

CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE FOOTHILL RESIDENTIAL PROJECT

**CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO,
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

APNs 0142-521-01, -02, and -03

Lead Agency:

**City of San Bernardino
Vanir Tower
290 North D Street
San Bernardino, California 92401**

Preparer:

**BFSA Environmental Services,
a Perennial Company
14010 Poway Road, Suite A
Poway, California 92064**



Signature

Project Proponent:

**Lilburn Corporation
1905 Business Center Drive
San Bernardino, California 92408**

February 12, 2024



BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Archaeological Database Information

<i>Author:</i>	Andrew J. Garrison M.A., RPA
<i>Consulting Firm:</i>	BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company 14010 Poway Road, Suite A Poway, California 92064 (858) 484-0915
<i>Client/Project Proponent:</i>	Lilburn Corporation 1905 Business Center Drive San Bernardino, California 92408
<i>Report Date:</i>	February 12, 2024
<i>Report Title:</i>	Cultural Resources Study for the Foothill Residential Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California
<i>Type of Study:</i>	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey and Historic Structure Evaluation
<i>USGS Quadrangle:</i>	Section 16, Township 1 South, Range 4 West (projected) of the <i>San Bernardino South, California</i> (7.5-minute) USGS Quadrangle
<i>Acreage:</i>	2.21 acres
<i>Key Words:</i>	Survey; one historic restaurant and one historic residence at 2506 Foothill Boulevard (Temp-1); five historic buildings and two historic structures utilized as a motel at 2512 Foothill Boulevard (Temp-2); Route 66; monitoring of grading is recommended; historic buildings not significant and preservation not recommended.

Table of Contents

<u>Section</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT		vi
1.0	INTRODUCTION	1.0–1
1.1	Project Description.....	1.0–1
1.2	Environmental Setting	1.0–1
1.3	Cultural Setting	1.0–5
1.3.1	<i>Prehistoric Period</i>	1.0–5
1.3.2	<i>Historic Period</i>	1.0–10
1.4	Results of the Archaeological Records Search	1.0–19
1.5	Applicable Regulations.....	1.0–29
1.5.1	<i>California Environmental Quality Act</i>	1.0–29
2.0	RESEARCH DESIGN	2.0–1
3.0	ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS	3.0–1
3.1	Survey Methods	3.0–1
3.2	Results of the Field Survey	3.0–1
3.3	Historic Structure Analysis.....	3.0–6
3.3.1	<i>History of the Property: Ownership and Development</i>	3.0–6
3.3.2	<i>Description of Surveyed Resources</i>	3.0–12
3.3.3	<i>Significance Evaluation</i>	3.0–50
3.4	Discussion/Summary	3.0–59
4.0	INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION.....	4.0–1
4.1	Resource Importance	4.0–1
4.2	Impact Identification.....	4.0–1
5.0	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	5.0–1
6.0	LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED	6.0–1
7.0	REFERENCES CITED.....	7.0–1

List of Appendices

Appendix A – Resumes of Key Personnel

Appendix B – Site Forms*

Appendix C – Archaeological Records Search Results*

Appendix D – NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results*

**Deleted for public review and bound separately in the Confidential Appendix*

List of Figures

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
Figure 1.1–1	General Location Map	1.0–2
Figure 1.1–2	Project Location Map (USGS)	1.0–3
Figure 1.1–3	Conceptual Site Plan.....	1.0–4
Figure 3.2–1	Cultural Resource Location Map.....	3.0–4
Figure 3.2–2	Cultural Resource Locations Shown on Aerial Photograph.....	3.0–5

List of Plates

<u>Plate</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
Plate 1.3–1	Amasa Lyman	1.0–14
Plate 1.3–2	Charles Rich.....	1.0–14
Plate 1.4–1	1930 Aerial Photograph	1.0–21
Plate 1.4–2	1938 Aerial Photograph	1.0–22
Plate 1.4–3	1948 Aerial Photograph	1.0–24
Plate 1.4–4	1959 Aerial Photograph	1.0–25
Plate 1.4–5	2002 Aerial Photograph	1.0–26
Plate 1.4–6	1976 Aerial Photograph	1.0–27
Plate 1.4–7	Current Aerial Photograph.....	1.0–28
Plate 3.2–1	Overview of development within 2506 Foothill Boulevard, facing north.....	3.0–2
Plate 3.2–2	Overview of development within 2512 Foothill Boulevard, facing northeast.....	3.0–2
Plate 3.2–3	Overview of the northern half of the project, facing northeast.....	3.0–3
Plate 3.2–4	Overview of the northern half of the project, facing southwest	3.0–3
Plate 3.3–1	Berg inspecting the joss house.....	3.0–9
Plate 3.3–2	2019 View of Maria’s Bar Sign, Facing South.....	3.0–13
Plate 3.3–3	Overview of Citrus Trees North of Historic Structures at 2506 Foothill Boulevard, Facing Northeast	3.0–14
Plate 3.3–4	South Façade of Maria’s Bar, Facing North	3.0–15
Plate 3.3–5	West Façade of Maria’s Bar, Facing East.....	3.0–17
Plate 3.3–6	West (Right) and North (Left) Façades of Maria’s Bar, Showing the Storage Area Addition, Facing Southeast.....	3.0–18
Plate 3.3–7	East (Left) and North (Right) Façades of the Addition to Maria’s Bar, Facing Southwest	3.0–19

List of Plates (continued)

<u>Plate</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
Plate 3.3–8	East Façade of Maria’s Bar, Showing the Gable, Facing West	3.0–20
Plate 3.3–9	East Façade of Maria’s Bar, Facing Southwest	3.0–21
Plate 3.3–10	West Façade of the Residence at 2506 Foothill Boulevard, Facing East	3.0–22
Plate 3.3–11	Overview of Modern Carport at 2506 Foothill Boulevard, Facing Southeast	3.0–23
Plate 3.3–12	Southeast Portion of the 2512 Foothill Boulevard Property, Showing the Metal Storage Container on Top of the Infilled Swimming Pool, Facing North	3.0–25
Plate 3.3–13	Current Sign for the Foothill Motel, Facing Northeast.....	3.0–26
Plate 3.3–14	Main Office of the Foothill Motel, Facing North	3.0–27
Plate 3.3–15	2019 View of the Foothill Motel Main Office, Facing North.....	3.0–28
Plate 3.3–16	North (Left) and West (Right) Façades of the Foothill Motel Main Office West Wing, Facing Southeast.....	3.0–29
Plate 3.3–17	North (Left) and West (Right) Façades of the Foothill Motel Main Office East Wing, Facing Southeast	3.0–31
Plate 3.3–18	East (Left) and North (Right) Façades of the Foothill Motel Main Office, Facing Southwest	3.0–32
Plate 3.3–19	East Façade of the Foothill Motel Main Office, Facing West	3.0–33
Plate 3.3–20	West (Left) and South (Right) Façades of the Foothill Motel Ancillary Utility Building, Facing Southeast.....	3.0–34
Plate 3.3–21	West Façade of the Foothill Motel Ancillary Utility Building, Facing Southeast	3.0–35
Plate 3.3–22	West Façade of the Foothill Motel Ancillary Utility Building, Showing the Outdoor Fireplace/Stove, Facing West	3.0–36
Plate 3.3–23	East Façade of the Foothill Motel Ancillary Utility Building, Facing West	3.0–37
Plate 3.3–24	West Façade of the Southernmost Foothill Motel Room Building, Facing East.....	3.0–38
Plate 3.3–25	West Façade of the Middle Foothill Motel Room Building, Facing East	3.0–39
Plate 3.3–26	West Façade of the Northernmost Foothill Motel Room Building, Facing East.....	3.0–40
Plate 3.3–27	West (Left) and South (Right) Façades of the Southernmost Foothill Motel Room Building, Facing East	3.0–41
Plate 3.3–28	East Façade of the Southernmost Foothill Motel Room Building, Facing West	3.0–42

Plate 3.3–29 East Façade of the Middle Foothill Motel Room Building, Facing West	3.0–43
Plate 3.3–30 East (Left) and North (Right) Façades of the Northernmost Foothill Motel Room Building, Facing Southwest.....	3.0–44
Plate 3.3–31 West Façade of the Southernmost Foothill Motel Utility Shed, Facing East.....	3.0–45
Plate 3.3–32 West Façade of the Northernmost Foothill Motel Utility Shed, Facing East	3.0–46
Plate 3.3–33 South (Left) and East (Right) Façades of the Southernmost Foothill Motel Utility Shed, Facing North	3.0–47
Plate 3.3–34 East (Left) and North (Right) Façades of the Southernmost Foothill Motel Utility Shed, Facing Southwest	3.0–48

List of Tables

<u>Table</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Page</u>
Table 1.4–1	Archaeological Resources Located Within One Mile of the Project.....	1.0–19
Table 3.3–1	Chain of Title Records for 2506 Foothill Boulevard (APN 0142-521-01).....	3.0–8
Table 3.3–2	Chain of Title Records for 2512 Foothill Boulevard (APN 0142-521-03).....	3.0–10

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

In response to a request from the applicant, a cultural resources study was conducted by BFSA Environmental, a Perennial Company (BFSa), for the proposed Foothill Residential Project. The proposed 2.21-acre project is located northeast of the intersection of Dallas Avenue and Foothill Boulevard, at 2506 and 2512 Foothill Boulevard, city of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California (Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APNs] 0142-521-01, -02, and -03). The project is situated within Section 16, Township 1 South, Range 4 West as shown on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *San Bernardino South, California* Quadrangle. As designed, the project proposes to clear the property for a larger, approximately 16-acre residential development bound by North Dallas Avenue, west of the current study area, east to North Macy Street. As such, the proposed development area extends east and includes APNs 0142-041-09, -10, -11, -17, -18, -20, -21, -32, -33, -34, -37, and -44. These additional parcels were studied for cultural resources in 2020 by McKenna et al. Therefore, this current study of the Foothill Residential Project serves as an addendum designed to supplement the McKenna et al. (2020) study. Currently, the property contains seven historic buildings and two historic structures consisting of one restaurant (currently Maria's Bar) and one residence at 2506 Foothill Boulevard along with five buildings and two structures comprising the Foothill Motel at 2512 Foothill Boulevard. Based on historical research, the development within the subject property occurred between 1937 and 1959.

The purpose of this investigation was to locate and record any cultural resources within the project and subsequently evaluate any resources as part of the City of San Bernardino environmental review process conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The archaeological investigation of the project also includes the review of an archaeological records search performed at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton (CSU Fullerton), in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any previously recorded archaeological sites within the project or in the immediate vicinity. The records search did not identify any recorded resources within the project; however, the property is situated along Foothill Boulevard, which is documented as a segment of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed National Old Trails Highway/United States Route 66 (Route 66). A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search was also requested from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The search was returned with negative results for any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within the project vicinity.

Survey conditions were generally good, but ground visibility was fair to poor. Visibility was hindered due to the southern portion of the property containing commercial and residential development and dense non-native vegetation within the northern undeveloped portion of the property. The cultural resources survey of the Foothill Residential Project identified one historic restaurant and one historic residence at 2506 Foothill Boulevard (Temp-1) along with five historic buildings and two historic structures utilized as a motel at 2512 Foothill Boulevard (Temp-2). No other cultural resources were observed during the survey. The buildings and structures within the

project boundaries were constructed between 1937 and 1959 and, therefore, meet the age threshold under the National Register (36 CFR [Code of Federal Regulations] 60.4) and the California Code of Regulations (CCR § 4852) to require evaluations of potential eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). Because the historic buildings and structures will be impacted by development, the evaluation of them is required to address potentially significant impacts to potential historical resources. The structures were evaluated by BFSA as part of this study.

While the buildings and structures within the property meet the 50-year age threshold for evaluation, they are evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR. Although the development of both commercial properties can be tied to the historic development and use of Route 66, they do not possess the necessary integrity to elevate them to a level of significance under this association. Further, neither property is associated with significant individuals, significant architectural examples, or able to provide more information regarding the history of San Bernardino, Route 66, or the state of California. Because the buildings and structures located at 2506 and 2512 Foothill Boulevard are not eligible for listing on the CRHR, no site-specific mitigation measures are required for any future alterations or planned demolition of the buildings.

Although the historic buildings and structures were evaluated as not CEQA-significant, the potential exists that unidentified cultural resources may be present that are related to the historic use of the area since the 1930s. Based upon this potential, monitoring of grading is recommended to prevent the inadvertent destruction of any potentially important cultural deposits that were not observed or detected during the current cultural resources study. Should potentially significant cultural deposits be discovered, mitigation measures should be implemented to reduce the effects of the grading impacts. If prehistoric cultural resources are discovered, Native American monitoring would be required for all subsequent earthwork for the project. As a part of this study, a copy of this report will be submitted to the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. Qualifications of key BFSA staff involved in the preparation of this report can be found within Appendix A.

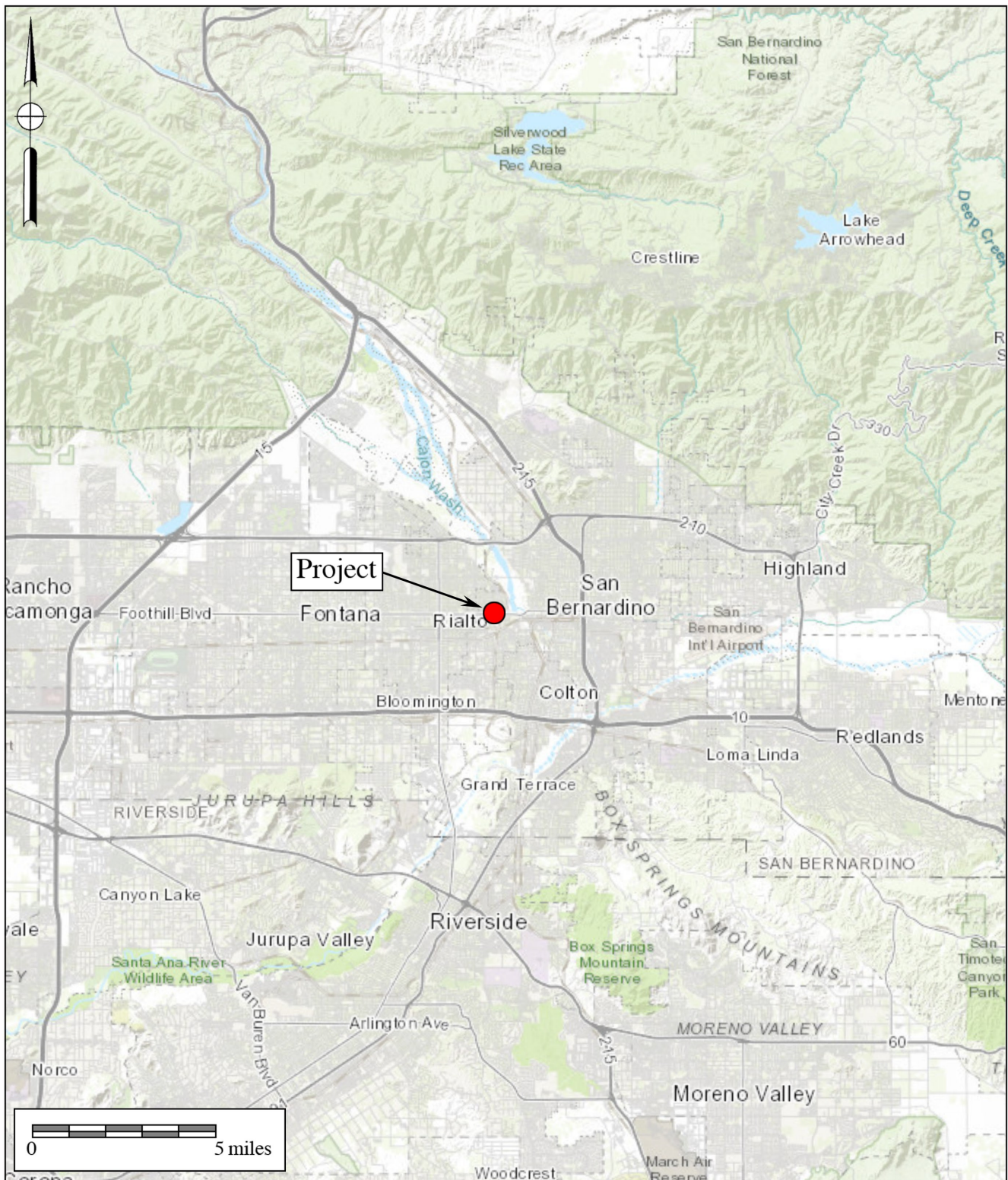
1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

The cultural resources study program for the Foothill Residential Project was conducted in order to comply with CEQA and City of San Bernardino environmental compliance procedures. The 2.21-acre project is located northeast of the intersection of Dallas Avenue and Foothill Boulevard, at 2506 and 2512 Foothill Boulevard, city of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California (APNs 0142-521-01, -02, and -03) (Figure 1.1–1). The project is situated within Section 16, Township 1 South, Range 4 West as shown on the USGS *San Bernardino South, California* Quadrangle (Figure 1.1–2). Currently, the property contains seven historic buildings and two historic structures consisting of one restaurant (currently Maria’s Bar) and one residence at 2506 Foothill Boulevard, along with five buildings and two shed structures comprising the Foothill Motel at 2512 Foothill Boulevard. As designed, the project proposes to clear the property for a larger, approximately 16-acre residential development bound by North Dallas Avenue, west of the current study area, east to North Macy Street (Figure 1.1–3). As such, the proposed development area extends east and includes APNs 0142-041-09, -10, -11, -17, -18, -20, -21, -32, -33, -34, -37, and -44. These additional parcels were studied for cultural resources in 2020 by McKenna et al. Therefore, this current study of the Foothill Residential Project serves as an addendum designed to supplement the McKenna et al. (2020) study. The decision to request this investigation was based upon cultural resource sensitivity of the locality as suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which, in southwestern San Bernardino County, were focused around freshwater resources and a food supply.

1.2 Environmental Setting

The Foothill Residential Project is located in the Peninsular Ranges Geologic Province of southern California. The range, which lies in a northwest to southeast trend through the county, extends some 1,000 miles from the Raymond-Malibu Fault Zone in western Los Angeles County to the southern tip of Baja California. More specifically, the project is located near the eastern margin of the broad Lytle Creek alluvial fan that emanates from the San Gabriel Mountains as a result of uplift and dissection of the eastern San Gabriel Mountains. The main source of these sediments is from the Lytle Creek drainage, near where the northwest-southeast-trending San Andreas fault zone cuts across and separates the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountain ranges (Morton and Miller 2006). Geologically, the surface of the project property is mapped within sandy eolian deposits (dune sands and sheet sands) ranging from Holocene to middle Pleistocene in age (Morton and Miller 2006). The specific soil types found within the project consist of Hanford sandy loam, Tujunga loamy sand, and Delhi fine sand (NRCS 2019)



BFS Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Figure 1.1-1
General Location Map
The Foothill Residential Project
ESRI (1:250,000 series)

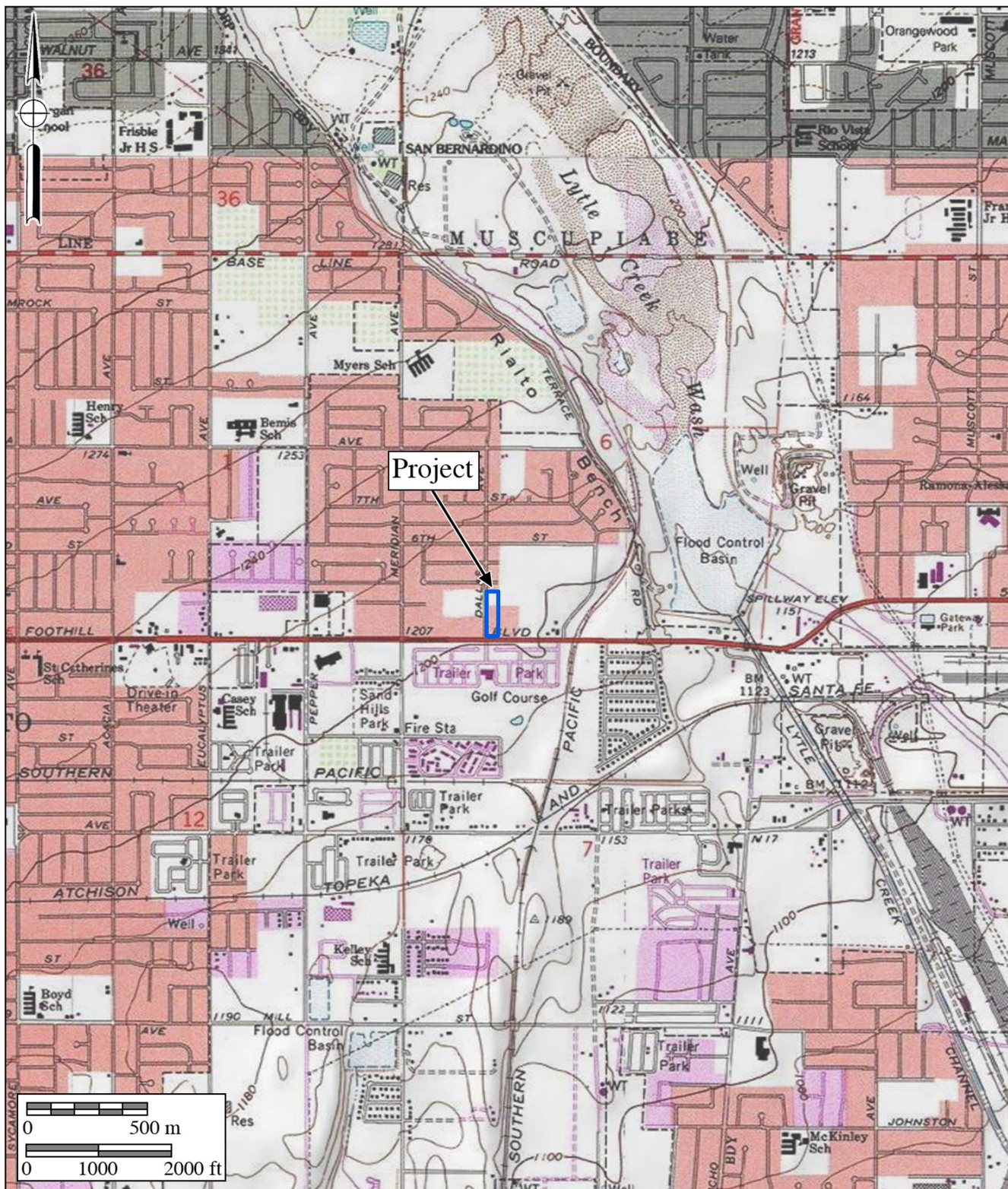


Figure 1.1-2
Project Location Map

The Foothill Residential Project

USGS *San Bernardino South* and *San Bernardino North*
 Quadrangles (7.5-minute series)



