

Appendix B: Cultural Resources Report & Tribal AB 52 Letter

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HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBERS 0292-192-11 AND -14

City of Redlands
San Bernardino County

For Submittal to:

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City of Redlands
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February 15, 2023
CRM TECH Contract No. 3963

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0292-192-11 and -14, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California

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USGS Quadrangle: Redlands, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Rancho San Bernardino land grant; T1S R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Project Size: Approximately 11 acres

Keywords: Western Redlands area; eastern San Bernardino Valley; Phase I cultural resources survey; Site 3693-1H*: former La-Z-Boy plant at 301 Tennessee Street, ca. 1965; Site 3693-2H*: former Alex and Sadie Kimm residence at 360 Kansas Street, ca. 1950; Architect Leon Armantrout; no "historical resources" under CEQA provisions.

** Temporary designations, pending assignment of permanent identification numbers*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between November 2022 and February 2023, at the request of MIG, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 11 acres of previously developed urban land in the western portion of the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0292-192-11 and 0292-192-14, located at the northwest corner of Tennessee Street and State Street, in a portion of the Rancho San Bernardino land grant lying within what would be the southeast quarter of Section 28, T1S R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for a proposed warehouse project that will require the demolition of the existing buildings on the property, including a former La-Z-Boy furniture manufacturing plant, a single-family residence, and several ancillary buildings. The City of Redlands, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, consulted with local historical organizations, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey and field inspection of the buildings. The results of these research procedures indicate that the former La-Z-Boy furniture manufacturing plant dates to 1965 and operated at this location until 2019, while the residence was built around 1950.

Although both buildings have been expanded and altered, they retain sufficient historical characteristics to relate to their periods of origin and were therefore recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory with the temporary designations of 3963-1H and -2H, pending assignment of permanent identification numbers. They do not, however, appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources or for local designation by the City of Redlands. Therefore, they do not constitute "historical resources" for CEQA-compliance purposes.

No other potential "historical resources" were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. However, the State of California Native American Heritage Commission stated that the Sacred Lands File maintained by the commission indicated the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the general vicinity of the project location and referred further inquiry to the local Native American tribes. According to CEQA guidelines, the identification of potential "tribal cultural resources" is beyond the scope of this study and needs to be addressed through government-to-government consultations between the City of Redlands and the pertinent Native American groups pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Redlands a tentative conclusion of *No Impact* on cultural resources, pending completion of the AB 52 consultation process. No additional cultural resources investigation is recommended for the project unless development plans undergo such changes as include areas not covered by this study. However, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between November 2022 and February 2023, at the request of MIG, Inc., CRM TECH performed a cultural resources study on approximately 11 acres of previously developed urban land in the western portion of the City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study consists of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) 0292-192-11 and 0292-192-14, located at the northwest corner of Tennessee Street and State Street, in a portion of the Rancho San Bernardino land grant lying within what would be the southeast quarter of Section 28, T1S R3W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for a proposed warehouse project that will require the demolition of the existing buildings on the property, including a former La-Z-Boy furniture manufacturing plant, a single-family residence, and several ancillary buildings. The City of Redlands, as the lead agency for the project, required the study in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA; PRC §21000, et seq.). The purpose of the study is to provide the City with the necessary information and analysis to determine whether the proposed project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or near the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, initiated a Native American Sacred Lands File search, consulted with local historical organizations, pursued historical background research, and carried out an intensive-level field survey and field inspection of the buildings. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and conclusion of the study. The qualifications of personnel who participated in the study are presented in Appendix 1.

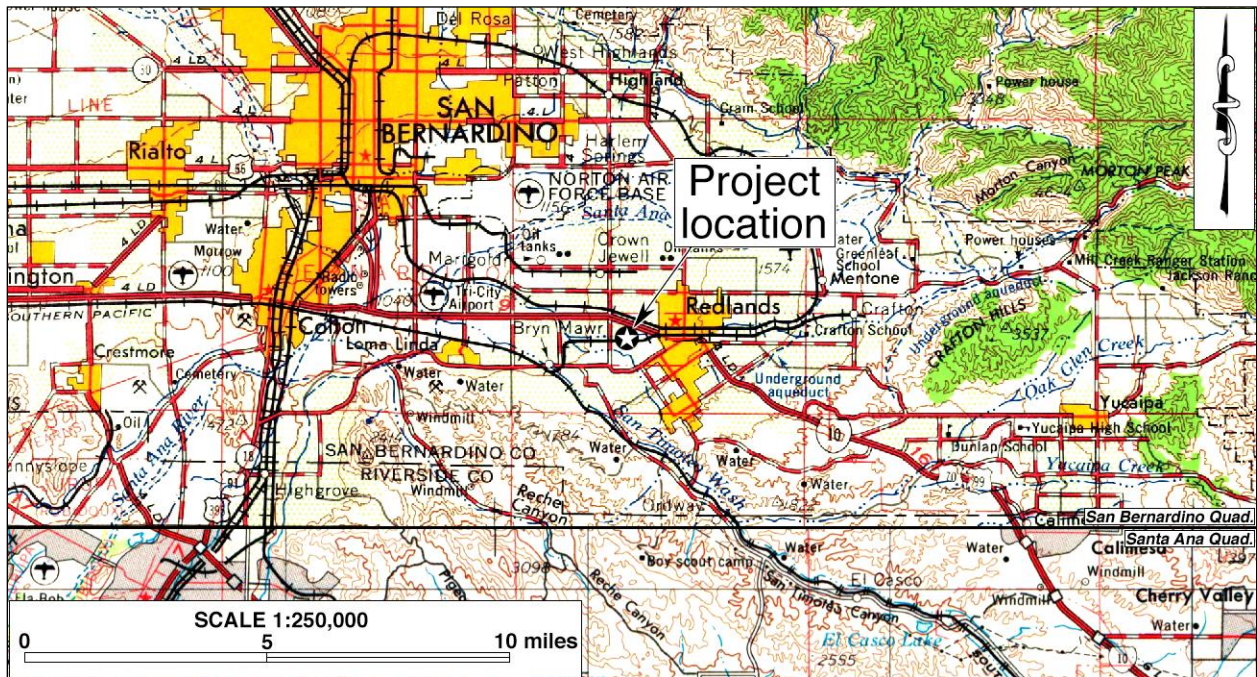


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino and Santa Ana, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangles [USGS 1969; 1979])

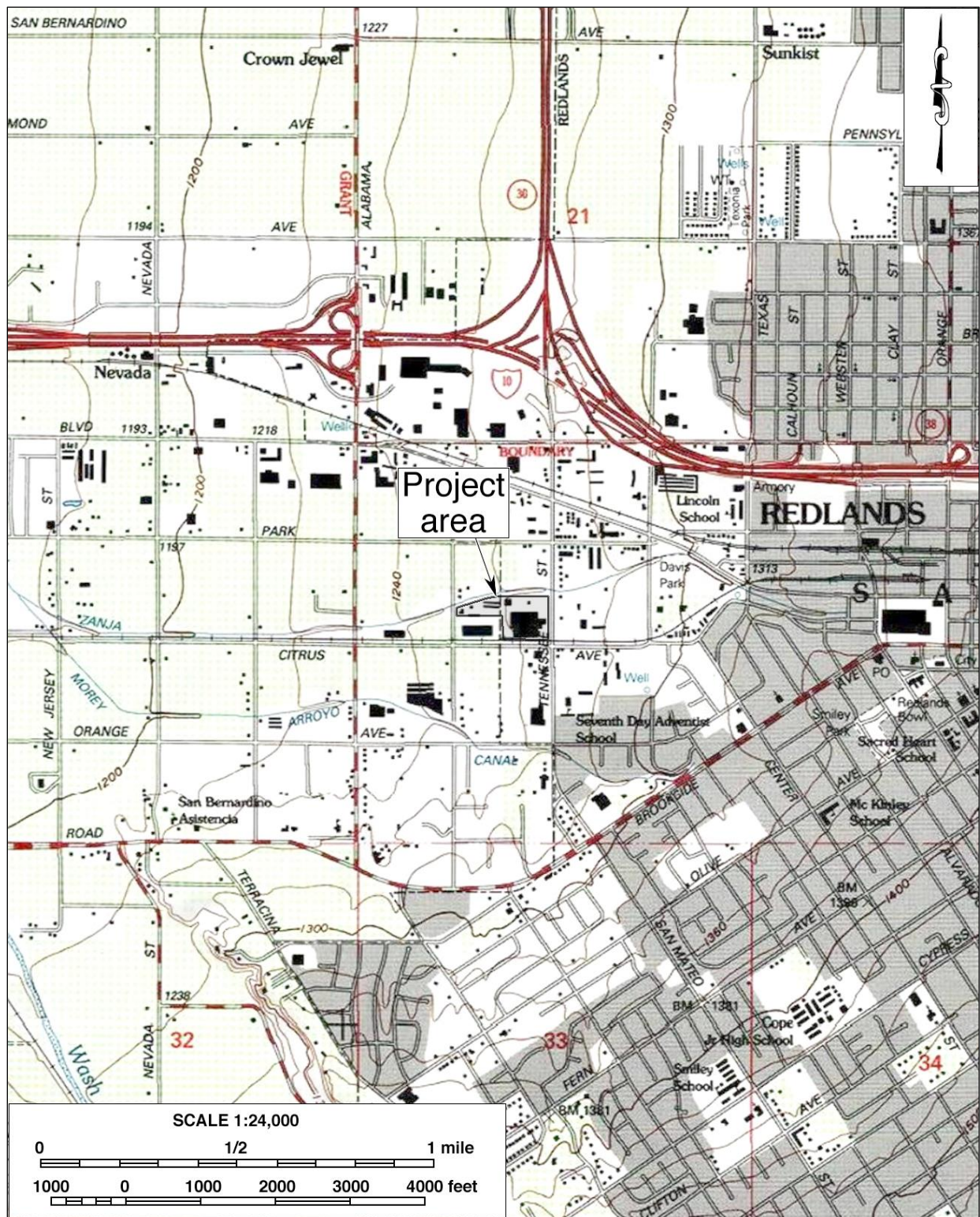


Figure 2. Location and configuration of the project area. (Based on USGS Redlands, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle [USGS 1996])



Figure 3. Recent satellite image of the project area. (Based on Google Earth imagery)

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Redlands is situated in the eastern San Bernardino Valley, a broad inland valley bound by the San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountain ranges on the north and a series of low rocky hills on the south. Geologically, the San Bernardino Valley lies on the northern rim of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province, adjacent to the Transverse Ranges province. The natural environment of the region is characterized by its temperate Mediterranean climate. Precipitation is typically less than 20 inches annually, falling mostly between November and April.

The approximately 11-acre project area is an irregularly shaped tract of commercial property bounded on the east by Tennessee Street, on the south by State Street, on the west by Kansas Street, and on the north by the “Mission Zanja,” a drainage channel bearing a name that often causes confusion with the historic Mill Creek Zanja further to the south. The main building of the former La-Z-Boy furniture manufacturing plant and two associated smaller buildings occupy the eastern two-thirds of the property, and the modest single-family residence stands in the western portion along Kansas Street (Figs. 4, 5). The surrounding properties are primarily commercial in character.

