

HISTORICAL/ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 20820

**Assessor's Parcel Nos. 1007-061-08 and -23
1812-1814 W. Foothill Boulevard
City of Upland, San Bernardino County, California**

For Submittal to:

City of Upland
Development Services Department, Planning Division
460 N. Euclid Avenue
Upland, CA 91786

Prepared for:

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August 15, 2025
CRM TECH Contract No. 4278

Title: Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map No. 20820, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 1007-061-08 and -23, 1812-1814 W. Foothill Boulevard, City of Upland, San Bernardino County, California

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Project Size: Approximately 4.5 acres

USGS Quadrangle: Ontario, Calif., 7.5' quadrangle (Section 11, T1S R8W, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian)

Resources: Site 4278-01H (temporary designation): Buffalo Inn, ca. 1929-1948; Site 19-190111/36-002910 (CA-SBR-2910, NRHP #64501129): National Old Trails Highway/U.S. Route 66 (Foothill Boulevard)

Keywords: San Bernardino Valley; Phase I cultural resources survey; Buffalo Inn, 1812-1814 W. Foothill Boulevard; Route 66; no impact to "historical resources" under CEQA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Between May and August 2025, at the request of Century Communities, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources survey on approximately 4.5 acres of suburban land currently occupied by the former Buffalo Inn restaurant and bar at 1812-1814 W. Foothill Boulevard, in the City of Upland, San Bernardino County, California. The subject property of the study, Tentative Tract Map No. 20820, consists of two existing parcels, namely Assessor's Parcel Nos. 1007-061-08 and -23, located on the south side of Foothill Boulevard and to the east of Central Avenue, in the northeast quarter of Section 11, Township 1 South, Range 8 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed subdivision of the property for a 72-unit residential development, which will require removal of the existing buildings on the property. The City of Upland, 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 project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area. In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, initiated a Sacred Lands File records search, consulted with local historical groups, pursued historical background research, and carried out a systematic field survey.

The results of these procedures indicate that the Buffalo Inn complex dates to 1929-1948, with the streetside buildings constructed earliest to serve as a roadside café along Route 66 (now Foothill Boulevard), a National Register-listed property. Although most of the buildings were conspicuously altered between 1972 and 1998, they retain sufficiently recognizable historical character to relate to their period of origin. As such, the Buffalo Inn was recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory under the temporary designation of Site 4278-01H, pending assignment of a permanent identification number. It does not, however, appear to be eligible for individual listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, nor does it qualify as a substantial contributor to the historical significance of Route 66 due to the loss of historical integrity. As such, the Buffalo Inn does not meet the CEQA definition of a "historical resource."

Based on these findings, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Upland a conclusion that the proposed project will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known "historical resources." In recognition of the Buffalo Inn as a long-lived feature on the Route 66 landscape in Upland and of the demonstrated community interest in it, however, and in the interest of preserving Upland's cultural heritage whenever possible, CRM TECH further recommends that the buildings be further documented prior to the commencement of the project, including a systematic photo-documentation of their current appearance and compilation of detailed plan drawings to preserve the architectural data about them. Under this condition, the proposed project may be cleared to proceed in compliance with cultural resources provisions of CEQA. Meanwhile, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate area should be halted or diverted until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the finds.

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INTRODUCTION

Between May and August 2025, at the request of Century Communities, CRM TECH performed a cultural resources survey on approximately 4.5 acres of suburban land currently occupied by the former Buffalo Inn restaurant and bar at 1812-1814 W. Foothill Boulevard, in the City of Upland, San Bernardino County, California (Fig. 1). The subject property of the study, Tentative Tract Map No. 20820, consists of two existing parcels, namely Assessor's Parcel Nos. 1007-061-08 and -23, located on the south side of Foothill Boulevard and to the east of Central Avenue, in the northeast quarter of Section 11, Township 1 South, Range 8 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (Figs. 2, 3).

The study is part of the environmental review process for the proposed subdivision of the property for a 72-unit residential development, which will require removal of the existing buildings on the property. The City of Upland, 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 project would cause substantial adverse changes to any "historical resources," as defined by CEQA, that may exist in or around the project area.

