# A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF THE PROPOSED NASSIR TRUCK TERMINAL PROJECT AREA ON FOOTHILL BLVD. IN SAN BERNARDINO, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

(APNs 0142-041-09, -10, -11, -17, -18, -20, -21, -32, -33, -34, -37, and -44)

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## INTRODUCTION

McKenna et al. (Appendix A) initiated these cultural resources investigations of the proposed Nassir Truck Terminal on Foothill Blvd., San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, California, at the request of Lilburn Corporation, San Bernardino, California. This phase I cultural resources study has been completed in fulfillment of local City of San Bernardino policies and guidelines as well as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as amended. This report was also prepared in a format consistent with the requirements for compliance with the data requirements of the Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento and the California State University, Fullerton, South Central Coastal Information Center. The primary goal of this Phase I cultural resources investigation is to identify cultural resources, complete a preliminary assessment of the resources, and present recommendations for the treatment of any resources impacted as a result of the proposed project (undertaking).

## LOCATION AND SETTING

The project area is located on the western portion of the City of San Bernardino and within Township 1 South, Range 4 West, Section 6 (SE ¼ of SW ¼; Figures 1 and 2). The project area is a compilation of twelve parcels: APNs 0142-041-09, -10, -11, -17, -18, -20, -21, -32, -33, -34, -37, and -44 (Figure 3). A recent aerial photograph of the project area (Figure 4) illustrates the project area is dominated by open land with some developments along Foothill Blvd. These properties have street addresses of 2400, 2406, 2488, and 2496 Foothill Blvd. (east to west). The project area is between Dallas Avenue (west) and the Macy Street alignment (east).

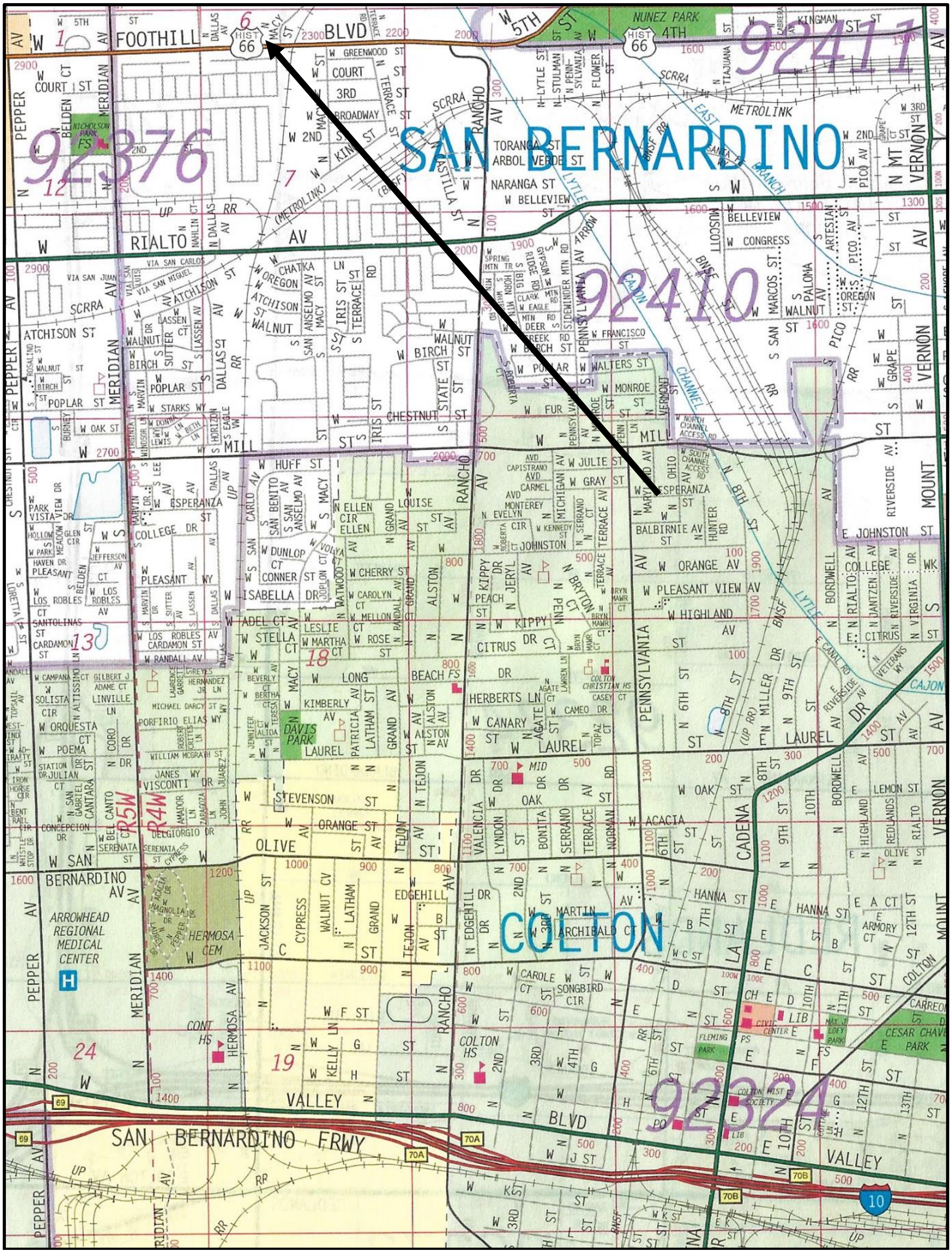



Figure 1. General Location of the Project Area.

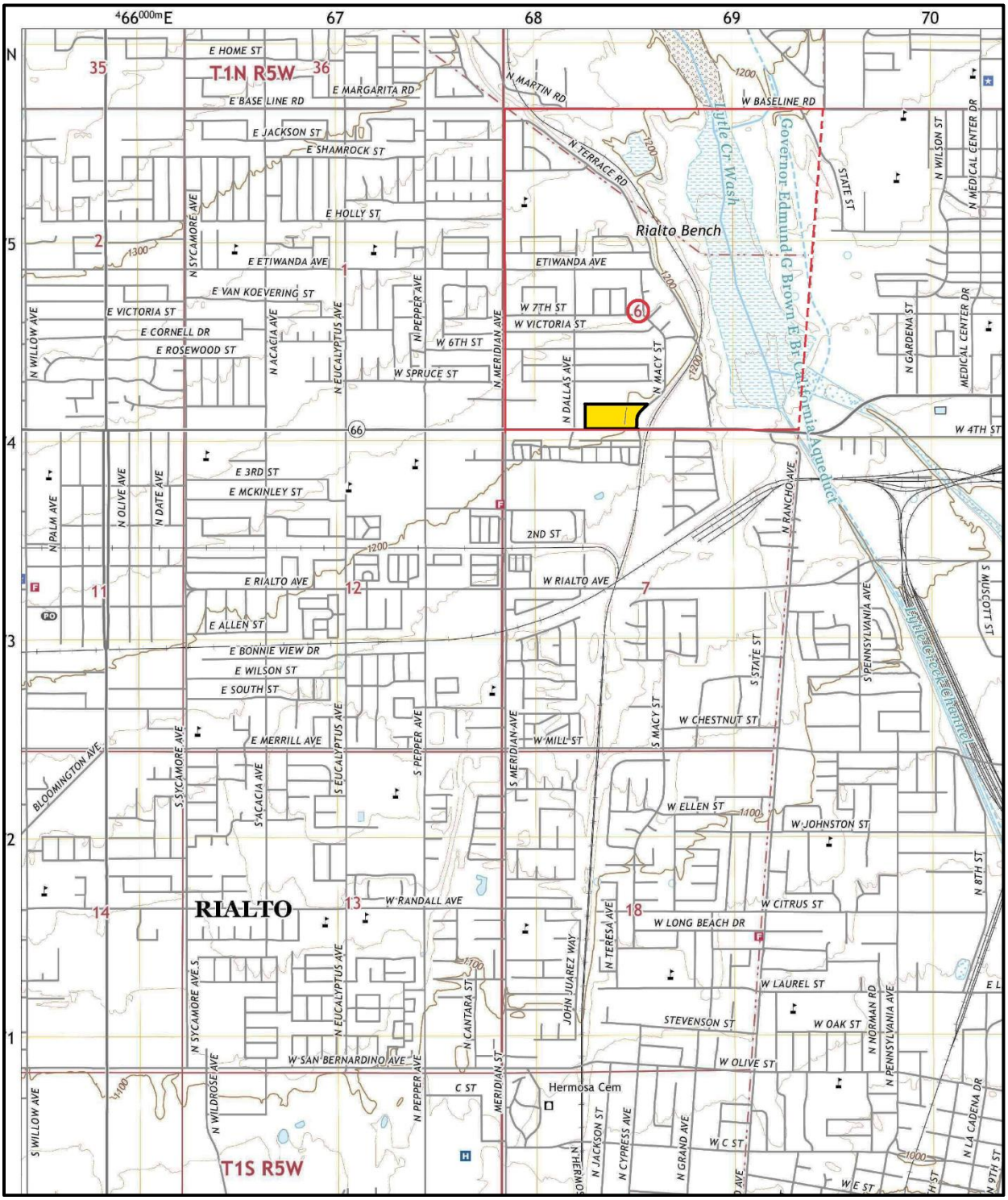



Figure 2. Specific Location of the Project Area (USGS San Bernardino South Quadrangle, rev. 2018).

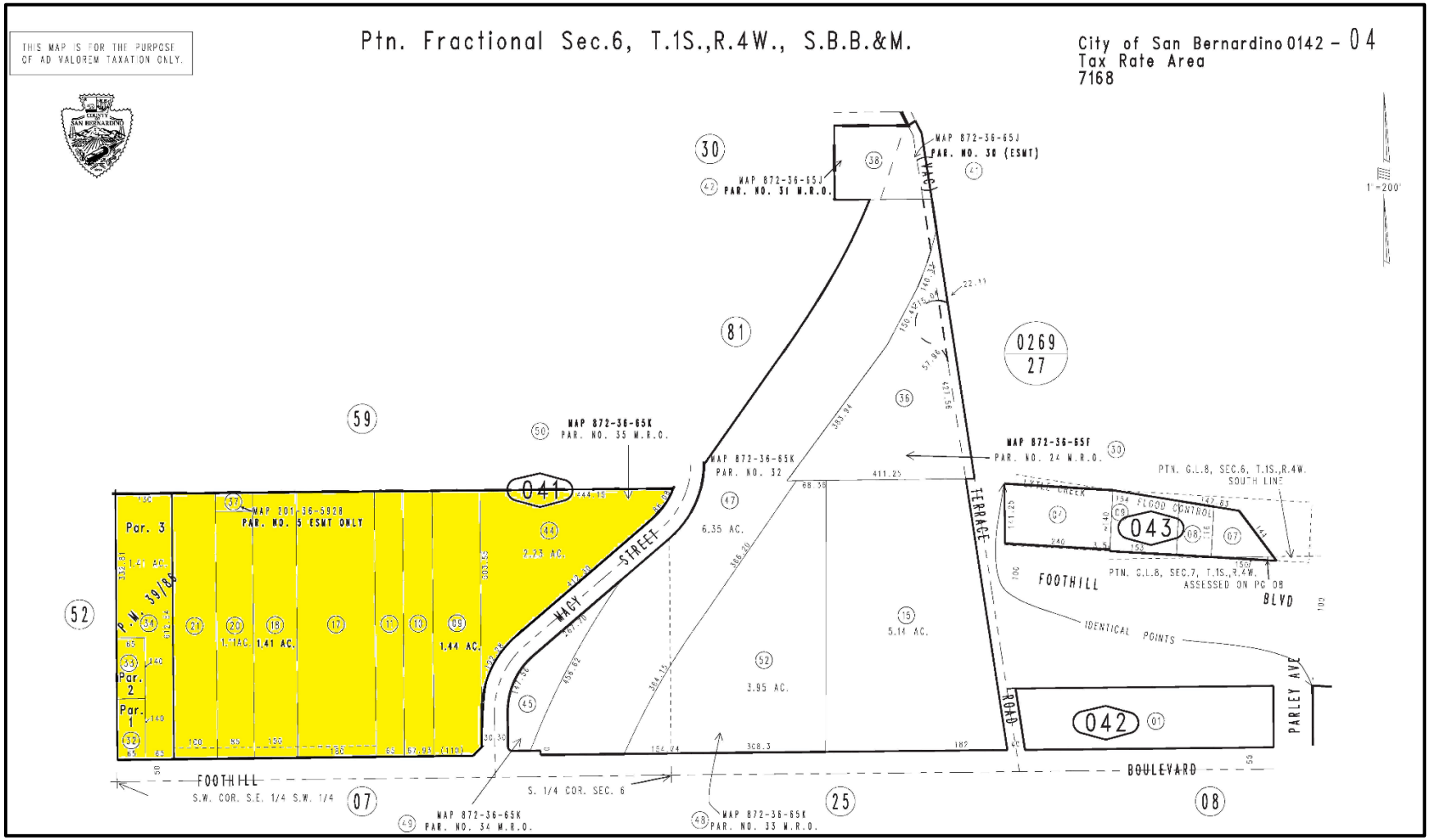



Figure 3. Assessor Parcel Map Illustrating the Current Project Area.