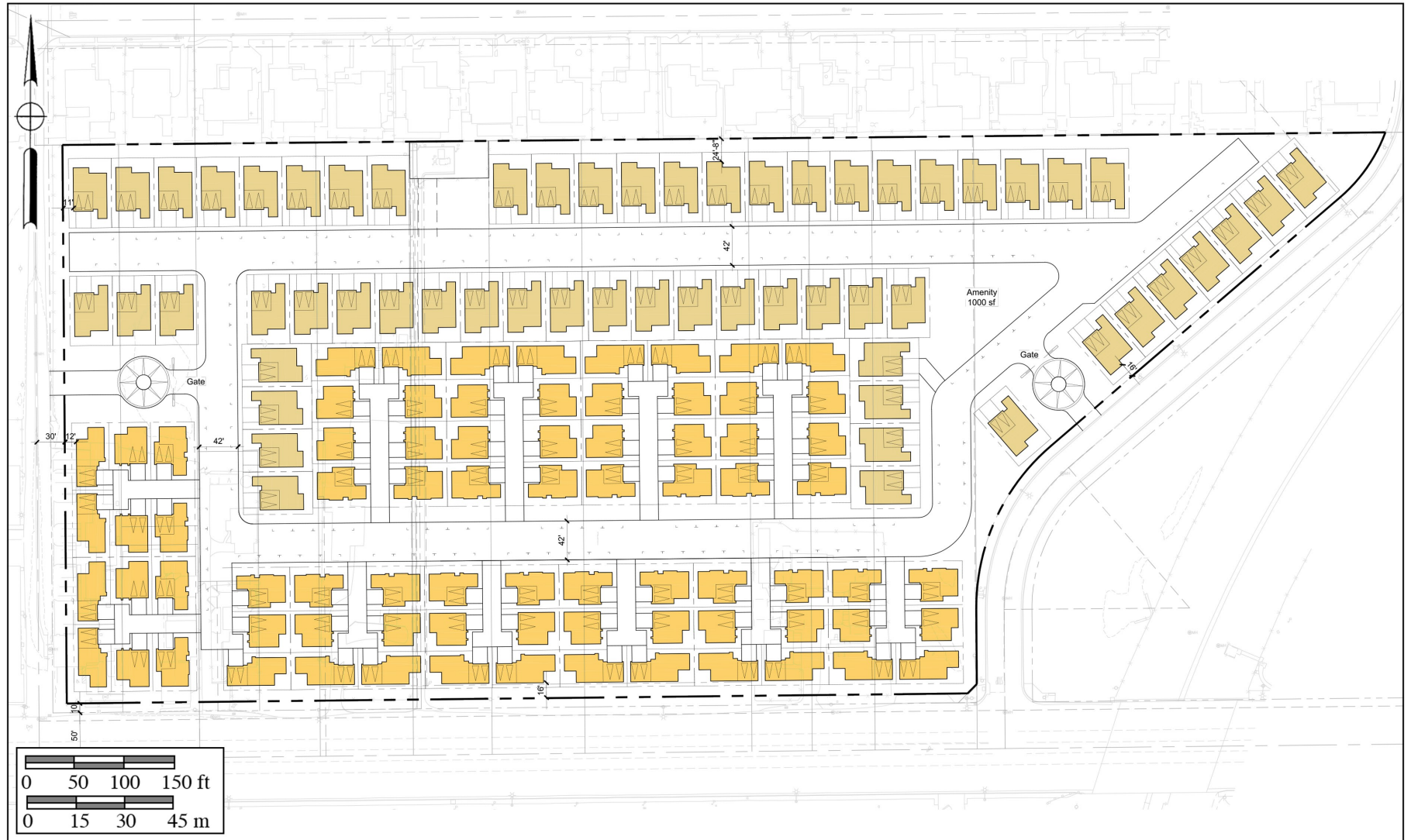


Figure 1.1–3
Conceptual Site Plan
The Foothill Residential Project

The property is relatively flat with an average elevation of approximately 1,200 feet above mean sea level. The southern half of the property is currently developed while the northern half is characterized as undeveloped vacant former agricultural land. As such, the vegetation within the southern half of the property included commercial and residential landscaping, while the northern half is dominated by non-native weeds and grasses. During the prehistoric period, vegetation in the area of the project provided sufficient food resources to support prehistoric human occupants. Animals that inhabited the project area during prehistoric times included mammals such as rabbits, squirrels, gophers, mice, rats, deer, and coyotes, in addition to a variety of reptiles and amphibians.

1.3 Cultural Setting

1.3.1 Prehistoric Period

Paleo Indian, Archaic Period Milling Stone Horizon, and the Late Prehistoric Shoshonean groups are the three general cultural periods represented in San Bernardino County. The following discussion of the cultural history of San Bernardino County references the San Dieguito Complex, the Encinitas Tradition, the Milling Stone Horizon, the La Jolla Complex, the Pauma Complex, and the San Luis Rey Complex, since these culture sequences have been used to describe archaeological manifestations in the region. The Late Prehistoric component in the southwestern area of San Bernardino County was represented by the Gabrielino and Serrano Indians. According to Kroeber (1976), the Serrano probably owned a stretch of the Sierra Madre from Cucamonga east to above Mentone and halfway up to San Timoteo Canyon, including the San Bernardino Valley and just missing Riverside County. However, Kroeber (1976) also states that this area has been assigned to the Gabrielino, “which would be a more natural division of topography, since it would leave the Serrano pure mountaineers.”

Absolute chronological information, where possible, will be incorporated into this discussion to examine the effectiveness of continuing to use these terms interchangeably. Reference will be made to the geologic framework that divides the culture chronology of the area into four segments: late Pleistocene (20,000 to 10,000 years before the present [YBP]), early Holocene (10,000 to 6,650 YBP), middle Holocene (6,650 to 3,350 YBP), and late Holocene (3,350 to 200 YBP).

Paleo Indian Period (Late Pleistocene: 11,500 to circa 9,000 YBP)

The Paleo Indian Period is associated with the terminus of the late Pleistocene (12,000 to 10,000 YBP). The environment during the late Pleistocene was cool and moist, which allowed for glaciation in the mountains and the formation of deep, pluvial lakes in the deserts and basin lands (Moratto 1984). However, by the terminus of the late Pleistocene, the climate became warmer, which caused glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise, greater coastal erosion, large lakes to recede and evaporate, extinction of Pleistocene megafauna, and major vegetation changes (Moratto 1984; Martin 1967, 1973; Fagan 1991). The coastal shoreline at 10,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 30-meter isobath, or two to six kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

Paleo Indians were likely attracted to multiple habitat types, including mountains, marshlands, estuaries, and lakeshores. These people likely subsisted using a more generalized hunting, gathering, and collecting adaptation, utilizing a variety of resources including birds, mollusks, and both large and small mammals (Erlandson and Colten 1991; Moratto 1984; Moss and Erlandson 1995).

Archaic Period (Early and Middle Holocene: circa 9000 to 1300 YBP)

The Archaic Period of prehistory began with the onset of the Holocene around 9,000 YBP. The transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene was a period of major environmental change throughout North America (Antevs 1953; Van Devender and Spaulding 1979). The general warming trend caused sea levels to rise, lakes to evaporate, and drainage patterns to change. In southern California, the general climate at the beginning of the early Holocene was marked by cool/moist periods and an increase in warm/dry periods and sea levels. The coastal shoreline at 8,000 YBP, depending upon the particular area of the coast, was near the 20-meter isobath, or one to four kilometers further west than its present location (Masters 1983).

The rising sea level during the early Holocene created rocky shorelines and bays along the coast by flooding valley floors and eroding the coastline (Curry 1965; Inman 1983). Shorelines were primarily rocky with small littoral cells, as sediments were deposited at bay edges but rarely discharged into the ocean (Reddy 2000). These bays eventually evolved into lagoons and estuaries, which provided a rich habitat for mollusks and fish. The warming trend and rising sea levels generally continued until the late Holocene (4,000 to 3,500 YBP).

At the beginning of the late Holocene, sea levels stabilized, rocky shores declined, lagoons filled with sediment, and sandy beaches became established (Gallegos 1985; Inman 1983; Masters 1994; Miller 1966; Warren and Pavesic 1963). Many former lagoons became saltwater marshes surrounded by coastal sage scrub by the late Holocene (Gallegos 2002). The sedimentation of the lagoons was significant in that it had profound effects on the types of resources available to prehistoric peoples. Habitat was lost for certain large mollusks, namely *Chione* and *Argopecten*, but habitat was gained for other small mollusks, particularly *Donax* (Gallegos 1985; Reddy 2000). The changing lagoon habitats resulted in the decline of larger shellfish, the loss of drinking water, and the loss of Torrey Pine nuts, causing a major depopulation of the coast as people shifted inland to reliable freshwater sources and intensified their exploitation of terrestrial small game and plants, including acorns (originally proposed by Rogers 1929; Gallegos 2002).

The Archaic Period in southern California is associated with a number of different cultures, complexes, traditions, horizons, and periods, including San Dieguito, La Jolla, Encinitas, Milling Stone, Pauma, and Intermediate.

Late Prehistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1,300 YBP to 1790)

Approximately 1,350 YBP, a Shoshonean-speaking group from the Great Basin region moved into San Bernardino County, marking the transition to the Late Prehistoric Period. This period has been characterized by higher population densities and elaborations in social, political,

and technological systems. Economic systems diversified and intensified during this period, with the continued elaboration of trade networks, the use of shell-bead currency, and the appearance of more labor-intensive, yet effective, technological innovations. Technological developments during this period included the introduction of the bow and arrow between A.D. 400 and 600 and the introduction of ceramics. Atlatl darts were replaced by smaller arrow darts, including the Cottonwood series points. Other hallmarks of the Late Prehistoric Period include extensive trade networks as far reaching as the Colorado River Basin and cremation of the dead.

Protohistoric Period (Late Holocene: 1790 to Present)

Gabrielino

The territory of the Gabrielino at the time of Spanish contact covers much of present-day Los Angeles and Orange counties. The southern extent of this culture area is bounded by Aliso Creek, the eastern extent is located east of present-day San Bernardino along the Santa Ana River, the northern extent includes the San Fernando Valley, and the western extent includes portions of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Gabrielino also occupied several Channel Islands including Santa Barbara Island, Santa Catalina Island, San Nicholas Island, and San Clemente Island. Because of their access to certain resources, including a steatite source from Santa Catalina Island, this group was among the wealthiest and most populous aboriginal groups in all of southern California. Trade of materials and resources controlled by the Gabrielino extended as far north as the San Joaquin Valley, as far east as the Colorado River, and as far south as Baja California (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

The Gabrielino lived in permanent villages and smaller resource gathering camps occupied at various times of the year depending upon the seasonality of the resource. Larger villages were comprised of several families or clans, while smaller seasonal camps typically housed smaller family units. The coastal area between San Pedro and Topanga Canyon was the location of primary subsistence villages, while secondary sites were located near inland sage stands, oak groves, and pine forests. Permanent villages were located along rivers and streams, as well as in sheltered areas along the coast. As previously mentioned, the Channel Islands were also the locations of relatively large settlements (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Resources procured along the coast and on the islands were primarily marine in nature and included tuna, swordfish, ray, shark, California sea lion, Stellar sea lion, harbor seal, northern elephant seal, sea otter, dolphin, porpoise, various waterfowl species, numerous fish species, purple sea urchin, and mollusks such as rock scallop, California mussel, and limpet. Inland resources included oak acorn, pine nut, Mohave yucca, cacti, sage, grass nut, deer, rabbit, hare, rodent, quail, duck, and a variety of reptiles such as western pond turtle and snakes (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

The social structure of the Gabrielino is little known; however, there appears to have been at least three social classes: 1) the elite, which included the rich, chiefs, and their immediate family; 2) a middle class, which included people of relatively high economic status or long-established lineages; and 3) a class of people that included most other individuals in the society. Villages were

politically autonomous units comprised of several lineages. During times of the year when certain seasonal resources were available, the village would divide into lineage groups and move out to exploit them, returning to the village between forays (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Each lineage had its own leader, with the village chief coming from the dominant lineage. Several villages might be allied under a paramount chief. Chiefly positions were of an ascribed status, most often passed to the eldest son. Chiefly duties included providing village cohesion, leading warfare and peace negotiations with other groups, collecting tribute from the village(s) under his jurisdiction, and arbitrating disputes within the village(s). The status of the chief was legitimized by his safekeeping of the sacred bundle, which was a representation of the link between the material and spiritual realms and the embodiment of power (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Shamans were leaders in the spirit realm. The duties of the shaman included conducting healing and curing ceremonies, guarding the sacred bundle, locating lost items, identifying and collecting poisons for arrows, and making rain (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Marriages were made between individuals of equal social status and, in the case of powerful lineages, marriages were arranged to establish political ties between the lineages (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Men conducted the majority of the heavy labor, hunting, fishing, and trading with other groups. Women's duties included gathering and preparing plant and animal resources, and making baskets, pots, and clothing (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Gabrielino houses were domed, circular structures made of thatched vegetation. Houses varied in size and could house from one to several families. Sweathouses (semicircular, earth-covered buildings) were public structures used in male social ceremonies. Other structures included menstrual huts and a ceremonial structure called a *yuvar*, an open-air structure built near the chief's house (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Clothing was minimal. Men and children most often went naked, while women wore deerskin or bark aprons. In cold weather, deerskin, rabbit fur, or bird skin (with feathers intact) cloaks were worn. Island and coastal groups used sea otter fur for cloaks. In areas of rough terrain, yucca fiber sandals were worn. Women often used red ochre on their faces and skin for adornment or protection from the sun. Adornment items included feathers, fur, shells, and beads (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Hunting implements included wood clubs, sinew-backed bows, slings, and throwing clubs. Maritime implements included rafts, harpoons, spears, hooks and lines, and nets. A variety of other tools included deer scapulae saws, bone and shell needles, bone awls, scrapers, bone or shell flakers, wedges, stone knives and drills, metates, mullers, manos, shell spoons, bark platters, and wood paddles and bowls. Baskets were made from rush, deer grass, and skunkbush. Baskets were fashioned for hoppers, plates, trays, and winnowers for leaching, straining, and gathering. Baskets were also used for storing, preparing, and serving food, and for keeping personal and ceremonial items (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

The Gabrielino had exclusive access to soapstone, or steatite, procured from Santa Catalina

Island quarries. This highly prized material was used for making pipes, animal carvings, ritual objects, ornaments, and cooking utensils. The Gabrielino profited well from trading steatite since it was valued so much by groups throughout southern California (Bean and Smith 1978a; Kroeber 1976).

Serrano

Aboriginally, the Serrano occupied an area east of present-day Los Angeles. According to Bean and Smith (1978b), definitive boundaries are difficult to place for the Serrano due to their sociopolitical organization and a lack of reliable data:

The Serrano were organized into autonomous localized lineages occupying definite, favored territories, but rarely claiming any territory far removed from the lineage's home base. Since the entire dialectical group was neither politically united nor amalgamated into supralineage groups, as many of their neighbors were, one must speak in terms of generalized areas of usage rather than pan-tribal holdings. (Strong [1929] in Bean and Smith 1978b)

However, researchers place the Serrano in the San Bernardino Mountains east of Cajon Pass and at the base of and north of the mountains near Victorville, east to Twentynine Palms, and south to the Yucaipa Valley (Bean and Smith 1978b). Serrano has been used broadly for languages in the Takic family including Serrano, Kitanemuk, Vanyume, and Tataviam.

The Serrano were part of “exogamous clans, which in turn were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties, *tuk^wutam* (Wildcat) and *wahi?iam* (Coyote)” (Bean and Smith 1978b). According to Strong (1971), details such as number, structure, and function of the clans are unknown. Instead, he states that clans were not political, but were rather structured based upon “economic, marital, or ceremonial reciprocity, a pattern common throughout Southern California” (Bean and Smith 1978b). The Serrano formed alliances amongst their own clans and with Cahuilla, Chemehuevi, Gabrielino, and Cupeño clans (Bean and Smith 1978b). Clans were large, autonomous, political and landholding units formed patrilineally, with all males descending from a common male ancestor, including all wives and descendants of the males. However, even after marriage, women would still keep their original lineage, and would still participate in those ceremonies (Bean and Smith 1978b).

According to Bean and Smith (1978b), the cosmogony and cosmography of the Serrano are very similar to those of the Cahuilla:

There are twin creator gods, a creation myth told in “epic poem” style, each local group having its own origin story, water babies whose crying foretells death, supernatural beings of various kinds and on various hierarchically arranged power-access levels, an Orpheus-like myth, mythical deer that no one can kill, and tales relating the adventures (and misadventures) of Coyote, a tragicomic trickster-

transformer culture hero. (Bean [1962-1972] and Benedict [1924] in Bean and Smith 1978b)

The Serrano had a shaman, a person who acquired their powers through dreams, which were induced through ingestion of the hallucinogen datura. The shaman was mostly a curer/healer, using herbal remedies and “sucking out the disease-causing agents” (Bean and Smith 1978b).

Serrano village locations were typically located near water sources. Individual family dwellings were likely circular, domed structures. Daily household activities would either take place outside of the house out in the open, or under a ramada constructed of a thatched willow pole roof held up by four or more poles inserted into the ground. Families could consist of a husband, wife/wives, unmarried female children, married male children, the husband’s parents, and/or widowed aunts and uncles. Rarely, an individual would occupy his own house, typically in the mountains. Serrano villages also included a large ceremonial house where the lineage leader would live, which served as the religious center for lineages or lineage-sets, granaries, and sweathouses (Bean and Smith 1978b).

The Serrano were primarily hunters and gatherers. Vegetal staples varied with locality. Acorns and piñon nuts were found in the foothills, and mesquite, yucca roots, cacti fruits, and piñon nuts were found in or near the desert regions. Diets were supplemented with other roots, bulbs, shoots, and seeds (Heizer 1978). Deer, mountain sheep, antelopes, rabbits, and other small rodents were among the principal food packages. Various game birds, especially quail, were also hunted. The bow and arrow was used for large game, while smaller game and birds were killed with curved throwing sticks, traps, and snares. Occasionally, game was hunted communally, often during mourning ceremonies (Benedict 1924; Drucker 1937; Heizer 1978). Earth ovens were used to cook meat, bones were boiled to extract marrow, and blood was either drunk cold or cooked to a thicker consistency and then eaten. Some meat and vegetables were sun-dried and stored. Food acquisition and processing required the manufacture of additional items such as knives, stone or bone scrapers, pottery trays and bowls, bone or horn spoons, and stirrers. Mortars, made of either stone or wood, and metates were also manufactured (Strong 1971; Drucker 1937; Benedict 1924).

The Serrano were very similar technologically to the Cahuilla. In general, manufactured goods included baskets, some pottery, rabbit-skin blankets, awls, arrow straighteners, sinew-backed bows, arrows, fire drills, stone pipes, musical instruments (rattles, rasps, whistles, bull-roarers, and flutes), feathered costumes, mats for floor and wall coverings, bags, storage pouches, cordage (usually comprised of yucca fiber), and nets (Heizer 1978).

1.3.2 Historic Period

Traditionally, the history of the state of California has been divided into three general periods: the Spanish Period (1769 to 1821), the Mexican Period (1822 to 1846), and the American Period (1848 to present) (Caughey 1970). The American Period is often further subdivided into additional phases: the nineteenth century (1848 to 1900), the early twentieth century (1900 to 1950), and the Modern Period (1950 to present). From an archaeological standpoint, all of these

phases can be referred to together as the Ethnohistoric Period. This provides a valuable tool for archaeologists, as ethnohistory is directly concerned with the study of indigenous or non-Western peoples from a combined historical/anthropological viewpoint, which employs written documents, oral narrative, material culture, and ethnographic data for analysis.