In order to identify such resources, CRM TECH conducted a historical/archaeological resources records search, initiated a Sacred Lands File records search, consulted with local historical groups, pursued historical background research, and carried out a systematic field survey. The following report is a complete account of the methods, results, and final conclusion of the study. Personnel who participated in the study are named in the appropriate sections below, and their qualifications are provided in Appendix 1.

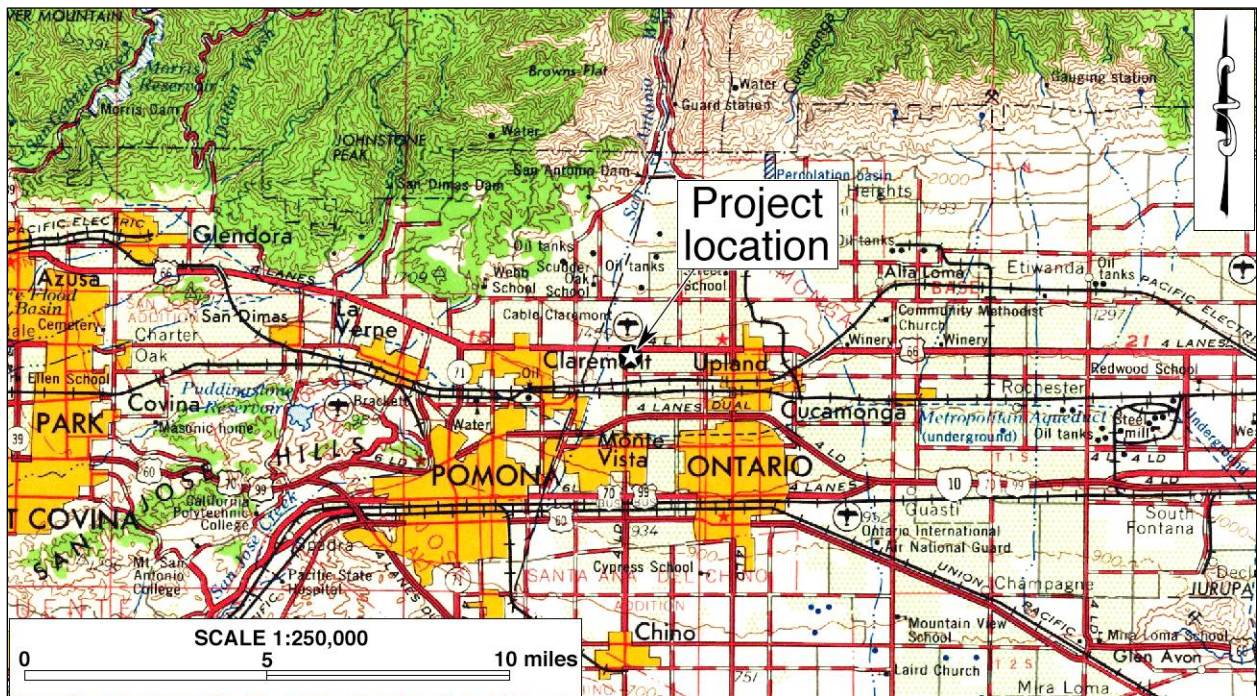


Figure 1. Project vicinity. (Based on USGS San Bernardino, Calif., 120'x60' quadrangle [USGS 1969])

