

HISTORICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION REPORT

Interstate 10 Corridor Project

San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties

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08-SBD-10 PM 0.0/R37.0

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April 2015




STATE OF CALIFORNIA
Department of Transportation

Historical Resources Evaluation Report
For
Interstate 10 Corridor Project
San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), in conjunction with San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG), proposes to improve the Interstate 10 (I-10) corridor. The proposed I-10 Corridor Project (Project) consists of adding lane(s) and providing improvements along all or a portion of the existing 33-mile stretch of I-10 from approximately 2 miles west of the Los Angeles/San Bernardino county line in the City of Pomona to Ford Street in the City of Redlands (see the Project's Historic Property Survey Report [HPSR]; Exhibit 1, Figures 1 and 2). The Project considers one "no build" alternative and two "build" alternatives to address existing and future projected traffic demands.

This Historic Resources Evaluation Report (HRER) was prepared in compliance with the First Amended Section 106 Programmatic Agreement (PA) among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and Caltrans regarding compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as it pertains to the administration of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in California executed January 1, 2014. Potential historic properties were identified and evaluated for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as required by 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 800 and the regulations implementing Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended. This assessment also conforms to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements and evaluates potential historical resources for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) in accordance with Section 15064.5(a) (2)–(3) of the CEQA Guidelines using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code (PRC).

The historic property survey and identification effort included cultural resource records and literature searches, reconnaissance survey of the Area of Potential Effects (APE), archival research, and consultation with historical societies and local government agencies. Reconnaissance surveys of the Project APE were undertaken June through August 2008, September 2009, and December 2013 through February 2014 in accordance with standard Caltrans guidelines and procedures (January 2014) (HPSR; Exhibit 1, Figure 3). A total of 2,227 parcels containing buildings, groups of buildings, and structures were identified within the APE; of these, only 67 properties contained historic period resources that required evaluation. These included 66 historic architectural properties and one historic archaeological site (Curtis Homestead [CA-SBR-12989H; 36-014510]). The remaining parcels within the APE were either vacant, contained buildings or structures constructed after 1964, or contained buildings or structures exempt from evaluation in accordance with Attachment 4 of the PA.

As a result of this study, the APE contains five historic properties listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, and 11 historical resources for the purposes of CEQA, six of which are CEQA only historical resources. Mill Creek *Zanja*, Redlands (CA-SBR-8092H; Map Reference No. 48) and Euclid Avenue/SR-83, Upland and Ontario (36-015982; Map Reference No. 1a) are listed in the NRHP and CRHR. This study concurs with a previous survey-level evaluation of The Peppers/El Carmelo, located at 926 E. Highland Avenue, Redlands (36-016795; Map

Reference No. 67), and finds the property eligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR. The property located at 1055 E. Highland Avenue, Redlands (Map Reference No. 66) was found to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as a result of this study. One historic archaeological site, the Curtis Homestead (CA-SBR-12989H; 36-014510; Map Reference No. 29), is presumed eligible for inclusion in the NRHP pursuant to Stipulation VIII.C.3 of the PA without formal evaluation for the purposes of this Project only and will be protected in place during Project construction through the establishment of an Environmentally Sensitive Area and archaeological monitoring.

Properties listed or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, and are historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. Properties listed in the CRHR and/or local designations are also considered historical resources under CEQA. The City of Ontario designated Euclid Avenue (Map Reference No. 1b) and fronting properties as a local historic district named the Euclid Avenue Historic District. Three frontage properties, (1531 N. Euclid Avenue [Map Reference No. 2], 1540 N. Euclid Avenue [Map Reference No. 3], and 1524 N. Euclid Avenue [Map Reference No. 4]) are contributors to the locally designated Euclid Avenue Historic District and are eligible for individual local designation. These four resources are historical resources for the purposes of CEQA. In Upland, Euclid Avenue is zoned as a scenic corridor, but has not been designated as a local historical resource. The Terrace Park, located between Colton and Terrace avenues and Church and Sixth streets, Redlands (Map Reference No. 39) has been designated a City of Redlands local "Historic Property" (Historic and Scenic Resource No. 115), and is a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. This survey concurs with a previous survey-level evaluation of the B.W. Cave Residence/322 Terrace, Redlands (Map Reference No. 42), and finds the property may be eligible for local designation and is considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. No additional properties were found eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and/or CRHR as a result of this study (see Appendix A, DPR forms).

Table S-1
Summary of Survey Results

Number of Properties	Summary Survey Results
2,227	Parcels located within the APE
2	Previously listed in the NRHP (Historic Property)
1	Previously designated California Point of Historical Interest
4	Previously listed in local registers
67	Were evaluated for this HRER
66	Historic Architectural Resources
1	Historic Archaeological Resource
2	Were found eligible for the NRHP/CRHR as a result of this study
1	Were presumed/found eligible for the NRHP/CRHR without formal evaluation
5	Historic Properties within the Project APE
6	Historical Resources for the purposes of CEQA only within the Project APE
11	Total Historical Resources within the Project APE

Table S-2
Summary of Historic Properties for the Purposes of Section 106

Resources Identified	NRHP Status
Euclid Avenue (Map Reference No. 1a)	Listed
Curtis Homestead (CA-SBR-12989H; 36-014510; Map Reference No. 29)	Presumed eligible without formal evaluation
Mill Creek <i>Zanja</i> (CA-SBR-8092H; Map Reference No. 48)	Listed
1055 E. Highland Avenue (Map Reference No. 66)	Found eligible
The Peppers/El Carmelo (Map Reference No. 67)	Found eligible

Table S-3
Summary of Historical Resources for the Purposes of CEQA Only

Resources Identified	CRHR Status Code
Euclid Avenue (Map Reference No. 1a and 1b) ¹	5B, or "Locally significant both individually (listed, eligible, or appears eligible) and as a contributor to a district that is locally listed, designated, determined eligible, or appears eligible through survey evaluation."
1531 N. Euclid Avenue (Map Reference No. 2)	5B
1540 N. Euclid Avenue (Map Reference No. 3)	5B
1524 N. Euclid Avenue (Map Reference No. 4)	5B
Terrace Park (Map Reference No. 39)	5S1, or "Individual property that is listed or designated locally."
B.W. Cave Residence (Map Reference No. 42)	5S3, or "Appears to be individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation."

¹ Because Euclid Avenue in its entirety in the cities of Upland and Ontario is listed in the NRHP (Map Reference No. 1a), it is also a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. The Euclid Avenue Historic District within the City of Ontario only is a CEQA historical resource, of which Euclid Avenue is a contributing element (Map Reference No. 1b). For CEQA analysis, both Euclid Avenue itself and the locally designated historic district have been combined into Map Reference No. 1b.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Æ	Applied EarthWorks, Inc.
ADI	Area of Direct Impact
APE	Area of Potential Effects
ASR	Archaeology Survey Report
AT&SF	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway
BNSF	Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway
Caltrans	State of California Department of Transportation
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CSAs	Construction Staging Areas
DPR	State of California Department of Parks and Recreation
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
HOV	High Occupancy Vehicle
HPSR	Historic Property Survey Report
HRER	Historical Resources Evaluation Report
I-10	Interstate 10
Project	Interstate 10 Corridor Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PA	First Amended Section 106 Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and Caltrans regarding compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, as it pertains to the administration of the Federal-Aid Highway Program in California
PE	Pacific Electric Railway
PRC	Public Resource Code
ROW	Right-of-way
SANBAG	San Bernardino Associated Governments
SBAIC	San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center
SCCIC	South Central Coastal Information Center
SER	Standard Environmental Reference
SLF	Sacred Land File
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SP RR	Southern Pacific Railroad
UP RR	Union Pacific Railroad
V/C	Volume-to-Capacity
WW	World War

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Interstate 10 (I-10) Corridor Project (Project) is to improve traffic operations on the I-10 freeway in San Bernardino County in order to reduce congestion, increase throughput, and enhance trip reliability for the planning design year of 2045 (see Project's Historic Property Survey Report [HPSR]; Exhibit 1, Figures 1 and 2).

The objectives of the Project are to:

- Reduce volume-to-capacity (v/c) ratios along the corridor;
- Improve travel times within the corridor;
- Provide a facility that is compatible with transit and other modal options;
- Provide consistency with the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) Regional Transportation Plan;
- Provide a cost effective Project solution; and
- Minimize environmental impacts and right-of-way (ROW) acquisition.

Elements of the Project which may affect cultural resources include the following:

- Modification or replacement of bridges;
- Drainage improvements;
- ROW acquisitions (full and partial);
- Construction of soundwalls;
- Construction of overhead signage;
- Utility relocations;
- Temporary Construction Easements (TCEs); and
- Construction Staging Areas (CSAs).

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A No Build and two build alternatives are being considered for the Project, as described below:

- Alternative 1 (No Build) would maintain the existing lane configuration of the I-10 corridor with no additional mainline lanes or associated improvements to be provided.
- Alternative 2 (High Occupancy Vehicle [HOV] Lane Alternative) proposes to extend the existing HOV lane in each direction of I-10 from the current HOV terminus near Haven Avenue in Ontario to Ford Street in Redlands, a distance of approximately 25 miles. Alternative 2 traverses seven cities (Ontario, Fontana, Rialto, Colton, San Bernardino, Loma Linda, and Redlands) and unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County including Etiwanda, Bloomington, and Bryn Mawr.

- Alternative 3 (Express Lanes Alternative) proposes to provide two Express Lanes in each direction of I-10 from the Los Angeles/Santa Bernardino county line to California Street in Redlands and one Express Lane in each direction from California Street to Ford Street in Redlands, a total of 33 miles. Between the Los Angeles/San Bernardino county line and Haven Avenue, the existing HOV lane in each direction of I-10 would be combined with an additional lane to provide two express lanes in each direction. The Express Lanes would be priced managed lanes in which vehicles not meeting the minimum occupancy requirement would pay a toll. Alternative 3 traverses 10 cities (Claremont, Pomona, Montclair, Ontario, Fontana, Rialto, Colton, San Bernardino, Loma Linda, and Redlands) and unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County including Etiwanda, Bloomington, and Bryn Mawr.

1.2.1 Alternative 1 – No Build

Except as discussed in the subsequent paragraphs, the No Build Alternative would maintain the existing configuration of the I-10 corridor with no additional freeway lanes to be provided. Without additional freeway lanes, additional traffic congestion resulting from regional growth will further degrade traffic conditions along the corridor and worsen operational deficiencies, resulting in reduced travel speeds and longer commute times. Additionally, the No Build Alternative is inconsistent with the regional programs for transportation improvements and the California Department of Transportation's (Caltrans') goal of providing an efficient and effective interregional mobility system. Since there are no improvements anticipated within the Project limits, there are no construction or ROW costs associated with this alternative.

The future (design year 2045) configuration under the No Build Alternative assumes the completion of improvements along the Project corridor by San Bernardino Associated Governments (SANBAG), Caltrans, and local agencies that are currently in planning or being implemented including:

Recently Completed Improvements (shown in topographic base map as existing)

- I-10/Cherry Avenue interchange project (EA 468004) completed in 2014
- I-10/Citrus Avenue interchange project (EA 648104) completed in 2015
- I-10/Riverside Avenue interchange project (EA 422304) completed in 2014
- I-10/Tippecanoe Avenue interchange project (EA 384204 & 448124) completed in 2015
- Ramp metering project (EA 384344) completed in 2013
- Auxiliary lane project (EA 497504) completed in 2013
- Colton Crossing project completed in 2013
- Westbound Lane Addition from Ford Street to Live Oak Canyon Road (EA 0F1504) completed in 2013

Planned Improvements Prior I-10 Corridor Project Construction (shown in topographic base map as existing)

- I-10/Cedar Avenue interchange project (EA 1A8300) by 2016
- I-10/Pepper Avenue Bridge Replacement project (EA 1E030) by 2016
- Santa Ana River Bridge retrofit (EA 0Q910K) by 2016
- Ford Street signalization improvements (Encroachment Permit) by 2015

Planned Improvements (not shown in topographic base map)

- I-10/Grove Avenue interchange construction and removal of I-10/4th Street interchange by 2025
- I-10/Beech Avenue interchange construction by 2023
- I-10/Alder Avenue interchange construction by 2030
- I-10/Mt. Vernon Avenue interchange improvements by 2025
- I-10/Mountain View Avenue interchange improvements by 2030
- I-10/California Street interchange improvements by 2030
- I-10/University Street interchange improvements by 2025
- I-10/Wabash Avenue interchange improvements by 2015
- Mountain Avenue widening from 4 to 6 lanes south of I-10 by 2018
- Vineyard Avenue widening from 4 to 6 lanes between Fourth Street and I-10 by 2030
- Etiwanda Avenue widening from 4 to 6 lanes south of I-10 by 2014
- Beech Avenue widening from 2 to 4 lanes north of I-10 by 2020
- Alder Avenue widening from 2 to 4 lanes north and south of I-10 by 2020
- Pepper Avenue widening from 2 to 4 lanes from Slover Avenue to Valley Boulevard by 2020
- Waterman Avenue widening from 4 to 6 lanes from Hospitality Lane to Redlands Blvd by 2030
- California Street widening from 5 to 6 lanes from Redlands Boulevard to I-10 by 2020
- Cypress Avenue widening from 2 to 4 lanes from I-10 to Citrus Avenue by 2030
- Ford Street widening from 2 to 4 lanes north of I-10 by 2030
- Addition of HOV lanes on I-10 from Ford Street to SB/Riverside County Line by 2030
- Revision of HOV lane striping on I-10 between LA/SB County Line and Haven Avenue to provide continuous access (not in RTP yet)

1.2.2 Alternative 2 – High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV)

Alternative 2 would extend the existing HOV lane in each direction of I-10 from the current HOV terminus near Haven Avenue to Ford Street, a distance of approximately 25 miles. The proposed improvements under Alternative 2 would involve construction work within the following route and post mile:

- 08-SBd-10 PM 4.7/R37.0

In addition to the mainline widening, the Project includes reconstruction and/or modification of interchange ramps, local arterials, and structures that are necessary to accommodate the proposed freeway widening, including new or reconstruction of retaining walls and soundwalls where appropriate. Existing concrete barrier, temporary railings, metal beam guardrails, and thrie-beam barriers in the median of I-10 will be replaced with concrete barrier Type 60G, and median lighting will be provided where required. Existing auxiliary lanes will be reestablished in kind and additional auxiliary lanes will be added where warranted.

The base condition for Alternative 2 assumes the completion of improvements along the Project corridor currently in planning or being implemented as listed under the No Build Alternative discussion. The following descriptions are specific improvements in Alternative 2:

Alternative 2 Mainline Improvements

- Add one HOV Lane in each direction from Haven Avenue to Ford Street
- Reestablish existing auxiliary lanes along the corridor
- Construct new westbound auxiliary lane between Rancho Avenue and La Cadena Drive

Alternative 2 Interchange Ramp Improvements

Alternative 2 encompasses three system interchanges (I-10/I-15 Interchange, I-10/I-215 Interchange, and I-10/SR-210 Interchange) and 21 local street interchanges from Haven Avenue to Ford Street. Alternative 2 would require reconstruction of several interchange ramps to accommodate the I-10 widening.

Alternative 2 Local Street Improvements

Richardson Street and Tennessee Street, including their structures, over I-10 would need to be replaced with a longer-span structure to accommodate the widened freeway.

Alternative 2 Railroad Involvement

Five railroad crossings over or under I-10 would be impacted by the proposed freeway widening:

1. UPRR Kaiser Spur OH (widen)
2. UPRR Slover Mountain UP (replace)
3. UPRR Colton Crossing OH (widen)
4. UPRR Pavillion Spur OH (abandon)
5. BNSF West Redlands OH (widen)

Alternative 2 Structure Improvements

Alternative 2 would necessitate replacement of two structures, widening of 31 structures, partial reconstruction of four structures, and construction of tie-back walls at two overcrossing structures. Four structures are planned to be abandoned in place.

Alternative 2 Drainage Improvements

Several drainage structures along the Project corridor would be improved as part of the proposed Project.

1.2.3 Alternative 3 – Two Express Lanes in Each Direction

Alternative 3 would provide two Express Lanes in each direction of I-10 from the Los Angeles/San Bernardino county line to California Street in Redlands and one Express Lane from California Street to Ford Street in Redlands. Between the Los Angeles/San Bernardino county line and Haven Avenue, the existing HOV lane in each direction of I-10 would be combined with an additional lane to provide two express lanes in each direction. The Express Lanes would be priced managed lanes in which vehicles not meeting the minimum occupancy requirement would pay a toll.

The project traverses 10 cities (Claremont, Pomona, Montclair, Ontario, Fontana, Rialto, Colton, San Bernardino, Loma Linda, and Redlands) and unincorporated areas of San Bernardino County including Etiwanda, Bloomington and Bryn Mawr. The proposed improvements are generally within San Bernardino County with some improvements in Los Angeles County to facilitate transitioning between the existing HOV cross section in Los Angeles and the proposed Express Lane cross section in San Bernardino.

The proposed improvements under Alternative 3 would involve construction work within the following routes and post miles:

- 07-LA-10 PM 44.9/48.3
- 08-SBd-10 PM 0.0/R37.0
- 08-SBd-15 PM 0.7/4.0
- 08-SBd-38 PM 0.0/0.3
- 08-SBd-83 PM 10.7/11.5
- 08-SBd-210 PM R33.0/R31.5
- 08-SBd-215 PM 2.1/5.7

In addition to the mainline widening, the Project includes reconstruction and/or modification of interchange ramps, local arterials, and structures that are necessary to accommodate the proposed freeway widening, including new or reconstruction of retaining walls and soundwalls where appropriate. Existing concrete barrier, temporary railings, metal beam guardrails, and three-beam barriers in the median of I-10 will be replaced with concrete barrier Type 60G and median lighting will be provided. Existing auxiliary lanes will be reestablished in kind and additional ones will be added where warranted. CHP enforcement areas will be provided in the I-10 median at selected locations.

The base condition for Alternative 3 assumes the completion of improvements along the Project corridor currently in planning or being implemented as listed under the No Build Alternative discussion. Proposed engineering features in Alternative 3 are summarized as follows:

Alternative 3 Mainline Improvements

- Add one Express Lane in each direction from the Los Angeles/San Bernardino county line to Haven Avenue to operate jointly with existing HOV lanes as two Express Lanes in each direction
- Add two Express Lanes in each direction from Haven Avenue to California Street
- Add one Express Lane in each direction from California Street to Ford Street
- Reestablish existing auxiliary lanes along the corridor
- Construct new eastbound auxiliary lane between Mountain Avenue and Euclid Avenue
- Modify existing westbound auxiliary lane at Haven Avenue westbound on-ramp to begin at Haven Avenue westbound loop on-ramp
- Modify existing eastbound auxiliary lane at Haven Avenue eastbound on-ramp to begin at Haven Avenue eastbound loop on-ramp
- Extend westbound auxiliary lane preceding the Riverside Avenue off-ramp to Pepper Avenue
- Construct new westbound auxiliary lane between Rancho Avenue and La Cadena Drive

- Provide 10 ingress/egress access points, nine with additional weave lane and one as weave zone

Ingress/Egress Access Points

Ten at-grade ingress/egress (I/E) access points are proposed in each direction along the Project corridor:

- Mountain Avenue
- 6th Street
- Haven Avenue
- Etiwanda Avenue
- Citrus Avenue
- Cedar Avenue
- Pepper Avenue
- Tippecanoe Avenue
- California Street (transition from 2 to 1 Express Lane)
- Orange Avenue (weave zone)

Except for the California Street and Orange Avenue I/E access points, all other access points are proposed as a combined I/E weave lane where an additional weave or speed change lane is provided. At the California Street I/E access point, separate I/E access is provided in the eastbound direction where the No. 1 eastbound Express Lane continues through the access area, while the No. 2 Express Lane becomes a general purpose lane before a separate ingress opening is provided downstream. In the westbound direction, the No. 2 Express Lane is opened up just upstream of the California Street I/E access point, essentially operating as a weave lane at the California I/E access point. The Orange Avenue I/E access point is proposed as a weave zone in both directions.

Alternative 3 Local Street Improvements

Eight arterial streets crossing over I-10 would be reconstructed to accommodate the I-10 improvements, as listed below:

- San Antonio Ave
- Euclid Avenue
- Sultana Avenue
- Campus Avenue
- 6th St Avenue
- Vineyard Avenue
- Richardson Street
- Tennessee Street

Three arterials parallel to I-10 would be modified as part of the proposed Project improvements:

- Palo Verde Street between Mills Avenue and Monte Vista Avenue
- 7th Street between Euclid Avenue and Euclid Avenue westbound hook ramps intersection
- J Street between 3rd Street and Pennsylvania Avenue (near Rancho & Colton OH)

Alternative 3 Railroad Involvement

Five railroad crossings over or under I-10 would be impacted by the proposed freeway widening:

- UPRR Kaiser Spur OH (widen)
- UPRR Slover Mountain UP (replace)
- UPRR Colton Crossing OH (widen)
- UPRR Pavillion Spur OH (abandon)
- BNSF West Redlands OH (widen)

Alternative 3 Structure Improvements

Alternative 3 would necessitate replacement of 12 structures, widening of 43 structures, partial reconstruction of four structures, and construction of tie-back walls at six structures. Four structures are planned to be abandoned in place.

Alternative 3 Drainage Improvements

Several drainage structures along the Project corridor would be improved as part of the proposed Project.

1.2.4 Alternative Considered but Rejected from Further Consideration

Four design alternatives were developed for the proposed improvements at the Euclid Avenue Overcrossing. Of those four design alternatives, Options 1 and 2 were rejected from further consideration.

1.2.4.1 Option 1

The proposed improvements for Option 1 consist of five northbound through lanes and a single exclusive right-turn lane at the approach to the eastbound I-10 ramp intersection, which spans the east side of Euclid Avenue between the freeway and Deodar Avenue to allow for storage. In order to construct Option 1, ROW impacts would occur on the east side of Euclid Avenue between I-10 and Deodar Street in the City of Ontario. Option 1 was rejected from further consideration due to historic preservation concerns.

1.2.4.2 Option 2

The proposed improvements for Option 1 consist of five northbound through lanes and a single exclusive right-turn lane at the approach to the eastbound I-10 ramp intersection, which spans the east side of Euclid Avenue between the freeway and Deodar Avenue to allow for storage. In order to construct Option 1, ROW impacts would occur on the east side of Euclid Avenue between I-10 and Deodar Street in the City of Ontario. The ROW impacts for Option 2 are less than Option 1. However, Option 2 was also rejected from further consideration due to historic preservation concerns.

1.3 AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE)

The APE was established in consultation with Andrew Walters, Principal Architectural Historian, Caltrans Professional Qualified Staff (PQS), and Raghuram Radhakrishnan, Caltrans Project Manager, on February 4, 2105 (HPSR; Exhibit 1, Figure 3). The APE includes all areas where potential direct and indirect impacts to cultural resources could occur as a result of Project construction, operation, and maintenance.

Consistent with Caltrans policies outlined in Section 106 PA Attachment 3 and general cultural resource practices, the APE for potential direct impacts was established as the Project footprint plus a 50-foot buffer. The direct Project footprint includes all construction easements, access routes, staging, and construction areas. This Area of Direct Impact (ADI) became the study area used for archaeological studies. The APE for potential indirect impacts was generally established as the legal parcel adjacent to where potential direct impacts would occur or within a 500-foot buffer zone on large parcels. Emphasis was given to inclusion of properties that front on or face I-10. The APE was extended where bridges are due to be modified as part of this Project, and also includes areas of Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) jurisdictional areas. The indirect study area became the architectural study area. See Figure 3, Appendix A of the Historic Property Survey Report (HPSR) prepared for this Project for the APE map book.

In terms of the vertical APE, the construction of the HOV or HOT lanes will generally be confined to previously disturbed sediments that resulted from the original construction and subsequent modification and maintenance of I-10 as well as commercial, residential, and other infrastructure developments. The exceptions may include areas associated with the proposed widening and reconstruction of some of the bridge overcrossings, which have potential for undisturbed native sediments. Proposed bridge reconstructions are not expected to exceed 30 feet in height. Permanent overhead signage would be installed in the eastern end of the project, which is also not expected to exceed 30 feet in height. Proposed soundwalls and additional vertical elements would be constructed well under this 30-foot threshold.

2 RESEARCH METHODS

2.1 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The purpose of this report is to assess cultural resources for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). “Cultural resources” as used in this document refers to all historical and archaeological resources, regardless of significance.

The baseline age for studying cultural resources within the APE was established as 1964, or properties that achieved 50 years of age in 2014. The methodology used to assess cultural resources was to conduct an intensive-level survey, and evaluation findings were made as defined in the *Caltrans Standard Environmental Reference (SER), Volume 2, Cultural Resources* (2015). In addition, post-war residential tracts were evaluated in accordance with *Tract Housing in California, 1945-1973: A Context for National Register Evaluation* (Caltrans 2011a). In order to assess post-war residential tracts, tract maps were reviewed to determine the developers of the tracts, research was conducted regarding both the developers and the neighborhoods, and an assessment of integrity of the tracts located within the APE was made. Properties determined to meet the exemption criteria defined in Attachment 4 of the PA were not evaluated in this HRER.

Archival research helped determine the location of previously documented cultural resources proximate to the Project and to help establish a context for resource significance. On May 7, 2008, pre-field survey research, including a records search, was conducted by staff at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center (SBAIC). An updated records search was conducted by Carrie Chasteen, Æ, in October 2012 and in March 2013. An additional records search was conducted at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) by Ms. Chasteen also in March 2013. San Bernardino County Assessor data was accessed through www.realquest.com, which is a real estate data subscription service. National, state, and local inventories of cultural resources were examined to identify local historical events and personages, development patterns, and interpretations of architectural styles.

The following standard sources of information were consulted in the process of compiling this report:

- NRHP web site (<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr>), through October 2014;
- California Historical Landmarks;
- California Points of Historical Interest;
- City of Ontario List of Designated Historic Landmarks and Historic Districts;
- City of Claremont Public Library;
- City of Pomona Public Library;
- City of Ontario Public Library;
- City of Rancho Cucamonga Public Library;

- City of Fontana Public Library;
- City of Colton Public Library;
- California Room, Feldheym Library, San Bernardino;
- Heritage Room, A.K. Smiley Library, Redlands;
- San Bernardino County Public Library;
- Loma Linda University Library, Heritage Room and Special Collections;
- San Bernardino County Historical Archives;
- City of Redlands General Plan, City Design and Preservation Element; and
- City of Redlands List of Historic Resources, December 13, 2010.

The results of the cultural resource records searches and literature review indicate three historic properties and nine historical resources are located within the APE. As defined by 36 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 800.16(l), a "historic property" is a resource that is listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP. Properties listed or formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR. Per CEQA Section 21084.1, a "historical resource" is a resource listed or eligible for listing in the NRHP, CRHR, and/or local designation. The Mill Creek *Zanja*, Redlands (CA-SBR-8092H; Map Reference No. 48), and Euclid Avenue/State Route 83 (SR-83), Upland and Ontario (36-015982; Map Reference No. 1a), are listed in the NRHP. The Peppers/El Carmelo (36-016795; Map Reference No. 67) was previously found to appear eligible for listing in the NRHP. These three resources are historic properties and are also historical resources.

The following summarizes the cultural resources that were identified within the Project APE as a result of the literature review; Euclid Avenue and three fronting properties are also a locally designated historic district in the City of Ontario. The three fronting properties within the APE, 1531 N. Euclid Avenue (Map Reference No. 2), 1540 N. Euclid Avenue (Map Reference No. 3), and 1524 N. Euclid Avenue (Map Reference No. 4), were also identified as individually eligible for local designation. The Bloomington Garage and LaGue Residence, Bloomington, is a designated California Point of Historical Interest (CA PHI; CA-SBR-8542H; P755; Map Reference No. 18). Terrace Park, Redlands (Map Reference No. 39) was designated as a City of Redlands locally termed Historic Property. The B.W. Cave Residence/322 The Terrace, Redlands (Map Reference No. 42) was previously found to appear eligible for local designation. No other known historic properties or historical resources are located within the APE (see the HPSR prepared for this Project for a complete discussion of the cultural resource records search results).

The following table summarizes the cultural resources that were identified during the records searches and those resources proximity to the Project APE:

Table 2-1
Cultural Resources Identified during Record Searches

Primary No.	Trinomial	Proximity to the APE	Resource Name	Eligibility Status
P-36-010330	CA-SBR-10330H	APE Adjacent	Southern Pacific Railroad	Potentially Eligible for NRHP
P-36-012013	CA-SBR-12013H	APE Adjacent	Refuse disposal site	Destroyed
P-36-012014	CA-SBR-12014H	APE Adjacent	Refuse disposal site	Destroyed
P-36-013627	CA-SBR-12613H	APE Adjacent	Southern Sierras Powerline	Not Evaluated
P-36-004131	CA-SBR-4131H	Within APE	Kaiser Steel Mill	Destroyed
P-36-004314	CA-SBR-4314H	APE Adjacent	Slover Mountain	CA PHI
P-36-005313	CA-SBR-5313H	APE Adjacent	Redway House Site	Not Evaluated
P-36-006069	CA-SBR-6069H	APE Adjacent	Flood Control Gate System	Not Evaluated
P-36-006101	CA-SBR-6101H	APE Adjacent	Union Pacific Railroad and Bridge	Not Evaluated
P-36-006847	CA-SBR-6847H	Within APE	Old Kite Railroad Route	Destroyed
P-36-007168	CA-SBR-7168H	APE Adjacent	Gage Canal	Not Eligible (NE)
P-36-007426	CA-SBR-7426H	APE Adjacent	Dedezville Branch line of the Southern Pacific Railroad	Not Evaluated
P-36-007976	CA-SBR-7976H	APE Adjacent	Mill Site	Not Evaluated
P-36-008092	CA-SBR-8092H	Within APE	Mill Creek <i>Zanja</i>	Listed
	CA-SBR-8542H	Within APE	Bloomington Garage and LaGue Residence	CA PHI
P-36-008546	CA-SBR-8546H	Within APE	East Redlands Canal	NE
36-012227		Within APE	10221 Redwood Ave., Fontana	NE
36-013852		APE Adjacent	16111 Hunter Ave., Fontana	NE
36-013853		APE Adjacent	16157B Valley Blvd., Fontana	NE
36-013854		APE Adjacent	1611 Valley Blvd., Fontana	NE
36-013855		APE Adjacent	10129 Citrus Ave., Fontana	NE
36-013856		APE Adjacent	10161 Citrus Ave., Fontana	NE
36-013857		APE Adjacent	10177 Citrus Ave., Fontana	NE
36-013858		APE Adjacent	10207 Citrus Ave., Fontana	NE
36-013859		Within APE	16116 Washington Dr., Fontana	NE
36-013860		Within APE	16166 Washington Dr., Fontana	NE
36-013861		Within APE	16112 Boyle Ave., Fontana	NE

Table 2-1 (continued)
Cultural Resources Identified during Record Searches

Primary No.	Trinomial	Proximity to the APE	Resource Name	Eligibility Status
36-013862		APE Adjacent	10462 Citrus Ave., Fontana	NE
36-013863		APE Adjacent	10444 Citrus Ave., Fontana	NE
36-013864		APE Adjacent	16085 Boyle Ave., Fontana	NE
36-013865		APE Adjacent	16156 Valley Blvd., Fontana	NE
36-015982		Within APE	Euclid Avenue	Listed
36-015983		APE Adjacent	Mule Car, Euclid Ave., Ontario	NE
36-015985		APE Adjacent	John Galvin Park, Grove Avenue, Ontario	Needs to be Reevaluated
36-015990		APE Adjacent	Guasti Historic District, Guasti Road between Turner and Archibald avenues.	Listed
36-018243		APE Adjacent	139 N. First Ave., Ontario	Locally Designated
36-018244		APE Adjacent	151 N. First Ave., Ontario	Locally Designated
36-018245		APE Adjacent	165 N. First Ave., Ontario	NE
36-020009		Within APE	10227 Cherry Ave., Fontana	NE
36-020010		Within APE	14560 Washington Dr., Fontana	NE
36-020011		Within APE	14570 Washington Dr., Fontana	NE
36-020012		Within APE	10287 Redwood Ave., Fontana	NE
36-020013		Within APE	10286 Redwood Ave., Fontana	NE
36-020014		Within APE	14687 Washington Dr., Fontana	NE
36-020015		Within APE	14711 Washington Dr., Fontana	NE
36-020016		Within APE	14723 Washington Dr., Fontana	NE
36-020017		Within APE	14747 Washington Dr., Fontana	NE
36-020018		Within APE	14679 Washington Dr., Fontana	NE
36-020019		Within APE	14671 Washington Dr., Fontana	NE
36-020020		Within APE	14663 Washington Dr., Fontana	NE
36-020021		Within APE	14655 Washington Dr., Fontana	NE
36-020022		Within APE	14649 Washington Dr., Fontana	NE
36-020023		Within APE	14641 Washington Dr., Fontana	NE
36-020024		Within APE	14667 Washington Dr., Fontana	NE
36-020025		Within APE	14759 Washington Dr., Fontana	NE
36-020026		Within APE	14833 Washington Dr., Fontana	NE
36-020027		Within APE	14843 Washington Dr., Fontana	NE
36-020028		Within APE	14855 Washington Dr., Fontana	NE
36-020029		Within APE	14875 Washington Dr., Fontana	NE
36-020030		Within APE	14915 Washington Dr., Fontana	NE

Table 2-1 (continued)
Cultural Resources Identified during Record Searches

Primary No.	Trinomial	Proximity to the APE	Resource Name	Eligibility Status
36-020031		Within APE	14771 Washington Dr., Fontana	NE
36-020252		Within APE	Arrowhead Motel/Café, 24955 Redlands Blvd., Loma Linda	NE
36-020335		APE Adjacent	Jones Residence, 18821 Lynwood St., Bloomington	NE
36-020339		Within APE	Tri-City Drive-In, 25352 Redlands Blvd., Loma Linda	Destroyed
36-20274		APE Adjacent	223 N. First Ave., Ontario	NE
P1063-49H		Within APE	Tenney Ditch	Not Evaluated
P1063-52H		Within APE	Marias Araminta Ditch	Not Evaluated
P1074-104H		Within APE	Old Meeks and Daley Ditch	Not Evaluated
P1074-61H		Within APE	Unnamed Road	Not Evaluated
P1074-84H		Within APE	Hunt and Cooley Ditch	Not Evaluated
P1074-85H		Within APE	Camp Carlton Ditch	Not Evaluated
P1074-86H		Within APE	Jansen Ditch	Not Evaluated
P1074-88H		Within APE	Rancheria Ditch	Not Evaluated
P-36-016417		Within APE	San Bernardino- Sonora Road	CA PHI; Destroyed at this location
PSBR-21-H		Within APE	Sunnyside/South Fork Ditches	Not Evaluated

Of the 75 cultural resources identified in the records search, 31 are located adjacent to the Project APE. Of the 44 previously identified cultural resources located within the Project APE, two are listed in the NRHP, two are designated California Point of Historical Interest, four have been destroyed, nine are pending archaeological resources that have not been evaluated, and 29 were determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP. The 29 resources previously determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP were evaluated for the I-10/Cherry Avenue Interchange Improvement Project, which was not sent to the SHPO for review and concurrence. These same properties were reviewed for this Project and found to meet Attachment 4, properties exempt from review, of the PA, and the previous finding remains valid. Notable resources reported within the Project APE include the following:

- Former site of Kaiser Steel (CA-SBR-4131H). Designated California Point of Historical Interest. Originally located in the APE but has been demolished;
- Union Pacific Railroad (CA-SBR-6101H). Previously found to appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A in June 1999. The SHPO did not concur or comment on this finding. Subsequently, numerous sections along this corridor have been previously evaluated and found to be not eligible or exempted from review. The section(s) within the APE were exempted from review for this Project due to lack of integrity;

- Old Kite Railroad Route (CA-SBR-6847H). The Old Kite Railroad Route was previously recorded as an archaeological site, and portions of the Old Kite Railroad Route cross the APE in Redlands. The Old Kite Railroad Route in the vicinity of I-10 was exempted from review for this Project due to loss of integrity;
- Mill Creek *Zanja* (CA-SBR-8092H). Listed in the NRHP in March 1976. Located within the APE and this finding was revalidated with this study. No Project-related activities would occur within the vicinity of this resource; therefore, the Project has minimal potential to affect this resource (see Section 5; Map Reference No. 48);
- Bloomington Garage and LaGue Residence (CA-SBR-8542H). Designated California Point of Historical Interest. The Bloomington Garage and LaGue Residence are located within the APE and were evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP and the CRHR for this study. The Blooming Garage and LaGue Residence were found to not meet Criterion Consideration B for moved properties as a result of this study (see Section 5; Map Reference No. 18);
- East Redlands Canal (CA-SBR-8546H). Documented as an archaeological resource, and not previously evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Located within the APE but exempted from review due to loss of integrity;
- San Bernardino-Sonora Road (P-36-016417). Designated California Point of Historical Interest. Originally located in the APE but has been demolished at this location; and
- The Peppers/El Carmelo (P-36-016795). Found to appear eligible for listing in the NRHP in May 1977. Located within the APE, the previous finding for this resource was revalidated (see Section 5; Map Reference No. 67).

Additionally, nine pending historical archaeological sites were identified within the Project study area, none of which were formally recorded onto Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms; their locations were largely based on historical references rather than on-site observations. All of the pending historical archaeological resources appear to cross through the Project APE including an unnamed road (P1074-61H); Tenney Ditch (P1063-49H); Marias Araminta Ditch (P1063-52H); Hunt and Cooley Ditch (P1074-84H); Camp Carlton Ditch (P1074-85H); Jansen Ditch (P1074-86H); Rancheria Ditch (P1074-88H); Old Meeks and Daley Ditch (P1074-104H); and Sunnyside/South Fork Ditches (PSBR-21-H). Field survey did not locate these nine pending historical archaeological resources; therefore, they are not located within the APE established for this Project. No previously recorded prehistoric archaeological sites are located within the Project APE.

Two of the 37 previously recorded resources reported within the Project APE, the Mill Creek *Zanja*, Redlands (CA-SBR-8092H; Map Reference No. 48), and Euclid Avenue/State Route 83 (SR-83), Upland and Ontario (36-015982; Map Reference No. 1a), have been listed in the NRHP. The Mill Creek *Zanja* has also been designated as California Historical Landmark (CHL) No. 43, and this site has also been designated as Engineering Landmark No. 21 by the Los Angeles Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Two additional sites have been listed as California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and they are the San Bernardino-Sonora

Road in Ontario (CPHI-71) and the Kaiser Steel Mill in Fontana (CPHI-71). The Kaiser Steel Mill is no longer extant, and the segment of the San Bernardino-Sonora Road located within the APE is no longer extant.

Euclid Avenue/SR-83 (36-015982; Map Reference No. 1a) is located in both the cities of Ontario and Upland, and was formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP in 1977. Supplemental documentation for Euclid Avenue was prepared in 2000 (Caltrans), and Euclid Avenue was listed in the NRHP in 2005. Resources listed in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, and the street is a historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The portion of Euclid Avenue/SR-83 located within the City of Ontario (south of I-10) was recorded by the City of Ontario and listed as a historic district under local ordinance in 2013 (Map Reference No. 1b). This historic district comprises approximately half of the NRHP-listed property in length, but also includes all properties which front Euclid Avenue. This historic district is also a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA only.

In addition, the portion of the NRHP-listed property located in Upland has been relinquished by Caltrans to the City of Upland. The portion of the property within the City of Ontario remains state-owned, and is therefore a state-owned historical resource that is subject to PRC 5024.5.

Three properties, 1531 N. Euclid Avenue (Map Reference No. 2), 1540 N. Euclid Avenue (Map Reference No. 3), and 1524 N. Euclid Avenue (Map Reference No. 4), were identified as contributors to the locally designated Euclid Avenue historic district in the City of Ontario and are also historical resources under CEQA (Exhibit 1, Figure 4). The Bloomington Garage and LaGue Residence, Bloomington, is a designated CPHI (CA-SBR-8542H; P755; Map Reference No. 18), and is a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. Terrace Park, Redlands (Map Reference No. 39) was designated as a City of Redlands local Historic Property, and is a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. No other known historic properties or historical resources were reported within the Project APE during the records search. All of these resources are addressed in the HRER (Exhibit 3 of the HPSR prepared for this Project).

Furthermore, several cultural resource assessments have been conducted as part of improvements to I-10 in the vicinity or within the Project APE. In March 1998, a Negative Historic Property Survey Report (NHPSR) was prepared for the proposed reconstruction of the Riverside Avenue Interchange along I-10 from PM 30.1 to PM 33.5 (Caltrans 1998). In May 2004, a revised NHPSR First Supplemental was prepared for the revised proposed reconstruction of the Riverside Avenue Interchange along I-10 from PM 18.17 to PM 21.62 (LSA Associates, Inc. 2004). These studies found that the only cultural resources located within or adjacent to the Project's APE qualified for treatment under the December 20, 1989 "Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Evaluation of Post-1945 Buildings, Moved Pre-1945 Buildings, and Altered Pre-1945 Buildings", were bridges listed as Category 5 (Ineligible for NRHR listing) in the Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory, or were exempt from evaluation under the 2004 Section 106 Programmatic Agreement among the Federal Highway Administration, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and Caltrans. No historic properties were documented in the Project APE a result of these studies.

An NHPSR was also prepared for the proposed mixed-flow lane project in each direction of I-10 between the I-10/SR 38 separation at Orange Street to 0.2 mile east of Ford Street in the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California (State of California Department of Transportation 2003). This study determined that the only cultural resources present within or adjacent to the Project's APE were bridges listed as Category 5 (Ineligible for NRHR listing) in the Caltrans Historic Highway Bridge Inventory. No historic properties were documented as a result of this study.

A HPSR was prepared for the I-10/Cedar Avenue Interchange Project (PM 17.08/19.3) (LSA Associates, Inc. 2006). Four cultural resources (Bloomington School, two bridges, and the Union Pacific Railroad) were identified by the study within the Project APE. The Bloomington School was determined eligible for the CRHR but was not eligible for listing on the NRHP; on May 22, 2006, the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurred with Caltrans's determination of ineligibility (see Exhibit 8 of the HPSR prepared for this Project). Two bridges were also located within the APE that were included on the California Historic Bridge Inventory as Category 5 (Ineligible for NRHR listing). Finally, a segment of the Union Pacific Railroad was found to lie within the APE; however, as the project had no potential to affect this property, it was not evaluated as part of the study.

Lastly, as a result of the Colton Crossing Rail to Rail Grade Separation Project, City of Colton, San Bernardino County, California (Caltrans 2011b), the Santa Fe Depot and the American Railway Express Company buildings located at 125 N. 9th Street in Colton, California were formally determined ineligible for listing in the NRHP by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) in a letter dated May 23, 2011 (see Exhibit 8 in the HPSR for copies of the SHPO correspondence). These buildings are located within the Project APE, and were exempt from review from this study under Attachment 4 of the PA due to lack of integrity.

2.2 THEMES TO ESTABLISH HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The record search was used to establish the historical context and appropriate research themes within which built-environment resources within the APE were evaluated. The research themes included:

- Development of San Bernardino County;
- Union Pacific Railroad, Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway, and Pacific Electric rail lines;
- San Bernardino County Irrigation Systems;
- Development of the Cities of Claremont, Montclair, Pomona, Rancho Cucamonga, Upland, Ontario, Bloomington, Fontana, Rialto, Colton, San Bernardino, Loma Linda, and Redlands;
- Post-World War (WW) II Population Growth and Expansion of Towns and Cities; and
- Construction of the Interstate system.

2.3 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

In order to comply with federal and state environmental laws, information regarding cultural resources was sought from local governments and local historical societies/historic preservation groups.

2.3.1 Local Historical Societies/Historic Preservation Groups

In accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended, on May 15, 2008, letters were sent to local historical societies/historic preservation groups requesting information regarding any cultural resources that may be of significance within the Project APE. A response was received via email from Ms. Judith Roberts on behalf of the Rialto Historical Society on July 7, 2008 indicating there are no designated or potential historical properties adjacent to the proposed Project.

Because the project footprint has changed with the current iteration of the Project, additional letters were sent to local historical societies/historic preservation groups on March 25, 2014. An additional letter was sent to the Redlands Conservancy on June 4, 2014.

- An email response was received on June 24, 2014 from Donn Grenda, on behalf of the Redlands Conservancy, which indicated the following cultural resources are located within or adjacent to the Project APE:
 - Water control features such as the Mission-period *Zanja* [Mill Creek *Zanja*] and the Redlands Canal. The Mill Creek *Zanja* is located within the APE and is documented in the studies being prepared for this Project;
 - Site of Crystal Springs, the historical period water bottling/residential site. This site may also contain sensitive Native American cultural resources. The site of Crystal Springs is located outside of the Project APE;
 - Numerous locally designated resources are located within or adjacent to the Project APE. The City of Redlands Development Services Department List of Historic Properties (December 13, 2010) was reviewed and no locally designated resources identified within that list are located within or adjacent to the Project APE. Subsequent to the publication of this list, one resource, Terrace Park (Map Reference No. 39), was locally designated, and is included in this study; and
 - In addition, the Redlands Conservancy requested to review the cultural resource technical reports being prepared in support of this Project.

On August 5, 2014, Caltrans and Æ held a focus meeting with members of the Redlands Conservancy to discuss their concerns regarding the Project. Copies of the HRER and APE maps related to Redlands were provided. During the meeting, Vice President Donn Grenda expressed concern that intact subsurface historical archaeological features, such as privies and trash pits, may be present in the APE in the historic core of Redlands near Orange Street. It was explained that there is little potential to encounter buried archaeological deposits at this location because

the Project would restripe the existing roadway and no ground disturbing activities associated with this Project would occur outside the I-10 travelled way.

Additionally, a presentation to explain the Project components within Redlands, Section 106 and the environmental review process, and Caltrans' policies and procedures was made at the Redlands Conservancy's monthly meeting on August 6, 2014. Redlands Conservancy members in attendance expressed some concern over several buildings along the I-10 corridor, particularly in the vicinity of Orange and 6th streets, which used to be part of the historic core of Redlands. The Redlands Conservancy agreed to discuss these concerns further; after reviewing the HRER and APE map, they would provide any written comments expressing their concerns. Other concerns were related to the Crystal Springs Ranch site, the Redlands Canal, and the Mill Creek *Zanja*. It was explained that the Crystal Springs Ranch site is outside the Project APE, the Redlands Canal was not located during field surveys and is presumed outside of the Project APE, and potential impacts to the Mill Creek *Zanja* is discussed in the HRER (Exhibit 3 of the HPSR) and the FOE being prepared for this Project.

A follow-up email was sent on September 5, 2014, to Donn Grenda and Sherli Leonard to determine if the Redlands Conservancy had any additional concerns. On the same date, Mr. Grenda replied to indicate that the organization has no additional comments, and no reply was received from Ms. Leonard. No additional comments are anticipated. A final copy of the HPSR and attachments will be provided to the Redlands Conservancy.

No additional responses received to date (see Attachment B for copies of correspondence).

2.3.2 Local Government Agencies

In accordance with Section 106 of the NHPA, on May 15, 2008, letters were sent to local government agencies requesting information regarding any cultural resources that may be of significance within the Project APE. The following summarizes responses that were received as of October 2009:

- In a letter dated June 6, 2008, Jerry L. Blum, Planning Director for the City of Ontario, indicated the Guasti Mansion and other Guasti winery related structures and buildings located on the site have been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and are located within the identified proposed Project area. However, as the APE has been defined for this Project, the buildings and structures listed in Mr. Blum's letter are located outside the Project APE.
- An email response was received on July 10, 2008, from Ms. Cecilia Barrajas, Planning/Building Technician, City of Colton, requesting additional information regarding the Project limits. A follow-up email, with read receipt request and attached appropriate draft APE map pages, was sent on August 13, 2008. As no read receipt had been received by September 1, 2008, a follow-up phone call was made on that date, and a voicemail was left. No email read receipt was received as of May 26, 2009, nor was there a telephone response received by that date.

- An email response was received from Ms. Deborah Woldruff, AICP, Director, City of Loma Linda Community Development Department, on behalf of the City of Loma Linda Historical Commission, on August 1, 2008. The response indicated the following five properties may have historical significance or sensitivity: Entrance to the former Tri-City Airport; Lubinsky Property; Adobe on Mountain View Avenue; Tri-City Theatre (Drive-In) property; and Mission Creek Channel. No remains of the former Tri-City Airport were identified during the built or archaeological surveys conducted for this proposed Project. The Lubinsky Property is located outside the Project APE and was not evaluated for this Project. The Adobe on Mountain View Avenue has subsequently been demolished. The Tri-City Drive-In was previously determined to appear eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, and C; however, the Tri-City Drive-In has subsequently been demolished. The Mission Creek Channel is a flood control channel that has been altered through widening and other engineering to promote water flow, and is exempt from review under Attachment 4 of the Section 106 PA.

Because the Project footprint has changed since the previous iteration of the Project, additional letters were sent on March 25, 2014, to the following government agencies:

- City of Redlands, Planning Division/Historic Preservation
- City of Loma Linda, Planning Division
- City of San Bernardino, Community Development Department
- County of San Bernardino, Planning Department
- City of Colton, Planning Division
- City of Rialto, Planning Department
- City of Fontana, Planning Department
- City of Rancho Cucamonga, Planning Department
- City of Ontario, Planning Department
- City of Upland, Development Services Department
- City of Montclair, Community Development Department
- City of Pomona, Community Development Department
- City of Claremont, Community Development Department

Follow-up emails were sent to Cathy Wahlstrom and Diane Ayala of the City of Ontario on April 23, 2014; to Karen Peterson of the City of Upland on May 7, 2015; and to Tabitha Kevari of the City of Redlands on May 8, 2014. Additionally, follow-up letters were sent via U.S. Postal Service to the cities of Upland, Ontario, Loma Linda, and Redlands on June 4, 2014, and also sent via U.S. Postal Service on July 7, 2104, because there are known historic properties in and near the APE in those jurisdictions. An additional letter was sent via email on July 15, 2014, to Oscar Orci, Director of Development Services for the City of Redlands.

A focus meeting with representatives of the City of Ontario, SANBAG, Caltrans, and relevant Project consultants was held on April 17, 2014. The purpose of this focus meeting was to present the Project to the City of Ontario and discuss the City's concerns related to Euclid Avenue.

A second focus meeting with representatives of the City of Ontario, Caltrans, and relevant Project consultants was held on March 4, 2015. The purpose of this focus meeting was to discuss the City's historic preservation concerns related to Euclid Avenue.

- An email response from Scott Murphy, Planning Director for the City of Ontario, was sent on June 11, 2014, and indicated Option 4 of Alternative 3 is the City's preferred design option for Euclid Avenue.
- A letter dated July 29, 2014, was received from Cathy Wahlstrom, City of Ontario Principal Planner. Ms. Wahlstrom identified the significance and character-defining features of Euclid Avenue. Preservation issues she raised include the following:

Euclid Avenue Bridge

- Median should be landscaped in a manner consistent and compatible with the existing historically significant median landscape. New tree plantings should be similar in appearance to the existing median tree, California pepper (*Schinus molle*), but with smaller size and weight for use in the shallow planters. Recommends willow pittosporum (*Pittosporum phillyraeoides*).
- Landscaped parkways should be installed and planted with small evergreen narrow trees, such as water gum (*Tristania laurina*).
- Incorporate King Standard Lighting to match existing historic lighting.
- Fencing should be decorative and compatible with the historic area.

Euclid Avenue Median (south of I-10 and north of 6th Street)

- The loss and/or removal of the existing mature trees should be minimized. Replacement trees should include California pepper (*Schinus molle*), deodar cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), or camphor tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*).
- Rock curbs should be replaced and/or restored.
- Incorporate King Standard Lighting to match historic lighting.
- The median is an important character-defining feature and reduction of the width should be minimized.

Additional mitigation measures may include:

- Installation of National Register signs
- Installation of the Euclid Avenue Historic District rock monument sign to match other historic district.

A focus meeting with representatives of the City of Upland, SANBAG, Caltrans, and relevant Project consultants was held on May 6, 2014. The purpose of this focus meeting was to present the Project to the City of Upland and discuss the City's concerns related to Euclid Avenue. Consultation efforts are ongoing with this participating agency.

- In a letter dated June 17, 2014, Jeff Zwack, Development Services Director for the City of Upland, indicated the following are areas of concern related to cultural resources:
 - The City of Upland has designated Euclid Avenue as a scenic resource and has established the Euclid Avenue Scenic Overlay Zone, which pertains to the area within 250 feet of the centerline of Euclid Avenue between the north and south city limits.
 - The width of the median of Euclid Avenue is considered a character-defining feature, and potential reduction of the existing width should be evaluated as a potentially significant impact.
 - The rock curbs are considered cultural and aesthetic resources, and are character-defining features of Euclid Avenue. The Project design should include replacement of these curbs.
 - The City of Upland requests the design team explore the possibilities of adding parkway and landscaping similar to the bridge structure over State Route 210 for the replacement structure of the I-10/Euclid Avenue OC.
 - In the event the bridge and/or median must be modified and/ or reconstructed, the City of Upland requests the following be considered in the Project design:
 - Use of citrus or smaller decorative trees in an allée to replicate the existing tree pattern;
 - Use of rock cobble where paving is desired (other than pedestrian pathways);
 - Use of lighting standards that match the historic twin nostalgic lighting;
 - Use of a decorative bridge design that reflects the history of Euclid Avenue or creates a sense of history that is appropriate for the Project; and
 - Use of fencing on the bridge that complements the Project design.
 - The City would like to participate in the design process for the replacement bridge in conjunction with the City of Ontario.

Other responses received include:

- On July 15, 2014, an email acknowledging receipt of the solicitation letter was received from Oscar Orci, Director of Development Services for the City of Redlands. No comments regarding cultural resources were included in this response.

Other consultation efforts include:

- A second focus meeting was held jointly with both the cities of Upland and Ontario in order to obtain consensus of preference for either design Option 3 or Option 4 for Euclid Avenue. Traffic benefits and historic preservation and landscape concerns were discussed

at this meeting. A final decision for preference for design options will be made during the project approval/environmental document phase of this Project.

- Follow-up focus meetings were held with representatives of Caltrans, relevant Project consultants, and the City of Ontario was held on March 4, 2015 and with the City of Upland on March 19, 2015. The purpose of these focus meetings was to discuss the cities' historic preservation concerns related to Euclid Avenue.

Consultation with the cities of Redlands, Ontario, and Upland is on-going because they are participating agencies in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review process; however, no additional concerns related to cultural resources are anticipated. No additional responses have been received to date (see Exhibit 6 for copies of Project-related correspondence).

No additional responses have been received to date (see Exhibit 6 of the Project HPSR for copies of Project-related correspondence).

3 FIELD METHODS

3.1 HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE

In accordance with standard Caltrans guidance and procedures, all properties containing buildings and/or structures that are 50 years of age or older (were constructed in or before 1964) were evaluated for eligibility for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR or exempted from review under the Attachment 4 of the Section 106 PA. A field survey of all properties developed with buildings, groups of buildings, or structures within the APE was undertaken June through August 2008, September 2009, and December 2013 through February 2014 by Carrie Chasteen, Senior Architectural Historian, Æ, who acted as principal architectural historian for this Project. Each parcel was observed from the public ROW. Digital photographs and notes were taken for all buildings, groups of buildings, and/or structures visible from the public ROW.

Because this HRER is being used for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA, the emphasis of the field investigation was to identify those properties that appear potentially eligible for the NRHP or the CRHR.

3.2 ARCHAEOLOGY

See Section 6 of the Archaeological Survey Report (ASR) prepared for this Project for a description of the methodology used for this Project.

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4 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the cultural setting beginning with the Euro-American settlement of San Bernardino County for the general Project region to provide a context for understanding the types, nature, and significance of the cultural resources identified within the overall APE. The information regarding the historical overview is derived from the results of record searches. See Chapter 5 in the ASR, Exhibit 4 in the HPSR prepared for this Project, for a discussion of the environmental, prehistoric, and ethnohistoric contexts of the general Project area.

4.2 COUNTY DEVELOPMENT

4.2.1 San Bernardino County

What is now known as San Bernardino County was initially settled by three Native American groups (see Chapter 5 in the ASR, Exhibit 4 in the HPSR prepared for this Project). Euro-American settlement began in the area in the early 1800s as persons seeking land and fortunes made their way west from the mid-west and east coast of the United States (U.S.) or north from what is now known as Mexico. The Catholic missionaries were a catalyst in the expansion of Euro-American influences in this region. A group of missionaries, Native Americans, and soldiers from the San Gabriel Mission named San Bernardino in honor of the feast day of San Bernardino of Sienna when they entered the valley on May 10, 1810 (Federal Writers' Project 1939). The Mission San Gabriel initially attempted to expand its influence in the San Bernardino Valley when Father Dumetz was sent to the valley in 1810 to establish the mission station known as Politana (Scott 1976). An earthquake in 1812 followed by raids from neighboring Native American tribes caused a lull of interest in the Politana by the Mission San Gabriel (Scott 1976). Beginning in the 1830s, the Mission San Gabriel established a branch at the Asistencia (California Historical Landmark No. 42) (State of California Office of Historic Preservation 2009b). The Asistencia is currently located in the Mission District in eastern Loma Linda (Loma Linda, City of 2008a). During the years 1822 through 1827, the Mission Fathers traveled the San Bernardino-Sonora Road, also known as the Emigrant or Mormon Trail, (California Point of Historical Interest No. 96), which traversed Redlands, Old San Bernardino, Colton, and Agua Mansa, from the Mission San Gabriel to the San Bernardino Asistencia (State of California Resources Agency 1973a). After Mexico achieved independence from Spain in 1821, the Mexican government seized ownership of church properties through the Secularization Act of 1833, and lands were redistributed as ranchos through a tribute system (Van Horn 1974). This land redistribution by the Mexican government fostered the development of ranchos in what is now known as California.

As a result of the Mexican government seizing control of church properties, the Asistencia was largely abandoned by the late 1830s. The Lugo family, under leadership of Jose del Carmen

Lugo, moved into the former Asistencia buildings in order to establish a colony (Scott 1976). Slover Mountain, also known as El Cerrito Solo, was the natural landmark used for establishing the boundaries of the Lugos' land grant within the San Bernardino Rancho (State of California Resources Agency 1973b). What became known as San Bernardino County originally consisted of the following ranchos: Canon de Santa Ana, Jurupa and El Rincon, Cucamonga, Santa Ana del Chino, San Bernardino, and Muscupiabe (Schuiling 1984). The ranchos largely subsisted on cattle ranching and raising crops which were irrigated from the Mill Creek *Zanja* and other irrigation ditches (see Section 4.4 for additional discussion of the development of irrigation ditches and canals in San Bernardino County).

In an effort to gain territory, the U.S. seized the territory of Texas from the Mexican government, which resulted in the Mexican-American War. The State of California was annexed by the U.S. in 1848 through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo which ended the Mexican-American War (California Point of Historical Interest No. 151; State of California Office of Historic Preservation 2009a). The end of the war further paved the way for Euro-American settlement from the east.

Euro-American settlement in San Bernardino began in the early 1800s through the establishment of Politana and the Asistencia, but was largely fostered by the establishment of a Mormon colony under the leadership of Amasa Lyman and Charles Rich. Brothers Lyman and Rich bought the San Bernardino Rancho from Jose and Maria Armenta Lugo in 1851 (Cataldo 2004). San Bernardino County was established on April 26, 1853, and ceded a portion of its territory to the formation of Riverside County in 1892 (Brown and Boyd 1922). Two Mormon colonies were established on either side of the Santa Ana River (Scott 1976). The Mormons who settled in the San Bernardino area raised livestock, planted crops, and established civic services such as a school and a post office. The Mormon settlers were recalled to Salt Lake City, Utah in 1858 by Brigham Young in an effort to create a Mormon stronghold (Scott 1976). The majority of the Mormon settlers in San Bernardino returned to Salt Lake City; however, some remained. Agriculture and livestock continued to be the chief industries in San Bernardino County.

General agriculture and livestock raising pursuits were quickly overshadowed by the citrus industry in southern California beginning in the 1870s. The first orange trees in San Bernardino were planted by Anson Van Leuven in 1857 (Farren 1998). Citrus quickly became the largest industry in southern California; including growing, packing, and shipping. Other industries included cattle ranching, growing sugar beets, and viticulture and enology (Southern California Panama Expositions Commission 1914). The burgeoning citrus industry led to a population boom, and spurred the development of transcontinental railroads.

Several companies were formed beginning in the mid- to late-1800s in an effort to develop San Bernardino County, and southern California in general. Beginning in 1887 in San Bernardino County, Major George H. Bonebrake and F.C. Howes formed the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company, purchased 28,000 acres and the water rights to Lytle Creek, and laid out the townsites of Rosena (now known as Fontana), Rialto, Bloomington, and San Sevaire, which cross the APE near the western end (Hansen 2006) (see Section 4.5 for additional information regarding irrigation companies and community development). The Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company, though ultimately unsuccessful in its attempts, initiated much of the early residential and commercial development in San Bernardino County. After the Semi-Tropic Land and Water

Company failed, largely due to a nationwide economic depression, several other development companies, such as the Fontana Farms Company, were formed to purchase the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company holdings and also to further development of towns and industries throughout the county (Anicic 2006a). The establishment of interstate and intercontinental rail lines brought an influx of people and money to southern California, which led to a real estate boom.

4.3 DEVELOPMENT OF THE RAIL LINES

As industry began to boom in southern California, transportation needs to ship the products to consumer markets also grew. In conjunction with a few backers, Theodore Judah formed the Central Pacific Railroad Company in 1860 in an effort to establish a shorter railroad from Sacramento to the mines in Nevada through the Sierra Nevada (Orsi 2005). Collis P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, Charles Crocker, and Leland Stanford, known as the “Big Four,” joined forces with Judah in 1861 to finance and establish the company (Orsi 2005). The Big Four eventually ousted Judah from the Board of Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad, and successfully completed the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad. The Union Pacific Railroad (UP RR) was constructing tracks from the east at that time, with the intent to join the Central Pacific Railroad in the Great Basin. On May 10, 1869, Stanford drove the “golden spike” in the railroad, which successfully completed the first transcontinental railroad (Orsi 2005). Other companies were formed and other routes were sought in an effort to break up the monopoly established by the Big Four.

4.3.1 Union Pacific Railroad (UP RR)

Through acquisition and mergers of several small local railroads, the Central Pacific Railroad allowed for comprehensive travel within the state. The Big Four acquired the rights to the Southern Pacific Railroad (SP RR) in 1868, thus securing a southern transcontinental railroad and eliminating a competing route. In 1885, the Big Four established the Southern Pacific Company to manage the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads as well as other subsidiary railroads (Orsi 2005). The acquisitions and mergers achieved by the Big Four allowed for greater expansion of rail in southern California.

The first railroad constructed in San Bernardino County was built by the SP RR. Construction of the SP RR began in Los Angeles, headed east, and eventually met with a line coming from the eastern seaboard, creating the first transcontinental railroad through San Bernardino County (Orsi 2005). This segment of the SP RR traverses the APE parallel to I-10 throughout much of the central and western segments. The first station in San Bernardino County was built on land donated by the Slover Mountain Colony. The station was named for David D. Colton, a SP RR official, and is located in the central section of the APE (Schuiling 1984). The name of the station lent itself to the town that grew as a result of the depot. The Colton rail yards, associated with the depot, were the chief source of economic development as the largest employer in Colton. The Colton rail yards, constructed in 1875, are still the main rail yards for the SP RR, which later merged with and is known as the UP RR (Brown and Boyd 1922). Research in historic aerial photographs indicates the rail yards were expanded during the 1970s in western Colton (Track Info Services LLC 2008). The rail yards continue to be a viable source of income for the City of Colton.

4.3.2 Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway (BNSF)

The SP RR enjoyed a virtual monopoly until the early 1880s, when competition such as the California Southern Railroad built routes that provided additional services. The Santa Fe Railway acquired the SP RR Mojave-Needles branch in its efforts to gain access to a Pacific Ocean port in 1884 (Schuiling 1984). The Santa Fe Railway later merged to form the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway (AT&SF). In 1885, the Santa Fe Railway acquired the Southern California Railroad, further breaking up the SP RR hold on southern California (Lowell 1986). The Santa Fe Railway connected with existing trackage in 1885 through the East Cajon Pass, creating the second transcontinental railroad in San Bernardino County (Schuiling 1984). Intense competition among rail companies resulted from the completion of this transcontinental line.

Beginning in 1886, SP RR and the Santa Fe Railway vied for control of the passenger market, which resulted in a fare war. At one point, the fares briefly dropped to as low as a \$1 for transport from the midwest to California (Schuiling 1984). The result of the fare war was a population explosion and corresponding real estate boom in southern California. Citrus, health resorts, and the climate attracted people to the San Bernardino Valley. Towns such as Ontario, Fontana, and Loma Linda were founded as a result of this real estate boom. Rail travel allowed for dramatic changes in the development of southern California, and also became a source of entertainment for people who settled in the newly formed towns. The AT&SF later merged with the Burlington Northern Railroad, forming the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway (BNSF), which crosses the APE in Colton and Redlands as part of the Kite Route.

4.3.3 Kite Route

An early rail line geared towards tourism was the Kite Route. The Kite Route line to Mentone was constructed as part of the Santa Fe Railway and was completed in 1892 (Schultz nd). A small portion of the Kite Route between Highland Junction and Highgrove in Riverside County was on the California Southern Railroad's main line, which was constructed between 1880 and 1885 (Tang 1997). Most of the Kite Route trackage became part of the Santa Fe Railway system as either branch or feeder lines to the California Southern Railroad over the course of time (Tang 1997). A popular late 19th to early 20th century excursion route, passengers could travel on the Kite Route from the Santa Fe depot in Los Angeles to Redlands via Pasadena and the San Bernardino Valley and return through Orange County via Fullerton and Rivera. Reflecting the double loop shape of the track, the slogan for the popular day trip train ride was "No Scene Twice Seen on the Kite Shaped Track" (Donovan and Horton 1943). The more popular circular route was the Los Angeles – San Bernardino loop and the smaller loop, which largely served Redlands, was used for transporting freight by 1943 (Tang 1997). The "kite string" was a line that ran from Highgrove to San Jacinto which carried both freight and passenger traffic (Donovan and Horton 1943). Since the 1950s, the line has been gradually abandoned and portions of the track have been removed (Tang 1997). A separate spur also serviced Patton State Hospital in San Bernardino (Robinson 2000).

4.3.4 Pacific Electric Railway (PE)

The Kite Route allowed people to travel to and from Los Angeles and San Bernardino in an indirect route. The need for commuter train service led to the development of electric rail in San

Bernardino. The Huntington Group, with Henry E. Huntington at the helm, incorporated the Pacific Electric Railway (PE), commonly known as the “red cars,” on November 12, 1901. The first PE interurban line ran from Los Angeles to Long Beach, and opened on July 4, 1902 (Walker 2006). Through the acquisition of the Los Angeles Tractor Company and various small-scale local railroad companies, PE effectively connected various Los Angeles suburbs with each other and the City of Los Angeles. The Huntington Group sold PE to SP RR in 1910; however, Huntington retained ownership of the Los Angeles Railway (Walker 2006). After SP RR acquired PE, the line was merged with several additional entities including San Bernardino Valley Traction Company, Redlands Central Railway Company, and San Bernardino Inter-Urban Company. Shortly after the 1911 merger, PE also acquired the Ontario and San Antonio Heights Railroad Company (Walker 2006). The San Bernardino Valley was effectively connected with the greater Los Angeles basin via electric rail as a result of these mergers, which resulted in real estate development in areas connected by the PE.

4.4 San Bernardino County Irrigation System

Irrigation of the San Bernardino valley is first noted in 1819 with the construction of the Mill Creek *Zanja*. The first sawmills were constructed in Mill Creek Canyon in the early 1850s by the Mormon settlers and were powered by man-made water conveyance systems (Schuiling 1984). The early Mormon settlers built a canal bringing water to their settlement from Warm Creek to power a gristmill (Scott 1976). The Tenney, Lord and Hale, and Perdue ditches were other early irrigation systems which laid the foundation for the San Bernardino Valley-wide irrigation system (Brown and Boyd 1922). Additional canals were built in the 1850s to divert water from the Santa Ana River for irrigation purposes (Scott 1976). Later, flood control channels were constructed to minimize flooding in the basin in an effort to minimize damage to agricultural lands, residential and commercial properties, and also to minimize loss of life.

4.4.1 Santa Ana River

The Santa Ana River is the chief source of water for the irrigation canal system in San Bernardino County and crosses the central section of the APE. The Santa Ana River is fed by many streams from the neighboring mountains. The river flows in a westerly direction, traversing San Bernardino and passes Slover Mountain (Hall 1888). The Santa Ana River is also fed by the following bodies of water: Etiwanda Wash; Mulberry Creek; San Timoteo Creek, also known as the San Gorgonio Creek; San Sevaine Creek Flood Control Channel; Mission Channel; and Rialto Channel (Scott 1976). The Santa Ana River is the source of water for several other irrigation and flood control channels found throughout San Bernardino County.

4.4.2 Mill Creek *Zanja*

The origin of the Mill Creek *Zanja* (CA-SBR-8092H; Map Reference No. 48) can be traced to the Spanish-mission period of California history. It was originally constructed to provide water for irrigation purposes year round for agricultural enterprises associated with the mission, but has largely been abandoned (Swope 1996). Pedro Alvarez was sent to establish the San Gabriel Mission Asistencia in an area southwest of what is now known as Redlands. Alvarez built a chapel and began work on a canal to bring water from Mill Creek to the mission grounds (Scott 1976). The Mill Creek *Zanja* was constructed in 1819-1820 by the Guachama Indians under the

supervision of Alvarez (Scott 1976). Originally, the Mill Creek *Zanja* conveyed water from Mill Creek to the Guachama Indian Rancheria and Asistencia (Lerch and Palacios-Fest 2004). The canal was later extended northwest along what is known as Cottonwood Row to Mountain View Avenue, then westerly to San Timoteo Wash and Mission Channel, a flood control canal (Scott 1976). The current western terminus of the canal is near Mountain View Avenue in the City of Loma Linda (Lerch and Palacios-Fest). A portion of the Mill Creek *Zanja* continues to carry water, but the canal has largely been abandoned.

The Mill Creek *Zanja* has been altered over the course of time. Water was diverted for use in the Moreno Valley in 1890 (Scott 1976). In October 1892, the Redlands Electric Light and Power Company was formed to develop hydroelectric power using water conveyed by the Mill Creek *Zanja*. A power plant was constructed and a transmission line delivered power to Redlands, which was extended to Riverside in 1896. The power plant was the first polyphase alternating current station in California and the second in the nation (Scott 1976). Other alterations include partial paving of the ditch with concrete or stone inlay and other waterproofing materials and the ditch is now underground in some locations due to in-filled soil resulting either from civic flood control measures or lack of maintenance (Swope 1996). The Mill Creek *Zanja* is listed in the NRHP, is California Historical Landmark No. 43, was designated Engineering Landmark No. 21 by the Los Angeles Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and crosses the APE in Redlands. The Mission Channel and San Timoteo Wash cross the APE in San Bernardino and Loma Linda, and have been substantially altered over the course of time.

4.4.3 Gage Canal

The northern terminus of the Gage Canal (CA-SBR-7168H) is located at the headwaters of the Santa Ana River and the southern terminus of the canal is located near Mockingbird Reservoir. In general, the canal travels from the Santa Ana River in San Bernardino and traverses Riverside County from northeast to southwest, passing through communities such as Grand Terrace, Highgrove, Canyon Crest Heights, and Arlington Heights before reaching its terminus (United States Geological Survey 1980a, 1980b, and 1980c). The Gage Canal Company water rights consisted of the diversion rights to the Hunt and Cooley ditch and the Camp Carlton ditch which replaced it, the Parish claim to “rising water” on the north side of the Santa Ana River, the Wells and Long claim to the Santa Ana River, and water from artesian wells sunk near the head of the canal (Scott 1976). The headworks and initial 11.9 miles of earthen canal were constructed by Matthew Gage in November 1886 beginning at the Santa Ana River and ended at Tequesquite Arroyo. Two years later, an additional 8.2 miles of canal had been constructed. When completed, the Gage Canal system conveyed water through 15 tunnels and 13 wood flumes, and had been lined with cement by 1903. The canal was added onto, until it reached a total of 20.13 miles (Wlodarski 1993). The total area served by the Gage Canal in 1888 was 1,106 acres; irrigating orange groves, vineyards, fields of alfalfa and summer crops, and town and residential lots (Scott 1976). The Gage Canal continues to convey water in a subterranean manner in the central section of the APE, and has been substantially altered over the course of time.

4.4.4 Redlands Canal

The Redlands Water Company, which later merged with the Bear Valley Land and Water Company, was formed in 1881 to bring water to Redlands. The Redlands, Lugonia, and Crafton

Domestic Water Company was formed in 1887 to supply local water via the Redlands Canal (Scott 1976). By 1976, the Redlands Canal (CA-SBR-8546H) was 6.7 miles long, and began at the afterbay of the Santa Ana River Powerhouse No. 3 and terminated at the northeast corner of Cajon and Crescent streets in Redlands (Scott 1976). As originally constructed, the canal was lined with local stone and was partially cemented (Hall 1888).

4.5 URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Once transportation infrastructure, water rights, and the means of conveyance were established in the area, communities were platted and towns established.

4.5.1 Claremont

The City of Claremont was created by the Santa Fe Railway in 1887, and incorporated in 1907. Claremont is named in honor of the hometown of one of the corporate directors of the Pacific Land and Improvement Company, the railroad's land-developing subsidiary. Located on a site that once belonged to the Mission San Gabriel, Claremont was founded by New England Congregationalists who favored self-government by majority rule (Pitt and Pitt 1997; Wright 1980).

Peter Dreher planted the first orange trees in Claremont in 1888. In 1893, Dreher formed the Claremont Fruit Growers Association to market the fruits grown in the area. Fruit was shipped via the Santa Fe Railway. The area continued as an agricultural community surrounding Pomona College largely until the end of WW II. At that time, the Post-War Planning Committee, known as the "Committee of 100," was formed to guide development of the former citrus orchards that ringed the village. The Oxford and Baughman tracts were opened under the name University Circle, which was the city's first cul-de-sac. Following the general trend of the development of the aerospace industry in southern California at this time and construction of I-10, Claremont largely became a suburban bedroom community with workers commuting to Los Angeles or San Bernardino (Wright 1980).

4.5.2 Montclair

Montclair was established on land purchased by the Pomona Land and Water Company. Reverend Cyrus T. Mills, for whom Mills Avenue is named, and M.L. Wicks formed the company in 1882 in order to capitalize on the southern California land boom occurring at this time. Mills Avenue crosses the western end of the APE. The Pomona Land and Water Company sold land to the Chaffey brothers who developed it into the Ontario Colony, and also purchased lands on which Montclair was established (Conley 1980a). Initially, the land purchase was subdivided into 10-acre lots of the San Antonio Tract for cultivation purposes only. The Pomona Land and Water Company also platted the Monte Vista Tract, for which the street is named, which was also intended for agricultural purposes (Conley 1981a). Monte Vista Avenue crosses the western end of the APE. In order to avoid being annexed by neighboring cities, the Monte Vista Improvement Association was formed, and Monte Vista Land Tract was incorporated in 1956. In 1958, the city voted to change its name from Monte Vista to Montclair in order to avoid confusion with a different Monte Vista community located elsewhere in California. In 1964, developers proposed a large shopping center, the Montclair Plaza, which opened in 1968

bringing much needed economic stability to the city. As with other small cities located adjacent to I-10 at this time, orchards were redeveloped with residential tracts of a suburban nature, and Montclair became a bedroom community (Montclair, City of 2014).

4.5.3 Pomona

Pomona is named for the Roman goddess of fruits and gardens. The town was originally formed around the Spadra post office. The rural community was settled around a grange organized by Thomas Garey, for whom Garey Avenue is named. Garey was a noted expert in southern California for his grange and nursery programs. An 1885 plot map shows improvements on 640 acres, including streets. The City of Pomona was incorporated in 1887 (King 2001; Lothrop 1988). Agriculture was the dominant industry of the area, and citrus was the main product that was raised. In the late 1800s, as occurred throughout southern California, the fruit producers and packagers banded together to form cooperatives. The Claremont Fruit Growers Association was formed in 1892 by 11 growers in the upper Pomona Valley. The Claremont Fruit Growers Association and other southern California citrus cooperatives banded together and formed the California Fruit Growers Exchange to promote and market California citrus products throughout the U.S. (Lothrop 1988).

Will Keith Kellogg made his fortune developing foods to be served at sanitariums, and thus established Kellogg's food manufacturing in 1906. In 1925, Kellogg purchased 800 acres of land to establish a ranch in western Pomona (King 2001). The ranch was known for its horse arena. The mansion Kellogg had built at the Ranch was designed by Myron Hunt, a noted California architect (Lothrop 1988). The Kellogg ranch is now located within the campus of California Polytechnic State University (Cal Poly), Pomona.

The introduction of suburban PE lines led to a building explosion in the early 1900s. This boom was largely halted during the inter-WW years. With the introduction of the aerospace industry to the region following WW II, the region exploded in suburban tracts of development to support the increasing population and also to fill the housing shortage which resulted from minimal construction during the war years. Pomona has subsequently become a bedroom community, with workers commuting to Los Angeles and San Bernardino.

4.5.4 Upland

The community of Upland was initially started by the Bedford brothers under the name of Magnolia (Clucas 2011). Magnolia was located on the Mojave Indian Trail/Old San Bernardino Road, which crosses northern Upland in a generally east-west direction, and a commemorative statue, known as the Madonna of the Trail, is located at the intersection of Euclid Avenue and Arrow Highway. The City of Upland was originally platted as part of the Ontario Colony, which was established by George and William Chaffey in 1882. The streets were laid out in a grid and Euclid Avenue was established as the primary north-south arterial roadway between Upland and Ontario. The land was subdivided into 10-acre agricultural lots, all of which fronted onto a road (Ostashay and Heumann 1998). In order to differentiate themselves from Ontario, in 1902 the community began using the name Upland. The city was incorporated in 1906 in order to avoid annexation by the City of Ontario. Nathan Stowell is largely considered the first businessman in Upland, and was involved in many pursuits including a hotel and residential development by

subdividing his acreage in 1887 (Clucas 2011; WPA 1942). Parcels located in the NW Stowell tract are located within the APE within the boundary of the City of Upland. Upland was known during this time as North Ontario.

Upland was known as the “Citrus City,” and had thousands of acres of citrus, primarily lemons. Upland had the second largest citrus packinghouse in the nation in 1939 (Upland Chamber of Commerce 1939). The city largely continued as a rural small town during the inter-war years. As a result of a freeze which killed many of the citrus trees in Upland in December 1968, followed by a flood in January 1969, Upland ceased its agricultural-based economy, and became a bedroom community with ease of access to both the Cities of San Bernardino and Los Angeles (Clucas 2011). The post-war construction boom that occurred throughout southern California affected Upland as well, when many orchards were converted to tracts of residential development.

4.5.5 Ontario

Ontario is the sister City of Upland, and the two cities are connected by Euclid Avenue/SR-83 (36-015982; Map Reference No. 1a), a former mule car line. During the mid- to late-1800s, several land development companies were formed in an effort to generate an economic and real estate boom in San Bernardino County. Ontario, a dry community, was founded in 1882 by George Chaffey, who formed the Ontario Land and Improvement Company with his brother, and named it after their home province in Canada (Schuiling 1984). A townsite was platted, with Euclid Avenue as the main thoroughfare. The townsite was one square mile bounded by the SP RR tracks to the south, Campus Avenue to the east, Fourth Street to the north, and San Antonio Avenue to the west (Conley 1979d). Ontario has annexed additional territory over the course of time. Water was provided by the Ontario Land and Improvement Company, but Chaffey retained the rights to use water to generate electricity. Ontario became the first town in the west with a hydroelectric plant with the construction of the San Antonio Light and Electric Power Company in 1891 (Schuiling 1984). Ontario incorporated as a city in 1891 (Conley 1979e). In the late 1800s and early 1900s, Ontario’s agriculture largely consisted of growing oranges and peaches, in addition to olives, apples, grapes, and lemons. Patents for fruit driers and cooking canned fruits were awarded to Ontario citizens in the mid-1880s, which resulted in greater trade of fruit grown here (Conley 1982). The Hotpoint Electric Heating Factory, two solar heating factories, a planing mill, gas plant, fertilizer plant, dairies, nurseries, and irrigation supply factory were other industries found in Ontario in 1914 (Southern California Panama Expositions Commission 1914). The thriving economy supported a real estate boom which occurred simultaneously.

Further development in Ontario was later spurred by U.S. involvement in WW I and II, and brought the development of wartime industries to the San Bernardino Valley. One such industry was the expansion of the Lockheed Aircraft Service Company, located at the Ontario International Airport. The Ontario International Airport was established in 1923 with the arrival of a J-N-4 Curtis bi-plane, dubbed “Jennie,” and the establishment of the Ontario Aircraft Corporation (Alexander 1981). The Lockheed facility was once the largest of the company’s locations and was an important employer in the area (Schuiling 1984). Lockheed contributed to the post-WW II real estate boom in Ontario by attracting more workers to the area. Ontario continues as a thriving community, and due to its location between Los Angeles and San Bernardino, has largely become a bedroom community with commuters traveling to both cities.

4.5.6 Rancho Cucamonga

The City of Rancho Cucamonga was incorporated in 1977, and includes the historic communities of Etiwanda, Cucamonga, and Alta Loma.

Captain Joseph Garcia, a Portuguese sailor, constructed the first house in the valley in the mid-1800s (Cucamonga District Chamber of Commerce 1962). Etiwanda was the first community to be platted by George and William Chaffey on lands purchased from Joseph Garcia. Etiwanda is most noted as the site of the first development of hydroelectric current because of George Chaffey Jr., who was the first engineer in the western U.S. to file a patent (Conley 1979a). As a result of George Chaffey's engineering skills, Etiwanda had electricity in 1882 (Rancho Cucamonga, City of 2014).

The community of Cucamonga grew up around an old winery located near the intersection of Arrow Highway and Foothill Boulevard. The vineyard was planted by Tiburcio Tapia, the original land grant owner, in 1839 (Conley 1980b). The first post office, located at the base of Red Hill, was authorized by Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and was located in a general store. The community of Cucamonga was originally named Zucker, after Fred Zucker, the first Post Master. Cucamonga consisted of a large tract of land owned by the Cucamonga Fruit Lands Company, who laid out the original townsite (Conley 1979c). Cucamonga was largely the shopping center of a grape and olive growing area and also included several wineries (WPA 1984). John Rains' widow, an early owner of the land, eventually lost the ranch at a sheriff's sale to I.W. Hellman, who promptly sold the land and water rights to the Cucamonga Company who plotted the land and sold parcels. The Cucamonga Company also improved the area with streets such as Archibald Avenue, which crosses the western end of the APE (Conley 1979b). The area was heavily redeveloped with tract residential developments during the 1980s, and few of the historical vineyards remain.

Alta Loma was established by Hellman on some of the Rancho Cucamonga lands he acquired. Due to lack of water, the town was slow to grow until competing neighboring communities spurred Hellman to obtain water rights. As with other small communities in the region, the community relied heavily on agriculture as the economic basis for growth (Rancho Cucamonga, City of 2014).

Though the three communities were established in the 19th century, they have largely been redeveloped with expansive residential tracts and shopping centers which largely date to the 1980s or more recently.

4.5.7 Guasti

During the 1930s, the Guasti vineyard consisted of 5,000 acres that extended from the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains into the valley floor. The vineyard rose over 500 varieties of grapes, 25 of which were grown for commercial purposes. The vineyard also produced wines (WPA 1984).

The community of Guasti bears the name of Italian immigrant Secundo Guasti, and is located in the center of the vineyard. Secundo planted the vineyards in 1902 (WPA 1984). Guasti was a

thriving village and consisted of winery buildings, a workers village, a mansion, a church, a market, a restaurant, a post office, a firehouse, a gas station, rail lines, a scale house, and other landscaping elements such as lampposts (Warner and Sollie 1985). The winery buildings are largely extant and are located south of I-10 near Haven Avenue in Ontario, and the vineyards historically crossed the APE at this location. Though the winery is located outside of the APE, the community contributed to the history of the development of San Bernardino County.

4.5.8 Fontana

When the San Bernardino rancho was initially subdivided, the land which is now known as Fontana was sold to the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company. The Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company attempted to develop the land, and established a townsite known as Rosena. However, no development occurred due to the collapse of the real estate boom which occurred at that time, and the lack of a reliable water source (Schuiling 1984). When that venture failed, the land was acquired by A.B. Miller through the formation of the Fontana Farms Company, and the name of the townsite was changed to Fontana.