European exploration along the California coast began in 1542 with the landing of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo and his men at San Diego Bay. Sixty years after the Cabrillo expeditions, an expedition under Sebastián Vizcaíno made an extensive and thorough exploration of the Pacific coast. Although the voyage did not extend beyond the northern limits of the Cabrillo track, Vizcaíno had the most lasting effect upon the nomenclature of the coast. Many of his place names have survived, whereas practically every one of the names created by Cabrillo have faded from use. For instance, Cabrillo named the first (now) United States port he stopped at “San Miguel”; 60 years later, Vizcaíno changed it to “San Diego” (Rolle 1969). The early European voyages observed Native Americans living in villages along the coast but did not make any substantial, long-lasting impact. At the time of contact, the Luiseño population was estimated to have ranged from 4,000 to as many as 10,000 individuals (Bean and Shippek 1978; Kroeber 1976).

The historic background of the project area began with the Spanish colonization of Alta California. The first Spanish colonizing expedition reached southern California in 1769 with the intention of converting and civilizing the indigenous populations, as well as expanding the knowledge of and access to new resources in the region (Brigandi 1998). As a result, by the late eighteenth century, a large portion of southern California was overseen by Mission San Luis Rey (San Diego County), Mission San Juan Capistrano (Orange County), and Mission San Gabriel (Los Angeles County), who began colonizing the region and surrounding areas (Chapman 1921).

Native Californians may have first coalesced with Europeans around 1769 when the first Spanish mission was established in San Diego. In 1771, Father Francisco Garcés first searched the Californian desert for potential mission sites. Interactions between local tribes and Franciscan priests occurred by 1774 when Juan Bautista De Anza made an exploration of Alta California.

Serrano contact with the Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, but it was not until approximately 1819 that the Spanish directly influenced the culture. The Spanish established *asistencias* in San Bernardino, Pala, and Santa Ysabel. Between the founding of the *asistencia* and secularization in 1834, most of the Serranos in the San Bernardino Mountains were removed to the nearby missions (Beattie and Beattie 1939:366) while the Cahuilla maintained a high level of autonomy from Spain (Bean 1978).

Each mission gained power through the support of a large, subjugated Native American workforce. As the missions grew, livestock holdings increased and became increasingly vulnerable to theft. In order to protect their interests, the southern California missions began to expand inland to try and provide additional security (Beattie and Beattie 1939; Caughey 1970). In order to meet their needs, the Spaniards embarked upon a formal expedition in 1806 to find potential locations within what is now the San Bernardino Valley. As a result, by 1810, Father Francisco Dumetz of Mission San Gabriel had succeeded in establishing a religious site, or *capilla*, at a Cahuilla rancheria called Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). San Bernardino Valley

received its name from this site, which was dedicated to San Bernardino de Siena by Father Dumetz. The Guachama rancheria was located in present-day Bryn Mawr in San Bernardino County.

These early colonization efforts were followed by the establishment of estancias at Puente (circa 1816) and San Bernardino (circa 1819) near Guachama (Beattie and Beattie 1939). These efforts were soon mirrored by the Spaniards from Mission San Luis Rey, who in turn established a presence in what is now Lake Elsinore, Temecula, and Murrieta (Chapman 1921). The indigenous groups who occupied these lands were recruited by missionaries, converted, and put to work in the missions (Pourade 1961). Throughout this period, the Native American populations were decimated by introduced diseases, a drastic shift in diet resulting in poor nutrition, and social conflicts due to the introduction of an entirely new social order (Cook 1976).

Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1822 and became a federal republic in 1824. As a result, both Baja and Alta California became classified as territories (Rolle 1969). Shortly thereafter, the Mexican Republic sought to grant large tracts of private land to its citizens to begin to encourage immigration to California and to establish its presence in the region. Part of the establishment of power and control included the desecularization of the missions circa 1832. These same missions were also located on some of the most fertile land in California and, as a result, were considered highly valuable. The resulting land grants, known as “ranchos,” covered expansive portions of California and, by 1846, more than 600 land grants had been issued by the Mexican government. Rancho Jurupa was the first rancho to be established and was issued to Juan Bandini in 1838. Although Bandini primarily resided in San Diego, Rancho Jurupa was located in what is now Riverside County (Pourade 1963). A review of Riverside County place names quickly illustrates that many of the ranchos in Riverside County lent their names to present-day locations, including Jurupa, El Rincon, La Sierra, El Sobrante de San Jacinto, La Laguna (Lake Elsinore), Santa Rosa, Temecula, Pauba, San Jacinto Nuevo y Potrero, and San Jacinto Viejo (Gunther 1984). As was typical of many ranchos, these were all located in the valley environments within western Riverside County.

The treatment of Native Americans grew worse during the Rancho Period. Most of the Native Americans were forced off of their land or put to work on the now privately-owned ranchos, most often as slave labor. In light of the brutal ranchos, the degree to which Native Americans had become dependent upon the mission system is evident when, in 1838, a group of Native Americans from Mission San Luis Rey petitioned government officials in San Diego to relieve suffering at the hands of the rancheros:

We have suffered incalculable losses, for some of which we are in part to be blamed for because many of us have abandoned the Mission ... We plead and beseech you ... to grant us a Rev. Father for this place. We have been accustomed to the Rev. Fathers and to their manner of managing the duties. We labored under their intelligent directions, and we were obedient to the Fathers according to the regulations, because we considered it as good for us. (Brigandi 1998:21)

Native American culture had been disrupted to the point where they could no longer rely upon prehistoric subsistence and social patterns. Not only does this illustrate how dependent the Native Americans had become upon the missionaries, but it also indicates a marked contrast in the way the Spanish treated the Native Americans as compared to the Mexican and United States ranchers. Spanish colonialism (missions) is based upon utilizing human resources while integrating them into their society. The ranchers, both Mexican and American, did not accept Native Americans into their social order and used them specifically for the extraction of labor, resources, and profit. Rather than being incorporated, they were either subjugated or exterminated (Cook 1976).

By 1846, tensions between the United States and Mexico had escalated to the point of war (Rolle 1969). In order to reach a peaceful agreement, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was put into effect in 1848, which resulted in the annexation of California to the United States. Once California opened to the United States, waves of settlers moved in searching for gold mines, business opportunities, political opportunities, religious freedom, and adventure (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). By 1850, California had become a state and was eventually divided into 27 separate counties. While a much larger population was now settling in California, this was primarily in the central valley, San Francisco, and the Gold Rush region of the Sierra Nevada mountain range (Rolle 1969; Caughey 1970). During this time, southern California grew at a much slower pace than northern California and was still dominated by the cattle industry that was established during the earlier rancho period.

San Bernardino

In 1851, 500 Mormons purchased the western portion of the San Bernardino Rancho from the Lugo family, erecting an over 50-building settlement (Fort San Bernardino) near the present-day location of the San Bernardino County Courthouse. The following year, the leaders of the Mormon colony, Amasa Lyman and Charles Rich (Plates 1.3–1 and 1.3–2), founded the new settlement (what would become the city of San Bernardino). Henry G. Sherwood surveyed the one-square-mile town site in 1953, which, at that time, consisted of a grid of wide streets in eight one-acre blocks. The city of San Bernardino was incorporated the following year and, in 1955, San Bernardino County was split from San Diego and Los Angeles counties (City of San Bernardino 2005).

The settlement that the Mormons created within the rancho was short-lived, however, as in 1857, Brigham Young recalled all Mormons in San Bernardino back to Utah. Approximately 1,400 Mormons returned to Utah, while the remaining 45 percent stayed in San Bernardino, choosing “to forsake the church rather than leave their homes” (Lyman 1989).



Plate 1.3-1: Amasa Lyman.
*(Photograph courtesy of the
City of San Bernardino 2005)*

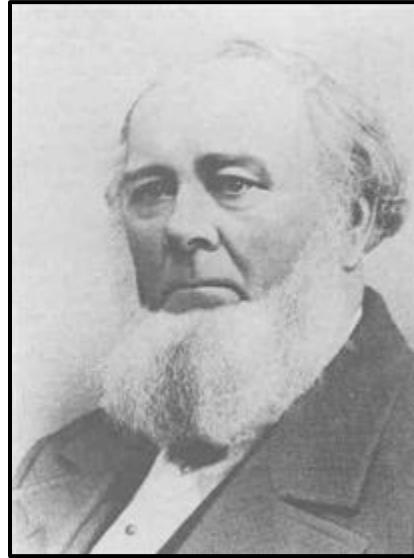


Plate 1.3-2: Charles Rich.
*(Photograph courtesy of the
City of San Bernardino 2005)*

The city of San Bernardino grew slowly throughout the 1860s and 1870s. The center of town boasted two churches, two hotels, several large businesses, a stagecoach that ran regularly between San Bernardino and Los Angeles, and mule-drawn freight wagons that arrived regularly from Salt Lake City, Utah, and other cities to the east. The stagecoach and freight wagon routes established San Bernardino as an early transportation and freight center, which was further cemented by the connection of southern California to the national railroad network in 1876 (City of San Bernardino 2005):

The arrival of the railroad provided better and faster access for the farmers to bring crops to market. Packing houses and warehouses were built along the railroad corridors. The railroads also provided access to the county for tourists and immigrants alike. With the completion of rail connections between the desert and Los Angeles in 1887 by the Santa Fe Railroad, San Bernardino soon developed into a railhead boomtown. Commercial enterprises dominated the urban landscape, with emphases upon service and retail establishment, while industrial enterprises supported agricultural development.

The city's development has been closely linked with that of the Santa Fe Railroad and its important railroad shops and yards. By 1900 more than 85 percent of the city's population was directly employed by the railroad, despite increased industrial and agricultural development in the following decades. (City of San Bernardino 2005)

The city of San Bernardino continued to grow into the twentieth century. Population growth and 1880s tax revenue from the booming citrus industry prompted the official formation of Riverside County in 1893 out of portions of what was once San Bernardino and San Diego counties (Patterson 1971). Between 1900 and 1910, the population of the city of San Bernardino grew from 6,150 residents to 12,799 residents. By 1910, city hall, San Bernardino High School, and an opera house had been constructed. By 1930, the city's population had reached approximately 50,000 residents. A department store, the San Bernardino County Courthouse, the Heritage Building, the California Theater, the Ritz Theater, the Casa Ramona School, and San Bernardino College were all constructed in the latter half of the 1920s, reflecting an enormous population boom. This was bolstered by the construction of Route 66 through San Bernardino between 1926 and 1937 (City of San Bernardino 2005).

Prior to World War II, one-quarter of the city's residents were employed by the railroad. With the war came the development and expansion of the Army Airfield on the grounds of the San Bernardino Municipal Airport, "replacing the railroad as the city's leading economic contributor" (City of San Bernardino 2005). Following the war, the airfield became one of three maintenance facilities for jet engines. In 1948, the base was transferred to the United States Air Force and named the San Bernardino Air Force Base. The base was subsequently renamed the "Norton Air Force Base" in 1950 (City of San Bernardino 2005).

The city and surrounding areas continued to develop commercially through the 1940s and 1950s, effectively replacing agriculture in San Bernardino County. By the 1960s, the population of the city reached over 100,000 residents. Economic downturn would hit the city of San Bernardino in the 1990s and, by 1991, the Santa Fe Railroad moved its offices out of the city and the Norton Air Force Base was closed in 1994 (City of San Bernardino 2005).

Route 66

The project contains commercial and residential structures situated along Foothill Boulevard, which is documented as a segment of the NRHP-listed National Old Trails Highway/United States Route 66. It is not clear if this stretch of Foothill Boulevard has itself been designated. As discussed by McKenna et al., "[a]lthough Foothill Blvd. (US Route 66) bounds the southern extent of the project area, this particular portion of the route has not been formally addressed for integrity or significance" (McKenna et al. 2020). Further, a search of the NRHP map of listed resources does not show Foothill Boulevard as a Historic Property. Regardless, Route 66 itself is recognized as a historic thoroughfare and a Historic Context for the Route 66 Corridor and associated property types has been compiled by the National Trails System Office (Cassity 2004). Sections from the overview of Route 66, adapted by the National Park Service from the Route 66 Corridor Historic Context is presented below:

Route 66 had its official beginnings in 1926 when the Bureau of Public Roads launched the nation's first Federal highway system. Like other highways in the system, the path of Route 66 was a cobbling together of existing local, State, and

national roads. The highway quickly became a popular route because of the active promotion of the U.S 66 Highway Association, which advertised it as “the shortest, best and most scenic route from Chicago through St. Louis to Los Angeles.

Merchants in small and large towns along the highway looked to Route 66 as an opportunity for attracting new revenue to their often rural and isolated communities. As the highway became busier, the roadbed received improvements, and the infrastructure of support businesses — especially those offering fuel, lodging, and food that lined its right of way — expanded. Even with tough times, the Depression that worked its baleful consequences on the nation produced an ironic effect along Route 66. The vast migration of destitute people fleeing their former homes actually increased traffic along the highway, providing commercial opportunities to a multitude of low capital, mom-and-pop businesses.

World War II caused a marked decline in civilian and tourist traffic, but it stimulated new business along U.S. 66, when it acted as a military transport corridor moving troops and supplies from one military reservation to another. Motels saw an increase in occupancy, as families of servicemen stationed at military bases stayed for long stretches. But more significantly, Route 66 facilitated perhaps the single greatest wartime mobilization, as thousands of jobseekers headed to California, Oregon, and Washington to work in defense plants.

When the war ended, traffic increased as rationing and travel restrictions were lifted. Automobile ownership grew dramatically over the next 10 years, with 52.1 million cars registered in 1955 (compared to the 25.8 million at the end of the war). With more cars and leisure time, families headed west on Route 66 to the Grand Canyon, Disneyland, and the beaches of Southern California.

With the heavier traffic, businesses along the highway boomed, and the image of Route 66 as a Dustbowl migration route changed to one of freedom and kicks. The bleak image of John Steinbeck’s *Grapes of Wrath* faded as the upbeat lyrics of Bobby Troupe’s “Route 66” hit the airwaves. The adventures of two young men seeking their kicks in the 1960s television series, *Route 66*, further immortalized Route 66 as a highway of thrills.

Just as the enormous traffic in the decade after World War II sent Route 66 into a boom time, the popularity and crowding of the highway signaled its demise. In 1956, President Eisenhower, who had witnessed the military advantages of the German Autobahn during World War II, supported the passage of a law to construct

a new system of high-speed, limited-access, four-lane divided highways — today's interstates.

Five new interstates (I-55, I-44, I-40, I-15, and I-10) incrementally replaced U.S. 66 over the next three decades. Interstate construction coincided with the powerful forces of economic consolidation as evidenced by the growth of branded gasoline stations, motels, and restaurant chains. The 1984 bypassing of the last section of U.S. 66 by I-40 led to the official decommissioning of the highway in 1985, impacting countless businesses and communities along the road. (National Park Service 2024)

The development of Route 66 specific to California and the subject property is discussed in further detail within the National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form which was compiled by Mead & Hunt, Inc. (Roland et al. 2011).

The development and improvement of U.S. Highway 66 in California was a direct result of early federal aid and California state transportation programs that developed in the 1910s and 1920s and continued to increase in the following decades. The state employed various combinations of federal, state, and local revenues to undertake a broad range of projects to continually upgrade the condition of the highway and respond to the needs created by an ever-expanding stream of traffic.

U.S. Highway 66 was a direct beneficiary of California's bond acts and gas taxes. The institution of the two-cent gas tax in 1923 made it possible for the state to greatly expand its highway maintenance efforts. As a result, the Division of Highways (District 8), which covered San Bernardino and Imperial Counties, hired a full-time engineer. During the 1920s the state was able to expend a total of \$1,870,947 on grading, paving, and bridge construction on the National Old Trails Road route. The majority of these funds were expended in the Los Angeles area, bringing the metropolitan portions of the route into generally good condition by the mid-1920s. Only \$100,000 of these funds was expended on the desert portion of the road, which remained in generally neglected condition. It was described as badly rutted and only passable at slow speeds until the end of the decade.

The period from the late 1920s through World War II was one of continued improvement on the route that began with re-surfacing and bridge construction across the desert portion of the route to address drifting sand and many seasonal washes. By the late 1920s and the 1930s, work progressed to realign and straighten the highway. Major projects along the route, such as the improvement of Cajon

Pass, the Arroyo Seco Parkway, and the widening of Foothill Boulevard, indicate that the state placed a high priority on the development of U.S. Highway 66. By the 1930s the route came to embody some of the most advanced aspects of highway design and engineering in the state and reached its full geographic extent. (Roland et al. 2011)

Specific to Foothill Boulevard, Roland et. al provided the following context:

U.S. Highway 66 along Foothill Boulevard

A number of improvements also were instituted by the Division of Highways in the 1930s along the San Gabriel Valley portion of the highway. Foothill Boulevard between San Bernardino and Pasadena to the west was repeatedly widened during the decade to accommodate increased traffic. In 1930 Foothill Boulevard was widened to three lanes and in 1937 increased to four lanes with a center median. These improvements on Foothill Boulevard conformed to the most forward-looking highway standards being promoted by the federal government, the California Division of Highways, and the County of Los Angeles. The 1941 county Master Plan of Highways for Los Angeles advocated that the major roadways providing circulation over the widely spread-out metropolis should become wide boulevards or throughways designed with an even number of traffic lanes (usually four in number to allow for both fast and slow vehicles), center dividers, and left turn lanes. The state Division of Highways was already pursuing a road widening policy of its own in advance of the Los Angeles County report. The standardization of four-lane divided highways was first incorporated into the U.S. Highway 66 improvements on Foothill Boulevard near Claremont in the San Gabriel Valley. At the completion of the widening project in 1938, Foothill Boulevard was the longest four-lane highway segment in California. The project resulted from state, county, and local cooperation and planning efforts that also characterized road development in Los Angeles after World War II.

The Foothill Boulevard project was also the realization of another aspect of highway planning in the 1930s: a new awareness of the aesthetic dimension of road building and the role of landscaping in highway planning. Articles on the project that appeared in the state's public works magazine, *California Highways and Public Works*, placed considerable emphasis on the aesthetic element of the widening project. A 1937 description of the road segment called attention to the "miles of eucalyptus trees, palm and orange trees" that bordered "almost the entire length of the boulevard." It also noted that this long allee (*sic*) functioned to frame views of snow-capped Mt. San Bernardino for the last 30 miles of Foothill Boulevard. (Roland et al. 2011)

According to Roland et al., bypassing Route 66 within California was rapid, outpacing the replacement of the route in other states.

Between 1958 and 1966 the Interstate and state freeways that bypassed U.S. Highway 66, such as the Foothill Freeway (I-210) and I-40, were completed and opened to traffic. In 1974 the last link in the new routes was forged when I-15 from Las Vegas was connected to I-10 (San Bernardino/Santa Monica freeways) at Ontario. In California many of the new freeways bypassed rather than replaced U.S. Highway 66, which resulted in large portions of the route remaining intact. (Roland et al. 2011).

1.4 Results of the Archaeological Records Search

An archaeological records search for a one-mile radius around the project was conducted by BFSa at the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton. According to the records search results, 14 resources (two prehistoric and 12 historic) have been recorded within one mile of the project, none of which are located within the subject property. The prehistoric resources consist of a village site and an isolate. The historic resources primarily are tied to the historic built environment including Route 66. Table 1.4–1 provides descriptions for all resources identified during the SCCIC search.