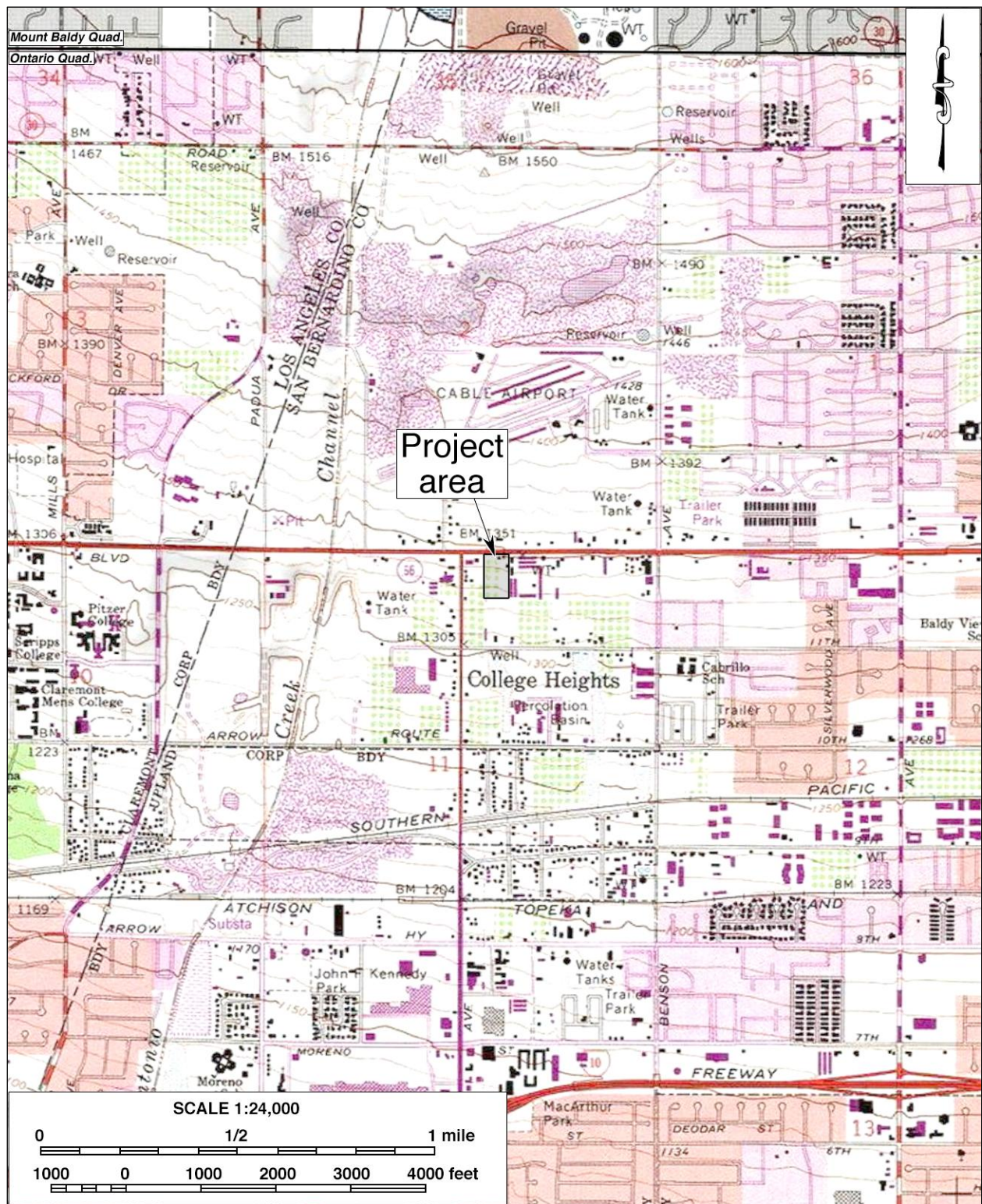


Figure 2. Project area. (Based on USGS Ontario and Mt. Baldy, Calif., 7.5' quadrangles [USGS 1981; 1995])



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

SETTING

CURRENT NATURAL SETTING

The City of Upland is located in the western portion of the San Bernardino Valley, a broad inland valley defined by the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountain Ranges on the north and a series of low rocky hills on the south. Upland is situated on an alluvial fan extending south from the foothills of the mountain ranges, and within a floodplain between San Antonio Creek to the west and Cucamonga Creek to the east. The Mediterranean climate of the San Bernardino Valley is typical of inland southern California, or the Inland Empire, featuring hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters. The average annual rainfall in the area is approximately 12 inches, most of which occurs between November and March.