Elevations in the project area range approximately from 1,245 feet to 1,260 feet above mean sea level over relatively level terrain. Vegetation consists mostly of introduced species, such as eucalyptus trees and a string of lemon trees along part of the northern border and landscaping plants near the buildings, including pomegranate and gum trees around the residence, along with various small grasses and shrubs. Surface soils over most of the project area consist of medium brown, fine- to medium-grained sands.



Figure 4. Western portion of the project area (APN 0292-192-14). (Photograph taken November 17, 2022; view to the west).



Figure 5. Eastern portion of the project area (APN 0292-192-11). (Photograph taken November 17, 2022; view to the south)

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistoric Context

The earliest evidence of human occupation in inland southern California was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern Lakeview Mountains overlooking the San Jacinto Valley, with radiocarbon dates clustering around 9,500 B.P. (Horne and McDougall 2008). Another site found near the shoreline of Lake Elsinore, close to the confluence of Temescal Wash and the San Jacinto River, yielded radiocarbon dates between 8,000 and 9,000 B.P. (Grenda 1997). Additional sites with isolated Archaic dart points, bifaces, and other associated lithic artifacts from the same age range have been found in the nearby Cajon Pass area, typically atop knolls with good viewsheds (Basgall and True 1985; Goodman and McDonald 2001; Goodman 2002; Milburn et al. 2008).

The cultural history of southern California has been summarized into numerous chronologies, including work by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. The prehistory of Riverside County specifically has been addressed by O'Connell et al. (1974), McDonald, et al. (1987), Keller and McCarthy (1989), Grenda (1993), Goldberg (2001), and Horne and McDougall (2008). Although the beginning and ending dates of different cultural horizons vary regionally, the general prehistory framework for inland southern California can be divided into three periods:

- **Paleoindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 B.P.):** Native people of this period created fluted spearhead bases designed to be hafted to wooden shafts. The distinctive method of thinning bifaces and spearhead preforms by removing long, linear flakes leave diagnostic Paleoindian markers at tool-making sites. Other artifacts associated with the Paleoindian toolkit include choppers, cutting tools, retouched flakes, and perforators. Sites from this period are sparse across the landscape and most are deeply buried.

- Archaic Period (ca. 9,000-1,500 B.P.): Archaic sites are characterized by abundant lithic scatters of considerable size with many biface thinning flakes, bifacial preforms broken during manufacture, and well-made groundstone bowls and basin metates. As a product of making dart points, many biface thinning waste flakes were generated at individual production stations, which is a diagnostic feature of Archaic sites.
- Late Prehistoric Period (ca. 1,500 B.P.-contact): Sites from this period typically contain small lithic scatters from the manufacture of small arrow points, expedient groundstone tools such as tabular metates and unshaped manos, wooden mortars with stone pestles, acorn or mesquite bean granaries, ceramic vessels, shell beads suggestive of extensive trading networks, and steatite implements such as pipes and arrow shaft straighteners.

Ethnohistoric Context

The Redlands area lies in the traditional homeland of the Serrano Indians, although the Native population at the time of European contact are believed to have been Gabrielino from the San Gabriel Valley, who were later succeeded by a Mountain Cahuilla group from the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains around 1846 (Strong 1929:8). Serrano ancestral territory is centered in the San Bernardino Mountains, but also includes a portion of the San Bernardino Valley and the southern rim of the Mojave Desert, extending from today's Victorville eastward to Twentynine Palms. "Serrano" derives from a Spanish term meaning "mountaineer" or "highlander." The basic written sources on Serrano culture are Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), and Bean and Smith (1978).

Prior to European contact, Serrano were primarily hunters and gatherers and occasional fishers, who settled near where flowing water emerged from the mountains. They were loosely organized into exogamous clans led by hereditary heads, and the clans in turn were affiliated with one of two exogamous moieties. The exact nature of the clans, their structure, function, and number are not known, except that each clan was the largest autonomous political and landholding unit, the core of which was the patrilineage. There was no pan-tribal political union among the clans. Despite their linguistic differences, Serrano, Gabrielino and Cahuilla societies shared many characteristics in social organization and material culture.

Although contact with Europeans may have occurred as early as 1771 or 1772, Spanish influence on Serrano lifeways was minimal until the 1810s, when a mission *asistencia* was established in the vicinity of present-day Redlands. Between then and the end of the mission era in 1834, most of the Serrano in the western portion of their traditional territory were removed to the nearby missions. In the eastern portion, a series of punitive expeditions in 1866-1870 resulted in the death or displacement of almost all remaining Serrano population in the San Bernardino Mountains. Today, most Serrano descendants are affiliated with the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians), the Morongo Band of Mission Indians, or the Serrano Nation of Indians.

Historic Context

The San Bernardino Valley, including the Redlands area, received its first European visitors in 1771, when a small force of Spanish soldiers traveled through the area under the command of Pedro Fages, the military *comandante* of Alta California (Beck and Haase 1974:15). After the establishment of Mission San Gabriel that year, the San Bernardino Valley nominally became a part of the vast

landholdings of that mission. The name “San Bernardino” was bestowed on the valley when the San Bernardino *Asistencia*, along with a mission rancho bearing the same name, was officially established in 1819, originally on the north side of present-day Mission Road in nearby Loma Linda (Lerch and Haenszel 1981).

Historically, the project area was located on the periphery of “Old San Bernardino,” the site of the earliest non-Native settlement in the eastern San Bernardino Valley. It was centered around the adobe storehouse of Rancho San Bernardino and extended from the easternmost portion of Loma Linda to the westernmost portion of Redlands (Hall 1888). In 1842, after secularization of the mission system, the Mexican authorities in Alta California granted Rancho San Bernardino, along with several other adjacent former mission ranchos, to members of a prominent Los Angeles family, the Lugos (Schuiling 1984:34). After nine years of cattle raising on their 35,000-acre domain, the Lugo family sold the entire rancho in 1851 to Amasa M. Lyman and Charles C. Rich, leaders of a Mormon colony that was to become today’s City of San Bernardino (*ibid.*:45).

In the early 1880s, Frank E. Brown and Edward G. Judson purchased a portion of the rancho and combined it with other land acquisitions to form the town of Redlands (Schuiling 1984:86). To ensure a reliable water supply for the new colony, in 1883-1884 Brown and Judson constructed the Bear Valley Reservoir in the San Bernardino Mountains for the exclusive use of Redlands settlers (*ibid.*). Amid the great southern California land boom of the 1880s and the thriving citrus industry, the Redlands colony incorporated in 1888 and soon became the best-known winter retreat in the nation (*ibid.*:87). An influx of winter residents from the eastern United States perpetuated Redlands’ image as an affluent city characterized by vast citrus groves surrounding elegant mansions of gentlemen farmers.

In the mid-20th century, and particularly after World War II, the expansive citrus groves increasingly gave way urban expansion and increasing diversification of Redlands’ economic interests. After U.S. Highway 99 (Redlands Boulevard) was realigned in 1946, commercial development that was previously concentrated in the historic downtown area began to muster along the new route toward the western city limit, and then to the north after Interstate Highway 10 was completed in 1962 (ARG 2017:145, 148). Over the last few decades of the 20th century, like many other former small rural towns in southern California, Redlands increasingly took on the characteristics of a “bedroom community.” Nevertheless, the citrus culture that developed during the late 19th and early 20th centuries continues to be an integral part of the City’s identity.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On December 7, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo conducted the records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton, which is the State of California’s official cultural resource records repository for San Bernardino County. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps, records, and electronic databases at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing studies within a one-mile radius of the project area. Previously identified cultural resources include properties designated as California

Historical Landmarks, Points of Historical Interest, or San Bernardino County Historical Landmarks, as well as those listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the California Historical Resources Inventory.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

On November 4, 2022, CRM TECH submitted a written request to the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a records search in the commission's Sacred Lands File. The NAHC is the State of California's trustee agency for the protection of tribal cultural resources as defined by California Public Resources Code §21074 and is tasked with identifying and cataloging properties of Native American cultural value throughout the state, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries. The NAHC's reply is summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

LOCAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

As a part of the research procedures, the Redlands Historical Museum Association and the Redlands Area Historical Society were contacted for supplementary information on the history of the subject property and for local community input regarding potential historic interest in any of the buildings on the property. The contact was initiated by e-mail on January 4, 2023, and included a map showing the project location and photographs of the historic-era buildings identified on the property. A follow-up e-mail was sent on January 14. To date, no reply has been received from either group.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

Historical research for this study was completed in two phases. The preliminary background research was conducted by CRM TECH historian Terri Jacquemain on the basis of published literature in local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1858, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1901-1996, and aerial/satellite photographs taken in 1938-2022. The historic maps are available at the websites of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management and the USGS. The aerial and satellite images are available through the Google Earth software, at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website, and at the FrameFinder Online website hosted by the University of California, Santa Barbara.

After the identification of historic-era buildings in the project area, Jacquemain pursued more specific and in-depth research on the history of these buildings. Sources consulted during this phase of the research included primarily the archival records of the City of Redlands and the County of San Bernardino, particularly building safety records and real property assessment records, materials on file at the A.K. Smiley Public Library, and various online genealogical and commercial business databases.

FIELD SURVEY

On November 17, 2022, CRM TECH archaeologists Hunter O'Donnell and Cynthia Ayala conducted the intensive-level field survey of the project area by walking parallel north-south transects spaced 15 meters (approximately 50 feet) apart across all open areas on the property. In this way, the ground surface in the entire project area was carefully examined for any evidence of

human activities dating to the prehistoric or historic period (i.e., 50 years or older). While most of the project area is paved or occupied by buildings, ground visibility was good to excellent (85-90%) over the rest of the property except for a few pockets of excessive duff under trees and clusters of vegetation along the peripheries.

In conjunction with the archaeological survey, O'Donnell carried out a field inspection of the buildings and other built-environment features in the project area and field recordation on those that appeared to be more than 45 years old and retained at least a recognizable level of historical characteristics. The field recordation consisted mainly of detailed notations and preliminary photo-documentation of the structural and architectural characteristics and current conditions. The field data and observations were compiled into standard record forms for submittal to the California Historical Resources Inventory (see App. 3).

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

RECORDS SEARCH

According to SCCIC records, the project area had not been surveyed for cultural resources prior to this study, and no cultural resources had been recorded on the property. Within the one-mile scope of the records search, some 75 cultural resources studies completed between 1973 and 2015 have been reported to the SCCIC (Fig. 6). Most of these studies were clustered to the west of Alabama Street, attesting to the increased development activities on former citrus land in the Old San Bernardino area since CEQA mandates were implemented in the 1970s. To the east of the project area, a number of small-scale studies have occurred near the City's downtown core.