Table 1.4–1
Cultural Resources Located Within One Mile of the Project

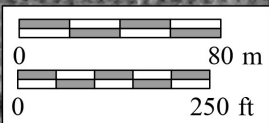
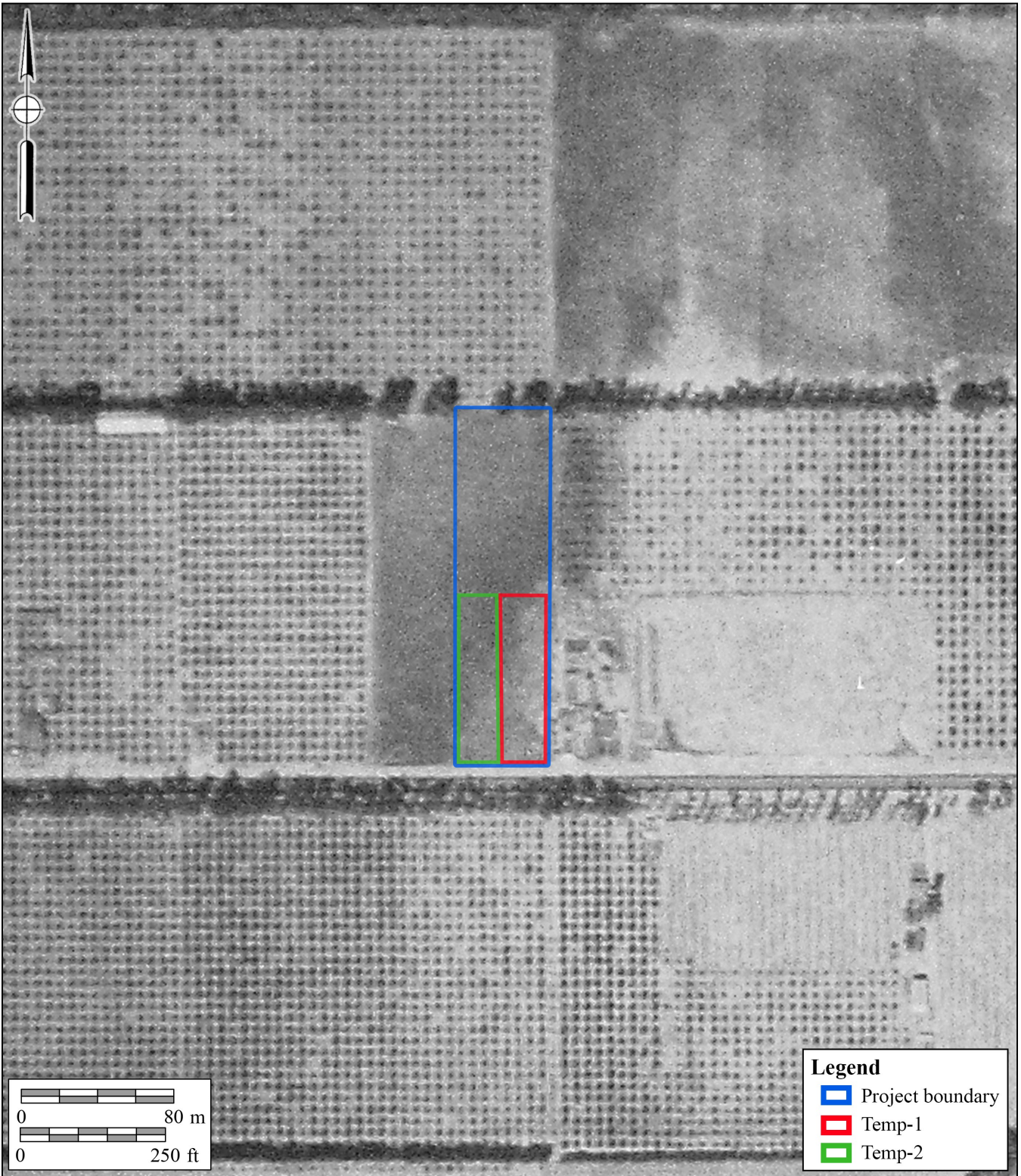
Site(s)	Description
SBR-1457	Prehistoric village site
SBR-2910H	Historic Road Alignment (Route 66)
SBR-6847H	Historic railroad grade
SBR-6864H	Historic wall and trash scatter
SBR-6865H	Historic concrete water control feature
SBR-6866H	Historic water control features
SBR-6867H	Historic residential complex
SBR-10,315H	Historic 132kV Hoover Dam Transmission Line
SBR-10,316	Historic Kramer-Victorville Transmission Line
P-36-012260	Historic garage
P-36-015497	Historic Base Line Road
P-36-017797	Historic Cox-Bradley Adobe
P-36-025613	Historic Wigwam Village Hotel
P-36-060254	Prehistoric isolate

The records search also identified 25 cultural resources studies that have previously been conducted within one mile of the project, two of which overlap the subject property (Sanka 2011; Hatheway 1998). The 2011 study by Jennifer Sanka was a large overview of 7,799.8 acres across the city of San Bernardino and, as such, did not directly address the property. The 1998 study by Roger Hatheway was a NRHP eligibility assessment for 50 buildings located within the city of San Bernardino and also did not directly address the subject property. No cultural resources were recorded within the project as a result of the previous studies. The full records search results are included in Appendix C.

In addition, BFSa reviewed the following historic sources:

- The NRHP Index
- The Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility
- The OHP, Built Environment Resources Directory
- 1896, 1901, and 1942 *San Bernardino* (15-minute) USGS maps
- 1938 and 1943 *Colton* 1:31,680-scale USGS maps
- 1954, 1969, 1977, and 1981 *San Bernardino South* (7.5-minute) USGS maps
- Aerial photographs (1930 through 2023)

The 1938 *Colton* 1:31,680-scale USGS map is the first to show structures within the subject property vicinity with subsequent maps highlighting the addition of structures within and surrounding the property. However, the aerial photographs provide a better understanding of the development of the subject property. The 1930 aerial photograph shows the subject property as a vacant field surrounded by groves of fruit trees which are likely citrus (Plate 1.4–1). By 1938, the southern portion of the subject property appears to have been cleared for development and the restaurant building (now Maria's Bar) is visible at 2506 Foothill Boulevard. This photograph appears to show an additional building or carport extending from the northwest portion of the restaurant. The 1938 aerial photograph also shows a rural residential complex immediately east of the study area and it is not clear if the restaurant was originally associated with this adjacent complex. Also on the 1938 aerial photograph, a residence is visible where the Foothill Motel main office is at 2512 Foothill Boulevard. It is also possible that another structure, possibly a garage, was located at the Foothill Motel parcel; however, the imagery is not clear. The 1938 aerial photograph is presented on Plate 1.4–2. According to the San Bernardino County Property Information Management System (PIMS) the 2506 Foothill Boulevard restaurant building was constructed in 1938, while the Foothill Motel was constructed in 1943. As outlined in Section 3.0, this information is contradicted by research of the properties and it is likely the restaurant building and the main office of the Foothill Motel, originally constructed as a residence, were both built in 1937.



Legend




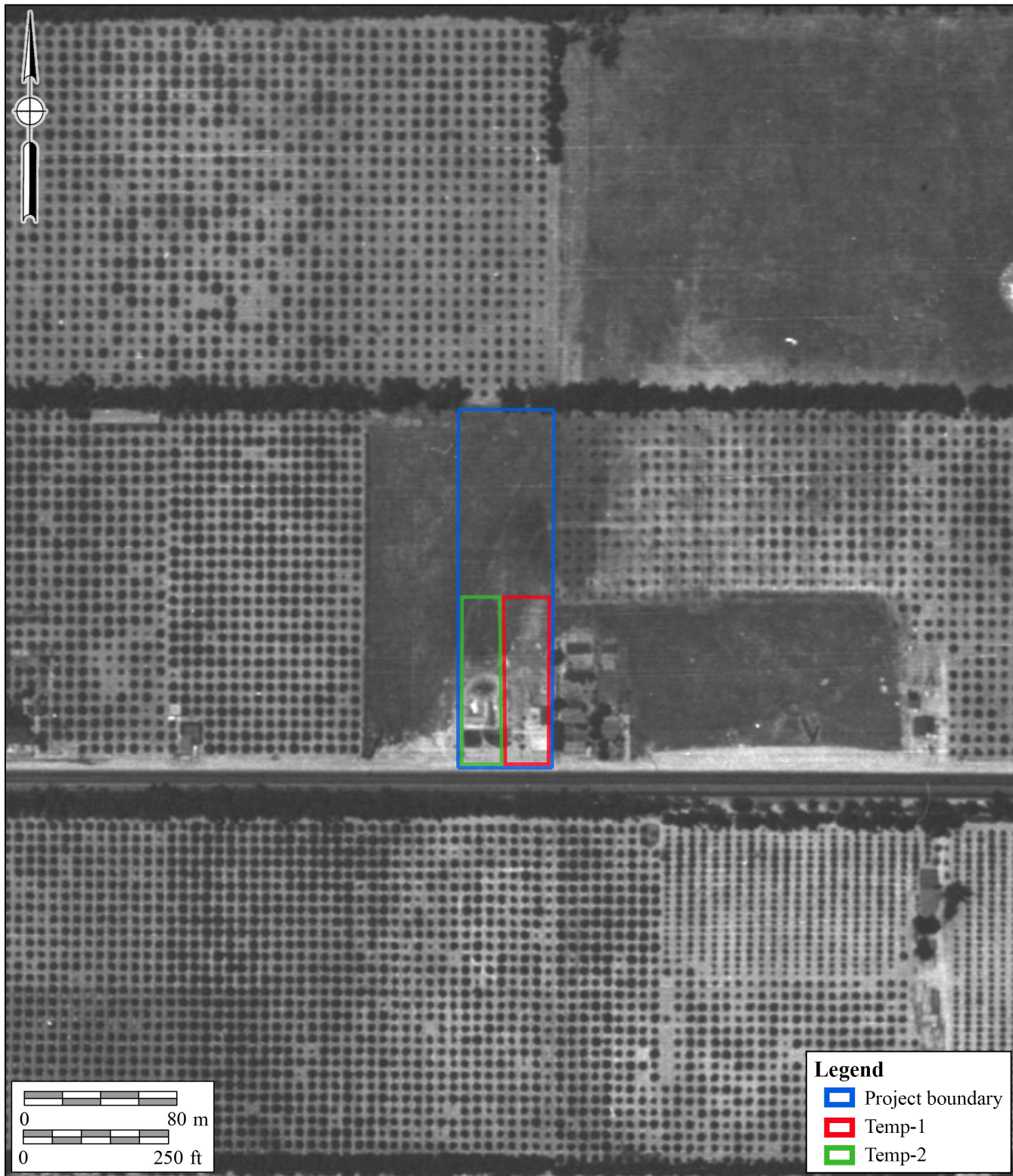
-  Project boundary
-  Temp-1
-  Temp-2

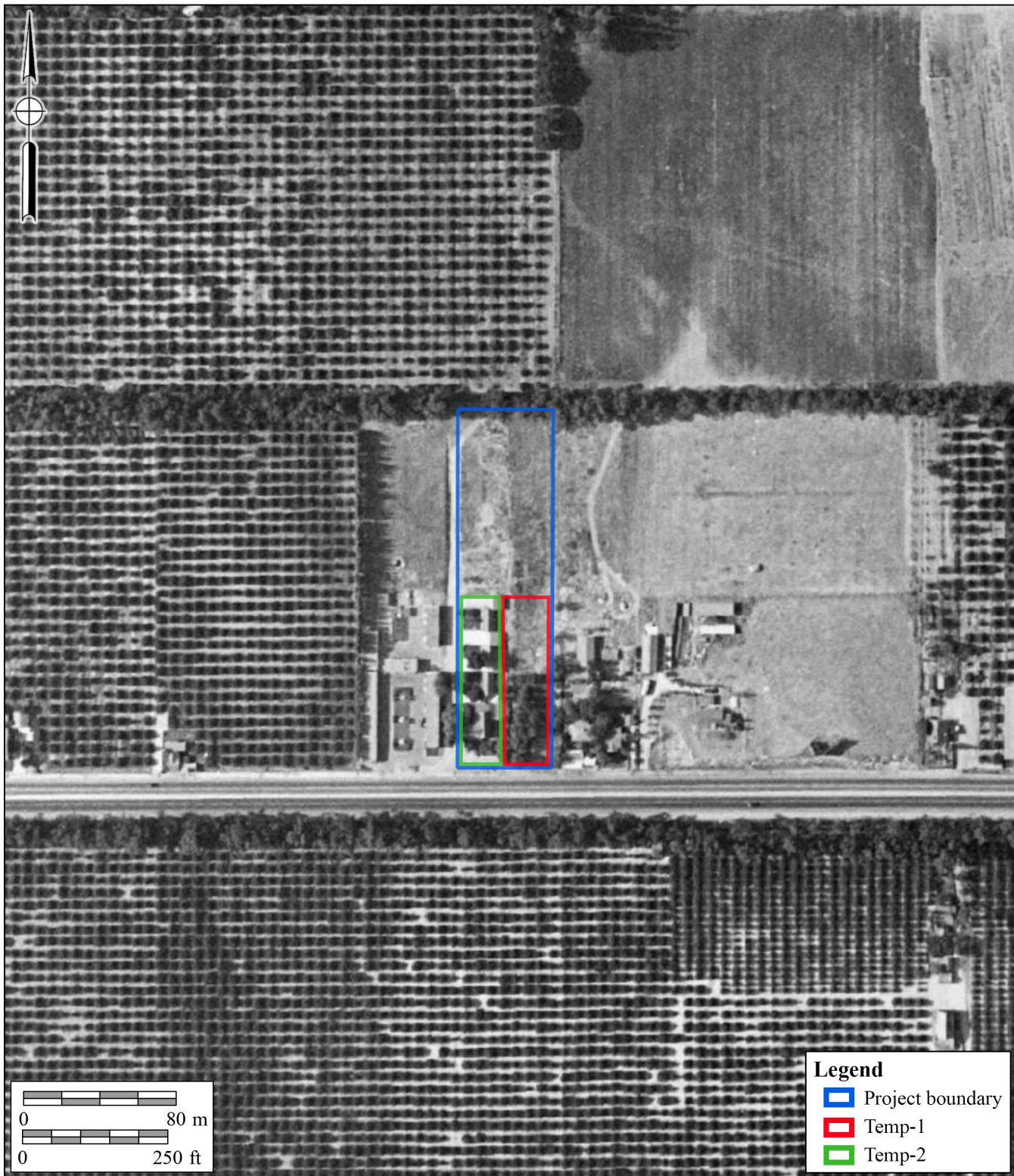


Plate 1.4–1
1930 Aerial Photograph
The Foothill Residential Project

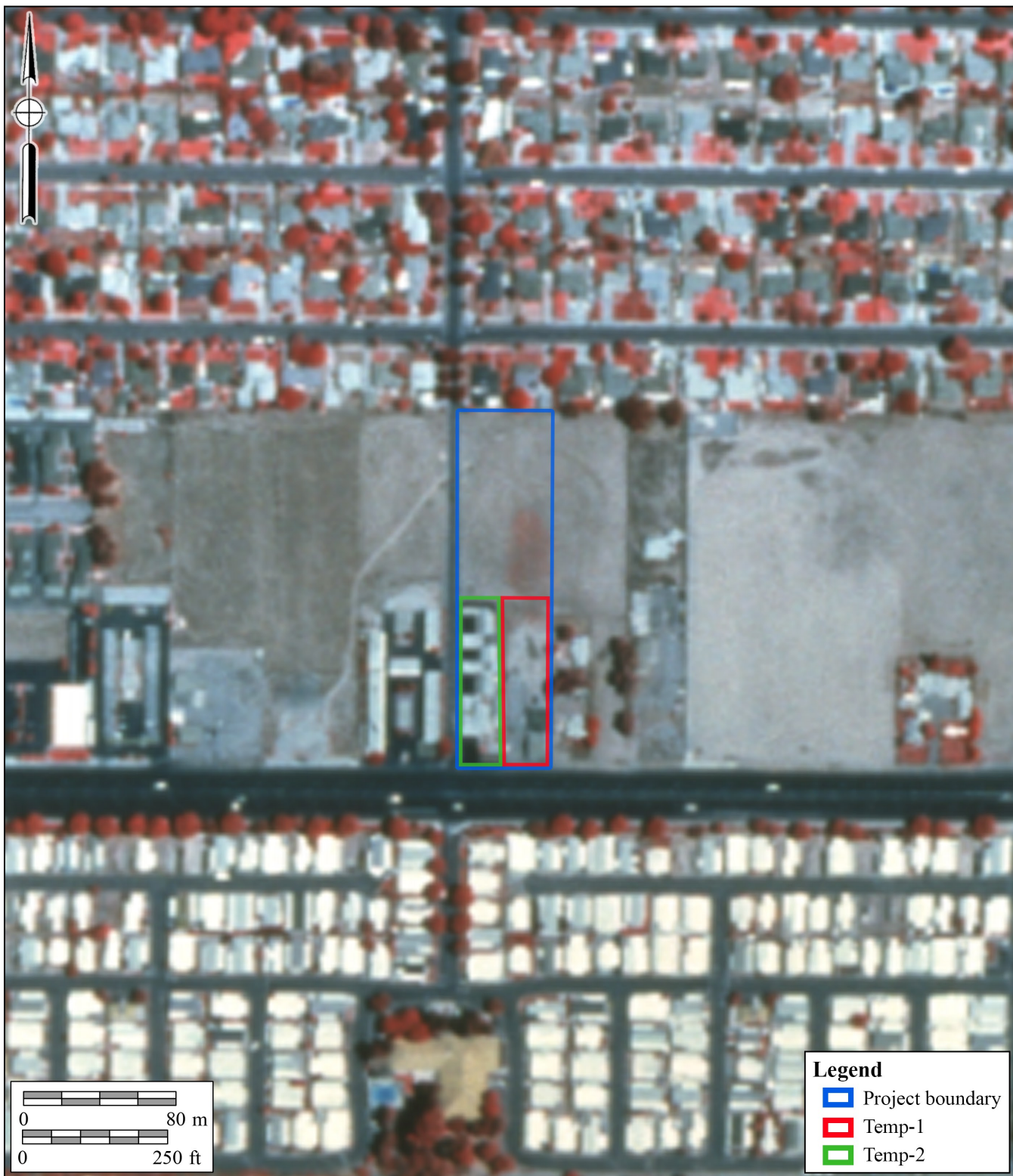


By 1948, all of the current Foothill Motel structures, except for one, discussed further as an ancillary utility building, are visible within the property. In addition, the 1948 aerial photograph does show one additional structure, not currently extant, at the north end of the property (Plate 1.4–3). This structure exhibits the same footprint as two carport/storage shed structures still present on the property and likely represents another carport/storage shed that has since been demolished (see Section 3.0). On the 1948 aerial photograph, the area surrounding the 2506 Foothill Boulevard restaurant building is obscured by trees. The next available aerial photograph from 1953 is not clear enough to distinguish any substantial additions to the property. Based on the San Bernardino PIMS, a residence now located north of Maria’s Bar was constructed in 1955. This date could not be confirmed; however, the residence is visible on the 1959 aerial photograph while the structure previously noted at the northwest corner of the restaurant appears to have been removed (Plate 1.4–4). Also visible on the 1959 aerial photograph is the ancillary utility building on the Foothill Motel property. Little change to the structures within the property is evident in subsequent photographs; however, the third carport/storage shed structure in the northern portion of the Foothill Motel property appears to have been removed between 1994 and 2002 (Plate 1.4–5).

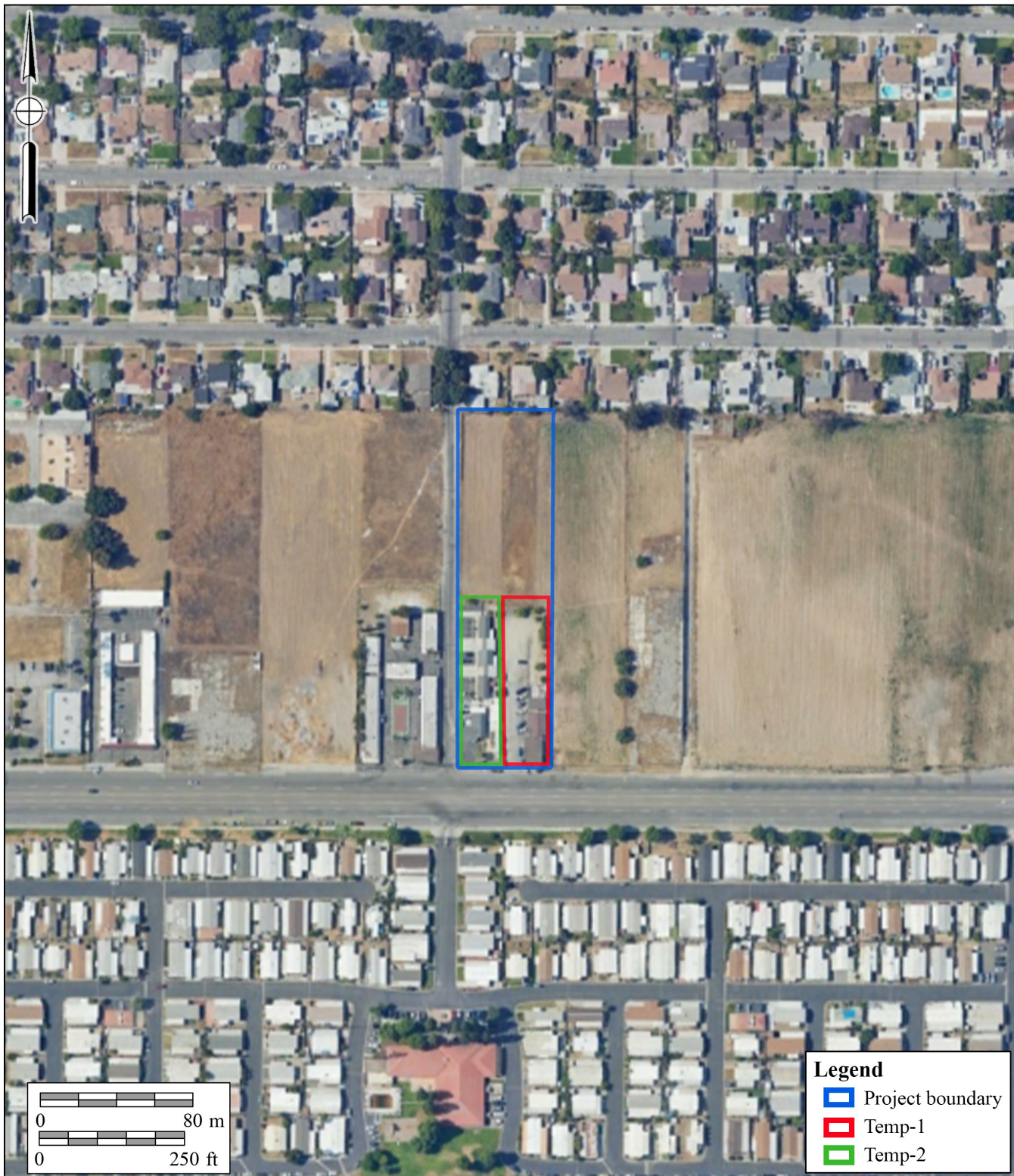
The aerial photographs also highlight the development of the surrounding area. The steady widening and improvements to Foothill Boulevard (Route 66), discussed above, are visible throughout the twentieth century. Further, when the buildings within the property were constructed, much of the surrounding area consisted of agricultural land. As with the current study area, through the mid-twentieth century, commercial and rural residential properties along Foothill Boulevard appeared as a result of the popularity of Route 66. However, between 1953 and 1959, residential subdivisions are visible within the vicinity of the project. This change in land use corresponds with the creation of the Interstate System and the bypassing of Route 66. Further, the 1976 aerial photograph shows the construction of the Sequoia Plaza mobile home community directly across Foothill Boulevard (Plate 1.4–6). In recent years, between 2021 and 2023, adjacent properties to the east have been cleared of structures (Plate 1.4–7).