Figure 4. Aerial Photograph Illustrating the Nassir Project Area.

The project area is near the western boundary of the City of San Bernardino and east of the City of Rialto. The properties are also west of the Lytle Creek Channel and on a raised terrace above the channel. This particular area is outside the boundaries of any historic Spanish or Mexican period rancho (Rancho Road marking the western boundary of the Rancho San Bernardino. Historic Route 66 (Foothill Blvd.) defines the southern boundary of the project area.

Drover (1979) characterized the area as part of the Peninsular Range geologic province with granitic outcrops and occasional pools of standing water. Citing Drover (1979:3-4), the native soils are described as "... decomposing granite and are relatively shallow, erosion cuts showing two feet in depth with more significant gradation in the valley bottoms. Some basalt outcrops are also present, rock thereof showing thermal cracking from local brush fires some of which appear to have occurred …"

Gray (1961:57) notes further that marine sedimentation occurred in the early Miocene and probably continued into the Pliocene epochs, resulting in the formation of the Santa Ana Mountains. Flooding relief (primarily from Lytle Creek) was moderate, but erosion continues to carve deep cuts resulting in the surrounding landforms (McKenna 1988:7). Geological testing was completed in Fontana by Leighton and Associates, Inc. (1988) has dated the older alluvium in the area to approximately 25,000 years B.P. (before present).

Additional data indicates the surface areas continued to erode while the substrate remains relatively intact.

The general area is dominated by the presence of sandy soils deposited along Lytle Creek. The native Desert Sage Scrub habitat, characterized by the presence of buckwheat, sage, and deer weed, would have been present but for its replaced by grasses following earlier years of agricultural developments (i.e. citrus groves). Buckwheat may still be evident in area of less impact (see Bean and Saubel 1972; Mead 1972; Drover 1979; and ARMC 1980).

This portion of San Bernardino County is reported to have been considerably different during prehistoric times (Bissell 1993:3-4). Heusser (1978) postulates pines may have once covered the general area between 10,000 and 6000 B.C. These dates are synonymous with the Early Prehistoric Horizon (pre 6000 B.C.) currently accepted by Southern California archaeologists. A shift in weather conditions (i.e., warmer weather) resulted in the replacement of pines with oak woodland and, eventually, grasslands.

According to Heusser (1978), the grasslands were replaced by the sage scrub and chaparral during the Late Prehistoric Horizon (post A.D. 750). Natural resources available to prehistoric (and historic) populations can be found within a relatively short distance of the current project area – in the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains, Lytle Creek, and other associated blue-line drainages. These include the resources associated with the nearby Coastal Communities (i.e., saltwater estuaries, beach and coastal strand habitats, and the marine community).

Riparian woodlands, freshwater marsh lands, grasslands, oak woodlands, additional scrub communities, and chaparral have been identified in the general area. Studies of a basin identified south of the current project area have yielded archaeological data addressing the presence of a freshwater marsh/estuary exploited by prehistoric populations (McKenna 1992).

## CULTURE HISTORY BACKGROUND
### - Prehistory -

The current project area is located in an ethnographic area associated with both the **Gabrielino** (*Tongva*) of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, Rio Hondo, and Santa Ana River drainage (roughly Los Angeles and western San Bernardino and Riverside Counties) of today (McCawley 1996:23; Kroeber 1925:621; and Bean and Smith 1978:538), and the **Serrano** of northwestern Riverside and southwestern San Bernardino Counties. McCawley (1996:55) argues the Gabrielino territory includes the current project area, although others would assign the area to Serrano (or even the Luiseno) – and possibly Cahuilla. It is essentially a crossroads where all four Native American populations overlap. McCawley asserts that the ethnographic Gabrielinos (his “first Angelinos”) were not the same culture that first inhabited the area (1996:1), a premise which is gaining strength in the archaeological community.

A paper presented at the Natural Resources in the Puente Hills-Chino Hills Corridor Symposium: Implications for Land Use and Planning (McKenna (1995) presented this same argument. The Gabrielino, as currently defined, are recognized as a society identified by Late Prehistoric/Proto-historic ethnographic records and archaeological data identifying Late Prehistoric occupation of Southern California. Changes identified between the earlier periods and the Late Prehistoric Period are evident in the archaeological record and in variations seen in technologies, social/community patterns and, in some cases, population estimates.

Populations preceding the “Gabrielino,” while related, can be identified as separate or variant forms of the Gabrielino culture, but originating with the Gabrielino. As such, there is little evidence to separate the Gabrielino/Tongva from their surrounding relatives (i.e. the Serrano or Luiseno), except by geographical association with the various Mission. In this case, the term “Gabrielino” is a reference derived from the Spanish Mission Period and reflect Mission settlement associations (Mission San Gabriel de Arcangel), not prehistoric kinship, a lack of kinship, societal commonality or variation.

Early studies of the Southern California Native populations emphasized anthropological and/or ethnographic studies (see Smith and Taggart 1909; Benedict 1924; Bolton 1927; Robinson 1939; and Kroeber 1925). More recently, however, the investigations of the Gabrielino have relied on archaeological data (i.e. Drover 1980; Drover, Koerper, and Langenwalter 1983; McKenna 1985 and 1986; Hudson 1969 and 1971; Rice and Cottrell 1976; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968; Greenwood 1978; and Mason et al. 1994; etc.). Additional studies have been presented in association with the Society for California Archaeology, presenting updated information on Southern California in general.

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

Along the coast, the people regularly exploited the wetlands and ocean resources. They used numerous styles of bows, bedrock mortars, portable mortars, pipes, chisels, metates, manos, and various forms of chipped stone tools. Prior to the establishment of the Mission system, populations tended to live in larger villages with a series of "daughter" or "satellite" sites (limited activity areas) with lesser populations. Seasonal migration was practiced for the exploitation of resources and protection from seasonal weather conditions (Scientific Resource Surveys 1979:7). Cooking was generally conducted outdoors with hearths within structures usually used for heat.

Archaeological data and correlations with ethnographic data have resulted in the determination of a chronology for Southern California prehistoric times. Data provided by Wal-

lace (1955), Warren (1968) and later by Koerper and Drover (1983) and Mason (1984; summarized in McKenna 1986). The chronology generally accepted for Southern California coastal sites is as follows:

> Early Man Horizon: Pre-dating 6,000 B.C.; is characterized by the presence of large projectile points and scrapers, suggesting a reliance on hunting rather than gathering;
>
> Milling Stone Horizon: 6,000 to 1,000 B.C.; characterized by the presence of hand stones, milling stones, choppers, and scraper planes; tools associated with seed gathering and shell fish processing with limited hunting activities; evidence of a major shift in the exploitation of natural resources;
>
> Intermediate Horizon: 1,000 B.C. to A.D. 750; reflects the transitional period between the Milling Stone and the Late Prehistoric Horizons; little is known of this time period, but evidence suggests interactions with outside groups and a shift in material culture reflecting this contact;
>
> Late Prehistoric Horizon: A.D. 750 to European Contact; characterized by the presence of small projectile points; use of the bow and arrow; steatite containers and trade items, asphaltum; cremations; grave goods; mortars and pestles; and bedrock mortars.

Investigations and analyses of sites in the Newport Bay/Irvine area of Orange County (Mason and Peterson 1994) have yielded significant data resulting in refinements of the Coastal Chronology. The conclusions were based on the radiocarbon dates from 326 samples representing thirty-one archaeological sites or cultural contexts. Summarizing their results, Mason and Peterson (1994:55) found that the majority of sites were occupied during the Milling Stone (Horizon) period or the Late Prehistoric (Horizon) period "... without much overlap ...". Only four sites yielded results suggesting occupation during more than one cultural period (i.e. CA-ORA-64).

Mason and Peterson's conclusions (1994:57) do not necessarily change the basic chronology, but distinguish subcategories of occupation that are not necessarily evident in the analysis of an artifact assemblage. Their refined chronology is presented in Table 1. The Mason and Peterson chronology emphasizes that the definition of sites by artifact assemblage, as used to established earlier chronologies, is still valid. However, with the modern technology and site dating techniques, site occupations can be more definitively ascertained and such studies have resulted in determining that Milling Stone and Late Prehistoric sites are relatively discrete. Variations appear within these two generalized periods which can be explained by temporally discrete assemblages and occupations. Future studies of sites yielding statistically valid artifact assemblages and radiocarbon samples can be conducted to further the under-standing of Native American activities in the area

of Southern California and in understanding the relative lack of data for the Intermediate Horizon/ period.

Table 1. Refined Coastal Chronology as Defined by Mason and Peterson (1994).

| Cultural Horizons | Defined 1986 | Cultural Periods | Redefined 1994 | Temporal Correlations |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paleo-Coastal | Pre-6000 B.C. | Paleo-Coastal | Pre-8000 B.P. | Pre-6000 B.C. |
| Milling Stone | 6000 to 1000 B.C. | Milling Stone 1 | 8000 to 5800 B.P. | 6000 to 3800 B.C. |
| | | Milling Stone 2 | 5800 to 4650 B.P. | 3800 to 2650 B.C. |
| | | Milling Stone 3 | 4650 to 3000 B.P. | 2650 to 1000 B.C. |
| Intermediate | 1000 B.C. to A.D. 750 | Intermediate | 3000 to 1350 B.P. | 1000 B.C. to A.D. 650 |
| Late Prehistoric | A.D. 750 to European Contact | Late Prehistoric 1 | 1350 to 650 B.P. | A.D. 650 to 1350 |
| | | Late Prehistoric 2 | 650 to 200 B.P. | A.D. 1350 to Contact |

## - The Historic Period -

The earliest known records of European contact with Southern California Native Americans date to the mid-1500s, representing minor contact during early explorations by the Spanish. Intensive contact was not established until the 1770s, when Father Garces traversed the Mojave Desert and entered coastal Southern California through the Cajon Pass (Walker 1986). In the 1770s, the Spanish padres, under the direction of Junipero Serra, began the process of establishing a series of missions throughout Alta California, as California was then known. Noted earlier, the project area is within the boundaries of lands held by the Mission San Gabriel de Archangel.

The mission continued to hold these large tracts until the Mexican government declared its independence from Spain and issued orders for the secularization of the Missions (ca. 1824). By 1833-34, the majority of Mission lands were taken from the Catholic Church and reissued to individuals who had served as Spanish or Mexican soldiers, settlers, financiers, etc. The Mexican government hoped to continue the program of settlement in Alta California by relocating populations from other Mexican settlements to recently established Alta California settlements (Hanna 1951; McWilliams 1973; Dumke 1944; and Scott 1977).

Maps provided by Avina (1932); the Bureau of Land Management; and Beck and Haase (1977) illustrate the extent of the Rancho/Grant system. In this case, the project area is outside the boundaries of any identified rancho and, therefore, following the acquisition of California by the United States, the area was mapped by the government and opened to sale, homestead, and/or land trade. Until annexed into the modern City of San Ber-

nardino boundaries, the project area was in unincorporated San Bernardino County and within the spheres of influence for the cities of Rialto, Colton, and San Bernardino.

Route 66 (Foothill Blvd.) defines the southern boundary of the project area. This roadway, as a whole, is recorded as a significant cultural resource that represents an interstate road alignment pre-dating the interstate highway system. In San Bernardino, Route 66 is also referred to as "National Old Trails Highway" (CA-SBR-2910). Although Route 66 eventually ran between Los Angeles and San Bernardino, the alignment along Foothill Blvd. (in San Bernardino County) was not established until the early 1930s. The Federal Writer's Project (1939) states:

> "West of San Bernardino US 66 runs along the base of the Sierra Madre Mountains through the heart of a picture post case landscape – orange groves overlooking by snowcapped peaks. The tile-roofed stucco towns along the orchards along the way are starting points for roads and trails into the forested mountains."
>
> "A 1940 map shows E Street as California State Hwy. 18. To the south of town was US 70 and 90 running down to Colton Ave parallel to US 66 into Pomona, and north was another highway along Highland Ave. all the way to Upland (paved).

Foothill Blvd. (prior to becoming a part of Route 66) is interrupted as it runs from San Bernardino to Los Angeles. In some areas, the roadway is interrupted by other improvements. In this case, the 1893-97 USGS Southern California San Bernardino Sheet illustrates the presence of Foothill Blvd. south of the current project area (Figure 5).




Figure 5. USGS San Bernardino Sheet of 1893-97.

No structures are located in the vicinity of the current project area, although the is one structure to the north/northeast and another to the southeast (south of Foothill Blvd.).

The 1938 USGS Colton Quadrangle (Figure 6) illustrated the same findings, but this map identified Foothill Blvd. as "Hwy No 66."

Despite the lack of structures, research confirmed the project area (and surrounding acreage) was claimed as early as 1882 by George King.