As a result of the past survey efforts, some 179 historical/archaeological sites of historical origin were previously recorded within the one-mile radius. Closest to the project area among them, along State Street adjacent to the southern property boundary, was Site 36-027672, the former alignment of the 1888 San Bernardino and Redlands Railroad Company motor line, also known as the Redlands Central Railway or the "Redlands Dinky." The 10-mile-long narrow-gauge rail line linked the two cities, with passenger fares costing 30¢ one-way and 50¢ for a round trip (Landis n.d.). As is the case with many early infrastructure features, Site 36-027672 exists only on paper today.

Other sites recorded within the one-mile radius include well-known local historical landmarks such as the Mill Creek Zanja, the reconstructed San Bernardino *Asistencia*, and the Bryn Mawr Townsite, but the majority of the sites consists of buildings, including many in the City's designated historic districts, along with structural foundations, roads, and refuse scatters. Other than the no-longer-extant 36-027672, none of the sites were recorded in the immediate vicinity of the project area. As such, they require no further consideration during this study. No cultural resources of prehistoric—i.e., Native American—origin have been identified within the scope of the records search.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, the NAHC reported in a letter dated December 8, 2022, that the Sacred Lands File indicated the presence of Native American cultural resource(s) in the general vicinity of the project location, but the nature and location of the resource(s) were not disclosed.

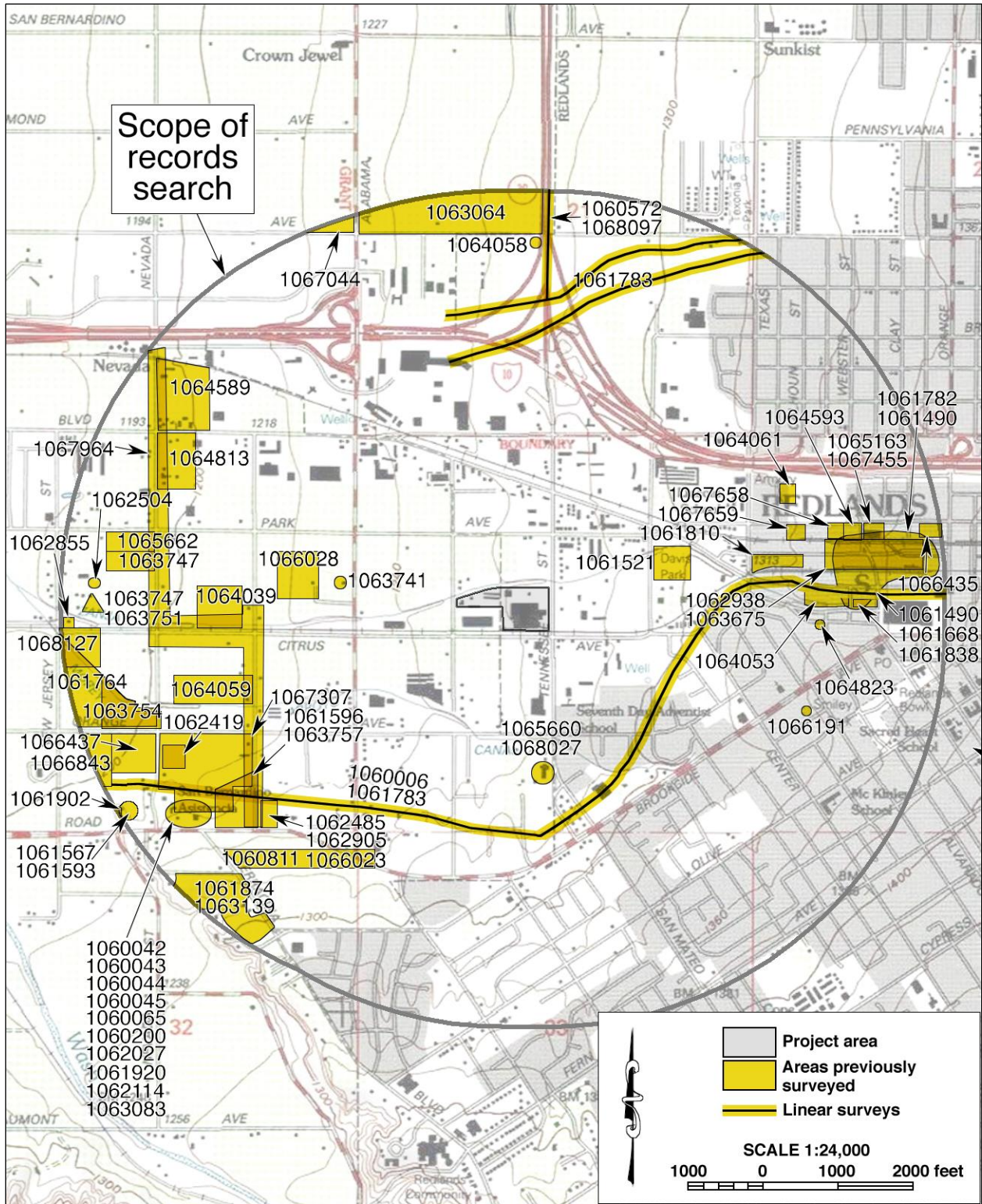


Figure 6. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area. Locations of historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

The NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of 11 tribal representatives affiliated with 10 local Native American groups. The NAHC's reply is attached to this report in Appendix 3 for reference by the City of Redlands in future government-to-government consultations with the local Native American groups.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

The project area is situated about a mile east-northeast of Old San Bernardino, the center of early settlement during the Mission, Rancho, and Mormon periods in the history of San Bernardino Valley, but historical sources consulted for this study yielded no indication that it was involved in any of these early developments, except perhaps as farmland (Figs. 7-10). In the late 19th century, the project area sat in a flood-prone area near the confluence of what are now the Mission Zanja and the Morey Arroyo, amid a regular grid of roads, with the "Dinky" line (Site 36-027672) running along its southern boundary (Fig. 8).

By the late 1930s the project area and nearly all of the surrounding properties were covered by citrus groves, and a building, presumably a farmstead, had appeared near the southeast corner of the project area, as early channelization efforts along the Mission Zanja and the Morey Arroyo facilitated growth in the vicinity (NETR Online 1938; Fig. 9). The Mission Zanja connects to the original Mill Creek Zanja to the east of downtown Redlands near Laramie Park, but it was not a part of the historically significant irrigation canal, which was built in 1819-1820, the first irrigation work completed in San Bernardino County (Beattie 1951:42; Haenszel and Reynolds 1975:10). The 12-mile course of the Mill Creek Zanja ran roughly a half-mile south of the project location at its closest point.

After World War II, land in this area remained predominantly devoted to citrus groves and outside the boundary of the City of Redlands, which in 1959 was at Tennessee Street (UCSB FrameFinder 1952; NETR Online 1959-1968; Fig. 10). In the 1960s, the City's master plan codified land annexation further west, and earmarked it for industrial growth away from the core area (ARG 2017:149). The industrial district was bounded roughly by Redlands Boulevard/Colton Avenue, Tennessee Street, Orange Avenue, and New Jersey Street. Among the earlier industrial enterprises near the project location at the time were a textile knitting factory, a Gill Battery manufacturing plant, and a lumber and wrecking yard (ARG 2017:148, 149). Over the next three decades, industrial development continued to usurp the groves, often replacing them with large industrial buildings of concrete tilt-up construction and designed for truck access and freight distribution. By 1980 most of the citrus land had been laid fallow or replaced by commercial and industrial development, a trend that has continued to the present (NETR Online 1980-2020; Google Earth 1994-2022).

The residence at 360 Kansas Street was built around 1950, accompanied by a long rectangular structure at the rear, or the east (UCSB FrameFinder 1952; NETR Online 1959; County Assessor n.d.). A similar building combination had also appeared on Kansas Street just north of the Mission Zanja (*ibid.*). In 1954, the residence was occupied by Alex and Sadie Kimm, whose address was listed on Kansas Street and "one block north of Citrus" (now State Street; Ancestry.com n.d.). Family members John and Mary Jean Kimm lived on Kansas Street "two blocks north of Citrus" (*ibid.*), possibly in the similar residence across the drainage.

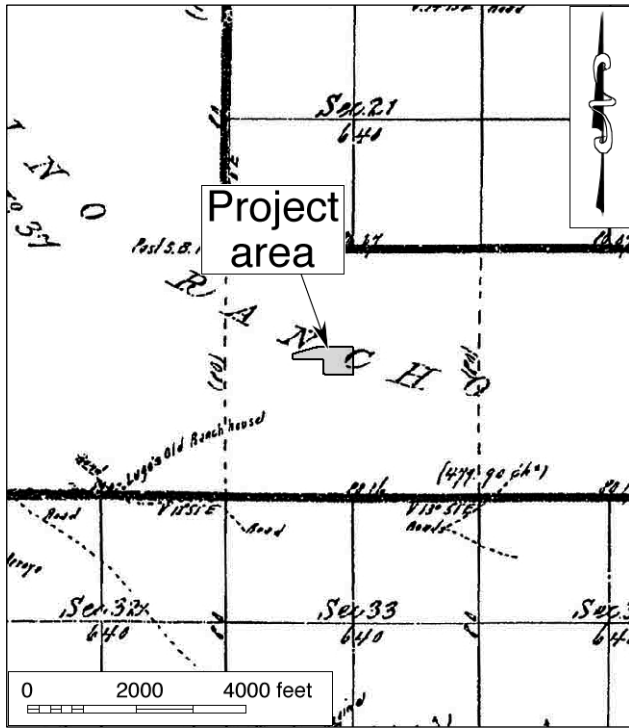


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1853-1857. (Source: GLO 1858)

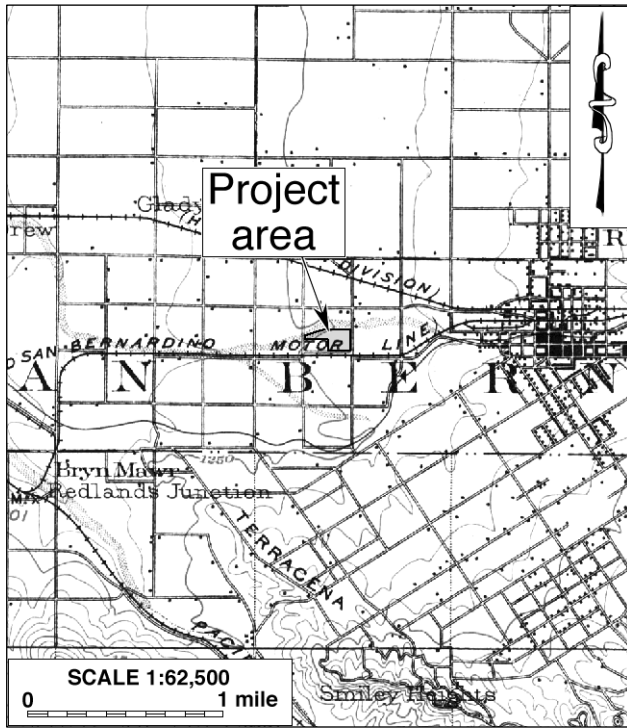


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1898-1899. (Source: USGS 1901)