BFSA also requested a SLF search from the NAHC, which was negative for the presence of any recorded Native American sacred sites or locations of religious or ceremonial importance within one mile of the project. All correspondence is provided in Appendix D.

1.5 Applicable Regulations

Resource importance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Bernardino County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. A number of criteria are used in demonstrating resource importance. Specifically, the criteria outlined in CEQA, provide the guidance for making such a determination. The following sections detail the criteria that a resource must meet in order to be determined important.

1.5.1 California Environmental Quality Act

According to CEQA (§ 15064.5a), the term “historical resource” includes the following:

- 1) A resource listed in or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission for listing in the CRHR (Public Resources Code [PRC] SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
- 2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in Section 5020.1(k) of the PRC or identified as significant in an historical resource survey, meeting the requirements of Section 5024.1(g) of the PRC, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- 3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript, which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (PRC SS5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:
 - a) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
 - b) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
 - c) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or

- d) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- 4) The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to Section 5020.1[k] of the PRC), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in Section 5024.1[g] of the PRC) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be an historical resource as defined in PRC Section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§ 15064.5b), a project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

- 1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource 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.
- 2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - a) 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 CRHR; or
 - b) 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,
 - c) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- 1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- 2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall

- refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the PRC, Section 15126.4 of the guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the PRC do not apply.
- 3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the PRC, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in PRC Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
 - 4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or Environmental Impact Report, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5(d) and (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) states:

- (d) When an Initial Study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood of, Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC as provided in PRC SS5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the NAHC. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:
 - 1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
 - 2) The requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The primary goal of the research design is to attempt to understand the way in which humans have used the land and resources within the project through time, as well as to aid in the determination of resource significance. For the current project, the study area under investigation is southwestern San Bernardino County. The scope of work for the cultural resources study conducted for the Foothill Residential Project included the survey of a 2.21-acre study area and the assessment of the 1943 Foothill Motel located at 2512 Foothill Boulevard, as well as Maria's Bar and one single-family residence at 2506 Foothill Boulevard. Given the area involved, the research design for this project was focused upon realistic study options. Since the main objective of the investigation was to identify the presence of and potential impacts to cultural resources, the goal is not necessarily to answer wide-reaching theories regarding the development of early southern California, but to investigate the role and importance of the identified resources. Nevertheless, the assessment of the significance of a resource must take into consideration a variety of characteristics, as well as the ability of the resource to address regional research topics and issues.

Although survey programs are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed cultural resources:

- Can located cultural resources be associated with a specific time period, population, or individual?
- Do the types of located cultural resources allow a site activity/function to be determined from a preliminary investigation? What are the site activities? What is the site function? What resources were exploited?
- How do the located sites compare to others reported from different surveys conducted in the area?
- How do the located sites fit existing models of settlement and subsistence for the region?

For the historic residence, the research process was focused upon the built environment and those individuals associated with the ownership, design, and construction of the building. Although historic structure evaluations are limited in terms of the amount of information available, several specific research questions were developed that could be used to guide the initial investigations of any observed historic resources:

- Can the building be associated with any significant individuals or events?
- Is the building representative of a specific type, style, or method of construction?
- Is the building associated with any nearby structures? Does the building, when studied with the nearby structures, qualify as a contributor to a potential historic district?

- Was the building designed or constructed by a significant architect, designer, builder, or contractor?

Data Needs

At the survey level, the principal research objective is a generalized investigation of changing settlement patterns in both the prehistoric and historic periods within the study area. The overall goal is to understand settlement and resource procurement patterns of the project area occupants. Further, the overall goal of the historic structure assessment is to understand the construction and use of the building within its associated historic context. Therefore, adequate information on site function, context, and chronology from both archaeological and historic perspectives is essential for the investigation. The fieldwork and archival research were undertaken with the following primary research goals in mind:

- 1) To identify cultural and historic resources occurring within the project;
- 2) To determine, if possible, site type and function, context of the deposit, and chronological placement of each cultural resource identified, and the type, style, and method of construction for any buildings;
- 3) To place each cultural resource identified within a regional perspective;
- 4) To identify persons or events associated with any buildings and their construction; and
- 5) To provide recommendations for the treatment of each cultural and historic resource identified.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

The cultural resources study of the project consisted of an institutional records search, archival research, an intensive cultural resource survey of the entire 2.21-acre study area, and the preparation of this technical report. This study was conducted in conformance with Section 21083.2 of the California Public Resources Code and CEQA. Statutory requirements of CEQA (Section 15064.5) were followed for the identification and evaluation of resources. Specific definitions for archaeological resource type(s) used in this report are those established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO 1995).

3.1 Survey Methods

The survey methodology employed during the current investigation followed standard archaeological field procedures and was sufficient to accomplish a thorough assessment of the project. The field methodology employed for the project included walking evenly spaced survey transects set approximately 10 meters apart while visually inspecting the ground surface. All potentially sensitive areas where cultural resources might be located were closely inspected. Photographs documenting survey areas and overall survey conditions were taken frequently.

3.2 Results of the Field Survey

BFSA staff archaeologist James Shrieve conducted the cultural resources survey of the Foothill Residential Project on January 4, 2024. The survey was an intensive reconnaissance consisting of a series of survey transects across the project. While the entire project was accessible, ground surface visibility was poor to fair. The southern half of the project is developed containing the Foothill Motel complex, Maria's Bar, a single-family residence, a carport, and associated hardscape and landscaping (Plates 3.2-1 and 3.2-2). The remainder of the property consists of an open former agricultural field containing vegetation comprised of non-native weeds and grasses (Plates 3.2-3 and 3.2-4). The survey did not identify any prehistoric resources or archaeological sites within the property. However, one historic restaurant (Maria's Bar) and one historic residence were identified at 2506 Foothill Boulevard, while five buildings and two structures that comprise the historic Foothill Motel complex were located at 2512 Foothill Boulevard. The 2506 and 2512 Foothill Boulevard properties were recorded as Temp-1 and Temp-2, respectively (Figure 3.2-1 and 3.2-2).



Plate 3.2-1: Overview of development within 2506 Foothill Boulevard, facing north.



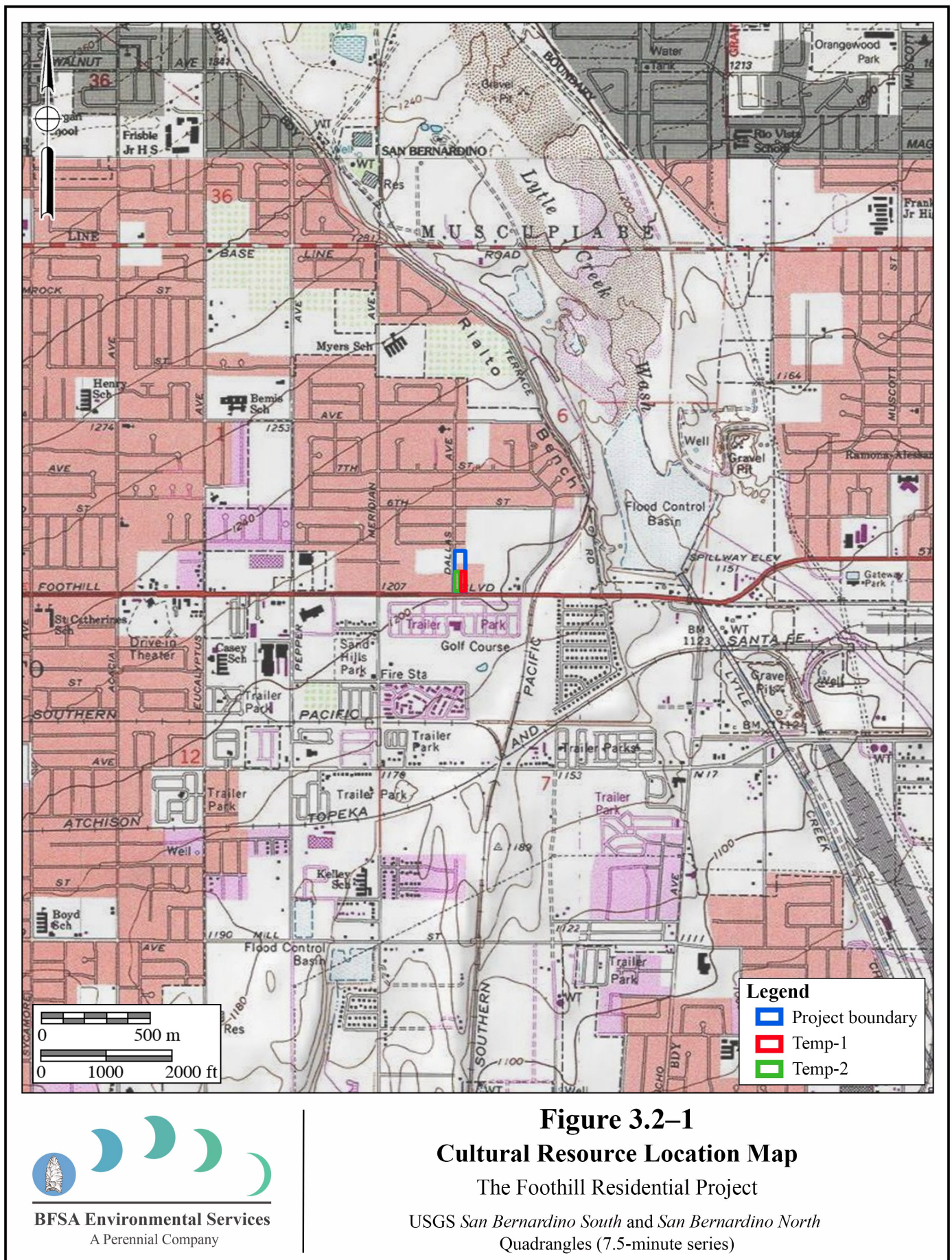
Plate 3.2-2: Overview of development within 2512 Foothill Boulevard, facing northeast.

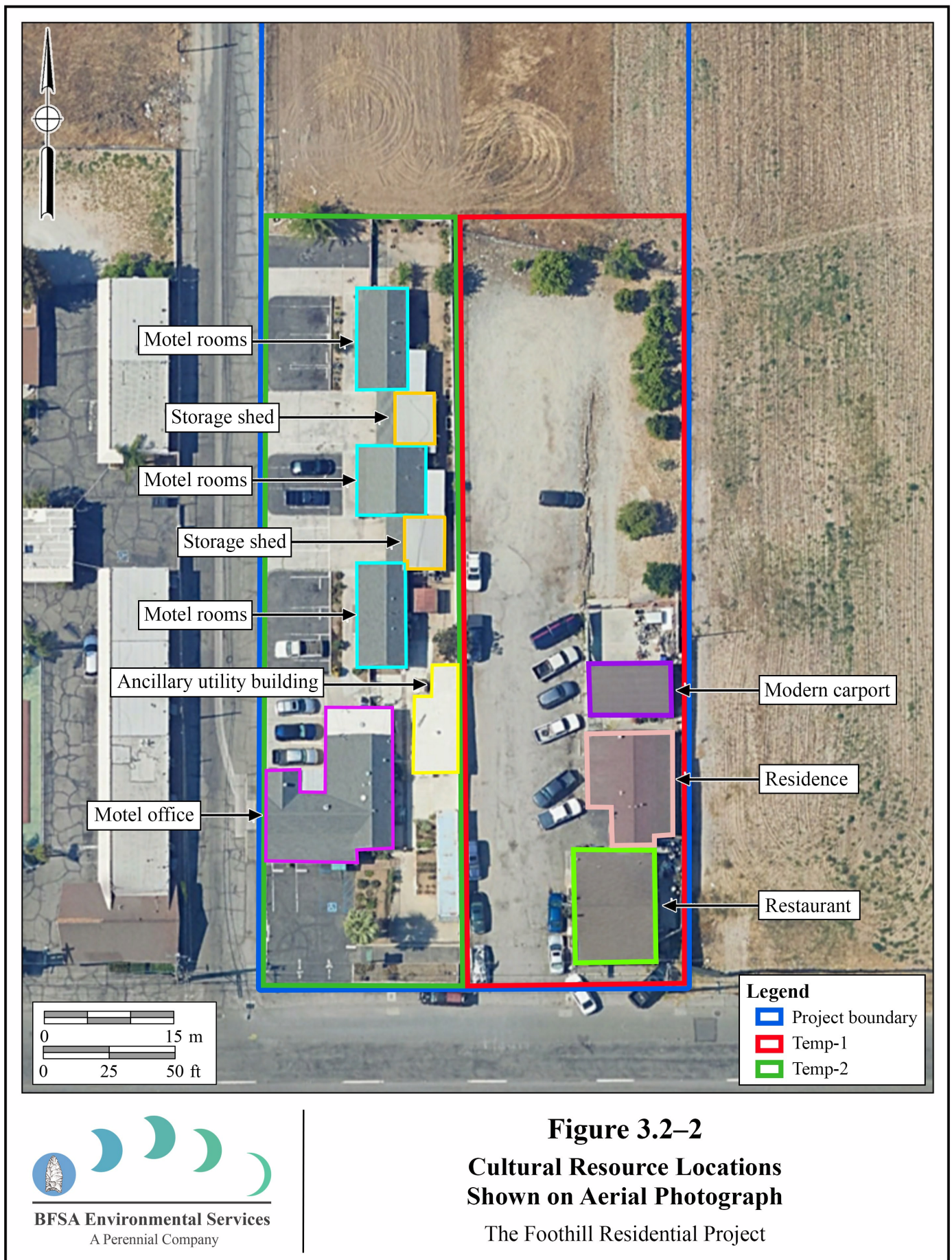


Plate 3.2-3: Overview of the northern half of the project, facing northeast.



Plate 3.2-4: Overview of the northern half of the project, facing southwest.





3.3 Historic Structure Analysis

Within the boundaries of the subject property, two historic properties were identified located at 2506 and 2512 Foothill Boulevard. Within 2506 Foothill Boulevard is one historic restaurant (currently Maria's Bar) and one associated residence. Within 2512 Foothill Boulevard is the Foothill Motel complex comprised of one main office, one ancillary utility building, three motel room buildings, and two associated structures (carports now converted to storage sheds). These properties were assigned the temporary site numbers Temp-1 and Temp-2, respectively. In addition, a State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) site record form for each resource was submitted to the SCCIC on February 12, 2024. Once processed, the SCCIC will assign the resources each a permanent site number. The following section provides the pertinent field results for the significance evaluation for Sites Temp-1 and Temp-2. Descriptions and significance evaluations of the historic resources are provided below.

3.3.1 History of the Property: Ownership and Development

The tracing of property ownership and development within the subject property focused on 2506 Foothill Boulevard (APN 0142-521-01) and 2512 Foothill Boulevard (APN 0142-521-03) and the historic buildings and structures within them. Further, this research focused on the development of the property beginning from the late 1930s onward, as aerial imagery and historical research indicates all development within the properties occurred after 1930.

2506 Foothill Boulevard

Chain of Title (COT) records for the property demonstrate that, in 1936, William F. and Henrietta Helen Berg sold the property to Ben L. Bory. The COT for the adjacent 2512 Foothill Boulevard property, described in further detail below, shows that, in the same year, the Bergs purchased that neighboring property. It appears that, at this time, the 2506 Foothill Boulevard property included what is now APNs 0142-521-02 and -03 along with an approximately 20-by-80-foot plot of land that separates the two parcels. This plot was created in 1937 when Bory sold the "North 20 feet of the south 200 feet" of the property to the City of San Bernardino. Current parcel data shows this lot situated between APNs 0142-521-01 and -02 and is listed on the current assessor's map as an "alley." Regardless, no physical barrier exists demarking this lot and it is included within the proposed project development.

Bory and his wife, Carmen E. Bory, owned the property until 1978. Under the Bory's ownership, the property was rented/leased and operated as a restaurant by a series of tenants. Throughout the ownership of the property by the Bory's, the restaurant business changed ownership many times. It appears the business was often sold and the owner/proprietor would take over the lease of the property and live on the premises.

No building record or notice of completion for the 2506 Foothill building could be identified; however, newspaper sources indicate that, by 1937, the restaurant building was in existence and operating as a café under the name "Dinah's" (*The San Bernardino Daily Sun* 1937a). In 1938, the restaurant came under the new management of Grace Wright, who served

steaks and barbeque, and specialized in chicken dinners for 60 cents (*The San Bernardino Daily Sun* 1938). Census records show that, by 1940, the property was occupied by James C. Rowe who also began operating the restaurant (Ancestry.com 2012). Rowe lived on the property with his wife, Ida B., who worked as a cashier for the business, as well as lodger Ben Calvert who was employed as a cook. The Rowes renamed the restaurant “Jim’s Cafe” and began selling alcohol at the establishment (*The San Bernardino Daily Sun* 1940).

In 1941, the restaurant and living quarters were put back up for rent (*Riverside Daily Press* 1941a) and, in 1943, James C. Rowe sold “all fixtures and equipment of a certain café business, known as Jim’s Café” to Joseph O. Matthews and Homer H. Matthews (*The San Bernardino Daily Sun* 1943). The following year, in April of 1944, the Matthews sold their interests in the business to Carl R. and Cleo B. Christianson, who also took over the lease of the property (*The San Bernardino Daily Sun* 1944a). Although the Christiansons changed the name of the restaurant to “Christiansons,” by November of 1944, they had sold their interests in the establishment to Fred M. and Frances J. Brown (*The San Bernardino Daily Sun* 1944b). By November of 1945, the Browns had sold their interest in the business to John Wilson who changed the name to “Wilson’s Steakhouse” (*The San Bernardino Daily Sun* 1945a). John Wilson lived on the property with his wife as evident by a 1945 advertisement for domestic help placed by the Wilsons (*The San Bernardino Daily Sun* 1945b).

Newspaper articles indicate that the restaurant changed names several times between 1945 and 1950; however, during this period the proprietor is not stated. By 1950, Ruth and Thomas Vanos had moved on to the property and operated the restaurant as “Vano’s Steak House” until 1951 (*The San Bernardino Daily Sun* 1951). The 1950 census lists Ruth Vanos as the manager/owner of the restaurant and Thomas Vanos as the cook, while their daughter Sophia worked as a waitress (U.S. Census 1950). A 1951 newspaper article announced that the restaurant had come under new management that year and was renamed Jeanette’s Steakhouse (*The San Bernardino Daily Sun* 1951). By 1954, the restaurant was being operated as the “Silver Cup Café” and advertised a quitting business sale in the *San Bernardino Daily Sun* (1954a). By 1955, the restaurant was being operated as the “Viking Room” and the menu changed to offering burgers, fries, and sodas (*The San Bernardino Daily Sun* 1955a). No proprietor information could be located from 1951 to 1955; however, a 1954 newspaper article mentions Joseph Culla as resident of the property (*The San Bernardino Daily Sun* 1954b). In 1955, the interest in the restaurant was once again put up for sale (*The San Bernardino Daily Sun* 1955b). By 1960, the restaurant was operated as the Wayside Tavern (*The San Bernardino Daily Sun* 1960). The establishment appears to have remained under that moniker through at least 1975. However, research shows that, as with the previous two decades of operation, the owner/proprietor of the restaurant changed regularly (*Bloomington News* 1962; *Bloomington News* 1963; *The Sun-Telegram* 1974; *The Sun-Telegram* 1975).

In 1978, the Borys sold the property to Jerry Sinclair, Cass Powell, David Sinclair, Van Edward Miller, and Vikki Lee Lundberg. Each owned an undivided one-fifth interest in the property; however, in 1980, the property was sold to Carmelo and Maria Soto and, by 1981, the

restaurant was known as Chico's Bar (*The Sun* 1981). In 1984, the restaurant was renamed Maria's Bar and the property would remain in the Soto's family through 2022 when it was acquired by the Route 66 Truck Terminal, LLC. Table 3.3–1 lists the owners of 2506 Foothill Boulevard as identified by the COT search.

Table 3.3–1

Chain of Title Records for 2506 Foothill Boulevard (APN 0142-521-01)

Year	Seller	Buyer
1936	William F. Berg and Henrietta Helen Berg	B.L. Bory
1937	Ben Bory	City of San Bernardino (North 20 feet of the 200 feet)
1978	Ben L. Bory, who acquired title as B. L. Bory, and Carmen E. Bory	Jerry Sinclair, as to an undivided one-fifth (1/5) interest; Cass Powell, as to an undivided one-fifth (1/5) interest; David Sinclair, as to an undivided one-fifth (1/5) interest; Van Edward Miller, as to an undivided one-fifth (1/5) interest; and Vikki Lee Lundberg
1980	Jerry Sinclair, as to an undivided one-fifth (1/5) interest; Cass Powell, as to an undivided one-fifth (1/5) interest; David Sinclair, as to an undivided one-fifth (1/5) interest; Van Edward Miller, as to an undivided one-fifth (1/5) interest; and Vikki Lee Laderoot, who acquired title as Vikki Lee Lundberg	Carmelo Soto and Maria Soto
1982	Carmelo Soto	Mary Soto aka Maria Soto
2022	Norma V. Soto as Trustee of the Maria V. Soto Revocable Living Trust	Route 66 Truck Terminal, LLC

2512 Foothill Boulevard

COT records for the property demonstrate that 2512 Foothill Boulevard was first owned by Aileen Newcombe Watson, who had originally acquired the title as Aileen Newcombe. In 1936, she sold the property to William F. and Henrietta Helen Berg. As stated in the local newspaper, the Bergs acquired the first permit of the year for 1937 for the construction of a residence within the property (*The San Bernardino Daily Sun* 1937b). The residence was constructed by J.D. Baugh (*The San Bernardino Daily Sun* 1937c). William Berg was a city health department inspector (*The San Bernardino Daily Sun* 1944c). The Bergs lived in the newly constructed residence and opened an antique shop there called the “Foothill Hobby Shop.” Berg declared his shop to be the “first antique establishment in the city” (*The San Bernardino Daily Sun* 1937b). In 1939, plans for an “auto court” were approved for the property; however, it was not until 1941 that the Bergs announced the hobby shop would be quitting business (*The San Bernardino Daily Sun* 1939, *Riverside Daily Press* 1941b). Further, as late as 1944, William Berg was still purchasing antiques as that year he purchased “ancient pieces from the estate of Wong Nim, San Bernardino’s venerable ‘mayor’ of Chinatown” including a joss house (religious shrine/alter) constructed by Nim (Plate 3.3–1). At the time of the purchase, the joss house was located within one of the last remaining structures in San Bernardino’s rapidly disappearing Chinatown. The Bergs, being collectors of antiques, planned to move and reconstruct the shrine at their property “as near to its former state as possible” (*The San Bernardino Daily Sun* 1944c).