Fontana Farms Company

Through the establishment of at least three townsites, A.B. Miller was instrumental in the development of Fontana. San Bernardino county developer and entrepreneur A.B. Miller established the Fontana Farms Company in 1906 and acquired over 28 square miles of land from the failed Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company (Anicic 2006a). A portion of the Fontana Farms Company acreage is located in the western end of the APE. By 1913, Miller had established a town, and began selling off small parcels of land for farming, and raising chickens and rabbits (Anicic 2006a). In addition, Fontana Farms offered mixed citrus and walnut trees for sale from their nursery to plant on the newly established small parcel farms (Davis 1992). Fontana Farms continued to thrive even during the Depression. By the 1930s, Fontana was a successful agricultural community with a large poultry industry.

According to research in the Sanborn Map Company maps (1926), local businesses included the Hansen Lumber Company, the Fontana Producers Egg & Supply Company, the Fontana Citrus Association, the Fontana Farms Inn, Fontana Farms Company poultry plants, the Declez Camp, and a Hog Camp. Civic services included the Fontana Women's Club with ornamental gardens, the Fontana Community Church with ornamental gardens, and a grammar and junior high school. The Fontana Farms Company administration building was located on Magnolia Avenue between Perris and Seville Avenues, and the PE passenger station was located across the street from the Fontana Farms offices building. In addition to the development of Fontana, the Fontana Farms Company established other agricultural communities within the company's land holdings.

Two additional separate town sites were established by Fontana Farms. These townsites were known as Declez (now South Fontana), which was a railroad siding, and Wade Camp Hog Breeding Plant, which was located 4 miles west of the site of Fontana (Anicic 2006b). The Declez Hog Ranch Camp was located at the intersection of S. Hemlock Avenue and W. Slover Avenue, and consisted of the "Mexican Quarters," feed storage, automobile garages, other dwellings, and buildings associated with the piggery (Sanborn Map Company 1929a). The Wade Camp area remained in the control of Fontana Farms and was used for hog grazing. Several

cabins were constructed at Wade Camp to house workers and their families (Anicic 2006b). The Fontana Farms piggeries continued to thrive as late as the 1940s, when the sites were acquired by Kaiser Steel.

Kaiser Steel

Kaiser Steel was established by Henry J. Kaiser, who was known as a successful entrepreneur for a variety of business endeavors, and his empire was all encompassing. He was one of the first to provide health insurance for his workers which lead to the development of Kaiser Permanente. Kaiser built housing for his workers, which eventually culminated in tract house developments constructed under the name of Kaiser Homes (Davis 1992). The results of these activities essentially turned Fontana into a company town, which lead to the economic demise of the City when the Kaiser Steel Mill (Steel Mill) closed.

Kaiser's most notable contribution to 20th century Fontana was the establishment of the Steel Mill. The Steel Mill was constructed on the former site of the Wade Camp Hog Breeding Plant in 1942 (Anicic 2006b). Kaiser built the Steel Mill with loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to provide steel for his west coast ship building operations (Anicic 2006b). One of the stipulations of the loan was the mill could not be located near the coast in an effort to protect the mill from Japanese air attacks during WW II. Fontana was chosen as the site to construct the mill because it was close to major urban areas, had rail access to the Port of Los Angeles in San Pedro, and was close to natural mineral sources used in smelting iron and processing steel. The Kaiser spur was constructed to connect the Steel Mill with the SP RR (Anicic 2006b). Iron ore was imported from the Kaiser-owned Eagle Mountain north of Desert Center. The Steel Mill was built in response to the U.S. shortage of steel, but went on to become one of the largest privately owned steel producers west of the Mississippi River following WW II (State of California Resources Agency 1975). The Steel Mill largely closed in the 1980s, and by 2008, all major components of the Steel Mill, including the 155-mm ammunition shell plant, had been demolished in order to construct the California Speedway (CRM Tech 2008). The remaining portions of the Steel Mill continue producing steel under the name California Steel Industries (Center for Land Use Interpretation 2008). The continued production of steel is no longer the economic focus of Fontana, but Kaiser's influence on the residential development in Fontana is still evident.

The Steel Mill drew workers from all over the country. In conjunction with an influx of military personal to southern California during WW II, a real estate boom ensued resulting in a housing shortage. "Kaiserville," centered at the intersection of Merrill and Fontana avenues, was a neighborhood of trailers to house Steel Mill workers in response to the housing shortage (Anicic 2006b). Due to the increased demand for housing, Fontana lost much of its farmlands, because of the resulting construction boom. Residential architecture from this time period reflects the popular architectural styles and building materials typical of post-war housing. Today, Fontana is largely viewed as a bedroom community, with workers commuting to both Los Angeles and San Bernardino.

4.5.9 Bloomington

Towns began to take shape as a result of development pressures and real estate speculation. Bloomington, which remains unincorporated San Bernardino County, was established as a 20-acre block site, and developed slowly as settlers came first to farm the surrounding land, later to work in a cement plant, and lastly, to working in steel mills. In the 1890s, the Curtis Ranch Company purchased lands with the intent to establish the town (Loehr n.d.). Initial residential development occurred near Cedar Avenue, Orange Street, and Park Street (Hansen 2006). The early economy was based in agriculture with the planting of fruit and olive trees. In the late 1890s, the Curtis Ranch Company built the Curtis Olive Mill on Orchard Street. With the increasing popularity of the automobile, a Texaco service station was opened by Dan LaGue in 1917 (Loehr n.d.). The Bloomington Garage and LaGue Residence (CA-SBR-8542H; P755; Map Reference No. 18) were relocated and now lie within the APE.

Residential and commercial development mirrored the southern California boom years of the 1920s and 1930s associated with post-WW I residential and industrial activities. During the mid-to late-1950s, I-10 was constructed through the heart of Bloomington in the western section of the APE; effectively bisecting the community and hampering incorporation efforts.

4.5.10 Rialto

The Rialto townsite was initially platted by the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company. The first settlers in the townsite were a group of Kansas Methodists headed by Reverend T.C. Miller (Schuiling 1984). The Methodists built residences and commercial buildings, and proposed to establish a college as well. The town was laid out along the Santa Fe Railway tracks, which would have allowed for ease of transport of goods and people. However, the colony failed and the college was never realized; both due to the collapse of the real estate boom in the 1880s (Schuiling 1984). Prior to the collapse, the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company made several improvements in Rialto as documented in the Sanborn-Perris Map Company Ltd. fire insurance maps.

By September 1892, the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company had built a grand hotel, located at the corner of Riverside Avenue and 1st Street, with elaborate gardens to attract homebuyers to Rialto. Potential buyers were brought to Rialto on the Santa Fe Railway, who disembarked from the trains at a passenger depot located between Riverside and Orange avenues (Schuiling 1984). A public school was constructed at the corner of Palm Avenue and 2nd Street to encourage families to move to the area and other businesses could be found throughout the settlement (Sanborn-Perris Map Company Ltd. 1892). A few detached single-family residences were constructed by late 1892, but the town remained largely undeveloped in terms of residential construction.

According to research in the Sanborn Map Company maps, downtown Rialto was roughly bounded by Sycamore Avenue, Foothill Boulevard, Willow Avenue, and the Santa Fe Railway (1929b). The largest industry in the late 1800s and early 1900s was citrus packing and shipping, but this began to taper off based on the decrease of the number of packing houses after 1911 (Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Ltd. 1892; Sanborn Map Company 1911 and 1929b). With the decline

of the citrus industry, Rialto largely became a bedroom community with workers commuting to Los Angeles and San Bernardino.

4.5.11 Colton

Slover Mountain, named for settler Isaac Slover, is located in what is now known as southwest Colton. Beginning in the early 1850s, lime was quarried at Slover Mountain, which was later used by the California Portland Cement Company in the production of cement (State of California Resources Agency 1973b). Construction of the California Portland Cement Company began in 1894, and included a rail spur for transporting cement, which is located in the central section of the APE (Schmidt 1993). Marble was also quarried at Slover Mountain by the Colton Marble and Lime Company (State of California Resources Agency 1973b). Slover Mountain was perhaps the largest early economic catalyst in the development of Colton, but Slover Mountain was quickly overshadowed by the construction of the SP RR depots and rail yard.

The early development of Colton is associated with construction of the SP RR in the San Bernardino Valley. In 1875, the SP RR established a terminus in Colton (Federal Writers' Project 1939). The town was established as an industrial and railroad center in the San Bernardino Valley. Colton was incorporated on July 11, 1887 (Colton, City of 2008). Nicholas P. Earp, father of Wyatt, Nicholas Porter, and Virgil Earp, was an early City Clerk for the newly formed Colton. Virgil Earp was elected Colton's first Marshal (Colton, City of 2008). The Earp family, perhaps the most famous of Colton's residents, was influential in the early civic development of Colton.

Research in historic fire insurance maps indicates by 1891, businesses such as the Pioneer Lumber & Mill Company, the Colton Fruit Preserving Company, and Wells Fargo were located within the City of Colton. Residential development consisted largely of detached single-family residences, and the Palace and Trans Continental Hotels (Sanborn-Perris Map Company Ltd. 1891). By 1907, industry in Colton was largely associated with warehousing foods and fertilizer, the Colton Grain & Milling Company, also known as Globe Mills, which is located in the central section of the APE, and citrus packing. Residential development grew with the construction of several single-family residences, tenement housing, and mixed-use commercial buildings in downtown (Sanborn Map Company 1907). Colton maintains an industrial-based economy, and the rail yards are still important in the transcontinental rail system.

4.5.12 San Bernardino

Shortly after San Bernardino County was established, the City of San Bernardino was established as the county seat. The townsite was surveyed in 1853 by Henry G. Sherwood. The township was originally one square mile with a grid of wide streets forming a grid of eight-acre blocks. What is now known as Pioneer Park was originally the central block, which was named Temple Block by the Mormon settlers. The City of San Bernardino was incorporated on April 13, 1854 (Schuiling 1984). By 1891, San Bernardino had established itself as a cosmopolitan settlement. The population had reached 5,000, the city had 26 miles of paved streets, an opera house, and the citizenry enjoyed other entertainments such as literary circles (LaFuze 1971). The primary industries at that time were lumber, mining, and tourism; citrus had yet to take hold as the chief source of income (Southern California Panama Expositions Commission 1914). See Section 4.5

in the ASR, Exhibit 4 in the HPSR prepared for this Project for additional discussion of the early development of San Bernardino. The City of San Bernardino today is the regional hub for commercial activities, which draws a work force from within the city and also from neighboring communities.

4.5.13 Loma Linda

Mound City, now known as Loma Linda, was named for a geological formation, and was initially established in response to the popularity of health resorts in southern California in the latter half of the 1800s. The Mound City Land and Water Company purchased 260 acres, and platted a town on 200 acres and reserved the remaining 60 acres to construct a hotel to support the booming rail travel industry. The hotel was marketed as a health resort, and was completed in 1887. The Mound City Land and Water Company venture failed in 1890. The land was sold to a group of Los Angeles physicians and businessmen in the late 1890s, who formed the Loma Linda Association to promote the city and the health resort (Reynolds 1985). The Loma Linda Association changed the name of Mound City to Loma Linda, and added on to the health resort with the construction of additional cottages and a recreation hall (Loma Linda, City of 2008b). The Loma Linda Association was a short-lived business venture though, and the demise of the business led to the development of Loma Linda as a university town.

The Loma Linda Association venture failed in 1904. Ellen G. White, a prominent author, and the Seventh-Day Adventists, subsequently took over the former Loma Linda Association venture in the early 1900s. White established a nursing school at what is now known as the Loma Linda University and Loma Linda University Medical Center. The hotel was converted to a sanitarium, which is still used for that purpose today, and is associated with the Loma Linda University Medical Center (Loma Linda City of 2008b). The establishment of the university fostered residential development within Loma Linda. During the 1920s and early 1930s, the majority of the residences in Loma Linda were detached single-family residences. The local economy largely focused on the sanitarium and the Loma Linda Academy (now known as the Loma Linda University), but other businesses consisted of a dairy, a green house, and an automobile repair facility (Sanborn Map Company 1928). Loma Linda University and Medical Center are esteemed institutions within the U.S. and continue to draw people to the area.

4.5.14 Redlands

Redlands was initially established through real estate speculation, much like several other ventures in San Bernardino during the mid- to late-1800s. The townsite of Redlands was established by Frank E. Brown and Edward G. Judson in 1881 (Schuiling 1984). The City of Redlands is named after the rich red-colored soil found in the region. Brown and Judson organized the Redlands Water Company to provide water to the community (Schuiling 1984). See Section 4.4.4 for a description of the development of water conveyance in Redlands. With water guaranteed and the construction of a Santa Fe Railway branch line, Redlands and Lugonia, a neighboring townsite, merged to form one townsite (Schuiling 1984). The largest early industry was citrus packing and shipping (Federal Writers' Project 1939). The real estate boom associated with the development of the citrus industry in southern California also contributed to the early growth of Redlands.

The real estate boom drew Albert and Alfred Smiley, prominent early residents, to Redlands in the late 1880s. The Smileys purchased 200 acres in Redlands in 1889 with a view of the valley and the mountains where they constructed their homes and developed the area into Canyon Crest Park, later known as Smiley Heights (Schuiling 1984). They also planted over a thousand varieties of trees and shrubs in Smiley Heights, which quickly became a popular tourist destination. The Kite Route (see section 4.3.3) brought tourists and their dollars to Redlands to enjoy these gardens, and other services and entertainments provided by the City of Redlands.

Through the establishment of tourist destinations and agricultural industries, Redlands experienced a population boom in the late 1800s. In 1888, the population was 900, and by 1900, the population had grown to 5,600 (Sanborn Map & Publishing Company Ltd. 1888; Sanborn-Perris Map Company Ltd. 1900). Redlands developed a thriving economy based on the citrus and timber industries and tourism. Other prominent local businesses were the Union Ice Company factory, the Brookside Winery, the Academy of Music, the Redlands Electric Light and Power Company, Redlands University, and hotels such as the Hotel Casa Loma and the Windsor Hotel (Sanborn-Perris Map Company Ltd. 1900). Citrus was the primary agricultural product in Redlands, but Redlands was better known for its fine homes, parks, and the Redlands University. The city had 14 packinghouses in 1919 and was located on the Santa Fe Railway and SP RR lines (Southern California Panama Expositions Commission 1914). Redlands continues to thrive as a tourist draw for many of the same reasons listed above.

4.6 POST-WW II POPULATION GROWTH AND EXPANSION OF TOWNS AND CITIES

Two events are largely considered responsible for the explosion of suburban housing following WW II. The first event was Levittown in the State of New York, in which Alfred Levitt, and his sons, developed a method to quickly and cheaply mass produce housing. One aspect of the speed with which the homes could be constructed was that a residential tract development consisted of one design so workmen could be trained for a specific task related to the over-all construction process much like Henry Ford's assembly line. The results of this assembly-line style of construction were acres of identical residences. The second event was the signing of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, commonly known as the GI Bill, which gave returning servicemen the ability to purchase homes with a minimal down payment, and to acquire Federal Housing Authority (FHA)-secured loans for the balance (Wright 2007). Not dependent on public transportation, new residential tracts were often located well outside the traditional heart of a city with proximity to employment centers (Caltrans 2011a). These two events resulted in thousands of acres of citrus groves, dairy fields, and other agricultural-use fields converted to residential tract developments throughout southern California.

Not only were the residential tracts homogenous in their layouts of curvilinear street patterns harkening to Frederick Law Olmsted's disdain for grid-pattern layouts and their minimal number of floor plans and façade treatments; they were also racially and socially homogenous. Conditions, covenants, and restrictions (CCRs) limited ownership to White Anglo-Saxon Protestant ownership, and beginning in 1939 were enforced through the FHA Underwriter's Manual. Though Thurgood Marshall won a Supreme Court case, *Shelley versus Kraemer*, in 1948 which officially ended racial discrimination in the housing market, the practice persisted (Wright 2007). In California, the Rumford Act of 1963, also known as the "Fair Employment

and Housing Act” ended the practice of real estate covenants which prohibited the sales of homes to African-Americans, Latinos, Asians, and Jews (California, State of 1963).

Following the end of WW II, many servicemen returned to southern California after being stationed here during the war to enjoy the climate and for employment opportunities. The result of this population growth was a massive real estate boom which effectively suburbanized western San Bernardino County. The population boom resulted in a prolific construction industry which was matched by a dramatic decline in the agricultural industry within the communities located within the APE as citrus groves and fields were converted to residential tract housing as evidenced by numerous tracts in Claremont, Pomona, Montclair, and Ontario. In-fill construction related to this period of time is found throughout the Project APE. The construction of I-10 further allowed for suburbanization of this area.

4.7 CONSTRUCTION OF THE INTERSTATES: ROUTE 66, THE OCEAN TO OCEAN HIGHWAY, AND I-10

4.7.1 National Old Trails Road/U.S. Highway 66

At the beginning of the 20th century, automobile travel across any long distances was unheard of, as there were few existing roads that were suitable for an automobile, and service stops providing fuel and water were few and far between. By the 1910s, a plan was made to lay out an automobile route that would connect southern California with the states to the east. Various segments of old wagon roads were connected together and then paved and incorporated into a continuous system of roads called the National Old Trails Road. The segment of roadway through San Bernardino County was incorporated into the State of California’s road system and designated Legislative Route Number (LRN) 31 (Bischoff 2005:16). By 1917, National Old Trails Road extended from Baltimore to Los Angeles, completing one of the first coast-to-coast automobile roads. By the mid-1920s, after the adoption of a nationwide highway numbering system, this segment of National Old Trails Road was designated as U.S. Route 60, and in November 1926 was signed as U.S. Highway 66 (Automobile Club of Southern California n.d.; National Park Service n.d.; Rand McNally and Company 1926, 1927).

Historically, U.S. Highway 66 (US 66), also known as Route 66 and the Mother Road, originated in Chicago, Illinois and terminated at the pier in Santa Monica, California. US 66 traversed San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties and connected the communities of San Bernado, Rialto, and Fontana heading in a westerly direction. US 66 was constructed in 1926 (Wallis 2001). The completion of US 66 coincided with a period of U.S. economic prosperity and a newfound fascination with the automobile, which is attributed to automobiles being within the financial realities of the average American family (Wallis 2001). The result of these factors was an American fascination with road trips, which spurred the development of auto-related businesses such as car camps, which later became motels, and restaurants, some of which were constructed in theme-style buildings as an advertising ploy (Lentz and Holstine 1995). Portions of Foothill Boulevard through San Bernardino County were signed as part of the US 66 alignment, and contributed to the economic prosperity of the region with the influx of tourists’ dollars as they headed west.

4.7.2 Ocean to Ocean Highway

The Ocean to Ocean Highway was conceived to compete with US 66. The Ocean to Ocean Highway was an early idea for a transcontinental highway and would have connected Los Angeles, California to New York City, New York (Conley 1981b). Portions of existing roadways, such as Redlands Boulevard, were signed as part of the Ocean to Ocean Highway.

4.7.3 Interstate 10 (I-10)

Dwight D. Eisenhower is credited as being the father of the U.S. intercontinental highway system. The need for this system was a result of WW II, when alternate routes and means to move troops and war-related materials in an efficient manner was realized. The current alignment of I-10 within the APE follows the route of State Route 70/99 (U.S. Army 1942). The section of I-10 known as the “San Bernardino Freeway” was constructed between 1943 and 1957 (Track Info Services LLC 2008). The segment of I-10 between post mile 25.26 and 29.82 was named the “Officer James M. Goodman Memorial Highway” to commemorate a California Highway Patrolman who died in the line of duty on June 3, 2004 (CAHighways.org 2008). I-10 was constructed as part of the movement to create an intercontinental highway system, and spans the U.S. from Saint Augustine, Florida to Santa Monica, California.

5 DESCRIPTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

The APE covers an area approximately 41 miles in length between Casa Vista Avenue in the City of Pomona in the west and Oak Glen Road in the City of Yucaipa in the east, in order to account for potential construction signage. The area is generally urban in character, consisting of residential, commercial, and industrial uses. Remnants of early agricultural development include irrigation ditches and homestead, examples of which are found throughout the study area. The large early homestead parcels have, for the most part, been in-filled with residential, commercial, and industrial developments. Many of the residential properties within the APE are located on arterial streets in proximity to the freeway and those neighborhoods, many of which were developed in the immediate post-war period, have undergone further urbanization/land use changes, and now often contain mixes of residences constructed after 1940. Some of these residences have been converted for other uses or have been in-filled with commercial buildings, such as the numerous properties in Fontana that were previously found ineligible for listing in the NRHP and were exempt from review for this study due to substantial losses of integrity of the buildings themselves and their setting. Numerous post-war residential tracts are located primarily in the western end of the APE. However, research does not indicate these tracts are associated with historically significant events or persons and they do not retain integrity due to alterations to individual buildings (Caltrans 2011a). As such, these post-war residential tracts meet the definition of Property Type 7, Post-World War II Builders' Houses and Housing Tracts, in Attachment 4 of the PA and were exempted from review for this Project. In sum, many of the neighborhoods fronting I-10 are now a diverse mixture of old and new residential and commercial buildings. Few intact neighborhoods exist within the APE. There are many residential subdivisions along this corridor, but given that the areas immediately adjacent to I-10 are often continuously changing over time, the better examples of residential neighborhoods are those further removed from major transportation corridors such as Smiley Heights in the City of Redlands. There are 3,383 parcels containing buildings, groups of buildings, and structures within the APE. Of these, only 66 buildings, groups of buildings, or structures that were constructed in or before 1964 and possess sufficient integrity for further evaluation were identified. The buildings, groups of buildings, and/or structures represented in this survey include late nineteenth- and twentieth-century residential buildings, commercial buildings, a California military building, and an industrial building related to textiles. In addition, one historic archaeological site was documented for this study (see Chapter 6). The remaining buildings, groups of buildings, or structures within the APE are either modern in character or have impaired integrity, and were exempted from further study pursuant to Attachment 4 of the PA.

There are a total of 67 historic period resources (dating earlier than 1964) in the APE; two were previously listed in the NRHP (Euclid Avenue/SR-83 [36-015982] and Mill Creek *Zanja* [36-8092H]) and one was previously recommended eligible for listing in the NRHP (The Peppers/El Carmelo [36-016795]). This study revalidates the eligibility of the three previously evaluated historic properties and formally evaluates an additional 64 historic period resources against NRHP and CRHR criteria. Finally, the Curtis Homestead Site (CA-SBR-12989H; 36-014510; Map Reference No. 29) is presumed eligible for listing in the NRHP without formal evaluation

for the purposes of this Project only and will be protected in place during Project construction through the establishment of an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) and archaeological monitoring. DPR 523 forms for each of the 67 historic period resources are included in Appendix A of this HRER.

5.1 DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

As a result of this study, the APE contains five historic properties listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR and six historical resources for the purposes of CEQA, only as defined by CEQA Section 21084.1 (see Appendix A, DPR 523 Forms, for more detailed descriptions and photographs of each resource).

5.1.1 Historic Architectural Properties Listed, Eligible for Listing, or Presumed Eligible for Listing in the NRHP (Historic Properties)

5.1.1.1 Euclid Avenue/State Route 83

Euclid Avenue/SR-83 in Upland and Ontario (36-015982; Map Reference No. 1a) was formally determined eligible for listing in the NRHP by the Keeper of the Register (Keeper) in 1977, was formally nominated for listing in the NRHP in 1979, and was listed in the NRHP in 2005. Euclid Avenue between 24th Street in Upland and Philadelphia Street in Ontario was listed as a single structure in the NRHP in 2005 under Criteria A and C (Starns and Wahlstrom 2004). The property boundary is the ROW lines of Euclid Avenue. Character-defining features of the historic property include the landscape, the road itself, two fountains, and a statue. The bandstand and two reconstructed features were identified as non-contributing features.

Euclid Avenue/SR-83 (36-015982; Map Reference No. 1a) was also designated a local historic district by the City of Ontario. The boundary of this district is I-10 to the north and G Street to the south. All properties that front this section of Euclid Avenue were included in the historic district. The contributing features of the locally designated historic district also include the median and street trees, consisting of silk oak and coast live oak trees. Other contributing features include the scored sidewalks, stone and concrete curbs, King Standard lampposts, and front yard setbacks and open space in the residential areas of the district.

5.1.1.2 Mill Creek Zanja

Mill Creek *Zanja* (CA-SBR-8092H; Map Reference No. 48) is a linear canal structure that begins at the Mill Creek, traverses the City of Redlands, and ends near the Asistencia in the Mission District of Loma Linda. The Mill Creek *Zanja* was originally constructed as an earthen ditch of varying degrees of depth and width. The Mill Creek *Zanja* was constructed in 1819 by Native Americans associated with the Asistencia, and the water was brought in to irrigate crops. The Mill Creek *Zanja* was previously listed in the NRHP, was designated California Historical Landmark No. 43, and was designated Engineering Landmark No. 21 by the Los Angeles Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers (Van Boyen 1976).

5.1.1.3 1055 E. Highland Avenue

The two-and-a-half-story American Foursquare style residence with Prairie and Colonial Revival influence is square in plan. The hipped roof, with flared eaves, is clad in composition shingles. The eaves of the main roofline are accented with dentil molding and brackets. A brick chimney is centrally located on the north face of the roof. The exterior walls are clad in coursed wood shingles. Some of the windows on the ground floor of the primary façade were replaced with glass block at an unknown date. The windows on the upper floors of the primary façade are one-over-one wood sash and appear to be original. A metal awning shelters the windows on the second floor of the primary façade. The primary entrance is raised and accessed via a covered porch. Trios of Doric columns support the porch roof. Scrolled bas relief detailing accents the front gable of the porch roof. All other details are obscured by vegetation, and were not discernible from the public ROW. At least two ancillary buildings, which appear to date to when this building functioned as a farm, are located in the rear of the parcel (see continuation sheet). Landscaping includes several mature trees. A concrete block perimeter wall was constructed at an unknown date. The building was originally a stately farm house flanked by orchards (NETR Online 2014); however, the building is now located in a densely developed residential area in Redlands. The building is in good condition. The boundary is the legal parcel boundary.

5.1.1.4 The Peppers/El Carmelo

The Peppers/El Carmelo (36-016795; Map Reference No. 67), located at 926 E. Highland Avenue, Redlands, was previously found to appear eligible for listing in the NRHP (Morris 1977). The Peppers was constructed in 1903 and was determined to appear eligible for listing in the NRHP for its associations with William N. Moor and because it is an Italian style villa. Several buildings were constructed between 1952 and 1969 for the Catholic retreat that currently occupies the site. These buildings were not identified as contributors to the historic property. No additional information which would preclude a lead agency from considering the property to be eligible for listing in the NRHP was identified through this survey effort; therefore, the 1977 finding remains valid. The 1977 form did not identify the boundary of the property, but is presumed to be comprised of the legal parcels which make up the retreat, including several acres of citrus groves.

5.1.2 Historical Resources for the Purposes of CEQA Only

5.1.2.1 1531 N. Euclid Avenue/The Metcalfe & Bundgard House

The Metcalfe & Bundgard House, located at 1531 N. Euclid Avenue, Ontario (Map Reference No. 2), is a one-story, Ranch style residence that is generally rectangular in plan. The hipped roof with boxed eaves is clad in pebbles. A chimney, clad in flag stone, is located on the primary façade and pierces the roof towards the east end of the building. The exterior walls are clad in smooth-textured stucco. The aluminum sash and fixed-pane windows appear to be original. Metal awnings were installed at an unknown date. The primary entrance is raised and is accessed via a cast concrete, slab on grade entry porch. Other details are obscured by vegetation.

5.1.2.2 1540 N. Euclid Avenue/The Arthur E. Wilson House

The Arthur E. Wilson House, located at 1540 N. Euclid Avenue, Ontario (Map Reference No. 3), is a one-story Ranch style building that is generally rectangular in plan. The gable-on-hip roof with exposed rafter tails is clad in composition shingles. The front-facing gable is accented with a dove cote. A brick chimney is located on the northern façade and pierces the roof. The southern half of the primary façade is clad in vertical board and batten wood siding. The northern half of the building is clad in wavy clapboard with brick veneer to the water line. The fenestration consists of wood casement, one-over-one sash, six-over-six sash, and diamond-paned sash windows, which appear to be original. Two canted bays are located on the ends of the primary façade and each is accented with corbels. The primary entrance is recessed and is at grade. Landscaping includes mature trees.

5.1.2.3 1524 N. Euclid Avenue/The James B. Martz House

The James B. Martz House is located at 1524 N. Euclid Avenue, Ontario (Map Reference No. 4), is a one-story, Minimal Traditional style residence that is 'L'-shaped in plan. The cross-hipped roof with boxed eaves is clad in composition shingles. A brick chimney is centrally located on the southern façade, and the brick chimney extends above the eave. The exterior walls are clad in smooth-textured stucco, with horizontal clapboard siding to the water line. The six-over-six wood sash windows appear to be original and are accented with wood surrounds. The canted bay is located in the southern half of the primary façade. The primary entrance is raised, recessed, and accessed via cast concrete steps. Landscaping includes mature trees.

5.1.2.4 The Terrace Park

The Terrace Park (Map Reference No. 39) is a linear park located between Colton and Terrace avenues and Church and 6th streets in the City of Redlands. The park is rectangular and is bisected lengthwise by a decomposed granite walkway. Park benches are evenly spaced along this path. The western end of the park is accented with a mature palm allée on the south side of the walkway, and the eastern end of the park features an allée of flamegold trees (*Koelreuteria bipinnata*). An allée of crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia*) accents the parkway bordering Colton Avenue. Flowering ground cover of a mixture of species visually ties the trees together to create a lush park.

5.1.2.5 B.W. Cave Residence/322 The Terrace

322 The Terrace, Redlands (Map Reference No. 42), is a two-story vernacular residence that is irregular in plan. The irregularly shaped roof is clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in clapboard, and the front-facing gable is clad in fish scale shingles. The fenestration consists of wood one-over-one sash, two-light fixed-pane, and six-light French doors. A canted bay is centrally located on the primary façade, and the top of the bay creates a second floor porch. The second floor porch is enclosed with a simple wood railing. The primary entrance is raised, recessed, and accessed via cast concrete stairs. Landscape includes mature trees, and a wood fence separates the front and rear yards.

5.2 DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

One historic archaeological resource was identified as a result of this study, and is presumed eligible for listing in the NRHP without formal evaluation.

5.2.1 Curtis Homestead

Newly identified and documented, the Curtis Homestead (CA-SBR-12989H; 36-014510; Map Reference No. 29) is situated within a triangular configuration of trees at the northeast corner of a flat, open field and consists of a historic homestead/farmstead site containing a razed cobble-and-mortar house foundation (see Feature 1), a second razed cobble-and-mortar foundation (see Feature 2) of a much smaller building situated adjacent to the main house foundation, and a sparse-to-moderate density scatter of domestic refuse (e.g., bottle glass, ceramic items) and construction debris. Landscaped trees (pepper trees [both dead and alive], one scrub oak, and one large unidentified shrub) are situated around the periphery of the site area.

It should be noted that in addition to razing of the buildings, the site is situated within a currently fallow (but recently disked) agricultural field that has been repeatedly plowed and disked for decades, and all of the domestic and other refuse present within the site area is highly fragmented, and temporally diagnostic items are far and few between. Most cultural materials appear to date to circa 1920s to circa 1940s or later; however, some materials observed suggest that the site area may have been occupied as early as the late 1800s or around the turn of the century. This proposed span of site use/occupation coincides well with historical archival information gathered about the site area and surrounding property, that indicates the farmstead and surrounding parcel was occupied and farmed by the pioneer Curtis family as early as 1895, and as late as the 1950s (HPSR; Exhibit 4 [ASR], Chapter 6.1.1).

It should also be noted that due to repeated plowing and disking of the field surrounding the razed foundations, that plow drag has scattered some cultural materials outside of the currently established site boundaries. As currently defined, the site boundaries and landscaped trees reflect the extent of the denser concentrations of cultural materials, but do not encompass materials that appear to have been more widely scattered by agricultural activities.

Feature 1

As noted above, Feature 1 consists of a razed cobble-and-mortar foundation of a residential house structure. The more intact wall segments suggest a four-room structure measuring approximately 40 feet by 27 feet (N-S by E-W). The foundation walls are mostly 1-foot thick, and currently rise from the ground level to 3 to 10 inches high above the surrounding ground surface. The depths of the walls are unknown, but an exposure of the interior side of one wall at the northwest corner of the structure extends at least 2 feet below ground surface. Brick rubble surrounding the foundation indicates that at least portions of the upper structure above the foundation were constructed of brick. Small bits of asphalt composite roof shingles suggest that the roof of the structure was improved/upgraded at least once since original construction.

Feature 2

Situated at ground level 9 feet to the west from the northwest corner of Feature 1, Feature 2 consists of the razed foundation remnants of a much smaller building of undetermined function, and of rectangular configuration, measuring 10 feet by 9 feet (E-W by N-S). The walls of the Feature 2 foundation are of the same construction (cobble-and-mortar) and thickness (1-foot) as Feature 1; depth of the walls is unknown.

Summary

Cultural materials are scattered throughout the site area, but the densest concentrations occur to the immediate north of Features 1 and 2, and surrounding the scrub oak/pepper tree cluster in the northwestern site area. As noted above, all materials are highly fragmented into very small pieces (n = 100s) due to razing of the buildings, and repeated plowing and disking of the field surrounding the building foundations. Additionally, plow drag has scattered some cultural materials beyond the site boundaries as currently defined.

Depth of the cultural deposits at the Curtis Homestead is unknown. However, hollow subsurface features (i.e., privies, cisterns) may be present and may contain significant subsurface cultural deposits. Site integrity is impaired. The buildings have been razed, resulting in much of the remaining foundation work being broken and displaced from their original alignments. Additionally, razing, plowing, and disking have reduced all cultural materials to very small fragments, and scattered much of the cultural materials into the surrounding fields beyond the currently defined site boundary.

6 RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

One historic archaeological site was considered in this HRER. In regards to the significance of the Curtis Homestead (CA-SBR-12989H; 36-014510; Map Reference No. 29), it appears that the Curtis Homestead may contain significant, intact subsurface cultural deposits and may be eligible for NRHP-listing under Criterion (d)—that have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. The Curtis Homestead does not appear eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Depth of the cultural deposits at the Curtis Homestead is unknown. However, hollow subsurface features (i.e., privies, cisterns) may be present and these have the potential to contain significant subsurface cultural deposits that could yield important data regarding the historical development of the Loma Linda area.

For the purposes of this undertaking, the Curtis Homestead shall, therefore, be presumed eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D without formal evaluation for this Project only, and an ESA will be established pursuant to Stipulation VIII.C.3 of the Section 106 PA. The ESA Action Plan will be appended to the Finding of No Adverse Effect being prepared for this Project under separate cover. ESA fences will be placed around the entire site prior to project activities and will be monitored periodically by a qualified archaeologist during use of the area as a construction staging area or during any ground disturbing activities related to construction of this Project. Prior to any construction or construction related activity, the ESA will be delineated in the field by the placement of temporary fencing.

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FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 FINDINGS

Of the 2,227 parcels located within the APE, only 66 contained buildings, groups of buildings, or structures that were constructed in or before 1964 and possess sufficient integrity to warrant evaluation in this study as defined by Attachment 4 of the PA. In addition, one historic archaeological site was identified.

As a result of this study, the APE contains five historic properties listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR. The Mill Creek *Zanja*, Redlands (CA-SBR-8024H; Map Reference No. 48), and Euclid Avenue/SR-83, Upland and Ontario (36-015982; Map Reference No. 1a), are listed on the NRHP and CRHR. This study concurs with a previous survey-level evaluation of The Peppers/El Carmelo (36-016795; Map Reference No. 67), located at 926 E. Highland Avenue, Redlands, and finds the property eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR. The property located at 1055 E. Highland Avenue, Redlands (Map Reference No. 66) appears eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C as a result of this study. One historic archaeological site, the Curtis Homestead (CA-SBR-12989H; 36-014510; Map Reference No. 29), is presumed eligible for inclusion in the NRHP pursuant to Stipulation VIII.C.3 of the PA without formal evaluation for the purposes of this Project only and will be protected in place during Project construction through the establishment of an ESA and archaeological monitoring.

The City of Ontario also designated Euclid Avenue (Map Reference No. 1b) and fronting properties as a local historic district, and three frontage properties (1531 N. Euclid Avenue [Map Reference No. 2], 1540 N. Euclid Avenue [Map Reference No. 3], and 1524 N. Euclid Avenue [Map Reference No. 4]) are also eligible for individual local designation (HPSR; Exhibit 1, Figure 4). In addition, the Terrace Park (Map Reference No. 39) has been designated a City of Redlands Historic Property and is a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. Lastly, this study confirms the previous finding that the B.W. Cave Residence/322 The Terrace, Redlands (Map Reference No. 42) appears eligible for local designation. No additional properties were determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and the CRHR as a result of this study (see Appendix A, DPR 523 Forms).

a) Historic properties listed in the NRHP:

Name	Address/Location	Community	OHP Status Codes	Map Reference No.
Euclid Avenue/SR-83 (36-015982)	Euclid Ave.	Upland/Ontario	1S	Map Reference No. 1a
Mill Creek <i>Zanja</i> (CA-SBR-8092H)	Address restricted	Redlands	1S	Map Reference No. 48

b) Historic properties previously determined eligible for listing in the NRHP:

Name	Address/Location	Community	OHP Status Codes	Map Reference No.
The Peppers/El Carmelo (36-016795)	926 E. Highland Ave.	Redlands	2S4	Map Reference No. 67

c) Resources previously determined not eligible for listing in the NRHP:

None

d) Historic properties found eligible for listing in the NRHP as a result of the current study:

Name	Address/Location	Community	OHP Status Codes	Map Reference No.
1055 E. Highland Ave.	1055 E. Highland Ave.	Redlands	2S2	Map Reference No. 66
The Peppers/El Carmelo (36-016795)	926 E. Highland Ave.	Redlands	2S4	Map Reference No. 67

e) Resources found not eligible for listing in the NRHP as a result of the current study (see relevant evaluations in attached supporting documentation in Appendix A):

Name	Address/Location	Community	OHP Status Codes	Map Reference No.
1531 N. Euclid Ave./The Metcalfe & Bundgard House	1531 N. Euclid Ave.	Ontario	5B	Map Reference No. 2
1540 N. Euclid Ave./The Arthur E. Wilson House	1540 N. Euclid Ave.	Ontario	5B	Map Reference No. 3
1524 N. Euclid Ave./The James B. Martz House	1524 N. Euclid Ave.	Ontario	5B	Map Reference No. 4
250 E. 7th St.	250 E. 7th St.	Upland	6Z	Map Reference No. 5
265 E. 7th St.	265 E. 7th St.	Upland	6Z	Map Reference No. 6
749 Sycamore Ct.	749 Sycamore Ct.	Upland	6Z	Map Reference No. 7
947 E. 6th St.	947 E. 6th St.	Ontario	6Z	Map Reference No. 8

Name	Address/Location	Community	OHP Status	Map Reference No.
			Codes	
1024 E. 6th St.	1024 E. 6th St.	Ontario	6Z	Map Reference No. 9
1128 E. 5th St.	1128 E. 5th St.	Ontario	6Z	Map Reference No. 10
Halgren's Chocolate	1204 N. Grove Ave.	Ontario	6Z	Map Reference No. 11
Union Carbide Industrial Gasses Inc.	10829 Etiwanda Ave.	Fontana	6Z	Map Reference No. 12
16454 Washington Dr.	16454 Washington Dr.	Fontana	6Z	Map Reference No. 13
16470 Washington Dr.	16470 Washington Dr.	Fontana	6Z	Map Reference No. 14
16592 Washington Dr.	16592 Washington Dr.	Fontana	6Z	Map Reference No. 15
18029 Taylor Ave.	18029 Taylor Ave.	Bloomington	6Z	Map Reference No. 16
18083 Taylor Ave.	18083 Taylor Ave.	Bloomington	6Z	Map Reference No. 17
10176 Orchard St./Bloomington Garage and LaGue Residence (CA-SBR-8542H; P755)	10176 Orchard St.	Bloomington	6Z	Map Reference No. 18
18661 Orange St.	18661 Orange St.	Bloomington	6Z	Map Reference No. 19
10156 Church St.	10156 Church St.	Bloomington	6Z	Map Reference No. 20
1785 S. Sycamore Ave.	1785 S Sycamore Ave.	Rialto	6Z	Map Reference No. 21
Entenmanns'- Orowheat Bakery Outlet	20213 Valley Blvd.	Rialto	6Z	Map Reference No. 22
885 W. Valley Blvd.	885 W. Valley Blvd.	Colton	6Z	Map Reference No. 23
110 N 4th St.	110 N 4th St.	Colton	6Z	Map Reference No. 24
188 E Valley Blvd.	188 E Valley Blvd.	Colton	6Z	Map Reference No. 25
444 E. Valley Blvd.	444 E. Valley Blvd.	Colton	6Z	Map Reference No. 26
2396 E. Steel Rd	2396 E Steel Rd.	Colton	6Z	Map Reference No. 27
428 E. Caroline St.	428 E. Caroline St.	San Bernardino	6Z	Map Reference No. 28
Mission Channel	N/A	San Bernardino/Loma Linda	6Z	Map Reference No. 30
25435 Redlands Blvd.	25435 Redlands Blvd.	Loma Linda	6Z	Map Reference No. 31
617 Texas St./ California National Guard	617 Texas St.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 32
715 W Colton Ave./ Covington Engineering	715 W Colton Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 33
615 Lawton St.	615 Lawton St.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 34
503 W. Colton Ave.	503 W. Colton Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 35
719 N Eureka St.	719 N Eureka St.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 36
201 W. Colton Ave.	201 W. Colton Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 37
127 W. Colton Ave.	127 W. Colton Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 38
Terrace Park	The strip of land between Colton and Terrace avenues, and Church and Sixth Street	Redlands	5S1	Map Reference No. 39
203 E. Colton Ave.	203 E. Colton Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 40
211 E. Colton Ave.	211 E. Colton Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 41

Name	Address/Location	Community	OHP Status Codes	Map Reference No.
B.W. Cave Residence/322 The Terrace	322 The Terrace	Redlands	5S3	Map Reference No. 42
619 11th St.	619 11th St.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 43
745 E. Stuart Ave.	745 E. Stuart Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 44
602 Church St./ Spiritual Treatment Center	602 Church St.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 45
522-524 Bonita Ave.	524 Bonita Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 46
831 Sylvan Blvd.	831 Sylvan Blvd.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 47
911 E. Central Ave.	911 E. Central Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 49
924 E. Central Ave.	924 E. Central Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 50
215 N. University St.	215 N. University St.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 51
136 N. University St.	136 N. University St.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 52
130 N University St.	130 N University St.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 53
1106 E. Central Ave.	1106 E. Central Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 54
507 University Pl.	507 University Pl.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 55
511 University Pl.	511 University Pl.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 56
514 University Pl.	514 University Pl.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 57
517 University Pl.	517 University Pl.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 58
524 University Pl.	524 University Pl.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 59
528 University Pl.	528 University Pl.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 60
532 University Pl.	532 University Pl.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 61
1001 E. Cypress Ave.	1001 Cypress Ave	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 62
955 E. Cypress Ave.	955 E. Cypress Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 63
945 E. Cypress Ave.	945 E. Cypress Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 64
1131 E. Cypress Ave.	1131 E. Cypress Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 65

- f) The following property is presumed eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D for the purposes of the Project and will be protected in place through the establishment of an ESA, according to Stipulation VIII.C.3 of the Section 106 PA:

Name	Address /Location	Community	OHP Status Codes	Map Reference No.
Curtis Homestead (CA-SBR-12989H; 36-014510)	Address restricted	Loma Linda	7R	Map Reference No. 29

- g) Resources for which further study is needed because evaluation was not possible (e.g., archaeological sites that require a test excavation to determine eligibility):

None

- h) Historical resources for the purposes of CEQA (resources in this category would include CRHR listed or eligible [per State Historical Resources Commission determination])

resources, resources identified as significant in surveys that meet State Office of Historic Preservation standards, resources that are designated landmarks under local ordinances, and resources that meet the CRHR criteria as outlined in PRC §5024.1.):

Name	Address /Location	Community	OHP Status Codes	Map Reference No.
Euclid Avenue	N/A	Ontario/Upland	1S	Map Reference No. 1a
Euclid Avenue	N/A	Ontario	5B	Map Reference No. 1b
1531 N. Euclid Ave./The Metcalfe & Bundgard House	1531 N. Euclid Ave.	Ontario	5B	Map Reference No. 2
1540 N. Euclid Ave./The Arthur E. Wilson House	1540 N. Euclid Ave.	Ontario	5B	Map Reference No. 3
1524 N. Euclid Ave./The James B. Martz House	1524 N. Euclid Ave.	Ontario	5B	Map Reference No. 4
Curtis Homestead	Address Restrict	Loma Linda	7R	Map Reference No. 29
Terrace Park	The strip of land between Colton and Terrace avenues, and Church and Sixth Street	Redlands	5S1	Map Reference No. 39
B.W. Cave Residence/322 The Terrace	322 The Terrace	Redlands	5S3	Map Reference No. 42
Mill Creek <i>Zanja</i>	Address Restrict	Redlands	1S	Map Reference No. 48
1055 E. Highland Ave.	1055 E. Highland Ave.	Redlands	2S2	Map Reference No. 66
The Peppers/El Carmelo	926 E. Highland Ave.	Redlands	2S4	Map Reference No. 67

- i) Resources that are not historical resources under CEQA, per CEQA Guidelines §15064.5, because they do not meet the CRHR criteria outlined in PRC §5024.1:

Name	Address/Location	Community	OHP Status Codes	Map Reference No.
250 E. 7th St.	250 E. 7th St.	Upland	6Z	Map Reference No. 5
265 E. 7th St.	265 E. 7th St.	Upland	6Z	Map Reference No. 6
749 Sycamore Ct.	749 Sycamore Ct.	Upland	6Z	Map Reference No. 7
947 E. 6th St.	947 E. 6th St.	Ontario	6Z	Map Reference No. 8
1024 E. 6th St.	1024 E. 6th St.	Ontario	6Z	Map Reference No. 9
1128 E. 5th St.	1128 E. 5th St.	Ontario	6Z	Map Reference No. 10
Halgren's Chocolate	1204 N. Grove Ave.	Ontario	6Z	Map Reference No. 11
Union Carbide Industrial Gasses Inc.	10829 Etiwanda Ave.	Fontana	6Z	Map Reference No. 12
16454 Washington Dr.	16454 Washington Dr.	Fontana	6Z	Map Reference No. 13
16470 Washington Dr.	16470 Washington Dr.	Fontana	6Z	Map Reference No. 14
16592 Washington Dr.	16592 Washington Dr.	Fontana	6Z	Map Reference No. 15
18029 Taylor Ave.	18029 Taylor Ave.	Bloomington	6Z	Map Reference No. 16
18083 Taylor Ave.	18083 Taylor Ave.	Bloomington	6Z	Map Reference No. 17
10176 Orchard St./Bloomington Garage	10176 Orchard St.	Bloomington	6Z	Map Reference No. 18

Name	Address/Location	Community	OHP Status Codes	Map Reference No.
and LaGue Residence (CA-SBR-8542H; P755)				
18661 Orange St.	18661 Orange St.	Bloomington	6Z	Map Reference No. 19
10156 Church St.	10156 Church St.	Bloomington	6Z	Map Reference No. 20
1785 S. Sycamore Ave.	1785 S Sycamore Ave.	Rialto	6Z	Map Reference No. 21
Entenmanns'- Orowheat Bakery Outlet	20213 Valley Blvd.	Rialto	6Z	Map Reference No. 22
885 W. Valley Blvd.	885 W. Valley Blvd.	Colton	6Z	Map Reference No. 23
110 N 4th St.	110 N 4th St.	Colton	6Z	Map Reference No. 24
188 E Valley Blvd.	188 E Valley Blvd.	Colton	6Z	Map Reference No. 25
444 E. Valley Blvd.	444 E. Valley Blvd.	Colton	6Z	Map Reference No. 26
2396 E. Steel Rd	2396 E Steel Rd.	Colton	6Z	Map Reference No. 27
428 E. Caroline St.	428 E. Caroline St.	San Bernardino	6Z	Map Reference No. 28
Mission Channel		San Bernardino/Loma Linda	6Z	Map Reference No. 30
25435 Redlands Blvd.	25435 Redlands Blvd.	Loma Linda	6Z	Map Reference No. 31
617 Texas St./ California National Guard	617 Texas St.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 32
715 W Colton Ave./ Covington Engineering	715 W Colton Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 33
615 Lawton St.	615 Lawton St.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 34
503 W. Colton Ave.	503 W. Colton Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 35
719 N Eureka St.	719 N Eureka St.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 36
201 W. Colton Ave.	201 W. Colton Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 37
127 W. Colton Ave.	127 W. Colton Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 38
203 E. Colton Ave.	203 E. Colton Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 40
211 E. Colton Ave.	211 E. Colton Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 41
619 11th St.	619 11th St.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 43
745 E. Stuart Ave.	745 E. Stuart Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 44
602 Church St./ Spiritual Treatment Center	602 Church St.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 45
522-524 Bonita Ave.	524 Bonita Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 46
831 Sylvan Blvd.	831 Sylvan Blvd.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 47
911 E. Central Ave.	911 E. Central Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 49
924 E. Central Ave.	924 E. Central Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 50
215 N. University St.	215 N. University St.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 51
136 N. University St.	136 N. University St.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 52
130 N University St.	130 N University St.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 53
1106 E. Central Ave.	1106 E. Central Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 54
507 University Pl.	507 University Pl.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 55
511 University Pl.	511 University Pl.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 56
514 University Pl.	514 University Pl.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 57
517 University Pl.	517 University Pl.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 58

Name	Address/Location	Community	OHP Status	Map Reference No.
			Codes	
524 University Pl.	524 University Pl.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 59
528 University Pl.	528 University Pl.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 60
532 University Pl.	532 University Pl.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 61
1001 E. Cypress Ave.	1001 Cypress Ave	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 62
955 E. Cypress Ave.	955 E. Cypress Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 63
945 E. Cypress Ave.	945 E. Cypress Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 64
1131 E. Cypress Ave.	1131 E. Cypress Ave.	Redlands	6Z	Map Reference No. 65

Carrie Chasteen, who meets the PQS Standards in PA Attachment 1 as a Principal Architectural Historian, has determined that the only other architectural resources present within the APE, including state-owned resources, meet the criteria for PA Attachment 4 (Properties Exempt from Evaluation). Tiffany Clark, who meets the PQS Standards in PA Attachment 1 as a Lead Archaeological Surveyor or above, has determined that the only other historic period archaeological resources present within the APE meet the criteria for PA Attachment 4 (Properties Exempt from Evaluation).

7.2 CONCLUSIONS

As a result of this study, the APE contains five historic properties listed in or eligible for listing in the NRHP and CRHR, and six historical resources for the purposes of CEQA only. The Mill Creek *Zanja*, Redlands (CA-SBR-8092H; Map Reference No. 48), and Euclid Avenue/SR-83 (36-015982), Upland and Ontario (Map Reference No. 1a), are listed in the NRHP and CRHR. This study concurs with a previous survey-level evaluation of The Peppers/El Carmelo, located at 926 E. Highland Avenue, Redlands (36-016795; Map Reference No. 67), and finds the property eligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR. The property located at 1055 E. Highland Avenue, Redlands (Map Reference No. 66) was found to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as a result of this study. One historic archaeological site, the Curtis Homestead (CA-SBR-12989H; 36-014510; Map Reference No. 29), is presumed eligible for inclusion in the NRHP pursuant to Stipulation VIII.C.3 of the PA without formal evaluation for the purposes of this Project only and will be protected in place during Project construction through the establishment of an ESA and archaeological monitoring.

In terms of CEQA, the City of Ontario designated Euclid Avenue (Map Reference No. 1b) and fronting properties as a local historic district and an additional three frontage properties, (1531 N. Euclid Avenue [Map Reference No. 2], 1540 N. Euclid Avenue [Map Reference No. 3], and 1524 N. Euclid Avenue [Map Reference No. 4]), as contributors to the locally-designated Euclid Avenue Historic District and are also eligible for individual local designation. In Upland, Euclid Avenue is zoned as a scenic corridor, but has not been designated as a local historic district/property. The Terrace Park, Redlands (Map Reference No. 39) was locally designated as a City of Redlands local Historic Property and is a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. This survey concurs with a previous survey-level evaluation of the B.W. Cave Residence/322 Terrace, Redlands (Map Reference No. 42), and finds the property may be eligible for local designation and is considered a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. No additional

properties were found eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and/or CRHR as a result of this study (see Appendix A, DPR forms).

7.2.1 Historic Properties Previously Listed in the NRHP

Euclid Avenue/State Route 83

Euclid Avenue/SR-83 (36-015982; Map Reference No.1a) is located in Upland and Ontario, and is listed in the NRHP as a single structural resource. Euclid Avenue/SR-83 was listed in the NRHP under Criterion A for its community planning and development significance and under Criterion C for its landscape architecture significance. The period of significance for the NRHP-listed Euclid Avenue/SR-83 is 1882 to 1940, and it is significant on the state level. The NRHP-listed property boundary consists of the 200-foot-wide public ROW of Euclid Avenue between 24th Street in Upland and Philadelphia (Ely) Street in Ontario. Of the 8.4-mile-long resource, only approximately 1.6 miles is located within the Project APE. Contributing features of the NRHP-listed property within this segment of the resource include the 60-foot-wide medians, historic stone and concrete curbs and gutters, and historic sidewalks. Contributing landscape features include California pepper trees (*Schinus molle*), silk oak trees (*Grevillea robusta*), and other mature vegetation such as southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*). Non-contributing features include the bridge which crosses I-10 (Bridge No. 54 0445) and other modifications to the historic property which resulted from the construction of this bridge such as modern sidewalks and curbs.

Mill Creek Zanja

Mill Creek Zanja (CA-SBR-8092H; Map Reference No. 48) was previously listed in the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with early agricultural improvements in Redlands, Criterion B for its association with Pedro Alvarez, Criterion C as a significant engineering structure, and Criterion D for its information potential. Mill Creek Zanja was also designated California Historical Landmark No. 43 and Engineering Landmark No. 21 by the Los Angeles Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers. The period of significance is 1819/1820, the year it was constructed. It is significant on the local level. The boundary of the Mill Creek Zanja is limited to the footprint of the structure itself. Approximately 0.2 mile of this linear resource is located within the Project APE. Contributing elements of the resource adjacent to the Project area include an open ditch ranging from 5 to 8 feet in width and approximately 4 feet in depth. Portions of the Mill Creek Zanja have been improved with stonework, but stonework is not evident in the section of the canal which crosses the APE.

7.2.2 Historic Properties Found Eligible for Listing in the NRHP

1055 E. Highland Avenue

1055 E. Highland Avenue, Redlands (Map Reference No. 66) appears eligible for listing in the NHRP at the local level for its architectural quality (Criterion C). The period of significance is 1917, the year the building was constructed. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary. Contributing features include the siting, mass, and scale of the building. Other contributing features include the hipped roof, with flared eaves, clad in composition shingles;

eaves of the main roofline accented with dentil molding and brackets; a brick chimney is centrally located on the north face of the roof; the exterior walls clad in coursed wood shingles; the windows on the upper floors of the primary façade are one-over-one wood sash; the primary entrance is raised and accessed via a covered porch with trios of Doric columns which support the porch roof and scrolled bas relief detailing accents the front gable of the porch roof. At least two ancillary buildings which appear to date to when this building functioned as a farm are located in the rear of the parcel and are contributing elements of this property. The glass block windows, metal awnings, and concrete block perimeter wall are not contributing features of this property. Contributing landscape includes mature trees.

The Peppers/El Carmelo

The Peppers/El Carmelo (36-016795; Map Reference No. 67) is located at 926 E. Highland Avenue, Redlands, and appears eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level for its associations with W.N. Moore (Criterion B) and for its Italian villa style architecture (Criterion C). The Peppers/El Carmelo was also designated as a Redlands Historic Structure in 1981. The period of significance is 1903, the year the building was constructed. The boundary consists of the Assessor's parcel boundaries which comprise the functioning property and generally consists of I-10 to the east, Highland Avenue to the north, modern residential development and a park to the west, and Marshal Street and additional residential development to the south. Contributing features include the siting of the building which stood alone on top of a hill. Exterior contributing features include stucco; the multi-gable roofline with turrets was constructed with wood shingles; the eaves with brackets; slip-sill two-sash and flat with plain molding windows; and the primary entry door consists of two large plain wood doors with surrounding detail of plain molding with a small window on top of each door. Contributing landscape features include an unprotected cement patio in front with a brick sidewalk leading to it and citrus groves. Non-contributing features include numerous buildings and structures which were constructed between 1952 and 1969, when the property was converted to a Catholic retreat.

7.2.3 Historic Properties Presumed Eligible for the Purposes of the Project

Curtis Homestead

One historic archaeological resource, the Curtis Homestead (CA-SBR-12989H; 36-014510; Map Reference No. 29), was presumed eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D without formal evaluation for the purposes of this Project only. The Curtis Homestead consists of a historic homestead/farmstead site containing a razed cobble-and-mortar house foundation (Feature 1), a second razed cobble-and-mortar foundation (Feature 2) of a much smaller structure situated adjacent to the main house foundation, and a sparse-to-moderate density scatter of domestic refuse (e.g., bottle glass, ceramic items), and construction debris. Landscaped trees (pepper trees [both dead and alive], one scrub oak, and one large unidentified shrub) are situated around the periphery of the site area. Depth of the cultural deposits at the Curtis Homestead is unknown. However, hollow subsurface features (i.e., privies, cisterns) may be present. Most cultural materials appear to date to circa 1920s to circa 1940s or later; however, some materials observed suggest that the site area may have been occupied as early as the late 1800s or around the turn of the century. The proposed span of site use/occupation coincides well with historical archival information gathered during this investigation, which indicates that the farmstead and

surrounding parcel was occupied and farmed by the pioneer Curtis family as early as 1895, and as late as circa 1955, which is the period of significance of the site. The site boundaries are limited to the area surrounding the foundations and the dense area of domestic refuse.

7.2.4 Historical Resources for the Purposes of CEQA

City of Ontario Locally Designated Euclid Avenue Historic District

Euclid Avenue, including the 200-foot ROW of the street itself, and fronting properties, between I-10 and G Street, is also a locally designated historic district in the City of Ontario. The contributing features of the locally designated historic district also include the median and street trees, including silk oak and coast live oak trees. Other contributing features include the scored sidewalks, stone and concrete curbs, King Standard lampposts, and front yard setbacks and open space in the residential areas of the district.

1531 N. Euclid Avenue/The Metcalfe & Bundgard House

The Metcalfe & Bundgard House, located at 1531 N. Euclid Avenue, Ontario (Map Reference No. 2), is a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA because it was identified as a contributor to the locally designated Euclid Avenue historic district and was also identified as eligible for individual local landmark designation. The period of significance is 1951, the year the building was constructed. The property is locally significant because it fronts Euclid Avenue. The boundary is limited to the Assessor's parcel boundary. Contributing features include its massing, setback, and siting on the parcel. Other contributing features include the pebble-clad hipped roof with boxed eaves; a chimney clad in flag stone; smooth-textured stucco; aluminum sash and fixed-pane windows; and the primary entrance is raised and is accessed via a cast concrete, slab on grade entry porch. The metal awnings are a non-contributing feature of the building.

1540 N. Euclid Avenue/The Arthur E. Wilson House

The Arthur E. Wilson House, located at 1540 N. Euclid Avenue, Ontario (Map Reference No. 3), is a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA because it was identified as a contributor to a locally designated Euclid Avenue historic district and was also identified as eligible for individual local landmark designation. The period of significance is 1954, the year the building was constructed. The property is locally significant because it fronts Euclid Avenue. The boundary is limited to the Assessor's parcel boundary. Contributing features include its massing, setback, and siting on the parcel. Other contributing features include the gable-on-hip roof with exposed rafter tails; the dove cote in the front-facing gable; a brick chimney; the vertical board and batten wood siding; the wavy clapboard with brick veneer to the water line; the wood casement, one-over-one sash, six-over-six sash, and diamond-paned sash windows; the two canted bays accented with corbels; and the primary entrance is recessed and is at grade. Contributing landscaping includes mature trees.

1524 N. Euclid Avenue/The James B. Martz House

The James B. Martz House is located at 1524 N. Euclid Avenue, Ontario (Map Reference No. 4), is a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA because it was identified as a contributor to a locally designated Euclid Avenue historic district and was also identified as eligible for individual landmark designation. The period of significance is 1948, the year the building was constructed. The property is locally significant because it fronts Euclid Avenue. The boundary is limited to the Assessor's parcel boundary. Contributing features include its massing, setback, and siting on the parcel. Other contributing features include the cross-hipped roof with the boxed eaves; the brick chimney; the smooth-textured stucco with horizontal clapboard siding to the water line; the six-over-six wood sash windows with wood surrounds; the canted bay; and the primary entrance is raised, recessed, and accessed via cast concrete steps. Contributing landscaping includes mature trees.

Terrace Park

Terrace Park (Map Reference No. 39) was previously listed as a City of Redlands Historic Property and is a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. Terrace Park is located between Colton and Terrace avenues and Church and 6th streets, being a portion of Lots 29, 30, and 31 of Block 77, Rancho San Bernardino. The park is locally significant because it contributes to the historic or scenic properties of the City and because the park has a unique location and singular physical characteristics representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, surrounding community, and the City. The period of significance is 1870, the year the neighbor was established. The boundary is the established codified legal boundary of the open space as defined in City of Redlands Resolution No. 7366. Contributing features include the mature vegetation, central walkway, and landscape design. Non-contributing features include the modern park benches.

B.W. Cave Residence/322 The Terrace

322 The Terrace, Redlands (Map Reference No. 42) was previously identified through survey evaluation as eligible for local designation and this survey confirms that finding. The period of significance is 1890, the year the building was constructed. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary. The property is locally significant for its association with B.W. Cave and its architectural style. The period of significance is 1890, the year the building was constructed. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary. Contributing features include its massing, setback, and siting on the parcel. Other contributing features include the irregular roof which is clad in composition shingles; the exterior walls which are clad in clapboard and the front-facing gable is clad in fish scale shingles; the fenestration of wood one-over-one sash, two-light fixed-pane, and six-light French doors; a canted bay centrally located on the primary façade the top of which creates a second floor porch; the second floor porch enclosed with a simple wood railing; and the primary entrance is raised, recessed, and accessed via cast concrete stairs. Contributing landscape includes mature trees, and a wood fence separates the front and rear yards.

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9

PREPARER'S QUALIFICATIONS

Carrie Chasteen, Senior Architectural Historian, M.S. in Historic Preservation. Ms. Chasteen has more than 13 years of experience conducting cultural resource studies, preparing NHPA and CEQA compliance documents, and cultural resource management. Ms. Chasteen meets the Caltrans PQS as a Principal Architectural Historian.

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APPENDIX A

DPR 523 Forms

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* **Resource Name or #:** Euclid Avenue/State Route 83

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 1a

* **P2. Location:** ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

a. County San Bernardino

b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ **Date** _____ **T** _____; **R** _____; _____ **1/4 of** _____ **1/4 of Sec** _____; _____ **B.M.**

c. Address Euclid Ave. **City** Upland/Ontario **Zip** 91786

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) **Zone** _____, _____ **mE/** _____ **mN**

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app

Euclid Avenue (SR 83) where it crosses Interstate 10 between the cities of Upland and Ontario.

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

Euclid Avenue/State Route 83 is located in Upland and Ontario (Map Reference No. 1a), and is listed as a single structure in the National Register of Historic Places.

Euclid Avenue/State Route (SR) 83 (36-015982; Map Reference No. 1a) is located in both the cities of Ontario and Upland, and was formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by the Keeper of the Register in 1977. Supplemental documentation for Euclid Avenue was prepared in 2000 (Caltrans), and Euclid Avenue was listed in the NRHP in 2005. Resources listed in the NRHP are automatically listed in the CRHR, and the street is a historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

In addition, the portion of the NRHP-listed property located in Upland has been relinquished by Caltrans to the City of Upland. The portion of the property within the City of Ontario remains state-owned, and is therefore a state-owned historical resource that is subject to PRC 5024.5.

Euclid Avenue/State Route 83 was previously listed in the NRHP under Criterion A for its community planning and development significance and under Criterion C for its landscape architecture significance. The period of significance is 1882 to 1940, (see continuation sheet)

* **P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP11 Engineering structure; HP37 Highway/Trail

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1060825.jpg; Facing north;

10/4/2012

* **P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

1882 Caltrans

* **P7. Owner and Address:**

Multiple

S--State

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* **P9. Date Recorded:** 3/10/2014

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

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* **P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

* **Attachments:** ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record

☐ Photograph Record ☒ Other: (List) Previous documentation

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 2 of 2 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder Euclid Avenue/State Route 83)
* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen * Date: 3/10/2014
☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P3a. Description continued:

and is significant on the state level. The NRHP-listed property boundary consists of the 200-foot wide public right-of-way of Euclid Avenue between 24th Street in Upland and Philadelphia (Ely) Street in Ontario. Character-defining features of the NRHP-listed historic property include the 60-foot wide medians, historic stone curbs and gutters, the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) fountain, the Madonna of the Trail Monument (also a State Historical Landmark and California Point of Historical Interest [P450]), and the bridal path. Contributing landscape features include mature landscape and vintage streetlights. Non-contributing features include the mule car display (California Point of Historic Interest [P342]), the SP RR overpass, the bridge which crosses I-10 (54 0445) which is in the Area of Potential Effects (APE), and the modern cast concrete curbs. In 1977, Euclid Avenue was formally determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by the Keeper of the Register (Keeper). In 1979, a NRHP nomination was submitted for this resource, and the results of this nomination are unknown. In 2000, Caltrans staff prepared a Draft Re-Evaluation of Determination of Eligibility for Euclid Avenue, which was not submitted to the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for review or concurrence. In 2005, Euclid Avenue was listed in the NRHP by the Keeper as an individual structure under Criteria A and C.

See Appendix B in the Historical Resources Evaluation Report prepared for this Project for the previous NRHP documentation prepared for this resource.

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings

Review Code Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: Euclid Avenue Historic District

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 1b

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

a. County San Bernardino

b. USGS 7.5' Quad Date T ; R ; 1/4 of 1/4 of Sec ; B.M.

c. Address Euclid Ave. City Ontario Zip 91786

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone , mE/ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app

Euclid Avenue and fronting properties south of Interstate 10.

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

The portion of Euclid Avenue/SR-83 located within the City of Ontario (south of I-10) was recorded by the City of Ontario and listed as a historic district under local ordinance in 2013 (Map Reference No. 1b). This historic district comprises approximately half of the NRHP-listed property in length, but also includes all properties which front Euclid Avenue. This historic district is also a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA only.

A separate evaluation for listing in the NRHP for the City of Ontario Euclid Avenue Historic was not prepared because the local district was intended to provide another layer of protection and administrative authority for the City of Ontario under local ordinance. The main difference between the two designations is that the local historic district also includes the properties throughout the City that front the road. These properties date from the 1880s to the 2000s (contributing and non-contributing) while the contributors date from 1887 to 1965. Approximately 80 percent of the locally designated historic district is located outside of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) established for this Project, and the project has minimal potential to affect this resource in its entirety. Therefore, individual resources located within the City of Ontario Euclid Avenue Historic District and within the Project APE were evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP because the Project could adversely affect these resources, but the district in its entirety was not evaluated for inclusion in the NRHP because of the minimal potential to affect the whole resource in an adverse manner (see continuation sheet).

* P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP11 Engineering structure; HP37 Highway/Trail

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1060831.jpg; facing south;
10/4/2012

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1882 Caltrans

* P7. Owner and Address:

Multiple

S--State

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 11/7/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 2 of 2 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder Euclid Avenue Historic District)
* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen * Date: 11/7/2014
☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P3a. Description continued:

See Appendix B in the Historical Resources Evaluation Report prepared for this Project for the City of Ontario Euclid Avenue Historic District documentation prepared for this resource.

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 5B

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

* Resource Name or #: 1531 N. Euclid Ave. \The Metcalfe & Bundgard House

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 2

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 1531 N. Euclid Ave. City Ontario Zip 91762
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 1047-251-01-0000 Legal Description: TRACT 2863 LOT 3

* P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
The Metcalfe & Bundgard House, located at 1531 N. Euclid Avenue, was identified as both a contributor to a City of Ontario locally designated Euclid Avenue Historic District and also identified by the City as potentially eligible for individual local designation. See Appendix B of the Historical Resources Evaluation Report prepared for this Project for previous documentation on this resource.

The one-story Ranch style residence is generally rectangular in plan. The hipped roof, with boxed eaves, is clad in pebbles. A chimney, clad in flag stone, is located on the primary façade and pierces the roof towards the east end of the building. The exterior walls are clad in smooth textured stucco. The aluminum sash and fixed-pane windows appear to be original. Metal awnings were installed at an unknown date. The primary entrance is raised, and is accessed via a cast concrete, slab on grade entry porch. Other details are obscured by vegetation. The building is located in a residential area of Ontario, and fronts Euclid Avenue, which is an arterial roadway that connects Upland and Ontario. The building is in good condition. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1080011.jpg; Facing south;
2/4/2014

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1951 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

NG & EB Cadzow

1531 N. Euclid Ave.

Ontario, CA 91762

P--Private

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/18/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

* NRHP Status Code 5B

* **Resource Name or #:** 1531 N. Euclid Ave. The Metcalfe & Bundgard House

B1. Historic Name: Metcalfe & Bundgard Residence

B2. Common Name: The Metcalfe & Bundgard House

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Ranch

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

The building was constructed in 1951 and appears unaltered (Ontario, City of 1951).

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Rewland

b. Builder: Earl T. Casler

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Ontario

Period of Significance: 1951 Property Type: Single-family residence Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance; however, the building was identified as a contributor to the Euclid Avenue Historic District by City of Ontario local ordinance, which is a locally designated historic district, and also determined eligible for individual City of Ontario Historic Landmark designation. The City of Ontario historic district includes Euclid Avenue and its associated features such as landscape design, medians, curbs, and sidewalks plus properties which front Euclid Avenue. The building is considered to be a historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (CEQA Guidelines 15064.5(a)(2)). Euclid Avenue and its associated features (only) are also listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as a structure under Criteria A and C. The property is located outside of the NRHP boundary, and was constructed after the period of significance established for the NRHP listing.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the Ontario building permits, and the Model Colony Room, Ontario Public Library. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site. The building fronts Euclid Avenue which was the main thoroughfare of the Ontario Colony that was established by the Chaffey brothers in 1882. This building was constructed nearly 70 years after the Ontario Colony was established, and, though it represents the residential development of Euclid Avenue in Ontario, the building is more (see continuation sheet).

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

* **B12. References:**

Ontario, City of: Building Permit No. 15293 issued 8/1/1951

San Bernardino, County of: Tract Map No. 2863, platted on 1/1946

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/18/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder 1531 N. Euclid Ave.\The Metcalfe & Bundgard House

* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen

* Date: 2/18/2014

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B10. Significance continue:

closely associated with the post-war housing boom that swept through southern California which resulted in the construction of thousands of Ranch style residences. Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant within the context of residential development in Ontario because it was constructed during a period of residential expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area. Furthermore, Tract No. 2863 was established by Arthur H. and Carrie A. Magill in January of 1946, which further correlates the construction of this building with the post-war housing boom which swept through the area (San Bernardino, County of). The owners identified on the original building permit were Bessie Metcalfe and Marjorie M. Bundgard (Ontario, City of 1951). The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B.

Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a modest and representative rather than distinctive example of the Ranch style of architecture. Furthermore, the property is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the property does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP as an individual resource or as part of a potential NRHP historic district.

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 5B

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

* Resource Name or #: 1540 N. Euclid Ave.\The Arthur E. Wilson House

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 3

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 1540 N. Euclid Ave. City Ontario Zip 91762
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 1047-242-08-0000 Legal Description: TRACT 2845 LOT 22

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

The Arthur E. Wilson House, located at 1540 N. Euclid Avenue, was identified as both a contributor to a City of Ontario locally designated Euclid Avenue Historic District and also identified by the City as potentially eligible for individual local designation. See Appendix B of the Historical Resources Evaluation Report prepared for this Project for previous documentation on this resource.

The one-story Ranch style building is generally rectangular in plan. The gable-on-hip roof, with exposed rafter tails, is clad in composition shingles. The front-facing gable is accented with a dove cote. A brick chimney is located on the northern façade, and pierces the roof. The southern half of the primary façade is clad in vertical board and batten wood siding. The northern half of the building is clad in wavy clapboard with brick veneer to the water line. The fenestration consists of wood casement, one-over-one sash, six-over-six sash, and diamond-paned sash windows, which appear to be original. Two canted bays are located on the ends of the primary façade, and each is accented with corbels. The primary entrance is recessed and is at grade. Landscaping includes mature trees. The building is located in a residential area of Ontario, and fronts Euclid Avenue, which is a major arterial roadway connecting Ontario and Upland. The boundary is the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1080013.jpg; Facing east; 2/4/14

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1954 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Pacific Diversified No. 4 LLC

PO Box 28

Laguna Beach, CA 92652

P--Private

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 3/3/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P-- Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

* NRHP Status Code 5B

* **Resource Name or #:** 1540 N. Euclid Ave.\The Arthur E. Wilson House

B1. Historic Name: Arthur E. Wilson Residence

B2. Common Name: The Arthur E. Wilson House

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Ranch

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

The building was constructed in 1954, and appears to be unaltered (Ontario, City of 1954).

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: Owner/R. Simmons

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture

Area: Ontario

Period of Significance: 1954

Property Type: Single-family residence

Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance; however, the building was identified as a contributor to the Euclid Avenue Historic District by City of Ontario local ordinance, which is a locally designated historic district, and also determined eligible for individual City of Ontario Historic Landmark designation. The City of Ontario historic district includes Euclid Avenue and its associated features such as landscape design, medians, curbs, and sidewalks plus properties which front Euclid Avenue. The building is considered to be a historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (CEQA Guidelines 15064.5(a)(2)). Euclid Avenue and its associated features (only) are also listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as a structure under Criteria A and C. The property is located outside of the NRHP boundary, and was constructed after the period of significance established for the NRHP listing.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the Ontario building permits, and the Model Colony Room, Ontario Public Library. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site. The building fronts Euclid Avenue which was the main thoroughfare of the Ontario Colony that was established by the Chaffey brothers in 1882. This building was constructed nearly 70 years after the Ontario Colony was established, and, though it represents the residential development of Euclid Avenue in Ontario, the building is more closely associated with the post-war housing boom that swept through southern California which resulted in the construction of thousands of Ranch style (see continuation sheet)

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

* **B12. References:**

Ontario, City of. Building permit no. 18738, issued on 5/20/1954

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 3/3/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder 1540 N. Euclid Ave.\The Arthur E. Wilson House
* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen * Date: 3/3/2014
☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B10. Significance continued:

residences. Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant within the context of residential development in Ontario because it was constructed during a period of residential expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area. The owner identified on the original building permit was Arthur E. Wilson. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a modest and representative rather than distinctive example of the Ranch style of architecture, is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the property does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP as an individual resource or as part of a potential NRHP historic district.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 5B

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

* Resource Name or #: 1524 N. Euclid Ave.\The James B. Martz House

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 4

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 1524 N. Euclid Ave. City Ontario Zip 91762
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 1047-241-09-0000 Legal Description: TRACT 2845 LOT 60

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

The James B. Martz House, located at 1524 N. Euclid Avenue, was identified as both a contributor to a City of Ontario locally designated Euclid Avenue Historic District and also identified by the City as potentially eligible for individual local designation. See Appendix B of the Historical Resources Evaluation Report prepared for this Project for previous documentation on this resource.

The one-story Minimal Traditional style residence is 'L'-shaped in plan. The cross-hipped roof, with boxed eaves, is clad in composition shingles. A brick chimney is centrally located on the southern façade, and the brick chimney extends above the eave. The exterior walls are clad in smooth textured stucco, with horizontal clapboard siding to the water line. The six-over-six wood sash windows appear to be original, and are accented with wood surrounds. The canted bay is located in the southern half of the primary façade. The primary entrance is raised, recessed, and accessed via cast concrete steps. Landscaping includes mature trees. The property is located in a residential area of Ontario and fronts Euclid Avenue, which is a major arterial roadway that connects Ontario and Upland. The building is in good condition. The boundary is the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1080013.jpg; Facing east; 2/4/14

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1948 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Leslie H & Jane M. Richards

1524 N. Euclid Ave.

Ontario, CA 91762

P--Private

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 3/3/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P-- Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

* NRHP Status Code 5B

* **Resource Name or #:** 1524 N. Euclid Ave. The James B. Martz House

B1. Historic Name: James B. Martz Residence

B2. Common Name: The James B. Martz House

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Minimal Traditional

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

The building was constructed in 1948, and appears to be unaltered (Ontario, City of 1948).

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Stock plans

b. Builder: George Strait

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture

Area: Ontario

Period of Significance: 1948

Property Type: Single-family residence

Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance; however, the building was identified as a contributor to the Euclid Avenue Historic District by City of Ontario local ordinance, which is a locally designated historic district, and also determined eligible for individual City of Ontario Historic Landmark designation. The City of Ontario historic district includes Euclid Avenue and its associated features such as landscape design, medians, curbs, and sidewalks plus properties which front Euclid Avenue. The building is considered to be a historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (CEQA Guidelines 15064.5(a)(2)). Euclid Avenue and its associated features (only) are also listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as a structure under Criteria A and C. The property is located outside of the NRHP boundary, and was constructed after the period of significance established for the NRHP listing.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the Ontario building permits, and the Model Colony Room, Ontario Public Library. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site. The building fronts Euclid Avenue which was the main thoroughfare of the Ontario Colony that was established by the Chaffey brothers in 1882. This building was constructed nearly 70 years after the Ontario Colony was established, and, though it represents the residential development of Euclid Avenue in Ontario, the building is more closely associated with the post-war housing boom that swept through southern California which resulted in the construction of thousands of Minimal Traditional style (see continuation sheet)

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

* **B12. References:**

Ontario, City of: Building Permit, no number, issued on 3/3/1948

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 3/3/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder 1524 N. Euclid Ave.\The James B. Martz House
* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen * Date: 3/3/2014
☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B10. Significance continued:

residences. Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant within the context of residential development in Ontario because it was constructed during a period of residential expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area. The owner identified on the original building permit was James B. Martz. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a modest and representative rather than a distinctive example of Minimal Traditional style of architecture, is not known to be the work of a master, was built from stock plans using common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the property does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP as an individual resource or as part of a potential NRHP historic district.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4

* Resource Name or #: 250 E. 7th St.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 5

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 250 E. 7th St. City Upland Zip 91786
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app

APN: 1047-231-02-0000 Legal Description: ONTARIO COLONY LANDS PTN LOT 689 COM AT A PT ON N LI SD LOT 689 WHICH PT IS 753.50 FT ELY FROM NW COR LOT 690 SD PT ALSO BEING THE MOST NLY PT ON THE ELY LI STATE HWY TH S 43 DEG 34 MIN 35 SECONDS W 34.74 FT TH S 2 DEG 26 MIN 47 SECONDS E 114.50 FT TH ALG A TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE NELY WITH A RADIUS OF 220 FT THROUGH AN ANGLE OF 79 DEG 01 MIN 16 348.08 FT M/L TO N LI SD (see Continuation Sheet)

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

The one-story Mid-Century Modern office building is rectangular in plan. The folded plate roof is clad in composition roll and pebbles. The exterior walls are clad in rough textured stucco. Fenestration consists of a ribbon of four fixed-pane aluminum windows grouped together separated by spandrel panels with geometric accents. The primary entrance is located on the west end of the building, and is recessed and at grade. Groupings of four decorative columns, with similar panels to the spandrel panels, support the roof which overhangs to shelter the porch area. Landscaping is minimal and includes shrubs, free standing signage, and a paved surface parking lot. The building is located in a commercial and residential area of Upland, and is in good condition. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

* P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6 1-3 story commercial building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1080022.jpg; Facing southwest;
2/10/14

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1958 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Parys Holdings LLC
5 Canon Dr.
Greenwood Village, CO 80111
P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/18/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 250 E. 7th St.

B1. Historic Name: 250 E. 7th St.

B2. Common Name: 250 E. 7th St./Upland Professional Building

B3. Original Use: Commercial

B4. Present Use: Commercial

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Mid-Century Modern

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

The building was constructed in 1957/58 (Upland, City of). The building appears to be unaltered.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Pierre Woodman

b. Builder: Don Gannon

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Commercial architecture

Area: Upland

Period of Significance: 1958

Property Type: Office building

Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the City of Upland building permits, and the Upland public library. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the property does not appear to be associated with historic trends, such as the commercial development of Upland. Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant within the context of commercial development in Upland because it was constructed during a period of commercial expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in southern California dating to this time period. The office building was designed by Pierre Woodman and constructed by Don Gannon for Pokojo Inc. (Upland, City of 1957). Woodman was born in St. Louis, Missouri in 1904, and was a graduate of the University of Nebraska (R.R. Bowker LLC 1955). Little else is known about Woodman, and he does not appear to have made a significant contribution to the development of Upland, San Bernardino County, or southern California. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B.

Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a low-style example of the Mid-Century Modern style of architecture with few of the common character-defining features of this style of architecture such as façade materials. The building is clad in stucco, a common building material, and does not retain vintage signage, which is an important character-defining feature of Mid-Century Modern commercial architecture. In addition, the building is a low-style example of this style of architecture in comparison with other examples found throughout southern California. Furthermore, the building is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique (see continuation sheet).

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

* **B12. References:**

Upland, City of: Building Permit No. 7844, 7/27/1957;

RealQuest.com

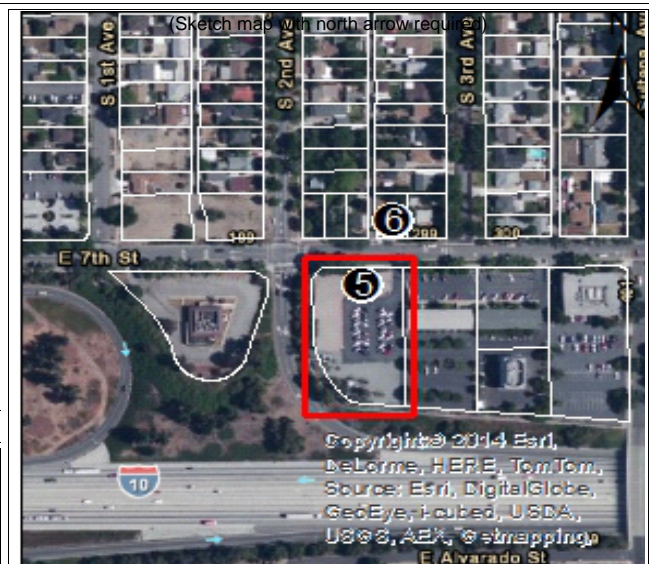
R.R. Bowker LLC. "American Architects Directory" December, 1955.

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/18/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 4 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder 250 E. 7th St.)
* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen * Date: 2/18/2014
☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P2e. Other Location Data continued:

LOT TH W ALG SD N LI 160 FT M/L TO POB EX HGWY AND EX THAT PTN LEASED PER SBE CHG FOR 97 PG 1

B10: Significance continued:

Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory.

Therefore, the property does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 250 E. 7th Street

Page 4 of 4



View of the primary entrance, facing southeast

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: 265 E. 7th St.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 6

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 265 E. 7th St. City Upland Zip 91786
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 1047-073-26-0000 Legal Description: N W STOWELLS SUB W 62 FT LOTS 13 AND 14 BLK 674

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

The one-story Ranch style residence is rectangular in plan. The side-gabled roof, with exposed rafter tails, is clad in composition shingles. A brick chimney is located at the roof ridge line at the eastern end of the building. The exterior walls are clad in smooth textured stucco. The four-over-four wood sash windows appear to be original, and are accented with narrow wood surrounds and inoperable shutters. The primary entrance is raised and recessed, and is accessed via cast concrete steps. An attached one-car garage creates the western bay of the building. Landscaping is minimal and includes mature trees and shrubs. The building is located in a residential and commercial area of Upland, and is in good condition. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1080024.jpg; Facing north;
2/10/2014

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1946 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Eric Taylor
925 Encanada Dr.
La Habra Heights, CA 90631
P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/18/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 265 E. 7th St.

B1. Historic Name: Devers Residence

B2. Common Name: 265 E. 7th St.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Ranch

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

The building was constructed in 1946 and appears to be unaltered (Upland, City of 1946).