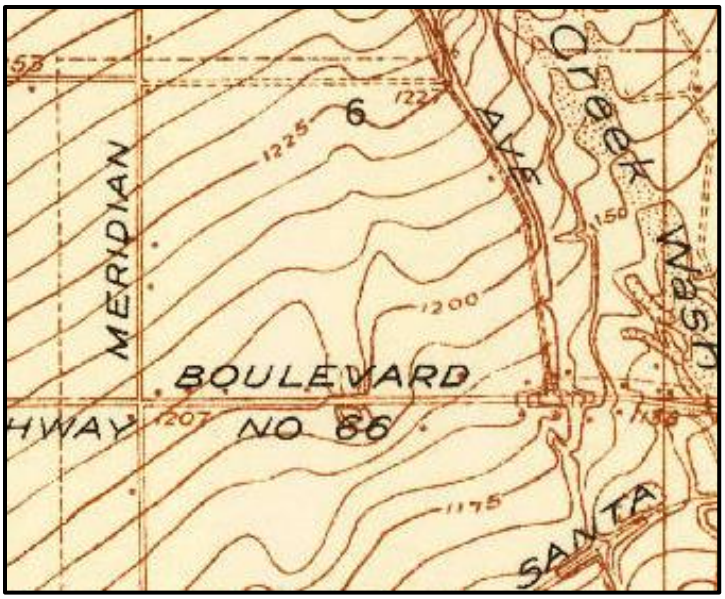



Figure 6. USGS Colton Quadrangle of 1938.

George King was granted a homestead consisting of the SE ¼ of the SW ¼ (40 acres) and the SW ¼ of the SE ¼ (40 acres) of Sections 6 (Township 1 South, Range 4 West). King's homestead was bounded to the south by Foothill Blvd. and his residential complex west located in the eastern half of his property – not within the current project area (CRM Tech 2005; McKenna 2015).

George King (1831-1885) was a native of England who arrived in the United States in 1864. He married Maria (1821-1908) and started their family in England. Their son, Parley King, was born in England in 1860 (four years old when they arrived).

Homesteads generally took up to five years to "prove-up" and obtain a clear title to the land. It is quite possible George and Maria King were on their property on Foothill Blvd. (2226 Foothill Blvd.) as early as 1877, receiving the clear title in 1882. When George died (only 54), his widow and son took over the operations on the 80-acre property. County Assessor records show Parley and "Morton" (likely "Maria") King as the owners between 1895 and 1899. After 1899, Parley King is listed as the sole owner of the 80-acres. The majority of the land was planted in citrus. Both George and Maria King are buried in Pioneer Cemetery in San Bernardino.

As noted, Parley Platt King (1860-1938) was born in England in 1860 and arrived in the U.S. in 1864. In 1895, when he acquired title to the homestead, he was 35 years of age. Parley King married Francis Georgia Roberds (1868-1944), a native of San Bernardino, prior to 1890 and they had four sons – all raised on the homestead:

Lester (1891-1935)
Leigh (1892-1964)
Franklin (1894-1976)
Karl (1898-1964)

Census data for the King family are presented in Table 2, below. The first minor subdivision of the King property occurred in 1908, following the death of Maria King (George's widow). In 1909, Parley King maintained ownership of his eastern 40 acres and divided the western 40 acres in to two parcels of 20 acres each. King kept the northern 20 acres and sold the southern 20 acres. The southern 20 acres (which includes the current project area) was sold to "F.B. Daley," who held the land until at least 1917. F.B. (Frank Barber) Daley (1861-1957) was a law student in 1887 and a lawyer in 1890, when he

| Table 2. Census Data Pertaining to the King Family Homestead, San Bernardino Co., CA | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| King Family | Year 1870 | Year 1880 | Year 1890 | Year 1900 | Year 1910 | Year 1920 | Year 1930 | Year 1940 |
| George | 38 | 48 | X | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Maria | 48 | 59 | X | 79 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Parley | 10 | 20 | X | 40 | 50 | 60 | 70 | Farmer |
| Frances | X | X | X | 38 | 48 | -- | -- | -- |
| Lester | -- | -- | -- | 9 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Leigh | -- | -- | -- | 8 | -- | -- | 37 | Mech. |
| Franklin | -- | -- | -- | 5 | -- | -- | -- | Doctor |
| Karl | -- | -- | -- | 1 | -- | 21 | -- | Farmer |

married his wife, Alma Marian Martin (1861-1940), in San Bernardino. He maintained a successful law firm (with various partners) in San Bernardino and eventually became a judge. He invested in the land on Foothill Blvd., but always lived in San Bernardino proper. Property data from 1918 to 1927 was not available for review, but the 1927 Assessor listing showed the Daley property was already subdivided and being sold. The 1927 data lists the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| SW/SE/SW (ex W 130 ft) | Alma M. Daley (800/50/240) |
| SW/SE/SW (W 65 ft) | Alma M. Daley (200/---/---) |
| SW/SE/SW (E 65 ft of W 130 ft) | Elizabeth Draggoo (---/---/---) |
| SE/SE/SW (10 acres) | E&B Shearer and H&B Wippler (---/---/---) |

These subdivisions show the 20 acre parcel was divided into east and west halves (10 acres each) and the western ten acres was subdivided by two parcels of 65 ft. wide (130 feet total) on the western periphery. Modest improvements ($50) were noted for the larger of the three western parcels. The westernmost parcel is now associated with the residences at 2488 and 2496 Foothill Blvd. (discussed below). By 1928, ownerships had changed and structural improvements were listed. The listings read:

| | |
|---|---|
| SW/SE/SW (ex W 130 ft; 7.42 ac.) | Charles Rouse et al. (1000/100/130) |
| SW/SE/SW (W 65 ft ex hwy; .91 ac.) | Alma M. Daley (200/---/---) |
| SW/SE/SW (E 65/W 130 ft ex hwy; .91 ac.) | Elizabeth A. Draggoo (200/350/---) |
| SE/SE/SW (10 acres ex hwy = 9.25 ac.) | Charles A. Rouse et al. (2000/200/1120) |

As listed, Rouse et al. acquired acreage with standing orchards and modest structural improvements. Alma Daley maintained a .91 acre parcel with no improvements and Elizabeth A. Draggoo held .91 acres with an improvement, but no trees.

Rouse et al. kept their lands until 1936, when they were sold back to Alma M. Daley. Alma Daley kept the 7.42 acres in the western 10 acres and the 9.25 acres in the eastern 10 acres until 1937, when she sold the eastern 9.25 acres to J.P. and Ella G. Hertell, including the orchard and structure (2408 Foothill Blvd.).

Alma Daleys property in the western 7.42 acres were sold to J. and I. Sargent and B.M. Sinks in 1942 (with no structural improvements). Little was found with respect to the Sargents or Sinks. Daley sold the .91 acres on the western boundary of the project area to C.F. and Raydo Hippenstiel in 1933. The Hippenstiels kept this property until 1942, when they sold to Fred and Elizabeth Draggoo.

In 1942, there were no improvements listed for this property. The Draggoos, in the mean-time, sold their .91 acre property (E 65 ft of W 130 ft) to Andrew Collins (with the 1928 improvement). Collins sold to May C. Lowe and Mary Powell in 1935. Maybelle K. Powell took possession in 1928 and sold to O.F. and Helen E. King in 1941.

Assessor records for 1948 list the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| SW/SE/SW (ex W 130 ft; ex hwy; 6.39 ac.) | George & Lilia Hoss (1300/2450/---) |
| SW/SE/SW (W 65 ft ex hwy; .91 ac.) | Fred & Elizabeth Draggoo (280/710/---) |
| SW/SE/SW (E 65/W 130 ft ex hwy; .91 ac.) | O.F. & Helen E. King (280/530/---) |
| SE/SE/SW (10 acres ex hwy = 7.65 ac. Adj.) | V. Sanders & A. Hamner (1940/300/500) |

These records show each property had a structural improvement. Three improvements are relatively modest, while the more significant improvements is listed for the Slater/ Sanders & Hamner periods of ownership. There is also evidence of a fourth improvement to the east of the Sanders & Hamner complex (see below).

## Charles Augustine Rouse

Charles A. Rouse (1861-1935) was a “hotel keeper” in San Bernardino, on “H” Street. He was identified as a “hotel proprietor” in 1920 through 1928. He owned the land on Foothill Blvd. from ca. 1928 until 1936 (his passing). Improvements on this property included the existing development of the orchard(s) and there was a small structural improvement (likely a fruit stand or harvesting structure).

The structural improvements may be those on the southwestern corner, later purchased by F.B. and Amla Daley. He never lived on the property, married three times and had three children. His children (Lillian C., Harry M., and Charles E.) handled the sale of the property following his death. The Daleys never lived on the property, but apparently leased the residence to the Draggoo family, who ran a fruit stand.

## Charles F. and Raydo (nee Jackson) Hippenstiel

The Hippenstiels purchased the western 65 feet of the project area in 1933 (.91 acres with no listed improvements). They held the property until 1942, when they sold to the Draggoos (see below). Research showed the Hippenstiels initially indicated they never have lived on the property. In 1920 they were in Colorado. In 1924 they were settled in Pomona and in 1973 they were in San Diego. However, it now appears they may have been on the property between 1933 and 1941, living adjacent to the Draggoos. They occupied the property originally improved by the Daleys, leased briefly by the Draggoos, and then purchased by the Hippenstiels.

## Fred and Elizabeth Draggoo

Fred W. Draggoo (1872-1962) and Elizabeth Draggoo (1871-1948) acquired two properties on Foothill Blvd. Their first property purchase was the E 65 feet of the W 130 feet (.91 acres in 1928 with a $350 structural improvement). Records show they were living at 2496 Foothill Blvd. as early as 1928, indicating they occupied the existing dwelling as a rental while owning the adjacent land and building another residence (2844 Foothill Blvd.). These properties were not legally divided as individual parcels, but divided by various sale agreements. They sold the eastern 65 feet 1933, purchasing the western 65 feet in 1942 (from the Hippenstiels). In 1940, Fred was identified as a Carpenter; Elizabeth was a florist; and the son, Fred C. (1911-1964), was a grocer. They also operated a fruit stand on Foothill Blvd. The Draggoos were no longer on the property after ca. 1946.

## O.F. and Helen E. King

Obadiah F. (1906-1978) and Helen E. (nee Stark) King (1904-1983) - no relation to George or Parley King - were identified in various records as having been married in Los Angeles in 1937. In 1940, they were living on Sierra Avenue in San Bernardino and O.F. King was identified as a bus driver. In 1942, the Kings were living on Persing Avenue and shortly thereafter, with the purchase of the land on Foothill Blvd., were listed as living at 2488 Foothill Blvd. This would have been the Draggoos residence fronting Foothill Blvd.

Aerial photographs show the Draggoo residence at 2488 Foothill Blvd. was no longer present, but a second residence (now with the same address) is present to the rear of 2496 Foothill Blvd. McKenna et al. suggests the original Draggoo residence was demolished sometime between 1946 and 1948 (the properties were still not legally subdivided), and a second residence west built to the west, rendering the 1948 improvement fate for the property. As such, there were actually two different improvements with the same address: the 1928 residence demolished by ca. 1946 and the later, 1948 improvement built to the north of the residence at 2496 Foothill Blvd.

Meanwhile, the 1928 residence at 2496 Foothill Blvd. has yielded a date of construction in 1940, suggesting this residence was renovated, altered, or replaced, resulting in a sub-

sequent date of 1940 vs. data indicating a 1928 construction date. Listings have the Kings on the property until at least 1960.

### Joseph P. and Ella G. Hertell

Joseph P. (1891-1986) and Ella Geisdorf Hertell (1894-1973) purchased 9.25 acres of land from the Alma Daley estate in 1937. This purchase included the citrus grove and standing residential structure (built in ca. 1928; some records say 1935). They married in Riverside in 1920. Research confirmed the Hertells were living in San Bernardino in early 1930s through the 1940s. Between 1924 and ca. 1932, they were in Kern County, California, and Joseph was identified as an "agriculture teacher" while Ella was a grammar school teacher. Joseph P. Hertell worked with the University of California and, in 1939, referred to as a "farm advisor."

### Joseph and Irene Sargent/Benjamin H. Sinks

Joseph (1896-1960) and Irene (1902-1951) Sargent purchased Alma Daley's 7.42 acre property in 1942 with B.H. Sinks. No specific information was found for Benjamin H. Sinks (1890-1957) other than to confirm he died in Yucaipa in 1957. He was a ½ owner with the Sargents. As for the Sargents, in 1942 they were living at 2528 Foothill Blvd. (west of the project area). Joseph was identified as a "farmer" in 1944, living on Valley Blvd. There was no evidence to confirm the Sargents were living on the property and the land was sold in 1945. The Sargents and Sinks sold the land to E. and Laura Slater. The Slaters are credited with the first structural improvements on the property (in 1945) with values of $1400 to $2450 by 1948.

### Ernest F. and Laura P. (nee Redmond) Slater

Ernest F. (1885-1957) and Laura P. (1884-n.d.) Slater were both born in England, but married in Michigan in 1918. By 1930, they were in Southern California and had two adult sons (Edward in 1906 and George in 1911), from earlier relationships. George was identified as a poultry/chicken rancher living in Pomona in 1937. They purchased 6.39 acres of land from the Sargents and Sinks in San Bernardino in 1945, but Laura sold the property in 1947, following Ernest's death. The property included the improvements 1945 credited to the Slaters, but there is no evidence they ever occupied the property, themselves. They sold to George and Lilia Hoss. No information was found for the Hoss family.

