



October 6, 2015

Dana C. Privitt  
Kimley-Horn  
765 The City Drive, Suite 200  
Orange, CA 92868

Re: Cultural Resource Survey Findings Memo for the Thrifty Oil Company Project,  
Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Ms. Privitt,

This letter report documents the results of the cultural resource survey conducted for the Thrifty Oil Company Project (Project) by ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM). The study was completed in compliance with the County of San Bernardino California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements. The lead agency is the County of San Bernardino. The study included a record search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) and an intensive pedestrian survey of the Project area. One cultural resource, Thrifty-S-1, consisting of two historic partial foundation remains and six historic artifacts were identified. Monitoring of the Project area, by a qualified archaeological monitor, during the initial ground disturbance for the Project, is recommended.

### **Project Description and Location**

The Project is located on an 18.8-acre parcel on APN 253-171-16 at the northwest corner of Cedar Avenue and Orange Street. The Project is within the community of Bloomington in unincorporated San Bernardino County. The Project area is shown on the USGS 7.5' Fontana Topographic Quad Map in Section 22 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West (Figures 1 and 2). It is bound to the north by the Union Pacific Railroad tracks and property and Interstate 10, to the south by Orange Street, to the east by Cedar Place and Cedar Avenue and to the west by Linden Avenue.

The Project will construct a 371,442 square foot, high-cube warehouse distribution center. 10,000 square feet will be used for office and administrative uses. The warehouse will be approximately 1,022 feet long, east to west, and 354 feet wide, north to south. The building will be a cross-dock facility with vertical-lift dock-high roll up doors. The warehouse will be a concrete tilt-up structure.

### **Cultural and Environmental Setting**

#### Natural Setting

The project is located in a relatively flat undeveloped parcel. The Project area was formerly completed developed with several buildings. The entire project area has been previously

disturbed. Several concrete and asphalt roads bisect the project area. Modern dumping has taken place across the area. The Project area is covered with dry non-native grasses and trees.

### Prehistoric Period

Archaeological investigations in San Bernardino County and elsewhere in southern California have documented a diverse range of prehistoric human occupations, extending from the terminal Pleistocene down to the time of European contact (Koerper and Drover 1983; Mason 1984; McKenna 1986; Wallace 1955; Warren 1968).

### Paleoindian (pre-6000 B.C.)

Paleoindian assemblages include large stemmed projectile points, high proportions of formal lithic tools, bifacial lithic reduction strategies, and relatively small proportions of ground stone tools. These tools suggest a reliance on hunting rather than gathering. In general, hunting-related tools are more common during this period and are replaced by processing tools during the early Holocene (Basgall and Hall 1990).

### Milling Stone Horizon (6000 B.C. – 750 A.D.)

The Milling Stone Horizon is characterized by the presence of hand stones, milling stones, choppers, and scrapers. These tools are thought to be associated with seed gathering and processing and limited hunting activities. The artifacts from this period show a major shift in the exploitation of natural resources.

### Late Prehistoric Horizon (A.D. 750-1750)

Like much of Southern California, this horizon in the general Project area is characterized by the presence of small projectile points associated with the use of bow and arrow. Steatite containers, asphaltum items, mortars and pestles, and bedrock mortars are also common artifacts.

### Ethnohistoric Period (Post A.D. 1750)

The Project area is within the ethnohistoric territory of the Gabrielino Indians, and along the border of the Serrano's territory within the mountains. Both the Gabrielino and Serrano claim the area as part of their traditional homeland. The Gabrielino Indians' name derived from their association with the San Gabriel Valley and the Mission San Gabriel de Archangel (Bean and Smith 1978a, 1978b).

Both the Serrano and the Gabrielino utilized numerous plants and animals for food, shelter, and medicines (Kroeber 1976). Seeds were most often used followed by foliage, shoots, fruits, and berries. Mountain shrubs, ash, elder, and willow were used for shelters and tool materials such as bows. Fauna used as food sources included deer, rabbits, wood rats, squirrels, quail, and ducks. Animals specifically not used were dog, coyote, bear, tree squirrel, pigeon, dove, mud hen, eagle, buzzard, raven, lizards, frogs, and turtles (Kroeber 1976).