The project area lies on the western edge of the City of Upland, in a largely urbanized area of predominantly commercial and industrial character along the Foothill Boulevard (historically U.S. Highway 66, better known popularly as Route 66) corridor. Five vacant buildings of the former Buffalo Inn are clustered near the northeastern corner of the property, to the east is a neglected, paved parking area (Figs. 3, 4). Stone planters, walkways, fire pits, and a water feature are interspersed throughout this area, along with a stage. The terrain is generally level across the property, with elevations ranging between 1,325 and 1,350 feet above mean sea level. The southern half of the property is an open field that has been mechanically cleared in the past. Vegetation is a mix of Coastal Sage Scrub and Southern Oak Woodland plant communities and introduced landscaping plants. Native plants include telegraph weed and datura, and introduced non-native plants include tree of heaven, queen of the desert cactus, pepper trees, black mustard, white sapote, and a variety of succulents.



Figure 4. Overview of the project area. (Photograph taken on June 18, 2025, view to the northeast)

CULTURAL SETTING

Archaeological Context

The earliest evidence of human occupation in the Inland Empire region was discovered below the surface of an alluvial fan in the northern portion of the 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 of the San Bernardino Mountains, 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 those developed by Chartkoff and Chartkoff (1984), Warren (1984), and others. Specifically, the prehistory of the inland region 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 the recognized cultural horizons vary among different parts of the region, the general framework of the prehistory of the Inland Empire can be broken into three primary periods:

- **Paleoindian Period (ca. 18,000-9,000 B.P.):** Native peoples 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, leaves 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 very 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 consequence 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 City of Upland is situated on the eastern edge of the traditional territory of the Gabrielino, a Takic-speaking people who were considered the most populous and powerful ethnic group in aboriginal southern California (Bean and Smith 1978:538). According to archaeological records, the Gabrielino first arrived in the Los Angeles Basin around 500 B.C., slowly replacing the indigenous Hokan speakers (Howard and Raab 1993; Porcasi 1998). Their traditional territory reached from the

San Clemente Islands to the present-day San Bernardino-Riverside area and south into southern Orange County, but their influence spread as far as the San Joaquin Valley, the Colorado River, and Baja California. The leading ethnographic sources on Gabrielino culture and history include Bean and Smith (1978), Miller (1991), and McCawley (1996) and much of the following information comes from these sources.

In response to the varying natural environment of their territory, different groups of the Gabrielino adopted different subsistence economies, albeit all based on some combination of gathering, hunting, and/or fishing. In inland areas, the predominant food sources were acorns, sage, deer, and various small animals, including birds. Because of the similarities to other southern California tribes in economic activities, inland Gabrielino groups' industrial arts, dominated by basket weaving, demonstrated no substantial difference from those of their neighbors. Coastal Gabrielino material culture, on the other hand, reflected an elaborately developed artisanship most recognized through the medium of steatite, which was rivaled by few other groups in southern California.

The intricacies of Gabrielino social organization are not well known, although evidence suggests the existence of a moiety system in which various clans belonged to one or the other of two main social/cultural divisions. There also seems to have existed at least three hierarchically ordered social classes, topped with an elite consisting of the chiefs, their immediate families, and the rich. Some individuals owned land, and property boundaries were marked by the owner's personalized symbol. Villages were politically autonomous, composed of nonlocalized lineages, each with its own leader. The dominant lineage's leader was usually the village chief, whose office was generally hereditary through the male line. Often several villages were allied under the leadership of a single chief. The villages were frequently engaged in warfare against one another, resulting in what some consider to be a state of constant enmity between coastal and inland Gabrielino groups.

As early as 1542, the Gabrielino were in contact with the Spanish during the historic expedition of Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, but it was not until 1769 that the Spaniards took steps to colonize Gabrielino territory. Shortly afterwards, most of the Gabrielino people were incorporated into Mission San Gabriel and other missions in southern California. Due to introduced diseases, dietary deficiencies, and forceful reduction, Gabrielino population dwindled rapidly. By 1900, they had almost ceased to exist as a culturally identifiable group (Bean and Smith 1978:540). In recent decades, however, there has been a renaissance of Native American activism and cultural revitalization among a number of groups of Gabrielino descendants.