It is not known if the joss house was reconstructed by Berg within the 2512 Foothill Boulevard property. Based on newspaper accounts, the Bergs finally moved forward with the construction of an auto court on the property in 1945, which would be known as the Foothill Motel (*The San Bernardino Daily Sun* 1945c). Based on a review of aerial photographs, it appears the original Berg residence became the motel office and living quarters for the proprietor. Almost immediately after construction, the Bergs put the property up for sale advertising it as a new six-unit motel and a “fine” two bedroom, partially furnished home (*The San Bernardino Daily Sun* 1946). As a result, in 1947, the Bergs sold the property to Joseph and Harriette S. Carnell. The Carnells did not hold onto the property long, as the following year it was sold to Fred C. Rauch and his wife Lydian Hoyle Rauch. The Rauchs sold the property to Andrew J. and Marion C. Anderson. The Andersons lived on the property with their daughter Gail and operated the “Foothill Motel” at the



Plate 3.3–1: Berg inspecting the joss house. (Photograph courtesy of *The San Bernardino Daily Sun* 1944)

residence (Ancestry.com 2022; *The San Bernardino Daily Sun* 1950).

The COT records show the motel property changed owners multiple times during the 1950s. The Andersons sold the property to Irvin W. and Leta E. Johnson in 1951. The Johnsons sold the property that same year to Peter J. and Ava Lorine Smith. The Smiths sold the property to W.D. and Juanita Throckmorton in 1952. In 1953, the Throckmortons sold the property to William F. and Edna B. Hardt and, that same year, the Hardts sold the property to Fred B. and Delight C. Dickens. The Dickenses held on to the property until 1957, when they sold it to Claude C. and Marvel J. Ollson. The Ollsons gave Claude's mother, Grace Rosalind Smith, a one-third interest in the property later that same year, which she held until her death in 1962, upon which the interest returned to the Ollsons.

The Ollsons had lived in San Bernardino since 1946 and had three children together. They resided at the property and continued to run the Foothill Motel until it was sold in 1976 to Mohan N. and Pushpa Vadiya (*The Sun-Telegram* 1976). The Vadiyas operated the motel under the name "Foot Hill Motel" and held it until 1979. That year, the Vadiyas sold the property to Dilip Nuthubrai Patel and Ramilaben Dilip Patel. The Patels continued the motel business under the name "Foothill Motel" (*The Sun* 1979). In 1985, Dilip Patel passed away and his portion of the property passed to his wife, Ramilaben. In 1991, the City of San Bernardino shut down the motel (*The San Bernardino County Sun* 1991); however, it reopened the following year. The property was again seized in 1995 due to health and safety code violations (*The San Bernardino County Sun* 1995). In 2006, Ramilaben Patel added her new husband, Jagdish B. Patel, to the title of the property. The motel continued operation under the Patels until 2022 when the Patels sold the property to the current owner, Route 66 Truck Terminal, LLC. Table 3.3–2 lists the owner of 2512 Foothill Boulevard as identified by the COT search.

Table 3.3–2

Chain of Title Records for 2512 Foothill Boulevard (APN 0142-521-03)

Year	Seller	Buyer
1936	Aileen Newcombe Watson, who acquired title as Aileen Newcombe	William F. Berg and Henrietta Helen Berg
1947	William F. Berg and Henrietta Helen Berg	Joseph Carnell and Harriette S. Carnell
1948	Joseph Carnell and Harriette S. Carnell	Fred C. Rauch and Lydian Hoyle Rauch
1950	Fred C. Rauch and Lydian Hoyle Rauch	Andrew J. Anderson and Marion C. Anderson

Year	Seller	Buyer
1951	Andrew J. Anderson and Marion C. Anderson	Irvin W. Johnson and Leta E. Johnson
1951	Irvin W. Johnson and Leta E. Johnson	Peter J. Smith and Ava Lorine Smith
1952	Peter J. Smith and Ava Lorine Smith	W.D. Throckmorton and Juanita Throckmorton
1953	W.D. Throckmorton and Juanita Throckmorton	William F. Hardt and Edna B. Hart
1953	William F. Hardt and Edna B. Hart	Fred B. Dickens and Delight C. Dickens
1957	Fred B. Dickens and Delight C. Dickens	Claude C. Ollson and Marvel J. Ollson
1957	Claude C. Ollson and Marvel J. Ollson	Grace Smith (1/3 interest)
1962	Grace Rosalind Smith (1/3 interest)	Claude C. Ollson and Marvel J. Ollson
1976	Claude C. Ollson and Marvel J. Ollson	Mohan N. Vaidya and Pushpa Vaidya
1979	Mohan N. Vaidya and Pushpa Vaidya	Dilip Nathubrai Patel and Ramilaben Dilip Patel
1985	Dilip Nuthubrai Patel, the same person named as Dilip Nathoobhai Patel	Ramilaben Dilip Patel
2006	Ramilaben Dilip Patel, who acquired title as Ramila Dilip Patel	Jagdish B. Patel and Ramilaben D. Patel
2018	Jagdish B. Patel and Ramila Jagdish Patel, who acquired title as Jagdish B. Patel and Ramilaben D. Patel	Jagdish B. Patel and Ramila Jagdish Patel
2021	Jagdish B. Patel and Ramila Jagdish Patel	Foothill Motel, LLC
2022	Foothill Motel, LLC	Route 66 Truck Terminal, LLC

3.3.2 Description of Surveyed Resources

2506 Foothill Boulevard

Assessor's records and the San Bernardino PIMS indicate that the restaurant building (now Maria's Bar) was constructed in 1938, and the residence, situated north of the bar, was constructed in 1955. This information is contradicted by the historical research showing that Dinah's Café was operating within the property as early as 1937. Further, original building permits and permits for obvious additions/modifications were not found on-file with the City of San Bernardino. The original building permit for either building on the property could not be located and most available permits were for minor plumbing and electrical work. The most notable permit is a 1956 building permit which lists the work to be done as "Remove part. in comm." Potentially, this corresponds with the removal of the structure that originally was located at the northeast corner of the restaurant. Other permits of note include a 1939 permit for an electrical sign, a 1954 permit for the installation of a concrete floor, 1953 and 1985 reroofing permits, a 1986 permit for the installation of an evaporation cooler, and 1970 and 1996 permits issued for repairs due to fire damage. As such, it is apparent that some modifications to the buildings occurred without official permits including the re-stuccoing of the restaurant in a modern Spanish Lace texture. Regardless, both buildings are constructed with Ranch-style influences.

The buildings are situated in the southeastern corner of the property (see Figure 3.2–2). An asphalt parking lot is located immediately in front of Maria's Bar, with additional parking situated along the western façade of the residence and carport. Also located in front of the bar is a non-original sign for the bar that is supported by a round steel pole. While the pole support itself may be historic; the sign was added after 2019. As apparent from Google Street View, the new sign is rectangular, and it appears the original had more rounded corners (Plate 3.3–2). Access to this area is made way by an asphalt covered driveway which transitions to dirt and gravel in the northern portion of the property. Just north of the residence, in the northeastern corner of the parcel, are maintained citrus trees (Plate 3.3–3).

Maria's Bar is a stucco-clad rectangular building with a concrete foundation exhibiting a moderately pitched cross-gabled roof covered in composite shingles. As evident by the building permits, the roof has previously been replaced. The stucco does not appear original. All windows and doors found at the building are covered by protective steel security gates and grilles. The symmetrical southern (main) façade has a full-width covered porch supported by four square posts (Plate 3.3–4). The porch roof is an extended secondary roof with boxed eaves and exposed rafters. Two additional signs for the bar are located on top of the porch roof with one facing east and the other facing west. Entry to the bar is made by way of a central door flanked on both sides by large, arched, paned windows reminiscent of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, which harkens to the style's influence on early Ranch-style buildings (McAlester 2015).



Plate 3.3-2
2019 View of Maria's Bar Sign, Facing South
The Foothill Residential Project
(Photograph courtesy of Google Street View)



Plate 3.3–3
Overview of Citrus Trees North of Historic Structures at
2506 Foothill Boulevard, Facing Northeast

The Foothill Residential Project



Plate 3.3–4
South Façade of Maria's Bar, Facing North
The Foothill Residential Project

The western façade exhibits a low, boxed planter containing a mature cactus, two doors covered by protective steel security gates, an air conditioning unit secured approximately half-way up the façade and louvered gable vents (Plate 3.3–5). It appears that a window was infilled at the location where the air conditioning unit is installed. The doors are located at the northern end of the western façade with the northernmost door appearing to provide access to a storage area while the eastern door provides access to the bar. This storage area, although clad in the same stucco as the rest of the building, appears to have been added after the initial construction of the structure as evident by its roof also being an extended secondary roof (Plate 3.3–6). The enclosure protrudes from the northern façade. A similar protrusion is situated on the eastern portion of the northern façade (Plate 3.3–7). The eastern façade features a small window with security bars set into the eastern protrusion, an electrical utility meter, and louvered gable vents (Plates 3.3–8 and 3.3–9).

The residence situated behind Maria's Bar is a side gabled Ranch-style residence generally built on a rectangular floor plan. The two buildings are separated by a small breezeway. The residence exhibits a side gabled roof covered in composite shingles and little to no eaves. The roof and stucco match the materials found on the Maria's Bar building. Also, as with the Maria's Bar building, all doors and windows visible at the residence are set behind after-market steel security gates and grilles. The main entry to the residence is located at the southern portion of the western façade (Plate 3.3–10). An aluminum framed sliding window is located immediately north of the entry door. The northern two-thirds of the residence's western façade protrudes. Entry to this area is made by another door located at the southern façade of the protrusion. Additionally, a smaller aluminum framed window is located on the western façade of the protrusion. Inspection of the northern and eastern façades of the residence was not possible due to security gates and a large, covered patio/carport area situated just north of the residence (Plate 3.3–11). Aerial imagery shows the carport area was added between 2004 and 2005 and is not historic.

2512 Foothill Boulevard (Foothill Motel)

The 2512 Foothill Boulevard property contains the Foothill Motel and consists of seven existing structures generally constructed in the Minimal Ranch style (see Figure 3.2–2). The Minimal Ranch-style, also known as the Transitional Ranch or Ranchette, is a transitional style incorporating elements of Minimal Traditional and Ranch-style architecture (McAlester 2015). Original building permits and permits for obvious additions/modifications were not found on file with the City of San Bernardino. As such, it is apparent that some modifications to the buildings occurred without official permits. Regardless, permits on file with the City illustrate that the property has been modified throughout its history. The original building permit for the residence that would become the main office could not be located. However, a permit showing major construction in 1945 corresponds with Berg's conversion of the property to a motel. One year prior, a permit was issued for the conversion of a shed to a garage; however, it is unclear to which building this garage/shed conversion applied. The 1938 and 1948 aerial photographs were not clear enough to identify a garage on the property, and the auxiliary utility building within the property is not clearly visible within the parcel until the 1959 aerial photograph.



BFS Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Plate 3.3–5
West Façade of Maria's Bar, Facing East
The Foothill Residential Project



Plate 3.3–6

**West (Right) and North (Left) Façades of Maria’s Bar,
Showing the Storage Area Addition, Facing Southeast**

The Foothill Residential Project



Plate 3.3–7
East (Left) and North (Right) Façades of the
Addition to Maria’s Bar, Facing Southwest
The Foothill Residential Project



Plate 3.3–8
East Façade of Maria's Bar, Showing the Gable, Facing West
The Foothill Residential Project



Plate 3.3–9
East Façade of Maria's Bar, Facing Southwest
The Foothill Residential Project



BFS Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Plate 3.3–10
West Façade of the Residence at 2506 Foothill Boulevard, Facing East
The Foothill Residential Project



BFS Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Plate 3.3–11
Overview of Modern Carport at 2506 Foothill Boulevard, Facing Southeast
The Foothill Residential Project

The structures found within the Foothill Motel property include a main office and residence, an ancillary utility building, three buildings each containing two motel rooms, and two storage sheds nestled between the motel room buildings. The main office is located in the southern portion of the property, set back approximately 85 feet north of Foothill Boulevard. A 1957 permit was issued for the construction of a storage room, likely added to the main office. In front of the office is an asphalt parking lot and planters containing commercial landscaping. A permit was issued for a swimming pool in 1955; however, there currently is not a pool on the property. It is clear that the pool, which has been filled in, was located just east of the main office where a metal shipping container now sits (Plate 3.3–12). A block wall and fence were added to the property in 1956, which appear to have enclosed this pool area. A simple rectangular sign is supported by a round steel pole. The sign is not original. Based on property permits, a sign was added in 1946 and moved in 1951. However, a permit for the current fluorescent “Vacancy” sign in the shape of an arrow was issued in 1971 (Plate 3.3–13). The ancillary utility building is situated northeast of the main office while the three motel room buildings and storage sheds are situated north of the main office, in a line, with entryways found on the respective western façades. Parking for the motel rooms consists of a concrete and asphalt parking area accessed by Dallas Avenue. Other modifications to the property include a permit from 1968, which was issued to re-stucco the buildings. Another 1968 permit was issued to enclose “an existing opening,” although it is not clear what opening this is. It is possible, based on the utilitarian nature of the auxiliary utility building, that it originally served as a carport that was later enclosed. Other permits include various electrical and plumbing work, one issued for re-roofing the structures in 1989, and one issued in 1994 for the replacement of doors and windows on the three motel room buildings.

The main office consists of a “U” shaped, cross-gabled Minimal Ranch-style residence built on a concrete foundation. The roof is moderately pitched with open eaves and exposed rafters. The primary, southern façade exhibits a covered porch which extends three-quarters of the way along the southern façade. The porch roof is an extended secondary roof. Based on where the porch roof meets the primary roof, the porch does not appear original to the structure. The far eastern section of the porch has been enclosed and is clad in stucco, while the remaining porch areas are entirely enclosed by steel security gates (Plate 3.3–14). It appears the building was originally built as a Minimal Traditional home; however, modifications to the structure such as the porch and addition to the western wing, appear to have altered the style to Minimal Ranch. Based on Google Street View images, this security enclosure occurred after 2019 (Plate 3.3–15).

The western façade has a low, boxed planter containing a maintained shrub. No fenestration is found on this façade with the only notable feature being an aftermarket air conditioning unit. Wings extend from the eastern and western sections of the northern façade with a covered patio located between them. The western wing has a concrete step leading to a single door with an awning and is flanked on the left by a small, aluminum-framed sliding window (Plate 3.3–16). The covered patio could not be inspected as it is enclosed by steel security gates. The western wing, extending from the northern façade, is larger than the eastern wing, which contains a sliding vinyl window and a sliding aluminum window.



BFS Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Plate 3.3–12

**Southeast Portion of the 2512 Foothill Boulevard Property, Showing the
Metal Storage Container on Top of Infilled Swimming Pool, Facing North**

The Foothill Residential Project



BFS Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Plate 3.3–13

Current Sign for the Foothill Motel, Facing Northeast

The Foothill Residential Project



Plate 3.3–14
Main Office of the Foothill Motel, Facing North
The Foothill Residential Project



Plate 3.3–15
2019 View of the Foothill Motel Main Office, Facing North
The Foothill Residential Project
(Photograph courtesy of Google Street View)



Plate 3.3-16
North (Left) and West (Right) Façades of the Foothill Motel
Main Office West Wing, Facing Southeast
The Foothill Residential Project

A shed-roofed addition clad in wood panels was added to the eastern wing, which may correspond with the 1957 permit for a storage room (Plate 3.3–17). The eastern façade of the addition has a door set behind a steel security door. The remainder of the eastern façade features windows of various sizes and materials (Plate 3.3–18), including vinyl and aluminum sliders and one wood-framed double-hung window (Plate 3.3–19).

The auxiliary utility building has a slant roof exhibiting boxed eaves and exposed rafters. The building has little to no architectural style but does show Contemporary-style influences. It is possible this building originated as a carport that was enclosed in 1968. The building generally is rectangular; however, the eastern half of the building extends farther north than the western half. As with the main office, the building is clad in stucco. The southern façade does not have any fenestration, whereas the western façade has two doors set behind metal security doors and a single wood-framed casement window (Plates 3.3–20 and 3.3–21). Based on current observations, it appears the southern portion of the building is utilized for storage while the northern portion may be an additional motel room or living space. An outdoor fireplace/stove is situated just outside the northernmost security door (Plate 3.3–22). The eastern façade does not have any windows or doors; however, it is apparent that an older window opening has been filled in and covered by stucco (Plate 3.3–23). Direct access to the northern façade was not possible during the survey.

The three motel room buildings vary slightly in size; however, all are side gabled Minimal Ranch-style rectangular buildings clad in stucco and situated in a line running north to south (Plates 3.3–24 through 3.3–30). Each of the three buildings exhibit an extended secondary roof over a separate entryway with a porch that has steel railings and rectangular supports. The roofs are moderately pitched, covered in composite sheets, and have open eaves with exposed rafters. All observed windows have been replaced with either vinyl or aluminum sliders, and the motel room doors have also been replaced.

The two remaining structures appear to be used as storage sheds now and are situated between the three motel room buildings. Although set back a bit from the motel rooms, these two connecting structures do share portions of walls with the more dominate larger motel room buildings. The storage sheds do not exhibit any major character-defining features and appear to have at one time to have had an entirely open western façade. It is likely these structures were originally covered parking areas or carports for automobiles (Plates 3.3–31 and 3.3–32). The northern shed only exhibits façades comprised of metal gates while the southern shed has been almost entirely enclosed and clad in stucco (Plates 3.3–33 and 3.3–34). Further, as discussed above, the property originally contained one additional structure, attached to the northernmost motel room building, which was removed between 1995 and 2002.



BFS Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Plate 3.3-17

**North (Left) and West (Right) Façades of the Foothill Motel
Main Office East Wing, Facing Southeast**

The Foothill Residential Project



Plate 3.3–18
East (Left) and North (Right) Façades of the Foothill Motel
Main Office, Facing Southwest

The Foothill Residential Project



BFS Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Plate 3.3–19
East Façade of the Foothill Motel Main Office, Facing West
The Foothill Residential Project





BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Plate 3.3–21

West Façade of the Foothill Motel Ancillary Utility Building, Facing Southeast

The Foothill Residential Project



BFS Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Plate 3.3-22

**West Façade of the Foothill Motel Ancillary Utility Building,
Showing the Outdoor Fireplace/Stove, Facing West**

The Foothill Residential Project



Plate 3.3–23
East Façade of the Foothill Motel Ancillary Utility Building, Facing West
The Foothill Residential Project



BFS Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Plate 3.3-24

West Façade of the Southernmost Foothill Motel Room Building, Facing East

The Foothill Residential Project



Plate 3.3-25
West Façade of the Middle Foothill Motel Room Building, Facing East
The Foothill Residential Project

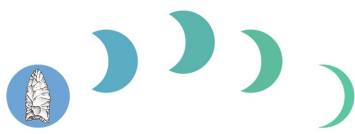


BFSA Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Plate 3.3–26

West Façade of the Northernmost Foothill Motel Room Building, Facing East

The Foothill Residential Project



BFS Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Plate 3.3-27

**West (Left) and South (Right) Façades of the Southernmost
Foothill Motel Room Building, Facing East**

The Foothill Residential Project



Plate 3.3–28
East Façade of the Southernmost Foothill Motel Room Building, Facing West
The Foothill Residential Project



BFS Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Plate 3.3–29

East Façade of the Middle Foothill Motel Room Building, Facing West

The Foothill Residential Project



BFS Environmental Services
A Perennial Company

Plate 3.3–30

**East (Left) and North (Right) Façades of the Northernmost
Foothill Motel Room Building, Facing Southwest**

The Foothill Residential Project



Plate 3.3–31
West Façade of the Southernmost Foothill Motel Utility Shed, Facing East
The Foothill Residential Project



Plate 3.3–32
West Façade of the Northernmost Foothill Motel Utility Shed, Facing East
The Foothill Residential Project



Plate 3.3–33
South (Left) and East (Right) Façades of the Southernmost
Foothill Motel Utility Shed, Facing North

The Foothill Residential Project



Plate 3.3–34
East (Left) and North (Right) Façades of the Southernmost
Foothill Motel Utility Shed, Facing Southwest

The Foothill Residential Project

3.3.3 Significance Evaluation

CEQA guidelines (Section 15064.5) address archaeological and historic resources, noting that physical changes that would demolish or materially alter in an adverse manner those characteristics that convey the historic significance of the resource and justify its listing on inventories of historic resources are typically considered significant impacts. Because demolition of the structures located at 2506 and 2512 Foothill Boulevard would require approval from the City of San Bernardino as part of the proposed project, CEQA eligibility criteria were used to evaluate the historic structures within the property as potentially significant historic buildings.