The Serrano and Gabrielino used numerous styles of bows, bedrock mortars, portable mortars, pipes, chisels, metates, manos, and various forms of chipped stone tools. Prior to the establishment of the Mission system Native Americans lived larger villages, associated with smaller villages with limited activity areas and smaller populations. Seasonal migration was practiced across the area for both the exploitation of resources and based on seasonal weather conditions.

## Historic Period

### Spanish and Mexican Periods

Spanish explorer Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo first discovered California in 1542, claiming it for the King of Spain. However, Spanish contact within the vicinity of the Project area did not take place until the 1770s when Father Garces traveled across the Mojave Desert and entered coastal Southern California through the Cajon Pass (Walker 1968).

The Mission San Gabriel de Archangel was established in 1771 and claimed what are now the San Gabriel and San Bernardino valleys. In 1819, a mission outpost, or asistencia, was established in the area of present-day Redlands (Dumke 1944; Hanna 1951; McWilliams 1973; Scott 1977). This outpost, part of Mission San Gabriel's Rancho San Bernardino, was established in order to expand the agricultural holdings of Mission San Gabriel. The asistencia was later moved to its current location, where construction began in 1830; it was abandoned soon after in 1834 (Lugo 1950).

The Mexican War of Independence ended in 1821, severing the Spanish hold on the Californias and secularizing former mission lands. A series of ranchos was granted throughout the San Bernardino Valley and much of the land was used for ranching activities. Although some land had been granted to Indians, most of the land went to military men or merchants. In 1842, the Lugo family was granted the Rancho San Bernardino, which encompassed approximately 37,700 acres.

Granting large ranch lands or ranchos remained as both a Spanish and a Mexican legacy in California. Land granted to Mexicans between 1833 and 1846 amounted to 500 ranchos primarily granted near the coast from San Francisco to San Diego. Mexican Governor Pío Pico granted a great number of those ranchos prior to 1846, quickly carving up Alta California to ensure Mexican land titles survived a U.S. victory in the Mexican-American War (1846-1848) (Christenson and Sweet 2008:7; Engstrand 2005:64-66; Robinson 1948:23-72).

### American Period

The first non-Mexican settlers to the area were the Mormon pioneers who were directed by Brigham Young to establish a colony in the San Bernardino Valley, circa 1851. The population of the area grew slowly, and was used for agriculture until the late 1880s. The community of Bloomington was originally known as Crestmore and includes an area of almost 7 square miles within the San Bernardino Valley. The Bloomington area was developed from the land holdings of the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company which was formed in 1887. The Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company was organized to develop Rialto, Bloomington, and Rosena, which later became Fontana. The town site for Bloomington, was surveyed in April of 1888 and was bounded by Valley Boulevard on the north, Slover Avenue on the south, Larch Avenue on the east and Linten Avenue on the west. Bloomington remained primarily rural, with agriculture being the many economic activity for decades.

In the first decade of the 1900s a standard gauge railroad was constructed across the area connecting it to Riverside for use by the Riverside Portland Cement Company, which built a large plant within Bloomington. The Union Pacific Railroad line bisects Bloomington, and their West Colton Yard is within city limits, which made the area increasing attractive for industrial and commercial uses.

**Study Methods and Field Conditions**

Methods used to assess the presence of cultural resources within the property included a search of existing records and an intensive field survey. The record search was conducted by ASM Associate Archaeologist Michelle Dalope at the SCCIC on September 29, 2015. The search included the Project area and a radius of 0.25 mi. around it. Historic aerial photographs and historic USGS topographic maps of the Project area were consulted from [historicaerials.com](http://historicaerials.com).

San Bernardino County has provided formal notification to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and to the California Native American tribal representatives identified by the NAHC in compliance with Assembly Bill 52.