Historic Context

For the bulk of the Spanish-Mexican period in California history, the entire San Bernardino Valley, including the Upland area, was considered a part of the land holdings of Mission San Gabriel, which was established by the Franciscan padres in the nearby San Gabriel Valley in 1771. In the 1830s-1840s, during secularization of the mission system, the Mexican authorities in Alta California made a number of large land grants on former mission properties in the valley. The nearest land grants to the project location were Rancho San José, Rancho Cucamonga, and Rancho Santa Ana del Chino. Among these, Rancho Cucamonga, granted to Tiburcio Tapia in 1839, encompassed the eastern and northern portions of the present-day City of Upland. The southwestern portion of the city was not a part of any of these Mexican land grants, and thus remained public land when California was annexed by the United States in 1848.

In the 1880s, spurred by the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the competing Santa Fe Railway, a dramatic land boom swept across much of southern California. Many towns were laid out along the rail lines between San Bernardino and Los Angeles during this time, including Upland. Originally known as North Ontario, the town was founded in 1886 by the Bedford brothers on 200 acres of land around the present-day downtown area of the city (Wagner 2004:146). Although the Bedford brothers' land development enterprise failed in 1888, North Ontario soon became a rural settlement known for the cultivation of citrus fruits and grapes, thanks to the favorable climate of the western San Bernardino Valley (Upland Heritage n.d.). The community survived a disastrous drought in the 1890s and grew with the thriving citrus industry, which became the leading economic pursuit in rural southern California during the last quarter of the 19th century. In 1906, after fending off repeated attempts by the neighboring City of Ontario to annex the area, residents of North Ontario voted to incorporate as the City of Upland. The new name was adopted, presumably, because of the area's slightly higher elevation than Ontario (Upland Heritage n.d.).

During World War II, the agrarian landscape of the western San Bernardino Valley was altered dramatically when the nearby town of Fontana when Kaiser Steel became a hub of industrial enterprises devoted wartime mobilization. As the trend continued in the post-WWII era, agriculture gradually gave way to suburban development as sprawling residential neighborhoods spread over vast tracts of former farmland (NETR Online 1948; 1959; USGS 1954). A few decades later, the completion of Interstate Highway 10 through the Upland area again spurred residential development as growers sold their land for housing tracts. The progression from the agricultural roots to an industrial center and finally a suburban residential community represents a prominent trend in the history of the region, and one that continues to dominate local growth. Today, the City of Upland, with a total population of roughly 80,000, has developed into an urban community that strives to maintain its hometown charm. Now primarily residential, it features an older vintage downtown area dominated by custom shops and restaurants that present a leisurely suburban ambiance.

RESEARCH METHODS

RECORDS SEARCH

On May 22, 2025, CRM TECH archaeologist Nina Gallardo completed the records search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC), California State University, Fullerton, which is the official repository for San Bernardino County in the California Historical Resources Information System. During the records search, Gallardo examined maps and records on file at the SCCIC for previously identified cultural resources and existing cultural resources reports 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 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 May 9, 2025, 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, including places of special religious, spiritual, or social significance and known graves and cemeteries throughout the state. The response from the NAHC is summarized below and attached to this report in Appendix 2.

CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL HISTORICAL GROUPS

As a part of the research procedures, the California Historic Route 66 Association and Upland Heritage were contacted for supplementary information on the history of the Buffalo Inn and/or its relationship to Route 66 and for local community input regarding historic interest in the buildings. The contact was initiated by e-mail on August 7, 2024, and included photographs of the historic-era buildings identified in the project area. The responses are discussed in the sections below.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical background research for this study was conducted by CRM TECH historian/architectural historian Terri Jacquemain. Sources consulted on the general historical background of the project vicinity included published literature in local and regional history, U.S. General Land Office (GLO) land survey plat maps dated 1856, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps dated 1903-1995, and aerial/satellite photographs taken between 1938 and 2025. The maps are available at the websites of the Bureau of Land Management, and the USGS; the aerial photographs are available at the Nationwide Environmental Title Research (NETR) Online website and through Google Earth software. Information specific to the ownership and construction history of the buildings was researched by CRM TECH archaeologist Hunter O'Donnell, who examined sources such as San Bernardino County real property assessment records and databases, contemporary newspaper accounts and online genealogical databases.