Integrity Evaluation

When evaluating a historic resource, integrity is the authenticity of the resource's physical identity clearly indicated by the retention of characteristics that existed during its period of construction. It is important to note that integrity is not the same as condition. Integrity directly relates to the presence or absence of historic materials and character-defining features, while condition relates to the relative state of physical deterioration of the resource. In most instances, integrity is more relevant to the significance of a resource than condition; however, if a resource is in such poor condition that original materials and features may no longer be salvageable, then the resource's integrity may be adversely impacted. For the 2506 and 2512 Foothill Boulevard buildings, seven aspects of integrity were used for the evaluation, as recommended in the *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002):

1. **Integrity of Location** *[refers to] the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of location was assessed by reviewing historical records and aerial photographs in order to determine if the buildings had always existed at their present locations or if they had been moved, rebuilt, or their footprints significantly altered. Historical research revealed that the buildings located at 2506 and 2512 Foothill Boulevard were constructed in their current locations between 1937 and 1959. Therefore, the buildings retain integrity of location.
2. **Integrity of Design** *[refers to] the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of design was assessed by evaluating the spatial arrangement of the buildings and any architectural features present.
 - a. **2506 Foothill Boulevard:** The Maria's Bar building was constructed in the Ranch style, likely in 1937, with some Spanish Colonial Revival-style elements. The bar historically was utilized as a restaurant associated with Route 66. Under the NRHP Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), the

property would be considered under the “Auto and Tourism Businesses on U.S. Highway 66” context established by Roland et al. (2011), with a period of significance of 1926 through 1974. The Maria’s Bar building falls within this timeframe. Noted modifications to the bar include re-stuccoing of the building, replacement of most windows and doors, replacement of historic signage, covering of all windows and doors with steel security gates, and additions to the rear for storage. Further, the 1938 aerial photograph appeared to show an additional structure north of the bar, which was replaced by 1959 by the Ranch-style residence. The Ranch-style residence is a vernacular utilitarian structure with little to no character-defining features, non-original windows, and windows and doors set behind steel security gates and grilles. In addition, a carport was added to the property between 2004 and 2005. Although it appears the property itself may not retain integrity of design, these changes do not appear to have altered the form, plan, space, and structure of the individual buildings. Therefore, the 2506 Foothill Boulevard buildings do appear to retain integrity of design.

- b. **2512 Foothill Boulevard:** The Foothill Motel was originally constructed in 1937 as a Minimal Traditional residence and antique store, which later became the Minimal Ranch-style main office for the motel. Corresponding with the widening of Foothill Boulevard and the influx of travelers along U.S. Route 66, three small motel room buildings with corresponding carports were constructed within the property in the Minimal Ranch style around 1945. By 1959, the ancillary utility building was added to the property. The ancillary structure has no distinct style and appears to be influenced by Contemporary architecture. Regardless, all structures were added to the property during the “Auto and Tourism Businesses on U.S. Highway 66” context established by Roland et al. (2011), with a period of significance of 1926 through 1974. The main office has been impacted by re-stuccoing and other modifications including the enclosure of the front porch, additions to the northern façade, enclosure of a back patio, and replacement of almost all doors and windows. Similarly, the three motel room buildings have been re-stuccoed and have had all of the windows and doors replaced. Originally, three carports were attached to the motel room buildings; however, one has been removed and the remaining two have been enclosed and now function as storage sheds. The ancillary utility building has also been re-stuccoed and a window on the eastern façade has been infilled. It is also possible that the ancillary utility building was originally a carport that was enclosed. Further, the property historically had a swimming pool, which has been infilled. As these modifications resulted in the alteration of the form, plan, space, and structure of the buildings within the property, they

also negatively impacted the building's original design. Therefore, the 2512 Foothill Boulevard buildings do not retain integrity of design.

3. **Integrity of Setting** *[refers to] the physical environment of a historic property. Setting includes elements such as topographic features, open space, viewshed, landscape, vegetation, and artificial features* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of setting was assessed by inspecting the elements of the property, which include topographic features, open space, views, landscape, vegetation, man-made features, and relationships between buildings and other features. When constructed in the late 1930s and through the mid- to late-1950s, the surrounding area had a rural character and included orchards and farmlands. Similar smaller “mom and pop” type commercial properties existed within the vicinity; however, rural residences and agricultural land dominated the viewshed. This is clearly evident on aerial photographs between 1938 and 1953 (see Section 1.0). However, beginning in 1959, the aerial photograph and subsequent photographs highlight the rapid clearing of orchards and farmland for the construction of residential subdivisions including, most notably, the Sequoia Plaza mobile home community constructed during the mid-1970s, directly across Foothill Boulevard. In recent years, between 2021 and 2023, a rural residential complex immediately east of 2506 Foothill Boulevard has been removed. As such, the setting of 2506 and 2512 Foothill Boulevard is no longer consistent with the height of Route 66 along Foothill Boulevard, beginning in the late 1930s, or the period of significance for the roadway established by the “Auto and Tourism Businesses on U.S. Highway 66” context (1926 through 1974) (Roland et al. 2011). Because the area is no longer recognizable as agricultural and no longer retains the same open space, viewshed, landscape, vegetation, or general built environment, the 2506 and 2512 Foothill Boulevard properties do not retain integrity of setting.

4. **Integrity of Materials** *[refers to] the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of materials was assessed by determining the presence or absence of original building materials, as well as the possible introduction of materials that may have altered the architectural design of the buildings.
 - a. **2506 Foothill Boulevard:** The Maria's Bar building was constructed in the Ranch style, likely in 1937, with some Spanish Colonial Revival-style elements. The bar historically was utilized as a restaurant associated with U.S. Route 66. Under the NRHP MPDF, the property is part of the “Auto and

Tourism Businesses on U.S. Highway 66” context established by Roland et al. (2011), with a period of significance of 1926 through 1974. The Maria’s Bar building falls within this timeframe. Noted modifications to the bar include re-stuccoing of the building, replacement of most windows and doors, replacement of historic signage, covering of all windows and doors with steel security gates and grilles, and additions to the rear for storage. Further, the 1938 aerial photograph appeared to show an additional structure north of the bar, which was replaced, by 1959, with the Ranch-style residence. The Ranch-style residence is a vernacular utilitarian structure with little to no character-defining features, non-original windows, and windows and doors set behind steel security gates and grilles. In addition, a carport was added to the property between 2004 and 2005. As these modifications resulted in the replacement of original materials with those associated with later periods, the buildings at 2506 Foothill Boulevard do not feature materials representative of a specific period of time and, therefore, no longer retain integrity of materials.

- b. **2512 Foothill Boulevard:** The Foothill Motel main office was originally constructed in 1937 as a Minimal Traditional residence and antique store, which later became the Minimal Ranch-style main office for the motel. Corresponding with the widening of Foothill Boulevard and the influx of travelers along Route 66, three small motel room buildings with corresponding carports were constructed within the property in the Minimal Ranch-style around 1945. By 1959, the ancillary utility building was added to the property. The ancillary structure has no distinct style and appears to have been influenced by Contemporary-style architecture. Regardless, all structures were added to the property during the “Auto and Tourism Businesses on U.S. Highway 66” context established by Roland et al. (2011), with a period of significance of 1926 through 1974. The main office has been impacted by re-stuccoing and modifications including the enclosure of the front porch, additions to the northern façade, enclosure of a back patio, and the replacement of almost all doors and windows. Similarly, the three motel room buildings have been re-stuccoed and have had all windows and doors replaced. Originally, three carports were attached to the motel room buildings; however, one has been removed while the remaining two have been enclosed and now function as storage sheds. The ancillary utility building has also been stuccoed and a window on the eastern façade has been infilled. It is also possible that the ancillary utility building was originally a carport that was enclosed. Further, the property historically had a pool which has been infilled. As these modifications resulted in the replacement of original materials with those associated with later periods, the Foothill Motel buildings do

not feature materials representative of a specific period of time and, therefore, no longer retain integrity of materials.

5. **Integrity of Workmanship** *[refers to] the physical evidence of the labor and skill of a particular culture or people during any given period in history* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of workmanship was assessed by evaluating the quality of the architectural features present in the buildings.

- a. **2506 Foothill Boulevard:** The Maria's Bar building was constructed in the Ranch style between 1930 and 1937 with some Spanish Colonial Revival-style elements, while the Ranch-style residence is reported as constructed between 1953 and 1959. The original workmanship demonstrated by the construction of the buildings within the property is average. Since their construction, the buildings have undergone modifications that negatively influenced the initial workmanship. In addition, the buildings do not possess elements or details that would make them representative of the labor or skill of a particular culture or people. Therefore, the 2506 Foothill Boulevard buildings do not retain integrity of workmanship.
- b. **2512 Foothill Boulevard:** The Foothill Motel buildings were constructed between 1937 and 1959 primarily in the Minimal Ranch-style. The buildings are all utilitarian in nature with little to no unique architectural features. As such, the original workmanship demonstrated by the construction of the motel structures is average. This is highlighted when the Foothill Motel is compared to other "Auto Courts" such as the Wigwam Motel at 2728 Foothill Boulevard or motels with more distinctive original signage such as the San Bernardino Motel on the adjacent property. Since their construction, the Foothill Motel structures have undergone modifications that negatively influenced the initial workmanship. In addition, the buildings and structures do not possess elements or details that would make them representative of the labor or skill of a particular culture or people. Therefore, the 2512 Foothill Boulevard buildings and structures do not retain integrity of workmanship.

6. **Integrity of Feeling** *[refers to] a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of feeling was assessed by evaluating whether or not the resources' features, in combination with their setting, conveyed a historic sense of the property during the period of construction. As noted previously, the integrity of the setting for the buildings has been lost due to the transformation of the surrounding properties. In addition, the loss of integrity of materials at both properties has impacted their ability to express an aesthetic or historic

sense of a particular period of time. Therefore, none of the structures retain integrity of feeling.

7. **Integrity of Association** *[refers to] the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property* (Andrus and Shrimpton 2002). Integrity of association was assessed by evaluating the resources' data or information and their ability to answer any research questions relevant to the history of the city of San Bernardino or the state of California. Historical research indicates that the Maria's Bar building was likely constructed in 1937 along with the original residence and antique shop at the Foothill Motel location. By 1945, the Foothill Motel was in operation. As such, development within both the 2506 and 2512 Foothill Boulevard properties can be tied to the widening of Foothill Boulevard to four lanes in 1937 and the use of Route 66 by travelers making their way west. Therefore, both properties are associated with the "Commerce" Area of Significance of the "Auto and Tourism Businesses on U.S. Highway 66" context established by Roland et al. (2011), with a period of significance of 1926 through 1974. Therefore, both properties possess integrity of association with Route 66.

Of the seven aspects of integrity, the 2506 Foothill Boulevard structures only possess integrity of location, design, and association, while the 2512 Foothill Boulevard structures only possess integrity of location and association. As such, both properties' integrity of setting, materials, feeling, and workmanship have been compromised by modifications to the properties and the surrounding area.

CRHR Evaluation

For a historic resource to be eligible for listing on the CRHR, the resource must be found significant at the local, state, or national level, under one or more of the following criteria:

- **CRHR Criterion 1:**

It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.

- a. **2506 Foothill Boulevard:** The history of 2506 Foothill Boulevard is tied to use as a restaurant along Route 66 and falls under the "Auto and Tourism Businesses on U.S. Highway 66" context established by Roland et al. (2011) with a period of significance of 1926 through 1974. Although prepared for the nomination of properties to the NRHP, the context and evaluation criteria established by Roland et al. (2011) are also applicable when evaluating such resources for inclusion in the CRHR. For a restaurant property to be significant under Criterion 1, Roland et al. state:

[R]estaurant-related properties should retain their character-defining features and integrity of location, association, feeling, and setting as these are important to establish the property's relationship to commercial development along U.S. Highway 66 for automobile tourists. Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship are needed but are less important to establishing the relationship with U.S. Highway 66. (Roland et al. 2011)

The character-defining features of the Restaurant Property Type outlined by Roland et al. are:

- Parking lot
- Interior area for seating or ordering (not food stands or drive-ins)
- Interior area for food preparation
- Area for car to park often under an overhead canopy (drive-ins)
- Signage as free standing, attached to, or painted on building to catch motorists attention
- Building form may serve as advertisement/signage (e.g., giant orange stands, may also serve as examples of programmatic architecture)

The Maria's Bar building does possess a parking lot, interior seating, interior food preparation, area for cars to park, and freestanding signage. The property is not built in a form that would advertise its offerings. Despite the property possessing many of these character-defining features, these features, like the overall integrity of the property, have been compromised. The parking lot and parking area has changed throughout the years as a result of the addition of the residence behind the restaurant building. Further, as described above, the sign, although freestanding, is not original in style, shape, or design. Finally, the buildings on the property only possess integrity of location, design, and association. Therefore, although the 2506 Foothill Boulevard is linked to Route 66, the property does not retain sufficient integrity to elevate it to a level of significance under Criterion 1.

- b. **2512 Foothill Boulevard:** The history of 2512 Foothill Boulevard is primarily tied to its use as a motel or "auto court" and falls under the "Auto and Tourism Businesses on U.S. Highway 66" context established by Roland et al. (2011),

with a period of significance of 1926 through 1974. As described by Roland et al., such properties are associated with the “Travel Accommodations” property type. Although prepared for the nomination of properties to the NRHP, the context and evaluation criteria established by Roland et al. (2011) are also applicable when evaluating such resources for inclusion in the CRHR. For “Travel Accommodations” properties to be significant under Criterion 1, Roland et al. state:

[T]ravel accommodations should retain integrity of location, association, feeling, and setting as these are important to establish the property’s relationship to commercial development along U.S. Highway 66. Integrity of design, materials, and workmanship are also needed but are less important to establishing the relationship to commerce. (Roland et al. 2011)

Roland et al. also list the following character-defining features for Auto Court-type Travel Accommodations properties:

Tourist [Auto] Courts

- Accommodations provided in small, one-story individual buildings (e.g., cabins, bungalows, teepees, etc.) grouped together
- Complex typically includes an office (often in a freestanding building)
- Arrangement of buildings in a row or around a courtyard is common
- Amenities may include a communal laundry, washroom, store, or gas station
- Auto parking lot

The Foothill Motel does possess small, one-story, individual buildings, a freestanding office, buildings arranged in a row, and a parking lot. The property does not appear to possess any communal amenities and the swimming pool is no longer extant. Despite the property possessing some character-defining features, these features, like the overall integrity of the property, have been compromised. Originally, in addition to a parking lot, the property had covered carports which have either been removed or converted into storage sheds. Finally, the property only possesses integrity of location and association. Therefore, although the 2512 Foothill Boulevard can be linked with Route 66,

the property does not retain sufficient integrity to elevate it to a level of significance under Criterion 1.

- **CRHR Criterion 2:**

It is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.

Historical research revealed that neither 2506 or 2512 Foothill Boulevard are associated with any persons important in our past. Because the properties could not be associated with the lives of any important persons in our past, the buildings and structures are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 2.

- **CRHR Criterion 3:**

It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of an important creative individual; or possesses high artistic values.

- a. **2506 Foothill Boulevard:** The Maria's Bar building was constructed in the Ranch style, likely in 1937, with some Spanish Colonial Revival-style elements, while the Ranch-style residence was constructed between 1953 and 1959. Neither building embodies any distinctive characteristics, is representative of an important individual's work, or possesses high artistic value. Rather, even at the time of construction, the buildings were utilitarian and vernacular in design. Further, as outlined above, modifications to the structures and the property as a whole have diminished their respective integrity, and are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 3.
- b. **2512 Foothill Boulevard:** The Foothill Motel main office was originally constructed in 1937 as a Minimal Traditional residence and antique store, which later became the Minimal Ranch-style main office for the motel. Corresponding with the widening of Foothill Boulevard and the influx of travelers along Route 66, three small motel room buildings with corresponding carports were constructed within the property in the Minimal Ranch-style around 1945. By 1959, the ancillary utility building was added to the property. The ancillary structure has no distinct style and appears to be influenced by Contemporary-style architecture. None of the motel structures embody any distinctive characteristics, representative of an important individual's work, or possesses high artistic value. Rather, even at the time of construction, the motel structures were utilitarian and vernacular in design. Further, as outlined above, modifications to the structures and the property as a whole have diminished

their respective integrity and, therefore, they are not eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 3.

- **CRHR Criterion 4:**

It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The research conducted for this study revealed that neither the 2506 nor the 2512 Foothill Boulevard properties are likely to yield any additional information about the history of San Bernardino, Route 66, or the state of California. Therefore, neither property is eligible for designation under CRHR Criterion 4.

Findings and Conclusions

The 2506 and 2512 Foothill Boulevard buildings and structures are evaluated as not eligible for the CRHR. Although the development of both commercial properties can be tied to the historic development and use of U.S. Route 66, they do not possess the necessary integrity to elevate them to a level of significance under this association. Further, neither property is associated with significant individuals, significant architectural examples, or is able to provide more information with regards to the history the history of San Bernardino, Route 66, or the state of California. Because the buildings and structures located at 2506 and 2512 Foothill Boulevard are not eligible for listing on the CRHR, no site-specific mitigation measures are required for any future alterations or planned demolition of the buildings.

3.4 Discussion/Summary

The field survey identified one historic restaurant and one historic residence at 2506 Foothill Boulevard along with five historic buildings and two historic structures utilized as a motel at 2512 Foothill Boulevard. No other cultural resources were observed during the survey. The 2506 and 2512 Foothill Boulevard buildings and structures meet the age threshold to require historic structure evaluations to determine eligibility for the CRHR. The buildings and structures do not possess the appropriate integrity and are evaluated as not historically or architecturally significant under any CEQA criteria.

4.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

4.1 Resource Importance

The cultural resources survey of the Foothill Residential Project identified one historic restaurant and one historic residence at 2506 Foothill Boulevard (Temp-1) along with five historic buildings and two historic structures utilized as a motel at 2512 Foothill Boulevard (Temp-2). No other cultural resources were observed during the survey. The 2506 and 2512 Foothill Boulevard buildings and structures meet the age threshold to require historic structure evaluations to determine eligibility for the CRHR. The conclusion of the current assessment is that the buildings and structures are not CEQA-significant or eligible for listing on the CRHR. The buildings have been thoroughly recorded and no additional information can be derived from further analysis.

4.2 Impact Identification

The proposed development of the Foothill Residential Project will include the demolition of the buildings within the property. However, the removal of these buildings as part of the development of the property will not constitute an adverse impact because the buildings have been evaluated as not CEQA-significant and not eligible for listing on the CRHR. The potential does still exist, however, that historic deposits may be present that are related to the use of this location since the 1930s. To mitigate potential impacts to unrecorded historic features or deposits, monitoring of grading by an archaeologist is recommended. The monitoring program is presented in Section 5.0.

5.0 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

The proposed development will impact the buildings and structures at 2506 Foothill Boulevard (Temp-1) and 2512 Foothill Boulevard (Temp-2); however, as these resources are evaluated as not CRHR-eligible, impacts have been determined to be not significant. Based upon the evaluation of the buildings and structures as lacking further research potential, resource-specific mitigation measures will not be required as a condition of approval for the project. However, the property was utilized for cultivation and developed between 1937 and 1959. When land is cleared, disked, or otherwise disturbed, evidence of surface artifact scatters is typically lost. Whether or not cultural resources other than the buildings and structures found at Temp-1 and Temp-2 have ever existed on the Foothill Residential Project property is unclear. As such, the current status of the property appears to have affected the potential to discover any surface scatters of artifacts, and cultural materials that may have been on-site could have been masked by both disking and prior grading across the property.

Given that the prior development within the project might have masked archaeological deposits and based upon the limited visibility during the survey, there is a potential that buried archaeological deposits may be present within the project boundaries. The presence of commercial and residential buildings and structures within the subject property further indicates that there is a likelihood for the presence of associated historic deposits below the ground surface. Based upon this potential, monitoring of grading is recommended to prevent the inadvertent destruction of any potentially important cultural deposits that were not observed or detected during the current cultural resources study. The proposed monitoring tasks are detailed below.

During Grading

A. Monitor(s) Shall be Present During Grading/Excavation/Trenching

1. The archaeological monitor shall be present full-time during all soil-disturbing and grading/excavation/trenching activities that could result in impacts to archaeological resources.
2. The principal investigator (PI) may submit a detailed letter to the lead agency during construction requesting a modification to the monitoring program when a field condition such as modern disturbance post-dating the previous grading/trenching activities, presence of fossil formations, or when native soils are encountered that may reduce or increase the potential for resources to be present.

B. Discovery Notification Process

1. In the event of an archaeological discovery, either historic or prehistoric, the archaeological monitor shall direct the contractor to temporarily divert all soil-disturbing activities, including but not limited to, digging, trenching, excavating, or grading activities in the area of discovery and in the area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent resources, and immediately notify the Native American monitor

and client, as appropriate.