The field survey was conducted on September 30, 2015 by ASM Associate Archaeologist Michelle Dalope. Field methods consisted of a pedestrian survey of the Project site by the archaeologist in transects spaced at 15-m intervals. The project area was covered by dry non-native grasses and evidence of significance disturbance including agricultural use and grading were present.

**Study Results**

Record Search Results

The record search at the SCCIC identified seven previously conducted cultural resource studies that had taken place within the record search radius (Table 1). None of the studies have been conducted within the Project area.

Table 1. Previous Cultural Resources Reports Addressing the Project Area and 0.25-Mile Records Search Radius

Report Number	Authors	Date	Title	Relation to the Project Area
SB-004390	Hearn, Joseph	1976	Archaeological – Historical Resources Assessment of Bloomington Park and Recreation District – Two Locations	Outside
SB-03099	Alexandrowicz, J.S., Susan Alexandrowicz, Arthur Kuhner, and Edward Knell	1996	Historic Preservation Investigations at the Northeast Corner of Valley Boulevard and Cedar Avenue, Bloomington, CA, the Identification Program	Outside
SB-03586	Love, Bruce	2000	Ontario to Colton Pipeline, San Bernardino County, CA	Outside
SB-03919	William Self Associates	2001	Report on Cultural Resources Mitigation and Monitoring Activities: Fluor Global Services Level Three Fiber Optic Installation	Outside
SB-05972	McKenna, Jeanette	2008	A Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Slover Avenue Improvements from West of Laurel Avenue to Maple Avenue in the Community of Bloomington, San Bernardino County, CA	Outside

SB-06516	Ashkar, Shahira	1999	Cultural Resource Inventory Report for Williams Communications Inc, Proposed Fiber Optic System Installation Project, Los Angeles to Riverside, Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties	Outside
SB-06532	McKenna, Jeanette	2009	A Supplemental and Comprehensive Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Slover Avenue Improvements Project between Tamarin Avenue and Cedar Avenue in Bloomington, San Bernardino County, CA	Outside

No cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project area. Twenty-seven cultural resources have been previously recorded within the 0.25-mile record search radius (Table 2). All of the cultural resources are historic, no prehistoric cultural resources have been previously recorded. No historic addresses have been previously recorded on the Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data File for San Bernardino County within the Project area or within the record search radius.

Table 2. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the 0.25-mi. Records Search Radius

Primary Number	Trinomial	Site Type	Recorder and Date	Relation to the Project Area
P-36-008542	SBR-8542H	Bloomington Garage and Residence, CA Point of Historical Interest	Clarks, 1989, Groesemer, 1990, Alexandrowicz 1996, Parsons 2014	Outside
-	SBR-8551	HP2. Single Family Home	Tang 1997	Outside
P-36-020317	-	HP2. Single Family Home, HP4. Ancillary Building	Marvin 2003	Outside
P-36-020318	-	HP2. Single Family Home, HP4. Ancillary Building	Marvin 2003	Outside
P-36-020319	-	HP2. Single Family Home, HP4. Ancillary Building	Marvin 2003	Outside
P-36-020320	-	HP2. Single Family Home, HP4. Ancillary Building	Marvin 2003	Outside
P-36-020321	-	HP2. Single Family Home, HP4. Ancillary Building	Marvin 2003	Outside
P-36-020322	-	HP2. Single Family Home, HP4. Ancillary Building	Marvin 2003	Outside
P-36-020323	-	HP2. Single Family Home, HP3. Multiple Family Property	Marvin 2003	Outside
P-36-020324	-	HP2. Single Family Home, HP4. Ancillary Building	Marvin 2003	Outside
P-36-020325	-	HP2. Single Family Home	Marvin 2003	Outside
P-36-020326	-	HP2. Single Family Home	Marvin 2003	Outside
P-36-020327	-	HP2. Single Family Home, HP4. Ancillary Building	Marvin 2003	Outside
P-36-020328	-	HP2. Single Family Home, HP4. Ancillary Building	Marvin 2003	Outside
P-36-020329	-	HP2. Single Family Home, HP4. Ancillary Building	Marvin 2003	Outside
P-36-020330	-	HP2. Single Family Home	Marvin 2003	Outside
P-36-020331	-	HP15. Educational Building,	Marvin 2003	Outside