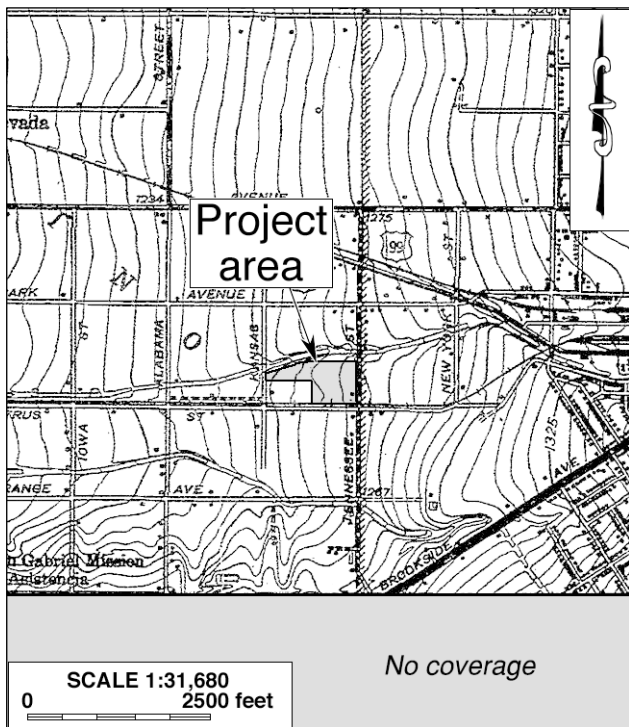


Figure 9. The project area and vicinity in 1939. (Source: USGS 1943)

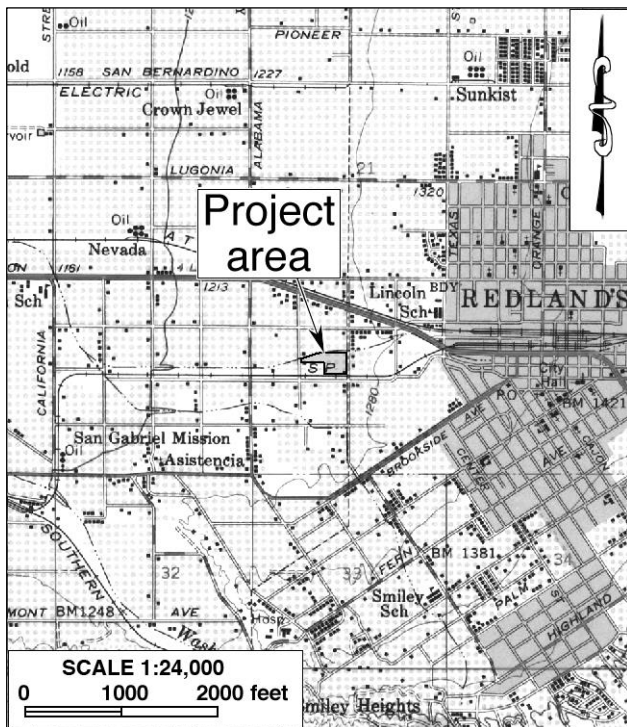


Figure 10. The project area and vicinity in 1952. (Source: USGS 1954)

Lead by patriarch Harkel A. Kimm and his wife Anna, who in 1954 lived on Alabama Street north of Barton Road, the Kimm family were in the business of chicken ranching (Ancestry.com n.d.). Harkel and Anna Kimm were both born in the Netherlands and had journeyed to Montana by 1919 when their youngest son Alex was born (*ibid.*). By 1940, they had settled in Redlands (*ibid.*). The elder Kimms were among some 400,000 Dutch immigrants who came to the U.S. between 1845 and 1930, with enough eventually settling in the Redlands area to form a small but cohesive community based primarily on their Christian Reformed faith and the dairy industry (ARG 2017:208). Alex and Sadie Kimm remained property owners in the project area until 1995, when the land was deeded to Rettig Machine Shop. City building safety records indicate the building suffered fire damage in 1982 (City of Redlands 1982).

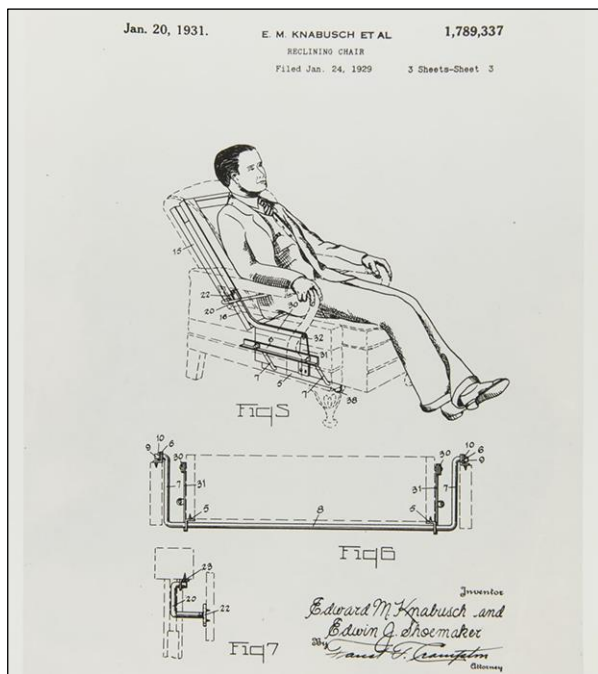


Figure 11. Patent illustration for the original La-Z-Boy Reclining Chair, January 24, 1929. (Source: The Henry Ford n.d.)

The former La-Z-Boy furniture manufacturing plant at 301 Tennessee was built for the company in 1965 and served in that capacity until October 2019, when the plant was closed (City of Redlands 1965; Kibby 1965:1; Iyer 2019). The company was founded in 1927 by cousins Edwin J. Shoemaker and Edward M. Knabusch, who produced their first chair in a garage in Monroe, Michigan (La-Z-Boy n.d.). It was a simple wood-slat chair, but with an innovative mechanism that allowed the occupant to recline (*ibid.*).

As they sought to bring their chair to the market, it was suggested that they upholster it for indoor use (La-Z-Boy n.d.). The duo took the advice and then filed for a patent in 1929 (La-Z-Boy n.d.; Fig. 11). Eventually the furniture line was expanded to encompasses other brands and living room staples such as sofas and loveseats, and the company was incorporated in 1941 (La-Z-Boy.com n.d.). In March 1972, La-Z-Boy went public, having by then established nine

manufacturing plants in the United States: two in Michigan, one in Redlands, and six more in several eastern states (Encyclopedia.com n.d.). Today, La-Z-Boy is an internationally recognized brand and is among the leading residential furniture producers worldwide, with its headquarters still in Monroe, Michigan (*ibid.*).

During its 54-year tenure at the Redlands location, La-Z-Boy employed as many as 350 workers, who made and upholstered the company’s flagship recliner and other branded products, accounting for about 10% of the company’s output (Iyer 2019; Slaughter 2019). The plant was the company’s first west of the Mississippi, built after Redlands’ civic agencies vied to be the choice among eight contenders. Efforts included hosting La-Z-Boy co-founder Edward Knabusch and his wife at the residence of then-mayor Waldo Burroughs, followed up by city representatives paying a one-day visit to the company headquarters in Michigan (Kibby 1965:1). The company was active in the

Redlands community as a sponsor of the annual Redlands Bowl Summer Music Festival, and in 2011 became the City of Redlands' first recipient of the Mayor's Green Action Award for reducing its landfill waste from manufacturing (Iyer 2019).

The 1960s-1970s industrial buildings constructed in the western Redlands industrial district were commonly plain box-like buildings, but some owners of the era opted to contract stylized primary facades for their buildings, including the Lazy-Z-Boy furniture manufacturing plant, which was designed by Redlands architect Leon H. Armantrout (City of Redlands 1965; ARG 2017:149). Armantrout moved to Redlands in 1960 and opened his office there in 1964 (Johnson 2002). He has built an impressive body of work in Mid-Century Modern and Late Modern styles, including many custom homes and eye-catching institutional, professional, commercial, educational, and religious buildings (*ibid.*). In 2013, Armantrout donated a catalog of his Redlands architectural drawings to the A.K. Smiley Public Library (Schwartz 2013), among them those for the First United Methodist Church, the relocation and expansion of the ESRI campus, Redlands Community Center, Town Square Design for Redlands Mall, Empire Bowl, Redlands Medical Center, and the San Bernardino County Museum.

Constructed by local contractors Forsberg and Gregory, Inc., the La-Z-Boy building was originally a 72,000-square-foot manufacturing plant (City of Redlands 1965). In 1972-1973, 43,600 square feet were added to the factory and 800 square feet to the front office, followed by a 624-square-foot tilt-up panel addition and another 9,225 square feet in 1991 (City of Redlands 1972-1991). The two ancillary buildings to the north of the main plant, measuring 12,000 and 28,000 square feet, are both concrete tilt-up structures erected in 1969, again by Forsberg and Gregory, Inc., but with no architect identified in the building permits (City of Redlands 1969). A 1,300-square-foot conference room was added in 2004, and the monument sign along Tennessee Street was installed in 2014 (City of Redlands 2004-2014).

FIELD SURVEY

Field observations confirm that no vestige of Site 36-027672, the Redlands Dinky line, exists in the vicinity of the project area, and no evidence of any prehistoric cultural resources was encountered within or adjacent to the project boundaries. The ground surface has been extensively disturbed by agricultural operations and construction activities in the past, leaving little potential for any prehistoric or early historic archaeological remains to survive intact.

The three streets adjacent to the project area, Tennessee Street, Kansas Street, and State Street, all date to the historic period, but their current configuration and appearance reflect the results of repeated upgrading and regular maintenance in recent times, and none of them exhibits any distinctively historical characteristics. As working components of the modern transportation infrastructure, these streets are not considered potential "historical resources." Similarly, the Mission Zanja adjacent to the northern project boundary is an unremarkable earthen drainage of common design and construction practices that has been constantly maintained in the modern era. With no anticipated impacts from the project as proposed, it requires no further consideration during this study.

Historical research has revealed that the La-Z-Boy plant and residence on the property are both more than 50 years of age. While both have been significantly altered, field survey observations confirm that they retain a recognizable level of historical characteristics. As such, they were recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory during this study and designated temporarily as Sites 3963-1H and -2H, pending assignment of permanent identification numbers by the SCCIC. These buildings represent the only potential “historical resources” in the project area.

Site 3963-1H (Former La-Z-Boy Plant)

The former La-Z-Boy manufacturing plant at 301 Tennessee Street consists of a main office/warehouse building and two smaller auxiliary buildings of concrete tilt-up construction situated to the north, all of them resting on concrete slab foundations with flat roofs (Fig. 12). The main building is a tall one-story steel-frame and concrete structure that covers nearly two acres. Its squarish shape is a product of later additions that effectively doubled the original footprint, while some of the additions resulted in protrusions from the building. The concrete cladding covers nearly all of the exterior, leaving the building relatively blind but punctuated by loading docks with roll-up doors or single entries filled with metal commercial doors.