### Virginia Sanders and Anna W. Hamner

No records for Virginia Sanders or Anna W. Hamner were found to confirm they were local residents or ever occupied the property on Foothill Blvd. Rather, a record for Anna

W. Hamner suggests the women lived in Northern California, where other land was owned as investment property.

## Supplemental Research

In sorting out the data compiled through the historic research, certain inconsistencies were identified with respect to dates of construction for improvements on various properties and when improvements were removed/demolished. McKenna et al. reviewed aerial photographs dating from 1938 to attempt some clarifications. The following represents the interpretations of data as discerned by McKenna et al.

Orchard Development: The King family homesteaded 80 acres in Section 6. The current project area (less than 12 acres) is within this homestead – specifically within the southern half of the western half of the Kin homestead (11+ acres within 20). By 1938, the orchards had been removed from the larger 20-acre property and modest improvements were identified along Foothill Blvd. These improvements were attributed to the minor sales by F.B. and Alma Daley, who acquired the 20 acres in 1909.

Road Alignments: Foothill Blvd. is an historic road alignment that was established prior to the 1890s (likely be the 1870s) as a rural road alignment designed to access properties along the southern boundary of Section 6 (and the northern boundary of Section 7). It was established on the section line, as were many roadways. This alignment remained relatively rural until the 1930s, when it became more heavily trafficked during the Depression and WWII years and, with the car culture of the 1950s, became a major thoroughfare (and part of the US 66/National Old Trails Highway complex). The road was widened, paved, and, in some areas, curbed. In the immediate vicinity of the current project area, the road is still a single lane wide with no formal curbing. Research indicated the widening and paving date to 1927-1928, when the southern property lines were adjusted to provide for the roadway. Paving came later – ca. 1940s.

With respect to Macy Street, aerial photographs show this alignment was not present in 1966, but evident in 1968. The establishment of this roadway resulting in the definition of the eastern property boundary and the adjustment of property size – starting at 10 acres, lessened to 9.25 acres (Foothill Blvd. easement); and eventually to 7.65 acres. With the widening of Macy Street and the removal of the eastern side of Macy Street, the original 10-acre property owned by Charles Rouse et al. in 1928 is now less

than 6 acres in size and, according to the current Assessor Parcel Map, has now been subdivided into four legally separate properties. Macy Street is, a currently improved, a modern road alignment.

Subdivisions: As noted, subdivisions of the King homestead date to 1909, when Parley King sold 20 acres to F.B. and Alma Daley. The Daley's purchased 20 acres fronting Foothill Blvd. No improvements are listed in the Assessor records, but this entire area was developed as orchards under the King ownership. The 1927 Assessor records show the area sill planted in orchards, with a modest structural improvement ($50-$100). This improvement is tentatively identified as a fruit stand, but may have been a small residence as, in 1928, occupation is recorded (Draggoo lease).

The Daleys sold the majority of this property to Charles Rouse, et al., including the improvements, while maintaining ownership of the western 130 feet of the property (until 1928-1933). The130 foot wide property was divided into two 65 foot wide properties – Alma Daley keeping the western 65 feet (improved in ca. 1928) and selling the eastern unimproved 65 feet to Elizabeth A. Draggoo. Immediately after the sale in 1928, the Draggoos completed a $350 improvement (residence). This improvement was a residence also fronting Foothill Blvd. and due east of Daley improvement and ancillary structures were constructed to the north. The Daley residence has a street address of 2496 Foothill Blvd. vs. 2488 Foothill Blvd. for the Draggoo residence (Figure 7).

Aerial photographs illustrate two residences within the Daley/ Draggoo property – the 1928 Draggoo residence to the east (2488 Foothill Blvd.) and the another residence on the Hippensteil (purchased from Daley) to the west (now 2496 Foothill Blvd.). Since the Daleys never occupied the property, McKenna et al. has concluded the Hippenthiels lived in a residence originally built by the Dalays and once occupied by the Draggoos.

In the meantime, also in 1928, Charles Rouse et al. purchased two properties: a) the eastern 10 acres of the Daley holdings and, b) the western 10 acres of the Daley property with the exception of the western 130 feet. Modest improvement were noted = $100 per property. In addition, the acreage was still under orchard development, suggesting the improvements were either fruit stands or other structures associated with the orchards (not necessarily residential). An aerial photograph of 1938 illustrated the improvements as consisting of a residence (2406 Foothill Blvd.) and a rear structure – possibly a garage (Figure 8).

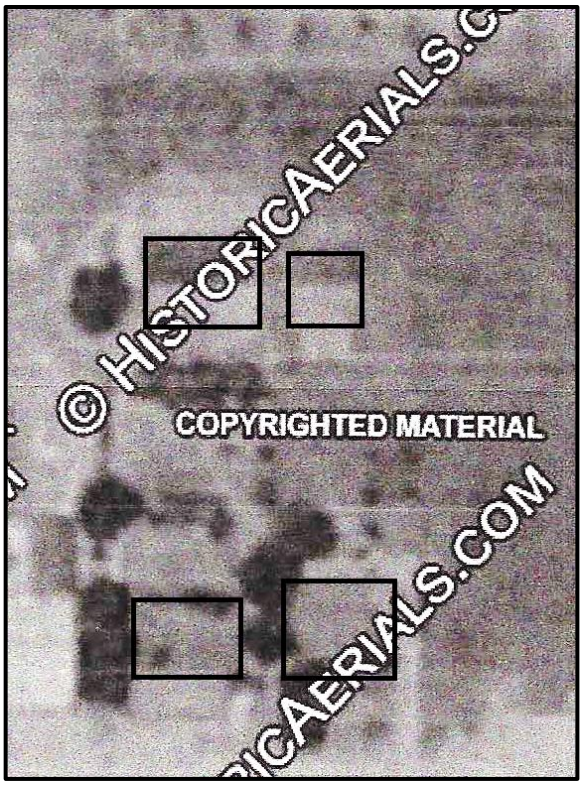



Figure 7. 2488 and 2496 Foothill Blvd., ca. 1938

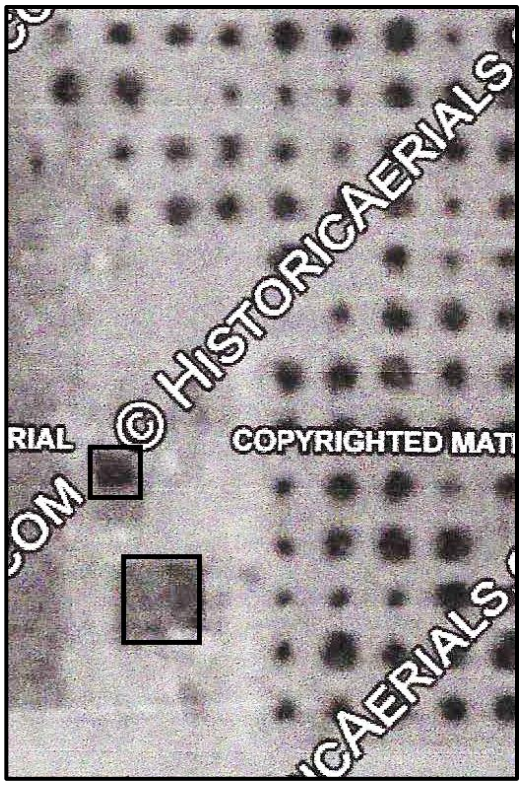



Figure 8. 2406 Foothill Blvd., ca. 1938

These improvements are the only improvements noted within the project area until 1936, although the Draggoo (now APN -34) and Daley (now APNs 32 and 33) holdings were sold (Figure 9).

In 1945, Ernest and Laura Slater purchased the 6.39 acres in the eastern portion of the western 10 acres of the original Daley holdings. Their purchased marked the first structural improvements on this property (2470 Foothill Blvd.; now identified as APN – 21).

Given the identification of the Slaters as “poultry ranchers” or “chicken ranchers” it is apparent the improvements noted on the historic aerials were related to these activities (along with residential improvements). Between 1945 and 1948, the improvements were assessed at $1400 and $2450, respectively.

Also in 1945, the Draggoos, who had acquired the western 65 feet of the property (from the Hippenstiels) and constructed another residence, resulting in a third residence on the western 130 foot parcel (one of the tree eventually demolished).

Further east, in the eastern 10-acre property, Rouse purchased the land in 1928 and was assessed with a $100 improvement. Between 1928 and 1936, these improvements remained fairly stable (present-day APN -11). In 1948, the western 177 feet of the eastern 10 acres was subdivided into an eastern 110 feet (APN -10) and a western 65 feet (APN -11; with improvements listed for each property).

Essentially, two residences were constructed on the western 130 feet of the F.B. Daley property by 1928 (2498 and 2488 Foothill Blvd.; APNs -32 and -34). These have been attributed to the Daleys/Hippenstiels and Draggoos, respectively. A second residence was constructed by the Draggoos in 1948 (APN -33; also referenced as 2488 Foothill Blvd.). Another residential/commercial complex was established in 1945 by the Slaters (2470 Foothill Blvd.; APN -21 and part of -18). This complex included commercial use as a poultry ranch. A residential complex was also established on APNs -11 and -10 between 1928 and 1948 (2406 and 2400 Foothill Blvd., respectively). The 1980 aerial photograph illustrates these improvements, along with post 1966 residential improvements on APN-09 (2374 Foothill Blvd.; Figure 9). This late complex has since been demolished (by 1999). All evidence of orchard development was gone by 1959.

Data currently available for the project area was obtained through the County Assessor's Property Information Management System (PIMS), noting the ownership following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| APN 0142-041-09 Vacant* | 2014-2020 | Linus C. Amarikwa |
| (2384 Foothill Blvd.) | 2008-2013 | Ridgecliff LLC |
| | 2000-2007 | James H. and Dorothy Phelps Trust |
| | 1989-1999 | James H. Phelps, Inc. Trust |
| | 1986-1988 | Violet H. Larson |
| | 1982-1985 | Louis E. and Violet H.Larson |
| APN 0142-041-10 Residential | 2014-2020 | Linus C. Amarikwa |
| (2400 Foothill Blvd.) | 2009-2013 | Ridgecliff, Inc. |
| | 2008 | Claud and Elnora Swift Trust |
| | 2006-2007 | C.E. & E. Swift Revoc. Trust |
| | 2005 | Claud E. Swift Trust |
| | 1993-2004 | Claud and Elnora Swift Trust |
| | 1989-1993 | Claud E. Swift |
| | 1982-1988 | Kenneth B. and Marie L. Brilliant |
| APN 0142-041-11 Residential | 2014-2020 | Linus C. Amarikwa |
| (2406 Foothill Blvd.) | 2009-2013 | Ridgecliff LLC |
| | 2006-2008 | C. & E. Swift Revoc. Trust |
| | 1993-2005 | Claud E. & Elnora Swift Trust |
| | 1989-1992 | Claud E. Swift |
| | 1982-1988 | Kenneth B. and Marie L. Brilliant |