FIELD SURVEY

On June 17 and 18, 2025, Hunter O'Donnell and CRM TECH archaeologist Melissa Portilla carried out the pedestrian field survey of the project area. The survey was completed at an intensive level by walking a series of north-south transects spaced 15-meter (approximately 50 feet) apart. Areas around the buildings were surveyed opportunistically wherever the ground surface could be seen. In this way, the ground surface in the project area was carefully examined for any evidence of human activities dating to prehistoric or historic periods (i.e., 50 years or older). Ground visibility in unpaved areas was generally fair to good (75-80%) with light vegetation over the southern section of the project area.

In conjunction with the archaeological field survey, O'Donnell and Portilla completed a systematic field inspection of the buildings in the project area. To facilitate their proper recordation, detailed notations and preliminary photo-documentation were taken to document their structural and architectural characteristics and current conditions. The field observations form the basis of the building description and assist with the evaluation presented below and in the California Historical Resources Inventory record forms attached to this report as Appendix 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 such resources had been recorded on the property. Outside the project boundaries but within the one-mile radius, about two dozen cultural studies have been reported to the SCCIC, in all covering less than 25% of the area within the records search scope. Two of these past studies were located adjacent to the project boundaries, including one in 2005 for a wireless telecommunication service co-location placement adjacent to the southeastern corner of the project area (SB04497 in Fig. 5) and the other along Foothill Boulevard adjacent to the northern project boundary (SB06038 in Fig. 5), which historically represented the National Old Trails Highway, or Route 66.

As a result of these past studies, 14 historical/archaeological sites were previously recorded within the one-mile radius, as listed in Table 1. All of the sites were historic in origin. Half of them were refuse deposits and two represented segments of Foothill Boulevard/National Old Trails Highway/Route 66 recorded in Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties. The other five included three bridges, an industrial building, and the Claremont Colleges.

Foothill Boulevard/National Old Trails Highway/Route 66 is listed on the National Register of Historic Places under the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) for “U.S. Highway 66 in California,” (NRHP #64501129; Roland et al. 2011), which was approved by the California SHPO and the Keeper of the National Register in 2011-2012. Contributors to the historical significance of this National Register property include adjacent traveler-related buildings, services, and features that share a historical association with Route 66 and date within Route 66’s period of significance, namely 1926-1974. As such, the Buffalo Inn in the project area, which dates to the historic period (see below), constitutes a potential contributor to the MPDF. The other 12 previously recorded cultural resources are located a quarter mile or more from the project area. With no potential to be impacted by project, they require no further consideration for the purpose of this study.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within the Scope of the Records Search		
Primary No./Trinomial	Recorded by/Date	Description
19-004450/CA-LAN-4450	Goodwin 2014	Historic-era refuse deposit
19-004863/CA-LAN-4863	Goodwin 2018	Historic-era structural remains
19-186058	Write/NeSmith 1978	Claremont Colleges
19-190111	Stewart 2010	Segment of Route 66 (Los Angeles County)
36-002910/CA-SBR-2910	Jacobs 2019	Segment of Route 66 (San Bernardino County)
36-007792/CA-SBR-7792	Landis 1993	Historic-era refuse deposit
36-007793/CA-SBR-7793	Landis 1993	Historic-era refuse deposit
36-007794/CA-SBR-7794	Landis 1993	Historic-era refuse deposit and structural remains
36-018721	Pursell 1979	Bridge on Route 66
36-018723	Pursell 1979	Bridge on Route 66
36-020273	Taniguchi 2004	Bridge on Arrow Route, ca. 1926
36-024507	Frank 2004	Industrial building, ca. 1955
36-033017/CA-SBR-33017	Goodwin 2018	Historic-era refuse deposit
36-033018/CA-SBR-33018	Goodwin 2018	Historic-era refuse deposit