The rectangular front office portion on the eastern side, facing Tennessee Street, has a flat but lower roof, with its Armantrout-designed Modern-style elements somewhat overshadowed by the sizable unadorned additions at either end. Nevertheless, the Modern style remains apparent in the deeply recessed main entry between slightly over-extended brick partitions sheltering a plateglass wall and a metal-framed glass door with a transom. Varnished pine wood slats cover the entry ceiling, while square cut-outs in the brick sides allow a view of low-growing tropical plant gardens that flank the entry. A steel-framed enclosure reaching the roof level is filled on the top two-thirds by smoke glass, and open at the bottom. The entry is accessed by a brick-edged pebbled concrete walkway, flanked by low planters and paved parking lots and driveway.



Figure 12. Former La-Z-Boy furniture manufacturing plant at 301 Tennessee Street. (Photograph taken on February 14, 2023; view to the northwest)



Figure 13. Single-family residence at 360 Kansas Street. (Photograph taken on November 17, 2022; view to the northwest)

Site 3963-2H (Former Kimm Residence)

Located at 360 Kansas Street, this Ranch-style, one-story single-family residence with an attached garage is a wood-framed structure built on a U-shaped plan. It rests on a concrete foundation and is surmounted by a medium-pitched hip roof sheathed in brown composition shingles (Fig. 13). An addition with a shed roof is attached to the eastern (rear) side at the middle section. Light-colored stucco clads most of the exterior, although there are small half-wall sections of brick-and-mortar and vertical tooth-and-groove wood siding on the rear addition. Fenestration is a mix of vintage and recent windows of various size, as are the sashes adorning the entry doors. A modern metal roll-up door fills the entry to the garage, which is topped by a cupola at the roof ridge. Two corrugated-metal sheds accompany the house in the rear.

DISCUSSION

APPLICABLE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources in the project area and to assist the City of Redlands in determining whether they meet the official definition of “historical resources,” as provided in the California Public Resources Code, in particular CEQA. According to PRC §5020.1(j), “‘historical resource’ includes, but is not limited to, any object, building, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which is historically or archaeologically significant, or is significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California.”

More specifically, CEQA guidelines state that the term “historical resources” applies to any such resources listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, included in a local register of historical resources, or determined to be historically significant by the lead agency (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(1)-(3)). Regarding the proper criteria for

the evaluation of historical significance, CEQA guidelines mandate that “generally a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be ‘historically significant’ if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources” (Title 14 CCR §15064.5(a)(3)). A resource may be listed in the California Register 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 in prehistory or history. (PRC §5024.1(c))

A local register of historical resources, as defined by PRC §5020.1(k), “means a list of properties officially designated or recognized as historically significant by a local government pursuant to a local ordinance or resolution.” For individual properties and historic districts in the City of Redlands, the City’s Historic and Scenic Preservation Ordinance outlines a series of 11 eligibility criteria, any one of which may render a property eligible for designation by the City of Redlands as a “landmark” or a “historic property”:

- A. It has significant character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage or cultural characteristics of the city of Redlands, state of California, or the United States;
- B. It is the site of a significant historic event;
- C. It is strongly identified with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture, history or development of the city;
- D. It is one of the few remaining examples in the city possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or specimen;
- E. It is a notable work of an architect or master builder whose individual work has significantly influenced the development of the city;
- F. It embodies elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship that represents a significant architectural innovation;
- G. It has a unique location or singular physical characteristics representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the city;
- H. It has unique design or detailing;
- I. It is a particularly good example of a period or style;
- J. It contributes to the historical or scenic heritage or historical or scenic properties of the city (to include, but not be limited to, landscaping, light standards, trees, curbsings, and signs);
- K. It is located within a historic and scenic or urban conservation district, being a geographically definable area possessing a concentration of historic or scenic properties which contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically by plan or physical development. (MC §2.62.170)

RESOURCE EVALUATIONS

Site 3963-1H (Former La-Z-Boy Plant)

The former La-Z-Boy furniture manufacturing plant at 301 Tennessee Street was built in 1965 and is among several industrial buildings constructed in the vicinity during the 1960s-1970s period, in the early days of the development of an industrial district in the western portion of the City of Redlands. Its construction reflected the City’s increasing efforts to diversify its economic base in the post-

World War II era. At the time, the La-Z-Boy Company was already prominent in the industry and was pursuing a multi-state expansion. The building is arguably associated with a pattern of events or a local historical theme, namely Redlands' transition away from its horticulture roots, and is also notable for its association to an innovative, industry-leading company. In neither case, however, does the building demonstrate a particularly important or close association in comparison to other properties known for similar associations.

To wit, the historical theme of mid-20th century industrial growth is well-represented by industrial and commercial enterprises of similar vintage throughout the Redland area, particularly the western portion of the city, and furniture manufacturing was not a dominant industry in the area or a particularly prominent element of the local economy. In regard to the association to the La-Z-Boy Company, although hailed as being the "first west of the Mississippi" the building was not a flagship building of the La-Z-Boy Company, but rather an outpost far from the company's Michigan headquarters, and one that appeared on the scene decades after the company had garnered widespread brand recognition.

Sources consulted during this study have yielded no evidence that the former La-Z-Boy plant is closely associated with any specific events or persons of recognized historic significance. In terms of architectural, structural, engineering, or aesthetic merits, the building was designed by prominent Redland architect Leon Armantrout, who worked primarily in mid-20th century Modern and Late Modern styles. As noted above, Leon Armantrout's body of work is well represented in his catalogue of architectural drawings within the City of Redlands and the larger southern California region. For this building, the Modern-style design elements are largely confined to the central portion of the primary façade, while the rest of the building is functionally utilitarian, an expression sometimes in keeping with the style but overall appearing more vernacular or altered by later additions.

The La-Z-Boy plant is among a handful of industrial buildings to his credit, but despite being fewer in number, it does not stand out as an important or particularly remarkable example of Armantrout's body of work or of any style, property type, period, region, and method of construction. Furthermore, the 1960s era in industrial development is well documented in historical accounts, contemporary literature, as well as archival records, both nationwide and in the City of Redlands. As a result, this building holds little potential for any new or important data for the study of this subject. Based on these considerations, the present study concludes that 3963-1H does not appear eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources or for local designation by the City of Redlands. Therefore, it does not meet the definition of a "historical resource" under CEQA provisions.

Site 3963-2H (Former Kimm Residence)

The Ranch-style residence at 360 Kansas Street was constructed around 1950. While it retains some elements recognizable to the era in scale and materials, such as a few surviving double-hung windows and a single-car garage, it has been significantly altered by additions, exterior wall cladding, and modern window replacements. Nevertheless, as a rural residence built amidst the groves in the waning years of Redlands robust citrus cultivation era, it shares an association with the city's long-held historical heritage and ensuing "citrus culture." Another historical theme that the

residence is associated with is the post-World War II boom in urban/suburban development throughout the U.S. and especially in southern California. While the residence retains sufficient integrity to relate to these patterns of events, once again it does not demonstrate a unique, significant, or particularly close association with the historical themes in comparison to the numerous other residential buildings of similar character and similar vintage that survive in and around Redlands.

The historical background research has not identified any persons or specific events of recognized significance in the history of the residence, nor any prominent architects, designers, or builders in association with its construction. Architecturally, the building is essentially vernacular in appearance, owing partly to the alterations, and does not represent an important example of its style, type, period, region, or method of construction. With no notable qualities in design or construction, no documented historical association of importance, and little potential to yield any historical information, the residence at 360 Kansas Street does not appear to meet any of the criteria for listing the California Register of Historical Resource or for local designation, and does not qualify as a “historical resource,” as defined above.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CEQA establishes that a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a “historical resource” is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (PRC §21084.1). “Substantial adverse change,” according to PRC §5020.1(q), “means demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of a historical resource would be impaired.”

In summary, the present study identified and recorded two groups of historic-period buildings within the project area, a La-Z-Boy furniture manufacturing plant at 301 Tennessee Street (Site 3963-1H) and a residence at 360 Kansas Street (Site 3963-2H), but neither of them appears eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources or for local designation by the City of Redlands. Therefore, they do not constitute “historical resources” for CEQA-compliance purposes.

No other potential “historical resources” were encountered within or adjacent to the project area. However, the NAHC’s response during this study indicated the presence of unspecified Native American cultural resource(s) in the general vicinity of the project location and referred further inquiry to the local Native American tribes. According to CEQA guidelines, the identification of potential “tribal cultural resources” is beyond the scope of this study and needs to be addressed through government-to-government consultations between the City of Redlands and the pertinent Native American groups pursuant to Assembly Bill (AB) 52.

Based on these findings, CRM TECH presents the following recommendations to the City of Redlands:

- A tentative conclusion of *No Impact* on known cultural resources appears to be appropriate for this project, pending the completion of the AB 52 consultation process to ensure the proper identification of potential “tribal cultural resources.”

- No additional cultural resources investigation is necessary for the proposed project unless development plans undergo such changes as to include areas not covered by this study.
- If buried cultural materials are discovered during earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work within 50 feet of the discovery should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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APPENDIX 1: PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, HISTORY/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

Education

- 1988-1993 Graduate Program in Public History/Historic Preservation, University of California, Riverside.
- 1987 M.A., American History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.
- 1982 B.A., History, Northwestern University, Xi'an, China.
- 2000 "Introduction to Section 106 Review," presented by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the University of Nevada, Reno.
- 1994 "Assessing the Significance of Historic Archaeological Sites," presented by the Historic Preservation Program, University of Nevada, Reno.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
- 1993-2002 Project Historian/Architectural Historian, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
- 1993-1997 Project Historian, Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, California.
- 1991-1993 Project Historian, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California, Riverside.
- 1990 Intern Researcher, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Sacramento.
- 1990-1992 Teaching Assistant, History of Modern World, University of California, Riverside.
- 1988-1993 Research Assistant, American Social History, University of California, Riverside.
- 1985-1988 Research Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
- 1985-1986 Teaching Assistant, Modern Chinese History, Yale University.
- 1982-1985 Lecturer, History, Xi'an Foreign Languages Institute, Xi'an, China.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Preliminary Analyses and Recommendations Regarding California's Cultural Resources Inventory System (with Special Reference to Condition 14 of NPS 1990 Program Review Report). California State Office of Historic Preservation working paper, Sacramento, September 1990.

Numerous cultural resources management reports with the Archaeological Research Unit, Greenwood and Associates, and CRM TECH, since October 1991.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR, ARCHAEOLOGY
Michael Hogan, Ph.D., RPA (Registered Professional Archaeologist)

Education

- 1991 Ph.D., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
1981 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside; with honors.
1980-1981 Education Abroad Program, Lima, Peru.
- 2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,”
UCLA Extension Course #888.
2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop presented by Richard Norwood,
Historical Archaeologist.
2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium presented by the
Association of Environmental Professionals.
1992 “Southern California Ceramics Workshop,” presented by Jerry Schaefer.
1992 “Historic Artifact Workshop,” presented by Anne Duffield-Stoll.