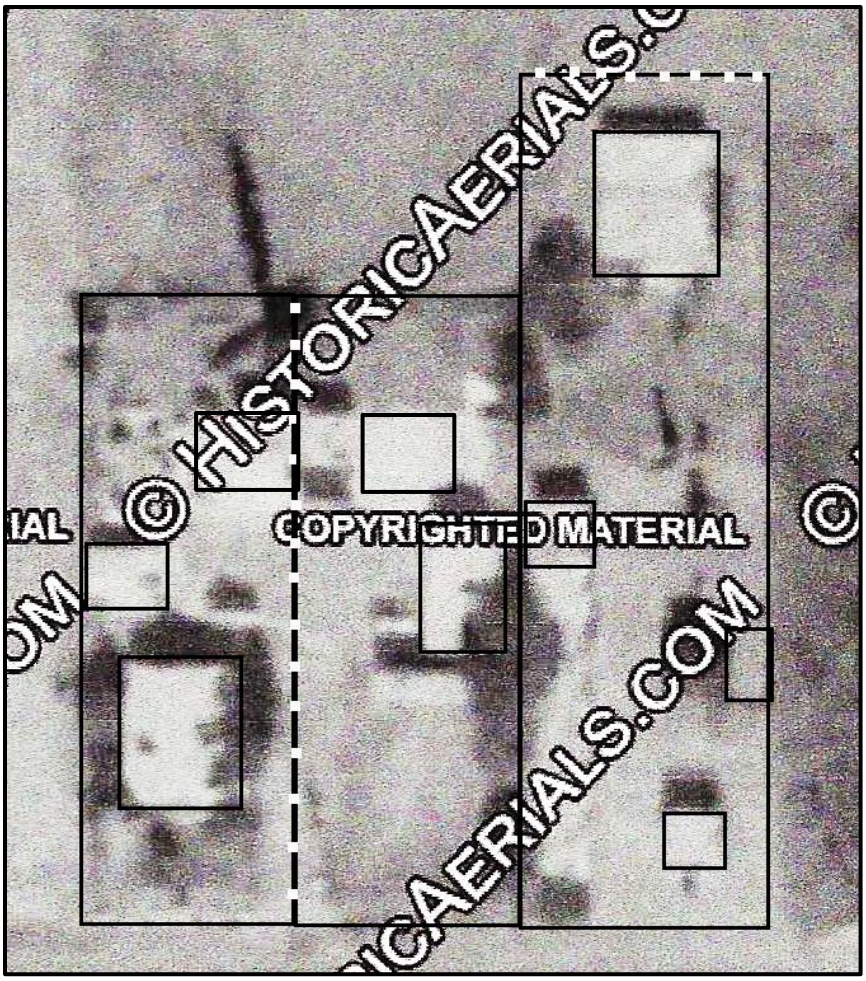



Figure 9. Improvements at 2406, 2400, and 2374 Foothill Blvd., San Bernardino, CA, ca. 1980.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| APN 0142-041-17 | Vacant | 2009-2020 | ES Foothill LLC |
| | | 2007-2008 | Edward J. Schumski Trust |
| | | 2004-2006 | Edward J. Schumski |
| | | 1982-2003 | T.M. Shirkin |
| APN 0142-041-18 | Vacant | 2009-2020 | ES Foothill LLC |
| | | 2007-2008 | Edward M. Schumski Trust |
| | | 2004-2006 | Edward J. Schumski |
| | | 1982-2003 | T.M. Sirkin |
| APN 0142-041-20 | Vacant | 2009-2020 | ES Foothill LLC |
| | | 2007-2008 | Edward J. Schumski Living Trust |
| | | 2004-2006 | Edward J. Schumski |
| | | 1982-2003 | T.M. Sirkin |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| APN 0142-041-21 Vacant* | 1990-2020 | David Lee and Chin M. Lin |
| (2470 Foothill Blvd.) | 1986-1989 | Benny B. and Susan C. Rios |
| | 1982-1985 | Russell E. Johnson |
| APN 0142-041-32 Residential | 1989-2020 | Victor V. and Cindy R. Valencia |
| (2496 Foothill Blvd.) | 1987-1988 | Jenness Myler |
| | 1983-1986 | Dorothy M. Gordon |
| | 1982 | David P. Beckett |
| APN 0142-041-33 Residential | 2008-2020 | Victor V. and Cindy R. Valencia |
| (2488 Foothill Blvd.) | 2007 | Victor V. Valencia/Morris Family Trust |
| | 2002-2006 | John E. Vanderburg/Morris Family Trust |
| | 2000-2001 | John E. Vanderburg/Charles S. Morris |
| | 1993-1999 | Darlene K. Debrita |
| | 1992 | John S. and Darlene K. Debrita |
| | 1990-1992 | Charles S. and Helene Morris |
| | 1989 | Anchor Mortgage Services, Inc. |
| | 1987-1988 | Jenness Myler |
| | 1983-1986 | Dorothy Gordon |
| | 1982 | David P. Beckett |
| APN 0142-041-34 Vacant | 2009-2020 | O.M. Gray LLC |
| | 2004-2008 | Mala D. and Dilip Sheth |
| | 1997-2003 | Ramona Borders Trust |
| | 1982-1996 | James S. White Trust |
| APN 0142-041-37 Vacant | 2019-2020 | Frontier California, Inc. |
| | 1989-2018 | GTE California, Inc. |
| APN 0142-041-44 Vacant | 2014-2020 | Linus C. Amarikwa |
| | 2013 | Ofik Kashishian Living Trust |
| | 2008-2013 | Ridgecliff LLC |
| | 2006-2007 | Cauffman Family Trust |
| | 2005 | Santiago Estates Foothill |
| | 2004 | Union Pacific Railroad Co. |

(* = Properties once improved, but improvements demolished)

While the Slaters are credited with the improvements on Parcel -21 (demolished by 2009), the Larsons were likely responsible for the improvements on Parcel -09 (demolished by 1995). The remaining residences are occupied.

Only one subdivision map was recorded for the project area – Parcel Map No. 4228 (mapped in 1978 and filed in 1981) addresses the subdivision of the western 130 feet of

the project area, the acreage kept by Amla Daley when she sold the rest of her holdings to Charles Rouse. This property, 130 feet wide and 1320 feet deep) was divided into three properties: Parcels 1, 2, and 3). Parcel 1 (now Parcel -32; 2496 Foothill Blvd.) measured 65 feet by 140 foot. Parcel 2 (now Parcel -33; 2488 Foothill Blvd.) was also 65 feet wide and 140 feet deep. Parcel 3 was/is "L" shaped, involving property east of Parcels 1 and 2 and also including the acreage north of Parcel 2 (Figure 10).

When mapped, the owners of these properties was identified as "J. Sheldon White, Inc." (James S. White, President) and First American Title Insurance Company (Edward Young, Vice President). James White maintained ownership of Parcel 3 (APN -34), selling it in 1996. Parcels 1 and 2 were sold immediately (1982) to David P. Beckett and all three have had various owners since the subdivision was completed. The current Assessor Parcel Map reflects the property lines defined for the entire project area in 2003.

## METHODOLOGY

The methodology for a Phase I cultural resources investigation is designed to provide basic information on the locations and types of resources within a defined project area. In the case of the current project area, the basic tasks were completed to compile the necessary information to address the cultural resources in the area. This approach included the following:

Task 1: Archaeological Records Check: An archaeological records check was completed through the California State University, Fullerton, South Central Coastal Information Center (CSUF-SCCIC), Fullerton, California (Appendix B). The CSUF-SCCIC provides information on previously surveyed properties, site records, some historic maps, and copies of all pertinent reports. This research was completed by McKenna et al. (2019 and 2020) in conjunction with another study (within one mile) and was supplemented by data compiled by McKenna et al. (2015) with respect to the adjacent King property. The application of this level of research was necessitated by research restrictions stemming from COVID-19, resulting in excessive research delays (over 3 month waiting period) and limits on the data provided.

Task 2: Native American Consultation: McKenna et al. contacted the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento and acquired the most current listing for Native American representatives within San Bernardino County (Appendix C). Letters were sent to all individuals/entities names by the Commission and personally contacted Anthony Morales of the Gabrielino/Tongva to inquire into any concerns for the area. The results of this consultation is documented later in this report.

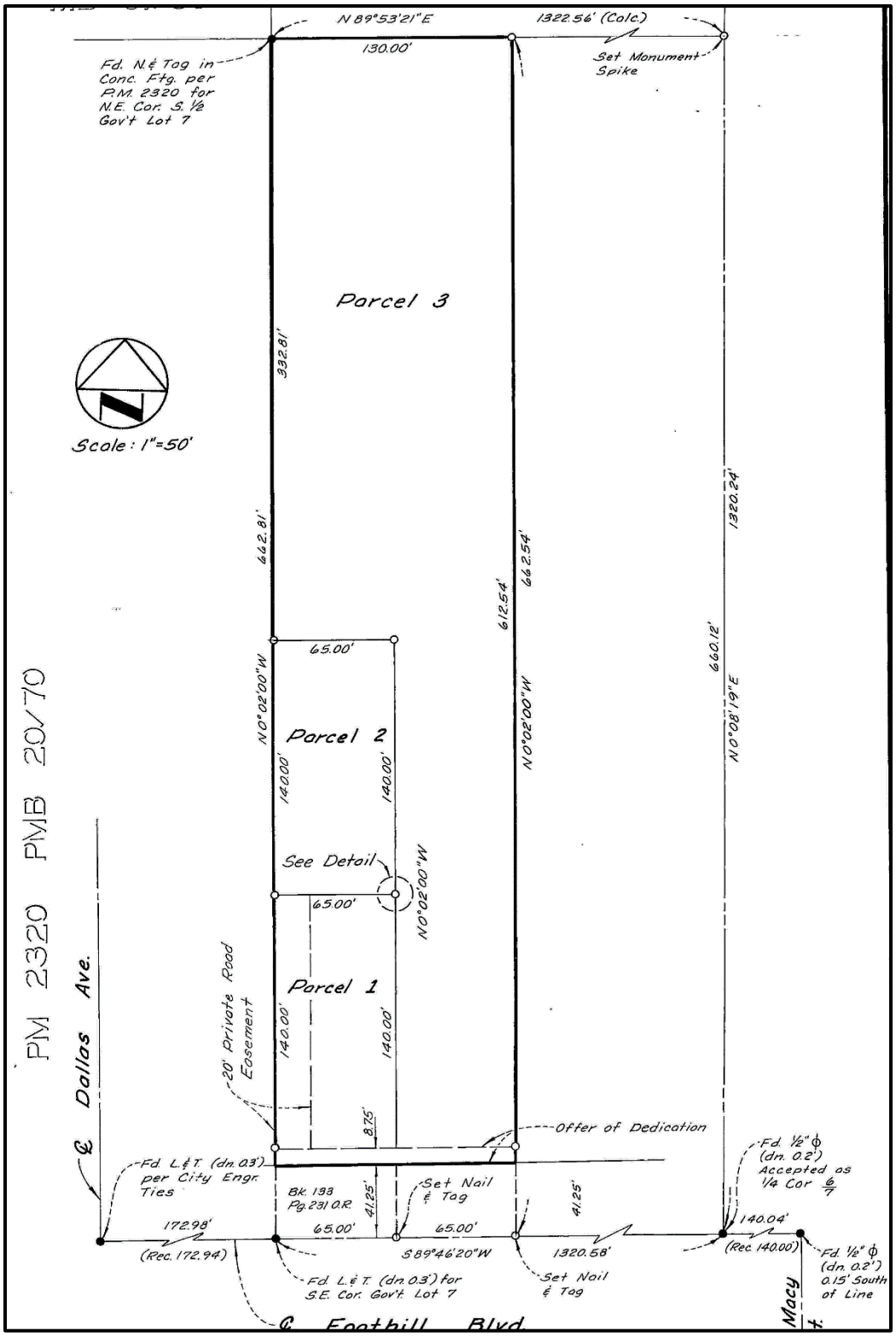



Figure 10. Parcel Map No. 4228 (ca. 1981; PM 39-86).

Task 3. Paleontological Overview: the paleontological overview for this project area was drawn from research materials previously provided by Dr. S. McLeod of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County and a review of data provided for nearby projects. Pertinent supporting data is presented in Appendix D.

Task 4: Historic Research: Historic research was conducted to determine the land-use history of the properties in question. This research was completed to provide preliminary data for the identification of any historic resources which might be encountered during the field studies. Research was conducted through the San Bernardino County Hall of Records; San Bernardino County Assessor's Office; San Bernardino County Archives; San Bernardino County Surveyor's Office; the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office records; the UCR Historic Map Library; the USGS on-line site library; and local historical society records; general history volumes; and information from the McKenna et al. in-house library and files. Supplemental research data is provided in Appendix E.

Task 5. Field Investigations: The field survey for this project was completed by Jeanette A. McKenna, MA/RPA/HonDL and Principal Investigator for McKenna et al., with the assistance of Cynthia Ayala (B.A. in prep.) and Steven Rodela (B.,A. in prep.). The survey was completed over the course of two days (the open areas covered on November 10, 2020, and the structural investigations on December 13, 2020). The project area was identified by street crossings and landmarks (i.e., standing structures, fencing, and block walls). The survey was completed by walking north/south transects at intervals of 10 meters apart. Areas with limited access (fenced) were examined as closely as possible. At the time of the survey, the project area was dominated by low, dry grasses. There were few access issues but, overall, the access and surface areas provided over 80% visibility. Access to the residential complexes was afforded by the current occupants. The field survey was supplemented by a photographic record (Appendix F) and field notes (on file, McKenna et al.).

Task 6. Analysis of Data Compiled: All data compiled during the course of these investigations were used to ascertain the level of sensitivity for the project area, record any identified resources, and to develop a program for the studies needed with respect to identified sites (prehistoric or historic), if identified and as deemed applicable.

Task 7: Preparation of a Technical Report: This technical report has been prepared in a format recommended by the Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento, and the CSUF-SCCIC.

## PREVIOUS RESEARCH

A standard archaeological record search was conducted at the California State University, Fullerton, South Central Coastal Information Center in Fullerton, California. This research was completed on April 1, 2020 (see Appendix B) and included a review of all projects and recorded historic and prehistoric archaeological sites within a one-mile radius of the project area. In addition, historic maps and listings for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), the California Points of Historical Interest (PHI), the listing of California Historical Landmarks (CHL), the California Register of Historic Resources Inventory (HRI) have been checked for the referenced project. This research was supplemented by research completed by McKenna et al. in 2015 (for a property east of the project area). None of these studies directly involve the current project area and the nearest project was that of the King property.