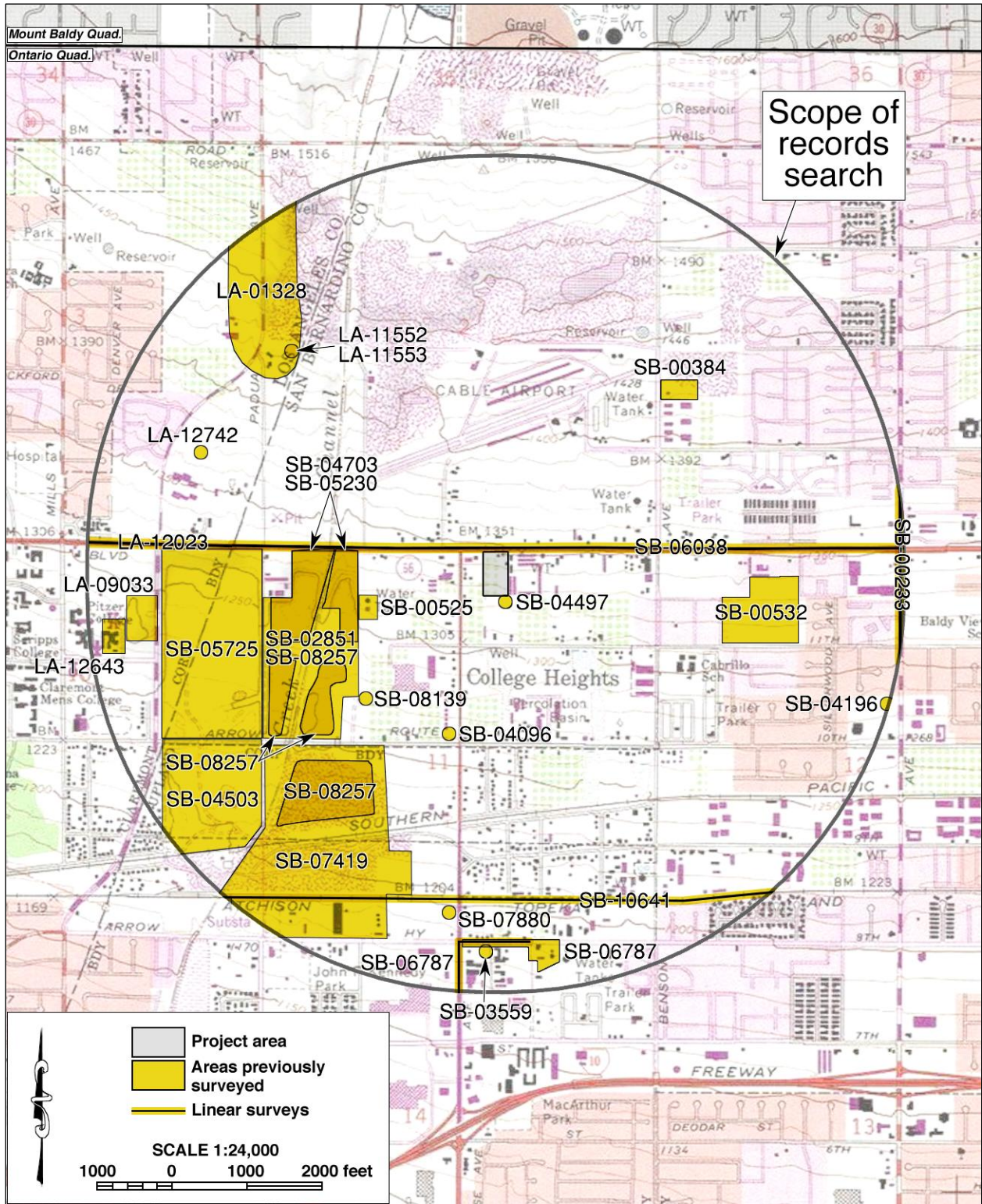


Figure 5. Previous cultural resources studies in the vicinity of the project area, listed by SCCIC file number. Locations of known historical/archaeological resources are not shown as a protective measure.

SACRED LANDS FILE SEARCH

In response to CRM TECH's inquiry, NAHC reported in a letter dated May 21, 2025, that the Sacred Lands File search identified no Native American cultural resources in the project vicinity. Noting that the lack of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not preclude the presence of cultural resources, the NAHC recommended that local Native American groups be consulted for further information and provided a referral list of potential contacts. The NAHC's reply is attached to this report in Appendix 2 for reference by the City of Upland in future government-to-government consultations with the pertinent tribal groups, if necessary.