Professional Experience

- 2002- Principal Investigator, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.
1999-2002 Project Archaeologist/Field Director, CRM TECH, Riverside, California.
1996-1998 Project Director and Ethnographer, Statistical Research, Inc., Redlands, California.
1992-1998 Assistant Research Anthropologist, University of California, Riverside.
1992-1995 Project Director, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1993-1994 Adjunct Professor, Riverside Community College, Mt. San Jacinto College, U.C.
Riverside, Chapman University, and San Bernardino Valley College.
1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, U.C. Riverside.
1984-1998 Project Director, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Archaeological Technician for
various southern California cultural resources management firms.

Research Interests

Cultural Resource Management, Southern Californian Archaeology, Settlement and Exchange
Patterns, Specialization and Stratification, Culture Change, Native American Culture, Cultural
Diversity.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Principal investigator for, author or co-author of, and contributor to numerous cultural resources
management study reports since 1986.

Memberships

Society for American Archaeology; Society for California Archaeology; Pacific Coast
Archaeological Society; Coachella Valley Archaeological Society.

PROJECT HISTORIAN/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
Terri Jacquemain, M.A.

Education

- 2004 M.A., Public History and Historic Resource Management, University of California, Riverside.
2002 B.S., Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.
2001 Archaeological Field School, University of California, Riverside.
1991 A.A., Riverside Community College, Norco Campus.

Professional Experience

- 2003- Historian/Architectural Historian/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Riverside/ Colton, California.
2002-2003 Teaching Assistant, Religious Studies Department, University of California, Riverside.
2002 Interim Public Information Officer, Cabazon Band of Mission Indians.
2000 Administrative Assistant, Native American Student Programs, University of California, Riverside.
1997-2000 Reporter, *Inland Valley Daily Bulletin*, Ontario, California.
1991-1997 Reporter, *The Press-Enterprise*, Riverside, California.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/NATIVE AMERICAN LIAISON
Nina Gallardo, B.A.

Education

- 2004 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside.

Professional Experience

- 2004- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Riverside/Colton, California.

Honors and Awards

- 2000-2002 Dean's Honors List, University of California, Riverside.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/REPORT WRITER
Nicole A. Raslich, M.A.

Education

- 2017-2011 Ph.D. candidate, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2011 M.A., Anthropology, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2005 B.A., Natural History of Biology and Anthropology, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2022 Adult First Aid/CPR/AED Certification, American Red Cross.
2019 Grant and Research Proposal Writing for Archaeologists; SAA Online Seminar.
2014 Bruker Industries Tracer S1800 pXRF Training; presented by Dr. Bruce Kaiser, Bruker Scientific.
2013 Introduction to ArcGIS, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

Professional Experience

- 2022-2022 Project Archaeologist/Report Writer, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2022 Archaeological Technician, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Palm Springs, California.
- 2008-2021 Archaeological Consultant, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.
2019 Archaeologist, Sault Tribe of Chippewa Indians and Little Traverse Bay Band of Odawa Indians
- 2018 Teaching Assistant, Michigan State University, East Lansing.
2017 Adjunct Professor, University of Michigan, Flint.
- 2015-2016 Graduate Fellow, Michigan State University Campus Archaeology Program, East Lansing.
- 2015 Archaeologist, Michigan State University, Illinois State Museum, and Dickson Mounds Museum.
- 2013-2015 Curation Research Assistant, Michigan State University Museum, East Lansing.
2008-2014 Research Assistant, Intellectual Property Issues in Cultural Heritage, Simon Fraser University, British Columbia, Canada.
- 2009-2012 Editorial Assistant/Copy Editor, *American Antiquity*.
2009-2011 Archaeologist/Crew Chief, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan.

Publications

- 2017 Preliminary Results of a Handheld X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) Analysis on a Marble Head Sarcophagus Sculpture from the Collection of the Kresge Art Center, Michigan State University. Submitted to Jon M. Frey, Department of Art, Art History, and Design. Michigan State University, East Lansing.
- 2016 Preserving Sacred Sites: Arctic Indigenous Peoples as Cultural Heritage Rights Holders (L. Heinämäki, T.M. Herrmann, and N.A. Raslich). University of Lapland Printing Centre, Rovaniemi, Finland.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Hunter C. O'Donnell, B.A.

Education

- 2016-2015 M.A. Program, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2015 B.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2012 A.A., Social and Behavioral Sciences, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
2011 A.A., Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Mt. San Antonio College, Walnut, California.
- 2014 Archaeological Field School, Santa Rosa Mountains; supervised by Bill Sapp of the United States Forest Service and Daniel McCarthy of the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians.

Professional Experience

- 2017-2016-2018 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2016-2018 Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.
2016-2017 Cultural Intern, Cultural Department, Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians, Temecula, California.
2015 Archaeological Intern, U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Barstow, California.
2015 Peer Research Consultant: African Archaeology, California State University, San Bernardino.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST
Cynthia Ayala, B.A.

Education

- 2021 B.A., Anthropology/Law and Society, University of California, Riverside (Dean's List; *cum laude*).
2018 A.A., Anthropology, Pasadena City College (Honors Award for Superior Achievement in Anthropology).
- 2018 Field School, Milford Archaeological Research Institute, Utah.
2017 Field School, La Suerte Biological Research Station/Maderas Rainforest Conservancy, Costa Rica.

Professional Experience

- 2022-2020-2021 Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2020-2021 Field Technician, Mckenna et al., Whittier, California, and Duke CRM, Irvine, California.

APPENDIX 2

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH RESULTS

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

December 8, 2022

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

Re: Proposed Redlands Warehouse Project at 301 Tennessee Street Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0292-192-11 and -14 (CRM TECH No. 3963) Project, San Bernardino County

Dear Ms. Gallardo:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Tribes on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Cameron.vela@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cameron Vela

Cameron Vela
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

COMMISSIONER
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki

COMMISSIONER
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
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Miwok/Nisenan

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
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(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
12/8/2022**

Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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Fax: (760) 699-6924
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Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians

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Colorado River Indian Tribes

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Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians

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Fort Mojave Indian Tribe

Timothy Williams, Chairperson
500 Merriman Ave Mojave
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Cabazon Band of Mission Indians

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Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation

Andrew Salas, Chairperson
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Cahuilla Band of Indians

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52701 U.S. Highway 371 Cahuilla
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Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians

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Gabrielino /Tongva Nation

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#231
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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
12/8/2022**

Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

Robert Dorame, Chairperson
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Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council

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Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe

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Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation - Belardes

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Juaneno Band of Mission Indians Acjachemen Nation 84A

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Kern Valley Indian Community

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Kern Valley Indian Community

Julie Turner, Secretary
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Kern Valley Indian Community

Brandy Kendricks,
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Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeño Indians

Ray Chapparosa, Chairperson
P.O. Box 189 Cahuilla
Warner Springs, CA, 92086-0189
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Fax: (760) 782-0712

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

Robert Martin, Chairperson
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Banning, CA, 92220 Serrano
Phone: (951) 755 - 5110
Fax: (951) 755-5177
abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov

Morongo Band of Mission Indians

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
12/8/2022**

Pala Band of Mission Indians

Shasta Gaughen, Tribal Historic
Preservation Officer
PMB 50, 35008 Pala Temecula Rd. Cupeno
Luiseno
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Fax: (760) 742-3189
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Pechanga Band of Indians

Mark Macarro, Chairperson
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Fax: (951) 695-1778
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Pechanga Band of Indians

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***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation***

Manfred Scott, Acting Chairman
Kw'ts'an Cultural Committee
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scottmanfred@yahoo.com

***Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma
Reservation***

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Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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Ramona Band of Cahuilla

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Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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Rincon Band of Luiseno Indians

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***San Fernando Band of Mission
Indians***

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
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***San Manuel Band of Mission
Indians***

Jessica Mauck, Director of
Cultural Resources
26569 Community Center Drive Serrano
Highland, CA, 92346
Phone: (909) 864 - 8933
Jessica.Mauck@sanmanuel-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

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**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
12/8/2022**

**Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla
Indians**

Lovina Redner, Tribal Chair
P.O. Box 391820 Cahuilla
Anza, CA, 92539
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**Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla
Indians**

Cultural Committee,
P.O. Box 1160 Cahuilla
Thermal, CA, 92274
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Cultural-
Committee@torresmartinez-
nsn.gov

**Serrano Nation of Mission
Indians**

Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson
P. O. Box 343 Serrano
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**Twenty-Nine Palms Band of
Mission Indians**

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**Serrano Nation of Mission
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**Twenty-Nine Palms Band of
Mission Indians**

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**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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San Jacinto, CA, 92581 Luiseno
Phone: (951) 663 - 5279
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**Soboba Band of Luiseno
Indians**

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This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

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APPENDIX 3

**CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
RECORD FORMS**

**Sites 3963-1H and 3963-2H
(Temporary Designations)**

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

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

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3963-1H

P1. Other Identifier: Former La-Z-Boy furniture manufacturing plant
*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County San Bernardino
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Redlands, Calif. Date 1996
T1S R3W; SE 1/4 of Sec 28 (extrapolated); S.B. BM (San Bernardino land grant)
c. Address 301 Tennessee Street City Redlands Zip 92373
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 11 ; 481,427 mE/ 3,768,406 mN
UTM Derivation: USGS Quad GIS Google Earth
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Number 0929-192-11; on the northwest corner of State Street and Tennessee Street

*P3a Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) The former La-Z-Boy manufacturing plant at 301 Tennessee Street consists of a main office/warehouse building and two smaller auxiliary buildings of concrete tilt-up construction situated to the north, all of them resting on concrete slab foundations with flat roofs. The main building is a tall one-story steel-frame and concrete structure that covers nearly two acres. Its squarish shape is a product of later additions that effectively doubled the original footprint, while some of the additions resulted in protrusions from the building. The concrete cladding covers nearly all of the exterior, leaving the building relatively blind but punctuated by loading docks with roll-up doors or single entries filled with metal commercial doors. (Continued on p. 4)

*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, accession number): Photo taken on February 14, 2023; view to the northwest

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources: Historic Prehistoric Both
1965

*P7. Owner and Address: Duke Realty Tennessee Street LP, 1420 Rocky Ridge Drive, Suite 380, Roseville, CA 95661

*P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, & address): Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324

*P9. Date Recorded: November 17, 2022
*P10. Survey Type (describe): Intensive-level survey for CEQA compliance purposes
*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, Nicole Raslich, and Hunter O'Donnell (2023): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0292-192-11 and -14, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California

*Attachments: None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Resource 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 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3963-1H

B1. Historic Name: La-Z-Boy B2. Common Name: _____
B3. Original Use: Office/manufacturing B4. Present Use: Office

*B5. Architectural Style: Modern/vernacular

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The former La-Z-Boy furniture manufacturing plant was built for the company in 1965 and served in that capacity until October 2019, when the plant was closed. It was originally a 72,000-square-foot manufacturing plant. In 1972-1973, 43,600 square feet were added to the factory and 800 square feet to the front office, followed by a 624-square-foot tilt-up panel addition and another 9,225 square feet in 1991. The two ancillary buildings to the north of the
(Continued on p. 4)

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

*B8. Related Features: See Item P3a.