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: Owner/Day Labor

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture

Area: Upland

Period of Significance: 1946

Property Type: Single-family residence

Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the City of Upland building permits, and the Upland public library. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the property is not known to be associated with historic trends, such as the residential development of Upland. Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant within the context of residential development in Upland because it was constructed during a period of residential expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area. The building was constructed and owned by Stewart Devers (Upland, City of 1946). The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a common example of the Ranch style of architecture, is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the property does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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

* **B12. References:**

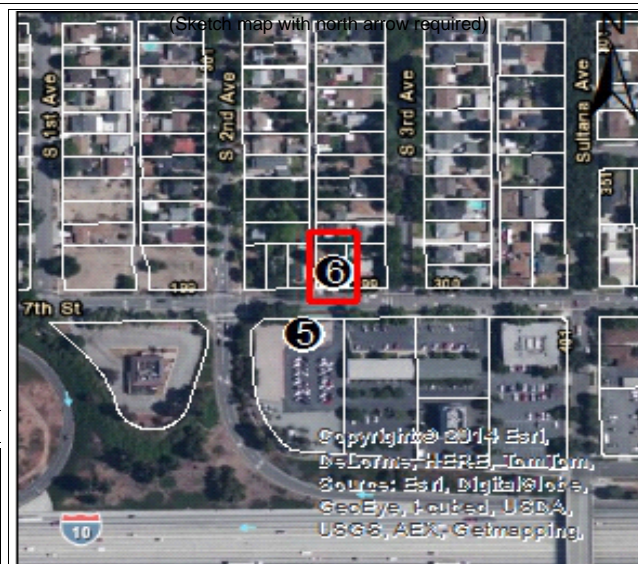
Upland, City of: Building Permit No. 2377 issued on 6/13/1946

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/18/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: 749 Sycamore Ct.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 7

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 749 Sycamore Ct. City Upland Zip 91786
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 1047-191-45-0000 Legal Description: TRACT 2912 LOT 5

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

The one-story Minimal Traditional style residence is generally 'L'-shaped in plan. The cross-hipped roof, with exposed rafter tails, is clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in smooth textured stucco. The one-over-one wood sash windows appear to be original, and are accented with narrow wood surrounds and sills. The primary entrance is raised, and accessed via a simple cast concrete porch. A wood post supports the roof which overhangs to shelter the entry porch. A detached garage is located in the rear of the parcel. Landscaping is minimal and includes a chain link fence which separates the front and rear yards. The building is in good condition, and is located in a commercial and residential area of Upland. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1080017.jpg; Facing north;
2/102/14

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1945 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

John & Marion Jones

834 N. 2nd Ave

Upland, CA 91786

P--Private

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/18/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 749 Sycamore Ct.

B1. Historic Name: Marr Residence

B2. Common Name: 749 Sycamore Ct.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Minimal Traditional

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

The building was constructed in 1945 and appears to be unaltered (Upland, City of 1945).

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: Owner/Chadwick

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture

Area: Upland

Period of Significance: 1945

Property Type: Single-family residence

Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assess records, the City of Upland building permits, and the Upland public library. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the property is not known to be associated with historic trends, such as the residential development of Upland. Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant within the context of residential development in Upland because it was constructed during a period of residential expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area. According to research in historic building permits, the building was constructed by the owner and Chadwick, and was owned by Fay S. Marr (Upland, City of 1945). No information regarding Chadwick was available. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a common example of the Minimal Traditional style of architecture, is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the property does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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

* **B12. References:**

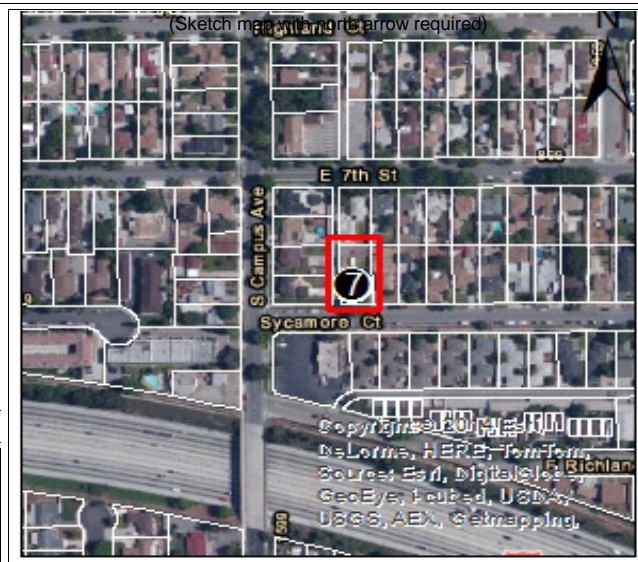
Upland, City of: Building Permit No. 2165 issued on 12/17/1945

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/18/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: 947 E. 6th St.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 8

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 947 E. 6th St. City Ontario Zip 91764
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 1047-172-19-0000 Legal Description: PARCEL MAP 4316 PARCEL 2

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

The one-story Ranch style residence is generally rectangular in plan. The cross-gabled roof, with barge board, is clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in smooth textured stucco. A large, brick chimney is prominently located on the western end of the primary façade. The one-over-one diamond-pane wood sash windows appear to be original. The primary entrance is raised and accessed via a brick porch with metal railing. A detached two-car garage is located in the eastern rear of the parcel. Landscaping includes citrus trees and a chain-link perimeter fence. The building is located in a residential area of Ontario, and is in good condition. The boundary is the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1070994.jpg; Facing north; 2/5/14

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1947 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Kirk & Elena Wallace

570 W. 26th St.

Upland, CA 91784

P--Private

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/18/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 947 E. 6th St.

B1. Historic Name: Sammon Residence

B2. Common Name: 947 E. 6th St.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Ranch

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

The building was constructed in 1946 and appears to be unaltered. The garage was constructed more recently and was not included in the description of work on the original building permit (Ontario, City of 1945).

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Owner

b. Builder: Owner

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Ontario

Period of Significance: 1947 Property Type: Single-family residence Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the City of Ontario building permits, and the Model Colony Room, Ontario public library. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and this property is not known to be associated with historic trends in this area such as the residential development of Ontario. Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant within the context of residential development in Ontario because it was constructed during a period of residential expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area. The owner identified on the original building permit was R. J. Sammon (Ontario, City of 1945). The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a common example of the Ranch style of architecture, is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the property does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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

* **B12. References:**

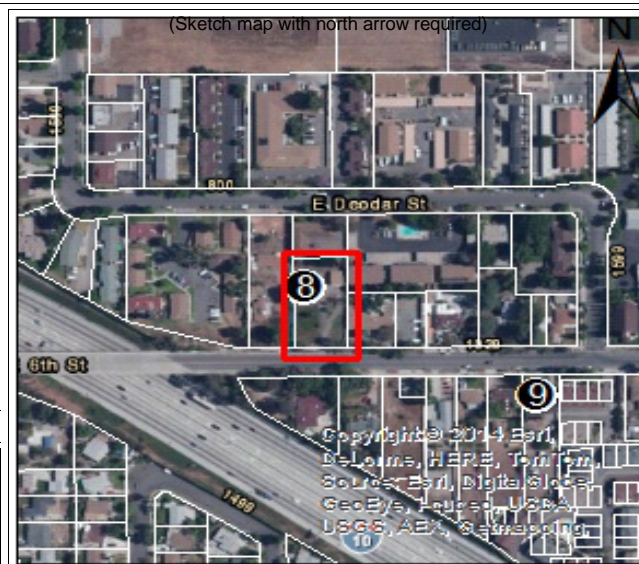
Ontario, City of: Building Permit No. 8947 issued on 11/23/1945

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/18/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: 1024 E. 6th St.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 9

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 1024 E. 6th St. City Ontario Zip 91764
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 1047-424-08-0000 Legal Description: ONTARIO COLONY LANDS E 71.45 FT W 263.45 FT LOT 725 EX S 330 FT

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

The one-story Minimal Traditional style residence is rectangular in plan. The cross-gabled roof, with exposed rafter tails, is clad in composition shingles. The six-over-six wood sash windows appear to be original, and are accented with wood surrounds. The exterior walls are clad in coursed asbestos shingles, and it is not known if the original siding is extant. The primary entrance is raised and accessed via a cast concrete porch. The front-facing gable shelters the entry porch, and is supported by square wood posts. Landscaping includes mature cedar shrubs. The building is located in a residential area of Ontario, and is in good condition. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1070993.jpg; Facing south;
2/4/2015

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1950 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Sharon L. Davidson

646 E. 4th St.

Ontario, CA 91764

P--Private

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/18/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 1024 E. 6th St.

B1. Historic Name: McElharry Residence

B2. Common Name: 1024 E. 6th St.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Minimal Traditional

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

The building was constructed in 1950 (Ontario, City of 1950). Asbestos shingles were installed at an unknown date.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Owner

b. Builder: Owner

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Ontario

Period of Significance: 1950 Property Type: Single-family residence Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the Ontario building permits, and the Model Colony Room at the Ontario public library. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the building is not known to be associated with historic trends in the area. Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant within the context of residential development in Ontario because it was constructed during a period of residential expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area. The original owner listed on the building permit was N.B. McElharry (Ontario, City of 1950). The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered with the exception of the asbestos siding, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a common example of the Minimal Traditional style of architecture, is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the property does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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

* **B12. References:**

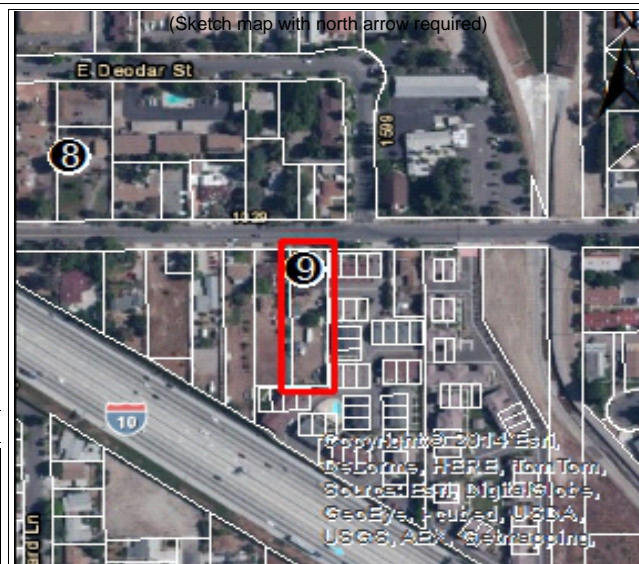
Ontario, City of: Building Permit No. 13672 issued on 1/3/1950

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/18/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: 1128 E. 5th St.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 10

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 1128 E. 5th St. City Ontario Zip 91764
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 1047-451-22-0000 Legal Description: ONTARIO COLONY LANDS E 50 FT W 290 FT LOT 766 EX PTN FOR ST

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

The one-story Ranch style residence is rectangular in plan. The hipped roof, with boxed eaves, is clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in smooth textured stucco. The aluminum sliding windows appear to be original, and are accented with wood surrounds. Details of the primary entrance were not discernible from the public right-of-way. Landscape includes mature shrubs and fir trees. The building is in good condition. The building is located in a residential area of Ontario. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1070991.jpg; Facing south;
2/5/2014

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1958 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Gina & Dung Duong
12899 Rock Crest Ln.
Chino Hills, CA 91709
P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/18/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey
Section 106 Compliance
P--Project Review



* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 1128 E. 5th St.

B1. Historic Name: 1128 E. 5th St.

B2. Common Name: 1128 E. 5th St.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Ranch

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

The building was constructed in 1958, and appears to be unaltered.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Ontario

Period of Significance: 1958 Property Type: Single-family residence Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the City of Ontario building permits, and the Model Colony, Ontario public library. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the property is not known to be associated with historic trends in the area such as the residential development of Ontario. Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant within the context of residential development in Ontario because it was constructed during a period of residential expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area. The original owner of the building is unknown. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a common example of the Ranch style of architecture, is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the property does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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

* **B12. References:**

www.RealQuest.com

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/18/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

* Resource Name or #: Halgren's Chocolate

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 11

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 1204 N. Grove Ave. City Ontario Zip 91764
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTMs, etc. as app
APN: 0108-381-09-0000 Legal Description: CUCAMONGA FRUIT LANDS PTN 2 1/2 LOT 28 SEC 16 TP 1S R 7W LYING SWLY OF
STATE HIGHWAY EX PTN DESC AS COM AT SW COR SDS LOT TH N 75 FT TH E TO A PT IN W LI STATE HIGHWAY TH ALG
SD TO LOS ANGELES SMSA LTD (PACTEL CELLULAR) (see continuation sheet)

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

The one and one-half-story Craftsman style residential/commercial building is rectangular in plan. The cross-gabled roof, with exposed rafter tails, is clad in composition shingles. The front-facing gable is accented with decorative barge board. An enclosed porch spans the primary façade, and is characterized by two-over-two wood sash windows. The primary entrance has been relocated to the northern façade. A canvas awning was installed at an unknown date. The original primary entrance was accessed via cast concrete steps, and a grate has been installed to bar entry and appears to be reversible. Landscaping includes a wood fence and a paved parking lot. The building has been converted from a residential to a commercial use, and is in good condition. The setting is largely commercial development currently, and was previously a rural residential setting. The boundary is the legal parcel boundary.

* P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) hp6 1-3 story commercial building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1070992.jpg; Facing east; 2/10/14

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1904 Bennett 2007

* P7. Owner and Address:

Halgren Family Trust
8651 Foothill Blvd. #52
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/18/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** Halgren's Chocolate

B1. Historic Name: McCorkindale Residence

B2. Common Name: Halgren's Chocolate

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: Commercial

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Craftsman

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

An addition of was constructed in 1965 (Ontario, City of 1965). Other alterations include a surface parking lot, the entrance was re-oriented from facing west to facing north, and the building has been converted from a residential use to a commercial use.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Ontario

Period of Significance: 1904 Property Type: SFR/Commercial Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance and integrity.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the City of Ontario building permits, and the Model Colony Room, Ontario public library. The building was constructed as the McCorkindale family home amidst a citrus grove in 1904. The citrus industry in Ontario was established by the Chaffey Brothers when they established the Ontario town site. This building was constructed more than 20 years after the establishment of Ontario and the citrus industry in the region. Furthermore, the property is not a noted contributor to this industry, and this property was one of many used to grow citrus products at that time. Therefore, the property does not appear significant within the context of residential development in Ontario because it was constructed during a period of residential expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area. A chocolate and candy store was established in a neighboring building and moved into the house in 1989 (Guerrero 2003). Because the economy of Ontario was well established by the mid-1950s, the Halgren's confectionary does not represent a pattern of events (economic development of Ontario), nor was this business historically located at this property.

Ethel McCorkindale, a school teacher, resided in the building in the 1950s. In 1957, Margo, Ethel's niece, and her husband David Halgren established a jellies and candies company in the washroom of the house. David Halgren was a flight instructor during World War II, and is not known to have made a specific contribution to the history of the nation, state, or Ontario (Wheeler and Tracy 1979). The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B (see continuation sheet).

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

* **B12. References:**

Ontario, City of. Building Permit No. 31856 issued on 4/16/1965

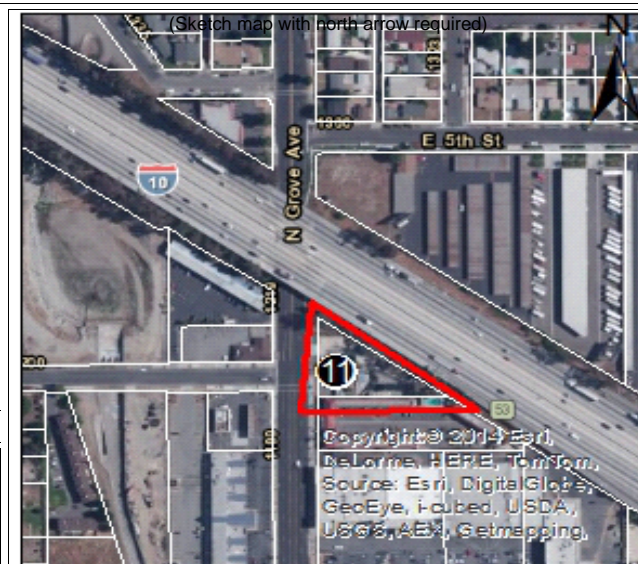
(see continuation sheet)

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/18/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or #: Halgren's Chocolate
* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen * Date: 2/18/2014
☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P2e: Other Location Data continued:
PER SBE LAND CHR FOR 92 PG 3

B10. Significance continued:

The building does not appear to retain integrity of setting, feeling, and association. The setting of the property was substantially altered both during the post-World War II redevelopment of citrus groves to commercial uses in this area of Ontario and the construction of Interstate 10 (I-10). The house has subsequently been converted from a residential use to a commercial enterprise for the purposes of selling candy, most notably chocolate-covered strawberries, when the business was relocated into this building in 1989. The business was sold out of the family in 1999 (Guerrero 2003). Therefore, the property does not retain integrity of feeling and association.

Though a popular local business, no historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the building is not associated with a historic trend in the area such as the rural or the economic development of Ontario. No persons who made a significant contribution to the history of the nation, state, or Ontario are known to be associated with the property. The building has been converted from a residential property to a commercial property, and the primary entrance was re-oriented to face the surface parking lot, which is also an addition. The building is a common example of the Craftsman style of architecture, is not known to be the work of a master, and is not known to have been constructed using an innovative construction technique. Therefore, the building does not possess sufficient significance or integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. See Appendix B in the Historical Resources Evaluation Report prepared for this Project for the previous documentation prepared for this resource.

B12. References continued:

Bennett, Andrea

2007 "A Taste of Halgren's History." Inland Valley Daily Bulletin. November 3.

Guerrero, Christina

2003 "Halgren's Creates Confectionary Concoctions." Daily Bulletin/City News. November 21, pg. 8-9

Wheeler, Leonard and Geary Tracy

1979 "Oral History Interview with David Halgren." Ontario City Library. September 26.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 6

* Resource Name or #: Union Carbide Industrial Gasses Inc.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 12

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 10829 Etiwanda Ave. City Fontana Zip 92337
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 023806201 Legal: PTN SW 1/4 SEC 21 TP 1S R 6W COM AT A PT ON ELY L1 ETIWANDA AVE 60 FT WIDE 150 FT N OF
C/L ORIGINAL S P RR R/W THRU SD SEC 21 TH N 88 DEG 02 MIN 23 SECONDS E ALG SD R/W 615.60 FT TH N OO DEG 04
MIN 42 SECONDS E 140.09 FT TO TRUE POB TH CONT N (See continuation sheet)

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

The parcel contains several vernacular style industrial buildings, ancillary buildings, and structures. When approaching from the main entry road, a one-story, rectangular guard shack is located within the parcel boundary. The guard shack has a low-pitched pent roof and the exterior walls are clad in yellow-tinted concrete block. A metal awning shades the walk-up window. Two large, corrugated metal shed buildings are located northeast of the guard shed. Three silos are located to the east of the guard shed. Continuing in an easterly direction, a small water storage silo is located south of a one-story concrete building. The concrete building is elevated by a cast concrete, with rubble stone, foundation. The function of the cast concrete building is unknown. Continuing further east, a one-story building clad in yellow-tinted concrete block with a gambrel roof is located between the water silo and a second one-story rectangular building. The eastern most one-story rectangular shaped building appears to be an office building. The office building has a front-facing gabled roof, and the exterior walls are clad in concrete block. Various structures with exposed plumbing are located throughout the parcel. The property is located in an industrial area of Fontana, and the buildings are in good condition. The boundary is the legal parcel boundary.

* P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP8 Industrial building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo no. P1020072.jpg; facing east; July 17, 2008

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

c. 1954 Field Estimate

* P7. Owner and Address:

Union Carbide Industrial Gasses

39 Old Ridgebury Rd

Danbury, CT 06817

P--Private

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 7/17/2008

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 6

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** Union Carbide Industrial Gasses Inc.

B1. Historic Name: Union Carbide Industrial Gasses Inc.

B2. Common Name: Praxair Services Inc.

B3. Original Use: Industrial

B4. Present Use: Industrial

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

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

The buildings on the site appear to date to circa 1954 and the campus appears to have been constructed concurrently. No exterior alterations are known to have occurred.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Industrial Architecture

Area: Fontana

Period of Significance: c. 1954

Property Type: Industrial Plant

Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

The buildings do not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because they lack significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records and the Fontana public library. According to research, the construction of the Kaiser Steel Mill was the pivotal event in Fontana's industrial development history, and the construction on the Kaiser Steel Mill was a historically important event in the development of Fontana; however, the Kaiser Steel Mill has been subsequently demolished. The Union Carbide Industrial Gasses Inc. is located approximately 16 miles southwest of the Kaiser Steel Mill site, and does not appear to have any relationship with this industrial facility. Research does not indicate the construction of the Union Carbide Industrial Gasses Inc. facility was a historically important event because it is one of numerous facilities of this type found throughout the U.S., and the opening of the plant was not heralded in the press of that time. Furthermore, it was one of numerous industrial facilities constructed in Fontana during this time frame. This area of Fontana/Ontario adjacent to I-10 has contained many industrial uses over the years. Among the more prominent is Kaiser, which is no longer extant. The subject property by contrast is a more common industrial establishment that does not figure prominently in the commercial/industrial development of the area. Therefore, the opening of the Union Carbide Industrial Gasses Inc. in Fontana does not appear to have been a significant event in the history of Fontana, California, or the U.S. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. The buildings and structures associated with this parcel appear to be contractor designed, and do not appear to represent a style of architecture. Furthermore, the buildings and structures are not known to be the work of a master, and are not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. (See continuation sheet.)

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

* **B12. References:**

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 7/17/2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 6 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder Union Carbide Industrial Gasses Inc.
* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen * Date: 7/17/2008
☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P2e. Other Location Data continued:

OO DEG 04 MIN 42 SECONDS E 530.57 FT TO SLY L1 STATE HWY TH ALG SD HWY N 67 DEG 34 MIN 50 SECONDS E 137.93 FT TH S 89 DEG 58 MIN 07 SECONDS E 858.28 FTTH S 73 DEG 01 MIN 09 SECONDS E 109.77 FT TH N 89 DEG 58 MIN 46 SECONDS E 120.31FT TH LEAVING SD SLY L1 HWY S OO DEG 09 MIN 08 SECONDS W 509.25 FT TO A L1 WHICH IS PARALLEL WITH AND 140 FT NLY MEASURED AT R/A FROM S P RR R/W TH S 88 DEG 02 MIN 23 SECONDS W 1211.4 FT ALG SD PARALLEL L1 TO THE TRUE POB EX MINERAL RTS 15.42 AC

B10. Significance continued:

Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the buildings and structures do not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Union Carbide Industrial Gasses Inc.

Page 4 of 6



View of the western end of the parcel; facing NE



View of silos, facing NE

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Union Carbide Industrial Gasses Inc.

Page 5 of 6



View of a storage buildings, facing N NE



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Union Carbide Industrial Gasses Inc.

Page 6 of 6

View of a water storage tank, facing N



View of an office building, facing NE

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: 16454 Washington Dr.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 13

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 16454 Washington Dr. City Fontana Zip 92335
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0251-161-31-0000 Legal Description: S T L AND W CO S B L S 221.97 FT E 2.87 AC OF THAT PTN LOT 734 LYING N OF S 9.98
AC SD LOT EX SLY 20 FT AND EX E 285 FT MEAS TO ST C/L

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

The one-story Ranch style residence is 'L'-shaped in plan. The cross-hipped roof, with boxed eaves, is clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in smooth textured stucco. The windows are aluminum sash and fixed-pane units, and appear to be original to the building. The primary entrance is accessed via a small concrete porch with metal pipe railing. The projecting two-car garage is accented with a wood pivoting door, which appears to be original to the building. Landscaping is minimal. The building is in good condition, and the building is located in a mixed-use residential and industrial area of Fontana which abuts Interstate 10 (I-10) to the north. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1070959.jpg; Facing north;
2/4/2014

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1956 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Diamond Creek Holdings LLC

2242 Indian Creek Rd.

Diamond Bar, CA 91765

P--Private

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/19/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 16454 Washington Dr.

B1. Historic Name: 16454 Washington Dr.

B2. Common Name: 16454 Washington Dr.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Ranch

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

The building was constructed in 1956, and appears to be unaltered.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Fontana

Period of Significance: 1956 Property Type: Single-family residence Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records and the Fontana public library. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the property is not known to be associated with historic trends of the area such as the residential development of Fontana. Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant within the context of residential development in Fontana because it was constructed during a period of residential expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area. The original owner is unknown. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a common example of the Ranch style of architecture, is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the property does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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

* **B12. References:**

www.RealQuest.com

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/19/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: 16470 Washington Dr.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 14

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 16470 Washington Dr. City Fontana Zip 92335
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0251-161-29-0000 Legal Description: S T L AND W CO S B L S 221.97 FT E 225 FT E 2.87 AC THAT PTN LOT 734 LYING N OF
S 9.98 AC SD LOT EX S 20 FT

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

The one-story Ranch style residence is rectangular in plan. The hipped roof with boxed eaves is clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in stucco. The multi-light fixed pane and sash aluminum windows appear to be original to the building. The primary entrance is recessed and at grade. Landscaping includes a perimeter hedge and mature trees. The building appears to be unaltered and is in good condition. The building is set in a mixed-use residential and industrial neighborhood which abuts Interstate 10 (I-10) to the north. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1070960.jpg; Facing north; 2/4/14

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1955 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Branwen A. Quinn

16470 Washington Dr.

Fontana, CA 92335

P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/19/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 16470 Washington Dr.

B1. Historic Name: 16470 Washington Dr.

B2. Common Name: 16470 Washington Dr.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Ranch

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

The building was constructed in 1955 and appears to be unaltered.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential Architecture Area: Fontana

Period of Significance: 1955 Property Type: Single-family residence Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records and the Fontana public library. No historically significant events are known to have occurred at this site, and the building does not appear to be related to historic trends in the area such as the residential development of Fontana. Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant within the context of residential development in Fontana because it was constructed during a period of residential expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area. No information regarding the original owner of the building is available. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a common example of the Ranch style of architecture, is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the building does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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

* **B12. References:**

www.RealQuest.com

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/19/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: 16592 Washington Dr.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 15

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 16592 Washington Dr. City Fontana Zip 92335
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0251-171-20-0000 Legal Description: S T L AND W CO S B L E 1/2 W 2.68 AC E 8.24 AC N 10.96 AC LOT 735 EX SLY 20 FT
1.265 AC

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

The one-story vernacular style residence is irregular in plan. The side-gabled roof is clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in stucco. The one-over-one wood sash windows are accented with wood surrounds. The primary entrance consists of a simple cast concrete porch, and a secondary wood, enclosed, entry porch is located on the east façade. Other details were not discernible from the public right-of-way due to dense vegetation. The building appears to be altered with the addition of stucco, and is in fair condition. The building is located in a mixed-use area of Fontana consisting of residential and industrial facilities, and is in fair condition. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1070962.jpg; Facing north; 2/4/14

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

1945 Field Estimate

* P7. Owner and Address:

V & D Vollhardt

9344 Laurel Ave.

Fontana, CA 92335

P--Private

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91104

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/19/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P-- Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 16592 Washington Dr.

B1. Historic Name: 16592 Washington Dr.

B2. Common Name: 16592 Washington Dr.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

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

The building was constructed in 1945. The building appears to be altered with a secondary coat of stucco, which was installed at an unknown date and is likely in keeping with the original cladding material.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

Several ancillary buildings are located in the rear of the parcel.

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture

Area: Fontana

Period of Significance: 1945

Property Type: Single-family residence

Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records and the San Bernardino County public library. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the property is not known to be associated with historic trends in the area such as the residential development of Fontana. Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant within the context of residential development in Fontana because it was constructed during a period of residential expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area. The original owner of the building is unknown. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be largely unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is not representative of a style of architecture, is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the property does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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

* **B12. References:**

www.RealQuest.com

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/19/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: 18029 Taylor Ave.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 16

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 18029 Taylor Ave. City Bloomington Zip 92316
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 025214228 Legal: TR NO 1930 ORCHARD TR NO 1 E 60 FT W 210 FT LOT 23 AS MEAS ALG N LI SD LOT EX HGWY (ADDL HGWY 3-19-82 82-053591)

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

The one-story Ranch style residence is rectangular in plan. The hipped roof is clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in vinyl siding, which appears to be an alteration, and stone veneer. It is not known if the original siding is extant under the vinyl siding. It is not known if the original siding is extant. The aluminum sash windows appear to be original. The primary entrance is recessed and at grade. An attached garage is located on the eastern end of the primary façade, and the wood pivot garage door appears to be original. The barge board which accents the eaves of the roof has spalled over the garage, resulting in exposed rafter tails. No other details were discernible from the public right-of-way. The building is located in a mixed-use area of Bloomington, primarily consisting of industrial and residential uses. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)
Photo no. P1020104.jpg; facing south; July 23, 2008.

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1960 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Weinhart Erwin
18029 Taylor Ave
Bloomington, CA 92316
P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 7/23/2008

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance
P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 18029 Taylor Ave.

B1. Historic Name: 18029 Taylor Ave.

B2. Common Name: 18029 Taylor Ave.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Ranch

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

The building was constructed in 1960 and alterations include partial re-cladding in vinyl siding.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Bloomington

Period of Significance: 1960 Property Type: Single-family residence Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

The building does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records and the San Bernardino County public library. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site and the building was not found to be important within the context of any historic trends such as residential development in Bloomington. Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant within the context of residential development in Bloomington because it was constructed during a period of residential expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area. The original owner of the building is unknown. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Though generally in poor condition, the building generally retains integrity. Furthermore, the building is a common example of the Ranch style of architecture, is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the building does not possess sufficient architectural quality to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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

* **B12. References:**

www.RealQuest.com

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 7/23/2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: 18083 Taylor Ave.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 17

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 18083 Taylor Ave. City Bloomington Zip 92316
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 025214221 Legal: ORCHARD TRACT NO 1 TR NO 1930 W 1/2 E 1/2 LOT 24 EX HGWY AND EX ADD'L HGWY PER 2-1-82 NO 20218

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

The one-story vernacular style residence is rectangular in plan. The cross-gabled roof is clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in clapboard. The one-over-one wood sash windows appear to be original and are sheltered by metal awnings, which are a reversible addition. The primary entrance is raised, and accessed via a cast concrete porch. Simple square wood posts support the front gabled porch roof. Other details were not discernible from the public right-of-way. The building is located in a mixed-use area of Bloomington, primarily consisting of industrial and residential uses. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo no. P1020102.jpg; facing south; July 23, 2008.

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1926 Assessor Lot Book

* P7. Owner and Address:

Furdui Anania & Rehela

18083 Taylor Ave

Bloomington, CA 92316

P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 7/23/2008

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 18083 Taylor Ave.

B1. Historic Name: Putney Residence

B2. Common Name: 18083 Taylor Ave.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

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

The building was constructed in 1926 and does not appear to be altered.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Bloomington

Period of Significance: 1926 Property Type: Single-family residence Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

The building does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records and the San Bernardino County public library. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site and the building was not found to be important within the context of any historic trend, such as residential development in Bloomington. Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant within the context of residential development in Bloomington because it was constructed during a period of residential expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area. According to the San Bernardino County Assessor Lot books, the lot was improved in 1926 and was owned by Novie E and Nellie M Putney (San Bernardino, County of). The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is not representative of a style of architecture, is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the building does not possess sufficient architectural significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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

* **B12. References:**

www.RealQuest.com

San Bernardino, County of: Assessor Lot Book 22B, Page 41 (1923-1928)

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 7/23/2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z
Other Listings California Point of Historical Interest (P755)
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4

* Resource Name or #: 10176 Orchard St./Bloomington Garage and LaGue Residence

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 18

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 10175 Orchard St. City Bloomington Zip 92316
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 02853-162-28-0000 Legal Description: TOWN OF BLOOMINGTON THOSE PTNS LOTS 22 AND 23 BLK 4 LYING NLY FOL
DESC LINE COM AT INTERESECTION C/L ORCHARD ST 60 FT WIDE ADJ SD LOTS 22 AND 23 ON WEST WITH A LI BEARING S
89 DEG 30 MIN 08 SECONDS W FROM PT IN W LI SD LOT (see continuation sheet)

* P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
The Bloomington Garage and LaGue Residence were designated as California Point of Historical Interest No. 755 in 1991. The current status code for this resource is 7L, or "State Historical Landmarks 1-769 and Points of Historical Interest designated prior to January 1998 -- Needs to be reevaluated using current standards." This study found that the two buildings were subsequently moved to a single parcel after receiving their designation, and do not meet criteria conditions for moved buildings; therefore, they do not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources.

The vernacular style service station is generally rectangular in plan. The multi-faceted roof is clad in corrugated metal and Spanish tile. The exterior walls are clad in stucco. A shed roof, supported by square columns, creates a porte cochere with the fuel pumps were located on the south façade. Two bays, with pivoting doors, are located on the northern end of the primary façade. It is not known if the original windows are extant.

The LaGue residence is a two-story vernacular style building with a rectangular floor plan. The side-gabled roof, with exposed rafter tails, is clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in clap board. Other details are not discernible because the building was "moth balled," or secured to protect the building from the weather and vandals.

* P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) hp6 1-3 story commercial building; hp2 Single family residence

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1070953.jpg; Facing northeast;
2/5/14

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1912 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Pamela and Carl Geil

PO Box 676

Bloomington, CA 92316

P--Private

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/19/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 4

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 10176 Orchard St./Bloomington Garage and LaGue Residence

B1. Historic Name: Bloomington Garage and LaGue Residence

B2. Common Name: Bloomington Garage and LaGue Residence

B3. Original Use: Commercial/Residential

B4. Present Use: Community Center/Museum

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

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

The garage was constructed in 1912. The LaGue residence was constructed in 1914 (Board of Supervisors of San Bernardino County 1990).

The two buildings were moved to a single parcel in 1999 (Armantrout Architects).

* **B7. Moved?** ☐ No ☒ Yes ☐ Unknown Date 2007 Original Location: 18732 Valley Blvd, Bloomington, CA

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Commercial architecture

Area: Bloomington

Period of Significance: 1912

Property Type: Garage and Residence

Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it does not meet Criteria Consideration B: Moved Properties.

The Bloomington Garage and LaGue Residence were designated as a California Point of Historical Interest (PHI; P755) in 1990. The PHI nomination states the garage, constructed in 1912, was the first commercial business located at the corner of Cedar Ave and Valley Blvd and was the only gas station on Valley Blvd. between Colton and Ontario. Valley Blvd. was the major east-west corridor which connected the communities between Colton and Fontana. The Bloomington Garage provided service and amenities to travelers along this route. The LaGue family continuously owned the station for 77 years, and also owned the house. According to the Minutes of the Board of Supervisors of San Bernardino County (2/5/1990), the site of the two buildings was important in the historic development of Bloomington. However, based upon the information available, it is not known if the Bloomington Garage was the only gas station constructed in 1912 in the area, if it was the first gas station constructed in the area to service traffic traveling on Valley Blvd. between Colton and Ontario, nor is it known if it is the only gas station extant in the area. The buildings do not appear to be associated with a specific single event, such as the founding of a town or historic trends such as commercial development in Bloomington. Bloomington remains unincorporated, and no historically significant events are known to have occurred within this community. The buildings do not appear to be significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Therefore, the buildings do not appear to possess sufficient (see continuation sheet).

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

* **B12. References:**

"Minutes of the Board of Supervisors of San Bernardino County, California" dated 2/5/1990

Armantrout Architects. "Site Plan" 12/17/1998

Both on file at the San Bernardino Archaeological Information Center

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/19/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 4 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder 10176 Orchard St./Bloomington Garage and LaGue Residence
* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen * Date: 2/19/2014
☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P2e: Other Location Data continued:

DISTRANT ALG W LI SD LOTS 22 AND 23 S 0 DEG 29 MIN 52 SECONDS E 69.84 FT FROM NW COR SD LOT 22 TH N 89 DEG 30 MIN 08 SECONDS E 30 FT TO END SD LI AND PTN COMMERCIAL STREET VAC ADJ ON THE S

p3a. Description continued:

location, setting, and association. The receiver site is largely surrounded residential and commercial buildings on a secondary street facing Interstate 10. The garage has been restored following its relocation and is in good condition. The residence appears to be in fair condition. The boundary is the legal parcel boundary.

B10. Significance continued:

historical significance to merit designation in the NRHP under Criteria A and B.

The garage and residence were subsequently moved to 10176 Orchard Street, which is a secondary street fronting Interstate 10 that does not connect arterial roadways. Neighboring properties include residences and a fire station. The LaGue Residence has been moth balled, and the garage is currently used as a museum/community center. Because the buildings derived their historical significance from their location on a busy highway, the relocation to a secondary residential street prevents the buildings from conveying their significance and represents a loss of integrity, setting, and association. Per the National Register Bulletin 15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, it is not usual to list artificial groupings of buildings in the National Register of Historic Places that have been created for purposes of interpretation, protection, or maintenance. Moving buildings to such a grouping destroys the integrity of location and setting, and can create a false sense of historic development. The buildings have been moved and now constitute an artificial grouping of buildings for the purposes of interpretation, protection, and maintenance. Because the buildings are associated with the beginnings of automobile travel in the area, relocation to the secondary site destroys the relationship for which the buildings were significant. Additionally, a moved property significant under Criterion C must retain enough historic features to convey its architectural values and retain integrity. As demonstrated on the Primary Record prepared for this property, the buildings do not retain their historic features and no longer retain integrity due to window removal and loss of association. Therefore, the buildings do not meet Criteria Consideration C, and do not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

This property also does not appear eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) because it does not meet the Special Criteria Considerations of the CRHR for moved buildings, structures, or objects. The State Historical Resources Commission discourages the non-historic grouping of historic buildings into parks. The Bloomington Garage and LaGue Residence were moved to a single parcel and function as a park. Though the buildings were moved to prevent their demolition, their new location is not compatible with the original character of the original site. As stated above, the buildings were moved from a heavily traveled intersection of arterial roadways to a secondary residential street. Furthermore, the use of the historical buildings has been changed. The garage is now used as a community center/museum, and the residence is vacant. Therefore, the Bloomington Garage and LaGue Residence do not meet the requirements of this special criteria consideration, and do not appear eligible for listing in the CRHR as a result. See Appendix B in the Historical Resources Evaluation Report prepared for this Project for the previous documentation prepared for this resource.

B12. References continued:

National Parks Service

2014 "National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criterion for Evaluation." Electronic document, accessed at <http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb15/> on August 12.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: Bloomington Garage and LaGue Residence

Page 4 of 4



View of the LaGue Residence, facing northwest.

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: 18661 Orange St.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 19

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 18661 Orange St. City Bloomington Zip 92316
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0253-192-17-0000 Legal Description: TOWNSITE OF BLOOMINGTON E 100 FT LOT 2 BLK 23 EX MNL RTS

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

The one-story Ranch style residence is 'L'-shaped in plan. The cross-gabled roof is clad in pebbles, and is accented with scalloped barge board. A large brick chimney is prominently featured on the primary façade. The exterior walls are clad in rough textured stucco, with brick veneer to the water line. The multi-light and fixed-pane metal windows appear to be original, and are accented with wood surrounds. The primary entrance is recessed and at grade. A detached one-car garage is connected to the western façade of the building by a covered breezeway. Landscaping is minimal and consists of draught-tolerant plants. The building is in good condition, and is located in a residential and industrial area of Bloomington. The boundary is the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1080052.jpg; Facing south;
2/25/14

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

1951 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Michael & Carole Koss

1157 Marsden Rd.

Overbrook, OK 73453

P--Private

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/24/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P-- Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 18661 Orange St.

B1. Historic Name: Gregor Residence

B2. Common Name: 18661 Orange St.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Ranch

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

The building was constructed in 1947, and appears to be unaltered.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Bloomington

Period of Significance: 1951 Property Type: Single-family residence Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records and the Bloomington public library. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the property is now known to be associated with historic trends in the area such as the residential development of Bloomington. Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant within the context of residential development in Bloomington because it was constructed during a period of residential expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area. According to the Assessor records, the lot was improved in 1947 by James L. Gregor, Franklin J. Gregor, and Robert B. Gregor (San Bernardino, County of). The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a common example of the Ranch style of architecture, is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the property does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.

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

* **B12. References:**

www.RealQuest.com

San Bernardino, County of: Assessor Log Book 151A, Page 6

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/24/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: 10156 Church St.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 20

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 10156 Church St. City Bloomington Zip 92316
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0253-201-16-0000 Legal Description: BLOOMINGTON VILLA LOTS AND RESUB OF PART OF THE TOWNSITE OF
BLOOMINGTON LOT 7 BLK 2

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

The one-story Ranch style residence is rectangular in plan. The hipped roof, with boxed eaves, is clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in smooth textured stucco. The aluminum sliding windows appear to be original to the building. The primary entrance is accessed via a cast concrete, slab on grade entry porch which the roof slightly overhangs to shelter. Landscaping includes palms and a simple metal perimeter fence. The building is in good condition. The building is located in a residential area of Bloomington which is primarily characterized by detached single-family dwellings. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1070951.jpg; Facing west;
2/5/2014

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1964 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Maria E Flores
10156 Church St.
Bloomington, CA 92316
P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/19/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 10156 Church St.

B1. Historic Name: 10156 Church St.

B2. Common Name: 10156 Church St.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Ranch

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

The building was constructed in 1964, and appears to be unaltered.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Bloomington

Period of Significance: 1964 Property Type: Single-family residence Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records and the Bloomington public library. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the property is not known to be associated with historic trends in the area such as the residential development of Bloomington. Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant within the context of residential development in Bloomington because it was constructed during a period of residential expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area. The original owner of the property is unknown. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a common example of the Ranch style of architecture, is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the property does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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

* **B12. References:**

www.RealQuest.com

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/19/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: 1785 S. Sycamore Ave.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 21

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 1785 S. Sycamore Ave. City Rialto Zip 92376
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 013221108 Legal: TOWN OF RIALTO AND ADJ SUBS PTN FARM LOT 219 COM AT A PT IN W LI SYCAMORE AVE 477.53
FT S OF C/L COLTON AVE TH N 89 DEG 58 MIN 30 SECONDS W 78.82 FT TH S 0 DEG 04 MIN E 52.05 FT TO A PT IN NLY LI
STATE FT TO W LI SYCAMORE AVE TH N O DEG 04 MIN W 50 FT TO POB EX 1/2 INT MNLRTS HGWY TH N 88 DEG 32 MIN E
ALG SD LI 78.85

* P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
The one-story Modernist commercial building is rectangular in plan. The front-gabled roof is clad in an unknown material. The roof overhangs the south side of the building to shelter a walkway, and it is not known if this is original. The exterior walls are clad in smooth textured stucco, corrugated metal in the front facing gable, and Roman brick veneer, which forms planters under the fixed-pane windows of the primary façade. The primary façade is symmetrical and consists of a centrally located door, which is flanked on both sides with fixed-pane windows. The fixed-pane windows, with wood surrounds, appear to be original. Aluminum sliding and fixed-pane windows are located on the secondary facades. The aluminum storefront door, which serves as the primary entrance, is slightly raised above grade. A cast concrete awning shelters the primary entrance and is supported by angled cast concrete braces, which are accented by pentagon-shaped cut-outs. The building is located in an industrial area of Rialto, and is in good condition. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

* P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6 1-3 story commercial building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo no. P1020054.jpg; facing west; July 17, 2008.

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
c. 1955 Field estimate

* P7. Owner and Address:

Inland Empire Equipment Inc.

10620 Springdale Ave

Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

P--Private

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 7/17/2008

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 1785 S. Sycamore Ave.

B1. Historic Name: 1785 S Sycamore Ave.

B2. Common Name: 1785 S Sycamore Ave.

B3. Original Use: Commercial

B4. Present Use: Unknown

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Mid-Century Modern

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

Based on the design and materials of the building, the building appears to have been constructed circa 1955 and appears to be unaltered.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Commercial architecture Area: Rialto

Period of Significance: c. 1955 Property Type: Commercial building Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

The building does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records and the Rialto public library. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site and the building was not found to be important within the context of any historic trends such as commercial development in Rialto. Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant within the context of commercial development in Rialto because it was constructed during a period of commercial and industrial expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area. The original owner of the building is unknown. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. The building appears to be unaltered and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a low-style example of a Mid-Century Modern commercial building, which is commonly found throughout southern California. Additionally, the property is not known to be the work of a master, was built using common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the building does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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

* **B12. References:**

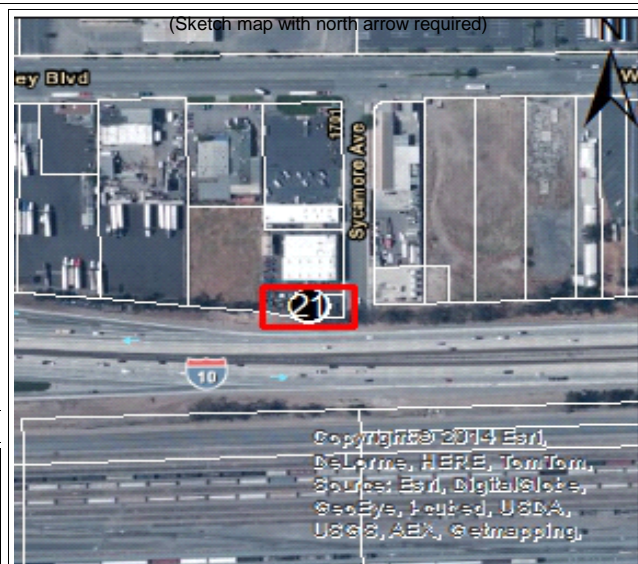
www.RealQuest.com

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 7/17/2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: Entenmanns's- Orowheat Bakery Outlet

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 22

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 20213 Valley Blvd. City Rialto Zip 92376
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0254-151-11-0000 Legal: TRACT NO 2889 LOT 8 EX N 10 FT HGWY

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

The one-story commercial building is 'L'-shaped in plan. The flat roof is clad in an unknown material. The exterior walls are clad in a smooth stucco veneer. A band of fixed-pane windows spans the primary façade at the roof line, and the center and western bay windows are larger than the eastern bay. Two pedestrian entrances are located off-center on the primary façade. The transom over the western entrance has been filled in. Customer parking is located on the northern end of the parcel, and a loading dock is located on the eastern façade of the building. The building is located in an industrial area of Rialto, and is in good condition. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

* P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6 1-3 story commercial building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1030618.jpg; facing/ 9/29/09

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1958 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Bimbo Bakeries USA Inc.

480 s. Vail Ave.

Montebello, CA 90640

P--Private

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 9/29/2009

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P-- Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

Page 2 of 2

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

B1. Historic Name: 20213 Valley Blvd.

B2. Common Name: Entenmanns's- Orowheat Bakery Outlets

B3. Original Use: Commercial

B4. Present Use: Commercial

* B5. Architectural Style: International

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

The building was constructed in 1958, and appears to be relatively unaltered.

* B7. Moved? ☐ No ☐ Yes ☒ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Commercial architecture

Area: Rialto

Period of Significance: 1958

Property Type: Commercial building

Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

The building does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records and the Rialto public library. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the property is not known to be associated with historic trends such as the commercial development of Rialto. Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant within the context of commercial development in Rialto because it was constructed during a period of commercial expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area. The original owner of the building is unknown. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. The building is a low-style example of an International style commercial building, is not known to be the work of a master, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the building does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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

* B12. References:

www.RealOvest.com

B13. Remarks:

* B14. Evaluator: Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 9/29/2009

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: 885 W. Valley Blvd.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 23

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 885 W. Valley Blvd. City Colton Zip 92324
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0162-272-07-0000 Legal Description: TRACT 2235 LOT 13 TR NO 2235 LOT 13 AND PTN S 1/2 ALLEY VACATED ADJ ON N
PER 3-29-89 #89-110986

* P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
The one-story Tudor Revival style residence is rectangular in plan. The side-gabled roof, with clipped gables, is clad in composition shingles. A prominent fire place is located towards the eastern end of the primary façade, and the chimney projects above the roof line. The exterior walls and chimney are clad in smooth textured stucco. The multi-light wood casement windows appear to be original, and are accented with wood surrounds. The primary entrance is located in the eastern end of the primary façade, and is accessed via cast concrete steps. The primary entrance is further accented with a curved gable. Landscape features include mature trees and a wood perimeter fence. The building is located in a primarily commercial area of Colton, and is in good condition. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)
Photo No. P1070946.jpg; Facing north; 2/5/14

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1928 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Continental Corp LTD
885 W. Valley Blvd.
Colton, CA 92324
P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/6/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey
Section 106 Compliance
P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 885 W. Valley Blvd.

B1. Historic Name: 885 W. Valley Blvd.

B2. Common Name: 885 W. Valley Blvd.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Tudor Revival

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

The building was constructed in 1928, and appears to be unaltered.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Colton

Period of Significance: 1928 Property Type: Single-family residence Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records and the Colton public library. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the property is not known to be associated with historic trends in the area such as the residential development of Colton. Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant within the context of residential development in Colton because it was constructed during a period of residential expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area. The original owner of the building is unknown. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a modest and common example of the Tudor Revival style of architecture which was popular throughout southern California during the 1920s. Additionally, the building is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the property does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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

* **B12. References:**

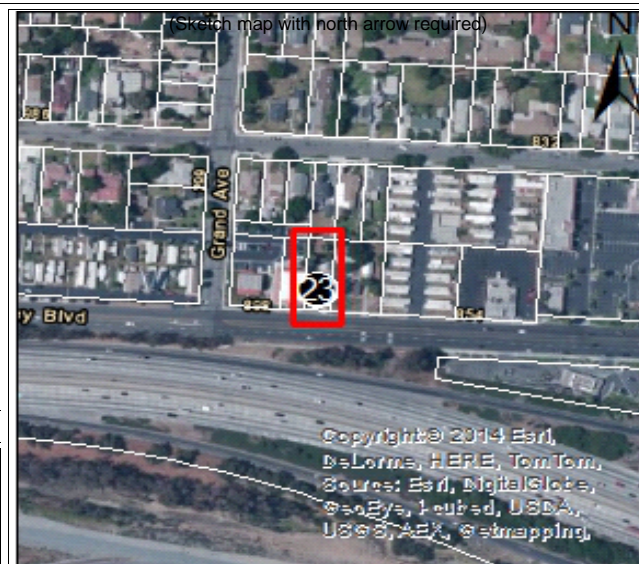
www.RealQuest.com

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/6/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: 110 N 4th St.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 24

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 110 N. 4th St. City Colton Zip 92324
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 016213420 Legal: COLTON CITY S 63 FT LOTS 17 TO 20 INCL BLK 121

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

The one and one-half-story Craftsman style residence is rectangular in plan. The cross-gabled roof is clad in composition shingles. A brick chimney is located on the east face of the roof. The front facing dormer is accented with wood casement windows, triangulated knee brackets, and lattice venting in the peak of the dormer. The front facing dormer is clad in coursed shingles and the remaining exterior walls are clad in clapboard siding. A raised cast concrete block porch, with wood floor boards, spans the primary façade. Cast concrete steps, which are clad in modern Mexican tile, lead to the porch. A wood railing encloses the porch area. Paired, square wood posts, with cross bracing, support the roof which overhangs to shelter the porch area. The primary entrance is characterized by a wood, with fanlight, door which is flanked by fixed-pane sidelights. The windows on the primary façade are one-over-one wood sash windows flanked by 8-light, fixed-pane units. The windows on the southern elevation have been replaced with vinyl sliding units. A canted bay is located on the ground floor of the southern elevation. Landscape features include a cast stone retaining wall in the western end of the parcel and a rubble stone retaining wall on the southern end of the parcel. The building is located in a primarily residential area of Colton, and is in good condition. The boundary is the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo no. P1020042.jpg; facing east; July 17, 2008.

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1924 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Gabriel & Rosalina Duran

110 N 4th St

Colton, CA 92324

P--Private

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 7/17/2008

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 110 N 4th St.

B1. Historic Name: Duran Residence

B2. Common Name: 110 N 4th St.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Craftsman

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

The building was constructed in 1924. Alterations include some windows on the secondary façade have been replaced and the entry stairs have been clad in Mexican tile.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Colton

Period of Significance: 1924 Property Type: Single-family residence Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

The building does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records and the Colton public library. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site and the building was not found to be important within the context of any historic trend, such as residential development in Colton. Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant within the context of residential development in Colton because it was constructed during a period of residential expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area. The original owner of the building is unknown. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. The building is a modest and common rather than distinctive example of the Craftsman style of architecture in Colton, San Bernardino County, and southern California. Furthermore, the building is not known to be the work of a master, was constructed using common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore the building does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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

* **B12. References:**

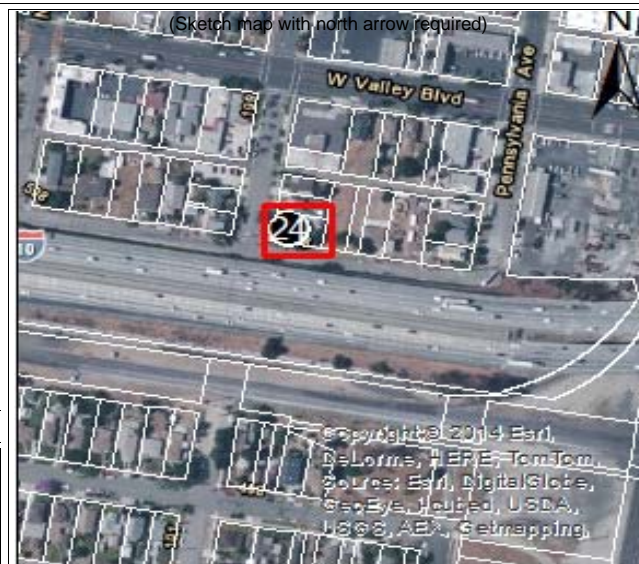
www.RealQuest.com

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 7/17/2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: 188 E Valley Blvd.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 25

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 188 E. Valley Blvd. City Colton Zip 92324
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 016223122 Legal: COLTON CITY LOTS 1 2 3 AND 4 BLK 125

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

The one-story vernacular style commercial building is rectangular in plan. The flat roof is clad in an unknown material. The parapet wall is clad in Roman brick veneer. An awning with metal cladding spans the northern and eastern facades of the building and is supported by round columns. The exterior walls are clad in brick veneer. The central storefront on the northern elevation is recessed. All three storefronts are characterized by aluminum storefront windows which flank an aluminum storefront door. The building is located in a commercial area of Colton, and is in good condition. The boundary is the legal parcel boundary.

* P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6 1-3 story commercial building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo no. P10200030.jpg; facing south; July 17, 2008.

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1953 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

McNeil Joseph A & Valerie P
6955 Browning Road
Highland, CA 92346
P--Private

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

Carrie Chasteen
Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 7/17/2008

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey
Section 106 Compliance
P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 188 E Valley Blvd.

B1. Historic Name: 188 E Valley Blvd.

B2. Common Name: 188 E Valley Blvd.

B3. Original Use: Commercial

B4. Present Use: Commercial

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

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

The building was constructed in 1953 and appears to be unaltered.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Commercial architecture Area: Colton

Period of Significance: 1953 Property Type: Commercial building Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

The building does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records and the Colton public library. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site and the building was not found to be important within the context of any historic trends, such as commercial development in Colton. Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant within the context of commercial development in Colton because it was constructed during a period of commercial expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area. The original owner of the property is unknown. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. The building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is not representative of a style of architecture, is not known to be the work of a master, was built using common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the building does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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

* **B12. References:**

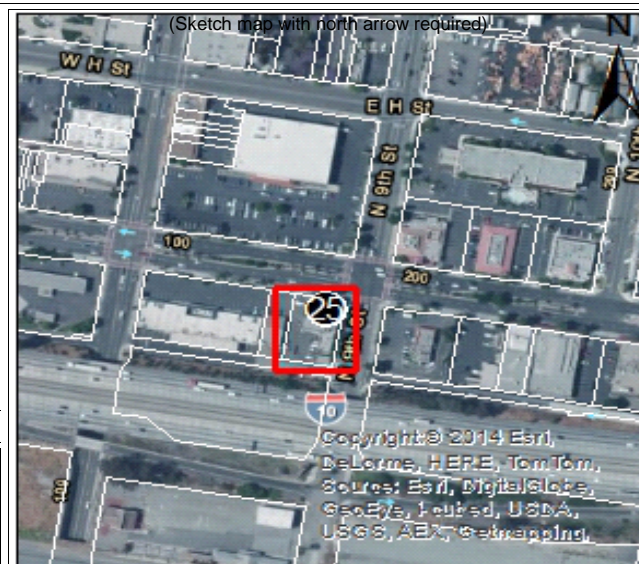
www.RealQuest.com

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 7/17/2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: 444 E. Valley Blvd.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 26

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 444 E. Valley Blvd. City Colton Zip 92324
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app

APN: 0163-041-31-0000 Legal Description: TOWN OF COLTON LOTS 1 THRU 8 INCL BLK 128 AND W 50 FT TWELFTH ST VAC ADJ ON E LYING NO OF N LI STATE HWY EX MNL RTS

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

The one-story Ranch style commercial building is 'L'-shaped in plan. The flat roof, with false awning, is clad in composition roll. The false awning is clad in composition shingles. The building is used for auto repair, and 80 percent of the primary façade consists of bays with roll-up doors for this use. The remainder of the primary façade is characterized by aluminum fixed-pane store front windows and a single door. A small wall on the western end of the primary façade is clad in stone veneer. The building is in good condition, and is located in a commercial area of Colton. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

* P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6 1-3 story commercial building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1070942.jpg; Facing southwest;
2/5/14

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1963 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Jimmy L Brown
444 E. Valley Blvd.
Colton, CA 92324
P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/6/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 444 E. Valley Blvd.

B1. Historic Name: 444 E. Valley Blvd.

B2. Common Name: Jim-N-I Tires and Services

B3. Original Use: Commercial

B4. Present Use: Commercial

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Ranch

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

The building was constructed in 1963, and appears to be unaltered.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Commercial building Area: Colton

Period of Significance: 1963

Property Type: Commercial building

Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records and the Colton public library. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the property does not appear to be associated with historic trends in the area such as the commercial development of Colton. Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant within the context of commercial development in Colton because it was constructed during a period of commercial expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a common example of the Ranch style of architecture, is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the property does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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

* **B12. References:**

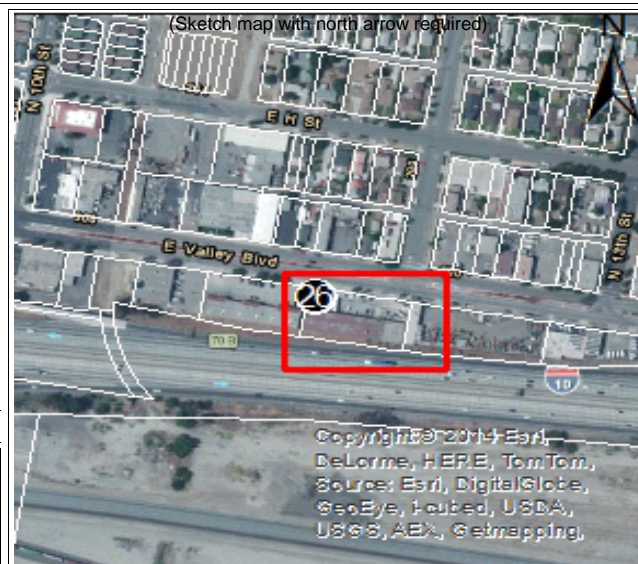
www.RealQuest.com

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/6/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: 2396 E. Steel Rd

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 27

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 2396 E. Steel Rd. City Colton Zip 92324
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 016427102 Legal: R S B E 250 FT N 200 FT LOT 3 BLK 65 EX STATE HWY AND EX ST

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

The one-story vernacular commercial building is generally square in plan. The flat roof with parapet wall is clad in an unknown material. The secondary exterior walls are clad in brick, and the primary façade is clad in smooth textured stucco. Fluted pilasters accent the corners of the building on the primary façade. A ribbon of fixed-pane windows spans the western end of the primary façade and larger, fixed-pane aluminum windows are located in the eastern end of the primary façade. The primary entrance is asymmetrically located, and is flanked by fluted pilasters. A flat roof awning, with pipe supports, shelters the at-grade primary entrance. The building is located in an industrial area of Colton, and is in good condition. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

* P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6 1-3 story commercial building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo no. P1080055.jpg; facing east
southeast; 2/4/2014.

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
c. 1955 Field Estimate

* P7. Owner and Address:

McDonalds Taco Tia Warehouse
2396 E Steel Rd.
Colton, CA 92324
P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 6/19/2008

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 2396 E. Steel Rd

B1. Historic Name: 2396 E. Steel Road

B2. Common Name: 2396 E. Steel Road

B3. Original Use: Commercial

B4. Present Use: Commercial

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

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

The building was constructed circa 1955 and appears to be unaltered.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Commercial architecture

Area: Colton

Period of Significance: c. 1955

Property Type: Commercial

Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

The building does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance and is not a distinguished example of this type of construction.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records and the Colton public library. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site and the building was not found to be important within the context of any historic trends, such as commercial development in Colton. Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant within the context of commercial development in Colton because it was constructed during a period of commercial expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area. The original owner of the building is unknown. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. The building appears to be unaltered and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a low-style example of a vernacular commercial building, is not known to be the work of a master, was built using common building materials, and is not known to be built using an innovative construction technique. Therefore, the building does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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

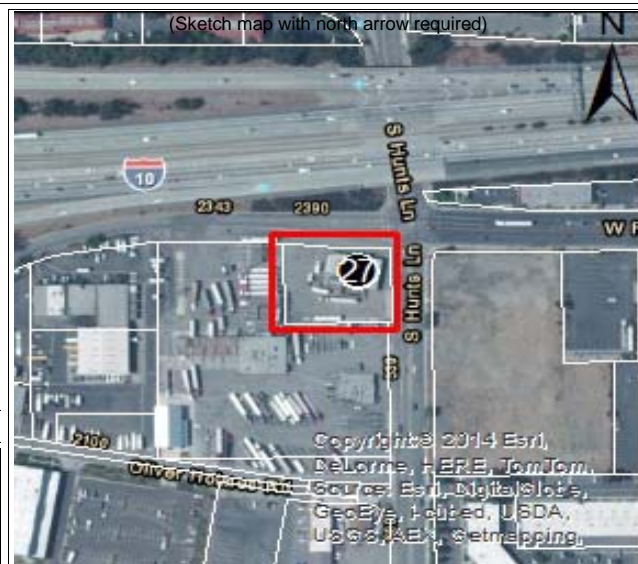
* **B12. References:**

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 6/19/2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: 428 E. Caroline St.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 28

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 428 E. Caroline St. City San Bernardino Zip 92408
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0283-011-31-0000 Legal Description: INTER CITY ADD NO 5 TR NO 2170 E 1/2 LOT 34

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

The one-story Ranch style building is square in plan. The cross-gabled roof, with flared eaves, is clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in concrete block veneer. The aluminum casement windows appear to be original, but one window has been replaced with a vinyl sliding unit. The primary entrance is at grade, and the roof projects to shelter the entry porch. The roof is supported by simple square wood posts. Landscaping is minimal and includes a chain link perimeter fence. The building is in good condition, and is located in a semi-rural but residential area of San Bernardino. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1080053.jpg; Facing north;
2/25/2014

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1958 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Joe & Barbara Willey
404 E. Caroline St.
San Bernardino, CA 92408
P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/24/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

* Resource Name or #: Mission Channel

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 30

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address _____ City San Bernardino Zip 92408
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone 11S, 478101 mE/ 3769566 mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app)

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

According to research in historic topographical maps, the Mission Channel was an unimproved wash, and the flood control conveyance structure was constructed between 1946 and 1955 (NETR Online 2014). The Mission Channel begins at the Santa Ana River in San Bernardino, crosses Loma Linda, and ties into the Mill Creek Zanja near Redlands. The approximately 0.9-mile segment of the Mission Channel located within the Project Area of Potential Effects (APE) is characterized by an exposed earthen channel lined with riprap for erosion control. The route of the Mission Channel appears to have been slightly modified during channelization activities for flood control purposes. The channel is approximately 85 feet wide, and is approximately 10 feet deep within the Project APE. According to the San Bernardino County Flood Control District, the Mission Channel is identified as an engineered and modified flood control channel that is a transition type, lined with riprap, and has been hydromodified as an engineered, hardened, and maintained (EHM) structure (San Bernardino, County of 2014).

* P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP11 Engineering structure

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1020130.jpg; facing north;
8/1/2008

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1950 Field estimate

* P7. Owner and Address:

SB County, Public Works

825 E. Third St.

San Bernardino, CA 92415

M--Municipal

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 8/12/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** Mission Channel

B1. Historic Name: Mission Channel

B2. Common Name: Mission Channel

B3. Original Use: Water Conveyance

B4. Present Use: Water Conveyance

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

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

The Mission Channel was originally a wash and was converted to a flood control structure circa 1950. Alterations include channelization for flood control purposes, installation of riprap, and modification of the route of the resource.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Flood Control Area: San Bernardino

Period of Significance: c. 1950 Property Type: Flood Control Channel Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

The Mission Channel has been altered as described above, and does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, feeling, and association. The Mission Channel historically bisected agricultural fields which have been redeveloped as a dense urban environment, and the Mission Channel does not retain integrity of setting as a result. Therefore, the Mission Channel does not possess sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.

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

* **B12. References:**

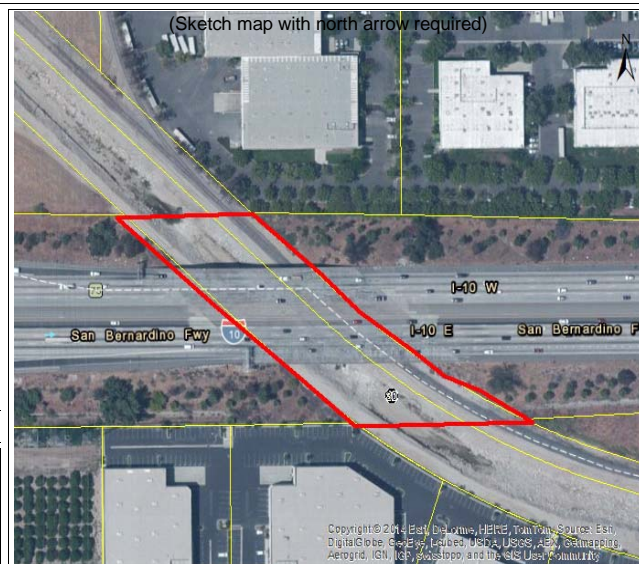
NETR Online. Historic Topographical Maps. Electronic document, accessed at historicaerials.com on August 12, 2014
(see continuation sheet).

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 8/12/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder Mission Channel)
* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen * Date: 8/12/2014
☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B12. Reference Continued:

San Bernardino, County of

2014 "San Bernardino County Flood Control District: Engineered and Modified Flood Control Channels Eligible for High Flow Suspension (HFS)." Electronic document, accessed at

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/docs/rec_standards/HFS_San_Bernardino_list.pdf on 12 August.

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: 25435 Redlands Blvd.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 31

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 25435 Redlands Blvd. City Loma Linda Zip 92354
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0283-162-27-0000 Legal Description: PARCEL MAP 2295 PARCEL 1

* P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
The one-story Ranch style residence is rectangular in plan. The side-gabled roof, with boxed eaves, is clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in shiplap siding. The one-over-one wood sash windows appear to be original, and are accented with wood surrounds. The primary entrance is accessed via a covered porch. A low-height brick wall encloses the porch area, and wood posts rest upon the wall the support the roof which overhangs to shelter the porch area. A detached ancillary building is located in the rear of the parcel. The building is located in a primarily industrial and commercial area of Loma Linda, and the building is in good condition. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)
Photo No. P1070938.jpg; Facing south; 2/5/14



* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1948 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Fredesbindo & Loreta
411 W. Merrill Ave.
Rialto, CA 92376
P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/6/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey
Section 106 Compliance
P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 25435 Redlands Blvd.

B1. Historic Name: 25435 Redlands Blvd.

B2. Common Name: 25435 Redlands Blvd.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Ranch

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

The building was constructed in 1948, and appears to be unaltered.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture

Area: Loma Linda

Period of Significance: 1948

Property Type: Single-family residence

Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records and the Loma Linda public library. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the building is not known to be associated with historic trends in the area such as the residential development of Loma Linda. Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant within the context of residential development in Loma Linda because it was constructed during a period of residential expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area. The original owner of the building is unknown. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a common example of the Ranch style of architecture, is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the property does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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

* **B12. References:**

www.RealQuest.com

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/6/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

* Resource Name or #: 617 Texas St./ California National Guard

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 32

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 617 Texas St. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 016912110 Legal: BARTON RANCHO E 287.56 FT S 302.96 FT LOT 28 EX STATE HWY AND EX ST PER 7-1-88 #88-213391

* P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
The two-story Moderne style armory building is irregular in floor plan. The building consists of two sections: the entryway/offices and the parade room. The entryway/offices section of the building is one-story, with a low-sloped pent roof. A ribbon of fixed-pane aluminum windows is located below the roofline on most elevations. The exterior walls are clad in smooth textured stucco. The entryway is recessed and at grade.

The two-story parade room is characterized by a front-gabled roof. The exterior walls are clad in smooth textured stucco. A vertical, aluminum, multi-light window is centrally located above the entryway/offices, and it is not known how the window operates. A band of 12-light hopper windows is located below the roof line on the southern façade. A sign in Moderne style font identifies the building as "California National Guard" is located on the primary, or eastern, façade under the roofline. The building is located in a commercial area of Redlands, and is in good condition. The boundary is the legal parcel boundary.

* P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP34 Military property

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo no. P1010996.jpg; facing north
northwest; July 9, 2008.

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
c. 1940 Field estimate

* P7. Owner and Address:

City of Redlands

M--Municipal

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 7/9/2008

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the
I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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



Primary # _____

HR # _____

Trinomial _____

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder 617 Texas St./ California National Guard)
* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen * Date: 7/9/2008
☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B10. Significance continued:

of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

* Resource Name or #: 715 W Colton Ave./ Covington Engineering

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 33

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 715 W. Colton Ave. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 016913136 Legal: MAP 16739 PARCEL 1 BOOK 210 PAGE 61

* P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
The Modernist style industrial main building is two-story and irregular in plan. The flat roof is clad in an unknown material. The exterior walls are clad in smooth textured stucco. The aluminum fixed-pane windows appear to be original; however, it is not known if the screening material which currently obscures the windows is original. The primary entrance is at grade and is accented by a low brick wall. An automobile bay is located on the western elevation. The one-story bay is irregular in plan, clad in smooth textured stucco, and features two automobile bay doors on the northern elevation. The building is located in a mixed-use area of Redlands primarily consisting of commercial and residential properties. The building is in good condition. The boundary is the legal parcel boundary.

* P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP8 Industrial building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)
Photo no. P1010997.jpg; facing southeast;
July 9, 2008.

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1950 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

C&T Commercial Co

PO Box 669

Redlands, CA 92373

P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 7/9/2008

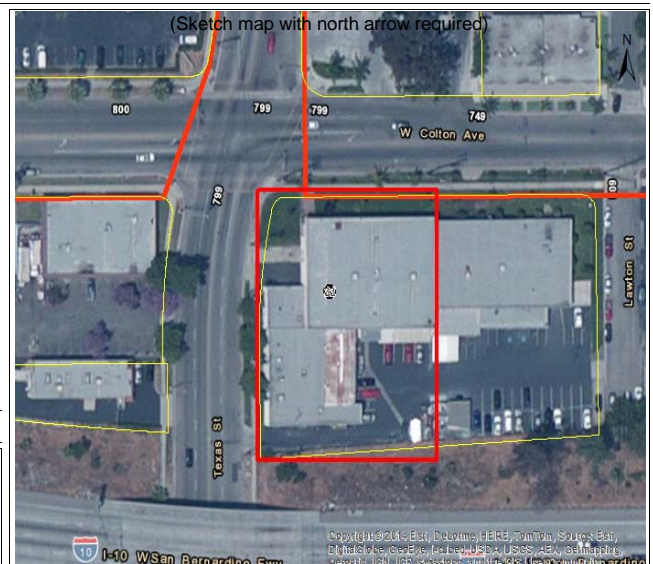
* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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



CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 715 W. Colton Ave./ Covington Engineering

Page 3 of 3



View of the western wing of the building.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: 615 Lawton St.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 34

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 615 Lawton St. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0169-131-35-0000 Legal Description: BENNETTS SUB LOTS 7 AND 8 BLK A EX HWY

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

The one-story vernacular style residence is rectangular in plan. The side-gabled roof with exposed rafter tails is clad in composition shingles. A brick chimney is centrally located on the west face of the gabled roof. The exterior walls are clad in coursed asbestos shingles, and it is not known if the original cladding is extent. The one-over-one wood sash windows with wood surrounds appear to be original. The primary entrance is accessed via a covered wood porch. The porch has been screened in, and additional details are not discernible from the public right-of-way. The building is in fair condition. The building is located in a mixed-use area of Redlands which includes detached single-dwelling residences, a trailer park, and community services. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1070914.jpg; Facing west;

1/29/14

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

1905 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Gilbert & Evalina Perez

611 Lawton St.

Redlands, CA 92374

P--Private

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/6/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 615 Lawton St.

B1. Historic Name: Clark Residence

B2. Common Name: 615 Lawton St.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

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

The building was constructed in 1905 (San Bernardino, County of). A garage was constructed in 1928 (Redlands, City of). The building appears to be unaltered with the exception of the porch being screened in.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Redlands

Period of Significance: 1905 Property Type: Single-family residence Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the City of Redlands building permits, and the Smiley Library, Redlands. Research does not indicate any historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the building is not known to be associated with historic trends in the area such as the residential development of Redlands. Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant within the context of residential development in Redlands because it was constructed during a period of residential expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area. The original building permit is not available, and the Assessor records indicate the lot was improved in 1905 by Lucy Clark (San Bernardino, County of). Persons known to have made significant contributions to the history of the nation, state, or Redlands are not known to be associated with the property. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. Furthermore, the building is not representative of a style of architecture, is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the building does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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

* **B12. References:**

Redlands, City of: Building Permit No. 2464 issued on 11/10/1928

San Bernardino, County of: Assessor Lot Book 12, Page 345

www.RealQuest.com

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/6/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

* Resource Name or #: 503 W. Colton Ave.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 35

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M. _____
c. Address 503 W. Colton Ave. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTMs, etc. as app
APN: 0169-142-12-0000 Legal Description: PARCEL MAP 8065 PARCEL NO 2 EX ST PER 01-11-88 88-006709

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

This resource was previously recorded and recommended as significant; however, the resource has not been previously designated as a City of Redlands "Historic Resource" and is not a historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

The two and a half-story a vernacular residence with evidence of American Foursquare-influence, and is irregular in plan. It lacks of the primary characteristics of the formal style, which include a large front porch and wide porch stairs, but the basic form reflects some of the Foursquare's common features. The multi-gable on hip roof, with boxed eaves, is clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in clapboard on the ground floor, and coursed shingles on the upper floor. A band board accents the division of the materials on the primary façade. The one-over-one wood sash windows appear to be original, and are accented with wood surrounds. The primary entrance is raised and accessed via a small project entry porch. The entry porch is characterized by half-height concrete block walls topped with square wood posts which support a front-facing gabled roof. The gable is accented with wood slats, a finial, and cross braces. A small bay projects to the east. The bay is characterized by a shed roof accented with wood slats which form a vent, and clapboard siding. Landscaping includes mature palm trees. The building was originally a stately farm house located in a citrus orchard (historicaerials.com 2014), and is now located along an arterial street in Redlands with commercial and residential buildings. The building is in good condition. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1070912.jpg; Facing south
southwest; 1/29/14

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1906 Redlands, City of

* P7. Owner and Address:

L & M Delashmutt

11572 Pembroke Ave

Loma Linda, CA 92354

P--Private

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/6/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 503 W. Colton Ave.

B1. Historic Name: McPherron Residence

B2. Common Name: 503 W. Colton Ave.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

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

The building was constructed in 1900, and the original building permit is not available. In 1946, the rear of the property was developed as a trailer court (Redlands, City of).

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Jones and Hoyt

b. Builder: Jones and Hoyt

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Redlands

Period of Significance: 1906 Property Type: Single-family residence Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

The property has not been included in the City of Redlands List of Historic Resources, and does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the City of Redlands building permits, and the Smiley Library, Redlands. The building was constructed in 1906, well after the citrus industry was successfully established in Redlands during the late 1880s and is not known to have made a significant contribution to that industry. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the building is not known to be associated with historic trends in the area such as the residential or agricultural development of Redlands. The building was constructed during a period of residential expansion in Redlands, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area.

According to research in the city directories, the property was owned by Asbury S. and Grace C. McPherron. Asbury was an educator and was superintendent of schools from at least 1902 to 1905 which was prior to his short period of residence at this property (Redlands City Directory 1900, 1902, 1905, and 1919). The 1988 Historical Inventory Form prepared for this property indicates the property is significant for its association with A.S. McPherron, who made important contributions to the education system in and around Redlands. However, it is not known if McPherron made specific significant contributions to the Redlands school district while residing in this property; therefore the property does (see continuation sheet).

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

* **B12. References:**

Historicaerials.com, accessed on 2/21/14

Redlands, City of: Building Permit No. 612 issued on 12/10/1946

(See continuation sheet.)

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/6/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder 503 W. Colton Ave.

* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen

* Date: 2/6/2014

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B10: Significance continued:

not illustrate (rather than commemorate) McPherron's important achievements in the education system. Therefore, the property does not appear significant or associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B.

Though the property was partially redeveloped as a trailer court, the court is in the rear of the property, and is not readily visible from the public Right of Way. The building is largely unaltered; however, the property does not retain integrity of setting due to the construction of the interstate, commercial properties, and newer residential properties. Additionally, the property is no longer the central focus of citrus orchards. Lastly, the building is a modest example of this style of architecture which is commonly found in Redlands. The building is a vernacular take on the American Foursquare style, lacking many of the features common to this style. The property is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the building does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The City of Redlands has already conducted extensive surveys and determined where historic districts lay within the City. The properties in this area of Redlands were reviewed for consideration as a potential historic district. However, few of the properties in this area retain sufficient integrity to merit further investigation. Furthermore, the neighborhood has been bisected by the interstate and infill residential and commercial properties have also been constructed. Therefore, the neighborhood does not appear to constitute a historic district.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. See Appendix B in the Historical Resources Evaluation Report prepared for this Project for the previous documentation prepared for this resource.

B12. Reference continued:

1900 Redlands City Directory, W.M. Newton, Los Angeles, CA

1902 Redlands City Directory, W.M. Newton, Los Angeles, CA

1905 Moore's Redlands City Directory, Paul W. Moore, Los Angeles, CA

1919 Moore's Redlands City Directory, Paul W. Moore, Los Angeles, CA

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

* Resource Name or #: 719 N Eureka St.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 36

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 719 N. Eureka St. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 016915505 Legal: TR NO 2082 ROGERS TERRACE LOT 50 AND PTN ALLEY VAD ADJ ON W

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

The one-story Craftsman-style residence is 'L'-shaped in plan. The cross-gabled roof is clad in composition shingles, and is accented with exposed rafter tails. Decorative lathe creates a vent in the front facing gable. The exterior walls are clad in clapboard siding. The one-over-one wood sash windows, with wood surrounds, appear to be original. The primary entrance is raised and accessed via a cast concrete porch. Battered, square posts support the front gabled roof which shelters the entry porch. The building is located in a mixed-use area of Redlands, primarily consisting of commercial and residential uses. The building is in good condition. The boundary is the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo no. P1010963.jpg; facing the primary
façade; July 2, 2008.

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1928 Assessor lot book

* P7. Owner and Address:

Mark & Suzannah K Buoye
11522 Crafton Ave
Redlands, CA 92374
P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 7/2/2008

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey
Section 106 Compliance
P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the
I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 719 N Eureka St.

B1. Historic Name: Tucker Clayton (3/4) and Ruth Emm Ardie (1/4) Residence

B2. Common Name: 719 N Eureka St.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Craftsman

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

The building was constructed in 1928 and appears to be unaltered.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Redlands

Period of Significance: 1928 Property Type: Single-family residence Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

The building does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the City of Redlands building permits, and the Smiley Library, Redlands. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site and the building was not found to be important within the context of any historic trend, such as residential development of Redlands. The building was constructed during a period of residential expansion in Redlands, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area.

The San Bernardino County Assessor lot books indicates the lot was improved in 1928 and the owners were Tucker Clayton (3/4) and Ruth Emm Ardie (1/4) (San Bernardino, County of). The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. The building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a modest and common example of the Craftsman style of architecture found throughout southern California, is not known to be the work of a master, was built using common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore the building does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The City of Redlands has already conducted extensive surveys and determined where historic districts lay within the City. The properties in this area of Redlands were reviewed for consideration as a potential historic district. However, few of the properties in this area retain sufficient integrity to merit further investigation (see continuation sheet).

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

* **B12. References:**

www.RealQuest.com

San Bernardino, County of: Assessor Lot Book 30A, Page 24

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 7/2/2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder 719 N Eureka St.
* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen * Date: 7/2/2008
☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B10. Significance continued:

Furthermore, the neighborhood has been bisected by the interstate and infill residential and commercial properties have also been constructed. Therefore, the neighborhood does not appear to constitute a historic district.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

* Resource Name or #: 201 W. Colton Ave.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 37

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 201 W. Colton Ave. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0169-154-03-0000 Legal Description: CENTRAL TOWNSITE LOT 6 BLK A

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

The two-story vernacular with American Foursquare and Classical Revival influence residence is square in plan. The hipped roof, with boxed and flared eaves, is clad in composition shingles. The eaves are further accented with frieze board. A brick chimney is centrally located on the north face of the roof. The exterior walls are clad in clapboard. The one-over-one wood sash windows appear to be original, and are accented with wood surrounds. The window adjacent to the primary entrance contains art glass, and also appears to be original. The primary entrance is raised, and accessed via a cast concrete wrap-around porch. The wrap-around porch is covered, enclosed with a clapboard clad railing, and the roof is supported by turned wood posts. A small sleeping porch is located on the second floor. The sleeping porch is also covered, and the roof is supported by paired, wood posts. A small trellis projects from the western end of the primary façade, and it is not known if this is original to the building. Landscaping is minimal. The building was originally a stately farm house flanked by citrus orchards (historicaerials.com 2014); however the building is now located adjacent to an arterial road in Redlands with neighboring residential and commercial buildings. The building is in fair condition. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)
Photo No. 91070910.jpg; Facing south
southwest; 1/29/2014

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1904 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Daniel & Joanna Alguire
201 W. Colton Ave.
Redlands, CA 92374
P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/6/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the
I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder 201 W. Colton Ave.
* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen * Date: 2/6/2014
☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B10. Significance continued:

It is not a distinctive example of a type, lacking the primary characteristics of the formal styles, and does not represent an important transition between styles. Furthermore, it is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the building does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The City of Redlands has already conducted extensive surveys and determined where historic districts lay within the City. The properties in this area of Redlands were reviewed for consideration as a potential historic district. However, few of the properties in this area retain sufficient integrity to merit further investigation. Furthermore, the neighborhood has been bisected by the interstate and infill residential and commercial properties have also been constructed. Therefore, the neighborhood does not appear to constitute a historic district.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

* Resource Name or #: 127 W. Colton Ave.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 38

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 127 W. Colton Ave. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0169-154-06-0000 Legal Description: CENTRAL TOWNSITE LOT 4 BLK A

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

The one and one-half-story Craftsman style residence is square in plan. The multi-gabled roof is clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in clapboard. The six-over-one and three-over-one wood casement and fixed-pane windows appear to be original, and are accented with wood surrounds. Metal awnings were installed on the eastern windows at an unknown date. The primary entrance is raised and accessed via a stone and cast concrete covered porch. Stone clad columns support the roof which projects to shelter the entry porch. Stone columns also support a corrugated metal roof which creates a porte-cochere. It is not known if the porte cochere is original to the building. Landscaping includes mature trees. The building is in good condition, and the building is located adjacent to an arterial road in Redlands with neighboring commercial and residential buildings. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1070909.jpg; Facing south
southwest; 5/7/2014

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1910 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Kenneth B. Lee
334 Brookside Ave.
Redlands, CA 92373
P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 5/7/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 127 W. Colton Ave.

B1. Historic Name: Glover Residence

B2. Common Name: 127 W. Colton Ave.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Craftsman

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

The building was constructed in 1910. The building appears to be unaltered.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Redlands

Period of Significance: 1910 Property Type: Single-family residence Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the City of Redlands building permits, and the Smiley Library, Redlands. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the building does not appear to be related to historic trends in the area, such as residential development. The building was constructed during a period of residential expansion in Redlands, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area.

The Assessor's records indicate the lot was improved in 1910 by Jason B. Glover (San Bernardino, County of). The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. The building is largely unaltered; however, the property does not retain integrity of setting due to the construction of the interstate, commercial properties, and newer residential properties. Furthermore, the building is a common and modest rather than distinctive example of the Craftsman style of architecture which is found throughout southern California. Numerous and better examples of the Craftsman style can be found throughout Redlands. The building is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore the building does not appear to possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The City of Redlands has already conducted extensive surveys and determined where historic districts lay (see continuation sheet).

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

* **B12. References:**

San Bernardino, County of: Assessor Lot Book 12, Page 188 (1910)

www.RealQuest.com

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 5/7/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder 127 W. Colton Ave.
* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen * Date: 5/7/2014
☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B10. Significance continued:

within the City. The properties in this area of Redlands were reviewed for consideration as a potential historic district. However, few of the properties in this area retain sufficient integrity to merit further investigation. Furthermore, the neighborhood has been bisected by the interstate and infill residential and commercial properties have also been constructed. Therefore, the neighborhood does not appear to constitute a historic district.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: Terrace Park

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 39

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 100-700 E. Colton Ave. City Redlands Zip 92346
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTMs, etc. as app

The Terrace Park (Map Reference No. 39) is a linear park located between Colton and Terrace avenues and Church and Sixth streets in the City of Redlands.

