrist, and Gerald an educator and superintendent of Bloomington schools. Like Sayles, Smith was also an avocational

<sup>1</sup> William Hamilton Hall, C.E., *Irrigation in California [Southern]*, State office of printing: Sacramento, 1888, 330-331; San Bernardino County Recorder, Map Showing the subdivision of the Lands of the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company, 9 march 1891.

<sup>2</sup> John Charles Anicic, Jr., *Fontana*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, South Carolina, 2005, 7; City of Fontana History, Fontana Chamber of Commerce, [http://fontanacacoc.wliinc21.com/live\\_and\\_work/history.aspx](http://fontanacacoc.wliinc21.com/live_and_work/history.aspx), accessed 17 June 2016.

<sup>3</sup> San Bernardino County Block Books; U.S. Census Records, Bloomington, California, 1930.

<sup>4</sup> San Bernardino County Block Books, 1934 – 1939, 1940 – 1945, 1946 – 1951; U.S. Census Records, Bloomington, California, 1930, 1940; The Evening Times from Sayre, Pennsylvania, 15 May 1936, p. 9; San Bernardino County Sun, 3 February 1974, p. 143. 6 January 1975, p. 13; California Voter Registrations, Bloomington, CA, 1946.

Page 5 of 5 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 11260 Cedar Avenue

\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update

archaeologist and in 1952, he helped launch the San Bernardino County Museum, which later moved to Redlands. The family was living in the old McKinley house on Cedar Avenue when their son was born in July of 1946 until at least 1949. After 1952, the McKinley house was rented to a succession of short-term residents.<sup>5</sup>

Current owners Ami and Phoebe Deckel acquired the property in the early 1980s. They appear to have resided in one of the houses.

**Evaluation:**

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) require that a significance criterion from 1-4 be met for a resource to be eligible.

Criterion 1: 11260 Cedar Avenue is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or national history. Therefore the building is not eligible to the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: Although Ritner Sayles and Gerald Smith both lived at 11260 Cedar Avenue, research has not indicated that their relevant discoveries in regional archaeology or their formation of the San Bernardino County Museum occurred at the subject property. Therefore, the property is not significantly associated with persons important to local or state history and does not appear eligible to the California Register under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: Criterion 3: The primary dwelling at 11260 Cedar Avenue is an example of a vernacular house with elements from different architectural styles that has also been altered in recent decades. The secondary dwelling is a modest example of a Minimal Traditional house, a popular style for inexpensive houses during the Great Depression, when it was constructed. Both lack architectural significance and are therefore not eligible to the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4: In rare instances, buildings themselves can serve as sources of important information about historic construction materials or technologies and be significant under Criterion 4. 11260 Cedar Avenue does not appear to be a principal source of important information in this regard.

It has been assigned a Historic Resource Status Code of 6Z, and therefore does not qualify as a historical resource under CEQA.

<sup>5</sup> Scott Gold, "Obituaries: Gerald A. Smith; Educator Helped Establish Museum," LA Times, 3 March 2001.

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

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_

HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_

NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_

Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 4

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 18604 Jurupa Avenue

**P1. Other Identifier:** 18604 Jurupa Avenue

**\*P2. Location:**  Not for Publication  Unrestricted  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

**\*a. County** San Bernardino

**\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Fontana **Date** 2015 T; **R** \_\_\_\_; **¼ of Sec** \_\_\_\_; **B.M.** \_\_\_\_

**c. Address** 18604 Jurupa Avenue **City** Bloomington **Zip** 92316

**d. UTM:** (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11; 463219.44 mE/ 3767646.56 mN

**e. Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) Assessor Parcel Number 0257-091-15

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

The neighborhood is characterized by a combination of industrial and residential properties, empty lots, and a school. A wide driveway leads to the building, which is set back only about 25 feet from the street. The property is enclosed by a tall metal fence that runs along the front of the property. The surrounding yard is mostly dirt with some bushes and trees. The building has a roughly rectangular plan with a rectangular-plan addition to the northeast. The primary roof is side-gabled and low pitch, and tops the portion of the building that originally housed the fire trucks. The building is constructed of concrete masonry units and gable ends are clad in stucco. Its main (south) elevation has two large vehicle doors that have been infilled. A projecting volume at the east is flat-roofed. An entryway at its south elevation is fitted with a partially glazed door with sidelight and transom which is sheltered by the broad eave overhang. Windows are aluminum sliders and covered in security bars. A small addition to the northeast of the building has a hipped roof and vertical-groove plywood cladding.