		HP35. New Deal Public Works Project		
P-36-020332	-	HP6. Commercial Building, HP13. Community Center, HP14. Government Building, HP15. Library	Marvin 2003	Outside
P-36-020333	-	HP2. Single Family Home, HP4. Ancillary Building	Marvin 2003	Outside
P-36-020334	-	HP2. Single Family Home	Marvin 2003	Outside
P-36-020335	-	HP2. Single Family Home, HP4. Ancillary Building	Marvin 2003	Outside
P-36-020336	-	HP2. Single Family Home, HP4. Ancillary Building	Marvin 2003	Outside
P-36-021605	-	HP2. Single Family Home	Hollins 2008	Outside
P-36-021606	-	HP2. Single Family Home	Hollins 2008	Outside
P-36-021607	-	HP15. Education Building	Hollins 2008	Outside
P-36-021608	-	HP2. Single Family Home	Hollins 2008	Outside
P-36-015135	SBR-001	CPHI-1 San Bernardino County Museum	San Bernardino County Museum	Outside

Historical Research

Historic aerial photographs covering the Project area from 1938, 1948, 1959, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1980, 1994, 2002, 2005, 2009, 2010, and 2012 and historic USGS 7.5' Topographic Maps from 1896, 1898, 1901, 1905, 1909, 1913, 1926, 1929, 1938, 1943, 1955, 1959, 1963, 1965, 1969, 1975, 1980, and 1985 were consulted from [historicaerials.com](http://historicaerials.com). No Sanborn maps were available for the Project area.

The historic aerial photograph from 1938 shows that the project area was already in use. Six buildings are present, five facing Cedar Avenue/Place and one facing Orange Street. The remainder of the project area was in use for agriculture. A railroad track running north south bisects the Project area with a spur track veering to the east. The eastern side of the project area appears to be in use as an orchard. Wind breaks made up of trees surround the project area. Several roads run through the project area. By 1948, the orchards have been removed, but the Project area is still furrowed for agricultural use. Additional buildings facing Cedar Avenue/Place and Orange Street are present. The 1959 aerial photograph shows that the wind break on the western side of the Project area has been removed and the railroad tracks within the Project area have been removed. Additional buildings have been added to the eastern side of the project area, likely residences. By 1966, additional buildings had been added within the eastern side of the project area. The 1967 aerial photograph shows that the Cedar Place cul-de-sac is now in place and Cedar Avenue has been realigned to its current position. The 1968 aerial photograph shows no changes in the Project area. The 1980 aerial photograph shows that the current northern boundary of the Project area is in place and the extensive Union Pacific Railroad making up the northern boundary of the Project area has been constructed. The 1994 aerial photograph of the Project area shows that all but one of the buildings within the Project area have been removed. One building facing Cedar Place is still extant. The 2002 aerial photograph shows no changes within the Project area. The 2005 aerial photograph shows that the last remaining building facing Cedar place has been removed.

The 1896, 1898, 1901, 1905, 1909, 1913, 1926, 1929, and 1938 USGS Topographic maps shows that a railroad line is present at the southern boundary of the Project area, at the approximate location of Orange Street. Orange Street is present on the western side of the Project area only, and Orchard Street and Linden Avenue are present. Another Street running north-south parallel and between Orchard Street and Linden Avenue is present with a possible building at the intersection of this street and Orange Avenue / Railroad tracks. No other development is shown in the Project area. The 1943 USGS Topographic map shows that the railroad tracks at the southern boundary of the Project have been removed. Present is a railroad track, running north-south and a spur track veering to the east that bisects the project. Seven buildings are present, six facing Cedar Avenue/Place, and one facing Orange Street. The 1955 map shows that the railroad tracks within the Project area have been removed. Railroad tracks were present along the northern boundary of the Project Area. Additional buildings face Cedar Avenue/Place and Orange Street. The 1959, 1963, 1965, and 1969 maps show additional buildings were present within the Project area. The 1975, 1980 and 1985 maps show additional railroad lines and the I-10 freeway being added to the northern boundary of the Project area.