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

The Terrace Park was designated as a City of Redlands local Historic Property in 2014, and is a historical resource for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

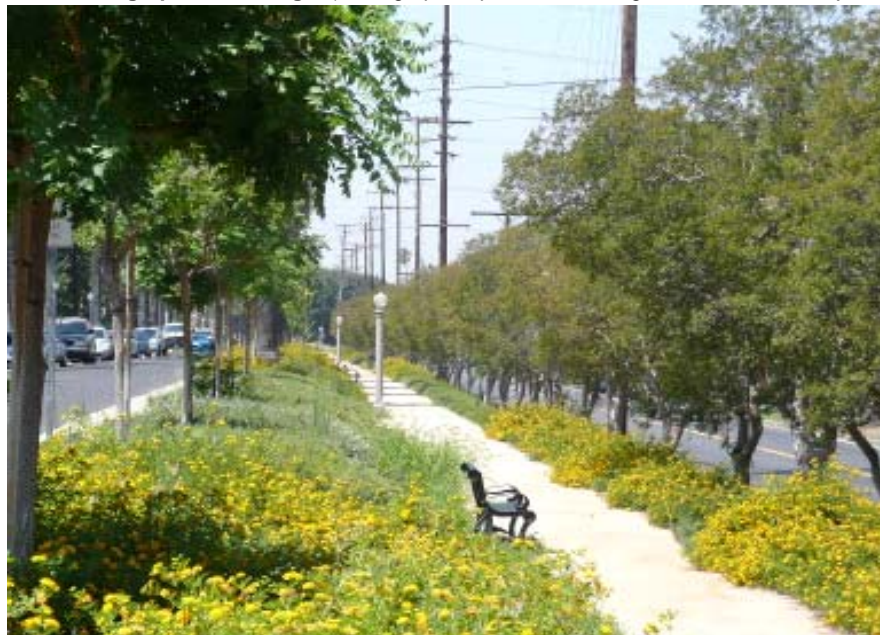
The park is a 50-foot wide rectangular urban open space and is bisected lengthwise by a decomposed granite walkway. Park benches are evenly spaced along this path. The western end of the park is accented with a mature palm allee on the south side of the walkway, and the eastern end of the park features an allee of flamegold trees (*Koeleruteria bipinnata*). An allee of crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia*) accents the parkway bordering Colton Avenue. Flowering ground cover of a mixture of species visually ties the trees together to create a lush park.

The Terrace Park was established in conjunction with the area of Redlands known as The Terrace as early as 1870. The period of significance is 1870, the year the neighborhood was established. The area of Redlands received its name from the Terrace Villa Hotel, which is no longer extant. The Terrace has historically been the home of the affluent reflected in the numerous mansions in the area. The Terrace Park was formally adopted by the City of Redlands as a park in 1911 with the issuance of an \$80,000 bond (Redlands Daily Facts 2014). The Terrace Park is a landscaped walkway which connected the mansions and neighboring commercial enterprises with the historic downtown core of Redlands. The boundary is limited to the footprint of the park.

* P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP29 Landscape architecture

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1080419.jpg; facing west;

8/8/2014

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

1870 Estimate

* P7. Owner and Address:

City of Redlands

35 Cajon St.

Redlands, CA 92373

M--Municipal

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 8/12/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

Page 2 of 2

* NRHP Status Code 5S1

B1. Historic Name: Terrace Park

B2. Common Name: Terrace Park

B3. Original Use: Urban Open Space

B4. Present Use: Urban Open Space

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

* B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Urban Open Space

Area: Redlands

Period of Significance: 1870

Property Type: Park

Applicable Criteria:

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

Though the park was been designated as a local historical resource within the City of Redlands, known as a Historic Property, the resources does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to lack of integrity and significance. Because the park has been designated as a City of Redlands Historic Property, it is a historical resources for the purposes of CEQA as defined in Section 21084.1 of CEQA.

Research does not indicate any historically significant events are known to have occurred at Terrace Park. The Terrace was an early residential area of Redlands, and the park was established as a feature of this subdivision. Terrace Park is not associated with a single event or with a pattern of events, such as the gradual rise of the City of Redlands as a tourist destination or the City's role in the citrus industry. In addition, the park does not have an important association with an event or historic trend and it does not retain historic integrity. Terrace Park does not appear significant for association with important persons as defined in Criterion B. Under Criterion C, it does not retain integrity of design, materials, or workmanship as the current landscape design and materials were installed in 2011, and the park is not known for its designed landscape, which is currently characterized by common, ornamental, and immature vegetation. As such, Terrace Park lacks sufficient integrity and historical significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. within the City. The properties in this area of Redlands were reviewed for consideration as a potential historic district. However, few of the properties in this area retain sufficient integrity to merit further investigation. Furthermore, the neighborhood has been bisected by the interstate and infill residential and commercial properties have also been constructed. Therefore, the neighborhood does not appear to constitute a historic district. Additionally, the park itself does not retain integrity, and no longer unifies a cohesive neighborhood.

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

* B12. References:

Redlands Daily Facts

2014 "Terrace Park Joins List of Historic Resources in Redlands."

Electronic document, accessed at

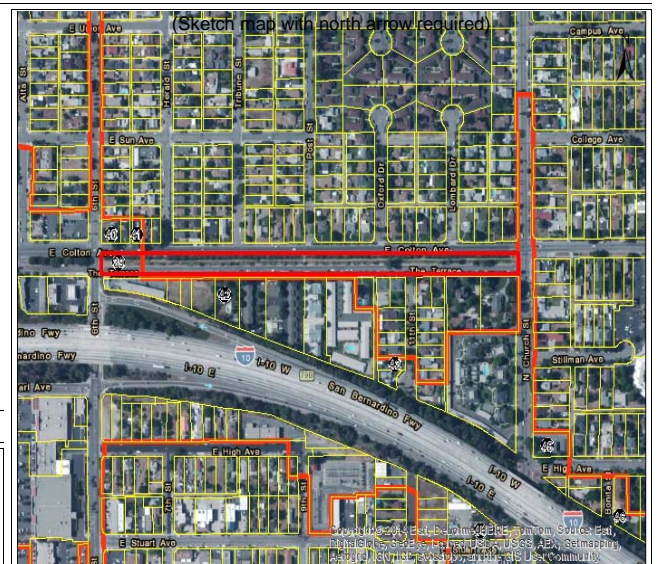
<http://www.redlandsdailyfacts.com/lifestyle/20140325/terrace-park-joins-list-of-historic-resources-in-redlands> on 12 August

B13. Remarks:

* B14. Evaluator: Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 8/12/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

* Resource Name or #: 203 E. Colton Ave.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 40

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 203 E. Colton Ave. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0169-083-01-0000 Legal Description: TOWN LUGONIA W 87.58 FT LOTS 9 AND 10 BLK 22

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

The one-story vernacular style residence is square in plan. The pyramidal roof, with exposed rafter tails, is clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in clapboard. The one-over-one wood sash windows with wood surrounds appear to be original, and the window in the dormer has been replaced with an aluminum sliding unit. The primary entrance is raised, and accessed via a covered, cast concrete porch. The roof overhangs to shelter the porch, and is supported by turned wood posts. Landscaping includes a mature California oak tree. The building is in fair condition, and is located in a residential area of Redlands adjacent to a small commercial zone. The boundary is the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1070905.jpg; Facing north; 2/5/14

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1908 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

William Yoak

2023 E. Colton Ave.

Redlands, CA 92374

P--Private

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/6/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 203 E. Colton Ave.

B1. Historic Name: 203 E. Colton Ave.

B2. Common Name: 203 E. Colton Ave.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

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

The building was constructed in 1908. A garage was constructed at this location in 1954 (Redlands, City of).

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Redlands

Period of Significance: 1908 Property Type: Single-family residence Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the City of Redlands building permits, and the Smiley Library, Redlands. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the building does not appear to be related to historic trends in the area such as the residential development of Redlands. The building was constructed during a period of residential expansion in Redlands, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area.

Research in the San Bernardino County Assessor records indicates the lot was improved in 1908 by William Fox (San Bernardino, County of). Research in Moore's Redlands Directory (1907-0908) does not indicate this building is associated with the William Fox who founded Fox Studios in 1915, and the property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is not representative of a style of architecture, is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, is a common example of this style of architecture, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Furthermore, there are many nicer examples of this style of cottage found in surrounding streets and throughout Redlands in general. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the building does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (see continuation sheet).

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

* **B12. References:**

Redlands, City of: Building Permit No. 715 issued on 3/15/1954

San Bernardino, County of: Assessor Lot Book 12, Page 41

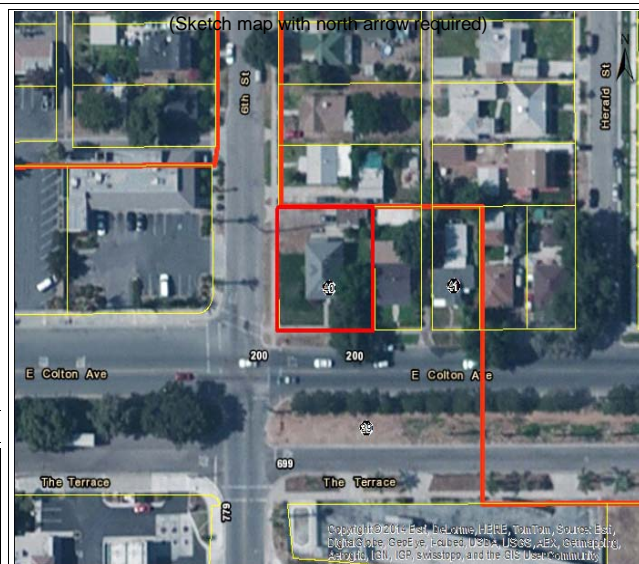
www.RealQuest.com; Moore's Directory of Redlands, 1907-1908,
Paul W. Moore, Publisher

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/6/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder 203 E. Colton Ave.
* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen * Date: 2/6/2014
☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B10. Significance continued:

The City of Redlands has already conducted extensive surveys and determined where historic districts lay within the City. The properties in this area of Redlands were reviewed for consideration as a potential historic district. However, few of the properties in this area retain sufficient integrity to merit further investigation. Furthermore, the neighborhood has been bisected by the interstate and infill residential and commercial properties have also been constructed. Therefore, the neighborhood does not appear to constitute a historic district.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

* Resource Name or #: 211 E. Colton Ave.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 41

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 211 E. Colton Ave. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0169-083-02-0000 Legal Description: TOWN LUGONIA E 43 FT LOTS 9 AND 10 BLK 22

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

The one-story vernacular style residence is rectangular in plan. The side-gabled roof, with boxed and flared eaves, is clad in composition shingles. The eaves are further accented with triangulated knee brackets. A brick chimney is centrally located at the roof ridge line. The exterior walls are clad in clapboard. The six-over-one wood casement windows appear to be original, and are accented with wood surrounds. The primary entrance is raised, and is accessed via a covered porch. Turned wood posts support the roof which projects to shelter the porch. A small bay projects from the western façade. Additional details were not discernible from the public right-of-way due to a large hedge. The building is in good condition, and is located in a residential area of Redlands consisting primarily of detached, single-family dwellings. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1070906.jpg; Facing north;
1/29/14

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1914 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Bonnie Crawford
211 E. Colton Ave.
Redlands, CA 92374
P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/6/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey
Section 106 Compliance
P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 211 E. Colton Ave.

B1. Historic Name: Fox Residence

B2. Common Name: 211 E. Colton Ave.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

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

The building was constructed in 1914. A retaining wall was constructed in 1951, and an addition to the kitchen and dining room was constructed in 1954 (Redlands, City of).

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Redlands

Period of Significance: 1914 Property Type: Single-family dwelling Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in San Bernardino County Assessor records, City of Redlands building permits, and the Smiley Library, Redlands. No historically significant events are known to have occurred at this site, and the building does not appear to be related to historic trends in the area such as residential development of Redlands. The building was constructed during a period of residential expansion in Redlands, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area.

Research in the Assessor records indicates the lot was improved in 1914 by William Fox (San Bernardino, County of). Based upon research in Moore's Directory of Redlands (1914-1915), this does not appear to be the same William Fox who founded Fox Studios 1915. Persons who made significant contributions to the history of the nation, state, or Redlands are not known to be associated with the property. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a modest example of this style of architecture which is found throughout Redlands. Furthermore, it is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Furthermore, there are many nicer examples of this style of cottage found in surrounding streets and throughout Redlands in general. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the building does not appear to possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (see continuation sheet).

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

* **B12. References:**

Redlands, City of: Building Permit No. 4180 issued on 11/19/1951 and No. 2290 issued on 10/25/1954

San Bernardino, County of: Assessor Lot Book 12, Page 42 (1914); www.RealQuest.com

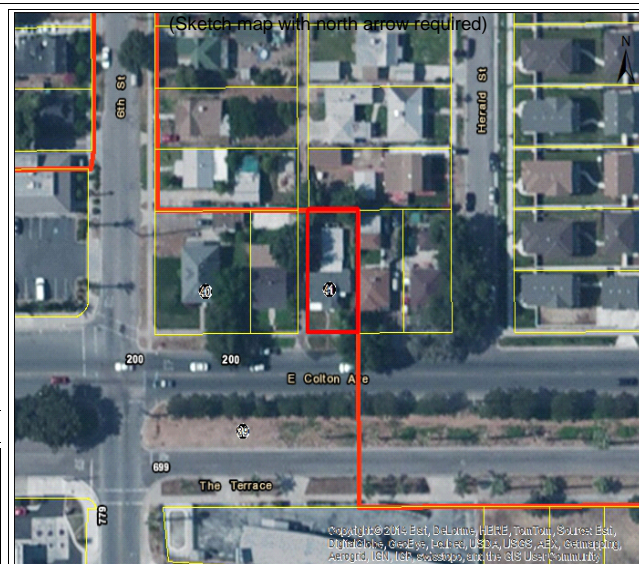
Moore's Directory of Redlands, 1914-1915, Paul M. Moore, Publisher

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/6/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder 211 E. Colton Ave.)
* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen * Date: 2/6/2014
☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B10. Significance continued:

The City of Redlands has already conducted extensive surveys and determined where historic districts lay within the City. The properties in this area of Redlands were reviewed for consideration as a potential historic district. However, few of the properties in this area retain sufficient integrity to merit further investigation. Furthermore, the neighborhood has been bisected by the interstate and infill residential and commercial properties have also been constructed. Therefore, the neighborhood does not appear to constitute a historic district.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 5S3

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

* Resource Name or #: 322 The Terrace

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 42

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 322 The Terrace City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0169-182-09-0000 Legal Description: R S B PTN LOTS 29 AND 30 BLK 77 BEG AT PT 44.25 FT E OF NE COR SD LOT 29 TH S
612 FT TH W 115 FT TH N 612 FT TH E 115 FT TO POB EX PTN LYING NO OF S LI TERRACE AVE AND EX STATE HGWY .51 AC
M/L

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

The two-story vernacular residence is irregular in plan. The irregular roof is clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in clapboard, and the front-facing gable is clad in fish scale shingles. The fenestration consists of wood one-over-one sash, two-light fixed-pane, and six-light French doors. A canted bay is centrally located on the primary façade, and the top of the bay creates a second floor porch. The second floor porch is enclosed with a simple wood railing. The primary entrance is raised, recessed, and accessed via cast concrete stairs. Landscape includes mature trees, and a wood fence separates the front and rear yards. The building is in good condition, and is located in a residential area of Redlands which primarily consists of detached, single-family dwellings. The period of significance is 1890, the year the building was constructed. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1070904; Facing south
southwest; 1/29/14

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1890 Redlands, City of

* P7. Owner and Address:

S&J Williams/R. Hutchison

PO Box 175

Etiwanda, CA 91739

P--Private

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/6/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the
I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder 322 The Terrace

* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen

* Date: 2/6/2014

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B10. Significance continued:

The building has diminished integrity due to alterations that have occurred throughout time. The building is a modest example of this property type commonly found throughout Redlands. The building was identified in a side note of an historic architecture tour in the City of Redlands, confirming the building is considered to be a modest example of this property type (Redlands Chamber of Commerce n.d.). The building has been altered through the removal of a tower and relocation, and does not retain integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Additionally, the property does not retain integrity of setting due to the construction of the interstate and newer residential properties. Furthermore, it is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the building does not appear to possess sufficient significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The City of Redlands has already conducted extensive surveys and determined where historic districts lay within the City. The properties in this area of Redlands were reviewed for consideration as a potential historic district. However, few of the properties in this area retain sufficient integrity to merit further investigation. Furthermore, the neighborhood has been bisected by the interstate and infill residential and commercial properties have also been constructed. Therefore, the neighborhood does not appear to constitute a historic district.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code. The building does not meet the criteria for listing in the California Register for Historical Resources as defined in Section 15064.5(a)(3) for the reasons listed above. However, the building was identified as being locally significant through a local survey and was listed in a side note in an architecture tour; therefore the property is considered to be an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA under Section 15064.5(a)(4) of the CEQA Guidelines. See Appendix B in the Historical Resources Evaluation Report prepared for this Project for the previous documentation prepared for this resource.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

* Resource Name or #: 619 11th St.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 43

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 619 11th St. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0169-191-09-0000 Legal Description: TRACT 1935 LOT 7

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

The one-story Craftsman style residence is rectangular in plan. The front-gabled roof, with barge board and cross braces, is clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in clapboard. The fenestration consists of wood multi-light fixed-pane and casement windows. The primary entrance is raised and accessed via a cast concrete porch. Square wood columns support the roof which shelters the porch. Landscaping is minimal and includes a wood fence which separates the front and rear yards. The building is located in a residential area of Redlands which primarily consists of detached single-family dwellings, and is in good condition. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1070903.jpg; Facing west;
1/29/2014

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1926 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Richard & Delores Carpenter
619 11th St.
Redlands, CA 92374
P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/6/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 619 11th St.

B1. Historic Name: 619 11th St.

B2. Common Name: 619 11th St.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Craftsman

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

The building was constructed in 1926. The building appears to be unaltered.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Redlands

Period of Significance: 1926 Property Type: Single-family residence Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the City of Redlands building permits, and the Smiley Library, Redlands. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the building does not appear to be related to historic trends in the area such as the residential development of Redlands. The building was constructed during a period of residential expansion in Redlands, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area.

The original owner of the building is unknown. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to possess all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a common example of the Craftsman style of architecture found throughout Redlands and southern California, is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the building does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (see continuation sheet).

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

* **B12. References:**

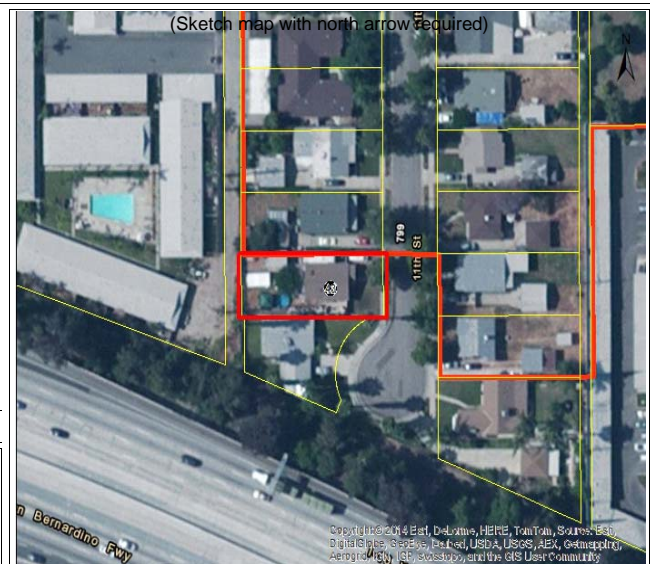
www.RealQuest.com

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/6/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder 619 11th St.)
* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen * Date: 2/6/2014
☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B10. Significance continued:

The City of Redlands has already conducted extensive surveys and determined where historic districts lay within the City. The properties in this area of Redlands were reviewed for consideration as a potential historic district. However, few of the properties in this area retain sufficient integrity to merit further investigation. Furthermore, the neighborhood has been bisected by the interstate and infill residential and commercial properties have also been constructed. Therefore, the neighborhood does not appear to constitute a historic district.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

* Resource Name or #: 745 E. Stuart Ave.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 44

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 745 E. Stuart Ave. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0169-244-36-0000 Legal Description: T S B PTN LOTS 30 AND 31 BLK 77 AND PTN LOT 7 TRACT NO 3282 CABALLERO AND
FREIRE SUB COM ON W LI CHURCH ST S 0 DEG 08 MIN 31 SECONDS E 187.51 FT ALG SD LI FROM NE COR LOT 3 SD TR 3282
TH ALG SWLY LI STATE HWY AND ITS VARIOUS COURSES S 89 DEG 51 MIN 20 SECONDS W 70.61 FT TH N 55 DEG 21 MIN
24 SECONDS W 160.85 FT TH ALG A TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE SWLY WITH A RADIUS OF (see continuation sheet)

* P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
The one-story Ranch style office building is rectangular in plan. The side-gabled roof, with boxed eaves, is clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in brick veneer. A decorative band of concrete screen block accents the exterior between the westerly fixed-pane window and the primary entrance. The windows are aluminum fixed-pane units. The primary entrance is centrally located and accessed via a brick staircase and walkway with wood railing. The primary entrance consists of an aluminum storefront door with fixed-pane sidelight. The landscaping includes palm trees and several ornamental plants. The building is in good condition, and is located in a commercial and industrial area of Redlands. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

* P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP6 1-3 story commercial building

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

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1070924.jpg; Facing north; 2/5/14



* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1962 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Flannigan
649 Valley View Dr.
Redlands, CA 92373
P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/6/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey
Section 106 Compliance
P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 745 E. Stuart Ave.

B1. Historic Name: 745 E. Stuart Ave.

B2. Common Name: Flannigan Construction Inc.

B3. Original Use: Commercial

B4. Present Use: Commercial

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Ranch

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

The building was constructed in 1962, and appears to be unaltered.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Commercial Architecture

Area: Redlands

Period of Significance: 1962

Property Type: Commercial building

Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the Redlands building permits, and the Smiley Library, Redlands. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the property is not known to be associated with historic trends in the area, such as the commercial development of Redlands. The building was constructed during a period of commercial expansion in Redlands, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area.

The original owner of the building is unknown. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a common example of the Ranch style of commercial architecture found throughout southern California, is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the property does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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

* **B12. References:**

www.RealQuest.com

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/6/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder 745 E. Stuart Ave.)
* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen * Date: 2/6/2014
☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P2e. Other Location Data continued:

1000 FT THRU AN ANGEL OF 6 DEG 47 MIN 27 SECONDS A DISTANCE OF 118.52 FT TO S LI SD LOT 7 TR NO 3282 TH NWLY
ALG SD SWLY LI HGWY 29.48 FT TO W LI SD LOT 7 TH ALG SD W LI WHICH IS ALSO E LI SHOREYS SUB S 0 DEG 04 MIN 24
SECONDS E 399.89 FT TO N LI AT AND SF RR R/W TH E ALG SD N LI 231 FT TH AT R/A N 55 FT TH E 100 FT TO W LI
CHURCH ST TH N ALG SD W LI 178.31 FT M/L TO POB EX PTN LY

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: 602 Church St./ Spiritual Treatment Center

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 45

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 602 Church St. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 017007239 Legal: LUGONIA HEIGHTS LOTS 6 AND 7 BLK 2

* P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
The one-story vernacular style religious building is rectangular in plan. The front-gabled roof is clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in brick with smooth textured stucco in the front facing dormer. A projecting band, clad in smooth textured stucco, visually separates the brick veneer from the smooth textured stucco in the front facing dormer. A round vent is also located in the front facing dormer. Cast concrete steps lead to the raised primary entrance. A pent roof shelters the primary entryway and is supported by Doric columns. Wood double-acting doors serve as the primary entryway to the building. Rectangular stained glass windows accent the secondary facades of the building. The building is located in a residential area of Redlands, and is in good condition. The boundary is the legal parcel boundary.

* P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP16 Religious building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)
Photo no. P1010956.jpg; facing the primary
façade; 2/5/14.

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1947 Assessor lot book

* P7. Owner and Address:
Spiritual Treatment Center
602 Church St.
Redlands, CA 92374
P--Private

* P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, address)
Carrie Chasteen
Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 7/2/2008

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey
Section 106 Compliance
P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the
I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: 522-524 Bonita Ave.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 46

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 522-524 Bonita Ave. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0170-132-31-0000 Legal Description: LUGONIA HEIGHTS PTN LOTS 18 AND 19 BLK 6 COM AT NW COR LOT 18 TH S ALG W
LI SD LOT 43.06 FT TH S 64 DEG 07 MIN 25 SECONDS E TO A PT IN E LI LOT 19 WHICH IS S 102.17 FT FROM NE COR SD LOT
TH N 102.17 TO SD NE COR TH W TO POB

* P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
The one-story Ranch style duplex is rectangular in plan. The hipped roof, with boxed eaves, is clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in clapboard with smooth textured stucco to the waterline. A band board accents the separation of the stucco and clapboard, and the building's corners are accented with corner boards. The one-over-one wood sash windows appear to be original, and are accented with narrow wood surrounds. The primary entrances are accessed via small concrete slab on grade porches. A detached garage is located in the rear of the parcel. Landscaping is minimal. The building is located in a residential area of Redlands primarily consisting of detached, single-family dwellings, and is in good condition. The boundary is the legal parcel boundary.

* P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP3 Multifamily property

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)
Photo No. P1070901.jpg; Facing southeast;
1/29/2014

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1950 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:
Martha and Carlos Navarro
22941 Springdale Dr.
Moreno Valley, CA 92557
P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/6/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey
Section 106 Compliance
P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the
I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 522-524 Bonita Ave.

B1. Historic Name: 522-524 Bonita Ave.

B2. Common Name: 522-524 Bonita Ave.

B3. Original Use: Multi-Family Residential

B4. Present Use: Multi-Family Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Ranch

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

The building was constructed in 1950 and appears to be unaltered (Redlands, City of).

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: Owner

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Redlands

Period of Significance: 1950 Property Type: Multi-family residential Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the City of Redlands building permits, and the Smiley Library, Redlands. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the building does not appear to be related to historic trends in the area, such as the residential development of Redlands. The building was constructed during a period of residential expansion in Redlands, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area.

The original owner was Harold K. Newlove. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a common example of the Ranch style of architecture found throughout Redlands and southern California, is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore the building does not appear to possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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

* **B12. References:**

Redlands, City of: Building Permit No. 2910 issued on 2/4/1950

www.RealQuest.com

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/6/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: 831 Sylvan Blvd.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 47

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 831 Sylvan Blvd. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0170-132-17-0000 Legal Description: LUGONIA HEIGHTS E 55 FT LOT 22 BLK 6 AND PTN SYLVAN BLVD ABANDONED ADJ
ON S

* P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
The one-story Ranch style residence is 'L'-shaped in plan. The cross-gabled roof, with boxed eaves, is clad in composition shingles. The front-facing gables are accented with scalloped barge board. The exterior walls are clad in board and batten wood siding with brick veneer to the water line. The fenestration consists of wood multi-light and diamond-light fixed-pane windows and six-over-six sash windows. The primary entrance is raised, recessed, and accessed via a covered porch. The porch roof is supported by a simple wood post. A detached garage is located in the rear of the property. Landscaping is minimal. The building is located in a residential area of Redlands consisting primarily of detached, single-family residences and Sylvan Park, through which the Mill Creek Zanja runs. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1070900.jpg; Facing north; 2/5/14

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1952 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Russell Glastetter

605 Coronado Dr.

Redlands, CA 92374

P--Private

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/6/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 831 Sylvan Blvd.

B1. Historic Name: Feenstra Residence

B2. Common Name: 831 Sylvan Blvd.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Ranch

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

The building was constructed in 1952. In 1963, an addition was constructed (Redlands, City of).

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: Owner

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Redlands

Period of Significance: 1952 Property Type: Single-family residence Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the City of Redlands building permits, and the Smiley Library, Redlands. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the building does not appear to be related to historic trends in the area, such as the residential development of Redlands. The building was constructed during a period of residential expansion in Redlands, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area.

The owner of record listed on the original building permit is W.T. Feenstra. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a common example of the Ranch style of architecture found throughout Redlands and southern California, is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore the building does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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

* **B12. References:**

Redlands, City of: Building Permit No. 4837 issued on 9/9/1952 and
No. 6623 issued on 7/25/1963

www.RealQuest.com

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/6/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

* Resource Name or #: 911 E. Central Ave.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 49

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 911 E. Central Ave. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0170-181-11-0000 Legal Description: LUGONIA HEIGHTS W 70 FT E 90 FT S 110 FT LOT 25 LBK H EX ST

* P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
The one-story Minimal Traditional style residence is square in plan. The cross-gabled roof, with boxed eaves, is clad in composition shingles. A brick chimney is centrally located at the gable intersection. A small, square vent accents the front-facing gable. The exterior walls are clad in shiplap. The multi-light sash wood windows appear to be original. The primary entrance is raised, and accessed via a covered, cast concrete porch with brick steps. Simple wood posts support the front-gabled roof which overhangs to shelter the entry porch. Landscaping includes a chain link perimeter fence, citrus, and other mature vegetation. The building is in poor to fair condition. The building is located in Redlands, with neighboring single- and multi-family residential units and several Redlands Unified School District buildings of varying uses. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)
Photo no. P1070923.jpg; Facing north; 2/5/14

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1920 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Guadalupe Moreno

911 E. Central Ave.

Redlands, CA 92374

P--Private

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/6/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 911 E. Central Ave.

B1. Historic Name: 911 E. Central Ave.

B2. Common Name: 911 E. Central Ave.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Minimal Traditional

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

The building was constructed in 1920, and appears to be unaltered. A garage was constructed in 1951 (Redlands, City of). The building appears to be unaltered.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Redlands

Period of Significance: 1920 Property Type: Single-family residence Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the Redlands building permits, and the Smiley Library, Redlands. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the property is not known to be associated with historic trends in the area, such as the residential development of Redlands. The building was constructed during a period of residential expansion in Redlands, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area.

The original owner of the property is unknown. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a modest and common example of the Minimal Traditional style of architecture found throughout Redlands and southern California, is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the property does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The City of Redlands has already conducted extensive surveys and determined where historic districts lay within the City. The properties in this area of Redlands were reviewed for consideration as a potential historic district. However, few of the properties in this area retain sufficient integrity to merit further investigation. Furthermore, the neighborhood has been bisected by the interstate and infill residential and commercial properties have also been constructed. Therefore, the neighborhood does not appear to constitute a historic district (see continuation sheet).

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

* **B12. References:**

Redlands, City of: Building Permit No. 4149 issued on 10/30/1951

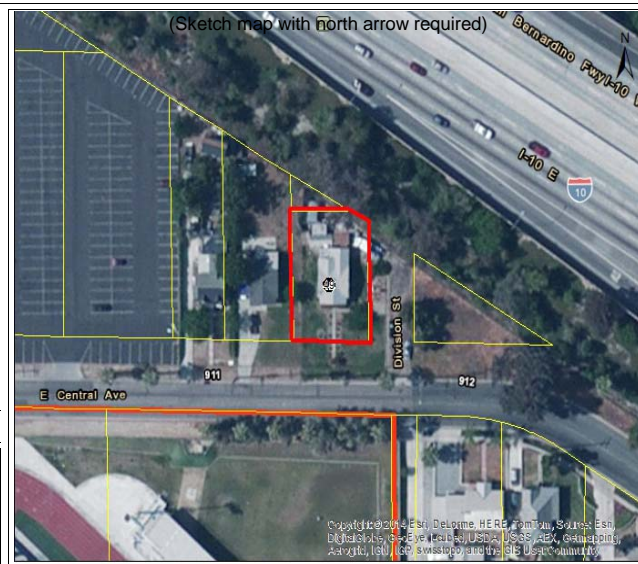
www.RealQuest.com

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/6/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder 911 E. Central Ave.)
* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen * Date: 2/6/2014
☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B 10. Significance continued:

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

* Resource Name or #: 924 E. Central Ave.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 50

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 924 E. Central Ave. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app

APN: 0170-241-30-0000 Legal Description: LUGONIA PARK PTN LOTS 5 6 AND 7 BLK L DESC AS COM AT NW COR LOT 5 TH E TO A PT 75 FT W OF NE COR LOT 5 THE S 150 FT TH E 75 FT TO E LI LOT 5 TH S ALG ELI LOT 5 15 FT TH E 75 FT TH N 165 FT TO NLY LI SD LOT 6 TH ALG NLY LI TO A PT 40 FT E OF W LI SD LOT 7 TH S PARALLEL TO W LI SD LOT 406 FT TH N 87 DEG 40 MIN E 55 FT TH S PARALLEL TO S LI SD LOT 30.7 FT TO A PT ON SLY LI SD LOT TH (see continuation sheet)

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

The parcel contains six duplex and single-family Ranch style residential buildings which are similar in design. Each Ranch style building is rectangular in plan, and each duplex unit consists of two apartments with two centrally-located one-car garages with pivot doors. The side-gabled roofs, with boxed eaves, are clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in smooth textured stucco, with horizontal wood siding to accent the gables. The fenestration for each unit consists of a centrally located primary entry door flanked with one sliding aluminum window and one fixed-pane unit on the opposite side of the door. The aluminum fixed-pane and sliding windows appear to be original, and are accented with narrow wood surrounds. The primary entrances are at grade. The detached single-family residences mirror the design of half of a duplex at this site. Landscaping is minimal and includes shrubs and a stucco-clad concrete block fence topped with metal railing which encloses the perimeter of the property. The buildings are in good condition, and are located in an area of Redlands characterized by single- and multi-family residential units and several Redlands Unified School District buildings of varying uses. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

* P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP3 Multifamily property

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1070919.jpg; Facing west; 2/5/14

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1955 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Shaw Tseng
18800 Amar Rd. #B11
Walnut, CA 91789
S--State

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/6/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

Page 2 of 3* NRHP Status Code 6Z

B1. Historic Name: 924 E. Central Ave.

B3. Original Use: Multi-Family Residential

B4. Present Use: Multi-Family Residential

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

* B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: Owner

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture

Area: RedlandsPeriod of Significance: 1955Property Type: Multi-family residences

Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the Redlands building permits, and the Smiley Library, Redlands. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the property is not known to be associated with historic trends in the area, such as the residential development of Redlands. The buildings were constructed during a period of residential expansion in Redlands, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area.

H.A. Durrell is the owner noted on all of the building permits issued for this property (Redlands, City of). The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the buildings appear to be unaltered, and appear to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the buildings are common examples of the Ranch style of architecture found throughout Redlands and southern California, are not known to be the work of a master, were built with common building materials, and are not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the buildings do not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the property does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The City of Redlands has already conducted extensive surveys and determined where historic districts lay within the City. The properties in this area of Redlands were reviewed for consideration as a potential historic district. However, few of the properties in this area retain sufficient integrity to merit further investigation. Furthermore, the neighborhood has been bisected by the interstate and infill (see continuation sheet)

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

* B12. References:

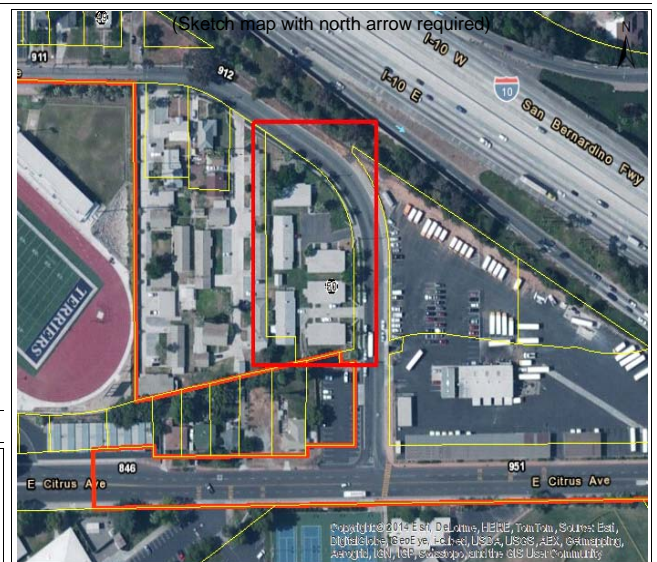
Redlands, City of: Building Permit No. 993 issued on 5/7/1954; No. 1901 issued on 9/1/1954; No. 4166 issued on 7/13/1955; No. 6155 issued on 5/4/1956; No. 6534 issued on 6/29/1956; No. 12166 issued on 5/1/1959; and No. 6340 issued on 5/31/63.

B13. Remarks:

* B14. Evaluator: Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/6/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder 924 E. Central Ave.
* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen * Date: 2/6/2014
☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P2e. Other Location Data continued:

ALG SLY LI SD LOTS 5 6 AND 7 IN A SWLY DIR TO SW COR LOT 5 TH N 506.6 FT M/L TO POB EX HGWY

B10. Significance continued:

residential and commercial properties have also been constructed. Therefore, the neighborhood does not appear to constitute a historic district.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: 215 N. University St.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 51

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 215 N. University St. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0170-191-29-0000 Legal Description: LUGONIA PARK N 1/2 LOTS 15 16 AND 17 BLK H EX ST

* P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
The one-story Ranch style building is rectangular in plan. The side-gabled roof, with exposed rafter tails, is clad in composition shingles. The primary façade is clad in board and batten wood siding, and the secondary facades are clad in smooth textured stucco. The aluminum sliding, fixed-pane, and sash windows appear to be original, and are accented with wood surrounds. The primary entrance is accessed via a covered, cast concrete slab on grade porch. The roof overhangs to shelter the porch area, and is supported by square wood posts. Landscaping is minimal. The building is in good condition, and is located in a primarily residential area of Redlands. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)
Photo No. P1070899.jpg; Facing west; Photo No. P1070899.jpg

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1947 Redlands, City of

* P7. Owner and Address:

Victor & Lisa Marabella

1247 W. Crescent Ave.

Redlands, CA 92373

P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/6/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

Page 2 of 2

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

B1. Historic Name: Malone Residence

B2. Common Name: 215 N. University St.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* B5. Architectural Style: Ranch

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

The building was constructed in 1947, and appears to be unaltered (Redlands, City of).

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

* B8. Related Features:

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: Day Labor

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Redlands

Period of Significance: 1947

Property Type: Single-family residence

Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the City of Redlands building permits, and the Smiley Library, Redlands. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the building does not appear to be related to historic trends in the area, such as the residential development of Redlands. The building was constructed during a period of residential expansion in Redlands, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area.

The owner of record on the original building permit was O.L. Malone. The property does not appear significant for association with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a common example of the Ranch style of architecture found throughout Redlands and southern California, is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore the building does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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

* B12. References:

Redlands, City of: Building Permit No. 1287 issued on 9/15/1947

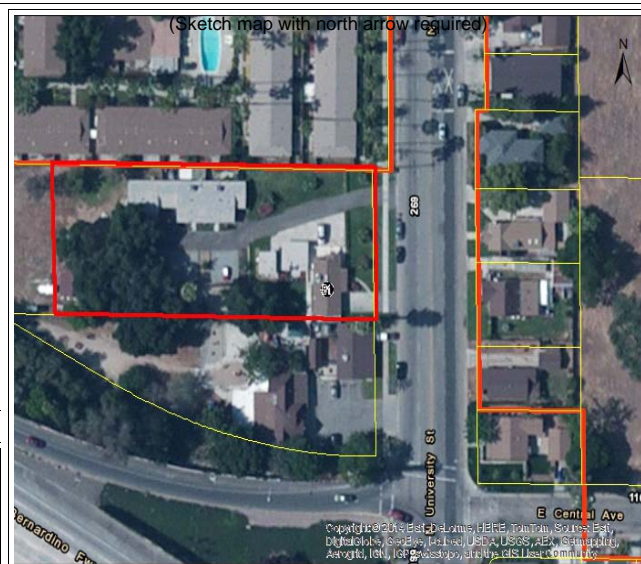
www.RealQuest.com

B13. Remarks:

* B14. Evaluator: Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/6/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

* Resource Name or #: 136 N. University St.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 52

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 136 N. University St. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0170-251-26-0000 Legal Description: BOWLES TR SLY 50 FT NLY 100 FT LOTS 3 AND 4 EX HWY

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

The one-story Spanish Colonial Revival style residence is square in plan. The flat roof is accented with a stepped parapet wall. The parapet wall on the projecting entry porch bay of the primary façade is accented with a recessed niche with a small curved and bracketed shelf. The exterior walls are clad in rough textured stucco. The aluminum sash and fixed-pane windows are accented with wood surrounds, and appear to be an alteration. The primary entrance is raised and accessed via cast concrete steps with a metal railing. A detached one-car garage is located in the rear of the parcel. The garage is characterized by a hipped roof with flared eaves, pivoting plywood doors which do not appear to be original, and stucco siding. Landscape features include a cast concrete retaining wall. The building is in good condition. The building is located in a residential area of Redlands that is primarily characterized by detached single-family dwellings. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1070897.jpg; Facing east;

2/4/2014

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1923 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Redlands Property Management

1200 E. Colton Ave.

Redlands, CA 92374

P--Private

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/6/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 136 N. University St.

B1. Historic Name: 136 N. University St.

B2. Common Name: 136 N. University St.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Spanish Colonial Revival

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

The building was constructed in 1923. The windows were replaced with aluminum sash and fixed-pane units at an unknown date.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Redlands

Period of Significance: 1923 Property Type: Single-family residence Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the City of Redlands building permits, and the Smiley library, Redlands. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the property is not known to be associated with historic trends in the area such as the residential development of Redlands. The building was constructed during a period of residential expansion in Redlands, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area.

The original owner of the building is unknown. The property does not appear significant as associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be relatively unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a common and low-style example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style of architecture found throughout Redlands and southern California, is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the property does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The City of Redlands has already conducted extensive surveys and determined where historic districts lay within the City. The properties in this area of Redlands were reviewed for consideration as a potential historic district. However, few of the properties in this area retain sufficient integrity to merit further investigation. Furthermore, the neighborhood has been bisected by the interstate and infill (see continuation sheet)

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

* **B12. References:**

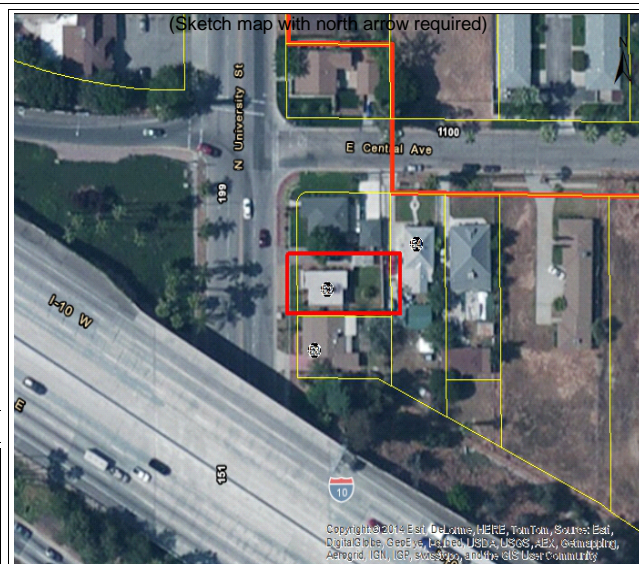
www.RealQuest.com

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/6/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder 136 N. University St.)
* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen * Date: 2/6/2014
☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B10. Significance continued:

residential and commercial properties have also been constructed. Therefore, the neighborhood does not appear to constitute a historic district.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

* Resource Name or #: 130 N University St.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 53

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 130 N. University St. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 017025137 Legal: BOWLES TRACT S 50 FT LOT 3 AND 4 AND PTN LOT 5 COM ON ELY LI SD LOT DISTANT THEREON S
0 DEG 14 MIN 58 SECONDS E 37.68 FT FROM NELY COR SD LOT 5 TH N 63 DEG 47 MIN 25 SECONDS W 55.84 FT TO SLY
PROLONGATION ELY LI SD LOT 3 TO TRUE POB TH CONT N 63 DEG (see continuation sheet)

* P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
The one-story Ranch style residence is irregular in plan. The side-gabled roof, with flared eaves, is clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in shiplap siding. The two-over-one and two-over-two wood sash and multi-light fixed-pane windows appear to be original. The primary entrance is raised and accessed via a covered, cast concrete porch which spans the primary façade. Three sets of paired, square posts, with decorative caps, support the overhanging roof which shelters the porch area. The porch railing has been replaced with a simple square wood balustrade. The primary entry door has been replaced with a modern, hollow-core door with fanlight. An attached garage is located on the southeast corner of the building. Landscape features include a cast concrete retaining wall. The building is in good condition, and is located in a primarily residential area of Redlands. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo no. P1070898.jpg; facing the primary
façade; 2/5/14.

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1948 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Redlands Property Management Inc
PO Box 312
Redlands, CA 92373
P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 7/2/2008

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the
I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 130 N University St.

B1. Historic Name: 130 N University St.

B2. Common Name: 130 N University St.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Ranch

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

The building was constructed in 1948 and appears to be unaltered (Redlands, City of).

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: None

b. Builder: Day Labor

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Redlands

Period of Significance: 1948 Property Type: Single-family residence Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

The building does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the City of Redlands building permits, and the Smiley Library, Redlands. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site and the building was found to not be important in the context of any historic trend, such as residential development in Redlands. The building was constructed during a period of residential expansion in Redlands, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area.

The owner of record on the building permit was C.C. Hallway. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. The building appears to be unaltered and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a common example of the Ranch style of architecture found throughout Redlands and southern California, is not known to be the work of a master, was built using common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the building does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The City of Redlands has already conducted extensive surveys and determined where historic districts lay within the City. The properties in this area of Redlands were reviewed for consideration as a potential historic district. However, few of the properties in this area retain sufficient integrity to merit further investigation. Furthermore, the neighborhood has been bisected by the interstate and infill residential and commercial properties have also been constructed. Therefore, the neighborhood does not appear to constitute a historic district (see continuation sheet).

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

* **B12. References:**

www.RealQuest.com

Redlands, City of: Building Permit No. 1780 issued on 6/16/1948

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 7/2/2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder 130 N University St.
* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen * Date: 7/2/2008
☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P2e. Other Location Data continued:

47 MIN 25 SECONDS W 31.59 FT TO NLY LI SD LOT 5 TH ALG SD NLY LI S89 DEG 19 MIN 04 SECONDS E 28.29 FT TO SELY
COR SD LOT 3 TH ALG SD SLY PROLONGATION OF ELY LI LOT 3 S 0 DEG 14 MIN 58 SECONDS E 13.62 FT TO POB EX
HGWAY EX MNL RTS WOSE AS RESERVED BY STATE OF CALIF

B10. Significance continued:

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in
Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 2

* Resource Name or #: 1106 E. Central Ave.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 54

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 1106 E. Central Ave. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTMs, etc. as app
APN: 0170-251-54-0000 Legal Description: TRACT BOWLES LOT 2 BOWLES TRACT LOT 2 AND PTN LOT 5 COM AT NE COR SD
LOT TH S 0 DEG 14 MIN 58 SECONDS E 37.68 FT TH N 63 DEG MIN 25 SECONDS W 55.84 FT TO SLY PROLONGATION OF W LI
SD LOT 2 TH N 0 DEG 14 MIN 58 SECONDS W 13.62 FT TO N LI SD LOT 5 TH S 89 DEG 19 MIN 04 SECONDS E 50 FT TO POB EX
MNL RTS RESERVATION OF RECORD

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

The one-story Victorian cottage residence is square in plan. The pyramidal roof, with flare eaves, is clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in clapboard. The one-over-one and two-light fixed-pane wood windows appear to be original, and are accented with wood surrounds. The primary entrance is raised, and accessed via a covered cast concrete porch. Simple Doric columns support the roof which overhangs to shelter the porch area. Landscaping includes a decorative metal perimeter fence, and mature trees. The building is in good condition, and is located in a generally residential area of Redlands. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1070896.jpg; Facing south,
1/29/14

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1900 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Gregory and Leah Beck
1106 E. Central Ave.
Redlands, CA 92374
P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/6/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance
P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 2

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 1106 E. Central Ave.

B1. Historic Name: 1106 E. Central Ave.

B2. Common Name: 1106 E. Central Ave.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Victorian Cottage

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

The building was constructed in 1900, and appears to be unaltered.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Redlands

Period of Significance: 1900 Property Type: Single-family residence Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the City of Redlands building permits, and the Smiley Library, Redlands. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the property is not known to be associated with historic trends in the area such as the residential development of Redlands. The building was constructed during a period of residential expansion in Redlands, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area.

The original owner of the building is unknown. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain most of aspects of integrity. The building is surrounded by a variety of property types constructed throughout time and abut Interstate 10 (I-10). Therefore, the building does not possess integrity of setting. Furthermore, the building is a modest example of the Victorian Cottage style of architecture which is commonly found throughout Redlands and southern California. Additionally, it is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the property does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

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

* **B12. References:**

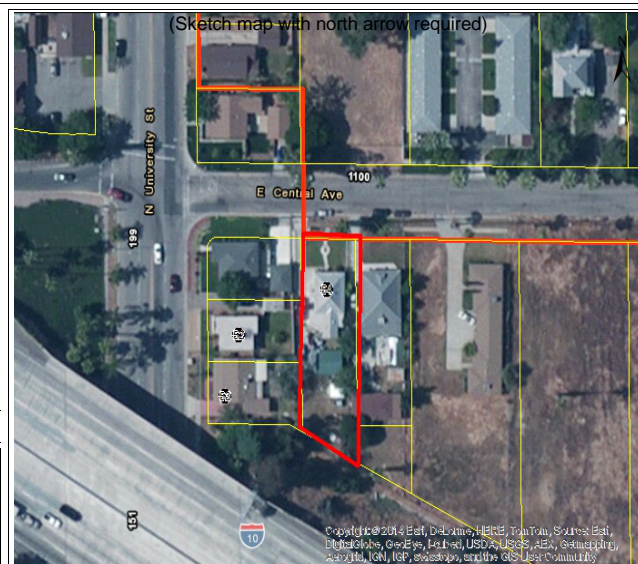
www.RealQuest.com

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/6/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



State of California Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
DISTRICT RECORD

Primary#
HRI#
Trinomial

Page 1 of 13

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

D1. Historic Name: University Street

D2. Common Name: University Place

***D3. Detailed Description** (Discuss overall coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features. List all elements of district.):

The ends of the block of University Place are marked by battered, stucco-clad piers, with one marking each side of the roadway. The district consists of the Wheatons Subdivision No. 1 (Wheatons) and the G. Huizing Subdivision (Huizing). The Wheaton tract map was recorded in May 1923, and was owned by Allen and Eva L. Wheaton and Elmer D.B. and Lucille R. Newton. Wheaton's tract consisted of 10 parcels. The Huizing tract map was recorded in May 1913, and was owned by Garrett Huizing, Fred A. Lelark, Union Savings Bank (W.W. Ford, President), S.S. Faggart, and G.A. Fuibuly. The Huizing tract consists of 12 parcels (see continuation sheet).

***D4. Boundary Description** (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.):

The district consists of parcels that flank what is now known as University Places between Citrus and Cypress avenues in the City of Redlands.

***D5. Boundary Justification:**

The two tract maps that were platted for this block of University Place were limited to these parcels which flank University Places.

D6. Significance: Theme Early twentieth century residential development

Area: Redlands **Period of Significance** 1913-1928 **Applicable Criteria** N/A

(Discuss district's importance in terms of its historical context as defined by theme, period of significance, and geographic scope. Also address the integrity of the district as a whole.)

The district does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) because it lacks historical significance and does not retain sufficient integrity to represent a cohesive district.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County tract maps, the San Bernardino County Archives, the City of Redlands building permits, and the Smiley Library, Redlands(see continuation sheet).

***D7. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible.):

Burgess, Larry

1984 "It's Time for Garrett Huizing's Influence to be Recognized."
Redlands Daily Facts, Sunday, 22 April.

Yingst, Cindy

1989 "1926 Redlands Home may Fall to Expansion." *San Bernardino County Sun*, Friday, 11 August.

D8. Evaluator: Carrie Chasteen

Date: 3/26/2015

Affiliation and Address:

Applied EarthWorks, Inc. 133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., Suite 201, Pasadena, CA 91107

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: University Place

Page 2 of 13

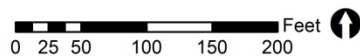
D3. Detailed Description continued: The buildings located in this district were constructed between 1917 and 1928, and are largely one-story Craftsman bungalows, eclectic revival style residences including Tudor, and two larger, two-story Craftsman single-family residences. The parkways are lined with mature Canary Island palms (*Phoenix canariensis*). Other mature vegetation includes deodar cedars. The block of University Place consists of single-family residences, and is located in a residential area within the City of Redlands. Interstate 10 flanks the district to the east.

D6. Significance continued: No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site and the district was not found to be important within the context of any historic trend such as residential development in Redlands. The district was constructed during a period of residential expansion in Redlands, and is indistinguishable from other similar developments in the area as defined in NRHP Criterion A. Of the owners known to be associated with the development of this district, information was only available for Garrett Huizing. A native of Holland, Huizing arrived in Redlands in 1905 and had a strong influence on the building industry in the city for 35 years. Huizing was a noted contractor-builder in the City of Redlands (Burgess 1984). Though Huizing may be a locally significant person in the history of Redlands, he is best known for his South Buena Vista Street residential development, which is noted for its Spanish Colonial Revival style of architecture, and Eureka Street, which is a locally designated historic district of Craftsman bungalows (Yingst 1989). Because there are better examples of Huizing's body of work found in the City of Redlands, this district does not appear to rise to the threshold necessary for meeting NRHP Criterion B.

The properties located within the district boundary are common examples of the Craftsman and Eclectic Revival styles of architecture. Therefore, the buildings do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and do not possess high artistic value as required for NRHP Criterion C.

Of the 22 parcels located within the district boundary, 13 of the properties were altered and meet the criteria for exempt properties identified in Attachment 4 of Caltrans programmatic agreement. Therefore, only 40 percent of the properties retain sufficient integrity to merit consideration as a historic district, and general cultural resource management practices require a minimum of 50 percent or greater of contributing properties to merit consideration as a historic district. Therefore, the district does not possess sufficient historical significance or integrity to merit designation as a NRHP historic district.

Property Name: University Place

Page 3 of 13[illegible]

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 4 of 13

* Resource Name or #: University Place

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference Nos. 55 -- 63

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address University Pl City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
University Place between Cypress and Citrus avenues.

* P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
Of the 22 parcels of the tract located within the APE, only nine possessed sufficient integrity to warrant further investigation, which resulted in the subdivision retaining 40 percent integrity. None of the nine buildings intensively surveyed for this project appear to possess sufficient architectural quality for the reasons identified in the district record to be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP or the CRHR either individually or as a historic district.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)
Photo No. P1080978.jpg; facing southeast;
3/26/15

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1914 -1928 Realquest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:
Various

P--Private

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

* P9. Date Recorded: 3/30/2015

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey
Section 106 Compliance
P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 5 of 13

* Resource Name or #: 507 University Pl.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 55

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 507 University Pl City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 017312210 Legal: WHEATONS SUB NO 1 LOT 1

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

The one-story Craftsman style residence is irregular in plan. The multi-gabled roof is clad in composition shingles. A domed chimney, clad in smooth textured stucco, is located at the crest of the roof on the northern elevation. The exterior walls are clad in smooth textured stucco, which appears to be an alteration, and vertical wood slats provide ventilation in the front-facing dormers. The 10-light wood casement and the fixed-pane windows with wood surrounds appear to be original. The primary entrance is raised and accessed via a cast concrete porch which wraps around to the northern elevation. Multi-light French doors are located at the western end of the porch which spans the primary façade. Battered Doric columns support the porch roof, which is accented with decorative rafter tails. The primary entrance door is wood with glazing. The building was constructed in 1928. Alterations include stucco cladding which was installed at an unknown date. The building is in a residential area of Redlands, and is in good condition. The boundary is the legal parcel boundary.

The building does not meet the NRHP and CRHR eligibility criteria for the reasons identified on the district record prepared for this subdivision; therefore the building does not contribute to a historic district and is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo no. P1010940.jpg; facing the primary façade; July 2, 2008.

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1928 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Trujillo Gilbert & Tandra L
507 University Pl
Redlands, CA 92374
P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 7/2/2008

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 6 of 13

* Resource Name or #: 511 University Pl.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 56

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 511 University Pl. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 017312209 Legal: WHEATONS SUB NO 1 LOT 2

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

The one-story Craftsman style residence is rectangular in plan. The side-gabled roof, with eyebrow dormers, is clad in composition shingles. The eyebrow dormers are characterized by 3-light fixed-pane windows. A brick chimney is located on the eastern façade of the building. The exterior walls are clad in clapboard siding. The primary façade is symmetrical and the fenestrations consists of a centrally located primary entry door flanked on both sides by grouped windows consisting of a central fixed pane window with adjoining one-over-one wood sash windows. The centrally located primary entrance is accessed via a raised cast concrete porch. The building was constructed in 1925 and appears to be unaltered. The building is located in a residential area of Redlands, and is in good condition. The boundary is the legal parcel boundary.

The building does not meet the NRHP and CRHR eligibility criteria for the reasons identified on the district record prepared for this subdivision; therefore the building does not contribute to a historic district and is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)
Photo no. P1010941.jpg; facing the primary
façade; July 2, 2008.

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1925 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Davis Judy L

PO Box 341

Redlands, CA 92373

P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 7/2/2008

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the
I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 7 of 13

* Resource Name or #: 514 University Pl.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 57

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 514 University Pl. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0173-121-05-0000 Legal Description: G HUIZING SUB LOT 4

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

The one-story Craftsman style residence is rectangular in plan. The cross-gabled roof is clad in composition shingles. The front-facing rounded gable is accented with brackets which match the cross-members of trellises that flank the primary entry porch and a vent. A brick chimney is located on the westerly façade and pierces the roof. The exterior walls are clad in clapboard. The multi-light fixed-pane wood windows appear to be original, and are accented with wood surrounds. The primary entrance is raised, and accessed via a covered cast concrete porch. Paired Doric columns support both the front-facing gable and the trellises. The building was constructed in 1922, and appears to be unaltered. Landscaping includes shrubs and mature trees. The building is located in a residential area of Redlands, and is in good condition. The boundary is the legal parcel boundary.

The building does not meet the NRHP and CRHR eligibility criteria for the reasons identified on the district record prepared for this subdivision; therefore the building does not contribute to a historic district and is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)
Photo No. P1070789.jpg; Facing southwest;
2/4/14

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1922 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:
Terrance R. & Pamela S. Pike
514 University Pl.
Redlands, CA 92374
P--Private

* P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, address)
Carrie Chasteen
Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 3/10/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey
Section 106 Compliance
P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 8 of 13

* Resource Name or #: 517 University Pl.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 58

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 517 University Pl. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0173-121-05-0000 Legal Description: G HUIZING SUB LOT 4

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

The one-story English Cottage style residence is square in plan. The cross-gabled roof, with clipped gables, is clad in composition shingles. The exterior is clad in rough textured stucco, which appears to be an alteration. The six-light wood casement windows appear to be original, and are accented with wood surrounds. The primary entrance is raised and accessed via a small projecting bay. The front-gable of the entry bay is accented with flared eaves. A modern wood fence separates the front and rear yards, and other landscaping features include a mature coral tree. The building was constructed in 1924, and appears to be unaltered. The building is located in a residential area of Redlands, and in good condition. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

The building does not meet the NRHP and CRHR eligibility criteria for the reasons identified on the district record prepared for this subdivision; therefore the building does not contribute to a historic district and is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)
Photo No. P1070792.jpg; Facing northeast;
1/9/2014

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1924 San Bernardino, County of

* P7. Owner and Address:

Terrance & Pamela Pike

514 University Pl.

Redlands, CA 92374

P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 1/31/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 9 of 13

* Resource Name or #: 524 University Pl.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 59

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 524 University Pl. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0173-121-08-0000 Legal Description: G HUIZING SUB LOT 7

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

The two-story Craftsman style residence is rectangular in plan. The cross-gabled roof, with exposed rafter tails and decorative triangulated knee brackets, is clad in composition shingles. A brick chimney is centrally located on the roof ridge line. The exterior walls are clad in clapboard. The wood six-light casement and fixed-pane windows appear to be original, and are accented with wood surrounds. The primary entrance is raised, and accessed via a covered cast concrete porch. The porch is partially enclosed with half-height stucco clad walls. The porch roof is supported by square wood posts, and the front-facing gable is accented with decorative barge board and beams. Landscaping includes mature trees and shrubs. The building was constructed in 1917, and appears to be unaltered. The building is in good condition, and is located in a residential area of Redlands. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

The building does not meet the NRHP and CRHR eligibility criteria for the reasons identified on the district record prepared for this subdivision; therefore the building does not contribute to a historic district and is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)
Photo No. P1070787.jpg; Facing southwest;
2/4/2014

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1917 San Bernardino, County of

* P7. Owner and Address:

Robert J. Jefchak
524 University Pl
Redlands, CA 92374
P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 1/31/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 10 of 13

* Resource Name or #: 528 University Pl.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 60

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 528 University Pl. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0173-121-09-0000 Legal Description: G HUIZING SUB LOT 8

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

The one-story Craftsman style residence is rectangular in plan. The front-gabled roof, with barge board and decorative braces, is clad in composition shingles. The gables are accented with wide-slat vents and false timbering. The exterior walls are clad in coursed dog-tooth shingles. The wood one-over-one sash and fixed-pane windows appear to be original to the building; however the northerly window on the primary façade has been replaced with a modern green house window. The primary entrance is raised and accessed via a covered cast concrete porch. The front-facing gabled porch roof is supported by square cast concrete piers topped with paired square wood posts. The porch roof gable is accented with decorative cross-bracing. A carport was constructed in 1951, but is not visible from the public right-of-way (Redlands, City of). Landscaping is minimal and consists of a low-height brick planter and ornamental plants. The building was constructed in 1914, and a carport addition was constructed in 1951. The building is located in a residential area of Redlands. The building is in good condition. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

The building does not meet the NRHP and CRHR eligibility criteria for the reasons identified on the district record prepared for this subdivision; therefore the building does not contribute to a historic district and is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)
Photo No. P1070786.jpg; Facing southeast;
1/9/201910

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1914 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Margaret J Long
528 University Pl.
Redlands, CA 92374
P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 1/31/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey
Section 106 Compliance
P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the
I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 11 of 13

* Resource Name or #: 532 University Pl.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 61

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 532 University Pl. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0173-121-10-0000 Legal description: G HUIZING SUB LOT 9

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

The one-story Craftsman style residence is rectangular in plan. The cross-gabled roof, with exposed rafter tails, is clad in composition shingles. The eaves are further accented with triangulated knee brackets. A large concrete block chimney with stucco cladding is centrally located on the ridge line of the main body of the building. The front-facing gable is characterized by wide slats creating a vent which are further accented with decorative barge board and triangle brackets. The exterior walls are clad in coursed dog-tooth shingles. The fenestration consists of wood casement and fixed-pane windows. The primary entrance is raised and accessed via a cast concrete covered porch. Battered stone piers with battered wood square columns support the porch roof. One battered stone pier is located near the southerly end of the primary façade, and appears to be decorative. The building was constructed in 1912, and appears to be unaltered. Landscaping is minimal and consists of a few shrubs. The building is located in a residential area of Redlands, and is in good condition. The boundary is the legal parcel boundary.

The building does not meet the NRHP and CRHR eligibility criteria for the reasons identified on the district record prepared for this subdivision; therefore the building does not contribute to a historic district and is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)
Photo No. P1070785.jpg; Facing southeast;
1/9/2014

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1917 San Bernardino, County of

* P7. Owner and Address:

Suzann & John Cassel
532 University Pl.
Redlands, CA 92374
P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/5/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 12 of 13

* Resource Name or #: 1001 E. Cypress Ave.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 62

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 1001 E. Cypress Ave. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0173-122-02-0000 Legal Description: WHEATONS SUB NO 1 LOT 10

* P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
The two and a half-story Craftsman style residence is rectangular in plan. The side-gabled roof, with dormers, is clad in composition shingles. The side-gables are accented with barge board and cross-braces. A brick chimney is centrally located on the roof ridge line. The exterior walls are clad in clapboard. A rounded projecting bay accents the southerly façade. The one-over-one wood sash windows appear to be original and are accented with wood surrounds. The primary entrance is raised, and accessed via a cast concrete porch. The porch is sheltered by a shed roof supported by stone-clad piers and is partially enclosed with a low-height stone wall. A modern, detached, multi-car garage is located on the north end of the parcel. The building was constructed in 1915. In 1958, additions were constructed on the rear and east facades of the building. In 1980, another small addition was constructed. The primary façade of the building appears to be unaltered. Landscaping includes mature trees. The building is located in a residential area of Redlands, and is in good condition. The boundary is the legal parcel boundary.

The building does not meet the NRHP and CRHR eligibility criteria for the reasons identified on the district record prepared for this subdivision; therefore the building does not contribute to a historic district and is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1070783.jpg; Facing north;
1/9/2014

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1915 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Cecelia Cortez
1001 E. Cypress Ave
Redlands, CA 92374
P--Private

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

Carrie Chasteen
Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/5/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 13 of 13

* Resource Name or #: 955 E. Cypress Ave.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 63

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 955 E. Cypress Ave. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0173-121-12-0000 Legal Description: G HUIZING SUB LOT 11

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

The one-story Craftsman style residence is rectangular in plan. The cross-gabled roof, with decorative barge board and triangulated knee bracket accents, is clad in composition shingles. A stucco clad chimney, with decorative cap, is centrally located on the southerly face of the roof. The exterior walls are clad in clapboard. The fenestration consists of wood one-over-one sash, casement, and fixed-pane windows with decorative wood surrounds. The primary entrance is raised and accessed via a covered cast concrete porch. The front-facing gable roof which shelters the entry porch is supported by battered stone piers with cast concrete caps topped with square wood posts. A low-height wood railing encloses the porch area. Landscaping includes several mature trees. A detached two-car garage is located in the northern end of the parcel. The garage appears to have been altered with the addition of a sleeping porch. The building was constructed in 1914, and a garage was constructed on the property in 1952. The building is located in a residential area of Redlands primarily consisting of detached single-family dwellings, and is in good condition. The boundary is the legal parcel boundary.

The building does not meet the NRHP and CRHR eligibility criteria for the reasons identified on the district record prepared for this subdivision; therefore the building does not contribute to a historic district and is not individually eligible for listing in the NRHP and the CRHR.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)
Photo No. P1070782.jpg; Facing northwest;
1/9/2014

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:
☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1914 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Andrew & Julie Woolsey

955 E. Cypress Ave.

Redlands, CA 92374

P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/5/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

* Resource Name or #: 945 E. Cypress Ave.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 64

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 945 E. Cypress Ave. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0173-121-14-0000 Legal Description: 2ND PREL MAP W 132 FT LOT 2 BLK 32 EX PTN 1N STREET 1.80 AC M/L

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

The one and one-half-story Craftsman style residence is rectangular in plan. The side-gabled roof, with exposed rafter tails, is clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in clapboard. The fenestration consists of wood casement and sash windows with wood surrounds. The primary entrance is accessed via a cast concrete porch. The roof overhangs to shelter the porch area and is supported by battered, wood square columns. The porch is also partially enclosed with a simple, low-height, wood railing. Landscaping includes mature trees and citrus. The building is located in a residential area of Redlands primarily composed of detached, single-family dwellings, and is in good condition. The boundary is the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1070780.jpg; Facing northwest;
2/4/2014

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1908 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Louise Hays
945 E. Cypress Ave.
Redlands, CA 92374
P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/5/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey
Section 106 Compliance
P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 1 of 3

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 945 E. Cypress Ave.

B1. Historic Name: Austin Residence

B2. Common Name: 945 E. Cypress Ave.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Craftsman

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

The building was constructed in 1908 and appears to be unaltered.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Redlands

Period of Significance: 1908

Property Type: Single-family residence

Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the City of Redlands building permits, and the Smiley Library, Redlands. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the property is not known to be associated with historic trends in the area such as the residential development of Redlands. The building was constructed during a period of residential expansion in Redlands, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area.

According to the Assessor records, the lot was improved in 1908 by R.H. Austin (San Bernardino, County of). The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is a common and modest rather than distinctive example of the Craftsman style of architecture found throughout Redlands and southern California, is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the property does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The City of Redlands has already conducted extensive surveys and determined where historic districts lay within the City. The properties in this area of Redlands were reviewed for consideration as a potential historic district. However, few of the properties in this area retain sufficient integrity to merit further investigation. Furthermore, the neighborhood has been bisected by the interstate and infill (see continuation sheet)

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

* **B12. References:**

www.RealQuest.com

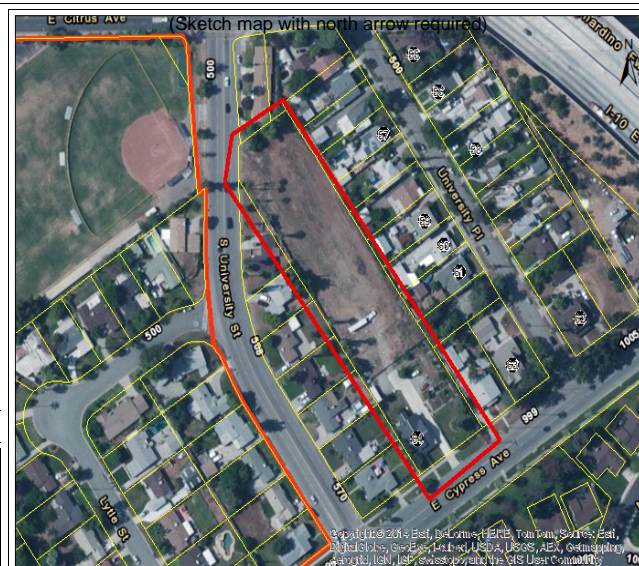
San Bernardino, County of: Assessor Lot Book 12, Page 76

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/5/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder 945 E. Cypress Ave.)
* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen * Date: 2/5/2014
☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B10. Significance statement:

residential and commercial properties have also been constructed. Therefore, the neighborhood does not appear to constitute a historic district.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 6Z

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 3

* Resource Name or #: 1131 E. Cypress Ave.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 65

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.
c. Address 1131 E. Cypress Ave. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 0173-123-15-0000 Legal Description: TRACT 1883 LOT 3

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

The one-story vernacular residence is 'T'-shaped in plan. The cross-gabled roof is clad in composition shingles. The exterior walls are clad in clapboard with corner board accents. The multi-light wood casement windows appear to be original, and are accented with wood surrounds. The primary entrance is raised, and accessed via a concrete porch. The front-facing gable projects to shelter the porch area, and is supported by square wood posts with simple capitals. The front-facing gable is accented with a rectangular vent, and barge board. Landscaping is minimal and includes shrubs, mature palms, and a chain link fence which separates the front and rear yards. The building is in good condition, and is located in a largely residential area of Redlands. The boundary is limited to the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo No. P1070779.jpg; Facing northwest;
2/4/14

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1925 RealQuest.com

* P7. Owner and Address:

Margaret Moxley

1641 Camelot Dr.

Redlands, CA 92374

P--Private

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 2/5/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 3

* NRHP Status Code 6Z

* **Resource Name or #:** 1131 E. Cypress Ave.

B1. Historic Name: 1131 E. Cypress Ave.

B2. Common Name: 1131 E. Cypress Ave.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** Vernacular

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

The building was constructed in 1925 and appears to be unaltered.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: N/A

b. Builder: N/A

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Redlands

Period of Significance: 1925 Property Type: Single-family residence Applicable Criteria: N/A

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

This property does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because it lacks historical significance.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the Redlands building permits, and the Smiley Library, Redlands. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site, and the property is not known to be associated with historic trends in the area such as the residential development of Redlands. The building was constructed during a period of residential expansion in Redlands, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area.

The original owner of the building is unknown. The property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B. Overall, the building appears to be unaltered, and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. However, the building is not representative of a style of architecture, is not known to be the work of a master, was built with common building materials, and is not known to have been built using an innovative construction technique. Additionally, the building does not appear to possess information which could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory. Therefore, the property does not possess sufficient significance to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The City of Redlands has already conducted extensive surveys and determined where historic districts lay within the City. The properties in this area of Redlands were reviewed for consideration as a potential historic district. However, few of the properties in this area retain sufficient integrity to merit further investigation. Furthermore, the neighborhood has been bisected by the interstate and infill residential and commercial properties have also been constructed. Therefore, the neighborhood does not appear to constitute a historic district (see continuation sheet).

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

* **B12. References:**

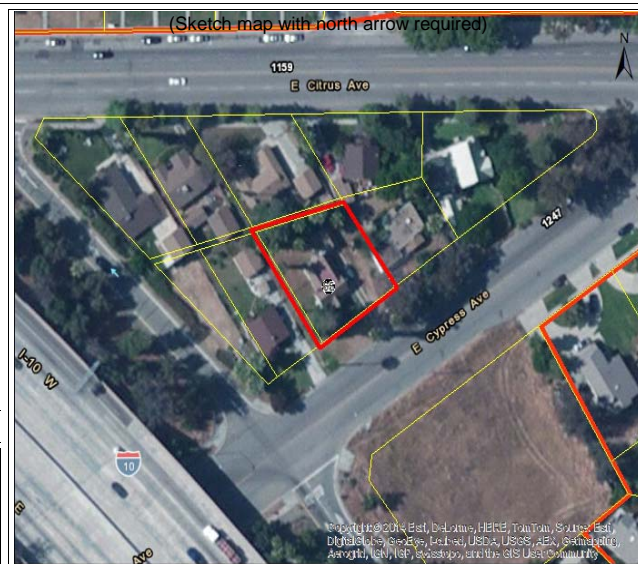
www.RealQuest.com

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 2/5/2014

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 3 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder 1131 E. Cypress Ave.
* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen * Date: 2/5/2014
☒ Continuation ☐ Update

B10. Significance continued:

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is not considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Primary # _____
HR # _____
Trinomial _____
NRHP Status Code 2S2

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5

* Resource Name or #: 1055 E Highland Ave.

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 66

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted a. County San Bernardino
b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M. _____
c. Address 1055 E. Highland Ave. City Redlands Zip 92374
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTM's, etc. as app
APN: 017338257 Legal: SUB OF LOT 2 BLK B AND LOT 2 BLK 34 2ND PREL MAP PTN LOT 2 BLK B COM AT PT ON NLY LI
HIGHLAND AVE 475 FT NELY FROM SW COR SD LOT 2 TH NELY ALG NLY LI HIGHLANDAVE A DISTANCE 125 FT TO NEW
AVE TH ALG NEW AVE N 33 DEG 40 MIN W 108 FT (see continuation sheet)

* P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.)
The two and one-half-story American Foursquare style residence with Prairie and Colonial Revival influence is square in plan. The hipped roof, with flared eaves, is clad in composition shingles. The eave of the main roofline is accented with dentil molding and brackets. A brick chimney is centrally located on the north face of the roof. The exterior walls are clad in coursed wood shingles. Some of the windows on the ground floor of the primary façade were replaced with glass block at an unknown date. The windows on the upper floors of the primary façade are one-over-one wood sash, and appear to be original. A metal awning shelters the windows on the second floor of the primary façade. The primary entrance is raised and accessed via a covered porch. Trios of Doric columns support the porch roof. Scrolled bas relief detailing accents the front gable of the porch roof. All other details are obscured by vegetation, and were not discernible from the public right-of-way. At least two ancillary buildings which appear to date to when this building functioned as a farm are located in the rear of the parcel (see continuation sheet). Landscaping includes several mature trees. A concrete block perimeter wall was constructed at an unknown date. The building was originally a stately farm house flanked by orchards (historicaerials.com); however the building is now located in a densely developed residential area in Redlands. The character-defining features of this resource include the original wood sash windows, the course wood shingle siding, the dentil and bracket eave details, the bas relief work, the flared eaves, the porch which spans the primary façade, the organization of the columns which support the porch roof, and the ancillary buildings. The building is in good condition. The boundary is the legal parcel boundary.

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

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo no. P1010936.jpg; facing north
northwest; July 2, 2008.

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both
1917 Assessor lot book

* P7. Owner and Address:

Oliver Trust
1055 E Highland Ave
Redlands, CA 92374
P--Private

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

Applied Earthworks
133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201
Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 7/2/2008

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the
I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

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

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

Page 2 of 5

* NRHP Status Code 2S2

* **Resource Name or #:** 1055 E Highland Ave.

B1. Historic Name: Charles A Boeck Residence

B2. Common Name: 1055 E Highland Ave.

B3. Original Use: SF Residential

B4. Present Use: SF Residential

* **B5. Architectural Style:** American Foursquare

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

The building was constructed in 1917. Alterations include some window replacements and the addition of a metal awning. A summer porch was constructed in 1950 (Redlands, City of). A modern concrete block wall partially encloses the property.

* **B7. Moved?** ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown Date _____ Original Location: _____

* **B8. Related Features:**

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

* **B10. Significance:** Theme: Residential architecture Area: Redlands

Period of Significance: 1917 Property Type: Single-family residence Applicable Criteria: C

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

This property does appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places because of its architectural style.

Research was conducted in the San Bernardino County Assessor records, the City of Redlands building permits, and the Smiley Library, Redlands. The building was constructed in 1917, well after the citrus industry was established in Redlands in the late 1880s, and citrus production peaked around the time this building was constructed. This property is not known to have significantly contributed to the citrus industry, residential development of Redlands, or the development of a tourism-based industry in Redlands through identifiable events based upon research conducted for this survey. Therefore, the property does not appear to be significant within the context of residential development in Redlands because it was constructed during a period of residential expansion in this area, and is indistinguishable from other similar resources in the area. No historically important events are known to have occurred at this site and the building was not found to be important within the context of any historic trend, such as agricultural or residential development in Redlands.

Research in the San Bernardino County Assessor Lot books indicates the lot was improved in 1917 and the owner was Charles A Boeck (San Bernardino, County of). No information regarding Charles A. Boeck was identified; therefore, the property does not appear significant for associations with important persons as defined by Criterion B (see continuation sheet).

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

* **B12. References:**

San Bernardino, County of: Assessor Lot Book 12, Page 77 (1914-1918)

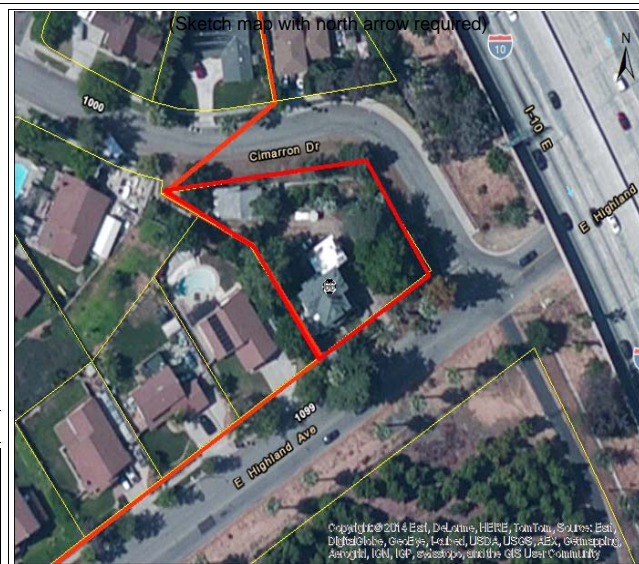
Redlands, City of: Building Permit No. 3439 issued on 11/1/1950

B13. Remarks:

* **B14. Evaluator:** Carrie Chasteen

Date of Evaluation: 7/2/2008

(This space reserved for official comments.)



CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 3 of 5 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder 1055 E Highland Ave.

* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen

* Date: 7/2/2008

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P2e: Other Location Data continued:

TO ANTLE IN SD AVE TH S 82 DEG 35 MIN W 186 FT TH S 62 DEG E 91 FT TH S 32 DEG 44 MIN E 110.6 FT TO BEG

B10. Significance continued:

The building is relatively unaltered and appears to retain all aspects of integrity. The building is a distinctive and high quality example of this style of architecture, and embodies the distinctive characteristics of this type of architecture. Therefore, the building appears eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion C because it possesses many of this architectural style's character-defining features such as a hipped roof with full-width porch, centered entrance, and an unusually elaborate frieze board at the cornice line. This building is the best example of the Foursquare style of architecture within the Project Area of Potential Effects (APE) in Redlands. The period of significance is 1917, the year the building was constructed.

The building does not appear to possess information that could contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, however.

The City of Redlands has already conducted extensive surveys and determined where historic districts lay within the City. The 1000 block of West Highland Avenue, which has been designated as the City of Redlands West Highland Avenue Historic and Scenic District, is located between Pacific and Monterey Streets in the City of Redland. This address is erroneously identified as a contributor to this district because the building's legal address is 1055 W. Highland Avenue, but the property is located at the intersection of East Highland Avenue and Cimarron Drive. Therefore, the correct address for this building is 1055 E. Highland Avenue, and the building has not been designated as a contributor to the City of Redlands West Highland Avenue Historic and Scenic District. This residence is not within one of those previously identified districts, nor does it appear to be a potential contributor to a yet-to-be defined district because houses in the area are not unified by plan, design, or style and were constructed over a period of time, many of which date to around 1970.

The property has also been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and is considered an historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1055 E. Highland Ave.

Page 4 of 5



Photo 1: View of the primary and eastern facades, facing northeast.



Photo 2: View of the rear facades and ancillary buildings, facing southwest.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: 1055 E. Highland Ave.

Page 5 of 5



Photo 3: Detail of Ancillary Building 1



View of ancillary buildings, facing southwest.

PRIMARY RECORD

Other Listings _____

Review Code _____ Reviewer _____

Date _____

Page 1 of 7

* Resource Name or #: The Peppers/El Carmelo

P1. Other Identifier: Map Reference No. 67

* P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

a. County San Bernardino

b. USGS 7.5' Quad _____ Date _____ T _____; R _____; _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Sec _____; _____ B.M.

c. Address 926 E. Highland Ave. City Redlands Zip 92373

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear feature) Zone _____, _____ mE/ _____ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, additional UTMs, etc. as app

APN: 0174-151-10-0000 Legal: REDLANDS HEIGHTS NO 8 LOTS 1 THRU 5 BLK 33 AND LOTS 1 2 AND 4 BLK 35 AND PTN CONTOUR ST VAC ADJ SD LOTS AND PTN ELY 1/2 CRESCENT AVE VAC ADJ SD BLKS ON SW EX PTN SD LOTS FOR STATE HWY AND EX PTN LOT 1 SD BLK 35 AND PTN CRESCENT AVE (see continuation sheet)

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

The building known as The Peppers (see photo below) was previously assigned a California Historical Resources Status Code of 3S, or "appears eligible for [the National Register of Historic Places] as an individual property through survey evaluation" (Hist.Surv. 2373-0250-0000). The details of how the property received this status code are unclear; however, the property was evaluated on an Historic Resources Inventory Form in 1977, and was also identified as a Redlands Historic Structure in 1981 by the Redlands Historical Society. No additional information which would preclude a lead agency from considering the property to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places was identified through this survey effort; therefore, the 3S status code remains valid.

The 1977 form and additional information available at the CHRIS Information Center did not identify the boundary of the property, period of significance, or specific criteria for listing. The boundary of the property is assumed to be comprised of the legal parcels which make up the current retreat including the Italian Villa residence and several acres of citrus groves. The residence appears to be unaltered since it was first documented in 1977.

According to the previous documentation, the Peppers was constructed in 1903 and it can be inferred that the property was determined to appear significant for its associations with William N. Moor (Criterion B) and because it is an (see continuation sheet)

* P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single family property; HP16 Religious Building

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

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



P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, etc.)

Photo no. P1030570.jpg; facing west; 9/28/09

* P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☐ Prehistoric ☒ Historic ☐ Both

1904 /1952-1969 OHP; Wong 1981

* P7. Owner and Address:

El Carmelo Retreat House Inc.