**\*P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2: Single-family property

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



**P5b. Description of Photo:** (View, date, accession #) Photograph 1: South (main) and west elevations of building, camera facing northeast, photograph taken May 3, 2016.

**\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  
 Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
c1960s, San Bernardino Sun

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

Bloomington Recreation District  
18604 Jurupa Avenue  
Bloomington, California

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

Kara Brunzell  
1613 B Street  
Napa, California 94559

**\*P9. Date Recorded:**

May 3, 2016

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

**\*P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") None

**\*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) \_\_\_\_\_

\*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 18604 Jurupa Avenue

B1. Historic Name: 18604 Jurupa Avenue  
B2. Common Name: 18604 Jurupa Avenue  
B3. Original Use: firehouse B4. Present Use: recreation center

**\*B5. Architectural Style:**

**\*B6. Construction History:** (Construction date, alteration, and date of alterations) original construction, c1960s

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

**\*B8. Related Features:** \_\_\_\_\_

B9. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

**\*B10. Significance: Theme** n/a **Area** n/a

**Period of Significance** n/a **Property Type** n/a **Applicable Criteria** n/a

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

The building does not meet the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (see continuation sheet).

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

**\*B12. References:**

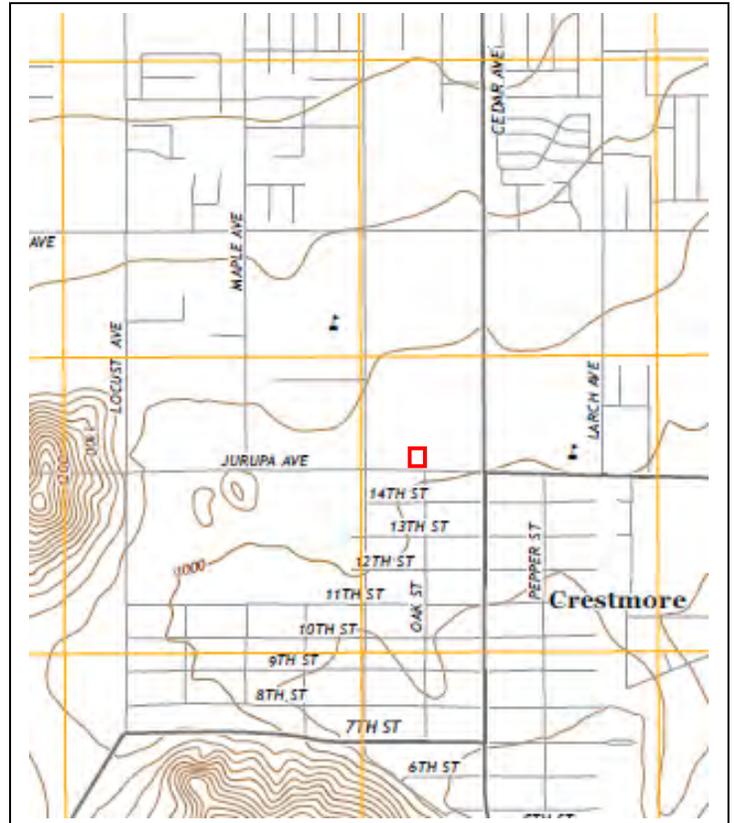
(See Footnotes)

B13. Remarks:

**\*B14. Evaluator:** Kara Brunzell

**\*Date of Evaluation:** May 3, 2016

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Page 3 of 4 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 18604 Jurupa Avenue

\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update



Photograph 2: South and east elevations, camera facing northwest, May 3, 2016.



Photograph 3: East and north elevations, camera facing west, May 3, 2016.

#### **B10. Significance (continued):**

##### Bloomington

The Semi-Tropic Water and Land Company incorporated in 1887 in order to sell real estate and water rights. The company acquired 285,000 acres of land along ten miles of Lytle Creek, giving it riparian rights and allowing it to control and sell the water. The company laid out small towns including Fontana, Rialto, Sansevaire, and Bloomington on its land holdings. In 1891, the company subdivided most of the land surrounding the town sites into 20-acre parcels it called "farm lots." The project area was directly south of the original Bloomington plat, near the southern border of the company's holdings. The Riverside Cement Company built a plant just to the south in Crestmore around the turn of the century. In 1904, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific constructed a railway line from Bloomington to Crestmore that ran through the center of lot 387.<sup>1</sup>