#### Pedestrian Survey Results

The Project area is at this time undeveloped, however it shows evidence of having been extensively disturbed by agricultural uses, residential or commercial development, the removal of buildings, grading, and vegetation removal (Figures 3 and 4). Three concrete rubble piles are present within the Project area and modern trash is also present across the project area and in a higher concentration along Cedar Avenue and Orange Street. One historic cultural resource, Thrifty-S-1, consisting of historic foundations and artifacts, was recorded.

The historic cultural resource Thrifty-S-1 consists of two partially intact concrete foundations, which correspond to buildings previously removed from the project. The eastern foundation corresponds to a building identified on the historic aerial photograph as having been constructed prior to 1938. The building was removed between 2002 and 2005. The remains of the foundation measured approximately 45 feet, north-south, by 65 feet, east-west, by 1 foot tall. The foundation remains consist of a cinder block wall, a concrete post foundation, and a concrete and cobble slab foundation. Square rebar is present within the concrete and cobble portion of the foundation. Square rebar was mostly commonly in use between 1910 and 1930. The building associated with the western foundation was constructed between 1948 and 1959 and the building was removed between 1994 and 2002. The western foundation consisted of two concrete slabs, one measuring approximately 50 feet north-south by 20 feet east-west and the other measuring 26 feet north-south, and 21 feet east-west, with a maximum height of 0.3 feet. Six historic artifacts were identified on the surface. One cobalt blue glass fragment was identified next to the eastern foundation and five historic ceramic fragments were identified near the western foundation. The historic ceramics consisted of three white ware fragments, one with stippling, and two white ware fragments with a blue transfer print, possibly a blue willow style. The ceramic fragments did not contain any temporally diagnostic features or marks. The foundations and artifacts were recorded as Thrifty-S-1 and additional site information is available in the attached DPR form (Appendix A).

## California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR)

For purposes of CEQA, a historic resource is any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR (PRC §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, §4852). A resource is eligible for listing in the CRHR if it meets any of the following criteria:

- (1) Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage
- (2) Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past
- (3) Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values
- (4) Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

## Recommendations

Thrifty-S-1, consisting of two concrete foundation remains and six artifacts, was identified within the Project area. No evidence of intact subsurface deposits was identified. Historic buildings were once present within the Project area, but have been removed. Archaeological sites are generally assessed for eligibility under Criterion 4 for their research potential. As fragmentary ruins, unassociated with archaeological deposits or features, Thrifty-S-1 is recommended not eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources as it fails to meet the criteria for listing.

ASM recommends that the Project area be monitored by a qualified archaeological monitor during the initial ground disturbance for the Project's construction due to the possibility of historic subsurface deposits being present within the Project area, due to the early residential development and agricultural use of the Project area.

Should you have any questions regarding this study, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Respectfully submitted,

*Shelby G. Castells*

Shelby Gunderman Castells, M.A., RPA  
Senior Archaeologist

## Attachments

- Figure 1. Project vicinity.
- Figure 2. Project location.
- Figure 3. View of the Project area, facing south west, showing the western foundation of Thrifty-S-1.
- Figure 4. View of the Project area, facing north west.
- Appendix A. DPR Form for Thrifty-S-1