PO Box 446

Redlands, CA 92373

P--Private

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

Carrie Chasteen

Applied Earthworks

133 N. San Gabriel Blvd., #201

Pasadena, CA 91107

* P9. Date Recorded: 3/24/2014

* P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive Survey

Section 106 Compliance

P--Project Review

* P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report/other sources or "none") Historical Resources Evaluation Report for the I-10 Corridor Improvement Project, San Bernardino and Los Angeles Counties, California April 2014

* Attachments: ☐ NONE ☐ Location Map ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Artifact Record

☐ Photograph Record ☒ Other: (List) Previous documentation

CONTINUATION SHEET

Page 2 of 7 * Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder The Peppers/El Carmelo

* Recorded by: Carrie Chasteen

* Date: 3/24/2014

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P2e. Other Location Data continued:

VAC LYING WITHIN FOL DESC COM AT C/L INTERSECTION MORRISON ST AND CRESCENT AVE VAC TH N 0 DEG 14 1/2 MIN E 34 FT ALG C/L SD MORRISON ST TH N 87 DEG 22 MIN W 175.77 FT TH S 82 DEG 38 MIN W 127.87 FT TH N 88 DEG 22 MIN 45 SECONDS W 242.78 FT TH N 44 DEG 35 MIN W 103.90 FT TH N 50 DEG 32 MIN W 71.64 FT TH N 44 DEG 15 MIN 30 SECONDS W 103.81 FT TH N 82 DEG 45 MIN W 37.82 FT TH S 1 DEG 02 MIN W 71 FT TH N 84 DEG 38 MIN W 34.19 FT TO TRUE POB TH CONT S 84 DEG 38 MIN W 117.56 FT TO C/L SD CRESCENT AVE VAC TH SELY ALG SD C/L CRESCENT AVE VAC 32.6 FT TO AN ANGLE PT THEREIN TH S 65 DEG 58 MIN E ALG SD C/L CRESCENT AVE TO PT DUE S FROM POB TH N TO POB 9.80 AC M/L

P3a. Description continued:

excellent example of an Italian style villa (Criterion C). The period of significance can be presumed as 1903 to 1945, the timeframe in which the property was built and occupied by the Moor family. Moor and his sons formed the Sunset Orange Company as both growers and packers, and they oversaw their packing house called the Elephant Orchards Packing House. These two entities contributed to the development and success of the citrus industry in Redlands. The setting of the property, the Italian villa residence and acres of citrus groves, reflects this connection. The Moor family occupied the house until 1945.

The Carmelite order, who had been looking for a site to establish a retreat since 1946, purchased the property in 1952. The property was vacant in the intervening years. Several buildings were constructed between 1952 and 1969 for the Catholic retreat that currently occupies the site. These newer buildings are not associated with the original residence and orchards. They were designed by Wayne D. Mcallister and Stanley C. Meston (Diocese of San Bernardino n.d.). Mcallister and Meston are noted architects from this period of time; however, the buildings they designed at El Carmelo are low-style examples of their body of work and do not represent the work of a master. These buildings were not originally identified as contributors to the historic property, compromise the integrity of the property, and are non-contributing features of the property.

Based on previous documentation, contributing and non-contributing elements of the property were not made clear. The Italian villa residence and surrounding citrus groves should be considered contributing features. The 1950s retreat buildings are removed from the primary drive and residence and are not eligible in their own right and are non-contributing features to the property as a whole. However, because the high-style original residence and setting within the citrus groves remains intact, the property retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance. See Appendix B in the Historical Resources Evaluation Report prepared for this Project for the previous documentation prepared for this resource.

B12: References continued:

Diocese of San Bernardino

n.d. "El Carmelo Retreat House." On file at the Diocese archives.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: El Carmelo/The Peppers

Page 3 of 7

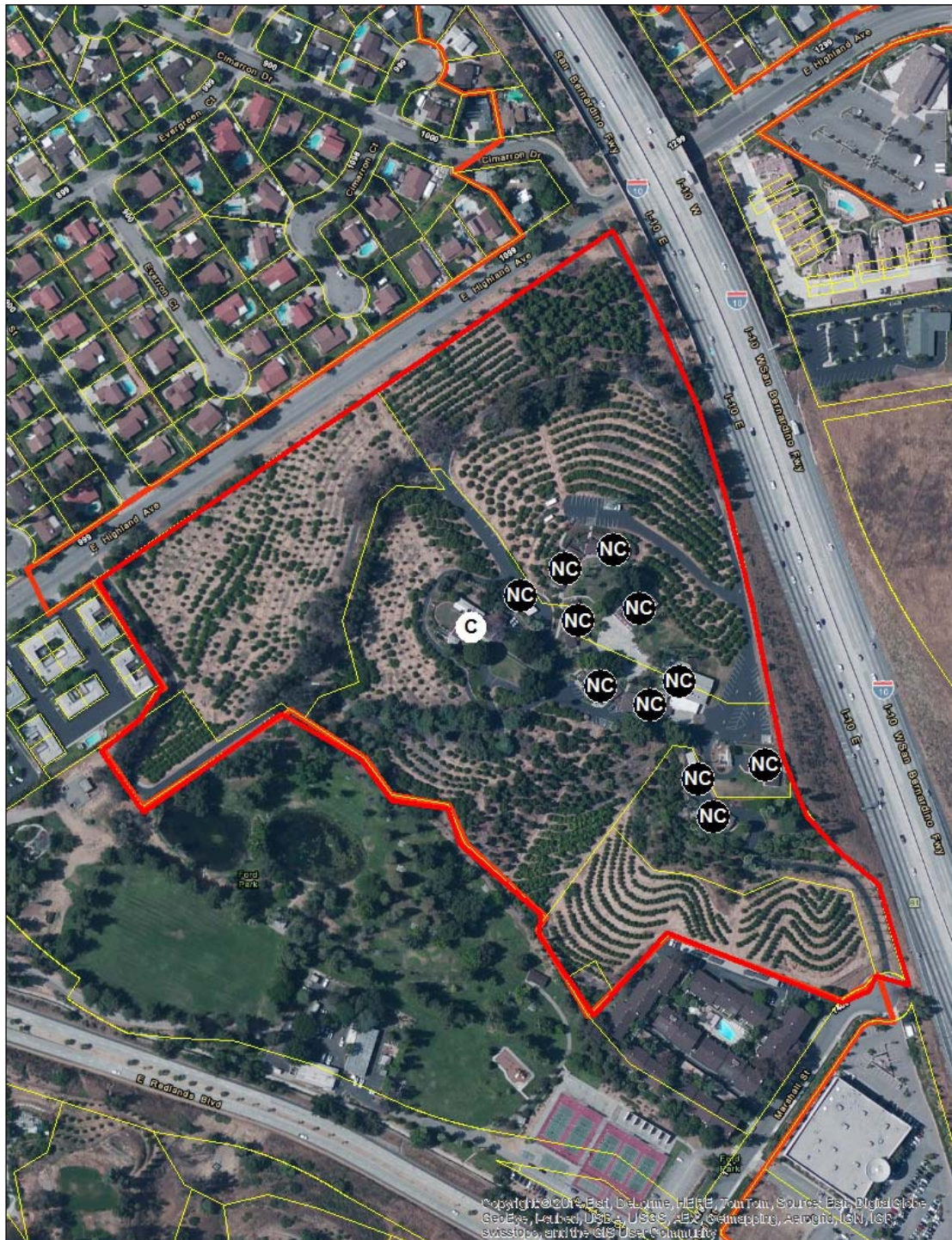


Figure 1: Site Map

C = Contributor

NC = Non-Contributor

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: El Carmelo/The Peppers

Page 4 of 7



Photo 1: View of The Peppers, facing west.



Photo 2: View from The Peppers looking towards the Catholic retreat buildings.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: El Carmelo/The Peppers

Page 5 of 7



Photo 3: Representative view of dormitory.



Photo 4: Representative view of retreat buildings including the cafeteria and the chapel.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: El Carmelo/The Peppers

Page 6 of 7



Photo 5: View of the office building.



Photo 6: View of the chapel.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Name: El Carmelo/The Peppers

Page 7 of 7



Photo 7: View of a dormitory.



Photo 8: Representative view of a dormitory.

APPENDIX B

Previous Documentation

Euclid Avenue
National Register of Historic Places
Map Reference No. 1a

E.O. 11593

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY NOTIFICATION
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Request submitted by: Omar L. Homme DOT/FHWA

Date request received: 6/15/77

Name of property: Euclid Avenue State: California

Location: Between 24th and Philadelphia, Ontario

Opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer:

☒ Eligible ☐ Not eligible ☐ No response

Comments:

The Secretary of the Interior has determined that this property is:

☒ Eligible Applicable criteria: C

Comments: Euclid Avenue is eligible as an early example of a planned center parkway, part of an innovative planned community designed by George Challey as a model colony in a rural community. It is noted for landscape architecture.

☐ Not eligible

Comments:

☐ Documentation insufficient (see accompanying sheet explaining additional materials required)

*Please see enclosed sheet.

Ronald M. Greenberg

Acting, Keeper of the National Register

Date: OCT 25 1977



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
REGION NINE
CALIFORNIA DIVISION
P. O. Box 1915
Sacramento, California 95809

ARIZONA
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
HAWAII
GUAM
AMERICAN SAMOA

June 10, 1977

IN REPLY REFER TO
HD-CA

Reference:
M-5083()
08-SBd-83 9.1/9.4
Euclid Avenue

Mr. Jerry L. Rodgers, Acting Director
Office of Archaeology and Historic
Preservation
National Park Service
U. S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Rodgers:

The California Department of Transportation has proposed a highway-railroad grade separation project along Euclid Avenue (State Route 83) in the City of Ontario, San Bernardino County.

Our consultation process with the State Historic Preservation Officer has resulted in his concurrence with our determination that the following properties are eligible for inclusion in the National Register. They are: Euclid Avenue between 24th Street and Philadelphia Street, the Ontario State Bank Block Building and the Frankish Building.

Enclosed is a copy of the State Historic Preservation Officer's letter, dated May 26, 1977, along with the Historic Property Survey report which identifies the merits of each of the three properties.

Your review of the supporting documentation and determination of eligibility of the properties mentioned above is requested. Please feel free to contact us should you require additional information.

Sincerely yours,

For
Omar L. Homme
Division Administrator

Enclosure





United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H32-880

OCT 25 1977

Mr. Omar L. Homme
Division Administrator
U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration
P.O. Box 1915, Region Nine
Sacramento, California 95809

Dear Mr. Homme:

Thank you for your letter requesting a determination of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register pursuant to Executive Order 11593 or the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Our determination appears on the enclosed material.

As you understand, your request for our professional judgment constitutes a part of the Federal planning process. We urge that this information be integrated into the National Environmental Policy Act analysis in order to bring about the best possible program decisions. This determination does not serve in any manner as a veto to uses of property, with or without Federal participation or assistance. Any decision on the property in question and the responsibility for program planning concerning such properties lie with the agency or block grant recipient after the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has had an opportunity to comment.

We are pleased to be of assistance in the consideration of historic resources in the planning process.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Murtagh
William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register

Enclosure

Green COPY

W.R. Luce
10/20/77

10-21-77
C. Shull for
Self
Hemington

REQUEST FOR DETERMINATION
OF ELIGIBILITY FOR INCLUSION
IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF
HISTORIC PLACES

Property Name

Historic Name: Euclid Avenue
Common Name: Euclid Avenue/State Route 83

Location

Address: City: Ontario and Upland
County: San Bernardino State: California Zip:

Classification

☐ District ☐ Site ☐ Building ☐ Structure
☒ Object

Ownership

State of California
Name: Department of Transportation City: Sacramento
Address: 1120 N Street State: California Zip: 95814
County: Sacramento

Request for Determination of Eligibility

This request is by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). District Headquarters address (Attention Mr. Glen Clinton), Federal Building, 801 I Street, Sacramento, CA 95814, telephone (916) 449-2521. Regional Headquarters address (Attention Mr. F. E. Hawley), 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94102, telephone (415) 556-3850.

Representation in Existing Surveys

☐ Local Title:
☐ State Title:
☐ Federal Title:

Description

Historic Euclid Avenue, part of State Route 83, is a spacious tree-lined boulevard 200' wide and 8.4 miles long. It consists of two drives, one southbound and one northbound which are separated by a 60-foot wide center parkway and bordered by 15-foot wide sidewalks. It extends from Philadelphia (Ely) Street, near Ontario's southern City limit, north, through the Cities of Ontario and Upland to 24th Street, Upland's northern City limit (see Location Map).

The center parkway of Euclid Avenue from Philadelphia Street to Foothill Boulevard (Route 66) is planted to grass and trees (see Photos 1 and 6), while between Foothill and 24th Street there are only trees (see Photos 8 and 10). The center parkway trees from Philadelphia Street to the Interstate 10 Freeway are predominately peppers with some palms (original plantings - 1883) et al (see Photos 1, 2, 3 and 5); from I-10 to Foothill Boulevard they are exclusively camphors; and from Foothill to 24th the center parkway trees are exclusively peppers (see Photos 8 and 10). The side parkway trees are predominately grevilleas (original plantings - 1883, 84 and 86) with some palms (original plantings - 1883) between the S.P. tracks and 4th Street.

The curbs and gutters along Euclid Avenue from Philadelphia Street to 24th Street are made of granite cobblestones and concrete (see Photo 9), except in those few places where they have been reconstructed with concrete only.

Relatively few of the old (1895?) cast iron lampposts (see Photo 4) are still in evidence along Euclid Avenue; this is because the City of Ontario is gradually replacing them with more modern lighting fixtures.

The fountain erected by George Chaffey in 1883, still stands in the middle of the center parkway at the intersection of Euclid Avenue and Emporia Streets, its original location (see Photos 2 and 3).

The Women's Christian Temperance Union (W.C.T.U.) drinking fountain and the Mule Car display are located in the center parkway between Holt (Valley) Boulevard and B Street (see Photo 5). The W.C.T.U. fountain, built in 1908, was originally located on the northwest corner of Euclid and Holt, but was subsequently moved to a local park. A local service club moved the fountain to its present location in 1975.

In the next few blocks north of B Street there are several concrete slabs with fixed benches and planters which are located in the center parkway. These were constructed by the City of Ontario to replace a number of movable benches.

The Madonna of the Trail monument is located in its original location in the center parkway at the intersection of Euclid Avenue and Foothill Boulevard (see Photo 7).

Immediately north of the Madonna of the Trail monument is the entrance to the bridal path which extends north to 24th Street (see Photos 8 and 10).

The only major alteration of Euclid Avenue was construction of the Interstate 10 Freeway, which passes underneath, thus making it necessary to construct an overpass linking the two severed ends of Euclid Avenue. There have been an unknown number of minor alterations (e.g. reconstruction of some of the cobblestone curbs and gutters, slight modification of the intersection at Euclid and Holt, construction of concrete slabs with benches and planters, removal of many of the cast iron lamp-posts, painting curbs red or yellow, etc.). None of the alterations which have occurred have significantly impaired the overall integrity of Euclid Avenue.

The setting of Euclid Avenue has not changed, except to the extent that over time buildings and structures fronting Euclid Avenue have changed. This change is reflected primarily in the different architectural styles of houses and commercial buildings fronting Euclid Avenue. The setting has been somewhat altered by the removal of significant historical, architectural and cultural features along Euclid Avenue.

Significance

The significance of Euclid Avenue can be assigned to three areas: community planning, landscape architecture and transportation.

Euclid Avenue was conceived of by George Chaffey as a main thoroughfare from one end of the "Model Colony" of Ontario, at the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks, to the other, at the foot of San Gabriel Mountains; and around which the "Model Colony" would be laid out and centered. J. A. Alexander (1928; 48) states:

"George Chaffey's subdivision (of Ontario) set a new standard for rural communities. Its most striking feature was that every ten-acre lot had a street or avenue frontage. From the mesa he laid out the main avenue 200 feet wide and eight (actually 6.2) miles long to the Southern Pacific Railway crossing. Parallel avenues 66 feet wide were laid out at half-mile intervals. These were intersected by numbered cross streets running east and west every quarter of a mile, thus cutting the tract into a series of eighty-acre blocks, each subdivided into eight ten-acre lots, ----."

An indication of the successfulness of George Chaffey's planned "Model Colony", was that, on January 17, 1903, it was chosen by the United States Government as the standard for American Irrigation Colonies. As such, a model of the entire colony was made by Federal engineers for exhibition at the 1904, St. Louis World's Fair.

Euclid Avenue, from the Southern Pacific tracks to 24th Street (6.2 miles), was designed and laid out in 1882 by George and William Chaffey, the founders of Ontario. Construction was begun in that same year under their direct supervision. By January 1883, four miles had been graded. Planting of the parkway trees between the Southern Pacific tracks and 4th Street began in April 1883, and was completed to 24th Street in 1884. The center parkway was planted with a double row of pepper and palm trees. Most of the palms were removed later. A single row of grevilleas and eucalyptuses was planted along the side parkways. The trees were selected because of their resistance to heat and drought and their ornamental qualities.

Charles Frankish was responsible for extending Euclid Avenue from the Southern Pacific tracks south to Ely (Philadelphia) Street, a distance of 2.2 miles. It was laid out, graded and planted under his personal supervision in 1886 to conform to Euclid Avenue north of the S.P. tracks.

Euclid Avenue has received widespread recognition and acclaim as an outstanding example of landscape architecture. An article in the Los Angeles Times Newspaper of October 24, 1926, stated:

"It is a boulevard of national and even world renown and is unmatched for its beauty --- an attraction 'raved over' by every visitor to Southern California."

Ed Ainsworth reported on Euclid Avenue in his newspaper column, "El Camino Real", during the mid 1930's, that:

"Charles Gibbs Adams, nationally known landscape architect, not long ago reported that a jury of experts, named for the purpose of selecting the world's most beautiful highways had included the Ontario thoroughfare in its list of seven."

In addition to its significance in the planning of Ontario and its subsequent renown as an outstanding example of landscape architecture, Euclid Avenue is also a transportation facility. As such, it is one of the earliest examples of a divided highway.

The Ontario and San Antonio Heights Railroad Company operated a most unusual transit system on Euclid Avenue between 1888 and 1895. It was called the "Gravity Mule Car", and consisted of small single, rail cars which were pulled up Euclid Avenue to San Antonio Heights by a pair of mules. Upon arrival at San Antonio Heights, the mules were unhitched and loaded onto an enclosed platform at the rear of the rail car for the gravity-powered-ride down to Ontario. The mule car was a unique conveyance even for its own time. It ran on track which was

laid in the center parkway of Euclid Avenue, between the double row of pepper trees. The mule car railway was built by the Ontario Land and Improvement Company, the parent corporation of the Ontario and San Antonio Heights Railroad Company.

In 1895, the mule cars were replaced by electric-powered trolley cars. The "electrification" of the trolley line was done by Mr. E. H. Richardson, who invented the famous "Hotpoint" electric iron in 1905. When the trolley line was replaced by bus service, the tracks were removed and lawn planted in the center parkway.

Historic Euclid Avenue is now part of State Highway 83, running from 24th Street to south of Chino, where it enters State Route 71, a distance of some 15 miles.

In 1883, George Chaffey erected the fountain, which is still standing, in the center parkway of Euclid Avenue at Emporia Street. He did so because the neighboring community of Pomona was spreading a spurious rumor that the "Model Colony" had no water. Thus, to show that Ontario had water to spare, George Chaffey erected the fountain on Euclid Avenue, adjacent to the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks, and, as each train passed by, the fountain was turned on, shooting a large jet of water into the air for the edification of the passengers, especially those from Pomona.

In 1952, when Ontario's City Manager planned to raze the fountain, long-time residents of Ontario together with the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West opposed the action so strongly that the City abandoned its plan. Instead of being razed the fountain was renovated and fenced off. The fence was subsequently removed and the fountain's basins filled with cement to prevent accidental downings. Since that time the City has shut off the fountain's water. Grace Canada Gilman, internationally known artist and former Ontario resident, has lauded the fountain's classic lines and made it the subject of at least one of her paintings.

The Madonna of the Trail monument to the Pioneer Mothers was dedicated by a then obscure federal judge from Missouri--Harry S. Truman.

The Anza Trail, over which Juan Bautista de Anza, in 1774, led the first overland party into California, crosses Euclid Avenue just below Mission Boulevard, old Route 60.

George Chaffey, who conceived of Euclid Avenue and, with his brother, turned that conception into a reality, is the person most significantly associated with it. He founded the towns and cities of Etiwanda (1882), Ontario (1882), Mexicali (1901),

Calexico (1901), Imperial (1901) and Manzanar (1905) in California and the City of Mildura, Australia (1888), all in connection with his many irrigation projects. In 1882, he helped create the Holt-Chaffey Mutual Water Company system, which was used as a model for nearly all future irrigation companies in California. Etiwanda was the first irrigation settlement in California to be watered by a cement pipeline system. It was also the first place on the Pacific Slope at which hydroelectric current was developed. George Chaffey was the first engineer in Western America to file on mountain streams for electric current. In 1882, he successfully organized the Los Angeles Electric Company and made Los Angeles the first City in the United States, if not the world, to be lighted exclusively by electricity. In that same year, he installed a private telephone line from San Bernardino to Etiwanda. As such, it was the first long distance telephone line in California and the longest telephone line in the world.

During 1900-01, George Chaffey accomplished the greatest feat of his illustrious career - construction of the Imperial Canal. This 70-mile canal was constructed from the Colorado River through Mexico and into the Imperial Valley of California. It was completed in May of 1901, bringing the first water for irrigation purposes to the arid Salton Sink, which has since become an important agricultural area.

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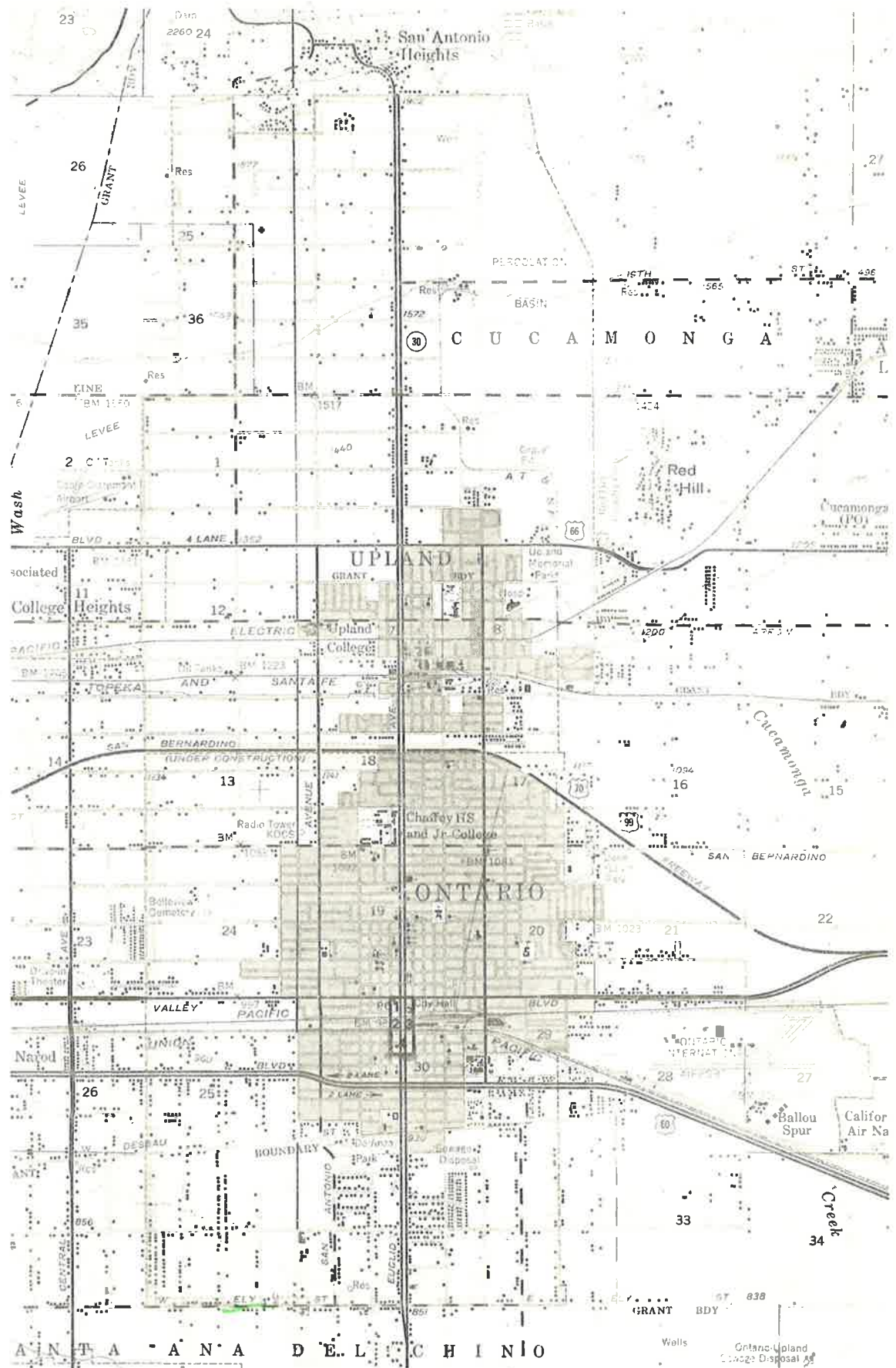


INDEX MAP

**CULTURAL RESOURCES
SURVEY AREA**

LOCATION MAP

- 0. Survey Area
- 1. Frankish Bldg
- 2. "Bank Block"
- 3. U.P. Station
- 4. Euclid Ave

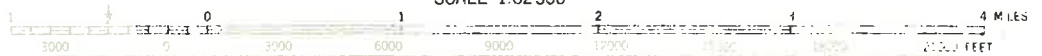


ONTARIO QUADRANGLE

CALIFORNIA

15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

SCALE 1:62500



CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET

DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 40-FOOT CONTOURS



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Photographic Description

1. Euclid Avenue, Euclid Avenue and Philadelphia Street (Ely Street), Ontario. Looking north from the southern terminus of the tree-lined boulevard to show the center parkway with double row of pepper trees and two drives (on either side).
2. Euclid Avenue, Euclid Avenue and Emporia Street. Looking south, to show the fountain erected by George Chaffey in 1883, the center parkway with palm (original plantings, 1883) and other trees, the west drive with grevilleas (original plantings, 1883), the Southern Pacific crossing at the Ontario State "Bank Block" building built in 1887.
3. Euclid Avenue, Euclid Avenue and Main Street. Looking north, to show the center parkway with double row of trees, the fountain, the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks and the two drives. The ground floor of the Frankish Building can be seen on the left side of photo-second building from left edge.
4. Euclid Avenue, Euclid Avenue and Emporia Street. Looking south from Emporia, to show a cast iron street lamp of the type which is present along Euclid, though not continuously because many have been removed, and the "Bank Block" building.
5. Euclid Avenue, Euclid Avenue, between Holt Boulevard (Valley) and 'B' Street. Looking north, to show the Women's Christian Temperance Union (W.C.T.U.) drinking fountain (erected in 1908), the mule car display containing a replicated mule car and the center parkway and drives.
6. Euclid Avenue, Euclid Avenue and 7th Street (immediately north of Interstate 10) in Upland. Looking north, to show the center parkway with double row of trees, drives and single rows of grevillias (original plantings, 1884) bordering drives.
7. Euclid Avenue, Euclid Avenue and Foothill Boulevard (Route 66). Looking north, to show the Madonna of the Trail monument.
8. Euclid Avenue, Euclid Avenue and Foothill Boulevard (immediately north of the Madonna monument). Looking north, to show the center parkway with double row of pepper trees and bridle trail, and drives.
9. Euclid Avenue, Euclid Avenue and 16th Street. Looking southwest, to show stone gutter.
10. Euclid Avenue, Euclid Avenue and 24th Street, San Antonio Heights. Looking south from the northern terminus of Euclid Avenue, to show the center parkway with double row of trees.

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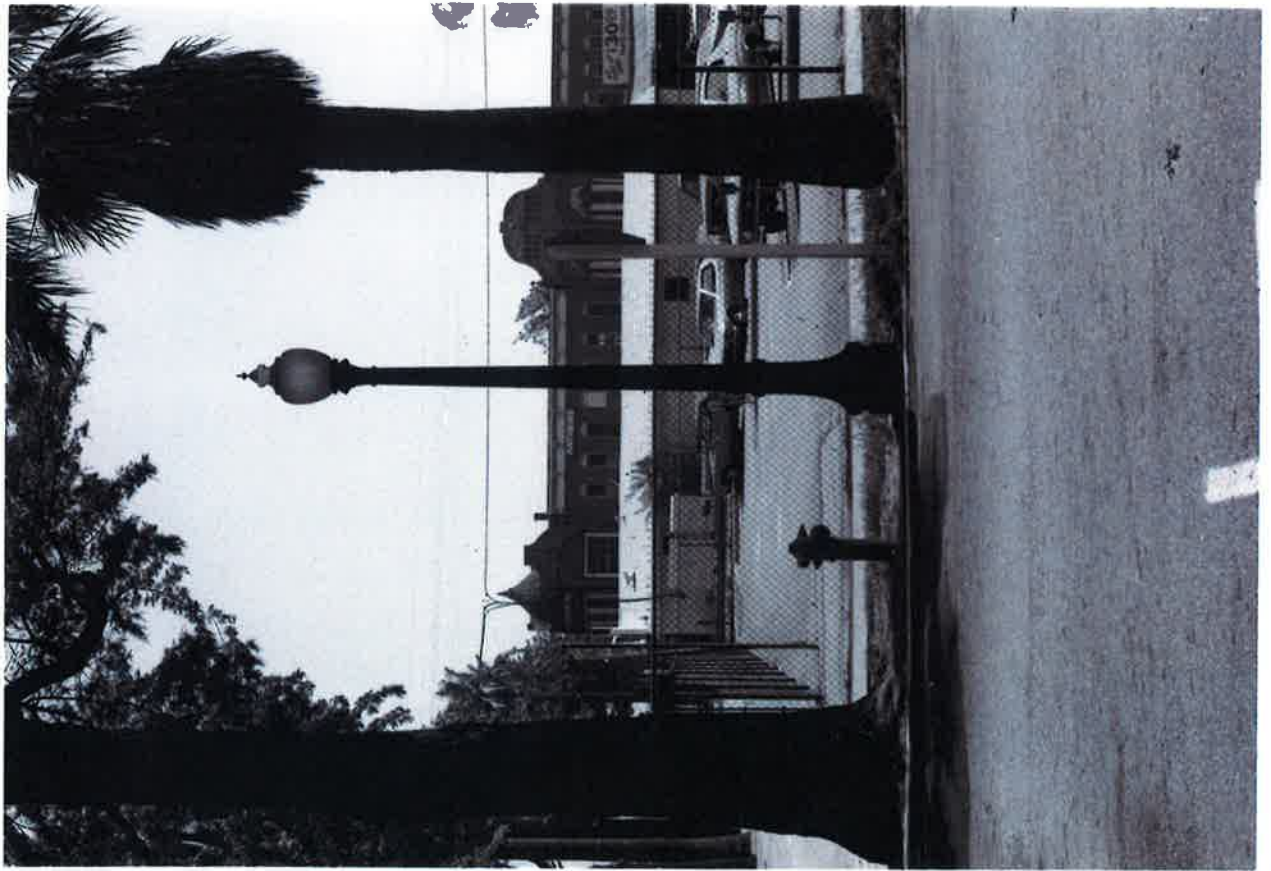
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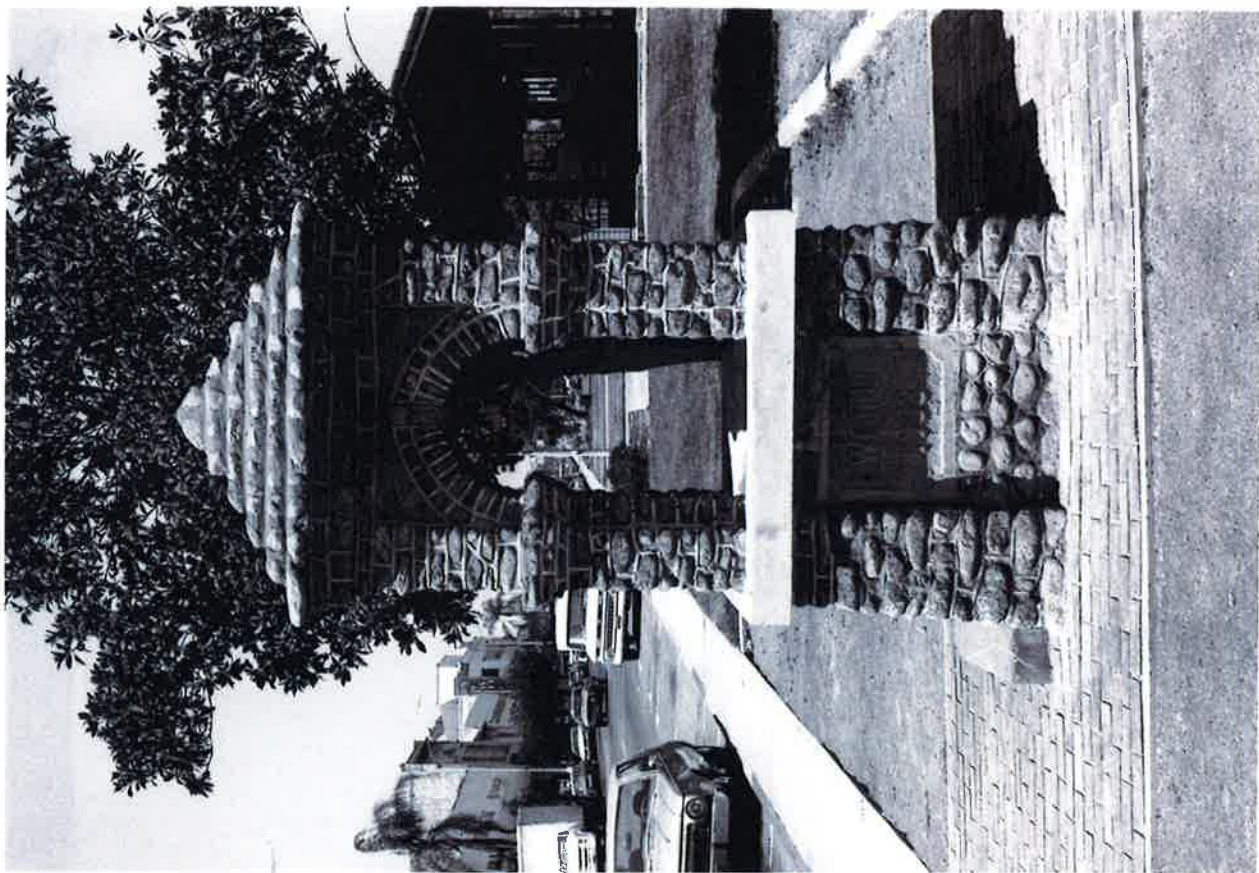
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YEAR 2000 DRAFT RE-EVALUATION OF
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY
FOR EUCLID AVENUE

Property Name

Historic Name: Euclid Avenue
Common Name: Euclid Avenue/State Route 83
Date of DOE: 10/25/77
Criterion C

Location

Address: City: Ontario and Upland
County: San Bernardino State California Zip:

Classification

☐ District ☐ Site ☐ Building ☐ Structure
☒ Object

Ownership

State of California
Name: Department of Transportation City: Sacramento
Address: 1120 N St. State: California Zip: 95814
County: Sacramento

Summary

The integrity of Euclid Avenue has diminished since 1977 when the Keeper first determined it eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. What was once a long continuous district has been interrupted by two additional major alterations and numerous minor alterations. In essence, it is a discontinuous district with high integrity in the northern third, moderate integrity in the middle third and diminished integrity in the lower third of the district. There are substantial gaps in the vicinity of the new Route 30 facility, Interstate 10 freeway and at the railroad tracks in Ontario between Transit Avenue and Park Street. The downtown Ontario commercial core of the district, as well as the southern residential portion of the district in Ontario have experienced many intrusions and replacement of original features, like curbs and gutters.

From a pragmatic standpoint, it would be more useful and efficient to continue treating the district as one long continuous district, clarifying these gaps and weak areas as areas of weak integrity as noncontributing elements to the district.

Because Euclid Avenue was automatically listed in the California Register of Historical Resources and is a significant resource for purposes of CEQA, it is unclear how revision of the California Register boundaries would occur. Moreover, there may be considerable opposition from the Cities of Upland and Ontario were Caltrans to drastically revise and reduce the boundaries. The contributing and noncontributing elements of this document make suggestions for revised boundaries that can also be used to clarify the contributing and noncontributing elements of this eligible linear resource.

Determination of eligibility

Euclid Avenue, between 24th Street in Upland and Philadelphia Street in Ontario, was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper on October 25, 1977. It is eligible under Criterion C as an early example of a planned center parkway, part of an innovative planned community designed by George Chaffey as a model colony in a rural community. It is noted for landscape architecture. There is no period or level of significance noted in the Keeper's determination.

Proposed periods of significance: 1882-86, 1888-95, 1895-1929, encompasses original construction of parkway, mule car line, and electric trolley line. End date is when trolley line was abandoned, tracks torn up, the center parkway (median) planted to grass, and the Madonna of the Trail monument was erected.

Proposed level of significance: State.

General Boundary Description

The historic portion of Euclid Avenue is approximately 13.5 kilometers (8.4 miles) long and approximately 60.9 meters (200 feet) wide, extending from its southern boundary at Philadelphia Street in Ontario to its northern boundary at 24th Street in Upland. Euclid Avenue is also State Route 83 from Philadelphia Street in Ontario (approximate P.M. 7.43) north to 19th Street in Upland (approximate P.M. 14.19). From the terminus of State Route 83 at 19th Street, the historic portion of Euclid Avenue is a local road that continues northward approximately 2.6 kilometers (1.6 miles) to the northern boundary at 24th Street in Upland. Included within the boundaries, along the entire length of the historic portion, are the 18.3-meter (60-foot) wide center parkway (median), the two drives (north- and southbound roadway lanes), the 4.5-meter (15-foot) wide sidewalks, and all the landscaping in the center median and between the roadway and the sidewalks.

Adjacent historical resources

The following resources are adjacent to the Euclid Avenue Historic District.

Upland

- Dr. Grainger Hyer Home, at the southwest corner of Euclid & 18th St., Upland – State Point of Historical Interest SBR-081
- Old Harwood House, at the northwest corner of Euclid & 15th St., Upland – State Point of Historical Interest SBR-079
- Madonna of the Trail Statue, in the median strip of Euclid Ave. at Foothill Blvd., Upland (Old Route 66) – State Point of Historical Interest SBR-069
- Old San Antonio Hospital 792 W. Arrow Hwy. Upland (about 7 blocks west of Euclid Avenue) – Listed in the National Register on 01/02/80
- Upland Public Library 123 E. D St. Upland (about 2 blocks east of Euclid Avenue) – Listed in the National Register on 12/10/90 as part of the California Carnegie Libraries MPS

Ontario

- Ontario State Bank Block, 300 South Euclid Ave., Ontario – Listed in the National Register on 10/8/82; also State Point of Historical Interest SBR-043
- San Bernardino-Sonora Road, Euclid & J St., Ontario – State Point of Historical Interest SBR-021
- Anza Trail, Euclid & Phillips St., Ontario – State Point of Historical Interest SBR-027
- Mule Car, in median strip of Euclid Ave. between B & Holt Streets, Ontario – State Point of Historical Interest SBR-033
- Frankish Building, 200 S. Euclid Ave. Ontario – Listed in the National Register on 8/11/80

1977 Description

Historic Euclid Avenue, part of State Route 83, is a spacious tree-lined boulevard 200' wide [60.9 meters] and 8.4 miles [13.5 kilometers] long. It consists of two drives, one southbound and one northbound which are separated by a 60-foot wide [18.3 meters] center parkway and bordered by 15-foot wide [4.5 meters] sidewalks. It extends from Philadelphia (Ely) Street, near Ontario's southern City limit, north, through the Cities of Ontario and Upland to 24th Street, Upland's northern City limit (see Location Map).

The center parkway of Euclid Avenue from Philadelphia Street to Foothill Boulevard (Route 66) is planted to grass and trees (see Photos 1 and 6), while between Foothill and 24th Street there are only trees (see Photos 8 and 10). The center parkway trees from Philadelphia Street to the Interstate 10 Freeway are predominately peppers with some palms (original plantings – 1883) et al (see Photos 1, 2, 3 and 5); from I-10 to Foothill Boulevard they are exclusively

camphors; and from Foothill to 24th the center parkway trees are exclusively peppers (see Photos 8 and 10). The side parkway trees are predominately grevilleas (original plantings – 1883, 84 and 86) with some palms (original plantings – 1883) between the S.P. tracks and 4th Street.

The curbs and gutters along Euclid Avenue from Philadelphia Street to 24th Street are made of granite cobblestones and concrete (see Photo 9), except in those few places where they have been reconstructed with concrete only.

Relatively few of the old (1895?) cast iron lampposts (see Photo 4) are still in evidence along Euclid Avenue; this is because the City of Ontario is gradually replacing them with more modern lighting fixtures.

The fountain erected by George Chaffey in 1883, still stands in the middle of the center parkway at the intersection of Euclid Avenue and Emporia Streets, its original location (see Photos 2 and 3).

The Women's Christian Temperance Union (W.C.T.U.) drinking fountain and the Mule Car display are located in the center parkway between Holt (Valley) Boulevard and B Street (see Photo 5). The W.C.T.U. fountain, built in 1908, was originally located on the northwest corner of Euclid and Holt, but was subsequently moved to a local park. A local service club moved the fountain to its present location in 1975.

In the next few blocks north of B Street there are several concrete slabs with fixed benches and planters which are located in the center parkway. These were constructed by the City of Ontario to replace a number of movable benches.

The Madonna of the Trail monument is located in its original location in the center parkway at the intersection of Euclid Avenue and Foothill Boulevard (see Photo 7).

Immediately north of the Madonna of the Trail monument is the entrance to the bridal [*sic*] path which extends north to 24th Street (see Photos 8 and 10).

The only major alteration of Euclid Avenue was construction of the Interstate 10 Freeway, which passes underneath, thus making it necessary to construct an overpass linking the two severed ends of Euclid Avenue. There have been an unknown number of minor alterations (e.g. reconstruction of some of the cobblestone curbs and gutters, slight modification of the intersection at Euclid and Holt, construction of concrete slabs with benches and planters, removal of many of the cast iron lampposts, painting curbs red or yellow, etc.). None of the alterations which have occurred have significantly impaired the overall integrity of Euclid Avenue.

The setting of Euclid Avenue has not changed, except to the extent that over time buildings and structures fronting Euclid Avenue have changed. This change is reflected primarily in the different architectural styles of houses and commercial

buildings fronting Euclid Avenue. The setting has been somewhat altered by the removal of significant historical, architectural and cultural features along Euclid Avenue.

Revised Description – Changes since 1977

For the most part, the 1977 description of Historic Euclid Avenue still applies in 2000. The following are the alterations since 1977.

The Chaffey fountain no longer stands in the middle of the center parkway at the intersection of Euclid Avenue and Emporia Streets, its original location. . It was moved for the 1984 construction of the railroad grade separation and now stands in front of Ontario Museum of History & Art (225 S. Euclid Avenue) at the southeast corner of Euclid Avenue and E. Transit Street (see Photos 3, 3a and 3b).

The mule car exhibit is in the same location as in 1977, there is a left-turn pocket on the west side of the median strip where the W.C.T.U. fountain stood in 1977 (see Photos 5, 5b, 5d).

The Women’s Christian Temperance Union (W.C.T.U.), which in its second location stood in the center parkway between Holt (Valley) Boulevard and B Street in front of the mule car exhibit, was moved 1-1/2 blocks north to the median at Euclid Avenue & C Street (see Photos 5, 5a, 5b, 5c). This location is two blocks north of original 1908 location at the northwest corner of Euclid & Holt. A gazebo was constructed in 1997 and stands just north of the W.C.T.U. Fountain just north of C Street (see Photo 5c).

The Madonna of the Trail monument is still in its original location in the center parkway at the intersection of Euclid Avenue and Foothill Boulevard, but a series of flagpoles were erected just north of the monument, partially obstructing the view of the bridle path sign (see Photos 7, 7a, 8 and 8a).

In addition to the existence of the Interstate 70 Freeway, which was listed as the only major alteration in 1977, the new Route 30 Freeway was constructed in the 1990s between 19th and 21st Streets in Upland. Because Euclid Avenue was identified as a historic property in the Route 30 Area of Potential Effects, construction of the new freeway included mitigation measures to ensure compatible design through the Euclid Avenue area. The Route 30 freeway passes beneath Euclid Avenue. However compatible the new construction is, it introduced non-historic fabric within the boundaries of the historic property.

The second major alteration since 1977 took place in 1984 when a portion of Euclid Avenue was reconstructed below grade between Park and Transit Streets in Ontario to accommodate new railroad track overcrossings. As a result, the Chaffey Fountain was relocated, the original median strips were removed, and a couple of the cross-streets were reconfigured into cul-de-sacs. Although a new median was constructed, new visual elements were added that are out of character with historic Euclid Avenue (see Photos 2, 2a, 2b, 3, 3a, 4, 4a).

Numerous minor alterations have continued to occur since 1977 and are of the same nature as described in 1977 (e.g. replacement of some cobblestone curbs with cobblestone-like concrete and plain concrete curbs and gutters, addition of left-turn pockets in the median in Ontario). Few cast iron lampposts exist and, for the most part, are clustered on the c.1984 cul-de-sacs created on Emporia Street in Ontario (see Photos 4 and 4a), and between 5th Street and G Street in Ontario.

The setting of Euclid Avenue has diminished somewhat since 1977. It is most intact in the residential portions at its northern boundary in Upland and compromised through the commercial sections of Ontario.

The combination of the major and minor alterations, in addition to further erosion of the setting have, in effect, created a discontinuous district out of what had been one long continuous district.

Contributing and noncontributing elements

The 1977 description of Euclid Avenue describes the contributing elements in broad terms that include the entire length of the historic portion, the 18.3-meter (60-foot) wide center parkway (median), the two drives (north- and southbound roadway lanes, cobblestone curbs and gutters), the 4.5-meter (15-foot) wide sidewalks, and all the landscaping (grass and trees) in the center median and between the roadway and the sidewalks.

What follows is a more detailed description, beginning at the northern boundary of Euclid Avenue at 24th Street in Upland, continuing south to the southern boundary at Philadelphia Street in Ontario:

FROM 24TH ST. SOUTH TO 21ST ST., UPLAND:

- Boundaries – The western and eastern boundaries run between the trees in the street frontage on either side and the sidewalks. Sidewalks in this section are noncontributing elements.
- Mature street frontage trees on east and west side of Euclid Avenue - Contributing elements.
- Center parkway median strip and trees, no landscaping – Contributing elements.
- Concrete curbs – Noncontributing elements.
- Cobblestone gutters & curbs – Contributing elements.
- Evergreens at the southwest corner 24th Street and Euclid Avenue – Noncontributing elements (they don't have compatible ornamental or visual qualities to original trees).
- Concrete ramp curbs at corners – Noncontributing elements.
- West-side cobblestone gutters from 24th St. to 21st St. – Contributing elements.
- East-side cobblestone gutters (filled in From 24th to 21st but curbs still visible) – Contributing elements.
- East side curbs are new cobblestone between 2146 to 2194 Euclid Ave. (Deborah Ct. & 21st St.) – Noncontributing nonhistoric elements.

- East side cobblestone curbs and gutters from Deborah Court south to 21st St. – Contributing elements.
- Plain concrete curbs south of 21st St. – Noncontributing elements.
- All post-1930 traffic lights, signals and devices – Noncontributing elements.

FROM 21ST ST. SOUTH TO 7TH ST., UPLAND:

- Boundaries – The western and eastern boundaries are the westernmost edge of the west sidewalk and the easternmost edge of the east sidewalks and include the sidewalks.
- Mature street frontage trees on east and west side of Euclid Avenue - Contributing elements.
- Street frontage trees on east side from 22nd St. St to Deborah Ct. – Noncontributing elements.
- Center parkway median strip and trees from 21st Street to 7th St. – Contributing elements.
- East-side original curbs south of 19th St. – Contributing elements.
- East and west-side original cobblestone gutters – Contributing elements.
- Entire section of Euclid Avenue from 21st to 19th Streets, newly created area above new Route 30 facility, including the landscaping. – Noncontributing non-historic elements.
- West-side gutters filled in at the two properties north of 19th St. – Noncontributing elements.
- West-side original curbs – Contributing elements.
- Filled in curbs from 19th St south to 13th Street -- Noncontributing elements.
- Concrete Curbs on all four corners at 13th St & Euclid Avenue (redone in 1968) Noncontributing elements.
- East-side cobblestone curb across from De Anza Park – Contributing elements.
- “Ye Bridle Path” sign north of Foothill Boulevard – Contributing element.
- Flag poles in front of bridle path sign – Noncontributing elements.
- Madonna of Trail statue – Contributing element.
- Flower bed surrounding Madonna of Trail statue – noncontributing elements.
- All post-1930 traffic lights, signals and devices – Noncontributing elements.

FROM 7TH ST., UPLAND TO CAROLINA ST., ONTARIO:

- Interstate 10 Freeway Interchange and associated open space and landscaping – Noncontributing elements.

FROM CAROLINA ST. TO G ST., ONTARIO:

- Boundaries – The western and eastern boundaries are the westernmost edge of the west sidewalk and the easternmost edge of the east sidewalks and include the sidewalks.
- Mature street frontage trees on east and west side of Euclid Avenue - Contributing elements.
- Center parkway median strip and trees – Contributing elements.

- East and west-side original cobblestone gutters – Contributing elements.
- Cast-iron streetlights that predate 1930 – Contributing elements.
- All post-1930 traffic lights, signals and devices – Noncontributing elements.

FROM G ST. TO TRANSIT AVE., ONTARIO:

The integrity of Euclid Ave. south of G St. in Ontario is questionable through downtown. There are no frontage trees, no vintage streetlights, and many intrusions in the center parkway median such as travel lanes and left turn pockets.

- Boundaries – The western and eastern boundaries are the curbs on the westernmost (south-bound) roadway and the curbs on the easternmost (north-bound) roadway.
- Center parkway median strip and mature trees – Contributing elements.
- Center parkway median strip between Holt Blvd. and Transit Ave. – Noncontributing element.
- Remaining cast-iron streetlights that predate 1930 – Contributing elements.
- Mule car in exhibit house in center parkway median just north of Holt Blvd. - Contributing elements
- Exhibit building around mule car in center parkway median just north of Holt Blvd. – Noncontributing element.
- W.C.T.U. Fountain in center parkway median just north of C St. – Contributing element.
- Circa 1997 Gazebo in center parkway median just north of C. St. – Noncontributing element.
- Left-turn pockets in center parkway median – Noncontributing elements.
- All post-1930 traffic lights, signals and devices – Noncontributing elements.

FROM TRANSIT AVE. TO PARK ST., ONTARIO:

The entire road within the 1977 boundaries has lost integrity in this section due to the below-grade reconstruction of the road and the introduction of new railroad overcrossings. The Chaffey Fountain, which had been a contributing element in 1977 was relocated outside the boundaries of the district.

- Entire section of Euclid Avenue including center parkway median and all landscaping – Noncontributing non-historic elements.
- Chaffey Fountain (now outside boundaries of historic property – Noncontributing element.

FROM PARK ST. TO MISSION ST., ONTARIO:

- Boundaries – The western and eastern boundaries are the westernmost edge of the west sidewalk and the easternmost edge of the east sidewalks and include the sidewalks.
- Mature street frontage trees on east and west side of Euclid Avenue - Contributing elements.
- Center parkway median strip and trees – Contributing elements.
- All original cobblestone curbs and gutters – Contributing elements.
- All concrete curbs and gutters that postdate 1930 – Noncontributing elements.

- All post-1930 traffic lights, signals and devices – Noncontributing elements.

FROM MISSION ST. TO MAPLE ST., ONTARIO:

- Boundaries – The western boundary is the westernmost edge of the west sidewalk; the eastern boundary is the curb of the east (northbound) roadway.
- Mature street frontage trees on west side of Euclid Avenue - Contributing elements.
- Center parkway median strip and trees – Contributing elements.
- All original cobblestone curbs and gutters – Contributing elements.
- All concrete curbs and gutters that postdate 1930 – Noncontributing elements.
- All post-1930 traffic lights, signals and devices – Noncontributing elements.

FROM MAPLE ST. TO PHILADELPHIA ST., ONTARIO:

- Boundaries – The western and eastern boundaries are the westernmost edge of the west sidewalk and the easternmost edge of the east sidewalks and include the sidewalks.
- Mature street frontage trees on east and west side of Euclid Avenue - Contributing elements.
- Center parkway median strip and trees – Contributing elements.
- All original cobblestone curbs and gutters – Contributing elements.
- All concrete curbs and gutters that postdate 1930 – Noncontributing elements.
- All post-1930 traffic lights, signals and devices – Noncontributing elements.



Left: 1. Euclid Avenue, looking north from Philadelphia Street, 1977.



Right: 1a. Euclid Avenue, looking north from Philadelphia Street, 1998.



1b. Euclid Avenue, looking northwest from Philadelphia Street, 1998. Show left-turn pocket added to median strip.



Top: 2. Euclid Avenue, at Emporia Street, Ontario, looking south, 1977.

Bottom: 2a. Same view, looking south, 1998. After 1984 railroad grade separation project was completed.





2b. Euclid Avenue, at Emporia Street, Ontario, looking north, 1998. After 1984 railroad grade separation project was completed.



Top: 3. Euclid Avenue, at Main Street, Ontario, looking north, 1977.

Bottom: 3a. Same view, looking north from Park Street after 1984 grade separation project was completed, 1998.





3b. Chaffey Fountain at new location in front of Ontario Museum of History & Art (225 S. Euclid Avenue) at the southeast corner of Euclid Avenue and E. Transit Street, looking southwest toward Euclid Avenue, 1998.

Fountain was moved from the median strip in the middle of Euclid Avenue between Main and Emporia Streets (to the south) for the 1984 construction of the railroad grade separation.

Right: 4. Euclid Avenue, at Emporia Street, Ontario, looking south, 1977.

Bottom: 4a. Same view, 1998. Euclid Avenue is below grade to left of photo; screened by landscaping.





Left: 5. Euclid Avenue, between Holt Boulevard and B Street, Ontario, looking north, 1977. W.C.T.U. Fountain in foreground.



Right: 5a. Same view, 1998. W.C.T.U. Fountain has been moved to 1-1/2 blocks north to the median at Euclid Avenue & C Street.



Top: 5b. Euclid Avenue, looking west just north of C. Street, Ontario, 1998. W.C.T.U. fountain in new location in front of new gazebo in the median. This location is two blocks north of original 1908 location at the northwest corner of Euclid & Holt.

Bottom: 5c. Euclid Avenue, looking northwest, just north of C Street, Ontario, 1998. Fountain visible in front of gazebo. Gazebo was dedicated on October 19, 1997.





5d. Euclid Avenue, looking north, at intersection with Holt Boulevard, Ontario, 1998. Left-turn pocket in center of median. Mule car exhibit in center background beyond trees.



Top: 6. Euclid Avenue, at 7th Street, Upland, looking north, 1977.

Bottom: 6a. Same view, 1998.





Left: 7. Euclid Avenue, at Foothill Boulevard, Upland, looking north, 1977.



Right: 7a. Same view, 1998. Flag poles have been added.



Top: 8. Euclid Avenue, at Foothill Boulevard (north of Madonna of the Trail monument), Upland, looking north, 1977.

Bottom: 8a. Same view, 1998. Flagpole has been added.





Top: 9. Euclid Avenue, near 16th Street, Upland, looking north, 1977.

Bottom: 9a. Euclid Avenue, near 15th Street, Upland, looking southwest, 1998. Similar cobblestone work within a block of 1977 photo.





Top: 10. Euclid Avenue, at 24th Street, Upland, looking south, 1977. 24th Street is the northern boundary

Bottom: 10a. Same view, 1998.



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 05000843

Date Listed: 8/10/2005

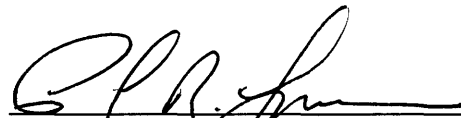
Euclid Avenue
Property Name

San Bernardino CA
County State

N/A

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

8/10/05

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Description:

Materials: Other/Asphalt (roadway); Other/Granite, Concrete (curb); Other/Earth (landscaped boulevard)

Significance

While *Criterion B* (Association with significant individuals) is discussed in the narrative text, the nomination best relates the significant contributions of the Chaffey family and Charles Frankish under *Criterion A* for the broad patterns of local history. The nomination provides little comparative information regarding others extant resources associated with the individuals; nor does it provide sufficient justification for the "works of a master," although the property is significant under *Criterion C* as a fine example of historic period landscape design.

These clarifications were confirmed with the CA SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Euclid Avenue

other names/site number State Route 83

2. Location

street & number From 24th Street in Upland to Philadelphia Street in Ontario ☐ not for publication

city or town Upland and Ontario ☐ vicinity

state California code CA county San Bernardino code 071 zip code: 91761;91762;
91764;91710

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally
☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William Wayne Clark
Signature of certifying official/Title

26 JUN 2005
Date

California Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional
comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register

☐ removed from the National
Register

☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

3/10/05

Euclid Avenue
Name of Property _____

San Bernardino County, CA
County and State _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
☒ public-local
☒ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☒ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
1 (landscape)		sites
1 (road)	1 (bandstand)	structures
3 (fountains, statue)	2 (reconstructions)	objects
5	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A _____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Landscape/Plaza _____

Transportation/Road-Related _____

Transportation/Rail-Related _____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Landscape/Plaza _____

Transportation/Road-Related _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

No style _____

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____

roof _____

walls _____

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☒ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development _____

Social History _____

Landscape Architecture _____

Period of Significance

1882-1940 _____

Significant Dates

1882 street laid out _____

1883 street first planted _____

1886 street extended to Ely (now Philadelphia) _____

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

NA _____

Architect/Builder

Chaffey, George Jr. & William Benjamin (W.B.) _____

Frankish, Charles _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Euclid Avenue
Name of Property _____

San Bernardino County, CA
County and State _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: approximately 203 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	11	440008	3765845	3	_____	_____
2	11	440029	3778809	4	_____	_____

☐ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Geoffrey Starns & Cathy Wahlstrom

organization City of Ontario Planning Department date September, 2004

street & number 303 East "B" Street telephone (909) 395-2036

city or town Ontario state CA zip code 91764

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Euclid Avenue, San Bernardino County, CA

Section number 7 Page 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

This National Register nomination is for an approximately 8.4 mile long section of Euclid Avenue, currently part of California State Route 83 (SR-83), which runs from 24th Street to the Chino Valley Freeway (SR-71) through the Cities of Upland, Ontario and Chino. The historic portion of Euclid Avenue, is a spacious two hundred (200) foot wide treelined boulevard that travels from 24th Street in Upland, at the foothills of Mount Baldy, approximately 8.4 miles south to Philadelphia (Ely) Street in Ontario. Euclid Avenue right-of-way consists of two fifty-five (55) foot drives, one northbound and one southbound which are separated by a sixty (60) foot landscaped center median and bordered by fifteen (15) foot parkways with sidewalks. The Nomination is for the entire width (200 feet) of the right of way. The subdivision of the Ontario Irrigation Colony was intended for agricultural development, primarily citrus, and their related dwellings. Surrounding the Town of Ontario (from the Southern Pacific Railroad to Fourth Street), residential and commercial town lots were developed with larger Villa lots adjacent to the town. Euclid Avenue bisected the Colony, in a north-south direction, connecting the agricultural areas with the town. Intersecting streets were at an interval of a one-quarter (0.25) mile, with the streets in the Villa Lot area at an interval of one-eighth (0.125) of a mile and in the town are three-hundred seventy-five (375) feet. Minor alterations to the road, because of its function as a State Highway have not adversely affected the historic character and nature of Euclid Avenue.

The center median is planted with predominately California Pepper (*Schinus Molle*) trees, 50 feet on center, with Date Palm (*Phoenix Dactylifera*) trees, originally alternating with the peppers, typically existing at intersections; both originally planted in 1883. The Date Palms were removed shortly after they were planted to give the street a more uniform look and therefore have no impact on the integrity of the street. Many of the original trees remain, most notably north of Foothill Boulevard to 24th Street, which remains in original condition. Some Southern Magnolias (*Magnolia Grandiflora*) have been planted along Euclid to replace pepper trees that had died and had to be removed. There are also the occasional Cedar Deodar (*Cedrus Deodara*) and other tree specimens that have been planted over the years. These trees have been planted in varying amounts throughout the proposed area. These specimens are non-contributing to the site and over time should be replaced with California Pepper trees. The parkways are planted with Silk Oak (*Grevillea Robusta*) trees, 30 feet on center, and Date Palms, originally planted in 1883 – 1886. Once again the majority of the Palms were removed by the Chaffey Brothers shortly after they were planted. The original trees still exist in their original location. In addition, a variety of Armstrong Registered roses have been planted in the median. While Armstrong Nurseries (now Armstrong Lawn and Garden Centers, established in 1889 in Ontario) is an important part of Ontario's history, the planting are a non-contributor to this nomination.

The curbs and gutters along Euclid Avenue were originally made of Granite cobblestones and concrete, the majority of which still exists. Some curbs were replaced with concrete-only curbs, most notably from "G" Street south to Philadelphia Street, starting in the 1910s. The original cast iron lampposts were replaced in the mid 1920's with the King's Standard cast Iron lampposts. Ontario, Upland and California Department of Transportation (CalTrans) have added more modern light fixtures, because of Euclid Avenue's designation as a State Highway. The Women's Christian Temperance Union (W.C.T.U) fountain was originally built in 1901 and was located at the northwest corner of Euclid Avenue and "A" Street (now Holt Boulevard). It has been moved several times

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Euclid Avenue, San Bernardino County, CA

Section number 7 Page 2

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION CONTINUED:

and is now in place in front of the Bandstand at Euclid Avenue and "C" Street, and is a contributor to the nomination. It also has been identified as appearing eligible (3S) for inclusion in the National Register. The Madonna of the Trail Monument, already a State Historical Landmark, stands at its original location on the Euclid Avenue Median at the Foothill Boulevard intersection, and is a contributor to the nomination. Immediately north of the Monument is the entrance to the bridal path, which extends to 24th Street.

The fountain erected by Charles Frankish, originally located in the center median, was moved by CalTrans in 1983 with the construction of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad underpass. It currently sits approximately 150 feet from its original location, adjacent to Euclid Avenue in front of the Ontario Museum of Art and History (Old City Hall) just north of the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks. The original Community Bandstand, built in 1887, was located in the center median at the intersection of Euclid Avenue and "A" Street (now Holt Boulevard). It was removed in the 1920's, but was recently reconstructed (using historic photos) in the median at the intersection of Euclid Avenue and "C" Street, and is a non-contributor to the nomination. The Mule Car display, commemorating the original mule cars that traveled from 24th Street to the Southern Pacific Railroad, is located in the median between Holt Boulevard and "B" Street. This display features a replica of the original mule car, and is a non-contributor to the nomination. The Veteran's Memorial, originally constructed after World War I and subsequently removed, has been reconstructed on the median and the intersection of Euclid Avenue and "B" Street, and is a non-contributor to the nomination. Also located in the median are several concrete planters and benches that were constructed to replace temporary ones that were installed in the 1950s. These are also non-contributors to the nomination.

Bordering the street right-of-way is a variety of buildings and uses. The southern part of Euclid Avenue constructed by the Chaffey's is in the original commercial core of the city, Downtown Ontario. The northern part is in an area that is predominately residential, with some commercial, religious and institutional uses through the Cities of Ontario and Upland.

The only major alterations to Euclid Avenue have been the underpass under the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad tracks and the construction of the San Bernardino (I-10) Freeway and the Foothill (SR-210) Freeway, which passes under Euclid Avenue. The Foothill (SR-210) Freeway underpass has kept the integrity of Euclid Avenue. Because of the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the landscaping, median, and other character defining features of Euclid Avenue have remained intact. The care Caltrans took on the Foothill Freeway, is not evident in either the San Bernardino Freeway or the Southern and Union Pacific Railroad underpasses. The San Bernardino (I-10) Freeway, built in the early 1950's has created a somewhat significant impact to the character of the street. The median is not landscaped, but some trees were planted. The impact is minimized since visually Euclid Avenue continues beyond the freeway. The impact would be more severe had the freeway passed over Euclid Avenue. The most severe impact is at the railroad underpass for the Southern and Union Pacific Railroads. Built in 1982-83, the overpass visually separates the original Chaffey portion of the Avenue and the Frankish addition. The overpass was not designed to be sensitive to the historic character of Euclid Avenue. The project was however given a determination that it did not impact the street. Several minor alterations over the years, including the replacement of dead and

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Euclid Avenue, San Bernardino County, CA

Section number 7 Page 3

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION CONTINUED:

diseased landscaping, addition of new light fixtures, and the replacement of curbs and gutters. The alterations that have been made do not significantly impair the overall integrity or character of Euclid Avenue.

The setting of Euclid Avenue has not changed, except to the extent that some of the buildings and structures adjacent to the avenue have changed over time. This change is reflected primarily in the different architectural styles of houses and commercial buildings along Euclid Avenue. Although there have been changes over time the original design concept and character of Euclid Avenue remains has retained its historic integrity.

Euclid Avenue Plantings

Street Segment	Parkways	Median	Other Plantings
24 th Street to Foothill Freeway (SR-210)	Silk Oak (Grevillea Robusta)	California Pepper (Schinus Molle)	
Foothill Freeway (SR-210) Underpass	Silk Oak (Grevillea Robusta)	California Pepper (Schinus Molle)	Citrus Trees have been planted between the parkways and the edge of the bridge, behind the Silk Oak Trees
Foothill Freeway (SR-210) to 17 th Street	Silk Oak (Grevillea Robusta)	California Pepper (Schinus Molle)	
17 th Street to 16 th Street	Silk Oak (Grevillea Robusta)	California Pepper (Schinus Molle)	Date Palms (Phoenix Dactylifera) planted between Silk Oak trees in parkways
16 th Street to Foothill Boulevard	Silk Oak (Grevillea Robusta)	California Pepper (Schinus Molle)	
Foothill Boulevard to San Bernardino Freeway (I-10)	Silk Oak (Grevillea Robusta)	California Pepper (Schinus Molle) mixed with Carob Trees (Ceratonia Siliqua)	
San Bernardino Freeway (I-10) Underpass	None	None	
San Bernardino Freeway (I-10) to G Street	Silk Oak (Grevillea Robusta)	California Pepper (Schinus Molle)	Magnolias (Magnolia Grandlora) and Deodars (Cedrus Deodara) have been planted in Median periodically with the Peppers
G Street to the Union Pacific Railroad	None ¹	California Pepper (Schinus Molle)	Magnolias (Magnolia Grandlora) have been planted in Median periodically with the Peppers
Union Pacific Railroad Underpass	None	None	
Union Pacific Railroad to Philadelphia Street	Silk Oak (Grevillea Robusta)	California Pepper (Schinus Molle)	Clusters of American Sweet Gum (Liquidamber Styraciflua) and Scotch Pines (Pinus Sylvestris) periodically in Median

Notes:

1. Between G Street and the Union Pacific Railroad was laid out as the Town of Ontario and beginning in the mid 1880s the Parkway trees were removed as the town developed.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Euclid Avenue, San Bernardino County, CA

Section number 8 Page 1

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Euclid Avenue is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Euclid Avenue is a significant piece of not only the local history of Ontario and Upland, but also the State of California. Euclid Avenue was the centerpiece of the Ontario Irrigation Colony, which was to become the Cities of Ontario and Upland. There is also a significant link between Euclid Avenue and the history of Australia. The Significance of Euclid Avenue can be assigned to two areas: Community Planning and Development and Social History. Euclid Avenue is also culturally significant to the Cities of Upland and Ontario. It has been the center of community events and activities since 1882. It is so closely identified as an important part of the community that the Euclid Avenue median is depicted in Ontario's City Seal and Upland's City Seal depicts Euclid Avenue travelling up to 24th street and the Madonna of the Tail Monument.

Historical Background

The significance of Euclid Avenue in the areas of community planning and development are based on the creation of the Ontario Irrigation Colony by George Chaffey Jr. and William Benjamin (W.B.) Chaffey. A discussion of the landscape architecture of Euclid Avenue has been included to further show the importance of Euclid Avenue.

Community Planning and Development – the Chaffey Irrigation Colonies

George Chaffey Jr. was born in Brockville, Ontario, Canada and grew up in Brockville and Kingston, Ontario, Canada. He followed his father's footsteps and became a ship builder. Engineering ran in the Chaffey Family. George Chaffey Jr.'s uncle, Benjamin Chaffey, was involved with the construction of the Victoria Bridge, which crosses the St. Lawrence Seaway in Montreal. George started his career as a shipbuilder and designed and built over 20 ships, most notably the S.S. Geneva, which in 1875 was the fastest light draught ship in America, and had an article published about it in Scientific American. George and William's father retired in 1878, and moved the family, including, his brother Charles and his sister Emma to the Arlington area of Riverside. William and his family moved with their father. The Chaffey family planted one of the first orange groves in Arlington.

William had seen first hand the potential of agricultural development and had toured the Cucamonga area with Charles. He had also written George regarding the potential of agricultural development in the Cucamonga area. In 1880, George came to Riverside to visit the family. His brother Charles took him on a tour of the Cucamonga area. George soon became infected with the same enthusiasm that William and Charles had for the prospect of developing agricultural land in Cucamonga. He set out to become an expert in irrigation. On Thanksgiving Day in 1881, they traveled to the house of Captain Joseph S. Garcia and bought 1,000 acres of the Cucamonga Rancho. Shortly after they bought additional land, and established the 2,500 acre Etiwanda Irrigation Colony, named after an Indian Chief and friend of his Uncle Benjamin.

William Chaffey saw the difficulties in Arlington when landowners did not have any water rights. In Riverside, the founders of the settlement had created a system by which a settler would buy land but be dependent on water from a company that they had no control of. A fellow Canadian, Matthew Gage, created the Gage Canal

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Euclid Avenue, San Bernardino County, CA

Section number 8 Page 2

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE CONTINUED:

to bring waters from the Santa Ana Riverbed to his lands in Arlington to avoid the problem. Luther M. Holt, publisher of a Riverside newspaper, thought the solution to the problem was to incorporate as a Mutual Water Company. This system became known as the Holt-Chaffey Mutual Water Company System, and it became the model of future irrigation developments.

The premise of the Mutual Water Company System was very simple, ensure that every landowner was given a share of the water, based on the amount of land they owned. First, the Chaffey Brothers bought the land and water rights. Second, they established a water company, and created shares of stock. They then sold their water rights to the company for all the shares of stock. As they then sold land to settlers, the sale also included shares of stock in the water company, thereby ensuring the landowners had control of the water company and therefore the water. The first settlement to use this system was the Etiwanda Irrigation Colony.

While developing Etiwanda in 1882 (which sold over 1,400 acres in the first eight months at \$100 per acre), the Chaffey Brothers began thinking about a new project. The money earned from Etiwanda allowed the Chaffey's to negotiate with Captain Garcia for the San Antonio Lands portion of the Cucamonga Rancho. George Chaffey imagined this new settlement. In the Life of George Chaffey, written in 1928 by J.S. Alexander, he states that:

"From the plateau at the foot of the mountain I obtained a bird's-eye view of the whole area I proposed to acquire, and while I was standing there looking at it, I saw what Ontario was to and did become."

The Chaffey Brothers bought the 6,216 acres of the San Antonio Lands on September 15, 1882 for \$60,000.00. Subsequent purchases of railroad and government land created the land for the townsite and the crucial 114 acre Kincaid Ranch at the mouth of the San Antonio Creek, which was purchased for \$11,000.00, rounded out the Ontario Colony. During the purchases, the developers of Pomona claimed rights to San Antonio Creek. Through negotiations each received half the water in the creek. George Chaffey knew that there was much more water underground than on the surface. He considered the creeks in Cucamonga to flow inside out. He was proved right. Today, Pomona receives 9% of their water from San Antonio Creek and 72% from underground sources. Ontario has received up to 88% of its water from underground sources.

Improving on the Etiwanda Colony, this new venture was intended to be a model settlement. The plan for the colony was based on four fundamental principals:

1. Distribute the water over the whole tract to each farm lot in cement pipes, each holder to share in the water proportionately to his holding irrespective of distance from the source;
2. Construct a main thoroughfare from one end of the settlement to the other, and lay it out in such a way that it will be a thing of beauty forever;

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE CONTINUED:

3. Provide a College for the agricultural education of the people of the colony and for the general education of their children;
4. Secure the best possible class of settlers by a reversionary clause in the deeds to each allotment forbidding absolutely the sale of intoxicating liquor.

Euclid Avenue was conceived and planned by George and William Chaffey to be the centerpiece for their "Model Colony". It was to be the main thoroughfare through the Ontario Irrigation Colony. It was to travel from San Antonio Heights, at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains, at the north end of the colony, south to the Southern Pacific Railroad (see attached map). In the Life of George Chaffey, written in 1928 by J.S. Alexander, he states that:

"George Chaffey's subdivision set the new standard for rural communities. Its most striking feature was that every ten-acre lot had street or avenue frontage. From the Mesa he laid out the main avenue 200 feet wide and eight miles long [actually 6.2 miles] to the Southern Pacific Railway crossing. Parallel Avenues 66 feet wide were laid out at half-mile intervals. These were intersected by numbered cross streets running east and west every quarter of a mile, thus cutting the tract into a series of eighty-acre blocks, each subdivided into eight ten-acre lots, exclusive of the space occupied by streets and avenues." (page 48)

The second principal, creation of a thoroughfare that ran from one end of the settlement to the other, became Euclid Avenue. Because of its extraordinary beauty and function, Euclid Avenue became the centerpiece of the Colony and soon served as a model for other settlements within the United States and Australia. The historic stretch of Euclid Avenue runs through the current Cities of Ontario and Upland where it remains a community centerpiece and prominent historic landscape.

George Chaffey's plan for Ontario had principals that were laid down in advance, for the colonization of the territory in what Vide Ingersoll called, in his Annals of San Bernardino County, "the most perfect then formulated". One of these principals was the creation of what was to become Euclid Avenue. That principal was:

Construct a main thoroughfare from one end of the settlement to the other, and lay it out in such a way that it will be a thing of beauty forever;

Euclid Avenue was designed and laid out in 1882 by George and William Benjamin (W.B.) Chaffey, the founders of the Ontario Irrigation Colony. Construction began that same year under their direct supervision. By January 1883, four (4) miles had been graded. Planting of the trees from the Southern Pacific Railroad to 4th Street began in April 1883. The parkway was originally planned to be planted with only a double row of Palm trees, but the Chaffey Brothers decided to plant a double row of California Pepper trees 50 feet on center, along with the Palms. This was done because Pepper trees were fast growing and would provide landscaping while the Palms grew. Most of the Palms were later removed by the Chaffey Brothers. Several of the Palm trees still

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE CONTINUED:

exist at street intersections. The entire stretch of the Avenue was completed to 24th Street in 1884. A single row of Grevilleas and Eucalyptuses were planted along the side parkways because of their ornamental qualities. W.B. Chaffey, a horticulturist, planted mostly Australian trees, because of their resistance to heat and their drought tolerance. The connection to Australia began with the planting of Euclid Avenue and as J.S. Alexander called it, Euclid Avenue was "almost a little bit of Australia set in the heart of California". (page 48)

So great was the achievements of the Chaffey Brothers that on January 17, 1903, the United States Government chose Ontario as the standard for all United States Irrigation Colonies. In 1904, a model of the colony was prepared for and presented at the St. Louis World's Fair (hence the name, "The Model Colony").

In 1885, Alfred Deakin, Victorian minister of water supply and the future first Prime Minister of Australia, was in the United States on a fact finding mission, heard about the Chaffey's irrigation colonies and came to Ontario. Impressed by the Ontario Colony, he convinced George and William Chaffey to come to Australia and establish irrigation colonies there. In 1886, the Chaffey Brothers sold their interests in Ontario and moved to Australia to establish new irrigation colonies.

A group of Investors, led by Charles Frankish, bought out the Chaffey Brothers and formed the Ontario Land and Improvement Company. Frankish bought the property south of the Ontario Irrigation Colony, from Southern Pacific Railroad to the Rancho Santa Ana Del Chino, and named it the South Side Tract. Frankish then extended Euclid Avenue south to Ely Street, now Philadelphia Street, through his South Side Tract. The street was laid out and constructed under his personal supervision in 1886 to conform with the Chaffey's plan for Euclid north of the Southern Pacific Railway.

By the 1930s, Euclid Avenue had received widespread recognition as being an outstanding example of landscape architecture and was known as one of the most beautiful boulevards in the world. On October 24, 1926, an article in the Los Angeles Times reported that Euclid Avenue was "a boulevard of national and even world renown and is unmatched for its beauty... an attraction 'raved over' by every visitor to Southern California".

Ed Ainsworth, a columnist, reported in the mid 1930s in his column "El Camino Real" that:

"Charles Gibbs Adams, nationally known landscape architect, not long ago reported that a jury of experts, named for the purpose of selecting the world's most beautiful highways had included the Ontario thoroughfare in its list of seven."

Euclid Avenue was designed to be the focal point of the Ontario Colony. Historically, community events have been held there. This includes the Fourth of July parade and All-States picnic (named the World's Largest Picnic Table by the Guinness Book of World Records), the Chaffey Tournament of Bands, and Christmas on Euclid. That tradition continues with the summer concerts at the reconstructed bandstand, the Arts and Crafts show, the classic car show and the Kiwanis Pancake Breakfast and numerous other events. In addition, the

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE CONTINUED:

Euclid Avenue Nativity Display, Ontario Historic Landmark No. 65 has been displayed on Euclid Avenue since 1959.

An important part of the development of Euclid Avenue and the Ontario Colony was the transportation aspect of the Avenue. The Chaffey Brothers designed a grand boulevard for horses and carriages and an electric trolley line that would travel down the median. The Chaffey Brothers departed for Australia before the construction of the trolley line began. Charles Frankish founded the Ontario and San Antonio Heights Railroad Company, which constructed the trolley line. The first trolley, called the "Gravity Mule Car", traveled down the Euclid Avenue median from 24th Street to the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1888. The mules pulled the car up the hill, then were loaded on a pull out platform at the rear of the car, and rode back down the hill. The mule car was replaced in 1895 by electric trolleys and became one of the Pacific Electric Red Car Lines in 1912 and ran until 1928. Mr. Earl H. Richardson, who invented the "Hotpoint" electric iron in 1903, electrified the trolley line. In addition, the Chino Valley Narrow Gauge Railroad traveled down the southern part of Euclid Avenue between the Southern Pacific Railroad and the town site of Chino.

Euclid Avenue is also located at a crossroads of transportation, past and present. It intersects historic trails, highways (including Route 66), railroads, and modern freeways. The Madonna of the Trail monument, which is one of twelve statues, marks the pioneers' trail across the United States. The Madonna of the Trail monument in Upland signifies the western end of the trail. The monument farthest east is in Bethesda, MD. The Monument was dedicated by a then obscure judge from Missouri, and future President of the United States, Harry S. Truman.

Landscape Architecture

Euclid Avenue was designed and laid out in 1882 by George and William Benjamin (W.B.) Chaffey, the founders of the Ontario Irrigation Colony. Construction began that same year under their direct supervision. There is no information regarding the labor used to construct Euclid Avenue, although we do know that the Chaffey Brothers used Chinese laborers to construct tunnels to bring water from San Antonio Creek. By January 1883, four (4) miles had been graded. William Benjamin Chaffey was a horticulturist and was responsible for the plant selections and supervised the planting of the colony. Planting of the trees from the Southern Pacific Railroad to 4th Street began in April 1883. Edward J. Jacquet, from Switzerland, was in charge of the planting. He had a crew of five men. The parkway was originally planned to be planted with only a double row of Date Palm (*Phoenix Dactylifera*) trees, but it was decided to plant a double row of California Pepper (*Schinus Molle*) trees 50 feet on center, along with the Palms. This was done because Pepper trees were fast growing and would provide landscaping while the Palms grew. Most of the Palms were later removed by the Chaffey Brothers. Several of the Palm trees still exist at street intersections. The entire stretch of the avenue was completed to 24th Street in 1884. A single row of Silk Oak (*Grevillea Robusta*) trees were planted along the side parkways because of their ornamental qualities. W.B. Chaffey chose to plant mostly Australian trees, because of their resistance to heat and their drought tolerance. The connection to Australia began with the planting of Euclid

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE CONTINUED:

Avenue and as J.S. Alexander called it, Euclid Avenue was "almost a little bit of Australia set in the heart of California". (page 48)

Little is known regarding the career of William Benjamin Chaffey because he resided in Mildura, Victoria, Australia from 1886 until his death in 1926. There is no information regarding any formal schooling W.B. Chaffey had in horticulture. When he was 22, he moved his family to Arlington. It is known that he received much of his training in horticulture in the citrus groves of Riverside. According to a January 11, 1896 Special Edition of the Ontario Observer, W.B. Chaffey's:

"Extensive knowledge in practical horticulture, gained while farming the home ranch at Arlington, and in planting and caring for a large number of Riverside orange groves owned by absentees."

We do know that while in Mildura, he dedicated himself to the creation and development of the dried fruits industry. The Chaffey Colonies of Renmark and Mildura joined to form the Australian Dried Fruits Association. W.B. Chaffey was the President of the association for many years. Because of his dedication to the industry that helped save the Mildura Colony and to the Colony itself, W.B. Chaffey was the first President of the Shire of Mildura in 1903, and the first Mayor of the City of Mildura in 1920.

Euclid Avenue also has an international significance associated with it. The founding principals of the Ontario Irrigation Colony were also used in the development of the Chaffey Irrigation Colonies in Australia. Both the Mildura and Renmark Irrigation Colonies, each founded by the Chaffey Brothers in 1887, contain as the main thoroughfare, a 200 feet wide right-of-way with a 60-foot median and two parallel avenues each 66 feet wide. The Mildura colony also has Pepper trees planted, this time as a single row on the parkways. Both colonies were laid out around this avenue, just as Ontario was laid out around Euclid Avenue.

Period of Significance

The Period of Significance for Euclid Avenue is 1882 to the 1930s. The 1882 date is established with the creation of the Ontario Irrigation Colony and Euclid Avenue by George and William Chaffey. The 1930s date is established because of the development pattern of Ontario and Upland. Euclid Avenue was a significant element for transportation, a social gathering place and as an identifiable landscape feature of the community. As both cities converted from an agricultural colony to a modern city, the transformation occurred first along Euclid Avenue. From the turn of the 20th century until the start of World War II, development of residential neighborhoods on agricultural property occurred adjacent to Euclid Avenue. While this transformation occurred Euclid Avenue continued to be a significant element in the community.

As the cities developed, the typical suburban sprawl of Southern California affected the significance of Euclid Avenue. In 1928, the Pacific Electric Railroad abandoned its Euclid Avenue Line, lessening the role of Euclid Avenue as a significant transportation route. Euclid Avenue played a less important role in the development of the two cities as the cities expanded away from Euclid Avenue. After World War II and the subsequent housing

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boom, the significance of Euclid Avenue was dramatically reduced as the cities rapidly expanded away from Euclid Avenue. The development of the Interstate Highway System was the final blow to Euclid Avenue's dominance as a important transportation element. Although still a State Highway, Euclid Avenue is just a piece of the regional system, instead of the primary route.

As a social gathering place, Euclid Avenue is still important to the community. Through time and as more people settled in Ontario and Upland, the events typically and exclusively held on Euclid Avenue spread to other areas of the City's to bring those events to more of the community. It has not been until recently that Euclid Avenue has had a resurgence as a social gathering place. Euclid Avenue has been and will always be a significant landscape feature to the community. Euclid Avenue's significance in the Cities of Upland and Ontario ended at World War II. That event was a watershed moment not only for the history of the United States but also for the development of Southern California. The entire landscape of Southern California changed and Euclid Avenue was not exempt from this change. These events determined our selection of Euclid Avenue's period of significance from 1882 until the 1930s.

National Register Criteria

Euclid Avenue is the most prominent and arguably the most significant historical resource in the Cities of Ontario and Upland. It's origins date back to the creation of the Ontario Irrigation Colony and it is the best physical example of the ideals, principles and genius of the Chaffey Brothers. Euclid Avenue meets criteria A, and C for placement on the National Register of Historic Places. A discussion under Criterion B was provided to show the relationship between Euclid Avenue and the people significant in Ontario and Upland's History in order to further show the importance of Euclid Avenue to the local communities.

Criterion A

Criterion A, requires that the resource have a quality of significance that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

The principals of Ontario and the Holt-Chaffey Mutual Water Company changed the way communities were developed. As previously discussed, Ontario was only the second community developed on the mutual water company system. This system and the principal's for the creation of Ontario so revolutionized the way agricultural communities were developed that it was recognized by the Department of Interior and the United States Congress, and was designated as the standard model for development of agricultural colonies established in and by the United States. The Model was also used by the Chaffey's in Australia and copied by numerous other Australian developments.

The centerpiece and most visible aspect of this model was Euclid Avenue. Euclid Avenue was used as the prime method of transporting the water. Since every parcel had street (east/west roads) or avenue (north/

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south roads) frontage, and since every street intersected Euclid Avenue, concrete pipes were constructed and put underground on Euclid Avenue to carry the water to the parcels. In Ontario, the water company, named the San Antonio Water Company, (after San Antonio creek, the source of the water) is still in operation today.

Criterion B

Criterion B deals with the significance of a resource as it relates to its association with the lives of persons significant in our past. Euclid Avenue is associated with numerous people significant to the history of Ontario and Upland, California and the United States. The three people most associated with Euclid Avenue are George and William Benjamin (W.B.) Chaffey, and Charles Frankish. Also indirectly associate with Euclid Avenue are Andrew McCord Chaffey, who brought Branch banking to California, and Alfred Deakin, the first Prime Minister of Australia. The first of these people is George Chaffey.

George Chaffey Jr.