B9a. Architect: Leon H. Armantrout b. Builder: Forsberg and Gregory, Inc.

*B10. Significance: Theme Post-World War II industrial development

Area Redlands Period of Significance 1960s

Property Type Industrial/manufacturing 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 former La-Z-Boy furniture manufacturing plant a is among several industrial buildings constructed in the vicinity during the 1960s-1970s period, in the early days of the development of an industrial district in the western portion of the City of Redlands. Its construction reflected the City's increasing efforts to diversify its economic base in the post-World War II era. At the time, the La-Z-Boy Company was already prominent in the industry and was pursuing a multi-state expansion. The building is
(Continued on p. 4)

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

B12. References: City of Redlands building and safety records; various local newspaper accounts, www.newspapers.com; aerial photographs taken in 1959-2020, www.historicaerials.com; La-Z-Boy, Inc.: Corporate Commitment, www.la-z-boy.com/content/AboutLaZBoy/corporate-commitment.

B13. Remarks: _____

*B14. Evaluator: Terri Jacquemain

*Date of Evaluation: January 20, 2023

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



(This space reserved for official comments.)

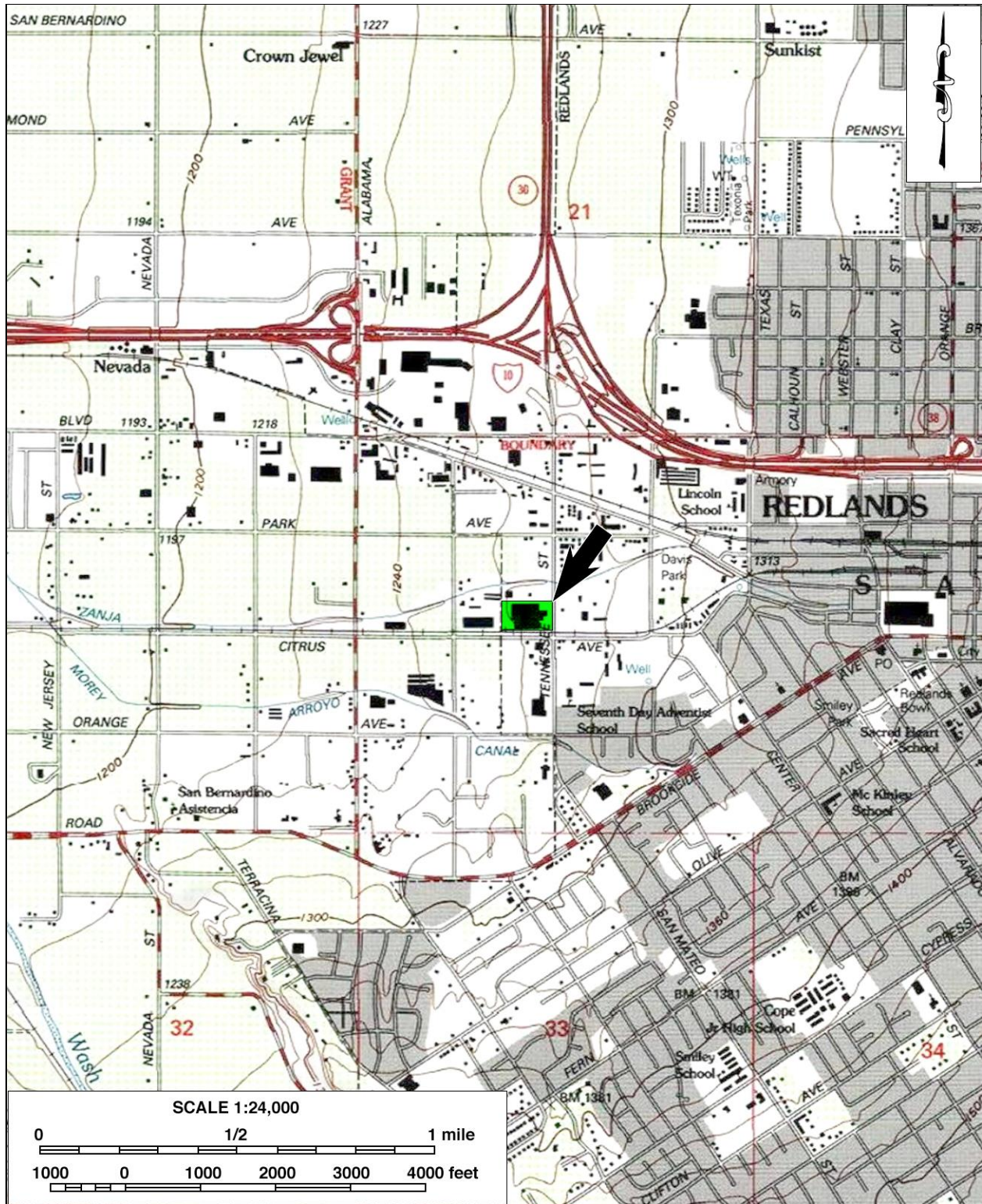
LOCATION MAP

Trinomial _____

*Map Name: Redlands, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Maps: 1996



Recorded by: Hunter O'Donnell

*Date: November 17, 2022

Continuation Update

***P3a. Description (continued):** The rectangular front office portion on the eastern side, facing Tennessee Street, has a flat but lower roof, with its Armantrout-designed Modern-style elements somewhat overshadowed by the sizable unadorned additions at either end. Nevertheless, the Modern style remains apparent in the deeply recessed main entry between slightly over-extended brick partitions sheltering a plateglass wall and a metal-framed glass door with a transom. Varnished pine wood slats cover the entry ceiling, while square cut-outs in the brick sides allow a view of low-growing tropical plant gardens that flank the entry. A steel-framed enclosure reaching the roof level is filled on the top two-thirds by smoke glass, and open at the bottom. The entry is accessed by a brick-edged pebbled concrete walkway, flanked by low planters and paved parking lots and driveway.

***B6. Construction History (continued):** main plant, measuring 12,000 and 28,000 square feet, are both concrete tilt-up structures erected in 1969. A 1,300-square-foot conference room was added in 2004, and the monument sign along Tennessee Street was installed in 2014.

Architect Leon H. Armantrout moved to Redlands in 1960 and opened his office there in 1964. He has built an impressive body of work in Mid-Century Modern and Late Modern styles, including many custom homes and eye-catching institutional, professional, commercial, educational, and religious buildings. In 2013, Armantrout donated a catalog of his Redlands architectural drawings to the A.K. Smiley Public Library, among them those for the First United Methodist Church, the relocation and expansion of the ESRI campus, Redlands Community Center, Town Square Design for Redlands Mall, Empire Bowl, Redlands Medical Center, and the San Bernardino County Museum.

***B10. Significance (continued):** arguably associated with a pattern of events or a local historical theme, namely Redlands' transition away from its horticulture roots, and is also notable for its association to an innovative, industry-leading company. In neither case, however, does the building demonstrate a particularly important or close association in comparison to other properties known for similar associations.

To wit, the historical theme of mid-20th century industrial growth is well-represented by industrial and commercial enterprises of similar vintage throughout the Redland area, particularly the western portion of the city, and furniture manufacturing was not a dominant industry in the area or a particularly prominent element of the local economy. In regard to the association to the La-Z-Boy Company, although hailed as being the "first west of the Mississippi" the building was not a flagship building of the La-Z-Boy Company, but rather an outpost far from the company's Michigan headquarters, and one that appeared on the scene decades after the company had garnered wide-spread brand recognition.

Sources consulted during this study have yielded no evidence that the former La-Z-Boy plant is closely associated with any specific events or persons of recognized historic significance. In terms of architectural, structural, engineering, or aesthetic merits, the building was designed by prominent Redland architect Leon Armantrout, who worked primarily in mid-20th century Modern and Late Modern styles. Armantrout's body of work is well represented in his catalogue of architectural drawings within the City of Redlands and the larger southern California region. For this building, the
(Continued on p. 5)

Recorded by: Hunter O'Donnell

*Date: November 17, 2022 Continuation Update

***B10. Significance (continued):** Modern-style design elements are largely confined to the central portion of the primary façade, while the rest of the building is functionally utilitarian, an expression sometimes in keeping with the style but overall appearing more vernacular or altered by later additions.

The La-Z-Boy plant is among a handful of industrial buildings to his credit, but despite being fewer in number, it does not stand out as an important or particularly remarkable example of Armantrout's body of work or of any style, property type, period, region, and method of construction. Furthermore, the 1960s era in industrial development is well documented in historical accounts, contemporary literature, as well as archival records, both nationwide and in the City of Redlands. As a result, this building holds little potential for any new or important data for the study of this subject. Based on these considerations, the former La-Z-Boy furniture manufacturing plant does not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resource.

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

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

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3963-2H

- P1. Other Identifier:** 360 Kansas Street
- *P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted ***a. County** San Bernardino
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Redlands, Calif. **Date** 1996
T1S R3W; SE 1/4 of Sec 28 (extrapolated); S.B. BM (San Bernardino land grant)
- c. Address** 360 Kansas Street **City** Redlands **Zip** 92373
- d. UTM:** (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11 ; 481,167 **mE/** 3,768,453 **mN**
UTM Derivation: USGS Quad GIS Google Earth
- e. Other Locational Data:** (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor's Parcel Number 0929-192-14; on the east side of Kansas Street, approximately 350 feet north of State Street
- *P3a Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This Ranch-style one-story residence with an attached garage is a wood-framed structure built on a U-shaped plan. It rests on a concrete foundation and is surmounted by a medium-pitched hip roof sheathed in brown composition shingles. An addition with a shed roof is attached to the eastern (rear) side at the middle section. Light-colored stucco clads most of the exterior, although there are small half-wall sections of brick-and-mortar and vertical tooth-and-groove wood siding on the rear addition. Fenestration is a mix of vintage and recent windows of various size, as are the sashes adorning the entry doors. A modern metal roll-up door fills the entry to the garage, which is topped by a cupola at the roof ridge. Two wood-framed corrugated-metal sheds accompany the house in the rear.
- *P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) 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, accession number): Photo taken on November 17, 2022; view to the east
- *P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
 Historic Prehistoric Both
Ca. 1950
- *P7. Owner and Address:** Duke Realty Tennessee Street LP, 1420 Rocky Ridge Drive, Suite 380, Roseville, CA 95661
- *P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, & address): Hunter O'Donnell, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324
- *P9. Date Recorded:** November 17, 2022

- *P10. Survey Type** (describe): Intensive-level survey for CEQA compliance purposes
- *P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Bai "Tom" Tang, Terri Jacquemain, Nicole Raslich, and Hunter O'Donnell (2023): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Assessor's Parcel Numbers 0292-192-11 and -14, City of Redlands, San Bernardino County, California

***Attachments:** None Location Map Sketch Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Linear Resource 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 # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 3693-2H

B1. Historic Name: _____ 2.Common Name: _____
B3. Original Use: Residence B4. Present Use: Vacant

*B5. Architectural Style: Ranch

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) The residence was built around 1950 and was originally accompanied by a long rectangular structure at the rear, or east. In 1954 it was the family home of Alex and Sadie Kimm, who were engaged in chicken ranching with other family members. The Kimms remained property owners until 1995, when it was deeded to Rettig Machine Shop. Building permits for this address include one issued to the Kimms in 1982 to repair fire damage and a reroof permit issued to Bob Rettig in 2010.