The more recent research identified 26 studies in the area and the 2015 research resulted in the identification of 27 studies. Excising duplicates, Table 3 presents a summary of 48 studies completed in the immediate area (1 to 1.5 miles). Despite the extent of studies, only fourteen (14) cultural resources have been reported for the immediate area, including:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Historic Roadways | 1 | Water Features | 2 |
| Irrigation Features | 1 | Transmission Lines | 2 |
| Refuse Deposits | 1 | Motel (Structures) | 1 |
| Foundations | 3 | Isolated Bottles | 3 |

As identified, all resource are historic period resources. No prehistoric of Native American archaeological resources were identified. This may be the result of limited surface surveying, historic and/or modern impacts to the area, and/or deposition has buried these types of resources. Although 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. Resources identified within the research area included those listed in Table 4.

The project rea is located on the bench above Lytle Creek Wash and is composed, primarily, of younger Quaternary alluvial deposits that have resulted in significant deposition. Leighton and Associates (1988) conducted extensive subsurface investigation in Fontana and Colton, noting the depths of the younger alluvial deposition related to Lytle Creek and concluded the younger alluvial is quite deep, capping older alluvium that may exceed 25,000 years of deposition – roughly twice the age of currently confirmed Native American presence in Southern California. Monitoring programs conducted by McKenna et al. in Ontario (McKenna 2015 and 2017) confirmed the presence of Native American archaeological resources at depths exceeding 10 feet below surface (City Creek alluvial deposition). While it is unlikely this project will impact older Quaternary alluvial deposits associated with fossil remains (paleontological specimens), the potential for buried archaeological resources is considered possible.

Table 3. Studies Completed within One Mile of the Project Area.

| Report # | NADB | Citation | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| SB-000711 | 1060711 | Chavez 1978 | Rialto Tank Farm |
| SB-000712 | 1060712 | Chavez 1978 | Four Corners Pipeline |
| SB-000713 | 1060713 | Chavez 1978 | Rialto Crude Pipeline |
| SB-000714 | 1060714 | Chavez 1978 | Rialto Oil Tank Farm |
| SB-001150 | 1101150 | Hearn 1981 | Tract No. 10344 |
| SB-001211 | 1061211 | Simpson and Smith 1981 | 40 Acres North of Meridian Park Apts. |
| SB-001216 | 1061216 | Report Not on File | |
| SB-001358 | 1061358 | Macko et al. 1983 | Mira Loma-Serrano Transmission Line |
| SB-001471 | 1061471 | Wizorek 1984 | Rialto Bench Project (Preliminary) |
| SB-001743 | 1061743 | Wizorek 1987 | Rialto Bench Project (Final) |
| SB-001819 | 1061819 | deMunck 1988 | TTM No. 13457 |
| SB-002127 | 1062127 | Singer and Atwood 1990 | TTM No. 14770 |
| SB-002221 | 1062221 | Taylor 1990 | Lytle Creek Property |
| SB-002853 | 1062853 | Foster et al. 1991 | Inland Feeder Project |
| SB-002885 | 1062885 | McKenna 1984 | Freitzsche Property |
| SB-003636 | 1063636 | Mlazovsky 1999 | Prescribed Burn |
| SB-003654 | 1063654 | Love 2001 | Yellow Freight Systems |
| SB-003655 | 1063655 | Love 2001 | BNSF Demolition |
| SB-003657 | 1063657 | Hatheway 2000 | BNSF Storage Facility |
| SB-003853 | 1063853 | Middleton 1985 | Mismapped |
| SB-003885 | 1063885 | Milburn 2003 | Mismapped |
| SB-003919 | 1063919 | William Self Assoc. 2001 | Fiber Optic Installation |
| SB-004324 | 1064324 | Budinger 2002 | Cell Tower |
| SB-004358 | 1064358 | Brechbiel 1998 | Cell Tower |
| SB-004634 | 1064634 | Tibbett 2004 | Walmart Supercenter |
| SB-004637 | 1064637 | Sriro 2004 | SCE Pole Replacement Project |
| SB-005261 | 1065261 | Bonner et al. 2005 | Cell Tower |
| SB-005267 | 1065267 | Tibbett 2005 | TTM No. 16910 |
| SB-005937 | 1065937 | MBA Associates 1008 | Cell Tower |
| SB-006086 | 1066086 | Wlodarski 2008 | Cell Tower |
| SB-006087 | 1066087 | Bonner and Aislin-Kay 2008 | Cell Tower |
| SB-006125 | 1066125 | Bonner and Aislin-Kay 2008 | Cell Tower |
| SB-006126 | 1066126 | Bonner et al. 2009 | Cell Tower |
| SB-006745 | 1066745 | Tang 2010 | Regional Rail Authority |
| SB-006747 | 1066747 | Van Horn 2009 | Metrolink Parking Structure |
| SB-006750 | 1066750 | White 2009 | Cell Tower |
| SB-006757 | 1066757 | Encarnacion et al. 2009 | Baseline Well and Pipeline |
| SB-006787 | 1066787 | Tang et al. 2008 | Groundwater Basin |
| SB-006994 | 1066994 | Sanka 2011 | Redevelopment Area B |
| SB-007007 | 1067007 | Report Not in File | |
| SB-007009 | 1067009 | Cotterman and Chandler 2011 | SCE Pole Replacement Project |
| SB-007084 | 1067084 | Tang 2010 | Positive Train Control |
| SB-007254 | 1067254 | Basalik and Tinsman 2011 | Martin Environ. Solutions |
| SB-007258 | 1067258 | White and White 2006 | Rancho del Oro Project |
| SB-007621 | 1067621 | Perez 2013 | 2000 W. Rialto Avenue |
| SB-007657 | 1067657 | Report Not in File | |
| SB-008062 | 1068062 | Brunzell 2014 | Onyx Project |
| SB-008122 | 1068122 | McKenna 2015 | King Property, Foothill Blvd. |

Consultation with the Native American Heritage Commission resulted in “positive” findings, confirming the area as sensitive for potentially significant cultural resources of Native American origin.

Based on these findings, McKenna et al. has completed a preliminary assessment of the project area to yield cultural resources (significant or not) within the boundaries of the current project area.

Table 4. Resources Identified within One Mile of the Project Area.

| Primary No. | Citation | Description | Status |
|---|---|---|---|
| 36-002910 | Kellawan et al. 2013 | National Old Trails Hwy./US Route 66 (Foothill Blvd.) | NRHP |
| 36-006861 | Schmidt et al. 1990 | Historic Irrigation Features and Refuse | --- |
| 36-006863 | Texier et al. 1990 | Historic Refuse Scatters | --- |
| 36-006864 | Schmidt et al. 1990 | Structural Remains and Stone Wall | --- |
| 36-006865 | Schmidt et al. 1990 | Flood Control Feature | --- |
| 36-006866 | Texier et al. 1990 | Water Control Feature | --- |
| 36-006867 | Texier et al. 1990 | Structure and Irrigation Features | --- |
| 36-010315 | Denardo et al. 2018 | Hoover Dam Transmission Line | CRHR |
| 36-010316 | Martin et al. 2018 | Kramer-Victorville Transmission Line | CRHR |
| 36-012260 | Chandler 2003 | Prospect Pit (mis-mapped) | N.A. |
| 36-025613 | Press-Enterprise | Route 66 Wigwam Motel | NRHP |
| 36-026909 | Shaker 2011 | Isolate Bottle (1910-1925) | 6Z |
| 36-026910 | Shaker 2001 | Isolated Medicine Bottle | 6Z |
| 36-026911 | Shaker 2001 | Isolated Milk Bottle | 6Z |
| TBA | CRM Tech 2005; McKenna 2015 | Franklin P. King Residential Complex | 6Z |

Overall, McKenna et al. has assessed the relative levels of sensitivity for the project area as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Prehistoric Archaeological Resources | **MODERATE** |
| Prehistoric Archaeological Isolated Artifacts | **MODERAT**E |
| Historic Archaeological Resources | **HIGH** |
| Historic Archaeological Isolated Artifacts | **HIGH** |
| Built Environments (Structures/Buildings) | **HIGH** |
| Ethic Resources | **UNKNOWN** |
| Historic Landscapes | **LOW** |
| Paleontological Resources | **LOW** |

## RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATIONS

McKenna et al. initiated the investigations of the Nassir Truck Terminal project in B&D Construction project site in October of 2020, and completed this technical report in late December of 2020. The fieldwork was completed on November 10 and December 13, 2020. The scope of work included: an archaeological records search; historic property ownership and land use research; Native American consultation; a paleontological overview; field survey; resource assessment(s); and report preparation. As a result of these investigations, the following findings are presented. The boundaries for the property were recorded by UTMs (Table 5).

Table 5. UTM Coordinates for the Nassir Truck Terminal Property, Foothill Blvd., San Bernardino, CA.

| Point | NAD 27 | | NAD 83 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Easting | Northing | Easting | Northing |
| NW | 468334 | 3774056 | 468254 | 3774253 |
| NE | 468729 | 3774056 | \468649 | 3774253 |
| SW | 468334 | 3773868 | 468254 | 3774065 |
| SE | 468592 | 3773868 | 468512 | 4774065 |
| Macy St. | 468600 | 3773933 | 468520 | 3774130 |

### Archaeological Records Search

The Archaeological Records Search confirmed the project area was not previously surveys for archaeological resources and none of the existing improvements had been assessed for historical significance. The nearest resources included the King homestead

residential complex (ruins) and the alignment of Foothill Blvd. (US Route 66). US Route 66 is a National Register of Historic Places resource and, as such, must be protected unless the impacts are deemed insignificant. Concurrence with insignificant findings may require consultation with the Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento. Another National Register of Historic Places resource is located to the west of the project area – with Wigwam Motel on Foothill Blvd. This resource is sufficiently distant to be avoided and no impacts will be realized as a result of the Nassir Truck Terminal project.

No Native American archaeological resources were identified within the project area, but the area is still considered moderately sensitive for such resources. This assertion is based on the proximity of the project area to Lytle Creek Wash, a major freshwater resources traversing the area, and the findings of the Native American Heritage Commission that the area is sensitive for sacred and/or religious Native American resources.

Historically, this property has been owned and utilized since the later 1870s/early 1880s and under continuous use since it was homesteaded by the King family. For most of the historic period, the property was developed as a citrus grove. However, in the 1920s, subdivisions and property sales, along with residential and commercial developments, occurred. The extent of known historic resources in the general area has rendered the project area sensitive for yielding additional resources.

## Historic Land Use Research

As noted, the project area was primarily used for citrus orchard development during the historic period. The King family homesteaded 80 acres of land along the southern boundary of Section 6 (confirmed in 1882) and planted citrus trees. These orchards were maintained by the family until the early 1900s, when they began to sell off some of the acreage (20 acres to F.B. Daley, including the project area). Despite the sales, the current project area (and surrounding acreage maintained by the King family) were still under cultivation (citrus). The first structural improvements within the project area can be assigned to ca. 1928, when at least four improvements were confirmed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Daley/Hippenstiel Residence | 2498 Foothill Blvd. (existing) |
| Draggoo Residence (original) | 2488 Foothill Blvd. (demolished) |
| Rouse Structure (fruit stand) | Demolished |
| Rouse Structure (fruit stand) | Demolished |

Subsequent improvements included:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rouse Residence | 2406 Foothill Blvd. (existing; 1935) |
| Slater Residence and Complex | 2470 Foothill Blvd.(Demolished 2005) |
| Draggoo Residence (second) | 2488 Foothill Blvd. (existing; 1948) |
| Sanders/Hamner Residence | 2400 Foothill Blvd. (existing; 1956) |
| Larson Residence (modern) | 2376 Foothill Blvd. (demolished) |

The orchards were removed by 1959 and, with the exception of the residential complexes, the remainder of the properties remained vacant and unused. Four standing residential complexes and two residential archaeological sites were identified during the recent investigations (discussed below).

## Native American Consultation

The Native American Heritage Commission (Appendix C) reported “positive” findings with respect to the Sacred Land Files maintained by the Commission. The specific reason for the positive findings was not specified. McKenna et al. sent letters to all identified Native American representatives wishing to consult on projects in this general area. These letters were sent out on November 18, 2020. To date, McKenna et al. has received only one written and one oral response. The Fort Yuma Quechan Tribe responded on November 24, noting the project area is outside their traditional territory (Appendix C). Anthony Morales, Chair of the Gabrielino-Tongva Band of Mission Indians, phoned McKenna et al. and noted the Gabrielino would appreciate AB-52 consultation with the Lead Agency, but had no specific information on the project area. The City of San Bernardino, acting as the Lead Agency, would be the responsible agency for direct AB-52 (and/or SB-18) consultation and McKenna et al. recommends contacting both the Gabrielino and Serrano representative for compliance.

## Paleontological Overview

COVID-19 research limitations resulted in limitations to property-specific research. However, McKenna et al. was able to rely on previous research for nearby properties and general data pertaining to the Lytle Creek Wash area to assess the potential for the presence of paleontological resources. Specifically, Dr. McLeod of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, in addressing a project in Rialto (see Appendix D) emphasized the younger alluvium dominating the project area is not conducive to yielding fossil specimens and the depth of the older Quaternary Alluvium (fossil bearing) is unlikely to be fairly deep, well below the base of the existing Lytle Creek Wash. This assertion is

consistent with the findings of Leighton and Associates (1988) and similar studies completed in Ontario, Fontana, and Rialto. McKenna et al. has concluded shallow deposits within the project area are not sensitive for the presence of paleontological specimens but extensive excavations (e.g. below 20-25 feet below the present surface) may result in the identification of older Quaternary alluvium. These older deposits have been known to yield significant fossil specimens and, therefore, would warrant monitoring. At this time, McKenna et al. is concluding no further paleontological studies are warranted. However, on the oft chance older alluvium is encountered in a shallower context, a paleontological monitoring program consistent with the protocols and guidelines of the San Bernardino County Museum should be considered by the Lead Agency and initiated when such deposits are discerned.