2. The monitor shall immediately notify the PI (unless monitor is the PI) of the discovery.

C. Determination of Significance

1. The PI shall evaluate the significance of the resource. If human remains are involved, the protocol provided in Section D, below, shall be followed.
 - a. The PI shall immediately notify San Bernardino County to discuss the significance determination and shall also submit a letter indicating whether additional mitigation is required.
 - b. If the resource is significant, the PI shall submit an Archaeological Data Recovery Program (ADRP) and obtain written approval from San Bernardino County to implement that program. In the event that prehistoric deposits are discovered, the ADRP should also be reviewed by the Native American consultant/monitor. Impacts to significant resources must be mitigated before ground-disturbing activities in the area of discovery will be allowed to resume.
 - c. If the resource is not significant, the PI shall submit a letter to San Bernardino County indicating that artifacts will be collected, curated, and documented in the final monitoring report. The letter shall also indicate that that no further work is required.

D. Discovery of Human Remains

If human remains are discovered, work shall halt in that area until a determination can be made regarding the provenance of the human remains; and the following procedures as set forth in CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California PRC (Section 5097.98), and the State Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5) shall be undertaken:

1. Notification

- a. The archaeological monitor shall notify the PI, if the monitor is not qualified as a PI.
- b. The PI shall notify the Coroner's Division of the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department after consultation with San Bernardino County, either in person or via telephone.

2. Isolate discovery site

- a. Work shall be directed away from the location of the discovery and any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlay adjacent human remains until a determination can be made by the sheriff-coroner in consultation with the PI

- concerning the provenance of the remains.
 - b. The sheriff-coroner, in consultation with the PI, will determine the need for a field examination to determine the provenance.
 - c. If a field examination is not warranted, the sheriff-coroner will determine, with input from the PI, if the remains are or are most likely to be of Native American origin.
3. If Human Remains **ARE** determined to be Native American
- a. The medical examiner will notify the NAHC within 24 hours. By law, **ONLY** the medical examiner can make this call.
 - b. The NAHC will immediately identify the person or persons determined to be the most likely descendent (MLD) and provide contact information.
 - c. The MLD will contact the PI within 24 hours or sooner after the sheriff-coroner has completed coordination to begin the consultation process in accordance with CEQA Section 15064.5(e), the California PRC, and the State Health and Safety Code.
 - d. The MLD will have 48 hours to make recommendations to the property owner or representative for the treatment or disposition with proper dignity of the human remains and associated grave goods.
 - e. Disposition of Native American human remains will be determined between the MLD and the PI, and, if:
 - i. The NAHC is unable to identify the MLD; OR
 - ii. The MLD failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the NAHC; OR
 - iii. The landowner or authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the MLD and mediation in accordance with PRC 5097.94 (k) by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner; THEN
 - iv. Upon the discovery of multiple Native American human remains during a ground-disturbing land development activity, the landowner may agree that additional conferral with descendants is necessary to consider culturally appropriate treatment of multiple Native American human remains. Culturally appropriate treatment of such a discovery may be ascertained from review of the site utilizing cultural and archaeological standards. Where the parties are unable to agree upon the appropriate treatment measures, the human remains and grave goods buried with the Native American human remains shall be reinterred with appropriate dignity.

4. If Human Remains are **NOT** Native American

- a. The PI shall contact the sheriff-coroner and notify them of the historic-era context of the burial.
- b. The sheriff-coroner will determine the appropriate course of action with the PI and county staff (PRC 5097.98).
- c. If the remains are of historic origin, they shall be appropriately removed and conveyed to San Bernardino County. The decision for internment of the human remains shall be made in consultation with County, the applicant/landowner, and any known descendant group.

Post-Construction

A. Preparation and Submittal of Draft Monitoring Report

1. The PI shall submit to San Bernardino County a draft monitoring report (even if negative) prepared in accordance with the agency guidelines, which describes the results, analysis, and conclusions of all phases of the archaeological monitoring program (with appropriate graphics).
 - a. For significant archaeological resources encountered during monitoring, the ADRP shall be included in the draft monitoring report.
 - b. Recording sites with the State of California DPR shall be the responsibility of the PI, including the recording (on the appropriate forms-DPR 523 A/B) any significant or potentially significant resources encountered during the archaeological monitoring program.
2. The PI shall submit a revised draft monitoring report to San Bernardino County for approval, including any changes or clarifications requested by the County.

B. Handling of Artifacts

1. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all cultural remains collected are cleaned and cataloged.
2. The PI shall be responsible for ensuring that all artifacts are analyzed to identify function and chronology as they relate to the history of the area; that faunal material is identified as to species; and that specialty studies are completed, as appropriate.
3. The cost for curation is the responsibility of the property owner.

C. Curation of Artifacts

1. To be determined.

D. Final Monitoring Report(s)

1. The PI shall submit the approved final monitoring report to San Bernardino County and any interested parties.

6.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The archaeological survey program for the Foothill Residential Project was directed by Principal Investigator Jennifer R.K. Stropes, M.S., RPA. The archaeological fieldwork was conducted by staff archaeologist James Shrieve. The report text was prepared by Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA. Report graphics were provided by Emily T. Soong. Technical editing and report production were conducted by Shawna M. Krystek. The archaeological records search was conducted by Emily T. Soong at the SCCIC at CSU Fullerton.

7.0 REFERENCES CITED

Ancestry.com

2012 *1940 United States Federal Census* (database online). Provo, Utah, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc.

2022 *1950 United States Federal Census* (database online). Lehi, Utah, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc.

Andrus, Patrick and Rebecca H. Shrimpton

2002 How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. *National Register Bulletin* No. 15. National Register of Historic Places.

Antevs, Ernst

1953 The Postpluvial or the Neothermal. *University of California Archaeological Survey Reports* 22:9–23. Berkeley, California.

Bean, Lowell John

1978 Cahuilla. In *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 575–587. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, Lowell John and Charles R. Smith

1978a Gabrielino. In *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

1978b Serrano. In *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, pp. 570–574. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Bean, Lowell John and Florence C. Shippek

1978 Luiseño. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 550–563. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Beattie, George W. and Helen P. Beattie

1939 *Heritage of the Valley: San Bernardino's First Century*. Biobooks, Oakland, California.

Benedict, Ruth Fulton

1924 A Brief Sketch of Serrano Culture. *American Anthropologist* 26(3).

Bloomington News

1962 Notice of Intended Sale. 8 March:9. Bloomington, California.

1963 Notice of Intended Sale. 27 June:11. Bloomington, California.

Brigandi, Phil

1998 *Temecula: At the Crossroads of History*. Heritage Media Corporation, Encinitas, California.

Cassity, Michael

2004 Route 66 Corridor, National Historic Context Study. Prepared for and on file with the Route 66 National Preservation Program, National Trails System Office – Intermountain Region, National Park Service, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Caughey, John W.

1970 *California: A Remarkable State's Life History*. 3rd ed. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.

Chapman, Charles E.

1921 *A History of California: The Spanish Period*. The Macmillan Company, New York.

City of San Bernardino

2005 San Bernardino General Plan. Electronic document, <http://www.ci.san-bernardino.ca.us/pdf/DevSvcs/General%20Plan%20Document.pdf>, accessed January 5, 2022.

Cook, Sherburne F.

1976 *The Conflict Between the California Indian and White Civilization*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, California.

Curry, Joseph R.

1965 Late Quaternary History: Continental Shelves of the United States. *Quaternary of the United States*, edited by H.E. Wright Jr. and D.G. Frey, pp. 723–735. Princeton University Press, New Jersey.

Drucker, Philip

1937 Culture Element Distributions: V. Southern California. *Anthropological Records* 1(1):1–52. University of California, Berkeley.

Erlandson, John M. and Roger H. Colten (editors)

1991 An Archaeological Context for Archaeological Sites on the California Coast. In *Hunter-Gatherers of Early Holocene Coastal California*, edited by J.M. Erlandson and R.H. Colten. Perspectives in California Archaeology, Volume 1, Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Fagan, Brian M.

1991 *Ancient North America: The Archaeology of a Continent*. Thames and Hudson, London.

Gallegos, Dennis

- 1985 Batiquitos Lagoon Revisited. In *Cultural Resource Management Casual Papers* 2(1). Department of Anthropology, San Diego State University.
- 2002 Southern California in Transition: Late Holocene Occupation of Southern San Diego County. In *Catalysts to Complexity: Late Holocene Societies of the California Coast*, edited by Jon M. Erlandson and Terry Jones. Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

Gunther, Jane Davies

- 1984 *Riverside County, California, Place Names: Their Origins and Their Stories*. Rubidoux Printing, Riverside, California.

Hatheway & Associates

- 1998 Determination of Eligibility Report for 50 Buildings in the City San Bernardino. Prepared for the City of San Bernardino. Unpublished report on file with South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton.

Heizer, Robert F.

- 1978 Trade and Trails. In *California*, edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 690–693. Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 8. William C. Sturtevant, general editor, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Inman, Douglas L.

- 1983 Application of Coastal Dynamics to the Reconstruction of Paleocoastlines in the Vicinity of La Jolla, California. *Quaternary Coastlines and Marine Archaeology*, edited by Patricia M. Masters and N.C. Flemming, pp. 1–49. Academic Press, Inc., Orlando, Florida.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

- 1976 *Handbook of the Indians of California*. Reprinted. Dover Editions, Dover Publications, Inc., New York. Originally published 1925, Bulletin No. 78, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Lyman, Edward Leo

- 1989 The Rise and Decline of Mormon San Bernardino. *Brigham Young University Studies* 29(4):43-63. Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.

Martin, Paul S.

- 1967 Prehistoric Overkill. In *Pleistocene Extinctions: The Search for a Cause*, edited by Paul S. Martin and H.E. Wright. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.
- 1973 The Discovery of America. *Science* 179(4077):969–974.

Masters, Patricia M.

- 1983 Detection and Assessment of Prehistoric Artifact Sites off the Coast of Southern California. In *Quaternary Coastlines and Marine Archaeology: Towards the Prehistory of Land Bridges and Continental Shelves*, edited by Patricia M. Masters and Nicholas C. Fleming, pp. 189–213. Academic Press, London.
- 1994 *Archaeological Investigations at Five Sites on the Lower San Luis Rey River, San Diego County, California*, edited by Michael Moratto, pp. A1-A19. INFOTEC Research, Inc., Fresno, California and Gallegos and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.

McAlester, Virginia Savage

- 2015 *A Field Guide to American Houses (Revised): The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, New York.

McKenna, J.A., Ayala, C., and Rodela, S.

- 2020 A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of the Proposed Nassir Truck Terminal Project Area on Foothill Blvd. in San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. Prepared for and file with Lilburn Corporation, San Bernardino, California.

Miller, Jaquelin Neva

- 1966 *The Present and Past Molluscan Faunas and Environments of Four Southern California Coastal Lagoons*. Master's thesis, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California at San Diego.

Moratto, Michael J.

- 1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.

Morton and Miller

- 2006 Geologic Map of the San Bernardino and Santa Ana 30' x 60' quadrangles, California: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 06-1217, scale 1:100,000.

Moss, Madonna L. and Jon M. Erlandson

- 1995 Reflections on North American Pacific Coast Prehistory. *Journal of World Prehistory* 9(1):1–46.

National Park Service

- 2024 Route 66 Overview. Electronic document, <https://www.nps.gov/articles/route-66-overview.htm>, accessed January 2024.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

- 2019 Web Soil Survey. Electronic document, <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>, accessed December 2019.

Patterson, Tom

- 1971 *A Colony for California: Riverside's First Hundred Years*. Press-Enterprise, Riverside, California.

Pourade, Richard F.

- 1961 *Time of the Bells*. The History of San Diego Volume 2. Union-Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego, California.
- 1963 The Silver Dons. In *The History of San Diego* (Volume 3). Union-Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego, California.

Reddy, Seetha

- 2000 Settling the Highlands: Late Holocene Highland Adaptations on Camp Pendleton, San Diego County California. Prepared for the Army Corps of Engineers by ASM Affiliates. Manuscript on file at South Coastal Information Center at San Diego State University, San Diego, California.

Riverside Daily Press

- 1941a Rental Notice: Café and Attractive Garden Annex. 3 September:12. Riverside, California.
- 1941b Notice: Quitting Business. 3 April:3. Riverside, California.

Rogers, Malcolm

- 1929 Archaeological Field Work in North America During 1928, California. *American Anthropologist* 31(2):340–341.

Roland, Carol, Heather Goodson, Chad Moffett, and Christina Slattery

- 2011 National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form for U.S. Highway 66 in California. Mead & Hunt, Inc. Prepared for and on file with the United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Rolle, Andrew F.

- 1969 *California: A History*. 2nd ed. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York.

San Bernardino County Property Information Management System

- N.d. Property Information. Electronic document, <https://sbcountyarc.org/services/property-information/>, accessed April 8, 2022.

The San Bernardino County Sun

- 1991 Closures by the city. 17 June:9. San Bernardino, California.
- 1995 Notice of Seizure Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 11471/11488 and Notice of Intended Forfeiture Pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 11488.4. 11 July:11. San Bernardino, California.

The San Bernardino Daily Sun

- 1937a Advertisement: Thanksgiving Dinner, Make Reservations at Dinah's. 21 November:13. San Bernardino, California.
- 1937b Permits: Plan Antique Shop. 3 January. San Bernardino, California.
- 1937c Permits: First 1937 Permit. 1 January. San Bernardino, California.
- 1938 Notice: Opens Saturday, August 6, Dinah's Café, Under New Management. 6 August:11. San Bernardino, California.
- 1939 Plans for Auto Court Approved. 13 April. San Bernardino, California.
- 1940 Notice of Intention to Engage in the Sale of Alcoholic Beverages. 18 April:31. San Bernardino, California.
- 1943 Notice of Sale of Stock in Bulk. 12 October:13. San Bernardino, California.
- 1944a Notice of Sale of Stock in Bulk. 26 April:17. San Bernardino, California.
- 1944b Notice of Sale of Stock in Bulk. 15 November:15. San Bernardino, California.
- 1944c Ancient Temple Bought From Wong Nim Estate. 13 March. San Bernardino, California.
- 1945a Notice: Under New Management, Wilson's Steak House, 2506 Foothill Blvd. 22 November:9. San Bernardino, California.
- 1945b Advertisement: WANT—Woman to do personal laundry for couple. 26 October:17. San Bernardino, California.
- 1945c Permit Notices. 16 June:3. San Bernardino, California.
- 1946 Advertisement: Foothill Motel Near San Bernardino, 6 Units (New). 20 May:11. San Bernardino, California.
- 1950 Notice: Foothill Motel – AAA Approved. 1 January:19. San Bernardino, California.
- 1951 Notice: Jeanette's Steak House (Formerly Vano's Steak House) Under New Management. 4 October:40. San Bernardino, California.
- 1954a Auction: Sat. 2 P.M. Quitting Business. 9 December:52. San Bernardino, California.
- 1954b 10 Injured in Traffic Wrecks. 16 June:20. San Bernardino, California.

1955a Advertisement: Shuffleboard Tournament. 12 May:4. San Bernardino, California.

1955b Advertisement: On U.S. 66, 2506 West Foothill. 12 March:26. San Bernardino, California.

1960 Tavern Broken Into. 5 February:42. San Bernardino, California.

Sanka, Jennifer M.

2011 Cultural Resources Assessment, San Bernardino Redevelopment Project Area Merger – Area B Project, City of San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California. Atkins. Unpublished report on file with the South Central Coastal Information Center at California State University, Fullerton.

State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)

1995 *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*. Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.

Strong, William Duncan

1971 Aboriginal Society in Southern California. Reprint of 1929 *Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* No. 26, University of California, Berkeley.

The Sun

1979 Fictitious Business Name Statement, File No. FBN 32253. 19 September:56. San Bernardino, California.

1981 Transient found slain in S.B. 13 April. San Bernardino, California.

The Sun-Telegram

1974 Notice of Intended Sale Pursuant to Commercial Code 6105 and 6107. 9 October:39. San Bernardino, California.

1975 Notice to Creditors. 16 May:20. San Bernardino, California.

1976 Fictitious Business Name Statement, File No. FBN 17399. 9 November:37. San Bernardino, California.

Van Devender, Thomas R. and W. Geoffrey Spaulding

1979 Development of Vegetation and Climate in the Southwestern United States. *Science* 204(4394):701–710.

Warren, Claude N. and M.G. Pavesic

1963 Shell Midden Analysis of Site SDI-603 and Ecological Implications for Cultural Development of Batiquitos Lagoon, San Diego County, Los Angeles. *University of California, Los Angeles, Archaeological Survey Annual Report* 1960-1961:246–338.

APPENDIX A

Resumes of Key Personnel

Andrew J. Garrison, M.A., RPA

Project Archaeologist

BFSA Environmental Services, a Perennial Company

14010 Poway Road • Suite A •

Phone: (858) 679-8218 • Fax: (858) 679-9896 • E-Mail: agarrison@bfsa.perennialenv.com



Education

Master of Arts, Public History, University of California, Riverside	2009
Bachelor of Science, Anthropology, University of California, Riverside	2005
Bachelor of Arts, History, University of California, Riverside	2005

Professional Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists	Society of Primitive Technology
Society for California Archaeology	Lithic Studies Society
Society for American Archaeology	California Preservation Foundation
California Council for the Promotion of History	Pacific Coast Archaeological Society

Experience

Project Archaeologist BFSA Environmental Services, A Perennial Company	June 2017–Present Poway, California
---	--

Project management of all phases of archaeological investigations for local, state, and federal agencies including National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) level projects interacting with clients, sub-consultants, and lead agencies. Supervise and perform fieldwork including archaeological survey, monitoring, site testing, comprehensive site records checks, and historic building assessments. Perform and oversee technological analysis of prehistoric lithic assemblages. Author or co-author cultural resource management reports submitted to private clients and lead agencies.

Senior Archaeologist and GIS Specialist Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.	2009–2017 Orange, California
--	---

Served as Project Archaeologist or Principal Investigator on multiple projects, including archaeological monitoring, cultural resource surveys, test excavations, and historic building assessments. Directed projects from start to finish, including budget and personnel hours proposals, field and laboratory direction, report writing, technical editing, Native American consultation, and final report submittal. Oversaw all GIS projects including data collection, spatial analysis, and map creation.

Preservation Researcher City of Riverside Modernism Survey	2009 Riverside, California
---	---

Completed DPR Primary, District, and Building, Structure and Object Forms for five sites for a grant-funded project to survey designated modern architectural resources within the City of Riverside.

Information Officer
Eastern Information Center (EIC), University of California, Riverside

2005, 2008–2009
Riverside, California

Processed and catalogued restricted and unrestricted archaeological and historical site record forms. Conducted research projects and records searches for government agencies and private cultural resource firms.

Reports/Papers

- 2019 A Class III Archaeological Study for the Tuscany Valley (TM 33725) Project National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Compliance, Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I and II Cultural Resources Assessment for the Jack Rabbit Trail Logistics Center Project, City of Beaumont, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the 10575 Foothill Boulevard Project, Rancho Cucamonga, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Cultural Resources Study for the County Road and East End Avenue Project, City of Chino, San Bernardino County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 Phase II Cultural Resource Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, California. Contributing author. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2019 A Section 106 (NHPA) Historic Resources Study for the McElwain Project, City of Murrieta, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Cultural Resource Monitoring Report for the Sewer Group 818 Project, City of San Diego. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 Phase I Cultural Resource Survey for the Stone Residence Project, 1525 Buckingham Drive, La Jolla, California 92037. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2018 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Seaton Commerce Center Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Marbella Villa Project, City of Desert Hot Springs, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for TTM 37109, City of Jurupa Valley, County of Riverside. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2017 A Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment for the Winchester Dollar General Store Project, Riverside County, California. Brian F. Smith and Associates, Inc.
- 2016 John Wayne Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline and Tank Farm Archaeological Monitoring Plan. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the County of Orange, California.
- 2016 Historic Resource Assessment for 220 South Batavia Street, Orange, CA 92868 Assessor's Parcel Number 041-064-4. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. Submitted to the City of Orange as part of Mills Act application.

- 2015 Historic Resource Report: 807-813 Harvard Boulevard, Los Angeles. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2015 Exploring a Traditional Rock Cairn: Test Excavation at CA-SDI-13/RBLI-26: The Rincon Indian Reservation, San Diego County, California. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.
- 2014 Archaeological Monitoring Results: The New Los Angeles Federal Courthouse. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc. On file at the South Central Coastal Information Center, California State University, Fullerton.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeological Project Volume 7, Technological Analysis of Stone Tools, Lithic Technology at Bolsa Chica: Reduction Maintenance and Experimentation. Scientific Resource Surveys, Inc.

Presentations

- 2017 "Repair and Replace: Lithic Production Behavior as Indicated by the Debitage Assemblage from CA-MRP-283 the Hackney Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Fish Camp, California.
- 2016 "Bones, Stones, and Shell at Bolsa Chica: A Ceremonial Relationship?" Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Markers of Time: Exploring Transitions in the Bolsa Chica Assemblage." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2016 "Dating Duress: Understanding Prehistoric Climate Change at Bolsa Chica." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Ontario, California.
- 2014 "New Discoveries from an Old Collection: Comparing Recently Identified OGR Beads to Those Previously Analyzed from the Encino Village Site." Presented at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Visalia, California.
- 2012 Bolsa Chica Archaeology: Part Seven: Culture and Chronology. Lithic demonstration of experimental manufacturing techniques at the April meeting of The Pacific Coast Archaeological Society, Irvine, California.

APPENDIX B

Site Record Forms

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX C

Archaeological Records Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)

APPENDIX D

NAHC Sacred Lands File Search Results

(Deleted for Public Review; Bound Separately)