George Chaffey was one of the most significant figures of his time. Chaffey's connection to historic figures began as a young man. George Chaffey's father was in the shipping and ship building business and shipped many items along the Great Lakes for Mark Hanna. As J.S. Alexander recites, Hanna was:

"a kind of American King-maker, who made William McKinley president, and virtually controlled National Republican politics in the U.S.A. for a generation. Whenever Mark Hanna visited he always stayed at the home of George Chaffey Senior." (page 19)

Engineering ran in the Chaffey Family. Benjamin Chaffey, uncle of George Chaffey Jr., was involved with the construction of the Victoria Bridge, which crosses the St. Lawrence Seaway in Montreal. George's father, as previously mentioned, was a shipbuilder. George started his career as a shipbuilder and designed and built over 20 ships, most notably the S.S. Geneva, which in 1875 was the fastest light draught ship in America, and had an article published about it in Scientific American. During the creation of the Etiwanda, George Chaffey created the Mutual Water Company system with Luther M. Holt, a system that ensured water rights with the purchase of land. This system would become a standard for future developments.

George Chaffey was also involved in numerous other enterprises. In 1882, he installed an electric light at his house, powered by hydroelectric power, just 3 years after Thomas Edison invented it, making it the first light west of the Rocky Mountains. Due to the interest in electric lighting shown by the City of Los Angeles, Chaffey founded the Los Angeles Electric Company, and according to J.S. Alexander, Los Angeles was "the first city in the United States, if not the world, to be exclusively lighted by electricity".

George Chaffey was also fascinated by the telephone and installed a phone line from his house in Etiwanda to San Bernardino. The line was later extended to Ontario. According to J.A. Graves in his book "My Seventy Years in California" Chaffey's long distance phone line was the longest line in operation in the world, and had

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When the Chaffey Brothers went to Australia, W.B. was responsible for the planting of Deakin Avenue in Mildura, which is based on Euclid Avenue's design, with similar landscaping to that of Euclid Avenue. He decided to stay in Mildura when George returned to America. We do know that while in Mildura, he dedicated himself to the creation and development of the dried fruits industry. The Chaffey Colonies of Renmark and Mildura joined to form the Australian Dried Fruits Association. W.B. Chaffey was the President of the association for many years. Because of his dedication to the industry that helped save the Mildura Colony and to the Colony itself, W.B. Chaffey was the first President of the Shire of Mildura in 1903 and the first Mayor of the City

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of Mildura in 1920. He was known in Mildura as "Boss" and eventually became the "Old Man of Mildura". He became so beloved that there is a statue of him in the center median of Deakin Avenue in Mildura.

Charles Frankish

Third is significant figure is Charles Frankish, who formed the Ontario Land and Improvement Company and bought out the Chaffey's when they left for Australia. Frankish completed the Chaffey vision for Ontario. Frankish was responsible for the extension of Euclid Avenue south of the Southern Pacific Railroad. He also was responsible for the creation of the Ontario & San Antonio Heights Railway, which traveled down Euclid Avenue until it was bought out by the Pacific Electric Railway. Because of his holdings in Ontario, he was influential force in Ontario and Upland politics for almost 50 years.

Criterion C

Criterion C relates the significance of the resource if it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. As discussed previously in the description of the street, Euclid Avenue has distinctive characteristics of a method of construction, with its rock curbs, unique median and other features. The second portion of Criterion C is that the resource represents the work of a master. Euclid Avenue is the visual representation of the accomplishments of the Chaffey Brothers. The Chaffey Brothers became the premier developer of agricultural and irrigation colonies in Southern California and Australia. George Chaffey became the foremost authority of his time on irrigation. His creation and development of Etiwanda, Ontario, Renmark, Mildura, Calexico, Mexicali, Imperial and Manzanar as irrigation colonies and his development of water in the East Whittier-La Habra area allowed the growth and development of Southern California. His greatest achievement, and one of the greatest achievements in the history of irrigation, was the creation of the Imperial Canal, which first successfully diverted water from the Colorado River. This canal was completely gravity fed. These achievements prove the George Chaffey was a master in the development of Irrigation.

W.B. Chaffey was the horticulturist. He was one of the leading cultivators of citrus groves in the Arlington area of Riverside, and was a leader in the creation and development the Dried Fruit Industry in Australia. W.B. was responsible for the plant selection for Euclid Avenue and supervised the planting. Euclid Avenue is the embodiment of the Chaffey Brothers ideals and principles regarding the development of agricultural and irrigation communities and is the best representation of their work in California.

Significant Person(s):

George Chaffey Jr.
William Benjamin (W.B.) Chaffey
Charles Frankish

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The boundaries of the nomination those of the historic stretch of the street, constructed between 1882 and 1888. 24th Street is the northern most point, beginning, of Euclid Avenue. Philadelphia was the historic southern most point, end, of Euclid Avenue. The boundaries include the entire 200-foot width of the public right-of-way, which includes the 60 foot wide landscaped median, two 55 foot wide drives, and two 15 foot wide landscaped parkways and sidewalks. South of Philadelphia Street was not improved until the 1970's and later, and is therefore not of significance.

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Historic Photos

Euclid Avenue - All photos taken Courtesy of the Model Colony Room, Ontario City Library

1. Euclid Avenue - 1898 (bandstand in foreground)
2. Euclid Avenue - 1890 (bandstand in foreground)
3. Euclid Avenue - 1905 (bandstand in foreground)
4. Euclid Avenue - 1888 (frankish fountain in foreground)
5. Euclid Avenue aerial - 1920
6. Euclid Avenue - looking north from Holt Boulevard
7. Euclid Avenue - 1887
8. Euclid Avenue - Looking North from Holt Boulevard
9. Euclid Avenue - Looking South from B Street
10. Euclid Avenue - Looking North from Holt Boulevard
11. Euclid Avenue - Looking North from Holt Boulevard
12. Euclid Avenue - Veteran Memorial on Euclid Avenue at Holt Boulevard

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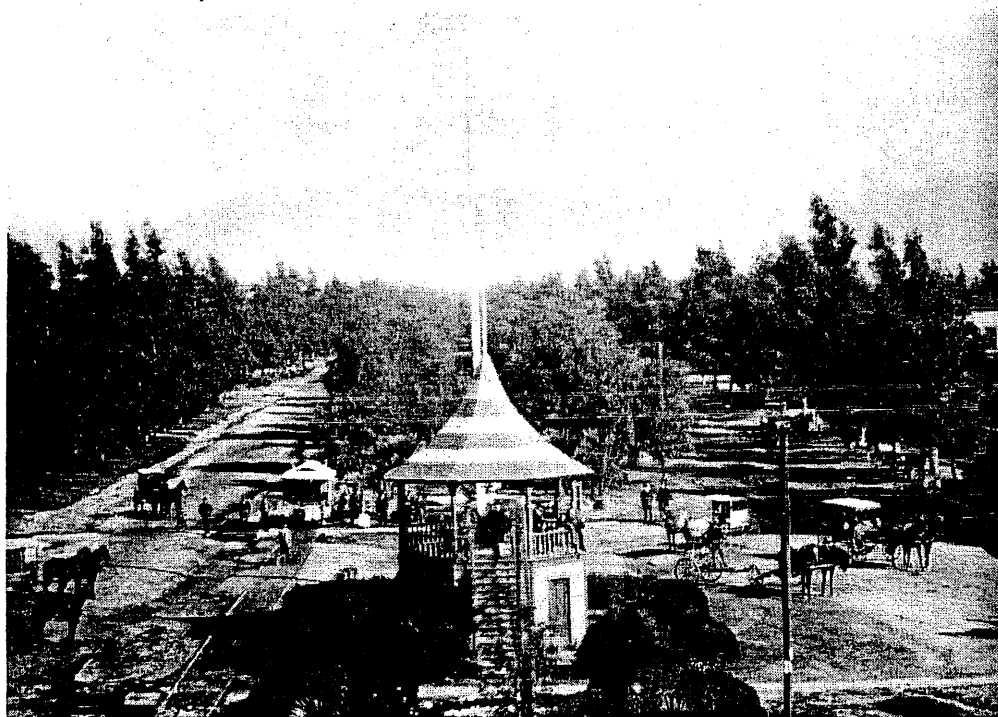
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1. Euclid Avenue - 1898 (bandstand in foreground)



2. Euclid Avenue - 1890 (bandstand in foreground)



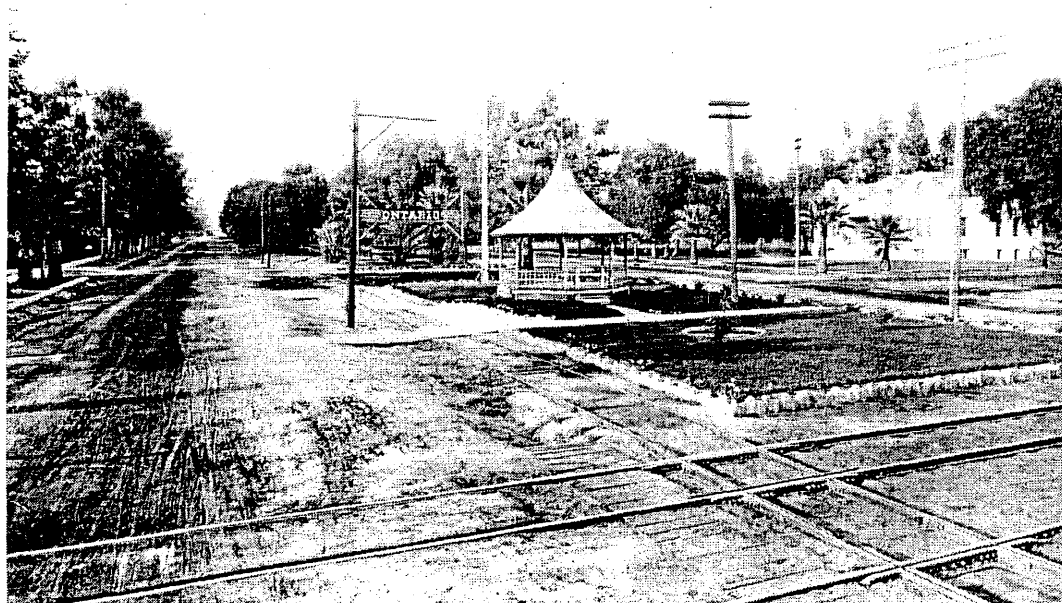
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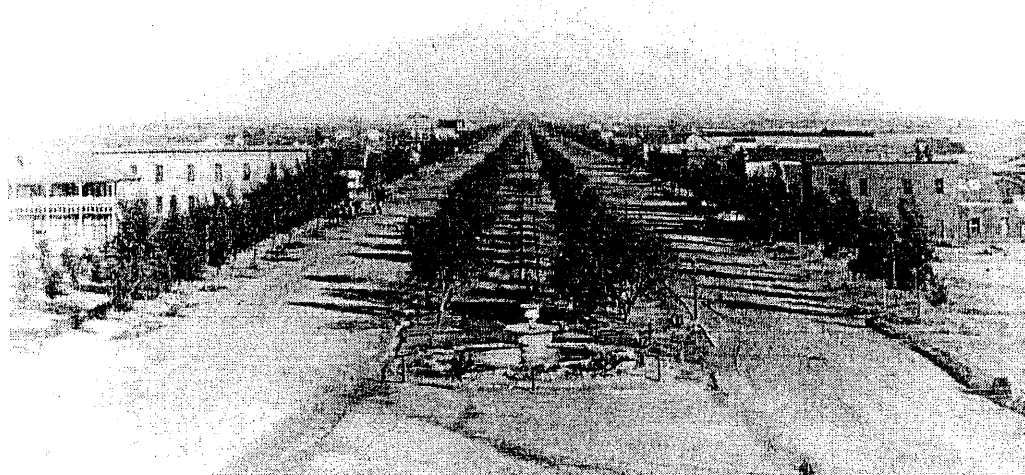
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3. Euclid Avenue - 1905 (bandstand in foreground)



4. Euclid Avenue - 1888 (frankish fountain in foreground)



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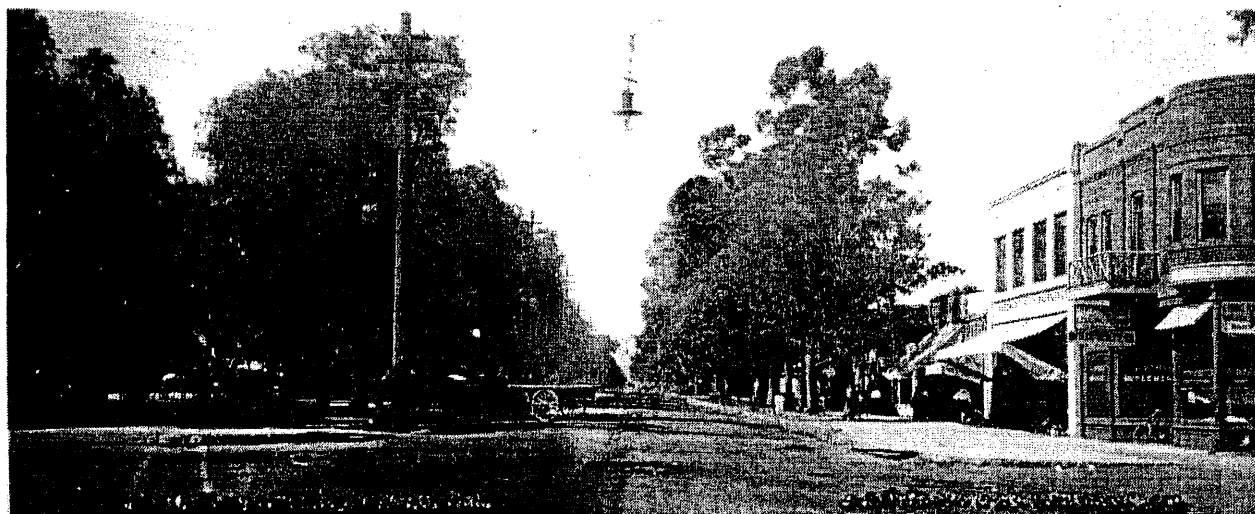
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5. Euclid Avenue aerial - 1920



6. Euclid Avenue - looking north from Holt Boulevard



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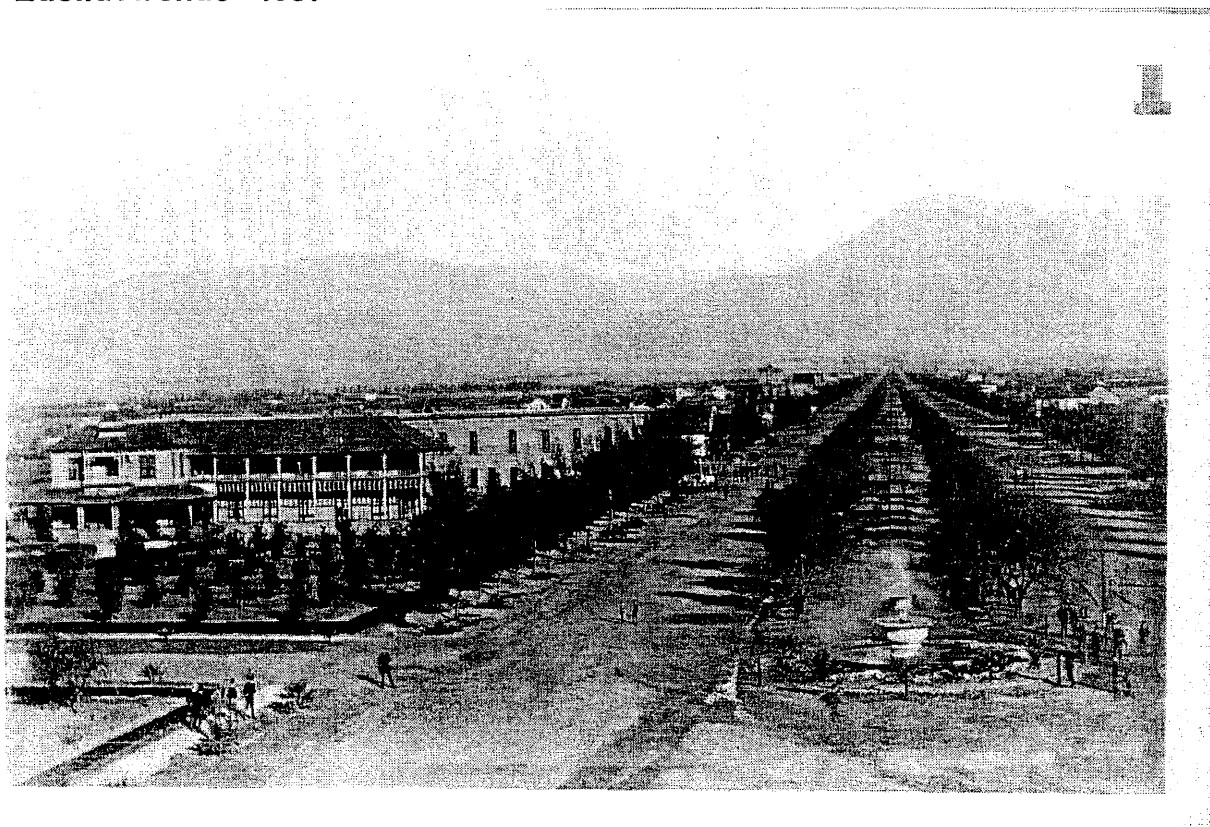
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7. Euclid Avenue - 1887



8. Euclid Avenue - Looking North from Holt Boulevard



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9. Euclid Avenue - Looking South from B Street



10. Euclid Avenue - Looking North from Holt Boulevard



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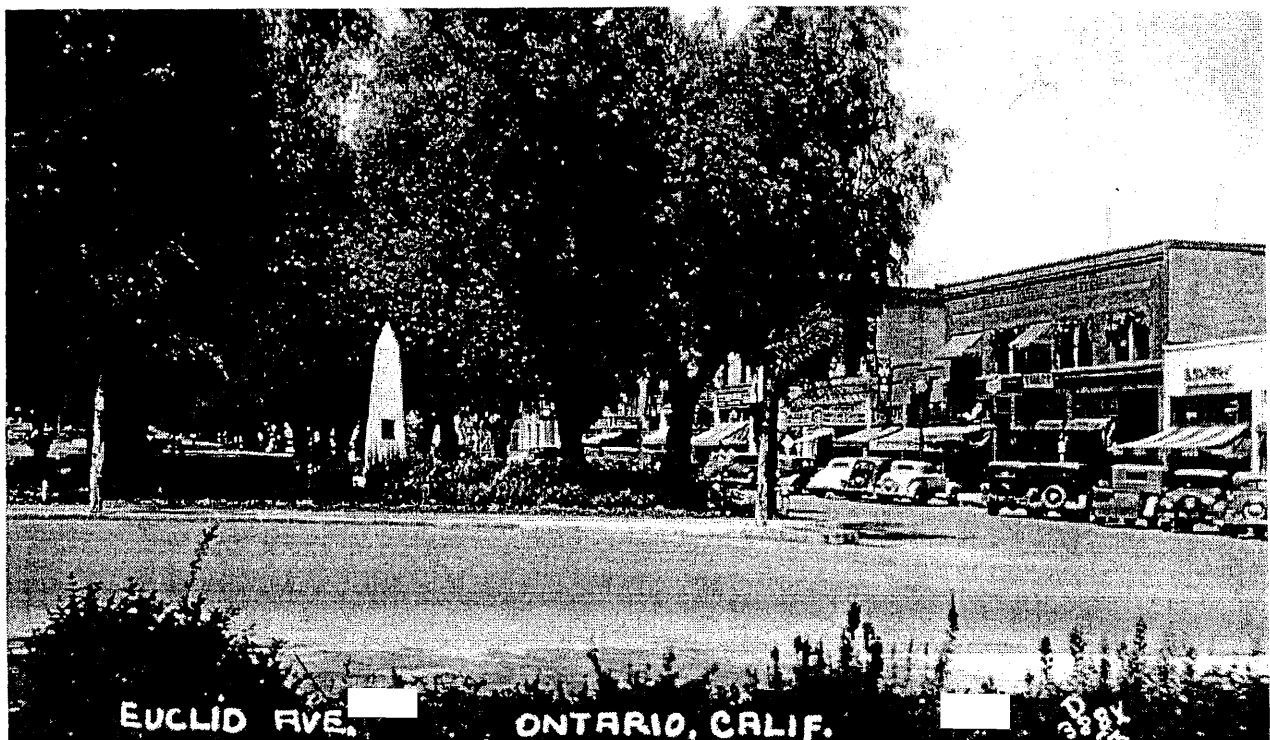
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11. Euclid Avenue - Looking North from Holt Boulevard



12. Euclid Avenue - Veteran Memorial on Euclid Avenue at Holt Boulevard



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Historic Photos

Mildura, Australia - All photos taken via the Internet from the State Library of Victoria, Australia

13. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia
14. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia
15. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia
16. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia
17. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia
18. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia
19. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia
20. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia
21. W.B. Chaffey Memorial Statue, Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia
22. W.B. Chaffey Memorial Statue, Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia
23. Chaffey Fountain, Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia
24. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia

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13. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia



14. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia



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15. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia



16. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia



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17. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia



18. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia



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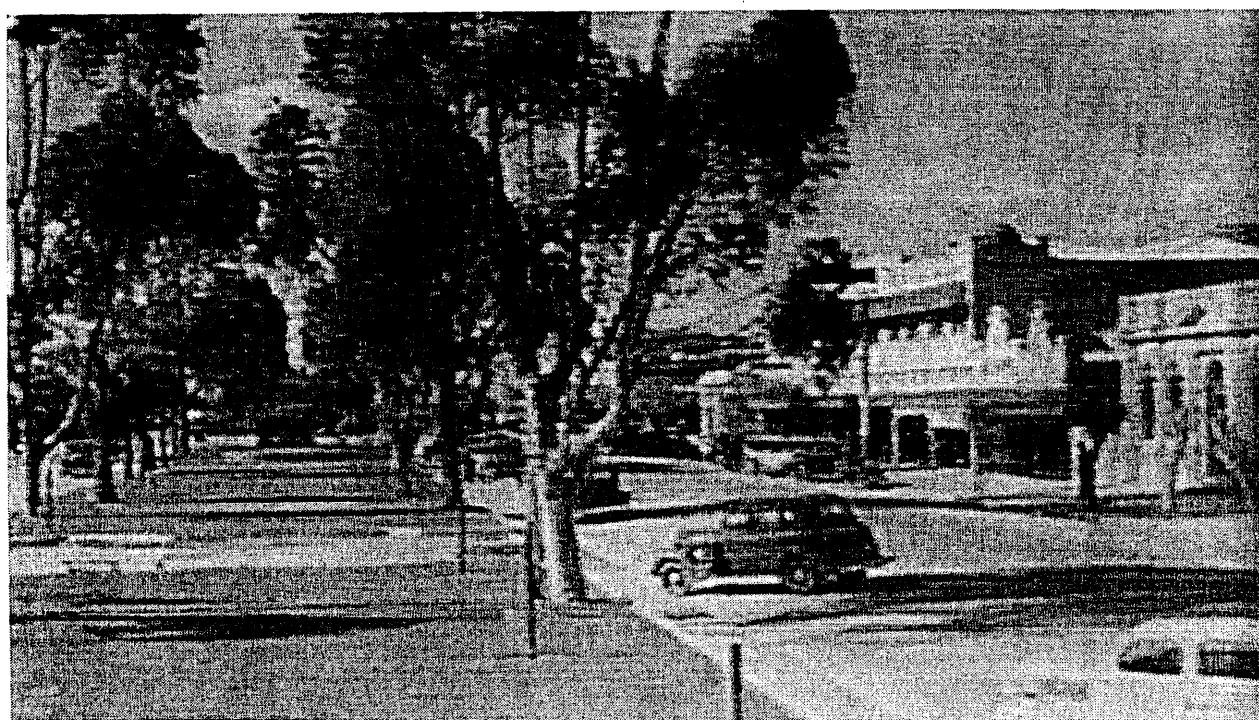
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19. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia



20. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia



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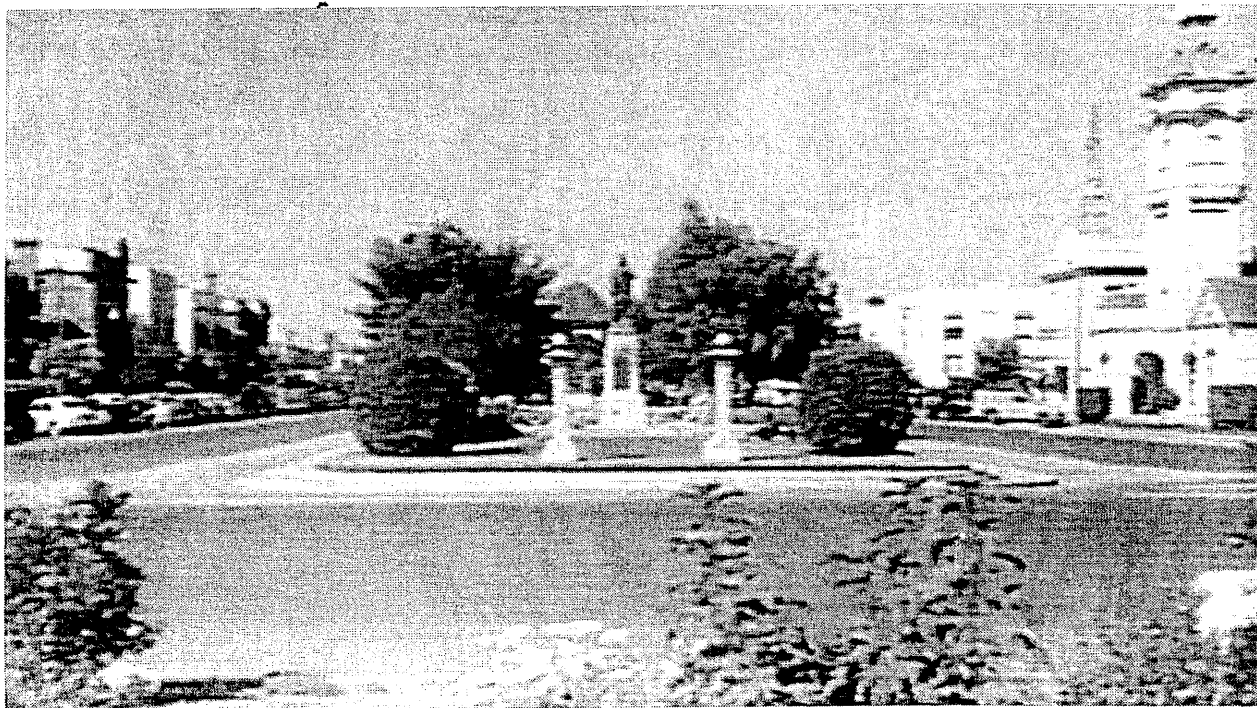
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21. W.B. Chaffey Memorial Statue, Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia



22. W.B. Chaffey Memorial Statue, Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia



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23. Chaffey Fountain, Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia



24. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia



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Euclid Avenue, San Bernardino County, CA

Section number _____ Page _____ Photos _____

All photos by Jeff Starns, 2003

Location of negatives: Ontario Planning Department, 303 East B Street, Ontario, CA 91764

1. Looking north from Philadelphia Street, Ontario
2. Looking west toward Euclid School, Ontario
3. Looking south toward the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad Underpass, Ontario
4. Looking east towards the Frankish Fountain and Old City Hall (just north of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad Underpass), Ontario
5. Looking north at Holt Boulevard, Ontario
6. Looking north at C Street towards the R. Jack Mercer Community Bandstand, Ontario
7. Looking northwest at C Street towards the Granada Theater, Ontario
8. Looking west at the Gardiner Spring Auditorium, Chaffey High School, Ontario
9. Looking north towards the San Bernardino Freeway from 6th Street, Ontario
10. Looking north from the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad, Upland
11. Looking south from Foothill Boulevard (Route 66), Upland
12. Looking north from Foothill Boulevard (Route 66) toward Madonna of the Trail, Upland
13. Looking north from Foothill Boulevard (Route 66) toward bridal path, Upland
14. Looking west at the Foothill Freeway, Upland
15. Looking south at rock curbs and drainage ditch, Upland
16. Looking north at rock curbs and drainage ditch, Upland
17. Looking south from 24th Street, Upland

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

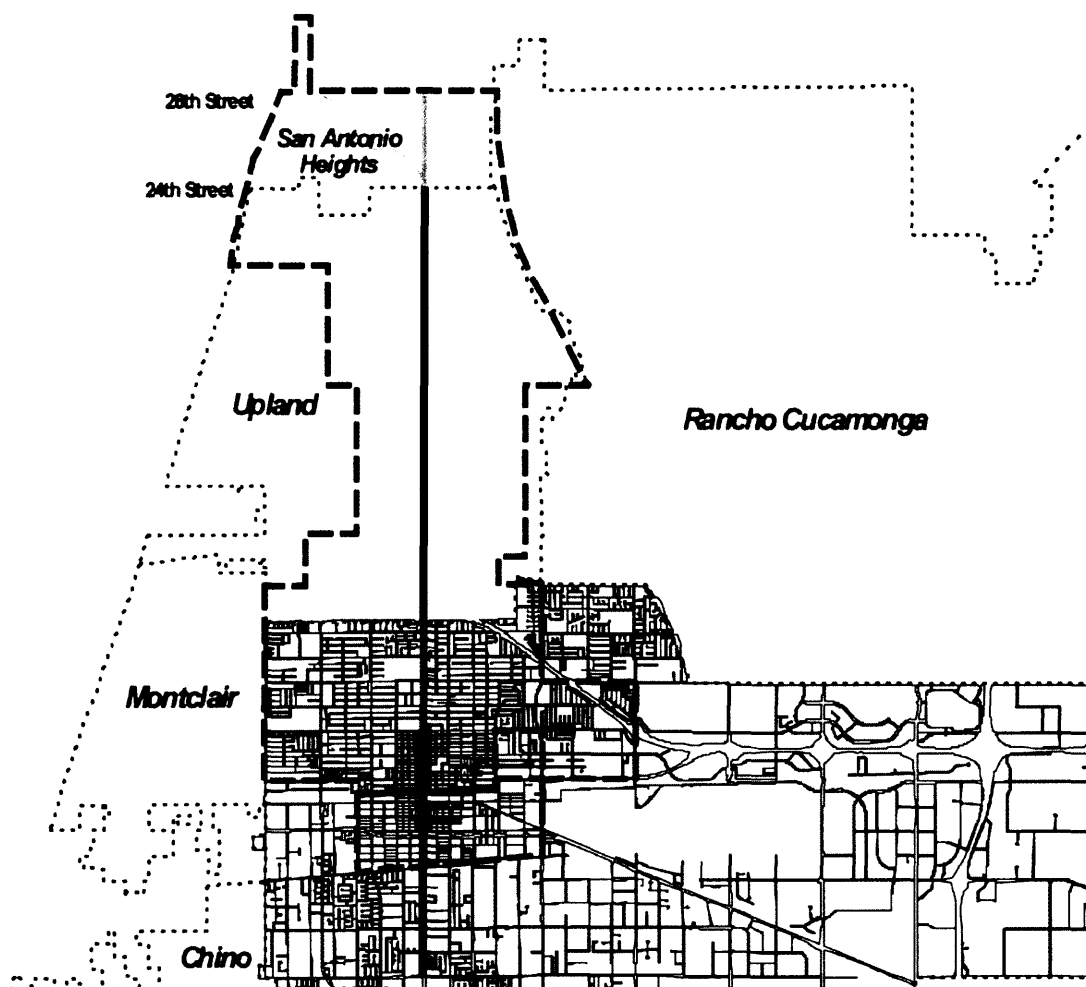
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

*Euclid Ave.
San Bernardino Co., CA*

Section number

Page

SKETCH MAP



LEGEND

Euclid Avenue

Gray Section -

Portion of Euclid Avenue from 24th Street to 26th Street. Original Plan went to 26th Street, but removed shortly after construction

Red Section -

Section constructed by the Chaffey Brothers - 1882

Blue Section -

Section constructed by Charles Frankish - 1886

Red Outline -

Ontario Irrigation Colony Boundaries - Created by the Chaffey Brothers

Blue Outline -

South Side Tract Boundaries - Created by Charles Frankish

Green Outline -

Current City Boundaries

United States Department of the Interior
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 05000843

Date Listed: 8/10/2005

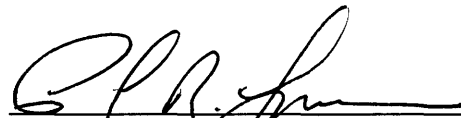
Euclid Avenue
Property Name

San Bernardino CA
County State

N/A

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

8/10/05

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Description:

Materials: Other/Asphalt (roadway); Other/Granite, Concrete (curb); Other/Earth (landscaped boulevard)

Significance

While *Criterion B* (Association with significant individuals) is discussed in the narrative text, the nomination best relates the significant contributions of the Chaffey family and Charles Frankish under *Criterion A* for the broad patterns of local history. The nomination provides little comparative information regarding others extant resources associated with the individuals; nor does it provide sufficient justification for the "works of a master," although the property is significant under *Criterion C* as a fine example of historic period landscape design.

These clarifications were confirmed with the CA SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Euclid Avenue

other names/site number State Route 83

2. Location

street & number From 24th Street in Upland to Philadelphia Street in Ontario ☐ not for publication

city or town Upland and Ontario ☐ vicinity

state California code CA county San Bernardino code 071 zip code: 91761;91762;
91764;91710

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally
☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William Wayne Clark
Signature of certifying official/Title

26 JUN 2005
Date

California Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional
comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register

☐ removed from the National
Register

☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6/10/05

Euclid Avenue
Name of Property _____

San Bernardino County, CA
County and State _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
☒ public-local
☒ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☒ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
1 (landscape)		sites
1 (road)	1 (bandstand)	structures
3 (fountains, statue)	2 (reconstructions)	objects
5	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A _____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Landscape/Plaza _____

Transportation/Road-Related _____

Transportation/Rail-Related _____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Landscape/Plaza _____

Transportation/Road-Related _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

No style _____

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____

roof _____

walls _____

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☒ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Social History

Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance

1882-1940

Significant Dates

1882 street laid out

1883 street first planted

1886 street extended to Ely (now Philadelphia)

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Chaffey, George Jr. & William Benjamin (W.B.)

Frankish, Charles

Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Euclid Avenue
Name of Property _____

San Bernardino County, CA
County and State _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: approximately 203 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	11	440008	3765845	3	_____	_____
2	11	440029	3778809	4	_____	_____

☐ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Geoffrey Starns & Cathy Wahlstrom

organization City of Ontario Planning Department date September, 2004

street & number 303 East "B" Street telephone (909) 395-2036

city or town Ontario state CA zip code 91764

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Euclid Avenue, San Bernardino County, CA

Section number 7 Page 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

This National Register nomination is for an approximately 8.4 mile long section of Euclid Avenue, currently part of California State Route 83 (SR-83), which runs from 24th Street to the Chino Valley Freeway (SR-71) through the Cities of Upland, Ontario and Chino. The historic portion of Euclid Avenue, is a spacious two hundred (200) foot wide treelined boulevard that travels from 24th Street in Upland, at the foothills of Mount Baldy, approximately 8.4 miles south to Philadelphia (Ely) Street in Ontario. Euclid Avenue right-of-way consists of two fifty-five (55) foot drives, one northbound and one southbound which are separated by a sixty (60) foot landscaped center median and bordered by fifteen (15) foot parkways with sidewalks. The Nomination is for the entire width (200 feet) of the right of way. The subdivision of the Ontario Irrigation Colony was intended for agricultural development, primarily citrus, and their related dwellings. Surrounding the Town of Ontario (from the Southern Pacific Railroad to Fourth Street), residential and commercial town lots were developed with larger Villa lots adjacent to the town. Euclid Avenue bisected the Colony, in a north-south direction, connecting the agricultural areas with the town. Intersecting streets were at an interval of a one-quarter (0.25) mile, with the streets in the Villa Lot area at an interval of one-eighth (0.125) of a mile and in the town are three-hundred seventy-five (375) feet. Minor alterations to the road, because of its function as a State Highway have not adversely affected the historic character and nature of Euclid Avenue.

The center median is planted with predominately California Pepper (*Schinus Molle*) trees, 50 feet on center, with Date Palm (*Phoenix Dactylifera*) trees, originally alternating with the peppers, typically existing at intersections; both originally planted in 1883. The Date Palms were removed shortly after they were planted to give the street a more uniform look and therefore have no impact on the integrity of the street. Many of the original trees remain, most notably north of Foothill Boulevard to 24th Street, which remains in original condition. Some Southern Magnolias (*Magnolia Grandiflora*) have been planted along Euclid to replace pepper trees that had died and had to be removed. There are also the occasional Cedar Deodar (*Cedrus Deodara*) and other tree specimens that have been planted over the years. These trees have been planted in varying amounts throughout the proposed area. These specimens are non-contributing to the site and over time should be replaced with California Pepper trees. The parkways are planted with Silk Oak (*Grevillea Robusta*) trees, 30 feet on center, and Date Palms, originally planted in 1883 – 1886. Once again the majority of the Palms were removed by the Chaffey Brothers shortly after they were planted. The original trees still exist in their original location. In addition, a variety of Armstrong Registered roses have been planted in the median. While Armstrong Nurseries (now Armstrong Lawn and Garden Centers, established in 1889 in Ontario) is an important part of Ontario's history, the planting are a non-contributor to this nomination.

The curbs and gutters along Euclid Avenue were originally made of Granite cobblestones and concrete, the majority of which still exists. Some curbs were replaced with concrete-only curbs, most notably from "G" Street south to Philadelphia Street, starting in the 1910s. The original cast iron lampposts were replaced in the mid 1920's with the King's Standard cast Iron lampposts. Ontario, Upland and California Department of Transportation (CalTrans) have added more modern light fixtures, because of Euclid Avenue's designation as a State Highway. The Women's Christian Temperance Union (W.C.T.U) fountain was originally built in 1901 and was located at the northwest corner of Euclid Avenue and "A" Street (now Holt Boulevard). It has been moved several times

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Euclid Avenue, San Bernardino County, CA

Section number 7 Page 2

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION CONTINUED:

and is now in place in front of the Bandstand at Euclid Avenue and "C" Street, and is a contributor to the nomination. It also has been identified as appearing eligible (3S) for inclusion in the National Register. The Madonna of the Trail Monument, already a State Historical Landmark, stands at its original location on the Euclid Avenue Median at the Foothill Boulevard intersection, and is a contributor to the nomination. Immediately north of the Monument is the entrance to the bridal path, which extends to 24th Street.

The fountain erected by Charles Frankish, originally located in the center median, was moved by CalTrans in 1983 with the construction of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad underpass. It currently sits approximately 150 feet from its original location, adjacent to Euclid Avenue in front of the Ontario Museum of Art and History (Old City Hall) just north of the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks. The original Community Bandstand, built in 1887, was located in the center median at the intersection of Euclid Avenue and "A" Street (now Holt Boulevard). It was removed in the 1920's, but was recently reconstructed (using historic photos) in the median at the intersection of Euclid Avenue and "C" Street, and is a non-contributor to the nomination. The Mule Car display, commemorating the original mule cars that traveled from 24th Street to the Southern Pacific Railroad, is located in the median between Holt Boulevard and "B" Street. This display features a replica of the original mule car, and is a non-contributor to the nomination. The Veteran's Memorial, originally constructed after World War I and subsequently removed, has been reconstructed on the median and the intersection of Euclid Avenue and "B" Street, and is a non-contributor to the nomination. Also located in the median are several concrete planters and benches that were constructed to replace temporary ones that were installed in the 1950s. These are also non-contributors to the nomination.

Bordering the street right-of-way is a variety of buildings and uses. The southern part of Euclid Avenue constructed by the Chaffey's is in the original commercial core of the city, Downtown Ontario. The northern part is in an area that is predominately residential, with some commercial, religious and institutional uses through the Cities of Ontario and Upland.

The only major alterations to Euclid Avenue have been the underpass under the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad tracks and the construction of the San Bernardino (I-10) Freeway and the Foothill (SR-210) Freeway, which passes under Euclid Avenue. The Foothill (SR-210) Freeway underpass has kept the integrity of Euclid Avenue. Because of the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the landscaping, median, and other character defining features of Euclid Avenue have remained intact. The care Caltrans took on the Foothill Freeway, is not evident in either the San Bernardino Freeway or the Southern and Union Pacific Railroad underpasses. The San Bernardino (I-10) Freeway, built in the early 1950's has created a somewhat significant impact to the character of the street. The median is not landscaped, but some trees were planted. The impact is minimized since visually Euclid Avenue continues beyond the freeway. The impact would be more severe had the freeway passed over Euclid Avenue. The most severe impact is at the railroad underpass for the Southern and Union Pacific Railroads. Built in 1982-83, the overpass visually separates the original Chaffey portion of the Avenue and the Frankish addition. The overpass was not designed to be sensitive to the historic character of Euclid Avenue. The project was however given a determination that it did not impact the street. Several minor alterations over the years, including the replacement of dead and

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Euclid Avenue, San Bernardino County, CA

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION CONTINUED:

diseased landscaping, addition of new light fixtures, and the replacement of curbs and gutters. The alterations that have been made do not significantly impair the overall integrity or character of Euclid Avenue.

The setting of Euclid Avenue has not changed, except to the extent that some of the buildings and structures adjacent to the avenue have changed over time. This change is reflected primarily in the different architectural styles of houses and commercial buildings along Euclid Avenue. Although there have been changes over time the original design concept and character of Euclid Avenue remains has retained its historic integrity.

Euclid Avenue Plantings

Street Segment	Parkways	Median	Other Plantings
24 th Street to Foothill Freeway (SR-210)	Silk Oak (Grevillea Robusta)	California Pepper (Schinus Molle)	
Foothill Freeway (SR-210) Underpass	Silk Oak (Grevillea Robusta)	California Pepper (Schinus Molle)	Citrus Trees have been planted between the parkways and the edge of the bridge, behind the Silk Oak Trees
Foothill Freeway (SR-210) to 17 th Street	Silk Oak (Grevillea Robusta)	California Pepper (Schinus Molle)	
17 th Street to 16 th Street	Silk Oak (Grevillea Robusta)	California Pepper (Schinus Molle)	Date Palms (Phoenix Dactylifera) planted between Silk Oak trees in parkways
16 th Street to Foothill Boulevard	Silk Oak (Grevillea Robusta)	California Pepper (Schinus Molle)	
Foothill Boulevard to San Bernardino Freeway (I-10)	Silk Oak (Grevillea Robusta)	California Pepper (Schinus Molle) mixed with Carob Trees (Ceratonia Siliqua)	
San Bernardino Freeway (I-10) Underpass	None	None	
San Bernardino Freeway (I-10) to G Street	Silk Oak (Grevillea Robusta)	California Pepper (Schinus Molle)	Magnolias (Magnolia Grandlora) and Deodars (Cedrus Deodara) have been planted in Median periodically with the Peppers
G Street to the Union Pacific Railroad	None ¹	California Pepper (Schinus Molle)	Magnolias (Magnolia Grandlora) have been planted in Median periodically with the Peppers
Union Pacific Railroad Underpass	None	None	
Union Pacific Railroad to Philadelphia Street	Silk Oak (Grevillea Robusta)	California Pepper (Schinus Molle)	Clusters of American Sweet Gum (Liquidamber Styraciflua) and Scotch Pines (Pinus Sylvestris) periodically in Median

Notes:

1. Between G Street and the Union Pacific Railroad was laid out as the Town of Ontario and beginning in the mid 1880s the Parkway trees were removed as the town developed.

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Euclid Avenue, San Bernardino County, CA

Section number 8 Page 1

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

Euclid Avenue is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Euclid Avenue is a significant piece of not only the local history of Ontario and Upland, but also the State of California. Euclid Avenue was the centerpiece of the Ontario Irrigation Colony, which was to become the Cities of Ontario and Upland. There is also a significant link between Euclid Avenue and the history of Australia. The Significance of Euclid Avenue can be assigned to two areas: Community Planning and Development and Social History. Euclid Avenue is also culturally significant to the Cities of Upland and Ontario. It has been the center of community events and activities since 1882. It is so closely identified as an important part of the community that the Euclid Avenue median is depicted in Ontario's City Seal and Upland's City Seal depicts Euclid Avenue travelling up to 24th street and the Madonna of the Tail Monument.

Historical Background

The significance of Euclid Avenue in the areas of community planning and development are based on the creation of the Ontario Irrigation Colony by George Chaffey Jr. and William Benjamin (W.B.) Chaffey. A discussion of the landscape architecture of Euclid Avenue has been included to further show the importance of Euclid Avenue.

Community Planning and Development – the Chaffey Irrigation Colonies

George Chaffey Jr. was born in Brockville, Ontario, Canada and grew up in Brockville and Kingston, Ontario, Canada. He followed his father's footsteps and became a ship builder. Engineering ran in the Chaffey Family. George Chaffey Jr.'s uncle, Benjamin Chaffey, was involved with the construction of the Victoria Bridge, which crosses the St. Lawrence Seaway in Montreal. George started his career as a shipbuilder and designed and built over 20 ships, most notably the S.S. Geneva, which in 1875 was the fastest light draught ship in America, and had an article published about it in Scientific American. George and William's father retired in 1878, and moved the family, including, his brother Charles and his sister Emma to the Arlington area of Riverside. William and his family moved with their father. The Chaffey family planted one of the first orange groves in Arlington.

William had seen first hand the potential of agricultural development and had toured the Cucamonga area with Charles. He had also written George regarding the potential of agricultural development in the Cucamonga area. In 1880, George came to Riverside to visit the family. His brother Charles took him on a tour of the Cucamonga area. George soon became infected with the same enthusiasm that William and Charles had for the prospect of developing agricultural land in Cucamonga. He set out to become an expert in irrigation. On Thanksgiving Day in 1881, they traveled to the house of Captain Joseph S. Garcia and bought 1,000 acres of the Cucamonga Rancho. Shortly after they bought additional land, and established the 2,500 acre Etiwanda Irrigation Colony, named after an Indian Chief and friend of his Uncle Benjamin.

William Chaffey saw the difficulties in Arlington when landowners did not have any water rights. In Riverside, the founders of the settlement had created a system by which a settler would buy land but be dependent on water from a company that they had no control of. A fellow Canadian, Matthew Gage, created the Gage Canal

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Euclid Avenue, San Bernardino County, CA

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE CONTINUED:

to bring waters from the Santa Ana Riverbed to his lands in Arlington to avoid the problem. Luther M. Holt, publisher of a Riverside newspaper, thought the solution to the problem was to incorporate as a Mutual Water Company. This system became known as the Holt-Chaffey Mutual Water Company System, and it became the model of future irrigation developments.

The premise of the Mutual Water Company System was very simple, ensure that every landowner was given a share of the water, based on the amount of land they owned. First, the Chaffey Brothers bought the land and water rights. Second, they established a water company, and created shares of stock. They then sold their water rights to the company for all the shares of stock. As they then sold land to settlers, the sale also included shares of stock in the water company, thereby ensuring the landowners had control of the water company and therefore the water. The first settlement to use this system was the Etiwanda Irrigation Colony.

While developing Etiwanda in 1882 (which sold over 1,400 acres in the first eight months at \$100 per acre), the Chaffey Brothers began thinking about a new project. The money earned from Etiwanda allowed the Chaffey's to negotiate with Captain Garcia for the San Antonio Lands portion of the Cucamonga Rancho. George Chaffey imagined this new settlement. In the Life of George Chaffey, written in 1928 by J.S. Alexander, he states that:

"From the plateau at the foot of the mountain I obtained a bird's-eye view of the whole area I proposed to acquire, and while I was standing there looking at it, I saw what Ontario was to and did become."

The Chaffey Brothers bought the 6,216 acres of the San Antonio Lands on September 15, 1882 for \$60,000.00. Subsequent purchases of railroad and government land created the land for the townsite and the crucial 114 acre Kincaid Ranch at the mouth of the San Antonio Creek, which was purchased for \$11,000.00, rounded out the Ontario Colony. During the purchases, the developers of Pomona claimed rights to San Antonio Creek. Through negotiations each received half the water in the creek. George Chaffey knew that there was much more water underground than on the surface. He considered the creeks in Cucamonga to flow inside out. He was proved right. Today, Pomona receives 9% of their water from San Antonio Creek and 72% from underground sources. Ontario has received up to 88% of its water from underground sources.

Improving on the Etiwanda Colony, this new venture was intended to be a model settlement. The plan for the colony was based on four fundamental principals:

1. Distribute the water over the whole tract to each farm lot in cement pipes, each holder to share in the water proportionately to his holding irrespective of distance from the source;
2. Construct a main thoroughfare from one end of the settlement to the other, and lay it out in such a way that it will be a thing of beauty forever;

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Euclid Avenue, San Bernardino County, CA

Section number 8 Page 3

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE CONTINUED:

3. Provide a College for the agricultural education of the people of the colony and for the general education of their children;
4. Secure the best possible class of settlers by a reversionary clause in the deeds to each allotment forbidding absolutely the sale of intoxicating liquor.

Euclid Avenue was conceived and planned by George and William Chaffey to be the centerpiece for their "Model Colony". It was to be the main thoroughfare through the Ontario Irrigation Colony. It was to travel from San Antonio Heights, at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains, at the north end of the colony, south to the Southern Pacific Railroad (see attached map). In the Life of George Chaffey, written in 1928 by J.S. Alexander, he states that:

"George Chaffey's subdivision set the new standard for rural communities. Its most striking feature was that every ten-acre lot had street or avenue frontage. From the Mesa he laid out the main avenue 200 feet wide and eight miles long [actually 6.2 miles] to the Southern Pacific Railway crossing. Parallel Avenues 66 feet wide were laid out at half-mile intervals. These were intersected by numbered cross streets running east and west every quarter of a mile, thus cutting the tract into a series of eighty-acre blocks, each subdivided into eight ten-acre lots, exclusive of the space occupied by streets and avenues." (page 48)

The second principal, creation of a thoroughfare that ran from one end of the settlement to the other, became Euclid Avenue. Because of its extraordinary beauty and function, Euclid Avenue became the centerpiece of the Colony and soon served as a model for other settlements within the United States and Australia. The historic stretch of Euclid Avenue runs through the current Cities of Ontario and Upland where it remains a community centerpiece and prominent historic landscape.

George Chaffey's plan for Ontario had principals that were laid down in advance, for the colonization of the territory in what Vide Ingersoll called, in his Annals of San Bernardino County, "the most perfect then formulated". One of these principals was the creation of what was to become Euclid Avenue. That principal was:

Construct a main thoroughfare from one end of the settlement to the other, and lay it out in such a way that it will be a thing of beauty forever;

Euclid Avenue was designed and laid out in 1882 by George and William Benjamin (W.B.) Chaffey, the founders of the Ontario Irrigation Colony. Construction began that same year under their direct supervision. By January 1883, four (4) miles had been graded. Planting of the trees from the Southern Pacific Railroad to 4th Street began in April 1883. The parkway was originally planned to be planted with only a double row of Palm trees, but the Chaffey Brothers decided to plant a double row of California Pepper trees 50 feet on center, along with the Palms. This was done because Pepper trees were fast growing and would provide landscaping while the Palms grew. Most of the Palms were later removed by the Chaffey Brothers. Several of the Palm trees still

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Euclid Avenue, San Bernardino County, CA

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE CONTINUED:

exist at street intersections. The entire stretch of the Avenue was completed to 24th Street in 1884. A single row of Grevilleas and Eucalyptuses were planted along the side parkways because of their ornamental qualities. W.B. Chaffey, a horticulturist, planted mostly Australian trees, because of their resistance to heat and their drought tolerance. The connection to Australia began with the planting of Euclid Avenue and as J.S. Alexander called it, Euclid Avenue was "almost a little bit of Australia set in the heart of California". (page 48)

So great was the achievements of the Chaffey Brothers that on January 17, 1903, the United States Government chose Ontario as the standard for all United States Irrigation Colonies. In 1904, a model of the colony was prepared for and presented at the St. Louis World's Fair (hence the name, "The Model Colony").

In 1885, Alfred Deakin, Victorian minister of water supply and the future first Prime Minister of Australia, was in the United States on a fact finding mission, heard about the Chaffey's irrigation colonies and came to Ontario. Impressed by the Ontario Colony, he convinced George and William Chaffey to come to Australia and establish irrigation colonies there. In 1886, the Chaffey Brothers sold their interests in Ontario and moved to Australia to establish new irrigation colonies.

A group of Investors, led by Charles Frankish, bought out the Chaffey Brothers and formed the Ontario Land and Improvement Company. Frankish bought the property south of the Ontario Irrigation Colony, from Southern Pacific Railroad to the Rancho Santa Ana Del Chino, and named it the South Side Tract. Frankish then extended Euclid Avenue south to Ely Street, now Philadelphia Street, through his South Side Tract. The street was laid out and constructed under his personal supervision in 1886 to conform with the Chaffey's plan for Euclid north of the Southern Pacific Railway.

By the 1930s, Euclid Avenue had received widespread recognition as being an outstanding example of landscape architecture and was known as one of the most beautiful boulevards in the world. On October 24, 1926, an article in the Los Angeles Times reported that Euclid Avenue was "a boulevard of national and even world renown and is unmatched for its beauty... an attraction 'raved over' by every visitor to Southern California".

Ed Ainsworth, a columnist, reported in the mid 1930s in his column "El Camino Real" that:

"Charles Gibbs Adams, nationally known landscape architect, not long ago reported that a jury of experts, named for the purpose of selecting the world's most beautiful highways had included the Ontario thoroughfare in its list of seven."

Euclid Avenue was designed to be the focal point of the Ontario Colony. Historically, community events have been held there. This includes the Fourth of July parade and All-States picnic (named the World's Largest Picnic Table by the Guinness Book of World Records), the Chaffey Tournament of Bands, and Christmas on Euclid. That tradition continues with the summer concerts at the reconstructed bandstand, the Arts and Crafts show, the classic car show and the Kiwanis Pancake Breakfast and numerous other events. In addition, the

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE CONTINUED:

Euclid Avenue Nativity Display, Ontario Historic Landmark No. 65 has been displayed on Euclid Avenue since 1959.

An important part of the development of Euclid Avenue and the Ontario Colony was the transportation aspect of the Avenue. The Chaffey Brothers designed a grand boulevard for horses and carriages and an electric trolley line that would travel down the median. The Chaffey Brothers departed for Australia before the construction of the trolley line began. Charles Frankish founded the Ontario and San Antonio Heights Railroad Company, which constructed the trolley line. The first trolley, called the "Gravity Mule Car", traveled down the Euclid Avenue median from 24th Street to the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1888. The mules pulled the car up the hill, then were loaded on a pull out platform at the rear of the car, and rode back down the hill. The mule car was replaced in 1895 by electric trolleys and became one of the Pacific Electric Red Car Lines in 1912 and ran until 1928. Mr. Earl H. Richardson, who invented the "Hotpoint" electric iron in 1903, electrified the trolley line. In addition, the Chino Valley Narrow Gauge Railroad traveled down the southern part of Euclid Avenue between the Southern Pacific Railroad and the town site of Chino.

Euclid Avenue is also located at a crossroads of transportation, past and present. It intersects historic trails, highways (including Route 66), railroads, and modern freeways. The Madonna of the Trail monument, which is one of twelve statues, marks the pioneers' trail across the United States. The Madonna of the Trail monument in Upland signifies the western end of the trail. The monument farthest east is in Bethesda, MD. The Monument was dedicated by a then obscure judge from Missouri, and future President of the United States, Harry S. Truman.

Landscape Architecture

Euclid Avenue was designed and laid out in 1882 by George and William Benjamin (W.B.) Chaffey, the founders of the Ontario Irrigation Colony. Construction began that same year under their direct supervision. There is no information regarding the labor used to construct Euclid Avenue, although we do know that the Chaffey Brothers used Chinese laborers to construct tunnels to bring water from San Antonio Creek. By January 1883, four (4) miles had been graded. William Benjamin Chaffey was a horticulturist and was responsible for the plant selections and supervised the planting of the colony. Planting of the trees from the Southern Pacific Railroad to 4th Street began in April 1883. Edward J. Jacquet, from Switzerland, was in charge of the planting. He had a crew of five men. The parkway was originally planned to be planted with only a double row of Date Palm (*Phoenix Dactylifera*) trees, but it was decided to plant a double row of California Pepper (*Schinus Molle*) trees 50 feet on center, along with the Palms. This was done because Pepper trees were fast growing and would provide landscaping while the Palms grew. Most of the Palms were later removed by the Chaffey Brothers. Several of the Palm trees still exist at street intersections. The entire stretch of the avenue was completed to 24th Street in 1884. A single row of Silk Oak (*Grevillea Robusta*) trees were planted along the side parkways because of their ornamental qualities. W.B. Chaffey chose to plant mostly Australian trees, because of their resistance to heat and their drought tolerance. The connection to Australia began with the planting of Euclid

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE CONTINUED:

Avenue and as J.S. Alexander called it, Euclid Avenue was "almost a little bit of Australia set in the heart of California". (page 48)

Little is known regarding the career of William Benjamin Chaffey because he resided in Mildura, Victoria, Australia from 1886 until his death in 1926. There is no information regarding any formal schooling W.B. Chaffey had in horticulture. When he was 22, he moved his family to Arlington. It is known that he received much of his training in horticulture in the citrus groves of Riverside. According to a January 11, 1896 Special Edition of the Ontario Observer, W.B. Chaffey's:

"Extensive knowledge in practical horticulture, gained while farming the home ranch at Arlington, and in planting and caring for a large number of Riverside orange groves owned by absentees."

We do know that while in Mildura, he dedicated himself to the creation and development of the dried fruits industry. The Chaffey Colonies of Renmark and Mildura joined to form the Australian Dried Fruits Association. W.B. Chaffey was the President of the association for many years. Because of his dedication to the industry that helped save the Mildura Colony and to the Colony itself, W.B. Chaffey was the first President of the Shire of Mildura in 1903, and the first Mayor of the City of Mildura in 1920.

Euclid Avenue also has an international significance associated with it. The founding principals of the Ontario Irrigation Colony were also used in the development of the Chaffey Irrigation Colonies in Australia. Both the Mildura and Renmark Irrigation Colonies, each founded by the Chaffey Brothers in 1887, contain as the main thoroughfare, a 200 feet wide right-of-way with a 60-foot median and two parallel avenues each 66 feet wide. The Mildura colony also has Pepper trees planted, this time as a single row on the parkways. Both colonies were laid out around this avenue, just as Ontario was laid out around Euclid Avenue.

Period of Significance

The Period of Significance for Euclid Avenue is 1882 to the 1930s. The 1882 date is established with the creation of the Ontario Irrigation Colony and Euclid Avenue by George and William Chaffey. The 1930s date is established because of the development pattern of Ontario and Upland. Euclid Avenue was a significant element for transportation, a social gathering place and as an identifiable landscape feature of the community. As both cities converted from an agricultural colony to a modern city, the transformation occurred first along Euclid Avenue. From the turn of the 20th century until the start of World War II, development of residential neighborhoods on agricultural property occurred adjacent to Euclid Avenue. While this transformation occurred Euclid Avenue continued to be a significant element in the community.

As the cities developed, the typical suburban sprawl of Southern California affected the significance of Euclid Avenue. In 1928, the Pacific Electric Railroad abandoned its Euclid Avenue Line, lessening the role of Euclid Avenue as a significant transportation route. Euclid Avenue played a less important role in the development of the two cities as the cities expanded away from Euclid Avenue. After World War II and the subsequent housing

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boom, the significance of Euclid Avenue was dramatically reduced as the cities rapidly expanded away from Euclid Avenue. The development of the Interstate Highway System was the final blow to Euclid Avenue's dominance as a important transportation element. Although still a State Highway, Euclid Avenue is just a piece of the regional system, instead of the primary route.

As a social gathering place, Euclid Avenue is still important to the community. Through time and as more people settled in Ontario and Upland, the events typically and exclusively held on Euclid Avenue spread to other areas of the City's to bring those events to more of the community. It has not been until recently that Euclid Avenue has had a resurgence as a social gathering place. Euclid Avenue has been and will always be a significant landscape feature to the community. Euclid Avenue's significance in the Cities of Upland and Ontario ended at World War II. That event was a watershed moment not only for the history of the United States but also for the development of Southern California. The entire landscape of Southern California changed and Euclid Avenue was not exempt from this change. These events determined our selection of Euclid Avenue's period of significance from 1882 until the 1930s.

National Register Criteria

Euclid Avenue is the most prominent and arguably the most significant historical resource in the Cities of Ontario and Upland. It's origins date back to the creation of the Ontario Irrigation Colony and it is the best physical example of the ideals, principles and genius of the Chaffey Brothers. Euclid Avenue meets criteria A, and C for placement on the National Register of Historic Places. A discussion under Criterion B was provided to show the relationship between Euclid Avenue and the people significant in Ontario and Upland's History in order to further show the importance of Euclid Avenue to the local communities.

Criterion A

Criterion A, requires that the resource have a quality of significance that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

The principals of Ontario and the Holt-Chaffey Mutual Water Company changed the way communities were developed. As previously discussed, Ontario was only the second community developed on the mutual water company system. This system and the principal's for the creation of Ontario so revolutionized the way agricultural communities were developed that it was recognized by the Department of Interior and the United States Congress, and was designated as the standard model for development of agricultural colonies established in and by the United States. The Model was also used by the Chaffey's in Australia and copied by numerous other Australian developments.

The centerpiece and most visible aspect of this model was Euclid Avenue. Euclid Avenue was used as the prime method of transporting the water. Since every parcel had street (east/west roads) or avenue (north/

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south roads) frontage, and since every street intersected Euclid Avenue, concrete pipes were constructed and put underground on Euclid Avenue to carry the water to the parcels. In Ontario, the water company, named the San Antonio Water Company, (after San Antonio creek, the source of the water) is still in operation today.

Criterion B

Criterion B deals with the significance of a resource as it relates to its association with the lives of persons significant in our past. Euclid Avenue is associated with numerous people significant to the history of Ontario and Upland, California and the United States. The three people most associated with Euclid Avenue are George and William Benjamin (W.B.) Chaffey, and Charles Frankish. Also indirectly associate with Euclid Avenue are Andrew McCord Chaffey, who brought Branch banking to California, and Alfred Deakin, the first Prime Minister of Australia. The first of these people is George Chaffey.

George Chaffey Jr.

George Chaffey was one of the most significant figures of his time. Chaffey's connection to historic figures began as a young man. George Chaffey's father was in the shipping and ship building business and shipped many items along the Great Lakes for Mark Hanna. As J.S. Alexander recites, Hanna was:

"a kind of American King-maker, who made William McKinley president, and virtually controlled National Republican politics in the U.S.A. for a generation. Whenever Mark Hanna visited he always stayed at the home of George Chaffey Senior." (page 19)

Engineering ran in the Chaffey Family. Benjamin Chaffey, uncle of George Chaffey Jr., was involved with the construction of the Victoria Bridge, which crosses the St. Lawrence Seaway in Montreal. George's father, as previously mentioned, was a shipbuilder. George started his career as a shipbuilder and designed and built over 20 ships, most notably the S.S. Geneva, which in 1875 was the fastest light draught ship in America, and had an article published about it in Scientific American. During the creation of the Etiwanda, George Chaffey created the Mutual Water Company system with Luther M. Holt, a system that ensured water rights with the purchase of land. This system would become a standard for future developments.

George Chaffey was also involved in numerous other enterprises. In 1882, he installed an electric light at his house, powered by hydroelectric power, just 3 years after Thomas Edison invented it, making it the first light west of the Rocky Mountains. Due to the interest in electric lighting shown by the City of Los Angeles, Chaffey founded the Los Angeles Electric Company, and according to J.S. Alexander, Los Angeles was "the first city in the United States, if not the world, to be exclusively lighted by electricity".

George Chaffey was also fascinated by the telephone and installed a phone line from his house in Etiwanda to San Bernardino. The line was later extended to Ontario. According to J.A. Graves in his book "My Seventy Years in California" Chaffey's long distance phone line was the longest line in operation in the world, and had

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remained the longest in the state for some time. George Chaffey, along with his brother William Benjamin (W.B.) Chaffey founded not only Etiwanda and Ontario, but also Australia's first two Irrigation Colonies, Renmark and Mildura. George Chaffey returned from Australia 10 years later and continued his extraordinary achievements.

He returned to help Ontario and Upland out of a drought that was plaguing all of Southern California through the drilling of artesian wells in the canyon. He also bought a property in Cucamonga and found water, allowing it to be piped to Ontario and sold. His greatest achievement was in 1900 when he became president of the California Development Corporation, built the Imperial Canal, which irrigated the Imperial Valley, and founded the towns of Mexicali, Calexico, and Imperial.

In 1905, Chaffey went to the Owens Valley, bought land with the intention of irrigating the land, developing hydroelectric power and building an electric railroad to Los Angeles. He also founded the town of Manzanar, which would later become the site of one of California's most famous interment camps. The acquisition of this land and its water rights, was in direct conflict with secret plans of William Mulholland and the City of Los Angeles to bring water to the San Fernando Valley. Los Angeles eventually bought out the Chaffey interests. Chaffey's final irrigation project was the irrigation of the East Whittier-La Habra area, where he brought water 14 miles to irrigate the area.

William Benjamin (W.B.) Chaffey

The second significant historic figure associated with Euclid Avenue is William Benjamin Chaffey. W.B. Chaffey, as he was known, was a horticulturist and partner with George in the Chaffey Irrigation Colonies. W.B. was responsible for the planting of Euclid Avenue. He first came to California in 1878 when his father retired to Riverside. W.B. became interested in horticulture and became well respected locally. As previously discussed, little is known regarding the career of William Benjamin Chaffey because he resided in Mildura, Victoria, Australia from 1886 until his death in 1926. There is no information regarding any formal schooling W.B. Chaffey had in horticulture. When he was 22, he moved his family to Arlington. It is known that he received much of his training in horticulture in the citrus groves of Riverside. According to a January 11, 1896 Special Edition of the Ontario Observer, W.B. Chaffey's:

"Extensive knowledge in practical horticulture, gained while farming the home ranch at Arlington, and in planting and caring for a large number of Riverside orange groves owned by absentees."

When the Chaffey Brothers went to Australia, W.B. was responsible for the planting of Deakin Avenue in Mildura, which is based on Euclid Avenue's design, with similar landscaping to that of Euclid Avenue. He decided to stay in Mildura when George returned to America. We do know that while in Mildura, he dedicated himself to the creation and development of the dried fruits industry. The Chaffey Colonies of Renmark and Mildura joined to form the Australian Dried Fruits Association. W.B. Chaffey was the President of the association for many years. Because of his dedication to the industry that helped save the Mildura Colony and to the Colony itself, W.B. Chaffey was the first President of the Shire of Mildura in 1903 and the first Mayor of the City

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of Mildura in 1920. He was known in Mildura as "Boss" and eventually became the "Old Man of Mildura". He became so beloved that there is a statue of him in the center median of Deakin Avenue in Mildura.

Charles Frankish

Third is significant figure is Charles Frankish, who formed the Ontario Land and Improvement Company and bought out the Chaffey's when they left for Australia. Frankish completed the Chaffey vision for Ontario. Frankish was responsible for the extension of Euclid Avenue south of the Southern Pacific Railroad. He also was responsible for the creation of the Ontario & San Antonio Heights Railway, which traveled down Euclid Avenue until it was bought out by the Pacific Electric Railway. Because of his holdings in Ontario, he was influential force in Ontario and Upland politics for almost 50 years.

Criterion C

Criterion C relates the significance of the resource if it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. As discussed previously in the description of the street, Euclid Avenue has distinctive characteristics of a method of construction, with its rock curbs, unique median and other features. The second portion of Criterion C is that the resource represents the work of a master. Euclid Avenue is the visual representation of the accomplishments of the Chaffey Brothers. The Chaffey Brothers became the premier developer of agricultural and irrigation colonies in Southern California and Australia. George Chaffey became the foremost authority of his time on irrigation. His creation and development of Etiwanda, Ontario, Renmark, Mildura, Calexico, Mexicali, Imperial and Manzanar as irrigation colonies and his development of water in the East Whittier-La Habra area allowed the growth and development of Southern California. His greatest achievement, and one of the greatest achievements in the history of irrigation, was the creation of the Imperial Canal, which first successfully diverted water from the Colorado River. This canal was completely gravity fed. These achievements prove the George Chaffey was a master in the development of Irrigation.

W.B. Chaffey was the horticulturist. He was one of the leading cultivators of citrus groves in the Arlington area of Riverside, and was a leader in the creation and development the Dried Fruit Industry in Australia. W.B. was responsible for the plant selection for Euclid Avenue and supervised the planting. Euclid Avenue is the embodiment of the Chaffey Brothers ideals and principles regarding the development of agricultural and irrigation communities and is the best representation of their work in California.

Significant Person(s):

George Chaffey Jr.
William Benjamin (W.B.) Chaffey
Charles Frankish

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The boundaries of the nomination those of the historic stretch of the street, constructed between 1882 and 1888. 24th Street is the northern most point, beginning, of Euclid Avenue. Philadelphia was the historic southern most point, end, of Euclid Avenue. The boundaries include the entire 200-foot width of the public right-of-way, which includes the 60 foot wide landscaped median, two 55 foot wide drives, and two 15 foot wide landscaped parkways and sidewalks. South of Philadelphia Street was not improved until the 1970's and later, and is therefore not of significance.

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Historic Photos

Euclid Avenue - All photos taken Courtesy of the Model Colony Room, Ontario City Library

1. Euclid Avenue - 1898 (bandstand in foreground)
2. Euclid Avenue - 1890 (bandstand in foreground)
3. Euclid Avenue - 1905 (bandstand in foreground)
4. Euclid Avenue - 1888 (frankish fountain in foreground)
5. Euclid Avenue aerial - 1920
6. Euclid Avenue - looking north from Holt Boulevard
7. Euclid Avenue - 1887
8. Euclid Avenue - Looking North from Holt Boulevard
9. Euclid Avenue - Looking South from B Street
10. Euclid Avenue - Looking North from Holt Boulevard
11. Euclid Avenue - Looking North from Holt Boulevard
12. Euclid Avenue - Veteran Memorial on Euclid Avenue at Holt Boulevard

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1. Euclid Avenue - 1898 (bandstand in foreground)



2. Euclid Avenue - 1890 (bandstand in foreground)



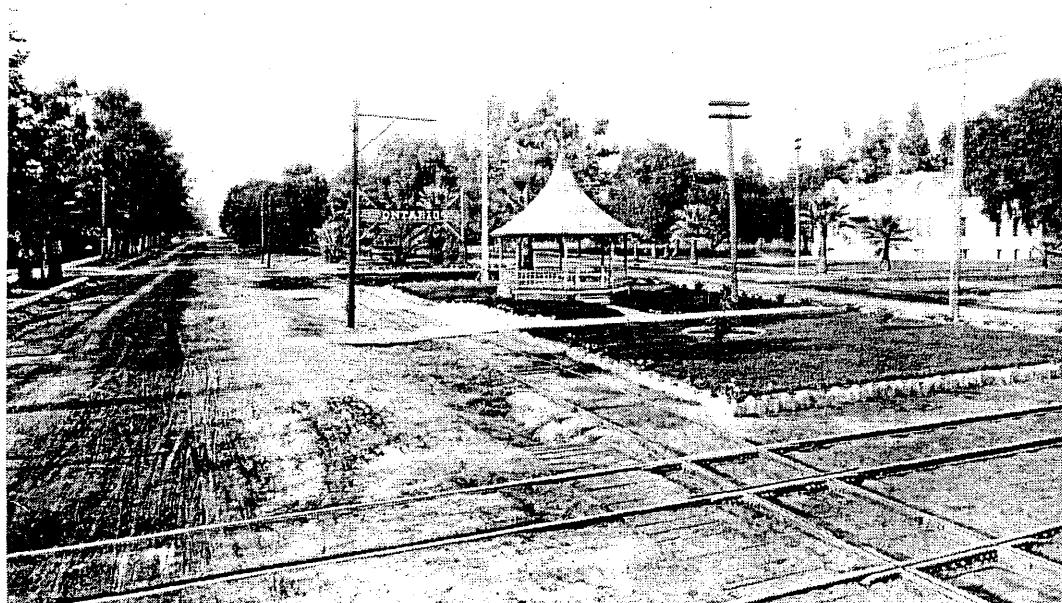
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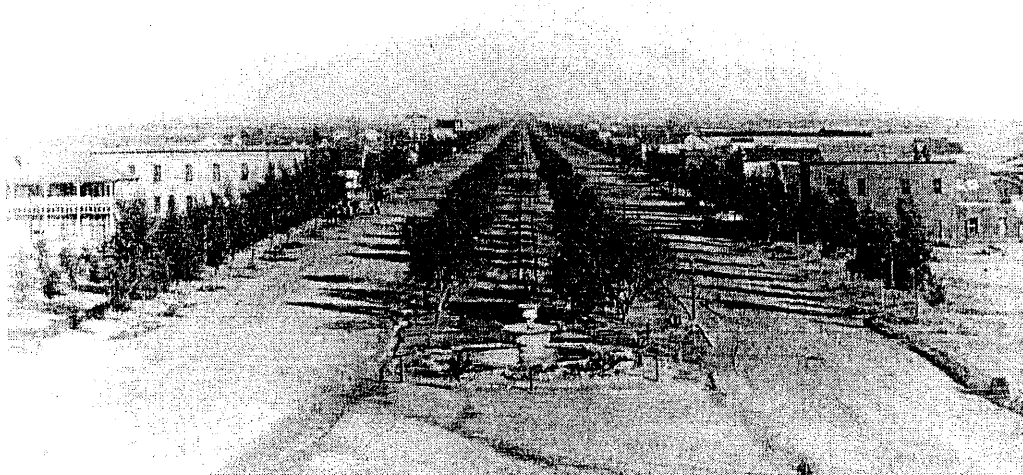
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3. Euclid Avenue - 1905 (bandstand in foreground)



4. Euclid Avenue - 1888 (frankish fountain in foreground)



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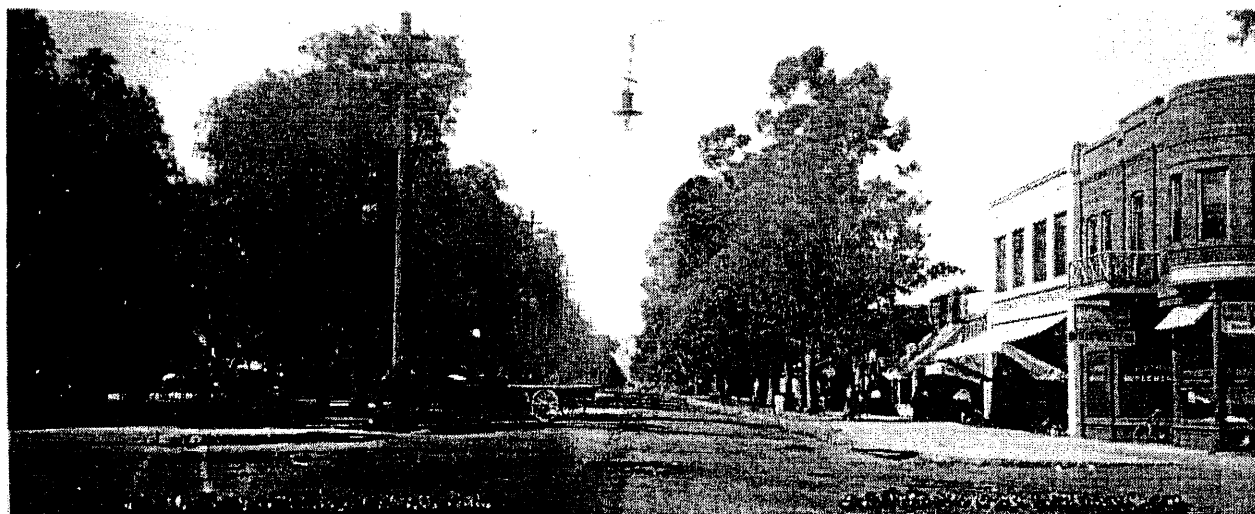
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5. Euclid Avenue aerial - 1920



6. Euclid Avenue - looking north from Holt Boulevard



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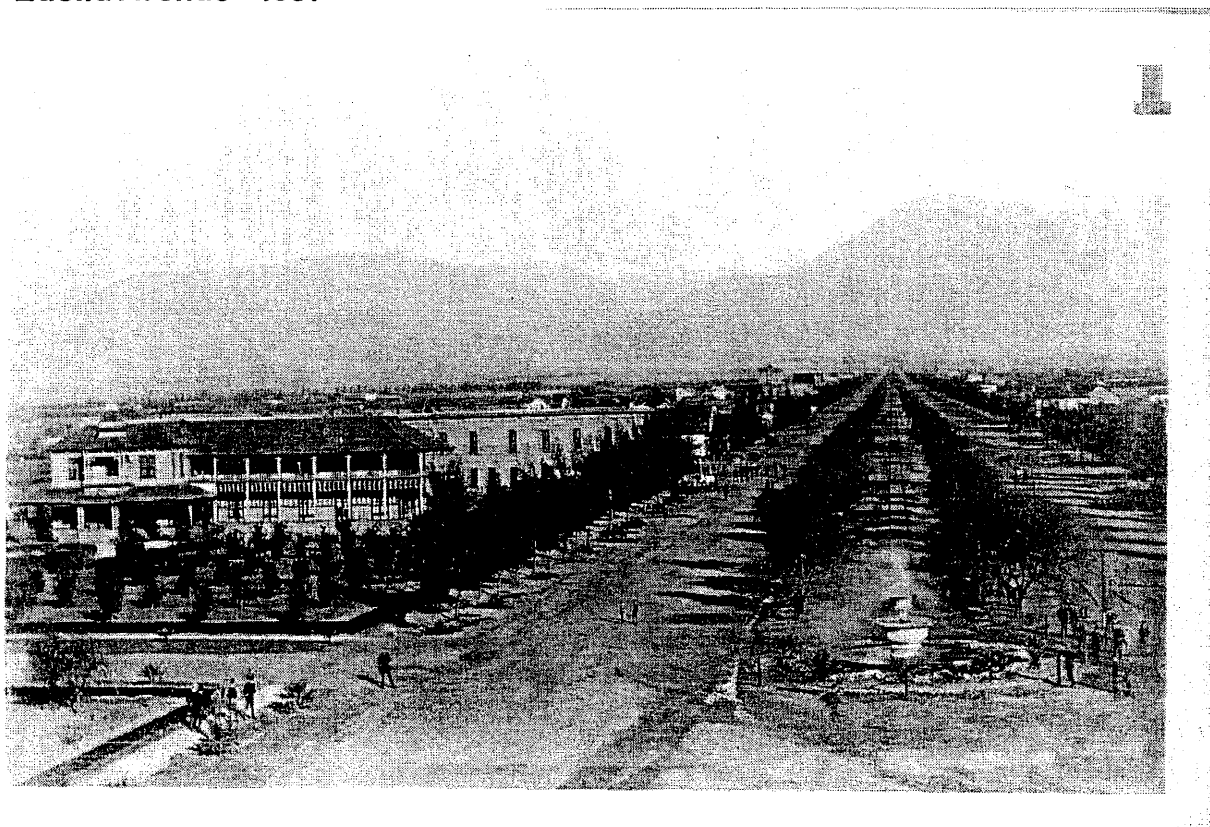
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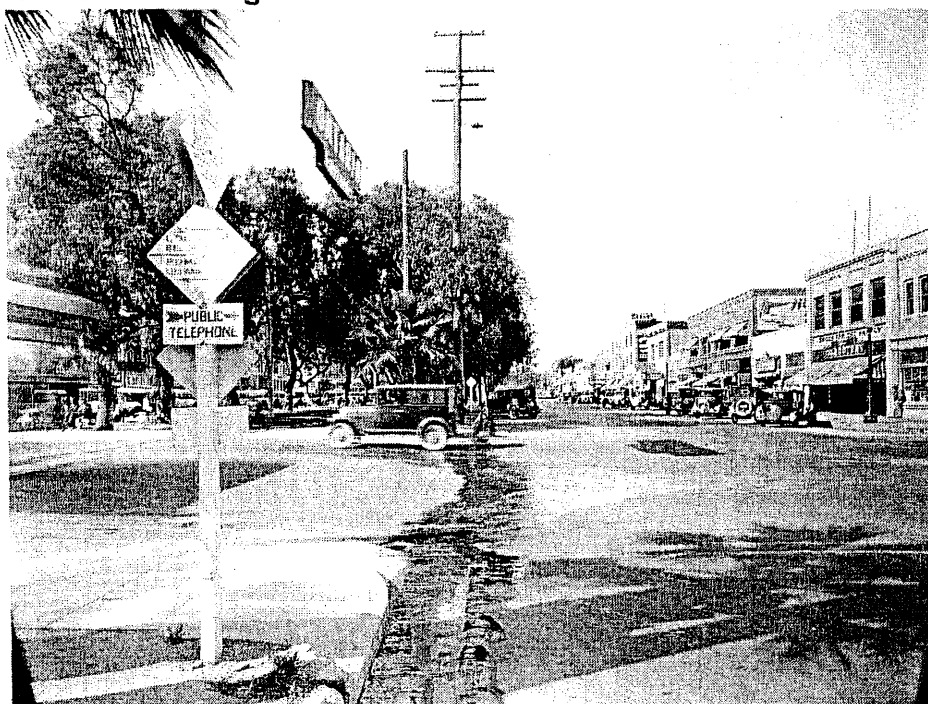
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7. Euclid Avenue - 1887



8. Euclid Avenue - Looking North from Holt Boulevard



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9. Euclid Avenue - Looking South from B Street



10. Euclid Avenue - Looking North from Holt Boulevard



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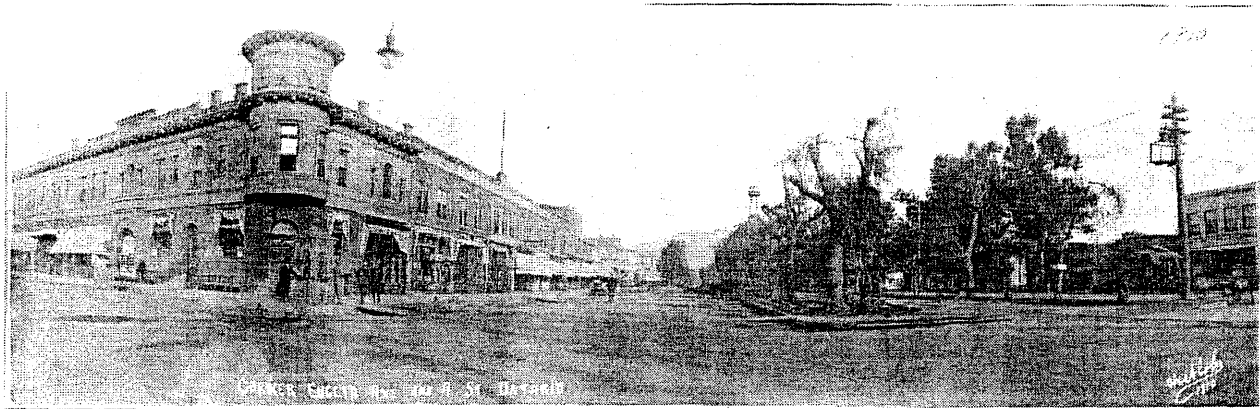
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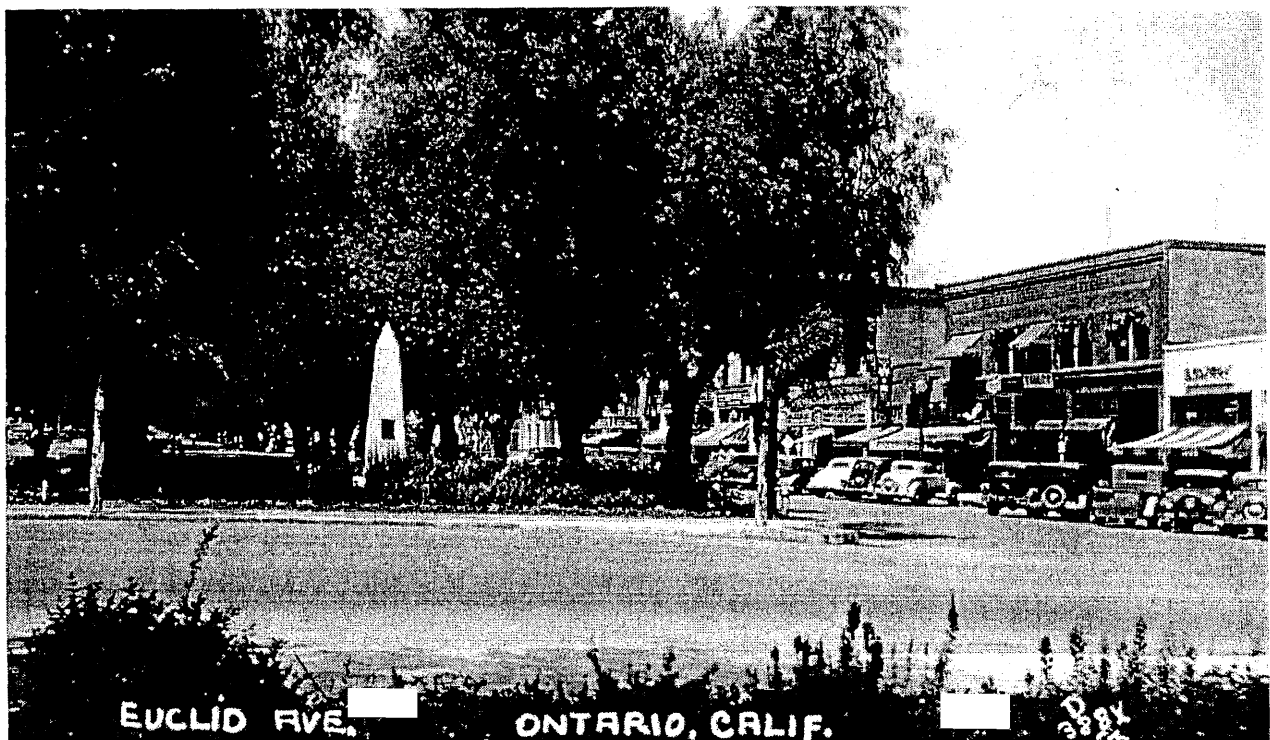
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11. Euclid Avenue - Looking North from Holt Boulevard