## Field Survey Results

McKenna et al. identified the project area by landmarks: the alignment of Foothill Blvdl the alignment of Macy Street; and developments west and north of the project area. With the exception of fencing and a block wall defining Parcel – 21, all portions of the project area were readily accessible. The field survey resulted in a confirmation of four residential complexes (2400, 2406, 2488, and 2496 Foothill Blvd) and the remnants of two other complexes (APN -021 and APN -09).

### 2400 Foothill Blvd. (APN -10)

The residential improvements at 2400 Foothill Blvd. dates to 1956 (and at NAD 83 UTMs = 468471E/3774100N; NAD 27 UTMs 468551E/3773903N). In this case, the improvements consist of a relatively small permanent residence (700 square feet) on the eastern side of the complex that also includes a large garage to the north and a mobile home to the south. This residence has been tentatively associated with the Sanders/Hamner ownership, but not confirmed. Illustrated in Figure 11, this residence is a simple, rectangular structure oriented north/south and exhibiting a north/south gable roof. It was constructed on a concrete slab, wood framed, and clad in stucco with some wood siding under the north and south elevation eaves. There are wide, overhanging eaves on all four elevations. The main entry is on the west elevation and there are few windows.

Much of this structure was obscured by vehicles, vegetation, fencing, or stored materials. Nonetheless, McKenna et al. concluded this small residence is a vernacular example of a minimal traditional structure with no outstanding design elements or materials. It is a simple residence with two small bedrooms and one bath. It is not considered to be historically significant, as it has not met any of the four main criteria for recognition.



Figure 11. Residence at 2400 Foothill Blvd., San Bernardino, CA (NE).

In addition to the permanent residence, this property is associated with a large garage (Figure 12) and a more recently established mobile home. The garage was originally built as a standard two-car garage, but not present on the property until after 1959. It was present, per aerial photographs, by 1980. Currently, the garage is a larger structure, expanded to the east, and used for vehicle maintenance. The recent addition exhibits a modern vinyl slider window and the access is on the east elevation. Cars surround this structure, blocking the bay door on the south elevation (a replacement aluminum door).

A secondary entrance was established on the garage's west elevation. This entrance exhibits a solid panel door (modern) with no exterior framing. Both the original garage and the expanded areas showed evidence of attrition, damage, and maintenance. Both are still in a state of disrepair.

The mobile home (Figure 13) is a modern addition to the property. Aerial photographs indicate the mobile home was placed on the property between 1980 and 1995, replacing a smaller structure associated with the 1956 property development. Overall, the residence is approximately 65 years of age, the garage is post-1959 (60 +/- years of age), and the mobile home is a post 1980 addition (although not necessarily new when placed on the property). None of the improvements are considered historically significant.

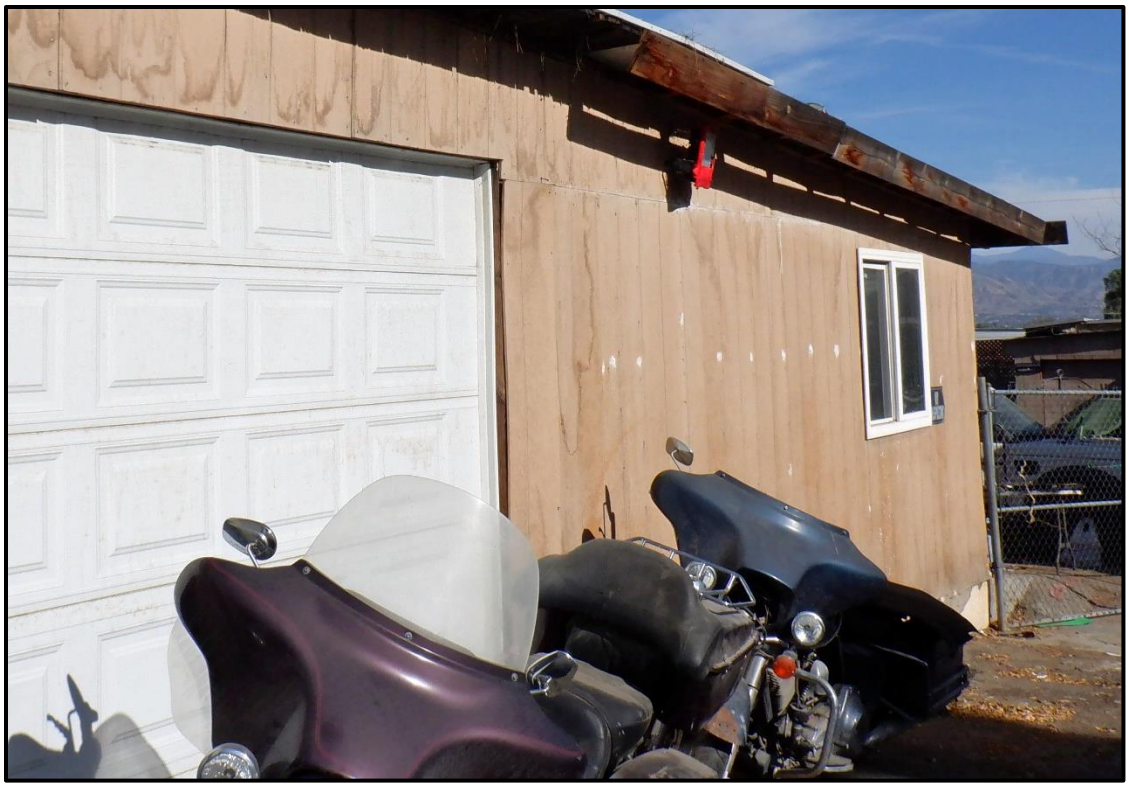


Figure 12. Original Post-1959 Garage and Recent Addition (ENE).



Figure 13. Modern Mobile Home at 2400 Foothill Blvd., CA (ESE).

The property is currently being used as a vehicle maintenance yard. All open areas are covered with vehicles (most non-operational). Both the residence and mobile home are occupied – the mobile home definitely a rental and the residence likely a rental, as neither occupant identified themself as an owner.

2406 Foothill Blvd. (APN -11)

The residential complex at 2406 Foothill Blvd. includes a permanent residence dating to 1928; converted garage with an addition (possibly used as living space), and a mobile home (at NAD 83 UTMs = 468444E/3774085N; NAD 27 UTMs 468524E/3773888N). The residence has been tentatively dated to 1928, per Assessor records, while other records indicate a date of 1935. It is possible, during the ownership by Charles Rouse, the original residence was renovated or replaced. In any case, whether 1928 or 1935, this residence is described as a small, 1027 square foot residence (two bedrooms/ 1bath) designed in an eclectic/vernacular manner with some modest Spanish Revival design elements (Figure 14). This residence was constructed on a raised foundation, is "L" shaped, and exhibits a gable roof design (oriented north/south) with a lower roof on the northern ell.



Figure 14. Residence at 2406 Foothill Blvd., San Bernardino, CA (N).

The residence is wood framed and exhibits stucco cladding. While some windows have been replaced, the two windows on the main elevation (south-facing) are original – with western windows being a square, fixed pane with wood framing and the eastern window being arched, fixed, and wood framed. The main entrance is a south-facing solid wood door centered on the elevation and associated with a raised concrete porch. There is an attic vent below the peak of the roof. The eaves are modest and fascia boards are located on the north and south elevations, while the east and west elevations exhibit open beams.

There is a tall red brick chimney on the east elevation. The utility boxes are mounted on the north elevation. The front and side yards (fenced) and cluttered with collected items, negating any reasonable visual examination of the residence, but the north elevation suggests the stucco finish had been resurfaced – probably in the last 15-20 years (obviously before the materials were placed against the residence).

Overall, this residence is a simple example of a 1920s-1930s vernacular residence with the added arched window providing a modest design element.

To the north of the residence is a small “L” shaped structure that was originally designed as a single car garage but altered with an ell to the east and the replacement of the bay door with a standard entry door (Figure 15). This structure is on a concrete pad, wood framed, and stucco sided. A secondary entrance is on the north elevation of the original garage and a third door is on the north elevation of the addition. A modern water heater closet is mounted on the north elevation of the structure, as is a modern washing machine.

The finish on the addition is not completed, indicating it is a fairly recent alteration. McKenna et al. suggests this structure, with the addition, has been converted into living space. Otherwise, both the water heater and washing machine could have been placed within the structure. An older concrete driveway runs from the east side of the original residence to the converted garage and has been extended further north to provide additions parking. North of the converted garage is a large mobile home (oriented north/south) with an east-facing entrance, cinderblock and concrete stepped stoop, and an unpaved parking area to the east side. This mobile home appears on the 1995 aerial photo (not on the 1980 aerial), suggesting it may have been added to the property at the same time the unit at 2400 Foothill Blvd. was placed.

As a modern addition to the property, it is not historically significant. With respect to the residence and converted garage, these two structures date between 1928 and 1935 and each had been subjected to alterations (more so, the garage). Regardless, neither is considered historically significant.

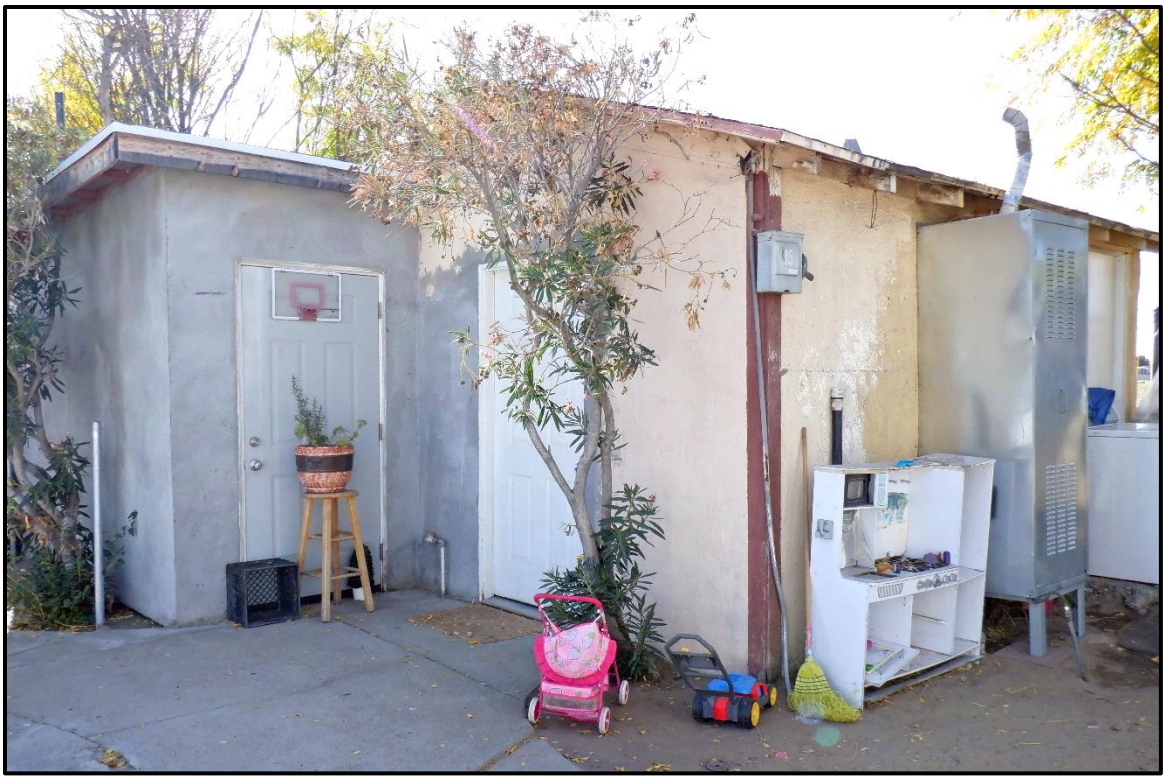


Figure 15. Converted Garage at 2406 Foothill Blvd., San Bernardino, CA (SW).

2488 Foothill Blvd. (APN -33)

The assignment of 2488 Foothill Blvd. is complicated because two different improvement have been associated with this address, but the address references two different locations. The original 2488 Foothill Blvd. was assigned to a property defined as the East 65 feet of the West 130 feet of the S ½ of the SE ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 6. This reference has been associated with a 1928 improvement credited to the Draggoos, who purchased the property from the Daleys in 1928. The residence has been demolished (after 1968) and no physical evidence (save some mature trees on the eastern property boundary) of this early residential complex remains on the site.