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

*B8. Related Features: See Item P3a.

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Early post-World War II transition (rural to suburban)

Area Redlands Period of Significance 1945-1965

Property Type 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.) While this circa 1950 residence retains some elements recognizable to the era in scale and materials, such as a few surviving double-hung windows and a single-car garage, it has been significantly altered by additions, exterior wall cladding, and modern window replacements. Nevertheless, as a rural residence built amidst the groves in the waning years of Redlands robust citrus cultivation era, it shares an association with the city's long-held historical heritage and ensuing "citrus culture."
(Continued on p. 4)

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

B12. References: Genealogical database entries for Kimm family members, www.ancestry.com; San Bernardino County Assessor's real property tax assessment database; City of Redlands building and safety records; aerial photographs taken in 1952-2020, mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/ and www.historicaerials.com.

B13. Remarks: _____

*B14. Evaluator: Terri Jacquemain

*Date of Evaluation: February 19, 2023

(This space reserved for official comments.)



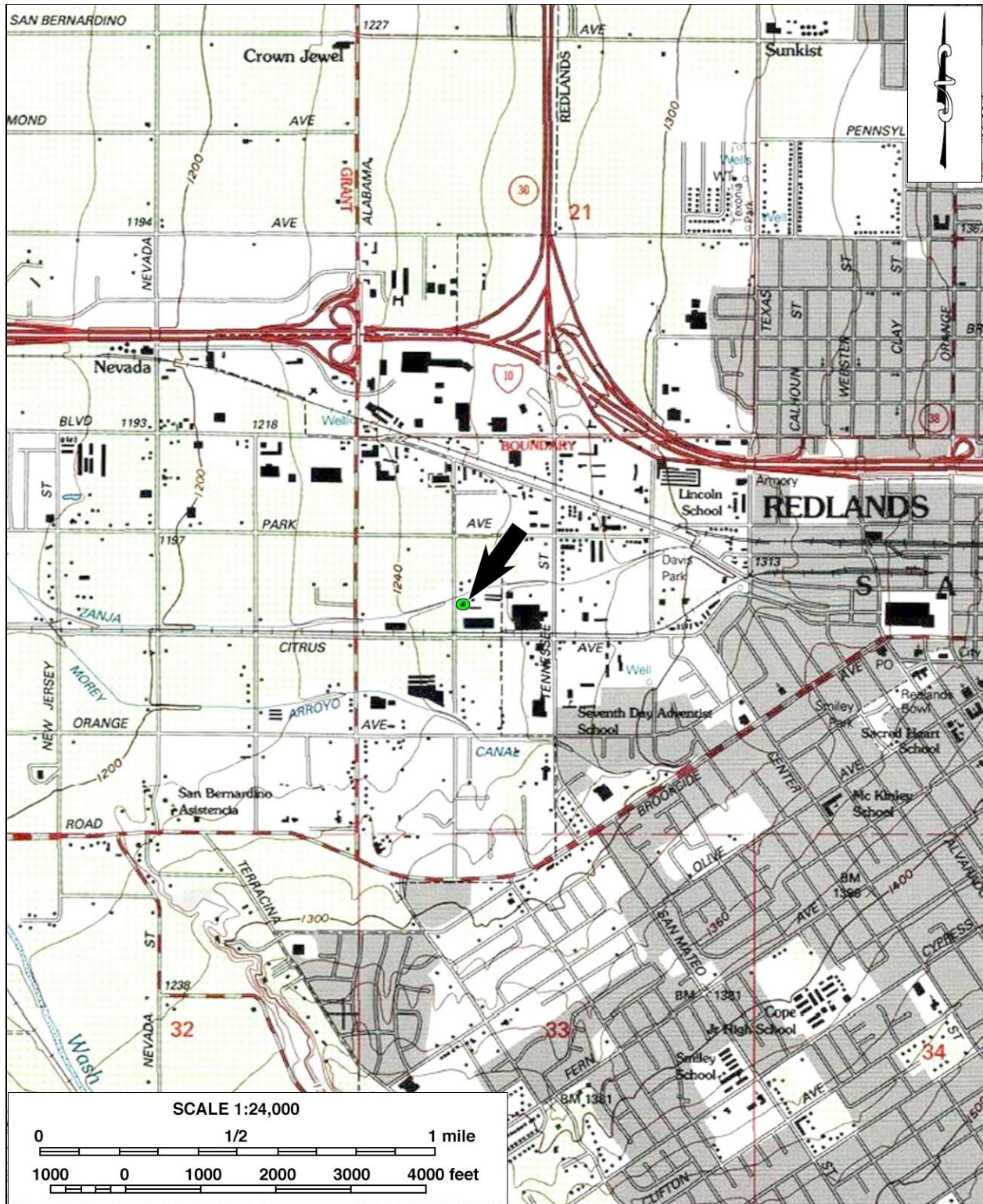
LOCATION MAP

Trinomial _____

*Map Name: Redlands, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Maps: 1996



CONTINUATION SHEET

Recorded by: Hunter O'Donnell

*Date: November 17, 2022

Continuation Update

***B10. Significance (continued):** Another historical theme that the residence is associated with is the post-World War II boom in urban/suburban development throughout the U.S. and especially in southern California. While the residence retains sufficient integrity to relate to these patterns of events, it does not demonstrate a unique, significant, or particularly close association with the historical themes in comparison to the numerous other residential buildings of similar character and similar vintage that survive in and around Redlands.

The historical background research has not identified any persons or specific events of recognized significance in the history of the residence, nor any prominent architects, designers, or builders in association with its construction. Architecturally, the building is essentially vernacular in appearance, owing partly to the alterations, and does not represent an important example of its style, type, period, region, or method of construction. With no notable qualities in design or construction, no documented historical association of importance, and little potential to yield any historical information, the residence at 360 Kansas Street does not appear to meet any of the criteria for listing the National Register of Historic Places or California Register of Historical Resources.

From: [Ryan Nordness](#)
To: [Sean Reilly](#)
Subject: RE: City of Redlands AB-52 Tribal Consultation Notice - CRA-948, Tennessee Warehouse Project
Date: Monday, September 26, 2022 12:51:06 PM

[**NOTICE:** This message originated outside of City of Redlands -- **DO NOT CLICK** on links or open **attachments** unless you are sure the content is safe.]

Hello Sean,

Thank you for contacting the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation (formerly known as the San Manuel Band of Mission Indians) regarding the above referenced project. YSMN appreciates the opportunity to review the project documentation, which was received by our Cultural Resources Management Department on September 22nd, 2022, pursuant to CEQA (as amended, 2015) and CA PRC 21080.3.1. The proposed project area exists within Serrano ancestral territory and, therefore, is of interest to the Tribe. However, due to the nature and location of the proposed project, and given the CRM Department's present state of knowledge, YSMN does not have any concerns with the project's implementation, as planned, at this time. As a result, YSMN requests that the following language be made a part of the project/permit/plan conditions:

CUL MMs

1. In the event that cultural resources are discovered during project activities, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find (within a 60-foot buffer) shall cease and a qualified archaeologist meeting Secretary of Interior standards shall be hired to assess the find. Work on the other portions of the project outside of the buffered area may continue during this assessment period. Additionally, the Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation Cultural Resources Department (YSMN) shall be contacted, as detailed within TCR-1, regarding any pre-contact and/or historic-era finds and be provided information after the archaeologist makes his/her initial assessment of the nature of the find, so as to provide Tribal input with regards to significance and treatment.
2. If significant pre-contact and/or historic-era cultural resources, as defined by CEQA (as amended, 2015), are discovered and avoidance cannot be ensured, the archaeologist shall develop a Monitoring and Treatment Plan, the drafts of which shall be provided to YSMN for review and comment, as detailed within TCR-1. The archaeologist shall monitor the remainder of the project and implement the Plan accordingly.
3. If human remains or funerary objects are encountered during any activities associated with the project, work in the immediate vicinity (within a 100-foot buffer of the find) shall cease and the County Coroner shall be contacted pursuant to State Health and Safety Code §7050.5 and that code enforced for the duration of the project.

TCR MMs

1. The Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation Cultural Resources Department (YSMN) shall be contacted, as detailed in CR-1, of any pre-contact and/or historic-era cultural resources discovered during project implementation, and be provided information regarding the nature of the find, so as to provide Tribal input with regards to significance and treatment. Should the find be deemed significant, as defined by CEQA (as amended, 2015), a cultural resources Monitoring and Treatment Plan shall be created by the archaeologist, in coordination with YSMN, and all subsequent finds shall be subject to this Plan. This Plan shall allow for a monitor to be present that represents YSMN for the remainder of the project, should YSMN elect to place a monitor on-site.
2. Any and all archaeological/cultural documents created as a part of the project (isolate

records, site records, survey reports, testing reports, etc.) shall be supplied to the applicant and Lead Agency for dissemination to YSMN. The Lead Agency and/or applicant shall, in good faith, consult with YSMN throughout the life of the project.

Note: Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation realizes that there may be additional tribes claiming cultural affiliation to the area; however, Yuhaaviatam of San Manuel Nation can only speak for itself. The Tribe has no objection if the agency, developer, and/or archaeologist wishes to consult with other tribes in addition to YSMN and if the Lead Agency wishes to revise the conditions to recognize additional tribes.

Please provide the final copy of the project/permit/plan conditions so that YSMN may review the included language. This communication concludes YSMN's input on this project, at this time, and no additional consultation pursuant to CEQA is required unless there is an unanticipated discovery of cultural resources during project implementation. If you should have any further questions with regard to this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me at your convenience, as I will be your Point of Contact (POC) for YSMN with respect to this project.

Respectfully,
Ryan Nordness

From: Sean Reilly <sreilly@cityofredlands.org>

Sent: Thursday, September 22, 2022 2:34 PM

To: Sean Reilly <sreilly@cityofredlands.org>

Subject: City of Redlands AB-52 Tribal Consultation Notice - CRA-948, Tennessee Warehouse Project

Good afternoon,
Please see the attached AB-52 Project Notification.

In accordance with Assembly Bill 52, the City of Redlands is sending this notice to inform California Native American tribes that have requested such notice of a project application within a geographic area with which the tribe is traditionally and culturally affiliated. California Public Resources Code §21080.3.1 requires this notice within 14 days of the City determining this application is complete and/or after the City has decided to undertake a project. California Native American tribes have 30 days from the date of this notice to request consultation with the City regarding this project.

Please contact me with any questions.

Thank you,

Sean Reilly

Principal Planner

City of Redlands

35 Cajon St., Ste. 20/P.O. Box 3005

Redlands, CA 92373

Office 909.798.7555 ext. 7344

Fax 909.792.8715

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