12. Euclid Avenue - Veteran Memorial on Euclid Avenue at Holt Boulevard



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Historic Photos

Mildura, Australia - All photos taken via the Internet from the State Library of Victoria, Australia

13. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia
14. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia
15. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia
16. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia
17. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia
18. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia
19. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia
20. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia
21. W.B. Chaffey Memorial Statue, Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia
22. W.B. Chaffey Memorial Statue, Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia
23. Chaffey Fountain, Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia
24. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia

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13. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia



14. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia



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15. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia



16. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia



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17. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia



18. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia



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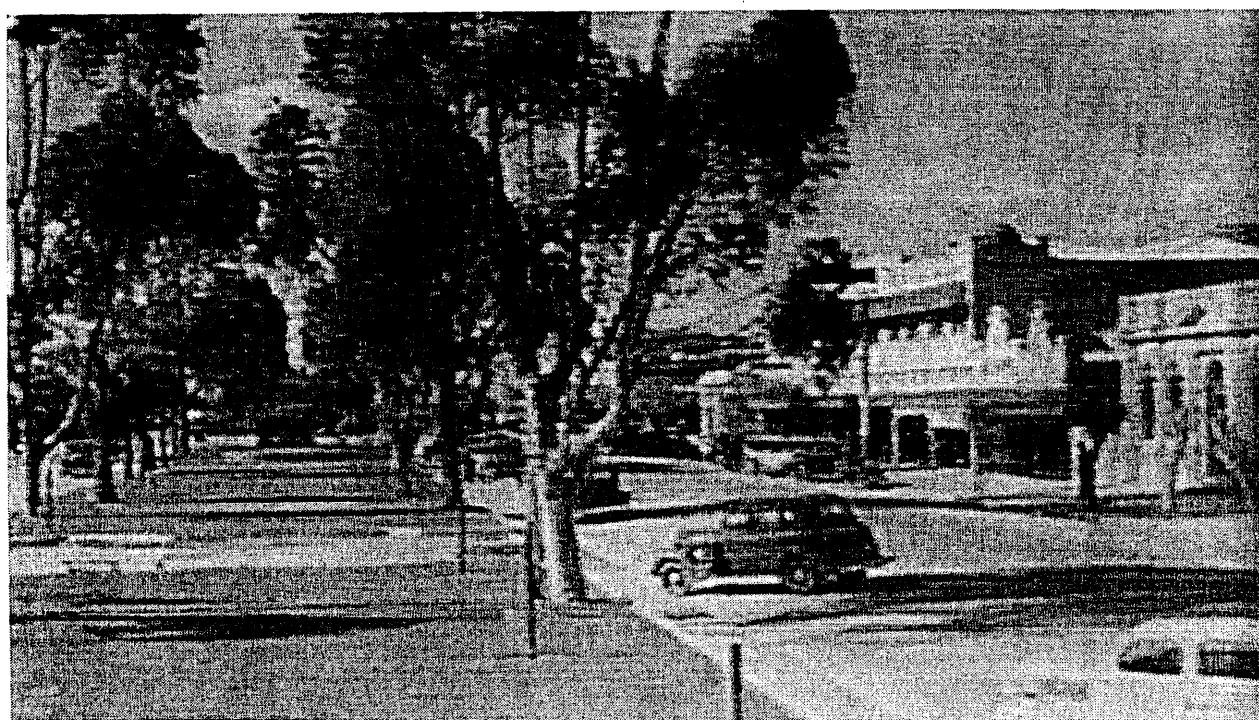
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19. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia



20. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia



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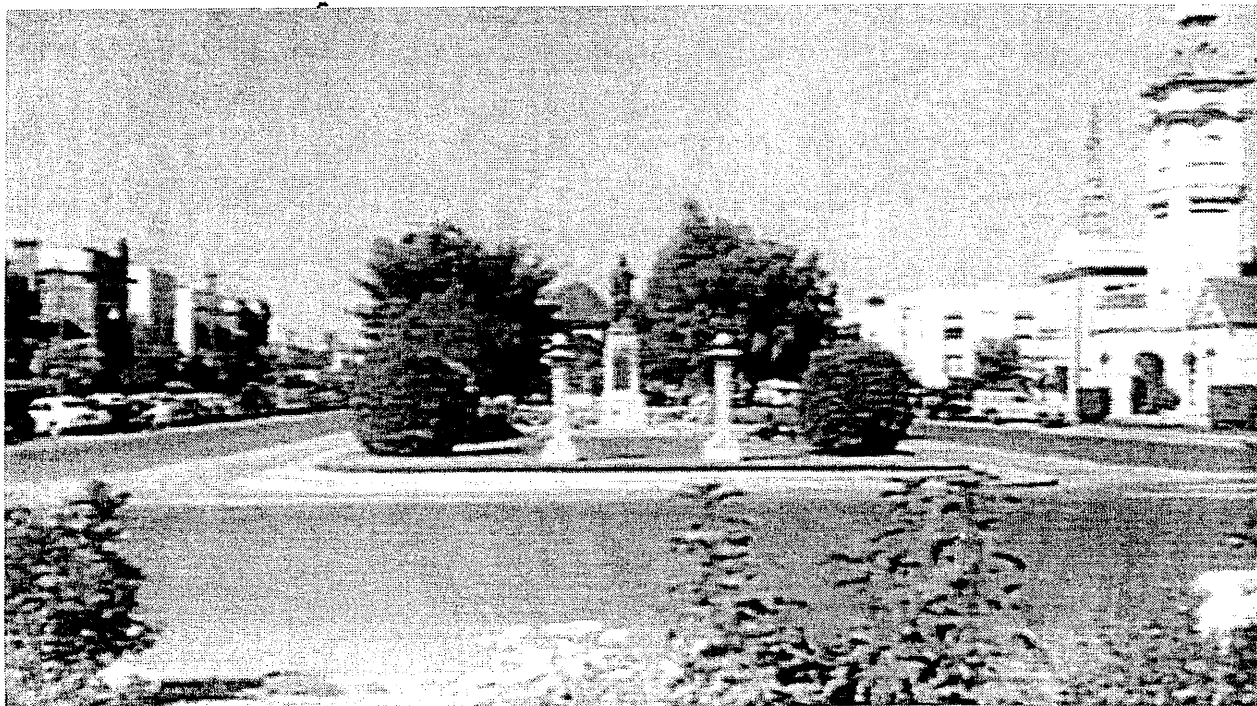
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21. W.B. Chaffey Memorial Statue, Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia



22. W.B. Chaffey Memorial Statue, Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia



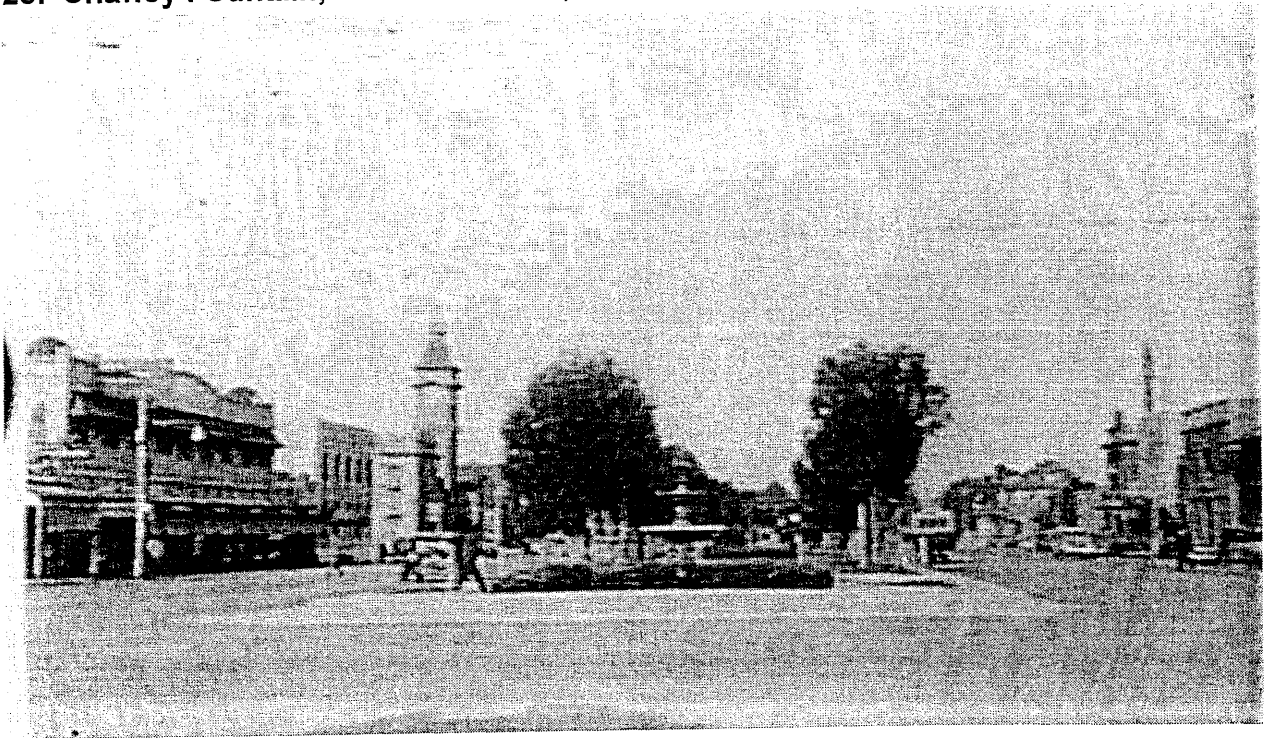
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23. Chaffey Fountain, Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia



24. Deakin Avenue, Mildura Australia



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All photos by Jeff Starns, 2003

Location of negatives: Ontario Planning Department, 303 East B Street, Ontario, CA 91764

1. Looking north from Philadelphia Street, Ontario
2. Looking west toward Euclid School, Ontario
3. Looking south toward the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad Underpass, Ontario
4. Looking east towards the Frankish Fountain and Old City Hall (just north of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad Underpass), Ontario
5. Looking north at Holt Boulevard, Ontario
6. Looking north at C Street towards the R. Jack Mercer Community Bandstand, Ontario
7. Looking northwest at C Street towards the Granada Theater, Ontario
8. Looking west at the Gardiner Spring Auditorium, Chaffey High School, Ontario
9. Looking north towards the San Bernardino Freeway from 6th Street, Ontario
10. Looking north from the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad, Upland
11. Looking south from Foothill Boulevard (Route 66), Upland
12. Looking north from Foothill Boulevard (Route 66) toward Madonna of the Trail, Upland
13. Looking north from Foothill Boulevard (Route 66) toward bridal path, Upland
14. Looking west at the Foothill Freeway, Upland
15. Looking south at rock curbs and drainage ditch, Upland
16. Looking north at rock curbs and drainage ditch, Upland
17. Looking south from 24th Street, Upland

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

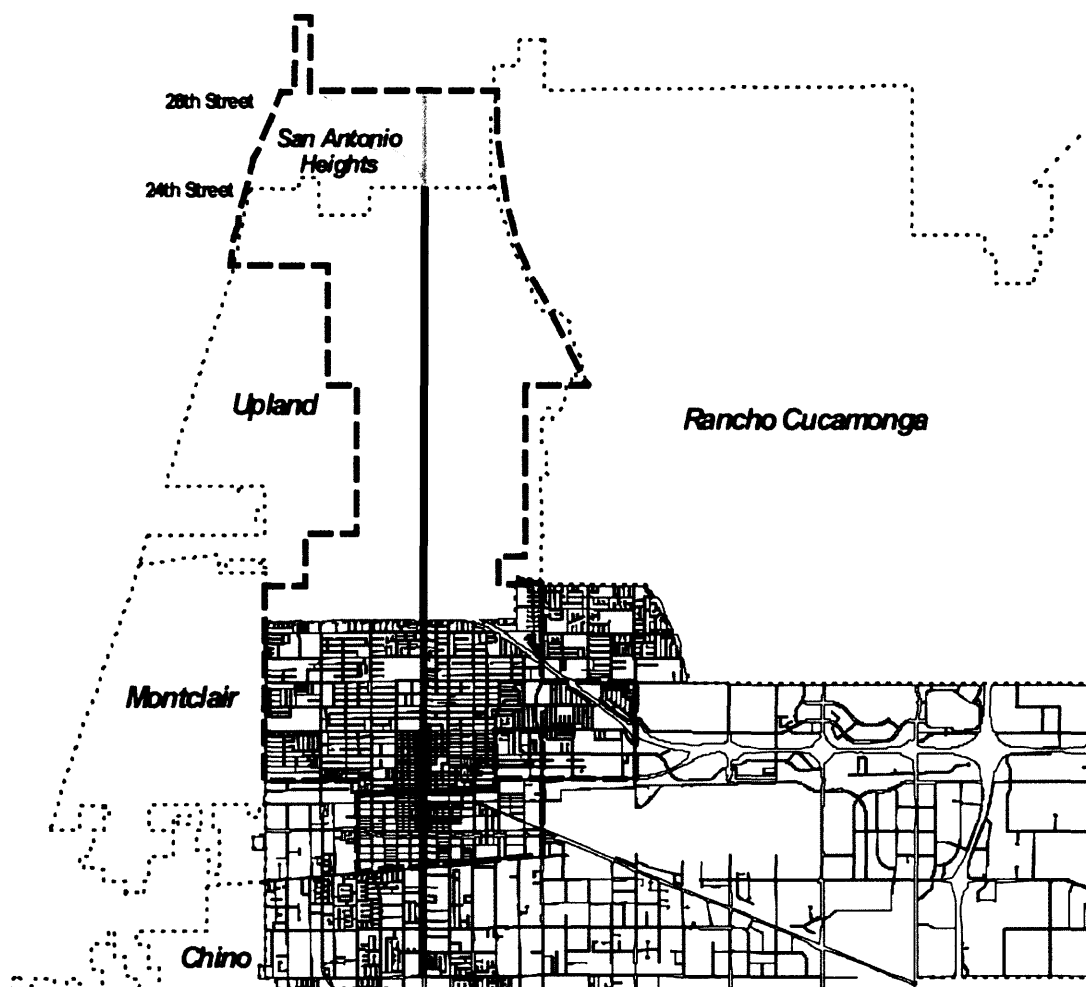
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

*Euclid Ave.
San Bernardino Co., CA*

Section number

Page

SKETCH MAP



LEGEND

Euclid Avenue

Gray Section -

Portion of Euclid Avenue from 24th Street to 26th Street. Original Plan went to 26th Street, but removed shortly after construction

Red Section -

Section constructed by the Chaffey Brothers - 1882

Blue Section -

Section constructed by Charles Frankish - 1886

Red Outline -

Ontario Irrigation Colony Boundaries - Created by the Chaffey Brothers

Blue Outline -

South Side Tract Boundaries - Created by Charles Frankish

Green Outline -

Current City Boundaries

Euclid Avenue Historic District

City of Ontario

Map Reference No. 1b

EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT



AERIAL & MAP OF



The Euclid Avenue Historic District contains the portion of the Avenue which is north of G and south of the I-10. All properties which front Euclid Avenue in this portion have been included within the Historic District boundaries.

HISTORY

Euclid Avenue was designed and laid out in 1882 by George & William Chaffey to be the backbone and centerpiece for the “Model Irrigation Colony”. The brothers designed the avenue to be a thing of functionality and lasting beauty. Euclid Avenue had provisions for an electric railway, water rights for each landowner, electric lights, and long distance telephone lines, and a local educational institution. All of these components were integral to the growth and development that occurred along the avenue. The avenue was designed to run from San Antonio Heights at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains at the north end of the colony to the southern edge of the colony at the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks. Construction of the avenue began that same year under the Chaffey brother’s direct supervision and, by 1884, four miles of the avenue had been graded. The median was landscaped with Palm trees and faster growing Pepper trees. The curbs and streets were made of granite cobblestone. The cobblestone streets have been paved over with asphalt several times over the years and are no longer visible. In 1886, the Chaffey’s sold their interest in Ontario to Charles Frankish who then

EUCLID AVENUE MEDIAN IS LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES



ORIGINAL ROCK CURB ON EUCLID AVENUE

formed the Ontario Land and Improvement Company. Charles Frankish purchased the land south of the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks and continued construction of Euclid Avenue to conform with the Chaffey’s plan. By the 1930’s, Euclid Avenue had received widespread recognition as being an outstanding example of landscape architecture and was known as “one of the most beautiful boulevards in the world”. In 2005, Euclid Avenue and the median, from Philadelphia Street in Ontario to 24th Street in Upland, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as

EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT



HISTORY CONTINUED



The Euclid Avenue Historic District is defined by various periods of growth and development that occurred from 1888 through 1965. The first period of development was from 1888-1900 and is referred to as the Period of Settlement. Victorian architecture was popular during this era and there are grand and modest examples of the style along Euclid Avenue. The years 1901-1920 is considered the Period of Solidification. Ontario became established and

Craftsman architecture became popularized during this period. The years 1920 through 1930 are the Progressive Era. The Era was a boom time for Southern California as industries related to oil production, citrus, and tourism increased dramatically. Many middle class homes constructed during this period were designed to conjure romantic times and far away places including French Eclectic and Spanish Revival architectural styles. From 1930 to 1936, Depression Era homes were constructed more modestly with smaller scale vernacular bungalows absent of any particular architectural style. The late 1930s, brought about new construction for Chaffey High School through Works Progress Administration (WPA) funding, as well as other civic buildings and infrastructure throughout the City. As population grew, a building surge of new homes occurred, despite a supply shortage and restriction on materials during the war. Known as the Post-War Era, the 1940's saw a decline in new construction and remodeling until about 1944 when industry shifted from war production to post-war production. General Electric and Exchange Orange Products expanded, constructing new buildings and adding new jobs. By 1946, 743 new homes were constructed in the Early Post War Tract, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch architectural styles.

During the 1950s, the City's population swelled to 23,000. \$14 million dollars worth of new construction was invested in the City with nearly \$11 million being allocated to new housing. During this period of development, zoning made its greatest impact to Euclid Avenue. The downtown began to expand from its center core north to I Street displacing Victorian era single family homes. These homes were either converted to commercial uses, relocated to other parts of the City, or demolished and replaced with mid-century modern buildings and commercial uses.

It was during this period that architectural styles typically used on residential buildings were used on commercial buildings. Within this two block segment of Euclid Avenue are two medical office buildings that have elements of the Ranch and the Early Post-War architectural styles. These single story buildings, which feature low pitch hipped roofs, large windows, and front yard setbacks, are compatible with the residential styles of the area and do not detract from the district.



EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES



Euclid Avenue is a 200 foot wide right of way with a 60 foot wide landscape median and 15 foot wide parkways. From G Street to I-10 Freeway, there are three lanes of travel in each direction. Given its size and grandeur, Euclid Avenue is the centerpiece of Ontario from when it was built to the present. The improvements within the right of way are part of what creates the character and framework for the district.

Median

The sixty foot (60') wide center landscape median in Euclid Avenue is heavily landscaped with California Pepper, Deodar Cedar, various Palm trees, turf and beds of Armstrong Roses. The median is edged with rock curb. There are periodic breaks in the median for cross traffic maneuvering. In the mid 2000's, the vehicular break in the median at Princeton Street was eliminated in order to improve safety in front of Chaffey High School.



Street Trees



The most prominent street tree along this portion of Euclid Avenue is the Silk Oak. Mature Silk Oaks line both the east and west sides of Euclid Avenue. Coast Live Oak (on West Fifth Street) and Camphor Trees (on West Fourth Street) also have a significant presence within the district. In total, there are more than three dozen tree varieties within the district. These public trees reinforce the importance and grandeur of Euclid Avenue and the district, as a whole. Special care will need to be taken to ensure these trees are protected given their maturity and number.

Sidewalks

Most of the sidewalks along Euclid Avenue within the Historic District are “scored”—with a square scoring pattern found in many of the older neighborhoods in Ontario. This sidewalk pattern is a unifying feature within the district. When sidewalks within the district need to be repaired or replaced, the scored sidewalk pattern should be replicated.





EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES CONTINUED

Curbs

The curb material found in early Ontario historic neighborhoods is indigenous rock. The curbs along Euclid Avenue were originally made of Granite cobblestone and concrete and the gutters were made of cobblestone. The curb and gutter system were designed to act as channels for drainage coming from the local mountain which is a unique method of construction for its time. The majority of original rock curbs within the Euclid Avenue Historic District still exist today with minimal rock curb replacement. However, there are portions of rock curb along Euclid Avenue, predominately located south of G Street, that have been replaced over time as pictured above.



ROCK CURB ON EUCLID AVENUE

Street Lights



This historic district has a variety of street light styles. The original cast iron lampposts were replaced during the mid- 1920s with King Standard lampposts. Overtime, these lights have been replaced by Cobra light fixtures by the City of Ontario and the California Department of Transportation to improve the safety for vehicular traffic along Euclid Avenue which is State Highway Route 83. While these later type of light fixtures may be necessary for safety, the preferred lighting is King Standard, where feasible.

Front Yards Setbacks and Open Space

The front yard open space in the residential area of the historic district, while not within the right of way, is a character-defining feature of the neighborhood. Furthermore curb cuts, driveway widths, fencing (height, material, and location) and landscape features which interfere with open space may detract and alter this character-defining feature.

HISTORIC RESOURCE SUMMARY

Euclid Avenue Historic District contains the properties within it noted to the right. The specific description of each property begins on page 7. In addition to historic buildings, the historic district includes public right of way improvements. The median, street lights, street trees, rock curbs, and streets are considered features which contribute to the significance of the historic district and have been included as two contributors in the table to the right.

PROPERTIES	102
Contributors	75
Non Contributors	29
TOTAL	74%
Designated Local Landmarks to date	30



HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

The Historic District meets the following designation criteria as contained in Section 9-1.2615 of the City's Development Code:

- 1. It is a geographically definable area possessing a concentration of Historical resources or thematically related grouping of structures which contribute to each other and are unified by plan, style, or physical development; and embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; and**

The Euclid Avenue Historic District is comprised of properties which front Euclid Avenue from north of G Street to south of I-10 at the Ontario City limit. The historic resources within this district embody distinct residential architectural styles that vary from the Victorian era to the Post War Era. These resources collectively represent the City's pattern of development starting from 1887 through the 1960s.

- 2. It reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, particular transportation modes, or distinctive examples of a park landscape, site design, or community planning; and**

As town founders, George and William Chaffey, planned and developed Ontario, Euclid Avenue and the median would be the centerpiece in their design. Not only did Euclid Avenue serve as the main roadway to and from town, it also was utilized as an irrigated pathway for Chaffey's newly irrigated colony.

The Euclid Avenue Historic District is predominately residential development with single and multi family residences, churches, and a school which embody architectural elements and styles from multiple periods of development, starting as early as the late 1880s and ending in the late 1960s. The shift to commercial buildings and uses between G and I Streets that occurred during the 1950s makes up a "transition area" from downtown commercial to residential that currently exists today. The significance of the district relates to each period of development which is exemplified through the residential architectural styles of the buildings.

- 4. It is or the contributing resources are, associated with the lives of persons important to Ontario California, or national history.**

Early town residents that provided essential services were often considered leaders of the community promoting and contributing to the settlement of the colony. Residents that are considered important to the settlement of Ontario were often early citrus pioneers, bankers, clergy men, teachers, doctors, and business owners. The table below documents provides a list of important people who resided on Euclid Avenue.

EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT



HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE (CONTINUED)

George & William Chaffey – City of Ontario founders who established Euclid Avenue

Newman Draper– Founder of Draper Mortuary

Oscar Arnold– President of First National Bank

Jerene Appleby Harnish– Owner of the Daily Report newspaper

W.E. Freemire– Ontario Mayor

Dr. Alois Graettinger– Rancher

James Bradford– Founder of the Avenue Livery Stable

Rev. Richard Gushee– Reverend of the Christ Church

Jay Dewey Harnish- Architect and founder of HMC Architects

Lela McClelland– Chaffey College/High School Art Teacher

Captain J.P. Robertson- Civil war vet and Banker

Charles Latimer– Founder of the San Antonio Orchard Company & City Council Member

Herbert Oakley– Citrus Rancher

Peter Vandenberg– Superintendent of General Electric Flat Iron Plant

Thomas Henry– Rancher

Lewis McCann– Owner of the McCann Hardwood Store

Alfred Davenport– City Council Member (1928-29)

Sanford Ballou– Rancher and owner of Citrus Ford

Clifford Huston– Rancher & Banker

Alex R. Gemmel– Owner and founder of Gemmel's Pharmacy

Charles & Rose Mead– Owner of the Central Drug Store

Judge James Pollock– Justice of the Peace & President of Ontario National Bank



EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

702—706 No. Euclid Ave. & 113 E. G St. Dickens Bungalows 1048-242-06

Style: Tudor Revival

Date Built: 1926 (est.)

Significance: Lloyd Dickens built this complex with central pedestrian courtyard access, a common arrangement for bungalow courts. The buildings are stucco with timbers and hung windows.

Historic Status: Contributor
Eligible for Landmark



712 North Euclid Avenue

1048-242-07

Style: Minimal Traditional

Date Built: 1936 (est.)

Significance: This single family residential building in the Minimal Traditional style has two apparent additions. One at the entrance and one on the south elevation. Although the style is simplistic in nature, these alterations are a compatible design and do not detract from the original construction. The home was converted to offices in 1972.

Historic Status: Contributor



715—727 N. Euclid Ave. & 118, 120, 130, 208, 222 W. G St.

1048-271-18 thru 22

Style:

Date Built: 1960 (est.)

Significance: This suburban style shopping center was built over several years including a Vons Market in 1960. The center's design and architecture is typical strip commercial from this time period.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Not Eligible





EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

718 North Euclid Avenue

Dr. E.L. Wenger Medical Building

1048-242-08

Style: Modern Ranch

Date Built: 1945

Significance: This building was built as a medical and dental office for Dr. E.L. Wenger in a modern Early Tract style. In 1947, a series of carports and detached storage rooms were added to the rear of the property. Roof-mounted mechanical equipment were added in 1958.

Historic Status: Contributor
Eligible for Landmark



728 North Euclid Avenue

1048-242-01

Style:

Date Built: 1993

Significance: This two story building was designed and is used for administrative and professional offices.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Not Eligible



735 North Euclid Avenue

1048-271-17

Style: International Modern

Date Built: 1963

Significance: This bank building was built for Citizens National Bank but has been occupied by a number of banks including Crocker Citizens Bank, Wells Fargo and Bank of America. Although this building does not contribute to the significance of the district, it embodies several architectural elements that provide character.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Eligible for Landmark



EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT



738 North Euclid Avenue The Current Events Women's Club 1048-241-34

Style: Craftsman

Date Built: 1911

Significance: This single story Craftsman inspired building was used as the First Christian Science Church until 1922 when it was sold to a local women's club. It was moved to this site in the mid-1930s from West B Street. The Euclid Avenue site was donated by Earl Richardson of Hotpoint Electric Heating Company (GE).

Historic Status: Local Landmark No. 30
Contributor
Designated: June 2, 1998



747 North Euclid Avenue The Oscar Arnold House 1048-271-16

Style: Spanish Colonial Revival

Date Built: 1920

Significance: This home was built for Oscar Arnold, President of First National Bank of Ontario. The home has a low-pitched red-tiled hip roof. The stucco exterior is embellished with heavy timbered shutters and lintels around the deeply recessed casement windows and paneled wood front door.

Historic Status: Local Landmark No. 31
Contributor
Designated: June 2, 1998



748-750 North Euclid Avenue The Bungalow Court 1048-241-35

Style: Mediterranean Revival

Date Built: 1937

Significance: This bungalow court is one of six still remaining in Ontario. It contains four units with rectangular plans. While the building has been remodeled, it retains many of its original architectural elements such as: stucco siding, tiled gable roofs, tile vigas and chimney pots.

Historic Status: Local Landmark No. 32
Contributor
Designated: June 2, 1998





EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

755 North Euclid Avenue

1048-271-15

Style:

Date Built: 1957

Significance: This two story structure was built as a Travel Lodge Motel. The building has a flat roof with narrow eaves. It is stucco sided with aluminum slider windows. The screen block wall surrounding the pool was commonly used during this time period.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Not Eligible



756 North Euclid Avenue

1048-241-01

Style:

Date Built: 1953

Significance: This one-story commercial structure has a flat, slightly pitched gable roof and stucco siding. It has contained various medical office, general office and commercial uses since it was built.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Not Eligible



802 North Euclid Avenue

The Woodlawn Apartments

1048-252-41

Style: French Eclectic

Date Built: 1948 (est.)

Significance: This 2 story apartment building has a series of hipped and steeply pitched front facing gables. The building is decorated with quoin accents and a dentil cornice along the roof eaves. It is an excellent example of the French Eclectic Revival style of architecture. It now occupies commercial uses as well as residential.

Historic Status: Local Landmark No. 33
Contributor
Designated: June 2, 1998



EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT



805 North Euclid Avenue

1048-262-18

Style: Googie
Date Built: 1959
Significance: A one story restaurant with a low pitch roofline and gable entry with expansive windows was constructed for a Squires Restaurant for Mr. Ralph Hoyle, Jr.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Eligible for Landmark



812—816 North Euclid Avenue

1048-252-42

Style:
Date Built: 1965
Significance: Originally built for office space, this small strip commercial building has transitioned to predominantly retail uses.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Not Eligible



813 North Euclid Avenue

The James Bradford House

1048-262-17

Style: Queen Anne
Date Built: 1892
Significance: This home has a rock foundation, narrow wood siding, fish scale shingles, large front veranda, double hung windows, and decorative posts and brackets. The home was built for James and Barbara Bradford who came to Ontario in 1883. He grew oranges, started the Avenue Livery Stable, and was an agricultural inspector.

Historic Status: Contributor
Nominated for Landmark





EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

822 North Euclid Avenue

1048-252-01

Style:

Date Built: 1966

Significance: A single story brick office building.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Not Eligible



825 North Euclid Avenue

The W.A. Freemire House

1048-262-32

Style: Craftsman

Date Built: 1909 (est.)

Significance: This 2½ story Craftsman has a front facing gable, horizontal wood siding, a deep shed-roofed porch held up by rock pillars, exposed rafter tails and brackets, and hung windows. The recessed garage is of a similar design. The home was built for W.A. Freemire who was Mayor from 1912-1914.

Historic Status: Contributor
Nominated for Landmark



836 North Euclid Avenue

The William W. Fischer House

1048-251-47

Style: Craftsman

Date Built: 1915 (est.)

Significance: This Craftsman style two story home has a multi-planed gable roof, large eave overhangs, large front porch, hung windows, and slated attic vents. The home has several features which are not typical for its style such as its siding pattern and the rock and brick porch piers.

Historic Status: Local Landmark No. 34
Contributor
Designated: June 2, 1998



EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT



845 North Euclid Avenue

1048-261-23

Style:

Date Built: 1980

Significance: This is a modern Mediterranean style bank building with stucco, clay tile roof, wrought iron accents, and arched windows. This building was not built during Euclid Avenues period of significance, but does not detract from the district because of the compatible architectural style and front yard setback.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Not Eligible



846—848 North Euclid Avenue

1048-251-52, 53 and 54

Style:

Date Built: 1987

Significance: A modern single story medical office building with Spanish tile mansard roof and colonnade arches. It was built outside the period of significance for this district.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Not Eligible



855 North Euclid Avenue

Dr. Kaufman Medical Building 1048-261-22

Style: Minimal Traditional/Ranch

Date Built: 1956

Significance: An excellent example of a single story Minimal Traditional/Ranch style office building. It has a hipped roof, minimal eave, brick veneer board, stucco, and batten wall cladding, small posts on covered patio, diamond shaped glass on the windows, shutters, and a large brick planter. A small portion of the breezeway was enclosed in 1997 to create a central lobby area.

Historic Status: Contributor
Eligible for Landmark





EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

856 North Euclid Avenue

The Ryckman Apartment House

1048-251-01

Style: Minimal Traditional

Date Built: 1952

Significance: This two story, six-unit apartment house was constructed in 1952 for Mr. and Mrs. Russell Ryckman. It has classical features such as a brick façade, recessed formal entry, hung windows with shutters, and a hexagonal shaped window. The building shape is typical for the time period within which it was built.

Historic Status: Contributor
Eligible for Landmark



903 North Euclid Avenue

JUNE 4, 2013

The Earl Voyles House

1048-043-14

Style: Early Post War Tract

Date Built: 1951

Significance: This single story 4-unit apartment complex has a low pitch hipped roof, stucco walls and a small entry porch, all features which exemplify an Early Post War Tract.

Historic Status: Contributor
Eligible for Landmark



907 North Euclid Avenue

The Captain John P. Robertson House

1048-043-13

Style: American Foursquare

Date Built: 1896

Significance: This two story home was built by Captain Robertson who was a civil war vet and banker. It has a hipped roof, pedimented central entry with columns, varying widths of horizontal siding, hung windows gable attic eyebrow dormers, and other Victorian era decorative elements.

Historic Status: Local Landmark No. 40
Contributor
Designated: January 19, 1999



EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT



917 North Euclid Avenue

1048-043-12

Style:

Date Built: 1999

Significance: This two story home is a modern adaptation of the homes built during the Victorian and Revival periods with its deep veranda, box shape and hipped roof. Since it was built outside the period of significance of this district, it is a Non-Contributor.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Not Eligible



918 North Euclid Avenue

First United Methodist Church

1048-072-01

Style: Gothic Revival

Date Built: 1951—1956

Significance: The, First United Methodist Church is the first church in Ontario, founded in 1884. The first church building was built at the northwest corner of Euclid Ave. and G St. This is the church's third facility constructed between 1951 and 1956.

Historic Status: Contributor
Nominated for Landmark



923 North Euclid Avenue

1048-043-11

Style:

Date Built: 1999

Significance: This two story home is a modern adaptation of a Queen Anne with its deep veranda and wrap-around porch, tower, horizontal siding and fishscale shingles and hung windows. Since it was built outside the period of significance of this district, it is a Non-Contributor.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Not Eligible





EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

936 North Euclid Avenue The Town House

1048-071-50

Style: Minimal Traditional

Date Built: 1938-39

Significance: This 5 unit apartment was built by Jerene Appleby Harnish, owner of the Daily Report and wife of the building's architect, Jay Dewey Harnish. The building is simple in design with a stucco exterior on the first floor and horizontal siding above.

Historic Status: Local Landmark No. 41
Contributor
Designated: January 19, 1999



938—940 North Euclid Avenue The Hollingsworth Apartments 1048-071-51

Style: Minimal Traditional

Date Built: 1941

Significance: This two-story wood frame and stucco apartment house has two front facing gable dormers. The windows are double-hung and there is a bay window on the ground floor. This building represents some of the earliest modern apartment houses in Ontario.

Historic Status: Local Landmark No. 42
Contributor
Designated: January 19, 1999



939 North Euclid Avenue The James E. Douglas House

1048-043-10

Style: American Foursquare

Date Built: 1890's (est.)

Significance: This simple two-and-a-half story home has a box shape, is wood sided, has a low-pitch hip roof with a deep overhang and large shed-roofed dormers. It appears that what may have been a front porch has been enclosed.

Historic Status: Local Landmark No. 43
Contributor
Designated: January 19, 1999



EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT



942 North Euclid Avenue The Newman E. Draper House 1048-071-52

Style: Mediterranean Revival Bungalow

Date Built: 1928

Significance: This single story residence has a red tile hip roof with little or no overhang. The façade is stucco or smooth plaster. Decorative vents and simply arched window are located at the front facing gable.

Historic Status: Local Landmark No. 44
Contributor
Designated: January 19, 1999



944 North Euclid Avenue The Clayton C. Dyke House 1048-071-53

Style: Mediterranean Revival Bungalow

Date Built: 1926

Significance: This single story home has a red tile hip roof, a plaster finish and decorative clay vents on the front facing gable. The home has a recessed arched porch and multi-pane windows. Clayton Dyke occupied the home from 1926—1954.

Historic Status: Local Landmark No. 45
Contributor
Designated: January 19, 1999



945 North Euclid Avenue The Charles Latimer House 1048-043-09

Style: Craftsman

Date Built: 1909-1910

Significance: This home has heavy timbering, square butt shingle siding, multi-paned windows, a large wood door, two side-facing gables, and heavy exposed beams supporting the roof. The home includes large porches and balconies. Charles Latimer was a member of the Ontario City Council during the 1920s and was proprietor of the San Antonio Orchard Company.

Historic Status: Local Landmark No. 46
Contributor
Designated: January 19, 1999





EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

951 North Euclid Avenue

Judge James R. Pollock House

1048-043-08

Style: American Foursquare

Date Built: 1898 (est.)

Significance: This home was built for Judge Pollock who was a Justice of the Peace and Pres. of Ontario National Bank. It has the classic box shape but with a front facing gable. The home has wood horizontal siding, hung windows, and a porch with Doric columns and turned spindle balustrade.

Historic Status: Local Landmark No. 47
Contributor
Designated: January 19, 1999



956 North Euclid Avenue

The Leo J. Lucas House

1048-071-01

Style: Mediterranean Revival Bungalow

Date Built: 1924

Significance: This single story residence has a courtyard entry, red tile hip roof, two front facing gables with little or no overhang, multi-pane windows, and decorative clay vents. The façade is smooth plaster. Leo and Mary Lucas resided in the from 1924—1970.

Historic Status: Local Landmark No, 48
Contributor
Designated: January 19, 1999



957 North Euclid Avenue

The Miss Mary Pollock House

1048-043-07

Style: American Foursquare

Date Built: 1901

Significance: This home was built for Judge Pollock's mother and sister Mary. The home has the classic box shape with horizontal siding and a central attic dormer on a hipped roof. The covered front porch has been enclosed.

Historic Status: Local Landmark No. 49
Contributor
Designated: January 19, 1999



EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT



1003 North Euclid Avenue

The A.J. Linkey House No.2

1048-052-11

Style: Minimal Traditional

Date Built: 1946

Significance: This Minimal Traditional style single story home has a front facing gable roof, stucco siding, a bay window and a colonial style porch column. Although the windows have been replaced and the chimney has been painted these alterations do not detract from the building's character.

Historic Status: Contributor



1004 North Euclid Avenue

The Charles E. Mead House

1048-062-21

Style: Craftsman Bungalow

Date Built: 1922

Significance: This home was built by Campbell Construction for a cost of \$7,250.00 for Charles & Rose Mead, owners of the Central Drug Store. This cross gable roof with lattice work, shingle siding, exposed rafter tails, multi-paned windows and natural stone porch columns.

Historic Status: Local Landmark No. 50
Contributor
Designated: January 19, 1999



1007 North Euclid Avenue

The Herbert C. Oakley House

1048-052-10

Style: Stick

Date Built: 1887

Significance: The Stick style residence was constructed in 1887 for Herbert C. Oakley, a local fruit grower. The home has a steeply pitched intersecting gable roof, large overhanging eaves, wood siding with stick-work and hung style windows.

Historic Status: Local landmark No. 51
Contributor
Designated: January 19, 1999





EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

1012 North Euclid Avenue The Charles I. McGready House 1048-062-24

Style: Colonial Revival

Date Built: 1922

Significance: This Colonial Revival Bungalow was built in 1922 by Charles McGready for a sum of \$5,000. The house has a simple symmetrical design and a gabled front porch with Colonial Columns.

Historic Local Landmark No. 52

Status: Contributor

Designated: January 19, 1999



1019 North Euclid Avenue 1048-052-09

Style: Minimal Traditional

Date Built: 1940

Significance: This home has a cross gable roof, multi-paned windows and wood and stone siding constructed for Donald Thompson. In 1990, a permit was issued to reroof the house with tile replacing the wood shingle. The stone on the building was most likely an alteration as it is not typical material used during this era.

Historic Non-Contributor

Status: Not Eligible



1022 North Euclid Avenue The Alex R. Gemmel House 1048-062-01

Style: Craftsman/Colonial Revival mix

Date Built: 1924

Significance: This two-story home appears to be a mix of Colonial Revival and Craftsman styles with a hipped roof with exposed rafter tails, tall and narrow multi-paned windows and an arched entry door. The home was built for Mr. Gemmel a local Drug Store owner.

Historic Local Landmark No. 53

Status: Contributor

Designated: January 19, 1999



EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT



1029 North Euclid Avenue Dr. Earl Wenger Apartment House

1048-052-08

Style: International/Modern

Date Built: 1950

Significance: This style of architecture is very simple and unadorned. The character defining features of this style of architecture are the metal frame windows, with no trim, extensive use of glass, flat roof and plaster walls.

Historic Status: Contributor
Eligible for Landmark



1031 North Euclid Avenue

1048-052-27

Style:

Date Built: 1990

Significance: This is infill construction that was designed to fit in with the grand homes along Euclid Avenue. It has elements of the Queen Anne style of architecture, such as the octagonal towers and wood siding.

Historic status: Non-Contributor
Not Eligible



1036-1044 N. Euclid Ave. & 103-119 E. Rosewood Ct. 1048-061-21 thru 32

Style:

Date Built: 1981

Significance: This is a an infill condominium complex that was designed after the Tudor style of architecture. The features that define this style are the Half timber details mixed with stucco and the multi-paned windows.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Not Eligible



EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT



1043-1047 N. Euclid Ave.

Bungalow Court

1048-052-06

Style: Mediterranean Revival

Date Built: 1937

Significance: This is bungalow court faces on to a common center court. The buildings have tiled gable roofs, stucco walls, tile vigas, and clay tile roofs. Each bungalow has a large tapered stucco chimney.

Historic Status: Local Landmark No. 54
Contributor
Designated: January 19, 1999



1049 North Euclid Avenue The Alfred L. Davenport House

1048-052-05

Style: French Eclectic Revival

Date Built: 1921

Significance: This house was built in 1921 by Alfred L. Davenport for a cost of \$4,500.00. Mr. Davenport served on the Ontario City Council in 1928-1929. The features that define the style are the large centered chimney, multi-paned windows, stucco walls, and wavy roof.

Historic Status: Local Landmark No. 55
Contributor
Designated: January 19, 1999



1055 North Euclid Avenue

The Richard J. George House

1048-052-04

Style: Craftsman Bungalow

Date Built: 1923

Significance: This house is was constructed using native creek-stone. The home has a front facing gable roof with lattice-work, exposed rafter tails and stone porch piers. The house was constructed for a cost of \$4,000.

Historic Status: Local Landmark No. 56
Contributor
Designated: January 19, 1999





EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

1056 North Euclid Avenue The Atchley Apartments 1048-061-01

Style: Monterey Revival

Date Built: 1924

Significance: This multi-tenant residential complex is one of Ontario's finest examples of Monterey Revival architecture. This style is a cross between the adobe architecture of the Mission Revival mixed with Colonial elements. It has stucco siding with a second story porch which is typical of this style. It was built by William Atchley.

Historic Status: Local landmark No. 57
Contributor
Designated: January 19, 1999



1102 North Euclid Avenue The Edward A. Rommel House 1047-542-01

Style: Pueblo Revival

Date Built: 1925 est.

Significance: This house was constructed for Edward A. Rommel and was designed by Eugene Moore. It was considered to be a very modern home at the time of construction, with a dishwasher and indirect lighting. It has stucco siding, a flat roof and an arched entryway.

Historic Status: Contributor
Nominated for Landmark



1106 North Euclid Avenue 1047-542-02

Style: Vacant Lot

Date Built: NA

Significance: The lot is currently used as part of the yard for 1108 North Euclid Avenue.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Not Eligible



EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT



1108 North Euclid Avenue

The Homer Berger House

1047-542-03

Style: Craftsman

Date Built: 1915

Significance: This home was constructed in 1915 for Homer Berger for a cost of \$4,000.00. The home has shingle siding, a shed-roof dormer, a brick porch, multi-paned, casement style windows, exposed rafter tails, and a leaded glass front door.

Historic Status: Contributor
Nominated for Landmark



1112 North Euclid Avenue

The Harold Latimer House

1047-542-04

Style: Italianate

Date Built: 1919 est.

Significance: Harold Latimer purchased this home in 1924 and it remained in their family until 1975. The home has stucco siding, a flat roof with wide overhanging eaves, decorative paired brackets under the eaves, and hung style windows with panes on the top portion.

Historic Status: Contributor
Nominated for Landmark



1118 North Euclid Avenue

The Godsave House

1047-541-01

Style: Italianate

Date Built: 1920 est.

Significance: This house was constructed for Nolan and Julia Godsave. He was a cabinet maker and owned a planing mill on Sultana. The defining features are the low pitched hipped roof, stucco siding, balustraded balcony, large overhanging eaves, and tall multi-paned windows.

Historic Status: Contributor
Nominated for Landmark





EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

1120 North Euclid Avenue

The Lewis McCann- Euclid House 1047-541-02

Style: Prairie

Date Built: 1919

Significance: County and permit records indicate that this house was moved from 603 N. Euclid Ave. in 1957. The home was constructed by Lewis McCann. The Prairie style of architecture is characterized by a large overhanging, low pitched, hipped roof, a large porch and a banding window pattern.

Historic Status: Contributor
Nominated for Landmark



1122 North Euclid Avenue

The Charles B. Ford House

1047-541-03

Style: Colonial Revival

Date Built: 1922 est.

Significance: Campbell construction built this two story Colonial Revival for Charles B. Ford in 1919. This home is an excellent example of Colonial Revival architecture with the gabled roof, symmetrical façade with clapboard siding, and small centered porch with simple columns.

Historic Status: Contributor
Nominated for Landmark



1124 North Euclid Avenue

The Graettinger House

1047-541-04

Style: French Eclectic Revival

Date Built: 1922 est.

Significance: This home was constructed for Dr. Alois & Mary Graettinger at a cost of \$8,000. They had extensive orange and olive groves and owned a large amount of property on the east side of town. The home features a steeply pitched gabled roof, stucco walls, and multi paned windows.

Historic Status: Contributor
Nominated for Landmark



EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT



1208 North Euclid Avenue

The Sanford Ballou House

1047-531-01

Style: French Eclectic

Date Built: 1925 Est.

Significance: The home was designed by architect Randall Duell. It has a hipped roof, stucco siding, tall multi-paned windows, casement windows with shutters, and corner quoins. It was built for Sanford Ballou, a rancher and owner of Citrus Ford who was the son of Benton Ballou (of Hofer Ranch).

Historic Status: Contributor
Nominated for Landmark



1214 North Euclid Avenue

1047-531-02

Style:

Date Built: 2001

Significance: This structure was built in the NeoClassical Revival style in order to fit with the historical character of the neighborhood. It has a hipped roof, a colonnade porch with unfluted columns, boxed eaves, and multi paned windows.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Not Eligible



1222 North Euclid Avenue

1047-531-03

Style:

Date Built: 1977 est.

Significance: This single story home has a cross gable roof, horizontal wood siding with brick accent and shutters on the windows. It was built outside the period of significance for Euclid Avenue.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Not Eligible





EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

1230 North Euclid Avenue

The Reverend Gushee house

1047-531-04

Style: Tudor Revival

Date Built: 1937

Significance: This modest home was built for Reverend Richard H. Gushee, of Christ Church in Ontario. Arthur C. Munson, a well-known Los Angeles based architect, designed the home. The steeply pitched gabled roof, brick walls mixed with stucco, and multi paned windows are typical features.

Historic Status: Contributor



1232 North Euclid Avenue

The Cliff Huston House

1047-531-05

Style: Spanish Revival

Date Built: 1929

Significance: This home was constructed in 1929 for Cliff Huston, a manager of a bank in Fontana. The home has a smooth plaster finish, with a low pitched gabled red clay roof, recessed arched windows on the ground floor and hung windows on the second floor, a recessed entryway.

Historic Status: Local Landmark No. 89
Contributor



1236 North Euclid Avenue

The J.B. Southwell House

1047-531-06

Style: French Eclectic Revival

Date Built: 1931 est.

Significance: This revival period home was built for J.B. Southwell. It has a steeply pitched gabled roof, stucco siding, a gabled entry with a recessed door and brick trim, and multi-paned casement windows with Tuscan Order pilasters.

Historic Status: Contributor
Nominated for Landmark



EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT



1240 North Euclid Avenue The Peter H. Vandenberg House

1047-531-07

Style: Monterey Revival

Date Built: 1926 est.

Significance: Constructed for Peter & Sadie Vandenberg, Superintendent of the G.E. Flatiron plant for a cost of \$6,000, this house style is a cross between Mission and Colonial architecture. It is characterized by whitewashed adobe walls, exposed rafter tails, shutters, and a second story porch.

Historic Contributor

Status: Local Landmark No. 73
Designated: September 16, 2003



1244 North Euclid Avenue The Frank Higgins House

1047-531-08

Style: Pueblo/Spanish Revival

Date Built: 1924 est.

Significance: This home was constructed in 1924 for Frank Higgins. The home is characterized by the flat roof behind Spanish-tile parapets, recess arched windows, and the use of decorative ironwork on the windows.

Historic Contributor

Status: Nominated for Landmark



1245 N. Euclid Ave. 1047-551-01, 02, 561-01, 02, 571-49-51, & 581-01,02

Style: Mission Revival

Date Built: 1930

Significance: Chaffey High School was the original site of Chaffey College which was established in 1885. The original buildings were replaced in the 1930s as part of the Federal W.P.A. Program. The buildings are outstanding examples of Mission Revival architecture.

Historic Local Landmark No. 58

Status: Contributor
Designated: January 19, 1999





EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

1258 North Euclid Avenue The Miss Lela McClelland House 1047-531-09

Style: Spanish Colonial Revival

Date Built: 1931

Significance: Lela McClelland, Art teacher at Chaffey High and College, had the house constructed for a cost of \$10,000. Stewart and Mary McClelland were the first residents of the home, her parents. The home has stucco siding, multi-paned casement windows, a second story terrace, and a low pitched Spanish tile roof and exposed eaves.

Historic Status: Contributor
Nominated for Landmark



1305 North Euclid Avenue 1047-332-15

Style: Modern

Date Built: 1967

Significance: This simple unadorned church was built in 1967 by Stark Construction for the First Baptist Church. The is was the second building constructed for the church on site. The first building was demolished in 1965.

Historic Status: Non- Contributor
Eligible for Landmark



1310 North Euclid Avenue The Clarence C. Peabody House 1047-361-16

Style: American Foursquare

Date Built: 1912

Significance: Building records indicate this home was constructed for Clarence and Clara Peabody for a cost of \$2,250. The home features a box shape, low hipped roof with a deep overhang, single hung windows with leaded glass transoms, wood siding, and Doric porch columns.

Historic Status: Local Landmark No. 59
Contributor
Designated: January 19, 1999



EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT



1313 (1305) North Euclid Avenue

The Henry House

1047-332-15

Style: Craftsman Bungalow

Date Built: 1921

Significance: This home was designed by Eugene Moore and constructed for Thomas and Kathryn Henry. Mr. Henry was a local rancher. The roof has two front facing gables and one side facing gable that shelters a wrap-around porch. The house has shiplap siding and stucco on the porch

Historic Status: Contributor
Nominated for Landmark



1316 North Euclid Avenue

The Wilson House

1047-361-17

Style: Craftsman Bungalow

Date Built: 1912

Significance: This modest Craftsman style home has a combination of shiplap and shingle siding. It has a rock foundation, hung style windows, two front facing gables and a shed roof that was added later.

Historic Status: Local landmark No. 60
Contributor
Designated: January 19, 1999



1322 North Euclid Avenue

The Clara Peabody House

1047-361-18

Style: Craftsman Bungalow

Date Built: 1913

Significance: The home has a simple roof form with one wide facing gable sheltering a porch and a small front facing shed dormer. There is a pergola at the left end of the porch and tapered columns, the house has a combination of shiplap siding and shingles with hung style windows.

Historic Status: Local landmark No.61
Contributor
Designated: January 19, 1999





EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

1327 North Euclid Avenue

The Andrew J. Linkey House

1047-332-16

Style: Craftsman Bungalow

Date Built: 1922

Significance: Constructed for Andrew Linkey, this home is a great example of Craftsman era design using native river rock giving the appearance that the home grew from the earth, a key design principle of this style. It also has a broad roof with a low shed dormer, shiplap siding tapered columns and hung style windows.

Historic Status: Local Landmark No. 62
Contributor
Designated: January 19, 1999



1333 North Euclid Avenue

The G.P. Von Stein House

1047-332-12

Style: Colonial Revival Bungalow

Date Built: 1923

Significance: This Colonial Revival Bungalow style of architecture was adapted as a variation of the bungalow and was popular during the 1920's. It is characterized by a symmetrical façade, a small centered porch with a projecting pediment and simple porch columns.

Historic Status: Contributor
Eligible for Landmark



1334 North Euclid Avenue

The Les Boyd House

1047-361-19

Style: California Ranch

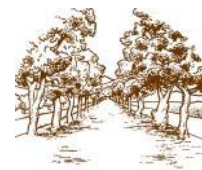
Date Built: 1949

Significance: This home has a low pitched gabled roof, stucco and clapboard siding, brick chimney, hung style windows, and a minimal porch.

Historic Status: Contributor
Eligible for Landmark



EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT



1339 North Euclid Avenue

The C.A Means House

1047-332-11

Style: Early Post War Tract

Date Built: 1948

Significance: The features of the Post-War Tract style of architecture are the Stucco siding, low-pitched hipped roof, small porch, single story, aluminum framed windows, and a diamond shaped accent window.

Historic Status: Contributor
Eligible for Landmark



1341 North Euclid Avenue The John D. Paschke House

1047-331-03

Style: French Eclectic Revival

Date Built: 1923

Significance: This home has steeply pitched front facing gable roofs of equal size, symmetrical to the front entry. The front entry is distinguished by an eyebrow detail in the roof. There is also a shed dormer over the entry. The windows are tall, multi-paned casement style which is typical of this style of architecture.

Historic Status: Local Landmark No. 63
Contributor
Designated: January 19, 1999



1342 North Euclid Avenue

1047-361-20

Style: Early Post War tract

Date Built: 1946

Significance: This single story home has a hipped roof and stucco finish. It does not contribute to the districts significance due to extensive alterations and additions. This single family residence was originally constructed as two separate dwelling units .

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Not Eligible





EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

1352 North Euclid Avenue

The Eugene Bello House

1047-351-12

Style: Early Post War Tract

Date Built: 1953

Significance: This single story home has a low pitched roof, stucco exterior and aluminum slider windows commonly found in this home style.

Historic Status: Contributor



1355 North Euclid Avenue

Mr. & Mrs. Everett Henry House

1047-331-02

Style: California Ranch

Date Built: 1963

Significance: This single story home has a low pitched roof, brick exterior and aluminum slider windows commonly found in this home style.

Historic Status: Contributor
Eligible for Landmark



1360 North Euclid Avenue

The Bello House

1047-351-13

Style: Early Post War Tract

Date Built: 1955

Significance: This single story home has a low pitched roof, stucco exterior, a large brick chimney, recessed entry, and aluminum slider windows commonly found in this home style. The two windows on the primary façade have been replaced with vinyl grid patterned sliders.

Historic Status: Contributor



EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT



1361 North Euclid Avenue

The C.W. Bloom House

1047-331-01

Style: Minimal Traditional

Date Built: 1947

Significance: This single story home has architectural features, such as the roof projection, a steeply pitched front facing gable, as large bay window, that are heavily influenced by period revival styles. It also has features and materials that were commonly used during the 1940s such as simple eaves and stucco siding.

Historic Status: Contributor
Eligible for Landmark



1404 North Euclid Avenue

1047-351-14

Style:

Date Built: 2007

Significance: This modern home was designed to fit in with the grand homes along Euclid Avenue. It has a Spanish tile hipped roof with stucco siding and an arched entryway and arched windows. The home was built outside the period of significance for Euclid Avenue.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Not Eligible



1405 North Euclid Avenue

1047-344-09

Style:

Date Built: 1989

Significance: This two story home has a prominent front facing garage, tile roof, and stucco exterior. This home was not built during the district's period of significance.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Not Eligible





EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

1414 North Euclid Avenue

The Lloyd Pack House

1047-351-15

Style: Early Post War Tract

Date Built: 1945

Significance: This single story home has a series of low pitched hipped roof angles, stucco finish, brick base, and wood framed windows. There is a three-part bay window on the primary elevation. The second three-part window on the primary façade was removed and replaced in 1945. The alteration is compatible.

Historic Status: Contributor
Eligible for Landmark



1415 North Euclid Avenue

The D. Galleano House

1047-344-07

Style: Minimal Traditional

Date Built: 1947

Significance: This single story home has a front facing gable end, shutter accented windows, stucco exterior, and simple embellishments which is typical for a Minimal Traditional style. The roof was originally tile and later replaced with composition.

Historic Status: Contributor
Eligible for Landmark



1418 North Euclid Avenue

The Mrs. M. Audenino House

1047-351-29

Style: Early Post War Tract

Date Built: 1948

Significance: This single story home has a low pitched hip roof, slider aluminum windows, a small porch, brick chimney, and a stucco exterior.

Historic Status: Contributor



EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT



1424 North Euclid Avenue

The Stanley J. Bant House

1047-351-17

Style: Early Post War Tract

Date Built: 1953

Significance: This single story home has a low pitch hip roof, a series of large fixed picture windows, brick base, brick chimney, stucco exterior and simple architectural embellishments such as the trademark hexagonal shaped window at the entry. The asbestos roof was replaced with composition shingle.

Historic Status: Contributor
Eligible for Landmark



1429 North Euclid Avenue

1047-345-01

Style: International/Modern

Date Built: 1972

Significance: This church was built outside the period of significance of this district.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor



1436 North Euclid Avenue

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Schiro House

1047-352-10

Style: Early Post War Tract

Date Built: 1951

Significance: This single story home has a low pitch hip roof, stucco exterior, paneling under bay window, large windows recessed entry, and small porch. The house was originally constructed with a tile roof. In 1986, a small bath and closet addition was constructed at the rear.

Historic Status: Contributor





EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

1444 North Euclid Avenue

Mr. & Mrs. Carl Schiro House

1047-352-11

Style: Early Post War Tract

Date Built: 1954

Significance: This single story home has a low pitch hip roof, recessed entry, small front porch, large wood framed fixed windows, and a stucco exterior. The house was originally constructed with tile roof.

Historic Status: Contributor



1446 North Euclid Avenue

The Tamzen Lund House

1047-352-12

Style: French Eclectic Revival

Date Built: 1924

Significance: This home has a steep pitch roof with two front facing gables and a curved roof ridge. Some of this home's exterior has been modified, including the slider windows, vent, and siding. Mrs. Lund was the longest term occupant of the home, from 1934 thru 1949.

Historic Status: Contributor
Eligible for Landmark



1452 North Euclid Avenue

The A.B. Lund House

1047-352-13

Style: French Eclectic Revival

Date Built: 1925

Significance: This home has a steeply pitched gable roof and dormer, decorative vents, and stucco siding. The front window and gable end vents have ornate detailing. The light colored stucco with dark trim is typical of the French Eclectic style.

Historic Status: Contributor
Eligible for Landmark



EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT



1458 North Euclid Avenue

The Dr. G. Ben Henke House

1047-352-14

Style: Spanish Colonial Bungalow

Date Built: 1938

Significance: Building records indicate that this home was constructed in 1937 for Dr. Ben Henke. The defining features of this modest bungalow are the low pitched red tile roof, the exposed rafter tails, the multi-paned metal framed windows, stucco siding, and the ornate wood front entry door.

Historic Status: Contributor
Eligible for Landmark



1506 North Euclid Avenue

Mr. & Mrs. A.C. Kabetzke House

1047-241-06

Style: Minimal Traditional

Date Built: 1951

Significance: This 1 1/2 story home has many of the characteristics found in Minimal Traditional homes including a cross gable roof with two small attic dormers with minimal overhang, a front facing gable end, large fixed windows, horizontal siding, hung windows with shutters, and a small front porch. The breezeway has been enclosed and stone work was added around the door entryway.

Historic Status: Contributor



1509 North Euclid Avenue

1047-251-27

Style:

Date Built: 1990

Significance: This single story home was built outside the period of significance of this district.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Not Eligible





EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

1510 North Euclid Avenue

1047-241-07

Style:

Date Built: 1954

Significance: This single-story, stucco and block home was constructed for Peter Mittino. The home appears to have undergone some alteration such as window replacements, brick post, arched entry, and construction of a wall on the front elevation.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Not Eligible



1518 North Euclid Avenue

1047-241-08

Style:

Date Built: 1952

Significance: This single story home some of the Early Post War Tract features (slider windows and side-in garage) and some of the Minimal Traditional features (shutters and wood siding). It has round vents on the gable end. The stucco walls are partly covered with horizontal siding. However, this property does not contribute to the district's significance.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Not Eligible



1521 North Euclid Avenue

1047-251-02

Style: Vacant Land

Date Built: Not Applicable

Significance: None.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Not Eligible



EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT



1524 North Euclid Avenue

The James B. Martz House

1047-241-09

Style: Early Post War Tract

Date Built: 1948

Significance: The home has architectural features of both a Post War Tract (hipped roof) and Minimal Traditional (hung windows with shutters). There is a large bay window with multi-panes on the front façade and a centrally located single-door entrance.

Historic Status: Contributor
Eligible for Landmark



1531 North Euclid Avenue

The Metcalfe & Bundgard House

1047-251-01

Style: Early Post War Tract/ranch

Date Built: 1951

Significance: This single story home has a hipped roof, stucco finish, large brick chimney, aluminum slider windows, a bay window (added in 1992). This houses fronts Caroline Ct. and the east elevation fronts Euclid Avenue.

Historic Status: Contributor
Eligible for Landmark



1540 North Euclid Avenue

The Arthur E. Wilson House

1047-242-08

Style: California Ranch

Date Built: 1955

Significance: This single story has a low pitched gable on shed style roof, board and batten siding, picture and casement windows and has a central front entry. The building is L-shape in plan and has attached garage with breezeway the rear.

Historic Status: Contributor
Eligible for Landmark



EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT



1544 North Euclid Avenue

1047-242-09

Style:

Date Built: 1977

Significance: This single story home was built outside the period of significance of this district. The home has some of the features of a Post War Tract or Minimal Traditional home.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Not Eligible



105-117 East Fifth Street

1047-361-32 to 38

Architectural Style:

Date Built: 1979

Significance: This condominium complex was built outside the period of significance for the Euclid Avenue District.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Not Eligible



106 West Sixth Street

1047-251-26

Style:

Date Built: 1990

Significance: This single story home was built outside the period of significance of this district. However, this location is a prominent corner along Euclid Avenue within the District.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Not Eligible



EUCLID AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT



111 West Sixth Street

1047-345-04

Style: California Ranch

Date Built: 1951

Significance: The low pitch single family residence was built on a wide lot ideal for this style of home, It has a slab foundation with clapboard siding.

This house fronts Sixth Street which impairs it ability to contribute to the significance of Euclid Avenue. It is, however, eligible for landmark designation.

Historic Status: Non-Contributor
Eligible fro Landmark



Halgren's
Map Reference No. 11

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY FORM

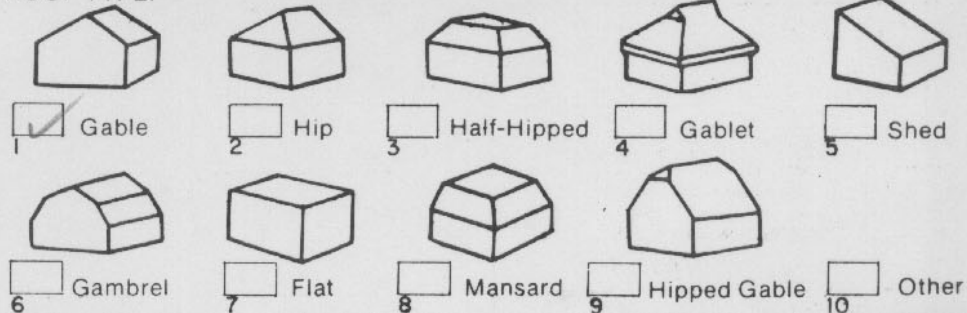
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 City/Town/Area & ZIP: Ontario 91761
 Common name: _____
 Historic name: _____
 Photo date: 3/23/84 Roll # 67 Neg. # 30
 Photographer's name: Jim Warner
 Surveyor's name(s): Janet Thompson
 Survey date: 3/23/84 Map # F-23



ARCHITECTURAL STYLE: (Feature Description)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Vernacular Adobe | 1800-1950 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Vernacular Wood Frame | 1850-1950 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Vernacular Brick | 1850-1950 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Vernacular Ranch House | 1850-1950 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Vernacular (other) | 1850-1950 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Gothic Revival | 1850-1910 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Italianate | 1860-1880 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | French Second Empire | 1860-1890 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Eastlake | 1870-1890 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Victorian (mixed style) | 1870-1900 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Colonial Revival | 1870-1920 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Queen Anne | 1880-1900 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Classical Revival | 1890-1920 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Mission Revival | 1890-1920 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Craftsman Bungalow | 1895-1920 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Bungalow | 1895-1930 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Prairie Style | 1905-1930 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Pueblo Revival | 1905-1940 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Egyptian Revival | 1915-1940 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Mediterranean/Spanish Rev. | 1915-1940 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Provincial Revival | 1915-1940 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Tudor Revival | 1915-1940 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Moderne/Art Deco | 1920-1940 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | International Style | 1925-1950 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | California Ranch House | Post-1945 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Commercial | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Other: | |

ROOF TYPE:



PRESENT CONDITION:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Excellent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Good |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Fair |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Deteriorated |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Destroyed |

ALTERATIONS:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Major |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Minor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Unaltered |

Describe: Enclosed

RELATED FEATURES:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Stone curb |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Concrete curb |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Garage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Shed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Outhouse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Windmill |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Water tower |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Tankhouse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Second house |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Fence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Wall |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Barn |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Unusual sidewalk |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Formal gardens |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Unusual trees |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Expansive lawns |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Other |

PRESENT USE:

residential

ORIGINAL USE:

SIGNIFICANT DECORATIVE ELEMENTS (describe)

Dormer
Stone found

PRIMARY BUILDING MATERIAL:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Wood frame |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Log |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Adobe brick |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Brick |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Stone found |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Stucco |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Concrete |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Metal |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Other |

SURROUNDINGS:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Open Land |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Scattered Buildings |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Densely built-up |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | USE: Residential |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Industrial |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Commercial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Agricultural |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Other |

TALKED TO RESIDENT: Name _____

Address/Info: _____



Driver
Training

Halgren's
candles

1984
CHC
CON
STOCK

Bloomington Garage and LaGue Residence

Map Reference No. 18

Summary Statement of Significance (DPR 147)

CPH-SBR-115
CA-SBR-8542H

#755

THIS FORM IS ON NCR (NO CARBON REQUIRED) PAPER. PLEASE USE TYPEWRITER, SIGN ALL 3 COPIES; REMOVE AND RETAIN PINK COPY. TRANSMIT ORIGINAL AND TRIPPLICATE TO: DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, P.O. BOX 2390, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95811. DO NOT FOLD.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—THE RESOURCES AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

RECEIVED

POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST FEB 22 1990

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BLOCK

Reg. No. SBR-115
Date 8-8-91
By [Signature]

County <u>SAN BERNARDINO</u>	Name <u>BLOOMINGTON GARAGE AND LAQUE RESIDENCE</u>
Location <u>18732 Valley Blvd., Bloomington, CA</u>	
Historical Significance:	

The site consists of ~~two buildings~~, the Bloomington Garage, built in 1912, and the ~~Laque Residence~~, built in 1914. The Garage was the first commercial business at the corner of Cedar Ave. and Valley Blvd. In 1912 the Garage was the only garage/gas station between Colton, CA and Ontario, CA on the main east/west street. The site has been owned by one family for 77 years and is in excellent condition. The family received a gold watch from the Texaco Oil Company for being the oldest business in California selling its products and gasoline. The area has lost most of its historic buildings. These structures are important, dating from the early development of Bloomington.

THIS POINT OF HISTORICAL INTEREST IS NOT A STATE REGISTERED HISTORICAL LANDMARK.

RECOMMENDED: <u>[Signature]</u> Signature—Chairman, County Board of Supervisors	APPROVED: Signature—Chairman, State Historical Resources Commission
Date <u>FEB 05 1990</u>	Date

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
OF SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Museums-Gen'l.

February 5, 1990

CPH1-115

P1073-40H

SBR-8540H

FROM: ALLAN D. GRIESEMER, DIRECTOR
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUMS

SUBJECT: APPLICATION OF BLOOMINGTON GARAGE AND LAGUE RESIDENCE AS STATE
POINT OF HISTORIC INTEREST

RECOMMENDATION: Adopt finding that the Bloomington Garage and LaGue Residence, Bloomington, are structures of historical importance and forward this finding to the State Department of Parks and Recreation recommending approval as a "Point of Historic Interest."

BACKGROUND: The Bloomington Garage, built in 1911, and the LaGue Residence, built in 1914 are important to the history of Bloomington. The Garage was the first commercial business at the corner of Cedar Avenue and Valley Boulevard. In 1912 the Garage was the only service/gas station between Colton and Ontario on the main east/west highway. The site has been owned by one family for 77 years and has been the place of the family's business during this time. The family received a gold watch from the Texaco Oil Company for being the oldest business in California selling its products and gasoline.

The site of these two structures was important in the historic development of Bloomington. The Bloomington Garage and LaGue Residence meet the museum's criteria for a State Point of Historic interest and recommends that the Board of Supervisors endorse this finding of historic significance and forward the recommendation to the State Department of Parks and Recreation.

FINANCIAL DATA: This action imposes no financial liability on the county.

REVIEW BY OTHER DEPARTMENTS: This item has been reviewed by staff of the 2nd Supervisorial District and approved for placement on the agenda.

PRESENTER: Dr. Allan D. Griesemer, 422-1610

RECEIVED

FEB 22 1990

cc: Museums-Griesemer
St. Dept. of Pks. &
Rec. c/o Museums
File

lw

Action of the Board of Supervisors

APPROVED BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO

MOTION Absent. Sec. 4 Ave. Motion
4 5

EARLENE SPROAT CLERK OF THE BOARD

BY

DATED: FEB 05 1990

Bloomington Garage (San Bernardino County)
Staff Evaluation

In 1912, Dan LaGue opened the Bloomington Garage to serve the new motoring public. His establishment stayed open to serve this new technology - the single most potent force in shaping Southern California's growth and social development through the balance of the century - until he retired in 1967. LaGue's garage and gas station was the first such establishment in the area, and the only gas station between Colton and Ontario, along what was then the main east-west transportation artery. Today it is among the oldest buildings in Bloomington, as well as being the harbinger of its type.

In 1937, the Texaco Company reoriented the building on its axis and remodeled the Bloomington Garage. That remodeling is reflected in its appearance to this day, including its long-disused period gas pumps. Thus the structure not only represents the dawn of the motoring age, but the classic era of the 1930s as well. There is no area rival to it for distinction in either category. As the photographs accompanying the application attest, the Bloomington Garage retains an astonishing degree of integrity, as though time itself, and not only the motorists who now speed down the freeways rather than along its street, had passed it by.

Staff recommends granting Point of Historical Interest status.

Marvin Bienes
July 18, 1991

Bloomington Garage

Application for
Point of Historical Interest

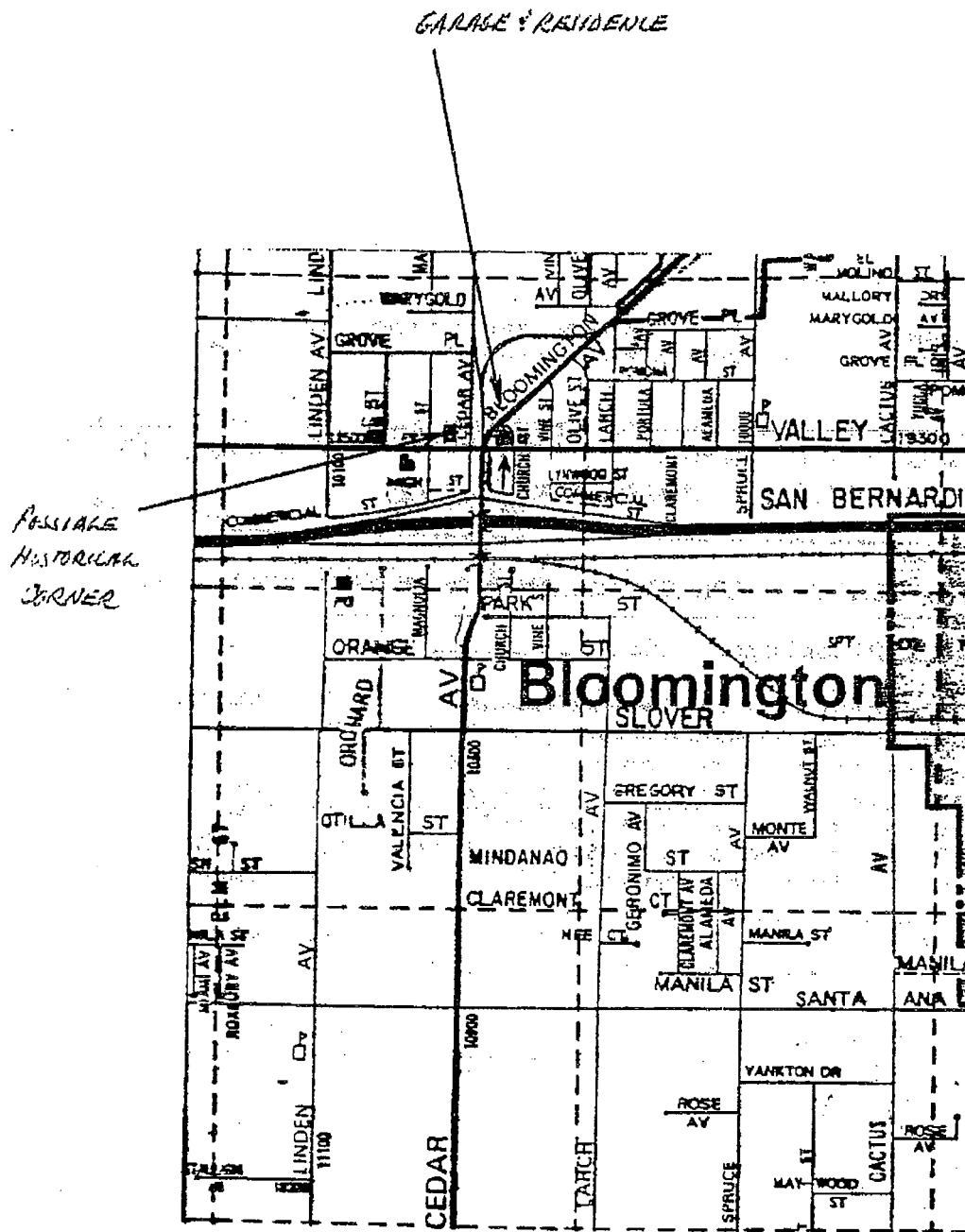
prepared by

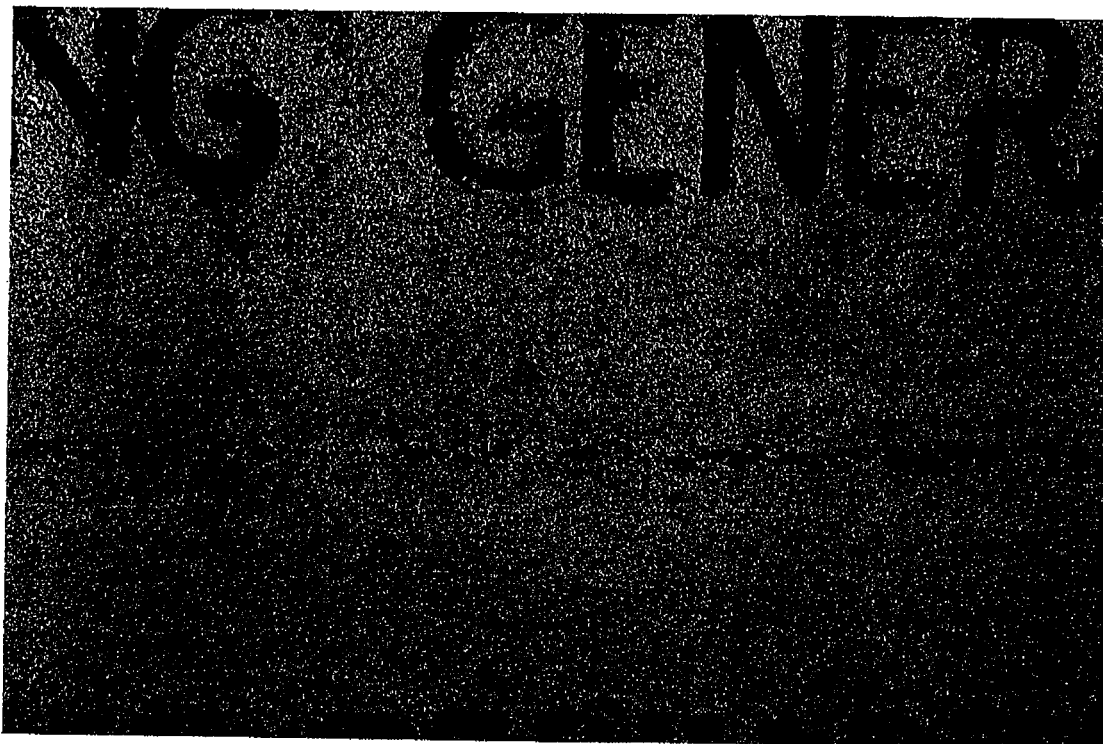
John Anicic, Jr.
17116 Miller Avenue
Fontana, CA 92336

(714)829-8678

July 18, 1991

Map Showing Location of Bloomington Garage in Bloomington





ALL SIGNS ON BUILDING ORIGINAL
TO 1937 PAINTED BY A
MR. TUCKER, A CUSTOMER
OF BLOOMINGTON GARAGE.

"HISTORICAL PHOTOS"



INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION, AS IT IS
TODAY LOOKING WEST.



ORIGINAL RESIDENCE, 1914
MOVED IN 1937 TO EAST SIDE FROM WEST
DUE TO ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

RESIDENCE
1914
HAS NOT BEEN
CHANGED.



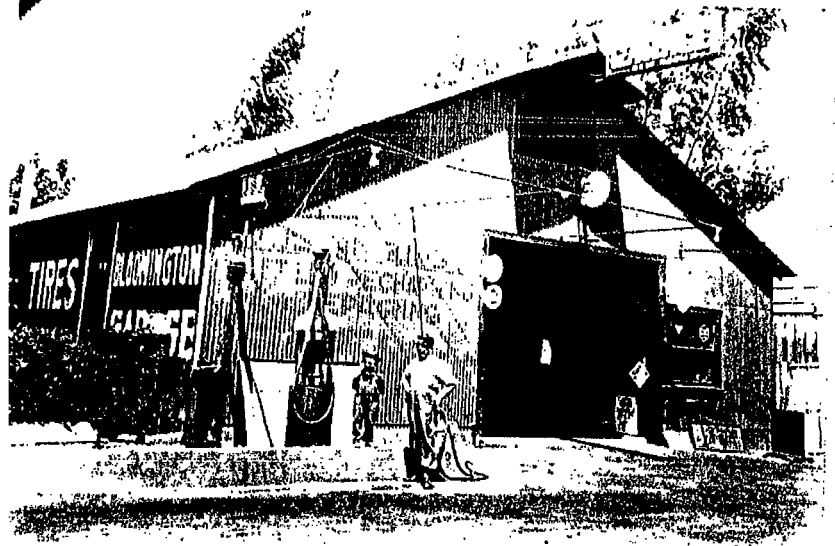
"HISTORICAL PHOTOS"



FRONT, NOW
WEST SIDE

BLOOMINGTON
GARAGE
1912

CURRENT WEST END WAS FRONT
ORIGINALLY AND CURRENT SOUTH-
FRONT WAS EAST WALL.

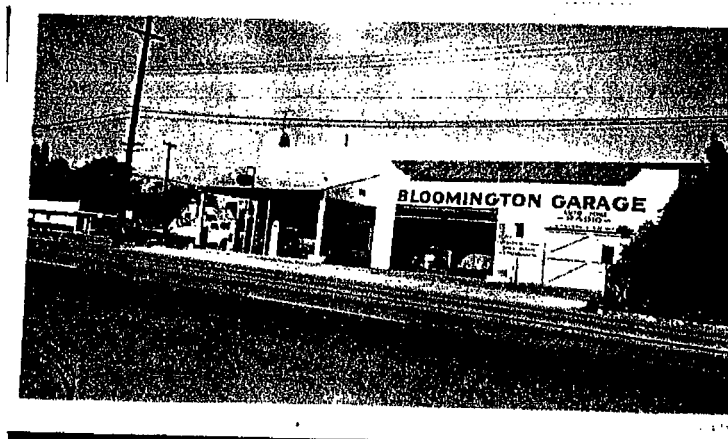


FRONT, NOW WEST
SIDE

"HISTORICAL PHOTOS"



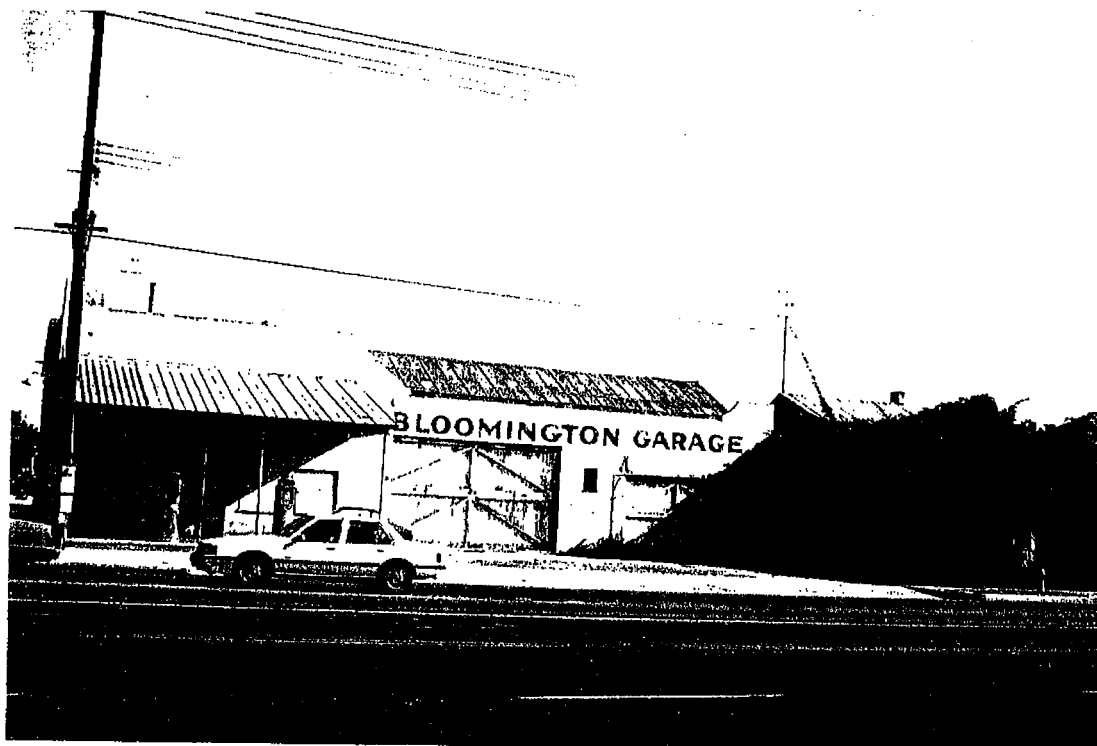
MOVED & STUCCOED
IN 1937 BY TEXACO CO.



BLOOMINGTON GARAGE

CIRCA 1950's

WHEN LAST GAS WAS
PUMPED, SO COULD NO
MORE CAR REPAIRS
INSTEAD.