The reference to 2488 Foothill Blvd. is now assigned to the improvement located north of 2496 Foothill Blvd., a 1948 improvement that was constructed on the property when it was owned by Draggoos, indicating they gave up one residence of the other, keeping the same address. This second residence is still present (NAD 83 UTMs 468270E/3774128N; NAD 27 UTMs 468350E/3776961N) and described as a relatively simple, rectangular, vernacular residence similar to the late-period improvement at 2400 Foothill Blvd., but with an attached single-car garage (Figure 16). This residence rests on a concrete slab,

has wood framing and stucco cladding. There is a west-facing main entrance and no secondary entrance. The roof is a north/south trending gable roof with composition shingles and there is a small covered porch with a concrete stoop at the main entrance. All of the original windows have been replaced with modern aluminum-framed slider windows. A window mounted A/C unit has replaced the south-facing window adjacent to the garage.



Figure 16. Residence at 2488 Foothill Blvd., San Bernardino, CA (NNE).

The garage is accessed via a concrete driveway extending from Foothill Blvd. To the property and continuing east to the garage bay door. The bay door is wooden and appears to be a plywood faux wall (replacing the actual bay door), suggesting this area has been converted to additional living space. An access door would be an interior door.

The stucco cladding on this residence is in good to fair condition, suggesting it has been well maintained or resurfaced. There is no chimney. Records describe this residence at a 2 bedroom/1bath residence with 936 square feet of living space. With the converted garage, the living space would now be closer to 1136 square feet (assuming a 200 square foot garage).

Overall, this residence is a relatively late addition to the property. It was constructed prior to the formal subdivision of the property and is tucked behind the residence at 2496 Foothill Blvd. It is not readily identifiable from the street frontage, but accessed only from the driveway and a gated entrance separating the two small parcels now identified as APNs

-32 and -33. This particular residence is located within Parcel -33 and is currently occupied by a single family. A small storage shed is present within the yard.

2496 Foothill Blvd. (APN -32)

The residence at 2496 Foothill Blvd. is relatively close to the street frontage and has a south-facing main entrance on the south elevation (Figure 17). The NAD 83 UTMs are 468467E/3774086N (NAD 27 UTMs – 468347E/3773889N). The structure is on a raised foundation; exhibits a hipped roof design with composition shingles; a small covered porch (with a gable roof lie); wide and open eaves with exposed rafters; and stucco siding. A small stoop is present at the front door. A secondary entry is on the west elevation with a corresponding small stoop (no canopy). The windows are a mix of original double hung sash windows (1:1) and there is a single, original wood framed sash window (4:1) near the southwest corner. Built in 1928, this residence is indicative of many vernacular residences found throughout Southern California.



Figure 17. Residence at 2496 Foothill Blvd., San Bernardino, CA (NE).

Some records identified this two bedroom/1 bath residence (850 square feet) as a 1940 home. This latter date is likely a reference to the addition on the north elevation, where a shed roof covered a small room addition. Scarring on the walls suggest this was once an attached garage converted to additional living space. Another garage was once located to the north of the residence but has since been removed. The addition exhibits a west-facing entrance and a single modern slider window. It is also resting on a concrete slab and not a raised foundation. The north elevation is flat and exhibits no windows.

Wrapping around to the east elevation, a small storage structure has been attached to the addition – plywood and a flat roof. There is a covered window on the north elevation of the original residence and another boarded window on the east elevation. The east elevation also exhibits two vinyl replacement windows flanking a tall, stucco-covered chimney. The stucco siding on the residence appears to be a resurfacing, but not a recent resurfacing.

This small residence has been altered, re-roofed, re-surfaced, and has an addition. It is considered a vernacular structure with no outstanding design elements or unique materials. It is in fair condition and still occupied. Additional plywood storage units are located on the pad associated with the demolished garage. The original concrete driveway gives way to the asphalt drive that extends to the residence at 2488 Foothill Blvd. Given the lack of architectural integrity, and despite the age of this residence, it fails to meet the minimum requirements for recognition as a significant historical resource.

Slater Complex (APN -21)

The Slater complex was established in 1945 as a residential property with associated facilities consistent with the poultry/chicken ranching of the Slaters. The residential foundation remains on the property (Figure 18) as well as large concrete pads consistent with the presence of the poultry barns and work areas (Figure 19). The residence was located at NAD 83 UTMs 468310E/3774182N (And 27 UTMs 468390E/3773985N). The pads were represented by roughly poured concrete and asphalt surfaces. Access appears to have been along the western side of the property and the residence was north of the pads.

Aerial photographs show this enterprise extended into the parcel to the east (APN- 20), but later separated by the construction of a cinderblock wall (existing). The northern boundary of the property is also defined by a cinderblock wall, while the western and southern boundaries are fenced in chain link fencing. A few mature trees are also present along the western property lines.



Figure 18. Block Foundation of Residence at Slater Property, 2470 Foothill Blvd., San Bernardino, CA (ENE).

The raised cinderblock foundation is indicative of the relatively late construction of this residence and may also be evidence of foundation replacement (i.e., earthquake damage). In any case, the residence has been removed, all structures related to the poultry ranch have been removed and the sole identifying remnants are the block foundation and the concrete and asphalt pads. The rise in the property also necessitated a concrete set of steps near Foothill Blvd. and attached to the pads. These remains are not considered historically significant.

Larson Complex (APN -09)

Little was found with respect to the Larson complex. This property (APN -09) is associated with 2384 Foothill Blvd. and the improvements post-dated 1966 (demolished by 1999). The field survey resulted in the identification of soil piles and fragments of concrete likely representing the residential foundation and/or driveway (NAD 27 UTMs 468530E/ 3773762N; Figure 20). No artifacts were identified and the demolition of this complex was complete. No intact foundations were identified (residence was likely on a slab) and no evidence of the driveway remains. This was a relatively late addition to the overall



Figure 19. Pads Associated with the Slater Poultry Ranch (ENE).



Figure 20. Soil and Debris Piles Associated with the Larson Property (SE).

project area and considered more modern than historic. The existing remains (piles) are not historically significant.

## Resource Assessment(s)

The recent survey resulted in the identification of four existing residential complexes and the remnants of two others. One property was shown to have been improved, but no physical remains of the improvements were identified. All identified resources were once within a larger property once dominated by citrus groves. However, over the decades, beginning in the 1880s, the extent of the groves lessened and, by 1959, no orchard development remained. Improvements within the projects are yielded various dates beginning in ca. 1928. Between the 1960s and 2005, three complexes had been demolished and only two yielded any physical evidence of their prior presence. The six areas yielding standing structures or the remnants of structures were assessed in accordance with the four main criteria defined by the California Environmental Quality Act, as amended. The questions needing to be addressed include:

A. Has the resource been associated with any significant events in California or local history?

   Research yield no evidence that any significant events can be attributed to the Nassir Truck Terminal project area. When developed, they were not associated with historic Route 66 use or commercial associations. Therefore, **the improvements fail to meet the minimal intent of this criterion and the resources are not significant under this criterion.**

B. Has the resource been associated with any significant or important person in California or local history?

   The resources within the Nassir Truck Terminal project area have not been associated with any person(s) recognized as meeting the minimal intent of this criterion. All persons associated with the project site were local, small business owners, retirees, or simple residents who worked elsewhere. As such, **the improvements fail to meet the minimal intent of the criterion and the resources are not significant under this criterion.**

C. Are the standing structures representative of any specific, identifiable architectural style; the work of a known architect; exhibit the work of a craftsman or artisan; or do they include the use of unique or exotic material or exhibit unique design elements?

One of the standing structure are outstanding examples of architecture; have not been associated with any architect, artisan, or craftsman renown for their craft; and no unique or exotic materials were used. There are no unique design elements and, in some cases, alterations or additions have altered the original design(s) or massing. Lacking architectural integrity and failing to meet any of the other requirements for recognition, **the standing structures within the project area have failed to meet the minimal intent of this criterion and, therefore, are not significant under this criterion.**

D. Does the resource or property have the potential to yield important data applicable to scientific research important to prehistory or history?

No physical evidence of Native American prehistoric archaeological resources and/or paleontological resources have been identified within the project area. Therefore, **the property is tentatively considered to be clear of such resources and the property does not qualify for recognition under this criterion.**

However, as previously noted, the Native American Heritage Commission has identified the property as sensitivity for Native American resources and this level of sensitivity needs to be acknowledged. Likewise, the underlying older Quaternary alluvial deposits have been associated with significant fossil specimens and, if these older alluvial deposits are impacted, fossil specimens may be uncovered. McKenna et al. acknowledged these sensitivities and has provided recommendations/ mitigation measures for consideration by the Lead Agency.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

McKenna et al. completed applicable consultation, research, field investigation, and data compilation to identify and assess the potential significance of resources identified within the Nassir Truck Terminal project site. The results of these investigations resulted in the identification and recordation of six individual locations of physical remains and one attitional area of development with no physical remains.

These resources have been documented on the applicable DPR-523 forms (Appendix G), despite the ultimate finding that none are significant or warrant recognition as important historical resources. They are cultural resources based on age and presence, but not historical resources as defined by the Office of Historic Preservation and CEQA.

Foothill Blvd. is adjacent to the project area and considered a part of the larger/longer alignment of US Route 66/National Old Trails Highway. As a National Register of Historic Places resource, impacts to the roadway must mitigated and/or approved through the Lead Agency and the Office of Historic Preservation. This particular stretch of the roadway is paved, but not curbed. The easement is already defined and, to the west, the road widens and is fully improved. Adequate design and approvals of the design will mitigate any adverse impacts, s this area has already been subjected to significant alterations and upgrading.

To assure avoidance or mitigation of any adverse impacts resulting from the proposed development, McKenna et al. is presenting the following mitigation measures for consideration by the Lead Agency, with the understanding the Lead Agency may amend these measures, add measures, or remove measures, pending a complete review of the project-related construction plans.

MM-CULT-1: Recognize the project area has underlying older Quaternary alluvial deposits (relative depth currently undetermined). If the proposed grading of this property impacts older Quaternary deposits, a paleontological monitoring program should be instituted on compliance with the standard protocols and guidelines of the San Bernardino County Museum. A paleontological consultant should be on-call and, if necessary, prepare a mitigation plan (PRIMP) and be prepared to address any resources that may be uncovered, including identification, recovery, analysis, reporting, and curation.

MM-CULT-2: The project area is relatively sensitive for the presence of prehistoric Native American cultural resources. McKenna et al. recommends the Lead Agency complete additional consultation (Gabrielino and Serrano) and consider the implementation of an archaeological monitoring program. It is recommended the program begin as an on-call program and, should any evidence of prehistoric resources be uncovered, institute a monitoring program that includes the presence of a qualified archaeological monitor and Native American representative. At the discretion of the Lead Agency, spot monitoring may be initiated to assure resources are not being missed or discarded. Any monitoring program must comply with standard profession policies and guidelines and managed by a professional archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior standards.

MM-CULT-3: To insure adequate coverage, McKenna et al. recommends a qualified historic archaeological monitor be present to document the demolition of the existing historic-period buildings and structures, photo-document the demolition activities, and assess any previ-

ously unknown resources associated with the properties. The extend and duration of this monitoring would be dependent upon the demolition schedule and at the discretion of the Lead Agency. All professional policies and guidelines would be followed and documented.

MM-CULT-4: To avoid adverse impact to Foothill Blvd/US Route 66, McKenna et al. is recommending the Lead Agency review the proposed development plans, consult with the OHP to insure the plans will not adversely impact the resource, and have a professional historic archaeological monitor present for any earthmoving activities within the roadway right-of-way.

This monitor will photo-document the activities and, should any physical archaeological evidence be uncovered, the monitor must be prepared to recovery the find without any unreasonable delays to the on-going development activities. Should the find be significant and require attention outside the standard tasks associated with monitoring, a change of scope will be proposed and approved prior to any additional impacts occur.

MM-CULT-5: If, at any time, evidence of human remains (or potential human remains) is uncovered, all activities in the vicinity of the find must be halted, a buffer established, and the County Coroner immediately notified and permitted to examine the find *in situ*. The Coroner will determine the nature of the find. If the remains are determined to be human, the Coroner will determine their origin: Native American; archaeological but non-Native American; or forensic.

If determined to be of Native American origin, the Coroner will contact/notify the Native American Heritage Commission and the Most Likely Descendant (MLD) will be identified. In consultation between the MLD, Lead Agency, and property owner, the disposition of the remains will be determined. Any costs incurred would be the responsibility of the property owner.

If the human remains are archaeological (non-Native American), the archaeological consultant will manage the removal, analysis, and reporting. The remains will be reinterred off-site and any costs incurred would be the responsibility of the property owner.

If the remains are determined to be of forensic value, the Coroner will arrange for the removal and analysis. The County will assume responsibility of the remains and the property owner will not be responsible for any related costs.

The implementation of these mitigation measures should assure avoidance of any adverse impacts resulting from the proposed project. As noted, the Lead Agency may amend these recommendations, pending review of the proposed development and with a full understanding of the project's requirements.

## CERTIFICATION

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

SIGNED: Jeanette A. McKenna DATE: Dec. 23, 2020

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