## References

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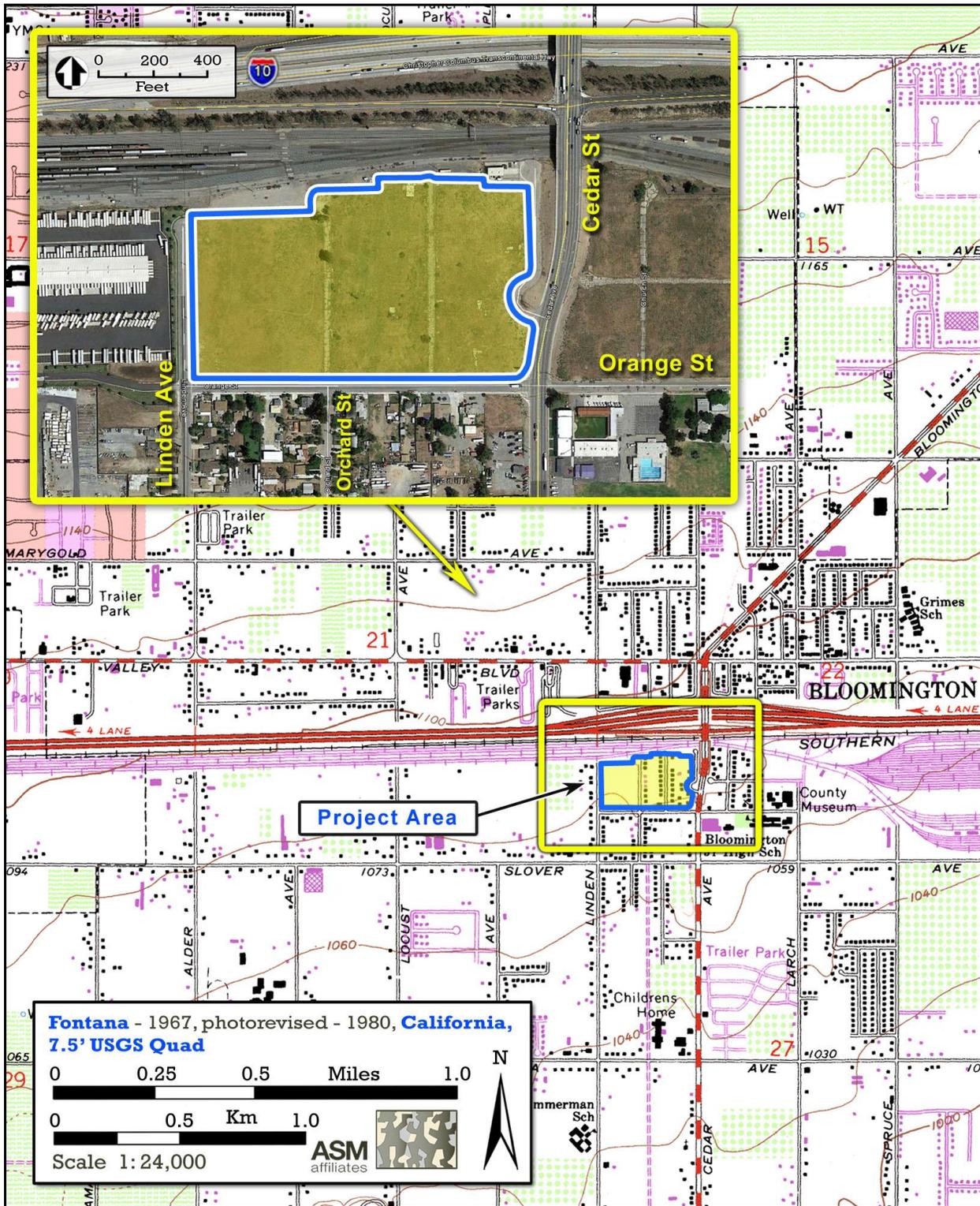


Figure 2. Project location.



Figure 3. View of the Project area, facing south west, showing the western foundation of Thrifty-S-1.



Figure 4. View of the Project area, facing north west.

**Appendix A. DPR Form for Thrifty-S-1**

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

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_  
NRHP Status Code \_\_\_\_\_

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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\*Resource Name or #: Thrifty-S-1

\*P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted

\*a. County: San Bernardino

\*b. USGS 7.5' Quad: Fontana Date: 1985 T 1S; R 5W; Section SW ¼ of the SW ¼ of 22; S.B.B.M.

d. UTM: Zone 11N, 463385.15 mE / 3769562.70 mN

e. Other Locational Data: Site located on the northwest corner of Cedar Place and Orange Street in Bloomington, CA.