Although people began to purchase the farm lots and move onto them, the towns laid out by the Semi-Tropic Water and Land Company grew very slowly. The area remained primarily agricultural well into the twentieth century. In 1942, transformation of the region from rural to suburban began when Henry Kaiser opened his plant in Fontana in order to provide steel for World War II. The plant quickly became one of the most important steel producers on the West coast. The plant along with construction of the San Bernardino Freeway brought about a population boom as workers moved to the Fontana area. Population growth in the area has continued over the decades, with nearly 200,000 people living in Fontana as of 2009. Bloomington, however, has developed more slowly, and retains some of its rural character in 2016.<sup>2</sup>

##### 18604 Jurupa Avenue

E.A. and Anne Featherstone owned the east half of Lot 394 beginning in 1917. Citizens National Bank acquired the small lot west of the railroad tracks in 1932. An entity called Properties, Inc. bought the property in 1933, and sold to Ely and Laura Johnson in 1941. They sold to William and Amy Miller in 1945. The property remained undeveloped through the 1950s, and during this period was owned and farmed by the successive owners of the west half of Lot 394. In the early 1960s, the building at 18604 Jurupa was constructed. It was built to be Bloomington's second fire station. When the San Bernardino Freeway was constructed a few years later, however, it cut the neighborhood off from the northern part of Bloomington, so it was no longer a practical location for a fire station. By the 1970s, the building housed the Bloomington Contact Station, also called Bloomington Neighborhood Services Center, where low-income residents could get blood pressure checks and take advantage of other health and social services. In 2014, the building opened as a recreation center, offering after-school children's enrichment classes and other activities.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> William Hamilton Hall, C.E., *Irrigation in California [Southern]*, State office of printing: Sacramento, 1888, 330-331; San Bernardino County Recorder, Map Showing the subdivision of the Lands of the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company, 9 march 1891.

<sup>2</sup> John Charles Anicic, Jr., *Fontana*, Arcadia Publishing, Charleston, South Carolina, 2005, 7; City of Fontana History, Fontana Chamber of Commerce, [http://fontanacoc.wliinc21.com/live\\_and\\_work/history.aspx](http://fontanacoc.wliinc21.com/live_and_work/history.aspx), accessed 17 June 2016.

<sup>3</sup> San Bernardino County Sun, 10 March 1981, p. 13, 21 January 1922, p. 21, 6 February 1982, p.11.

Page 4 of 4 \*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 18604 Jurupa Avenue  
\*Recorded by Kara Brunzell \*Date: May 3, 2016  Continuation  Update

**Evaluation:**

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) requires that a significance criterion from 1-4 be met for a resource to be eligible.

Criterion 1: 18604 Jurupa Avenue is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local, regional, or national history. Therefore the building is not eligible to the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: 18604 Jurupa Avenue is not associated with the lives of persons important to local, state, or national history, and therefore is not eligible to the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: 18604 Jurupa Avenue is a utilitarian example of a mid-century fire station. Built to house fire trucks and firefighters, it lacks decorative features or design distinction. It has also been altered over the years it, most notably by the infilling of the fire truck doors, so that it lacks the ability to convey its history as a fire station. It lacks architectural significance and lacks integrity and is therefore not eligible to the CRHR under Criterion 3.

Criterion 4: In rare instances, buildings themselves can serve as sources of important information about historic construction materials or technologies and be significant under Criterion 4. 18604 Jurupa Avenue does not appear to be a principal source of important information in this regard.

It has been assigned a Historic Resource Status Code of 6Z, and therefore does not qualify as a historic resource under CEQA.

**APPENDIX B**

**HISTORICAL SOCIETY COMMUNITY CONSULTATION**

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**Subject:** BCR Consulting Information Request on Old Neighborhood in Bloomington

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**From:** David Brunzell (david.brunzell@yahoo.com)

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**To:** History@BloomingtonGarage.com; fontanahistoricalsociety1906@gmail.com;

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**Date:** Thursday, June 30, 2016 1:53 PM

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To the Bloomington Preservation Foundation and Historical Society, and the Fontana Historical Society,

BCR Consulting is completing cultural resource evaluations for some historic-age buildings within the proposed Bloomington Distribution Project. The proposed development includes the construction of a 671,000 square foot distribution building, a detention basin, and landscaping along Cedar Avenue, Linden Avenue, and Jurupa Avenue. It is surrounded by residential properties to the south, and low-density rural residential and industrial properties to the north, east, and west. The project site is located in Section 27 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian. The project is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Fontana, California* (1980) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (see attached location map).

We are writing to request any information you might have connected to the potential for the project site to impact archaeological or historical remains that our efforts have not uncovered. Please contact me with any information, or with questions or comments.

Sincerely,

David Brunzell  
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

**BCR Consulting LLC**  
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Claremont, California 91711  
909-525-7078

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## Attachments

- Fig 1.jpg (467.08KB)