LOOKING
NORTH

Photo: 1989



LOOKING
EAST

Photo: 1989

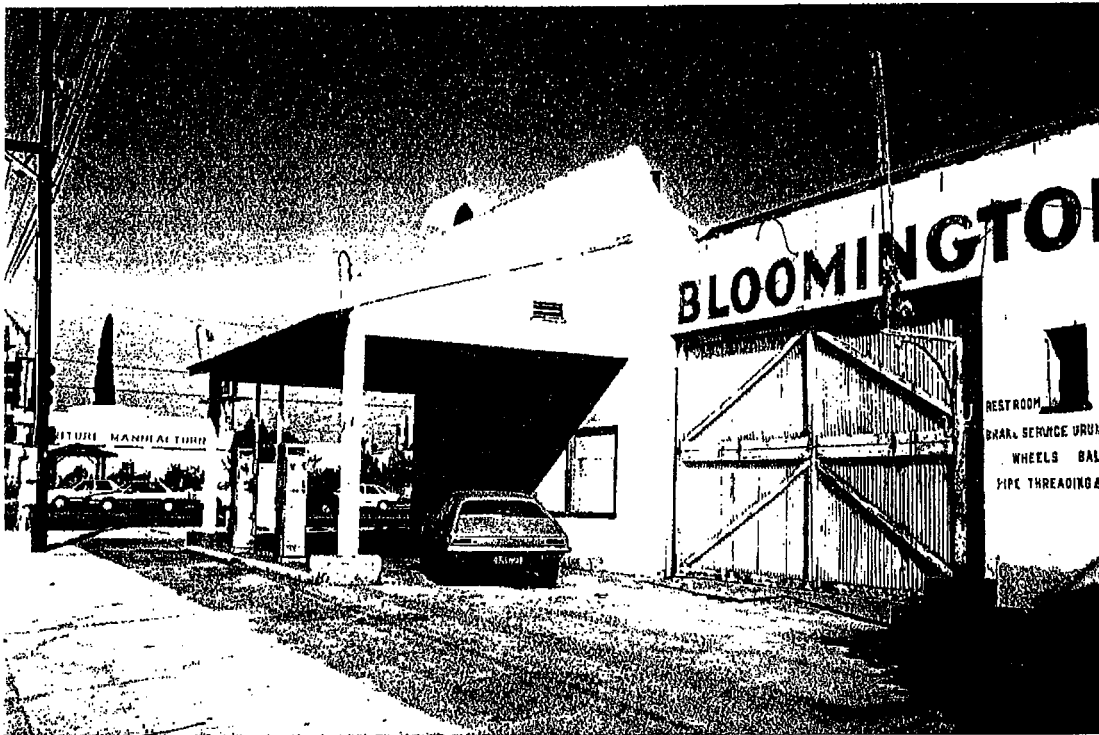


Photo 1989

FRONT VIEW

TILE WE TO BE ON RIDGE
ABOVE DOOR ACROSS FRONT
OF BLDG. AND ON TOP OF
OVERHANG FOR PUMPS.

LOOKING
SOUTHWEST
TOWARDS OTHER
HISTORICAL BLDGS.
ACROSS BLVA.

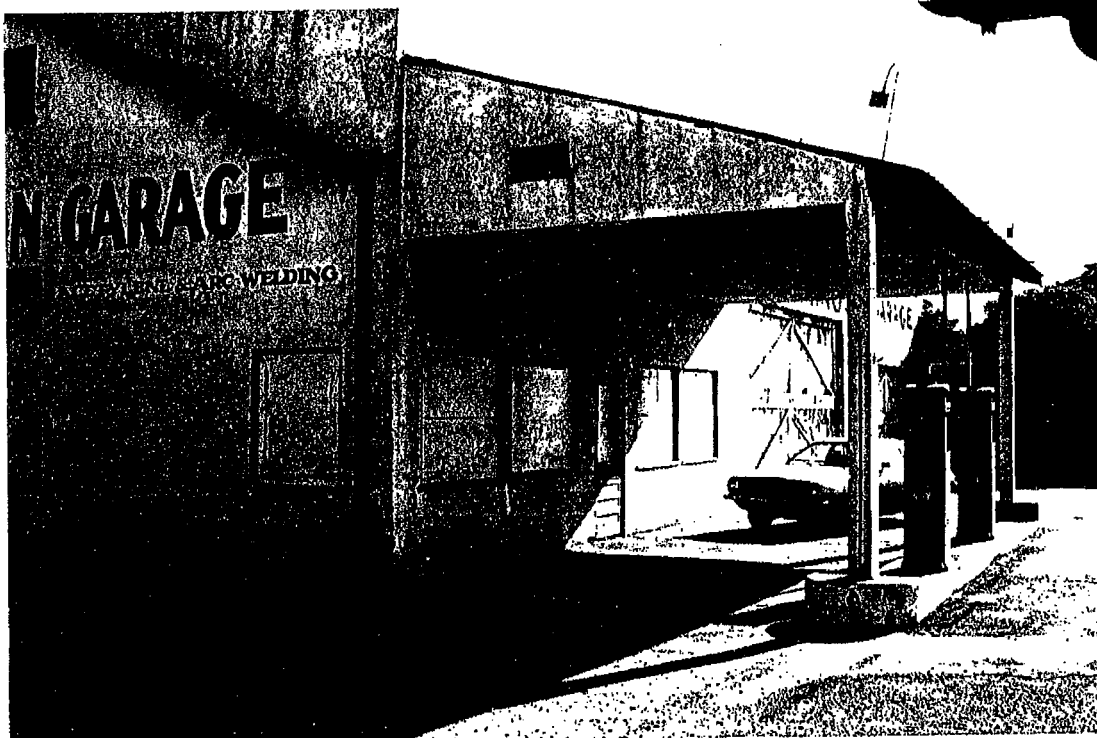


Photo 1989

ALL DOORS & WINDOWS ARE ORIGINAL AND STILL THERE.

LOOKING
NORTHEAST

FRONT VIEWS



Photo 1989

ALL STUCCO WORK WAS DONE IN 1937 BY TEXACO CO., RED
TILE RAN ALONG TOP OF WALL AND ON OVERHANG OF EUMAS.

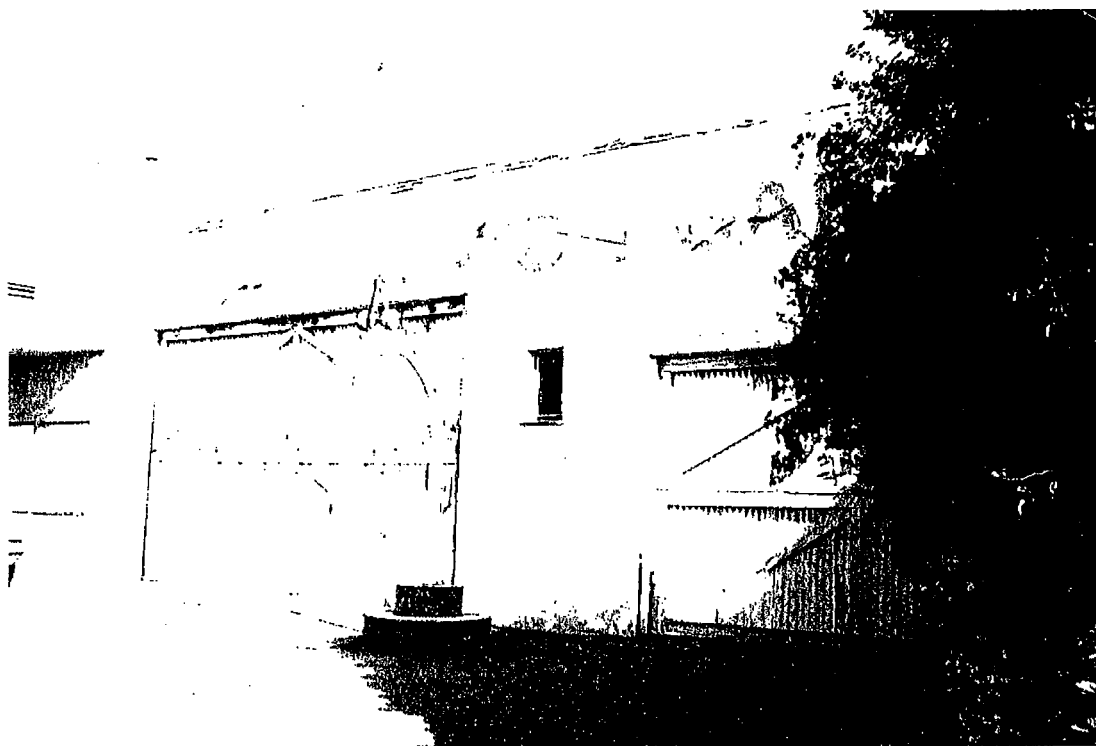


Photo 1989

DOORS WERE HANDMADE BY OWNER,
HIS OWN DESIGN.

CLOSE UPS

ORIGINAL
AIR
PUMP
SERVICE
RACK



ORIGINAL 1937 TEXACO
PUMPS, LAST USED 1950's.

Photo 1989

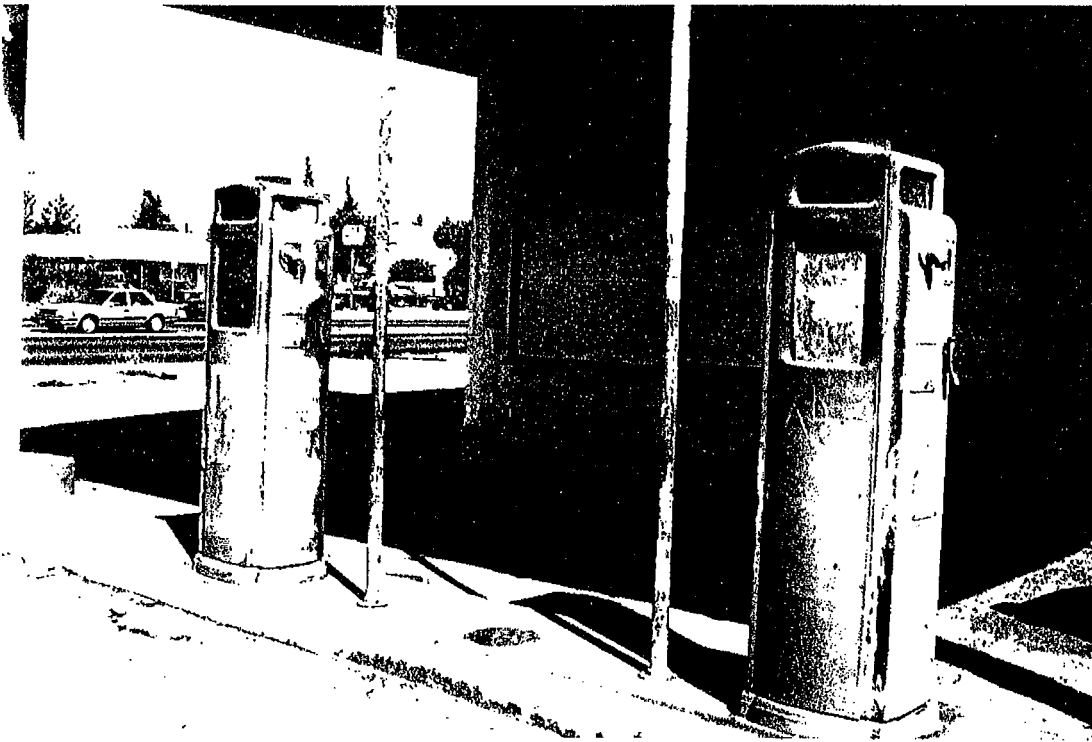
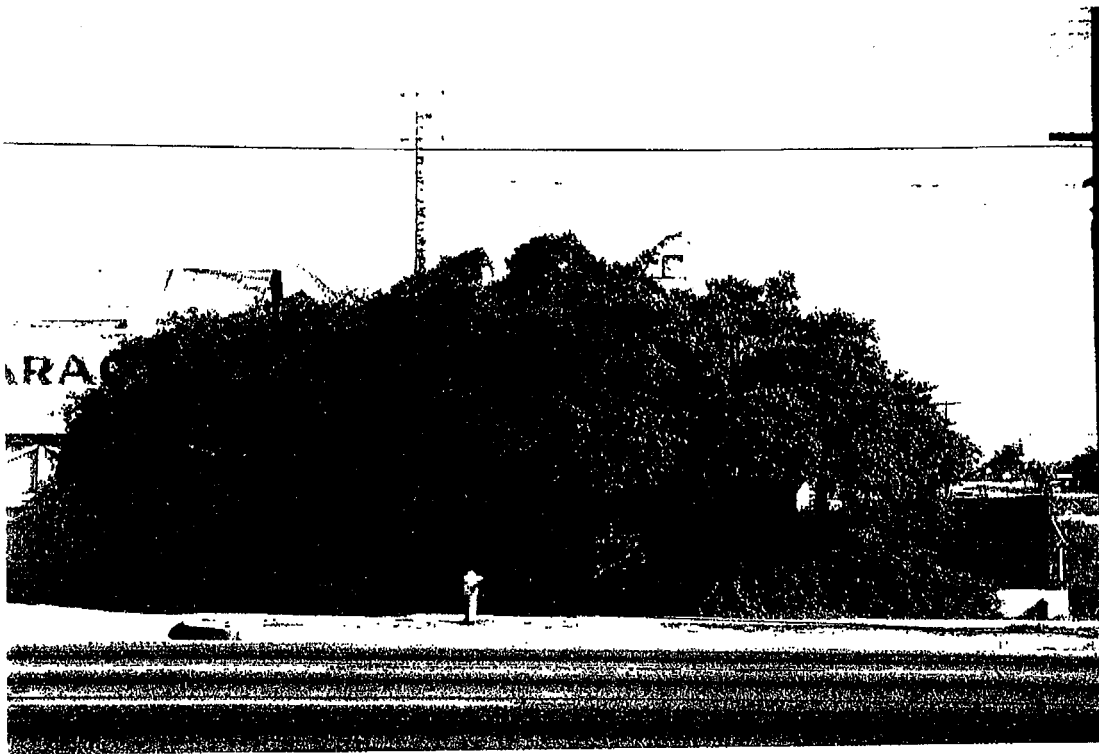


Photo 1989

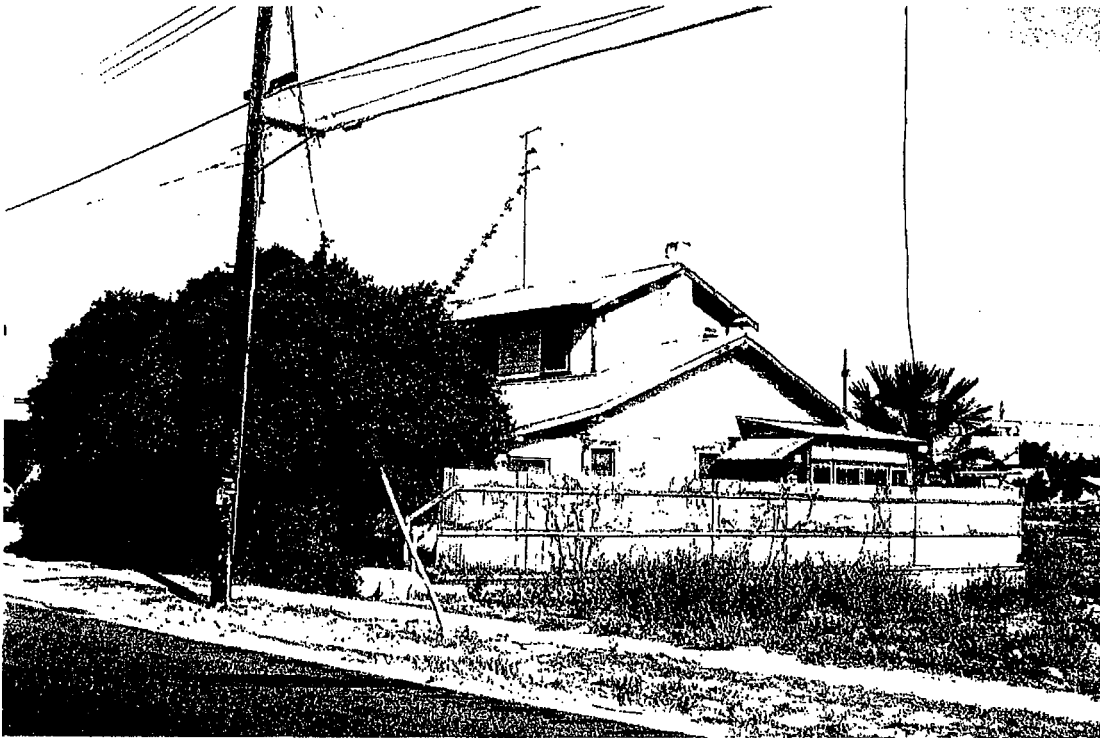


RESIDENCE
SITE TO EAST OF
GARAGE

LOOKING
NORTH



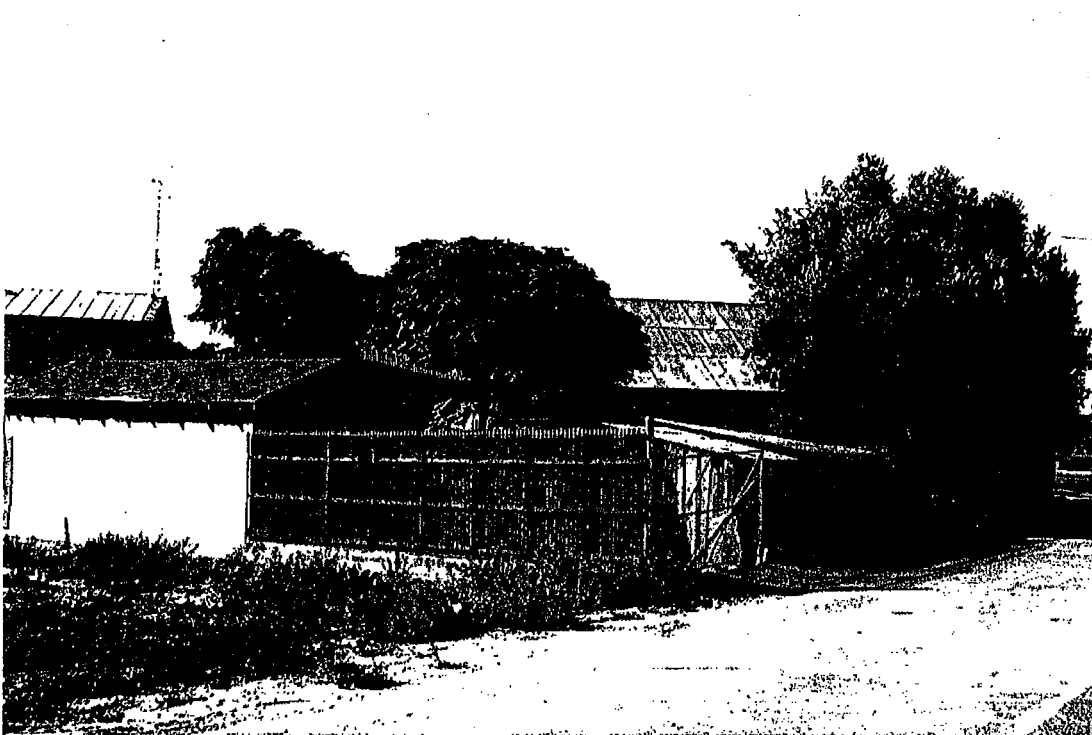
LOOKING-
NORTHWEST



RESIDENCE
LOOKING NORTHWEST



REAR VIEWS



LOOKING SOUTH



LOOKING
SOUTH



LOOKING
WEST

FUTURE POSSIBLE HISTORICAL
CORNER TO COMPLEMENT
THE BLOOMINGTON GARAGE.



1920's
COMMERCIAL BLOCK

FURNITURE STORE
OPENED AS A BANK
IN 1920.



LOCATION: NORTHWEST CORNER OF
CEDAR AVE, VALLEY BLVD., BLOOMINGTON AVE.

Bibliography of Sources

Sun Telegram Newspaper article: "History Buffs Try to Preserve Aging Garage. May 7, 1989

Letter from Rayburn L.Gue, September 17, 1989.

Personal knowledge of Bloomington area and its history, John Anicic, Jr., applicant.

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

POST OFFICE BOX 942896
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 94296-0001
(916) 445-8006



December 6, 1990

Mr. John Anicic, Jr.
8243 Frankfort Avenue
Fontana, CA 92335

Dear John:

Bloomington Garage and LaGue Residence
Point of Historical Interest Application

Thank you for your Point of Historical Interest application for the Bloomington Garage and LaGue Residence. I have completed my initial review of the material you sent. Before I go into the substance of my remarks, I want to congratulate you on the excellent, clear way you presented your information. Your photographs were very well done, and provided a great deal of information about the sites and buildings. The application was a pleasure to read through. I do have some reactions and suggestions to share with you.

LaGue Residence

The application is for both the Bloomington Garage and the nearby LaGue Residence, where the garage owner lived. I can understand the desire to include both in the same application, but I cannot see any particular historical significance to the residence. Is there anything important about it, aside from its being the home of the owner of the garage? Is it of intrinsic architectural significance? The fact that it was moved from its original site substantially detracts from its association with historical events that took place at its original site. Unless you can present a persuasive case for some significant historical or architectural uniqueness of the residence, I do not think it meets the criteria for a Point of Historical Interest.

Bloomington Garage as an Early American Era Facility

The gas station/garage by itself would seem much more suited to Point of Historical Interest status, but the application does not clearly state and show its historic significance to the Bloomington area. For example, you state that "in 1912 the Garage was the only service/gas station between Colton and Ontario on the main east/west highway." But was it also the only, or the first such station serving the Bloomington area? Is it now the oldest extant gas station/garage building in the area, or are there others? If the historical significance is going to rest on the original site and function of the garage, we will need to have more information about its earlier years.

Marvin Ant...

Mr. John Anicic, Jr.
Page 2
December 6, 1990

Bloomington Garage as a 1930s Era Facility

In 1937, the gas station/garage was relocated, apparently due to a major realignment of Cedar and Bloomington Avenues. When this occurred, the Texaco Company modernized the facility by installing new pumps and placing a stucco finish on the exterior. Apparently, the garage today reflects that 1937 remodeling. If that is so, the Bloomington Garage might qualify as an excellent surviving architectural example of a 1930s gas station. But, are there others in the area with which it can be compared? Is it the best example in the area of a station/garage of that era?

Clarification of Extent of 1937 Relocation

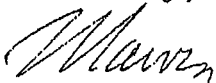
I had some difficulty figuring out exactly how far the garage has been moved from its original site. The two hand-drawn maps seem to indicate the garage was mainly moved on its axis rather than moved from the original site. But the placement of the Bloomington Avenue curve on the maps seems to suggest otherwise. Could you clarify this? Perhaps a simple overlay would do the trick, showing the realignment of the street and the actual movement of the structures.

Suggested Changes in Application

To summarize, I think there is probably good potential in the garage to be listed as a Point of Historical Interest, but we need to have its historical importance in Bloomington made more specific. For example, is it the oldest, the oldest surviving, the most historically important, or architecturally significant auto garage in the Bloomington area? As for the owner's residence, there does not seem to be any reason to see it as historically important enough to warrant Point designation, especially in view of the fact that it has been moved from its original site and is physically and visually isolated from the garage by Cedar Avenue.

I suggest you strengthen the arguments on behalf of the historical significance of the garage, provide clearer information on the movement of the building in 1937, and drop the LaGue residence from the application. If you have any questions or wish to discuss this further, please call me at (916) 322-9611.

Sincerely,



Marvin Brien
Historian II

A-7112H

W = WINDOW
D = DOOR

GD = GARAGE DOOR
GARAGE AREA

(STORAGE & GARAGES)
RECENT

BUILT: 1912

REMODELED

MOVED: 1937

LIVE TREE

CHAIN
LINK
FENCE

80'

WOOD FRAME
w/ CORRUGATED
METAL WALL

STALCO
OVER
WOOD FRAME

WOOD FRAME
w/ CORRUGATED
METAL WALL

(ORIGINAL
HOME)
1914

(ASPHALT)

(CORRUGATED ROOF)

OFFICE

(CONCRETE)

STALCO OVER
WOOD FRAME

⊙ AIR
HOLE
FRAME

Scale: 1/4" = 10 ft.

10 ft. HIGH
EVERGREEN

2-1837 TEXACO PUMPS

ORIGINAL

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION * * * Historic Properties Directory for: BLOOMINGTON
 STREET ADDRESS..... NAMES.....
 15:59:18 03-25-93
 9995 ALDER AVE 1931 B 0 073925 PROJ.REVW. HUD911010D 11/06/91 6Y2
 18732 VALLEY BLVD BLOOMINGTON GARAGE & LA GUE RES. 1912 072976 ST.PT.INT. 36-0006 08/02/91 7L

MAY 7,
1984

SUN-
TELEGRAM
NEWSPAPER

History buffs try to preserve aging garage

By FLOYD RINEHART
Sun Staff Writer

BLOOMINGTON — A small group of history buffs met Saturday morning at Ayala Park to plot the feasibility of preserving the 77-year-old Bloomington Garage as a historic landmark.

Rayburn LaGue, 70, who owns the old garage, was one of nine people attending the session in Bloomington Recreation and Park District administrative building.

LaGue said he hopes the venerable old building at Cedar Avenue and Valley Boulevard can be saved and perhaps used as an automotive museum or theme restaurant.

LaGue's father, Dan, built the garage and service station in 1912 and it has been in the family ever since. Rayburn LaGue operated the garage until he closed it in 1967.

Although no conclusion was



Shirley Green
Federal aid might be possible



Judy Gere
Will study legal limitations



Rayburn LaGue
Owns Bloomington Garage

Garage: No decision on building's future

Continued from B1

reached about ways to give new life to the old structure, Judy Gere of Bloomington was assigned to determine legal limitations LaGue might face if his property were declared a historic landmark.

Shirley Green, chairwoman of the Bloomington Municipal Advisory Council, led the meeting. She said federal assistance probably could be obtained to rehabilitate the garage.

"First we need to learn what legal implications there are for Mr. LaGue if his garage and land are certified a historic landmark," said Green.

Gere, a employee of General Dynamics Valley System in Rancho Cucamonga, said she and several fellow workers want to help revive Bloomington Garage.

They suggested an exhibit of old automotive tools and a changing display of classic cars be

scheduled for the garage-museum. A section could be set aside where visitors could observe old-car restoration in progress, Gere said.

Bud Hufstetler urged something be done soon to preserve Bloomington Garage.

"Too much of Bloomington has been ripped out," Hufstetler said. "The heart of Bloomington has literally been destroyed."

"Bloomington Garage is the last really important community landmark, so we must get residents working together to preserve it."

Gere agreed and said young people also should be asked to help rehabilitate the garage.

"After all, it was 11-year-old Amber Glaze who crystalized the preservation thought in writing a

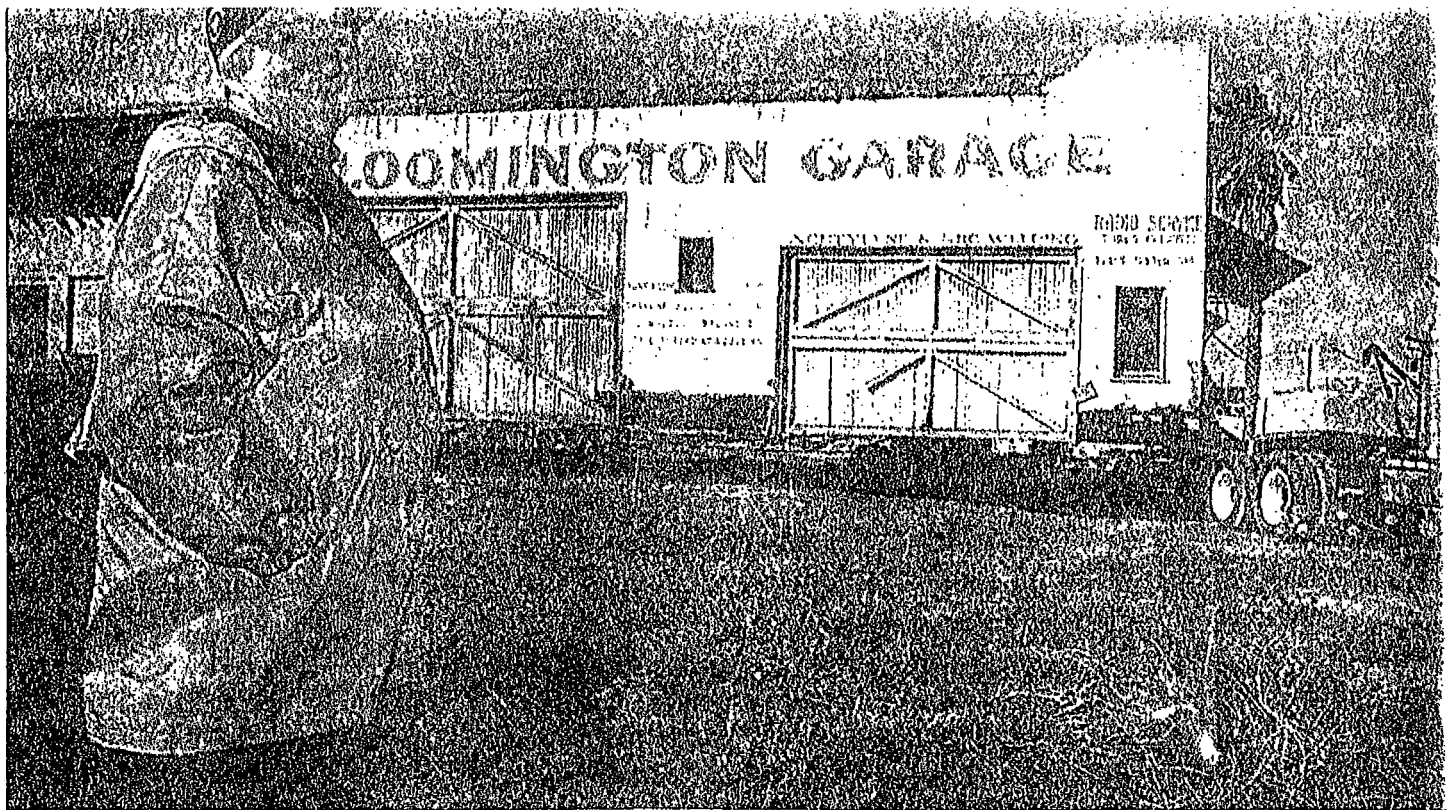
letter to the Bloomington MAC, urging it to save the garage," Gere said.

Jack Pratte, a former Bloomington Chamber of Commerce president, said either a museum or theme restaurant should be considered at the garage, but he didn't think the area could support both.

Hufstetler preferred the museum proposal and said private funding might be obtained through classic-auto club solicitations, as well as governmental assistance.

Another meeting was scheduled for 11 a.m. May 20 at the Recreation and Park building.

A progress report on the committee's activities also will be submitted to the advisory council at its 7:30 p.m. Monday meeting at the park building.



Photos by ANDREW SILVA/S

ABOVE: Virginia Geil, who heads the Bloomington Preservation Foundation, watches the Bloomington Garage roll toward its final home. George Lee and Luis Campos of Younger Brothers Towing, strain to hitch up the Bloomington Garage for Wednesday's move.

Garage moves to final home

By ANDREW SILVA
San Bernardino County Sun

BLOOMINGTON — Virginia Geil smiled broadly Wednesday as the Bloomington Garage, riding industrial-sized dollies that functioned like giant roller skates, crunched over boards and up the street curb.

Workers scrambled to adjust towing cables while three trucks maneuvered the old service station into place.

Finally, the garage is getting a permanent home. Rescuing the dilapidated landmark has been Geil's passion for the past two years.

"You know that saying, 'Yes Virginia, there is a Santa Claus?'" Geil said. "I've always believed in Santa Claus."

BLOOMINGTON

WORKERS NEEDED

Members of the Bloomington Preservation Foundation are looking for people who can help build a foundation for the garage. If you can help, call Virginia Geil at (909) 823-7676.

The building's second and final move was only 30 or 40 feet across the street from where it has sat for the past 10 months overlooking Interstate 15. It will remain visible from the freeway.

Wednesday's move put an end to months of uncer-



tainty about where the 80-year-old garage would land after a long search for a new home. The move, however, is a landmark in the city's history.

"This thing sure has been a real headache," said Geil. "But it's worth it. This is a piece of our history, and we're going to make sure it stays here."

Local residents of the Bloomington area have been watching the move with interest.

SB helper backs up Santa Claus

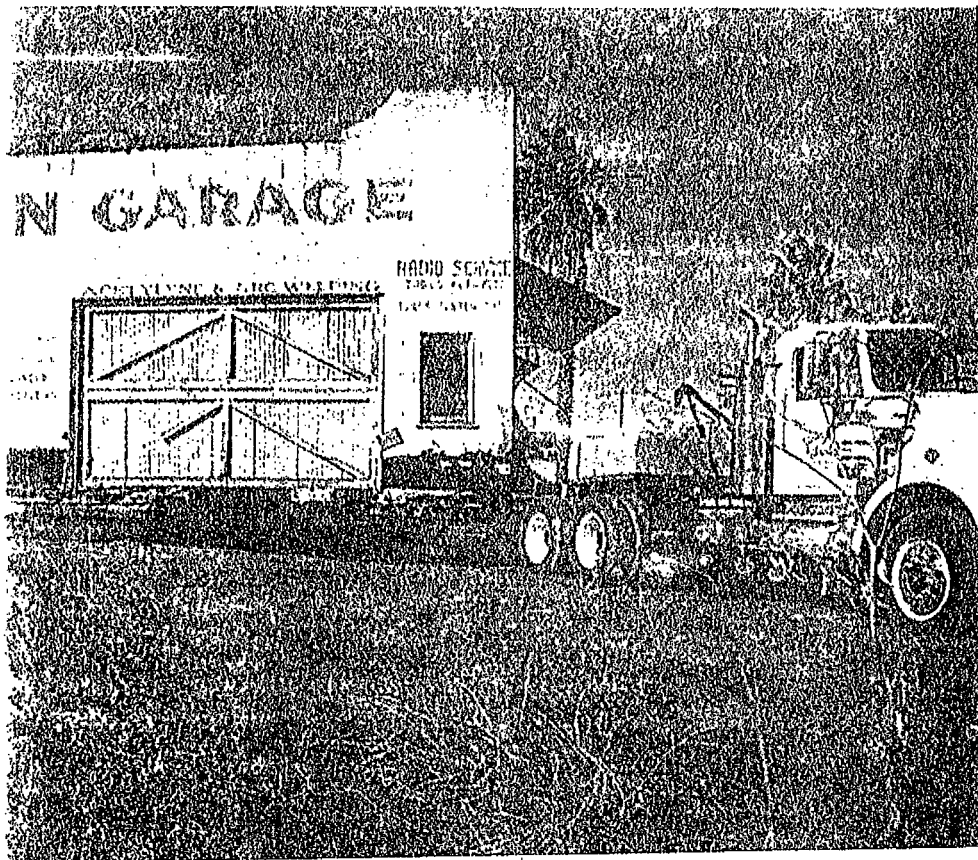
By MICHEL NOLAN

When to call

When to call

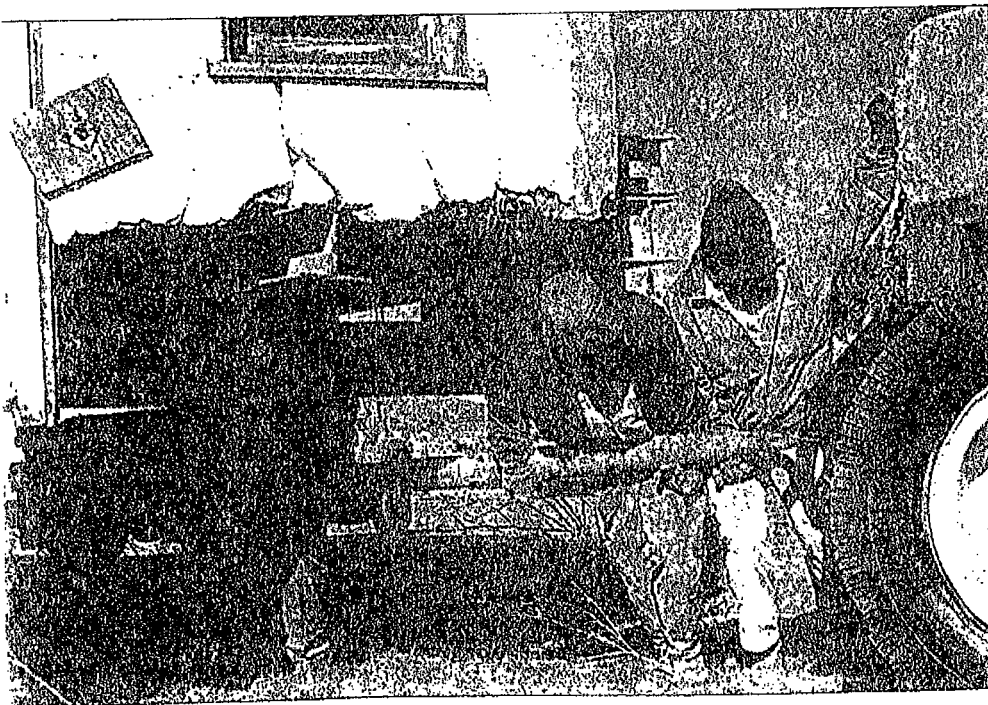
When to call

When to call



Photos by ANDREW SILVA/San Bernardino County Sun

on Foundation, watches the Bloomington Garage roll toward its final home. **BELOW:** Main to hitch up the Bloomington Garage for Wednesday's move.



...where the San Bernardino garage would land, per Caltrans set a Jan. 1 deadline for moving it off its wheel next to a park-and-ride

"This thing sure has been a pain in the ass," said a member of Younger Brothers towing, which moved the building both times.

Greif was among the group

...residents who formed the San Bernardino Preservation Foundation two years ago when they learned the old garage was to be torn down to

— GARAGE/BA

without bail in kid porn possession

By PAMELA FITZSIMMONS
San Bernardino County Sun

REDLANDS

A Redlands teacher arrested on suspicion of possessing child pornography — some of it sadistic in nature — was ordered held without bail Wednesday.

Philip George Dupuis, 49, who taught for at least 18 years in elementary schools in the Redlands Unified School District, is a flight risk and a potential danger to the community, said a federal judge in Los Angeles.

Dupuis was booked at the Metropolitan Detention Cen-

ter in Los Angeles last night after arrested at a friend's Redlands police agents.

Among the evidence seized at the home by FBI agents postmarked April 1988, addressed to Lugary School Principal Cover, in which it accuses Dupuis of molesting several children.

Mojave communities have own traditions

By CHUCK MUELLER
San Bernardino County Sun

CHRISTMAS

Guests will munch on special sweetbreads and blueberry muffins Christmas day at a four-room bed-and-breakfast in Nipton, a turn-of-the-century railroad and mining town in the eastern Mojave Desert.

Two black bears will get ginger bread treats, and a pack of gray wolves will snap up handfuls of dog biscuits at a wildlife compound in Hesperia.

And in Baker, every child under 13 years of age will enjoy gifts chosen especially for them by townspeople of the desert hamlet.

Across the vast Mojave, many people celebrate Christmas in different and sometimes unique ways. Some construct snowmen out of tumbleweeds, frosted with white flocking. Others tie red ribbons on their ponies, and give them apples and other sweet treats.

Christmas is a holiday for Santa Claus, a 17-year-old boy who waits in for a new heart.

Meanwhile Joseph Clifford, who two children battled leukemia, the best of his after receiving from a sister.

For many children the holiday season is a chance to be with family.

In Essex, 4 Needles on of Bentley and 1 and their three 10 through 1 for baked ham — unless he call from a dis-

"I'm a tired someone need

up Santa Claus

pais on Dec. 11 while he was moving from the 1300 block of Church Street to the 700 block of West Pennsylvania Avenue. A man he hired to clean his old home uncovered photographs of children performing sex acts.

Garage

Continued from B1

make way for an Arco gas station at Cedar and Bloomington avenues.

Caltrans allowed the building to be towed to its land next to the freeway in August 1997. Originally, Geil and other foundation members hoped the site could become the garage's permanent home.

They wanted to keep it near Bloomington's former downtown, which essentially disappeared when the freeway was built.

But Adams Advertising sued Caltrans, alleging the two buildings blocked the view of one of its billboards. Caltrans officials, who also wanted to see the building saved, decided during the summer that the spot was inappropriate and the garage would have to go. Adams promised to drop the suit if the buildings were moved.

Geil began working to move the garage to a site along San Bernardino Avenue, a less desirable choice to those hoping to keep it near the old downtown and a more complicated move because of the number of overhead wires.

Then Vern Shafer, owner of Colton Piano, agreed to sell the land across the street from the garage to the foundation.

"You've got to say how wonderful people are at Christmas time," Geil said. "I really can't believe it."

The total cost of the two moves is \$40,000, \$10,000 of which was paid by Arco.

Residents and supporters are glad the uncertainty is over and give much of the credit to the tireless efforts of Geil.

"Virginia has worked so hard. It's like a full-time job," said Lou Wilkins, owner of Lou's Blueprinting on Valley Boulevard, which sits across a small field from the garage's new location.

It will be awhile before the building can come down off its support blocks, however. Geil has volunteers and companies lined up to donate materials, including stucco, and to perform much of the restoration. But she's missing one im-

portant item — a foundation on which to set it.

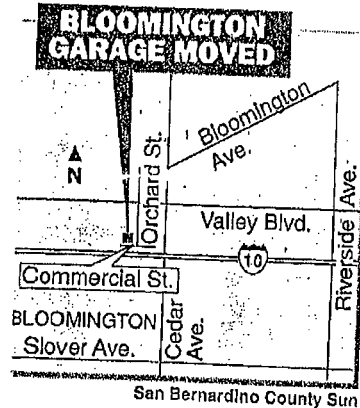
Now that the garage and its companion house have a home, foundation members can start working on restoration and turning the building into a museum and community center.

"It's kind of neat. All our hard work and we finally have something to show for it," said foundation member Mark Hoover, 22. "I don't think we could have found a better spot."

handed, with a taut rope affixed to his penis.

A young boy being forced to perform oral sex on a man, who is grabbing the child's head in his hand.

Possession of child pornography



Authorities shut down another child pornography court cases have nude pictures graphic. A photographer not engaged in a suggestion be illegal.

Appeal

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — A father who injures son can be convicted, run for failing to effort to help the help by others, a says.

In a 3-0 ruling, District Court of driver's duty to by the presence might aid the vic

The court upheld hit-and-run and nine-year prison for Daniel S. Scheer, a driver fatal May 1997 section in the San

A passenger Oksoon Kim, 80, or without regaining

Scheer, whose ing, continued to the crash. A passenger

Prime Redlands Orangewood

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AT THESE STATER BROS LOCATIONS

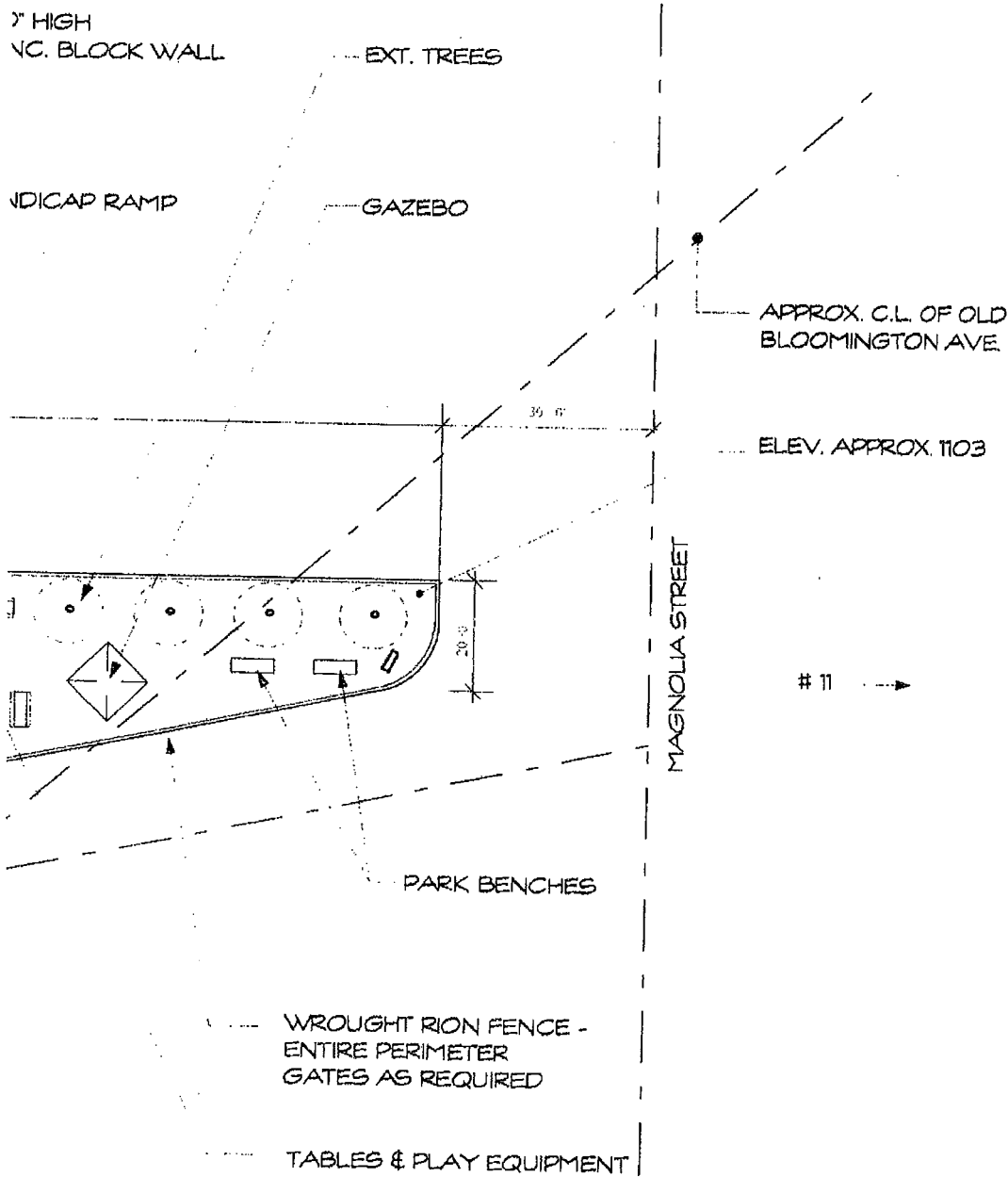
Loma Linda 11236 Mountain View	Shandin Hills 977 Kendall Dr	GRAND OPENING Colton
Yucaipa 3446 Yucaipa Blvd	Highland 3933 E. Highland at Palm	2143 Washington (At Colton)
Calimesa 1155 Calimesa Blvd	Lucky's 7201 86th St at Basins	Grand Terrace 2344 Barton Rd (behind store)

HOURS: TUES, THRU SAT: 10:30AM - 4:30PM SUNDAY: 12:00PM - 3:00PM

NEWELL'S



Put w/ SBR-



Architect:

ARMANTROUT ARCHITECTS

10 East Vine St. Ste. #216 • Redlands, California 92373
 Phone (909) 793-5293 • Fax (909) 793-9093
 Email: armantrout@earthlink.net

Owner / Applicant:

VERN SCHAFER
 2410 WARDLOW RD. #104
 CORONA, CA 92720
 (909) 738-8390

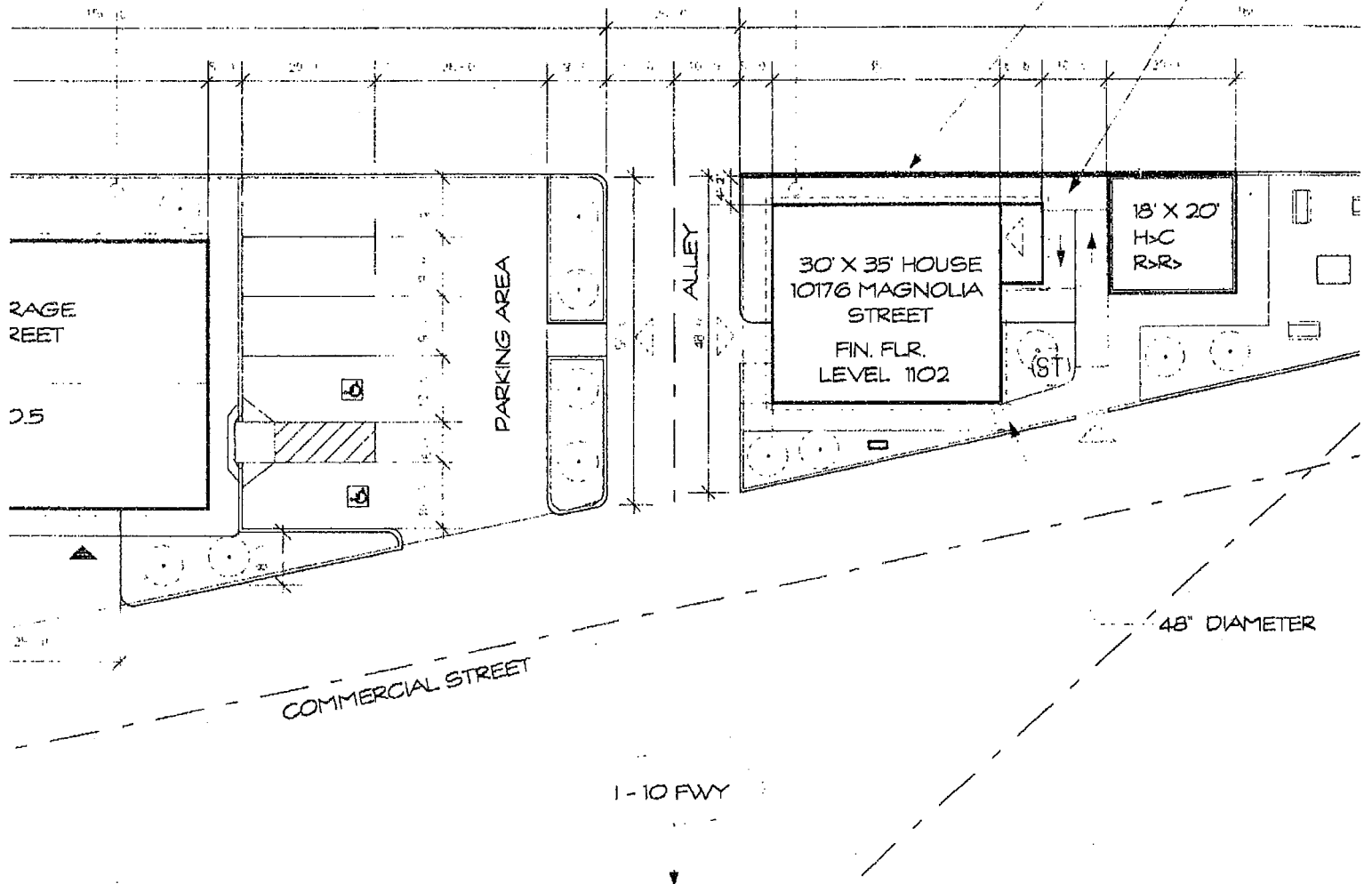
CULTURAL-

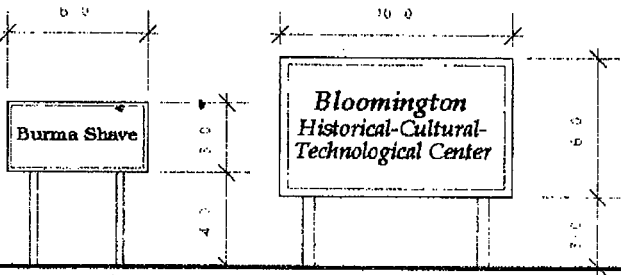
LOT COVERAGE:
APPROX
30 % BY BUILDINGS
30 % BY PAVING
40 % BY LANDSCAPE

LOT COVERAGE:
APPROX
30 % BY BUILDINGS
15 % BY PAVING
REMAINDER LANDSCAPE
AND OPEN SPACE

6-
CC

HA





ELEVATION OF SIGNAGE
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

LOT C
APPR
30 %
30 %
40 %

ELEV. APPROX. 1100

ORCHARD STREET

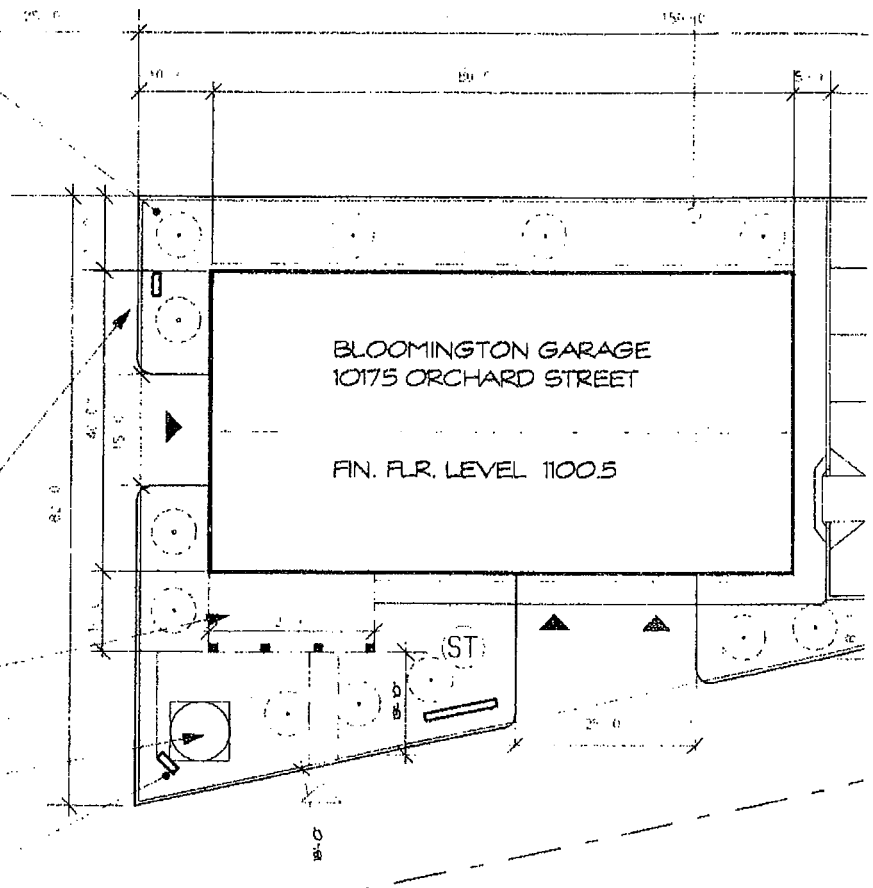
11

WROUGHT IRON FENCE -
ENTIRE PERIMETER
GATES AS REQUIRED

CANOPY

WINDMILL

ELEV. APPROX. 1100



SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 30'-0"

NOTES:

1. ADDITIONAL PARKING FROM CAL TRANS LOCATED ACCROSS ST. SEE ATTACHED ADDENDUM
2. NO HILLY TERRAIN OR DRAINAGE PROBLEMS EXIST.
3. NO EASEMENTS ACCROSS THE PROPERTY EXIST.
4. NO SIGNIFICANT GRADING IS PROPOSED. LOT AREAS TO BE LEFT ESSENTIALLY @ EXISTING GRADE.
5. ADJACENT PROPERTY IS COMMERCIAL. SEE NOTE #11.
6. PARCEL # 253-162-288,29 ; SEE ATTACHED ADDENDUM

UTILITIES:

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON 1-800-655-4555
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS 1-800-427-2200
PAC BELL 1-800-427-2200
WEST S.B. COUNTY WATER
855 W. BASELINE RD. - RIALTO - 909-875-1804

OTHERS:

LANDSCAPING (FONTANA HIGH AG. DEPT
RECONSTRUCTION (CARPENTERS UNION)
WROUGHT IRON FENCING (C. PECK ENG.)
STUCCO (CREAMER & SONS)

BLOOMINGTON HISTORICAL-
TECHNOLOGICAL CENTER

SITE PLAN

Job Title:

Sheet Title:

Revisions:

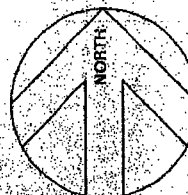
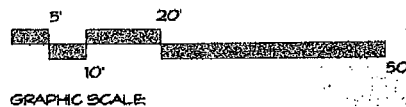
Scale: 1" = 30'-0"

Date: 12/17/98

Drawn By: MB

Sheet Number

A-1.0



PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- A PLACE FOR YOUNG AND OLD ALIKE
- MUSEUM:
 - Bloomington Local History
 - Other Forgotten Towns (San Joaquin, Etiwanda)
 - History Of The Auto Evolution In The Inland Empire
 - Blacksmithing Classes
 - Other Classes Of Community Interest
- CULTURAL CENTER:
 - Art Exhibits
 - Local Artists Welcome
 - Classes
- TECHNOLOGICAL CENTER:
 - Internet Access
 - Senior Talk Across The Miles Program
 - Energy Conservation Program
 - Onsite Energy To Be Obtained Through Windmill,
Solar And Conventional Means
- CLOSE TO SCHOOLS
 - Field Trips Welcome

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

- LAND USE DISTRICT
 - NO CHANGE PROPOSED IN PROJECT OR ADJACENT AREAS
- HEIGHT OF STRUCTURES:
 - GARAGE: APPROX. 25'-0" HOUSE: APPROX. 16'-0"









For More Information:
Or To Help With The Program Please Call:
(909) 823-7676

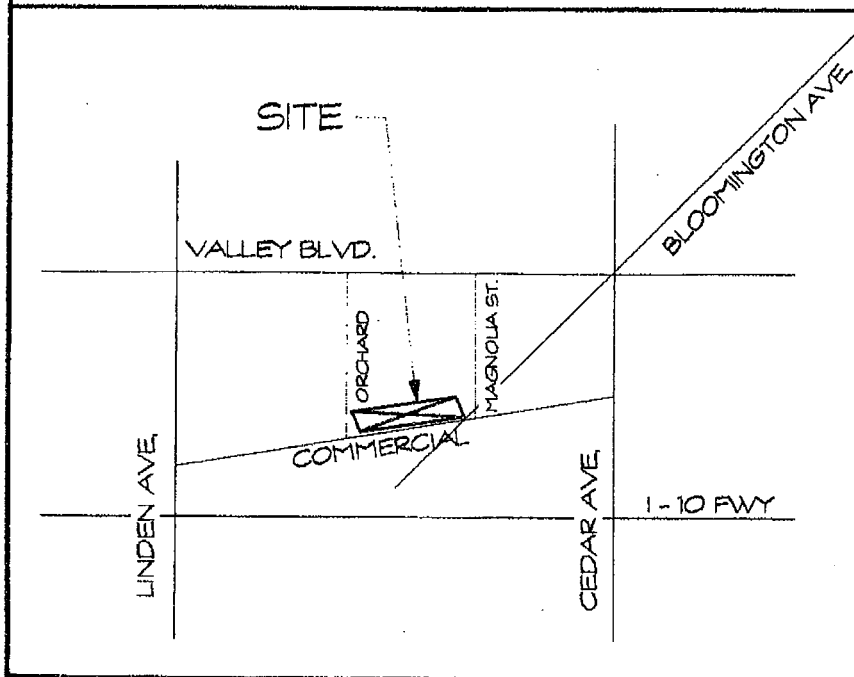
*The BPF Is A Non-Profit Community Based Organization Dedicated To
The Betterment Of Bloomington, California 92316*

HISTORICAL-CULTURAL-TECHNOLOGICAL CENTER

(T)

LEGEND:

-  LAWN OR GROUND PL
-  SEPTIC TANKS
-  PALMS
-  CREPE MYRTLE
-  VEHICULAR ACCESS
-  PEDESTRIAN ACCES
-  1-10' X 6' MUSEUM SH
-  4-6' X 3' BURMA SH
- SEE ELEVATIONS ABOVE



VICINITY MAP
NO SCALE

BLOOMINGTON HIS

THE BLOOMINGTON GARAGE
SBR-115
(HISTORICAL POINT OF INTEREST)



Historic Renovation

abbae.com/Historic_Renovation

Rehabilitation and Restoration of Historic Buildings. ABBAE Inc.

To Find out
more about the
"Bloomington
Garage" and
other related
community
events

[BPF index](#)

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[Historic Move](#)

[Give A Big Hand](#)

[To Cal-Trans](#)

[Bloomington Old Town](#)

[Plaza](#)

[Museum, Park and
Park-n-Ride](#)

[On The Road Again](#)

[Adams Billboard
Sues Cal-Trans](#)

**Bloomington
Preservation
Foundation**

bloomington@bigfoot.com

(909) 823-7676

PO Box 654

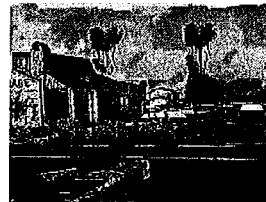
Bloomington, CA 92316
United States



Historic Bloomington Garage

The Bloomington garage is located in Bloomington California. It was built in 1912 and has been owned by the same family until 1997 when the land was sold to Forecast Commercial Corp for development. The Garage and its adjacent residence were dedicated Historical Points of Interest by the State of California in 1991. Unfortunately this did not stop the developers the buildings had to be relocated or demolished. This is a story of our progress to relocate and preserve the Bloomington Garage and La Gue Home. We invite you to participate with our endeavours by contributing your ideas and/or support.

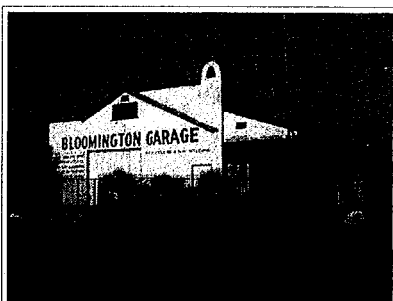
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LACMA



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Location: California, United States

Date Posted: 5/11/2008 11:20:15 AM

Waymark Code: WM3RH3

Published By: [Hikenutty](#)

Views: 43

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[.LOC File](#)

[.KML File \(Google Earth\)](#)

Long Description:

I remember this one when I was growing up although it has been moved. The original site is now an AM/PM. The Bloomington Garage was a local landmark along US 99 (Valley Boulevard) for years. It remained in the same family ownership from 1912 until 1997 and was a Blacksmith Shop and later Gas Station. It was listed as a California Point of Historical Interest in 1991. [A news story here.](#)

State: California

Nearest City: Bloomington, CA.

Type: Americana - Motel, diner, roadside attraction, etc.

Visit Instructions:

Please give a brief description of your visit. Maybe why you were there, what you found interesting, or something along those lines. Photos are also encouraged. Although the only requirement to log a visit to a waymark in this category is to physically visit the location, the photos and extra information you can provide about the area is very helpful.

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[Nearest U.S. Route 99 - The Pacific Highway](#)

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[Create a scavenger hunt using this waymark as the center point](#)

Bloomington Garage - Bloomington California

In U.S. Route 99 - The Pacific Highway

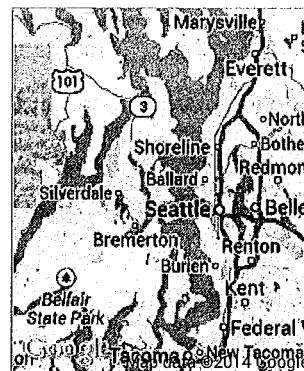
Posted by: [fresgo](#)

N 34° 04.132 W 117° 23.940

11S E 463182 N 3769863

Quick Description: Located at the intersection of Orchard and Commercial Streets in the Community of Bloomington, CA. Relocated from N34 04.230 W117 23.763. 1000 feet from its current location.

Map



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Shady Elm

Map Reference No. 35

HISTORICAL INVENTORY FORM

1. Common name: Residence for Shady Elm Trailer Park
2. Historic name: Professor A. S. McPherron Residence
3. Street or rural address: 503 West Colton Avenue
City: Redlands Zip 92373 County: San Bernardino
4. Parcel number: 169-141-14
5. Present owner: Thomas F. Fitzpatrick
Address: P.O. Box 104 Mentone, CA
Ownership: private
6. Present use: trailer park Original use: s.f. residence

DESCRIPTION

7a. Architectural style: Classic Box



7b. Brief description:

A medium pitch hipped roof with composition shingles and boxed cornices covers this two-story, rectangular plan, transitional house. Centered in the front is a small, hipped roof window dormer with shingle walls. The second story has shingle siding while the first story has narrow clapboard. The second story has flared walls and just below the flare and dividing the two siding materials is a very wide frieze board. The fenestration pattern is asymmetrical. The front facing door is to the right of center with a window above. At the left front is a triple set of windows beneath a triple set above having a less vertical shape. All of the windows are double-hung, single paned wood sash with flat board trim. The small front entry porch is covered with a gable roof supported by paired, heavy, square posts on each side above a solid balustrade. The gable end is closed with a header and square spindles. The wood door has a glass panel. At the peak of the gable is a turned wood finial. The house sits on a low rock foundation. On the left

side is a small wing that may be an addition although it also has a rock foundation. On the second floor, rear is an enclosed porch. There are two brick chimneys.

8. Construction date: 1906
9. Architect: Jones and Hoyt
10. Builder: Jones and Hoyt
11. Approx size:
12. Dates of photo: 1988
13. Condition: good
14. Alterations: room added left side with matching composition roof; exterior door
15. Surroundings: commercial; vacant lot next door; freeway
16. Threats: zoning C-4; new development
17. Present location is: original site
18. Related features: enclosed porch on second floor rear

SIGNIFICANCE

19. Briefly state historical and architectural significance:
Professor A. S. McPherron had this two-story, eight-room home built in 1906. Jones and Hoyt, builders and architects, constructed the home for \$3,000.

McPherron came to Redlands in 1889 and was a teacher at Crafton School, Lugonia School, the Bellevue Academy and Redlands High School. In 1901 he became Superintendent of the San Bernardino County Schools. Under his leadership the growing county established schools in many remote mountain and desert locations. He stepped down from the superintendent job in 1914. Professor McPherron died in 1921 with many heartfelt expressions of grief from his past students.

One of the more bizarre examples of Redlands restless dollars, took place under McPherron's leadership. With a group of Redlands businessmen the professor formed the Oceanside and Carlsbad Seaside Company. They purchased 275 acres and together with Los Angeles capital secured 1,900 acres between Oceanside and Escondido and attempted to develop Vista. Later the same organization secured an option to develop East Newport Beach. (I understand from others that street names in Newport are of Redlands' origins.)

The home is important because of the significance of Professor McPherron. The trailer park next door was originally part of this lot.

Past Owners:

- 1923 John Hagmann
- 1933 Mrs. Josephine Ganache, Fred Guyotte, Walter Shepard
- 1936 Walter Holland
- 1941 Elbert Burton, chicken house
- 1946 Elbert Burton, \$1,500 bath house, wiring
- 1955 Burton Trailer Park, electrical
- 1970 E. Burton, floor furnace

20. Main theme of the historic resource is: architecture; education; history

21. Sources:

Redlands Daily Facts January 31, 1921, page 5 -
death of McPherron

water Connection 4/30/1906

Redlands Daily Facts May 12, 1906, page 5

Bulding and Safety Records

City Directories 1907, 1908, 1910

Block 77 Tract Map

Only One Redlands by Dr. Nelson, page 125

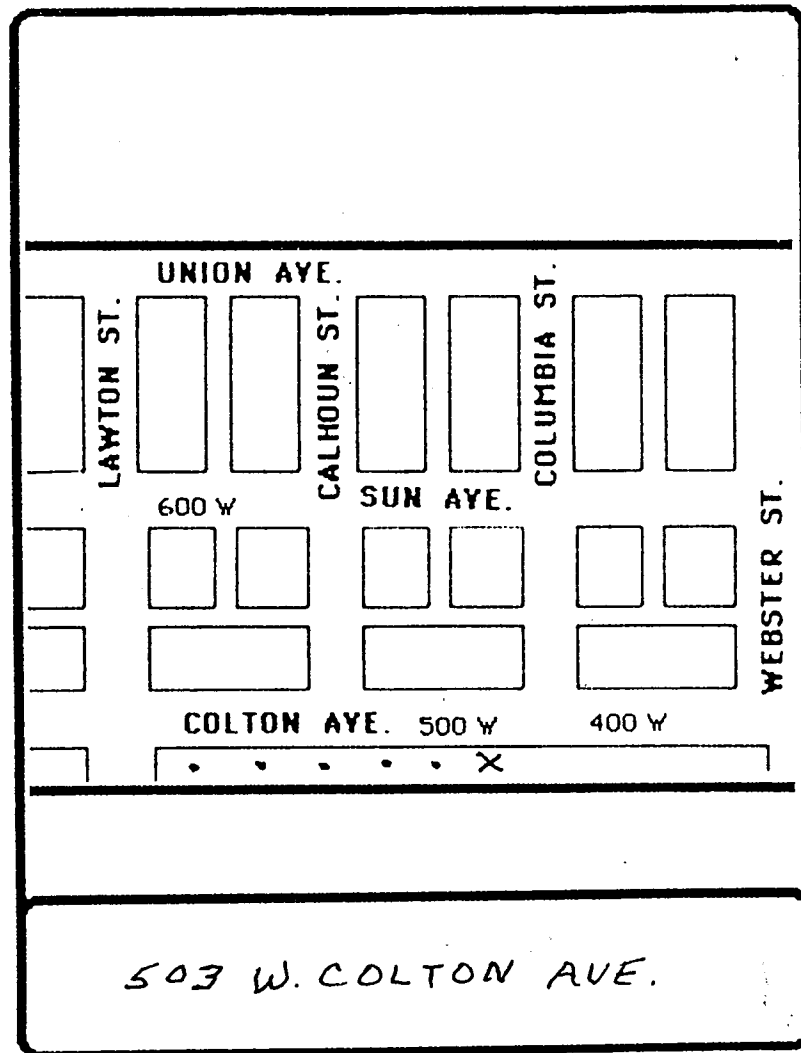
22. Date form prepared: 8/12/88

By: Bill Petersen

Organization: Redlands Historical Inventory Project

Address: 30 Cajon Street

City: Redlands, CA 92373



B.W. Cave Residence
Map Reference No. 42

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION

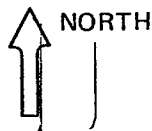
1. Common name: BW, Cave Residence
2. Historic name, if known: _____
3. Street or rural address 122 (322) The Terrace
City: Redlands ZIP: 92373 County: San Bernardino
4. Present owner, if known: Mrs. Lynn Address: 122 The Terrace
City: Redlands ZIP: 92373 Ownership is: Public ☐ Private ☒
5. Present Use: Off campus residence Original Use: Private residence
Other past uses: _____

DESCRIPTION

6. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition:

A two-story, rectangular building has a new concrete block foundation; the exterior is white, primarily of overlapping board with some fishscale; the roof's shape is that of center gable with composition shingles; there are two brick chimneys, one on the right side and one in the right center of the roof; the house has many windows most of which are fixed; there is a stoop that leads up to the main door, off left center; there is a balcony on the second story of the house directly in the center; there has been much structural modification done on the house; it vaguely resembles the original building.

7. Locational sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads, and prominent landmarks):



8. Approximate property size:

Lot size (in feet) Frontage 60
Depth 110
or approx. acreage _____

9. Condition: (check one)

Excellent ☒ b. Good ☐ c. Fair ☐
Deteriorated ☐ e. No longer in existence ☐
the feature a. Altered? ☒ b. Unaltered? ☐

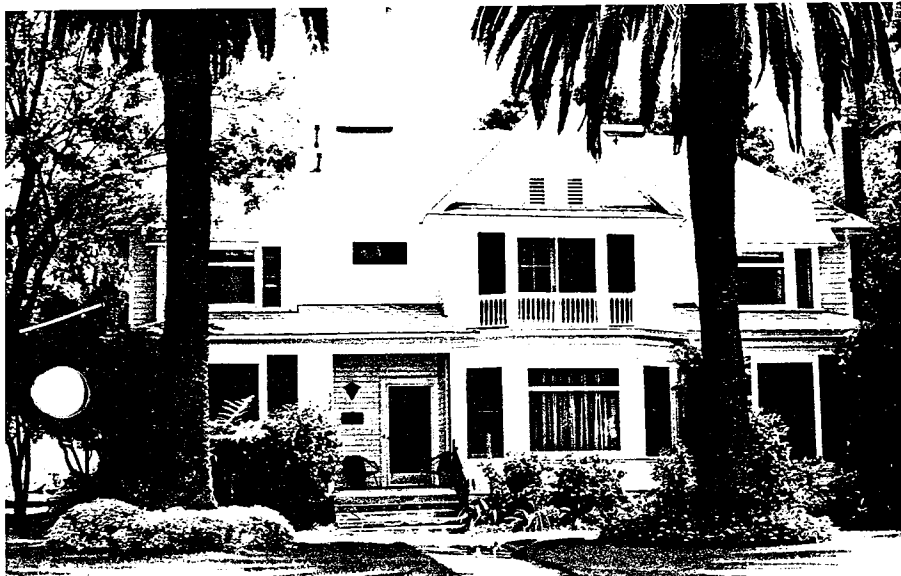
surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary)

Open land ☐ b. Scattered buildings ☐
Densely built-up ☐ d. Residential ☒
Commercial ☐ f. Industrial ☐
Other ☐

threats to site:

None known ☒ b. Private development ☐
Zoning ☐ d. Public Works project ☐
Vandalism ☐ f. Other ☐

Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s): June 1977



NOTE: The following (Items 14-19) are for structures only.

14. Primary exterior building material: a. Stone ☐ b. Brick ☐ c. Stucco ☐ d. Adobe ☐ e. Wood ☒

f. Other ☐

Is the structure: a. On its original site? ☐ b. Moved? ☒ c. Unknown? ☐

16. Year of initial construction 1890 This date is: a. Factual ☒ b. Estimated ☐

17. Architect (if known): _____

18. Builder (if known): _____

19. Related features: a. Barn ☐ b. Carriage house ☐ c. Outhouse ☐ d. Shed(s) ☐ e. Formal garden(s) ☐
f. Windmill ☐ g. Watertower/tankhouse ☐ h. Other ☐ i. None ☒

SIGNIFICANCE

20. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site when known):

Ben W. Cave's residence was built in Lugonia on the plateau known as the "hogsback," later renamed "The Terrace." In 1961 the home was moved forward to miss the freeway. This move can be accredited to the present owner of the house, Mrs. Robert H. Lynn. In 1948 this house became an off-campus residence for University of Redlands students. There have been many architectural modifications since the house was built. In 1937 the tower on the right-hand side of the house was removed due to expenses in painting. It was converted into a balcony. Mr. Cave was a member of the 1st Board of Trustees elected in Redlands, Nov. 26, 1918 and had a variety of interests which stemmed from his citrus pursuits. He was also a member of the Board of Horticulture Commissioners for San Bernardino and very active in water affairs.

This house is significant because it was the home of one of the early residents of Redlands and also because the house served as a residence hall for students.

21. Main theme of the historic resource: (Check only one): a. Architecture ☒ b. Arts & Leisure ☐
c. Economic/Industrial ☐ d. Exploration/Settlement ☐ e. Government ☐ f. Military ☐
g. Religion ☐ h. Social/Education ☐

22. Sources: List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews, and their dates:

Citrograph 1890; Diamond Jubilee Book, 1963.

23. Date form prepared: May 1977 By (name): R. Plomgren
Address: 125 W. Vine St. City Redlands ZIP: 92373
Phone: 714-793-2201 Organization: City of Redlands/A.K. Smiley Public Library

(State Use Only)

Mill Creek *Zanja*

Map Reference No. 48

The Peppers/El Carmelo

Map Reference No. 67

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION

1. Common name: EJ Carmelo 1981 Historic Structure - RAHS
2. Historic name, if known: The Peppers
3. Street or rural address 926 E. Highland Ave.
City: Redlands ZIP: 92373 County: San Bernardino
4. Present owner, if known: Carmelite Brothers Address: 926 E. Highland
City: Redlands ZIP: 92373 Ownership is: Public ☐ Private ☒
5. Present Use: Retreat Center (Religious) Original Use: Private residence
- Other past uses: _____

DESCRIPTION

6. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition:

This is a beautiful old house built as a replica of an Italian villa which Moore had seen in Northern Italy; this building stands alone on top of a hill; the exterior is stucco and the roof constructed of wood shingles; the eaves are projected with brackets; the windows have slipsill, two-sash and flat with plain molding; the front door consists of two large plain wood doors; the surrounding detail is flat plain molding with a small window on top of each door; there are no front stairs or porch; there is an unprotected cement patio in front, with a brick sidewalk leading to it. Mission revival with strong Moorish features



Approximate property size:

Lot size (in feet) Frontage _____

Depth _____

or approx. acreage 25

Condition: (check one)

a. Excellent ☒ b. Good ☐ c. Fair ☐

d. Deteriorated ☐ e. No longer in existence ☐

Is the feature a. Altered? ☐ b. Unaltered? ☒

Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary)

a. Open land ☐ b. Scattered buildings ☐

c. Densely built-up ☐ d. Residential ☒

e. Commercial ☐ f. Industrial ☐

g. Other ☐

Threats to site:

a. None known ☒ b. Private development ☐

c. Zoning ☐ d. Public Works project ☐

e. Vandalism ☐ f. Other ☐

Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s) Dec. 1976

NOTE: The following (Items 14-19) are for structures only.

14. Primary exterior building material: a. Stone ☐ b. Brick ☐ c. Stucco ☒ d. Adobe ☐ e. Wood ☐
f. Other ☐
15. Is the structure: a. On its original site? ☒ b. Moved? ☐ c. Unknown? ☐
16. Year of initial construction c. 1903 ~~XXXXX~~ This date is: a. Exact? ☐ b. Estimated ☒
17. Architect (if known): _____
18. Builder (if known): W. N. Moore
19. Related features: a. Barn ☐ b. Carriage house ☐ c. Outhouse ☐ d. Shed(s) ☐ e. Formal garden(s) ☐
f. Windmill ☐ g. Watertower/tankhouse ☐ h. Other ☐ i. None ☒

SIGNIFICANCE

20. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site when known):

Owned by W. N. Moore, an orange grower from Jolien, Ill. Moore ran the Elephant Orchards Packing House, an important packing house in the East San Bernardino Valley citrus industry. The house is a classic example of the residence of a successful Easterner turned citrus grower. It still sits amidst its original setting.

In 1954 the Carmelites added 7 more acres and in 1956 17 additional acres.

21. Main theme of the historic resource: (Check only one): a. Architecture ☒ b. Arts & Leisure ☐
c. Economic/Industrial ☐ d. Exploration/Settlement ☐ e. Government ☐ f. Military ☐
g. Religion ☐ h. Social/Education ☐

22. Sources: List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews, and their dates:

Redlands Daily Facts.

23. Date form prepared: 5/2/77 By (name): Ron Morris
Address: 125 W. Vine St. City Redlands ZIP: 92373
Phone: 714-793-2201 Organization: City of Redlands/A.K. Smiley Public Library

(State Use Only)

1903

- A El Carmello Retreat House 926 E. Highland
- B
- C
- D W.N. Moore
- E 792-1047
- F ~~926 E. Highland~~ 1903
- G

A 926 E. Highland Ave. W.N. Moore house, built in 1903, now home for the staff of El Carmelo Retreat, which is run by the Carmelite Catholic order. 2-story version of an Italian villa. High ceilings, more rooms, more space to work with. Overlooks San Bernardino Mountains, 300 feet above Redlands. 21-rooms including a chapel, five bedrooms and five bathrooms. Carmelite order bought the house and the 12 acres surrounding it in May 1952. At the time the condition of the house was very bad because nobody had lived in it for eight years. The blemish that surrounded it was difficult to get out and all the plumbing and electrical work had to be redone. Father Jerome said in 1951 "We thought we were buying junk at first. We thought we weren't going to be able to continue with the house at all and that we'd have to pull it down." But once the shrubbery and lumber was taken out and the stone exterior revealed, the friars found their new home was sturdy. No air-conditioning. The house was built by an architect from Illinois, who knew of the friars' purchase of the house of prayer from the city. There weren't many of the houses of that type at first and had to be built out. Entrance is home to through a large central hall or porch with cement benches on both sides. Porch is enclosed by ironwork around top and pillars. Large bay window on first floor with leaded glass top panels. Back of house now a chapel with stained windows that overlook the city. Rounded tower on right side of house. Working for many years as a school for girls. Still in good condition with all the original woodwork and plaster. The house has a lot of character and is a very nice place to live. It has a lot of history and is a very nice place to live. It has a lot of history and is a very nice place to live.

REDLANDS AREA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

Redlands Historic Structure 1981

W.N. Moore House
"The Peppers"
926 East Highland Avenue
c.1903

Overlooking the valley high atop a hill on East Highland Avenue stands the W.N. Moore house. This fine old home was built by Moore, an orange grower from Jolien, Illinois. He operated the Elephant Orchards Packing house, an important packing house in the East San Bernardino citrus industry. His home was a classic example of the residence of a successful easterner turned citrus grower. Because of the many pepper trees on the grounds, the location became known as "The Peppers."

This house, an adaptation of an Italian villa which Moore had seen in Northern Italy, is a two-story structure with stucco exterior and shingled roof. The entrance to the home is through a large cement stoop or porch with cement benches on both sides. The porch is enclosed by open stickwork around the top and the pillars. The front doors of plain glass are flanked by two smaller lead-glass windows. The left side of the house has a tower-like structure with a stepped triangular roofline. On the second floor are three windows with semi-circular tops. Below on the first floor is a large bay window consisting of four rectangular windows with leaded glass top panels.

Above the front entrance is a second floor patio or deck with four arched windows in the background. This deck is enclosed by an open stickwork railing. The right side of the house has a rounded tower extending to the roofline with three long rectangular windows. On the extreme right side is a one-story wing built on an angle that extends well past the front of the house. This structure houses the kitchen and pantry area. To the left of the house is a large open veranda on a cut-stone foundation. This veranda gives an outstanding view of the valley below. The front of the house is surrounded by large trees and enclosed by a cement railing with posts and foundation of cutstone.

The house remained in the Moore family until 1952 when the house and twelve acres were purchased by the Carmelite Fathers as a religious retreat center.

The REDLANDS AREA HISTORICAL SOCIETY does itself honor in singling out this unique example of our town's heritage and in commending the stewardship of the owners.

EL CARMELO RETREAT HOUSE

The historical antecedents of this beautiful old house go back nearly a century, and the structure itself, first called by the estate name, "The Peppers", was built in 1903. In a City of Redlands architectural survey in 1977, it was designated as a potential selection for the National Register of Historic Places.

The house was constructed as a replica of an Italian villa which William Nicoll Moore had seen while touring Northern Italy. The exterior is stucco, and the roofing is wood shingles; the eaves are projected with brackets. The windows have slipsill, two-sash and flat with plain moulding; the front entrance consists of two large plain wooden doors. The surrounding detail is flat plain moulding with a small window on top of each door. There are no front steps or porch. However, there is an unprotected cement patio in the front, with a brick sidewalk leading to it. Like Riverside's famed Mission Inn (built at about the same time, as was Smiley Library) the architectural style is mission revival with strong Moorish features. The house thus stands as a classic example of the residence of a successful Easterner turned citrus grower.

Who was William Moore? He was born in Neenah, Wisconsin, in 1864, and died in his prime in 1911. His schooling climaxed with a degree in engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. During that period he also married Miss Gertrude A. Robinson. "Early in his manhood he became interested in several manufacturing concerns in northern Illinois and profited well. During the 1890's he frequently visited in California as did many wealthy Easterners of the time. In 1901, he finally migrated from Joliet, Illinois to Redlands to make it his permanent home. Out of his

capital he invested heavily in undeveloped lands and with the aid of his two sons had these lands put into condition for citrus planting. Father and sons were associated under the name of the Sunset Orange Co. as both growers and packers, and their processing shed was called the Elephant Orchards Packing House.

This success was not only the outgrowth of business acumen but also stemmed from the Moores being a part of an existing Easterner's group. In February 1886, the Chicago-California Colonization Co. had been formed which bought what was known then as the Somers Tract. This area in the eastern part of Redlands was settled by people of means from the Chicago region and hence became known as the Chicago Colony in society circles.

Following the early death of the family founder, the estate was occupied by the family until 1945. After World War II, the house remained empty until the Carmelites (who had been searching for such a place since 1946) purchased in 1952 the Moore residence and adjoining acreage of the Schacht-Reidman properties in Redlands Heights. Not included in the purchase was the home of one of the sons, Frank W. Moore, just south of the Peppers nor his nearby citrus juice bottling plant.

After seven years of neglect, a great deal of both house and yard rehabilitation had to be undertaken in short order. Repair and refurbishing soon got underway following the directions of architects Wayne D. McAllister of Los Angeles and Stanley C. Meston of Fontana. Ten weeks later, Bishop Charles F. Buddy, Diocese of San Diego, dedicated the new facility on October 15, 1952. An open house was held on October 26th. It marked the first return of the Carmelite Fathers to the diocesan area in some 350 years (a Father Andrew had said Mass at Point Loma in 1602 as chaplain of the Spanish fleet).