\*P3a. Description: This resource consists two historic foundation remains and six historic artifacts.

\*P3b. Resource Attributes: AH2. Foundations, AH4. Trash scatter

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

P5a. Photograph or Drawing

P5b. Description of Photo:  
Overview of eastern  
foundation, facing south west.



Both

\*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

Historic  Prehistoric

\*P7. Owner and Address:  
Thrifty Oil Company

\*P8. Recorded by:  
Doug Drake  
ASM Affiliates  
2034 Corte del Nogal,  
Carlsbad, CA 92011

\*P9. Date Recorded: 10/6/2015

\*P10. Survey Type: Intensive pedestrian

\*P11. Report Citation:

Castells, Shelby Gunderman  
2015 *Cultural Resource Survey Findings Memo for the Thrifty Oil Company Project, Bloomington, San Bernardino County, California*. ASM Affiliates. Submitted to Kimley-Horn.

\*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):

\*A1. Dimensions: a. Length 250 ft (N-S) b. Width 70 ft (E-W)

Method of Measurement:  Paced  Taped  Visual Estimate  Other: Trimble GPS

Method of Determination (Check any that apply.):  Artifacts  Features  Soil  Vegetation  Topography  
 Cut bank  Animal burrow  Excavation  Property boundary  Other (Explain):

Reliability of Determination:  High  Low Explain: Surface features and artifacts only.

Limitations: (Check any that apply):  Restricted access  Paved/built over  Site limits incompletely defined  
 Disturbances  Vegetation  Other (Explain): Surrounding area has been completely graded.

A2. Depth:  None  Unknown Method of Determination: No excavation

\*A3. Human Remains:  Present  Absent  Possible  Unknown (Explain): Historic foundation and trash scatter.

\*A4. Features: The eastern foundation corresponds to a building identified on the historic aerial photograph as having been constructed prior to 1938. The building was removed between 2002 and 2005. The remains of the foundation measured approximately 45 feet, north-south, by 65 feet, east-west, by 1 foot tall. The foundation remains consist of a cinder block wall, a concrete post foundation, and a concrete and cobble slab foundation. Square rebar is present within the concrete and cobble portion of the foundation. Square rebar was mostly commonly in use between 1910 and 1930. The building associated with the western foundation was constructed between 1948 and 1959 and the building was removed between 1994 and 2002. The western foundation consisted of two concrete slabs, one measuring approximately 50 feet north-south by 20 feet east-west and the other measuring 26 feet north-south, and 21 feet east-west, with a maximum height of 0.3 feet.

\*A5. Cultural Constituents: Six historic artifacts were identified on the surface. One cobalt blue glass fragment was identified next to the eastern foundation and five historic ceramic fragments were identified near the western foundation. The historic ceramics consisted of three white ware fragments, one with stippling, and two white ware fragments with a blue transfer print, possibly a blue willow style. The ceramic fragments did not contain any temporally diagnostic features or marks.

\*A6. Were Specimens Collected?  No  Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

\*A7. Site Condition:  Good  Fair  Poor (Describe disturbances.): The area has been graded and all buildings removed.

\*A8. Nearest Water: Unknown, developed industrial and residential landscape.

\*A9. Elevation: 1084 ft. AMSL

A10. Environmental Setting: (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.) Completely developed industrial and residential area, site covered with dry non-native grasses. A

\*A12. Age:  Prehistoric  Protohistoric  1542-1769  1769-1848  1848-1880  1880-1914  1914-1945  Post 1945  Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known: Development within the site took place prior to 1938. The buildings were removed from 1994 to 2005.

A16. Photographs: Original Media/Negatives Kept at: ASM Affiliates, Carlsbad, CA

\*A17. Form Prepared by: Shelby Castells Date: 10/6/2015 Affiliation and Address: ASM Affiliates, Carlsbad, CA