CONSULTATION WITH LOCAL HISTORICAL GROUPS

As stated above, on August 7, 2025, written inquiry was sent via e-mail to California Historic Route 66 Association and the Upland Heritage group seeking information and comment about the Buffalo Inn and the removal of the buildings as part of the proposed project. In e-mail replies on August 8 and 8, California Historic Route 66 Association President Scott Piotrowski stated he would share the information with other members and that there are "certain aspects" that would be worthy of preserving. He specifically mentioned the stonework features and structures, and further stated that the Buffalo Inn property was worthy of study to determine its significance as an "early traveler stop along what would become Route 66." No response has been received from Upland Heritage to date.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Historical sources consulted for this study suggest that development activities in the project area began in the early 20th century, culminating with the establishment of the Buffalo Inn in 1929 (County Assessor 1924-1929; Figs. 6-8). Prior to that, the project area showed no evidence of any settlement or development activities, even as the surrounding area developed early infrastructure features (Figs. 6, 7). Appearing between 1852 and 1894 were the forerunner of Foothill Boulevard amid a regular road grid and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway (now the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway) traversing to the south of the project area (Figs. 6, 7). Historical maps from 1933 show three buildings had appeared in the project area, which supports the Buffalo Inn's reported 1929 construction date (Fig. 8).

According to San Bernardino County records, the Buffalo Inn was built by Ed and Louise Haefner, whose family members remained property owners until at least 2015 (County Assessor 1924-1929; Allen 2012; 2017). The couple and their young daughters came to California from Buffalo, New York, in January 1929 and acquired the property from the descendants of A. Weylandt (*ibid.*). At the time, the property was occupied by a small wood house and a five-acre lemon grove (Allen 2012). Previously, Edward Joseph Haefner married Louise Friedenberg before serving in the U.S. Army during World War I, where he suffered mustard gas poisoning (Ancestry.com n.d.; Allen 2012). The move to Upland was predicted by Edward's resulting emphysema and related health issues from the poison. At Louise Haefner's behest and wish for a lunch diner on Route 66, Ed Haefner and his brother built her a restaurant on the property out of fir wood (Allen 2012). Specialties were chicken sandwiches, chili and waffles, and reportedly bootleg alcohol sales during prohibition (*ibid.*).

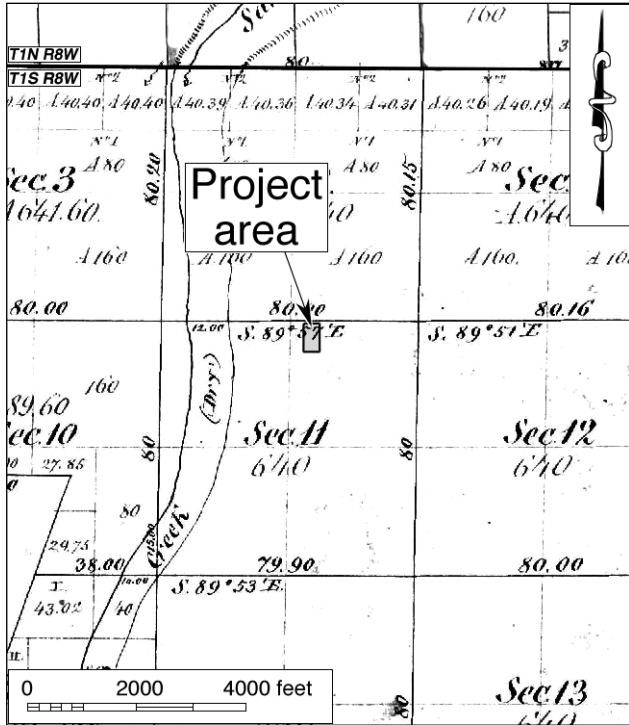


Figure 6. The project area and vicinity in 1852-1865. (Source: GLO 1865a; 1865b)

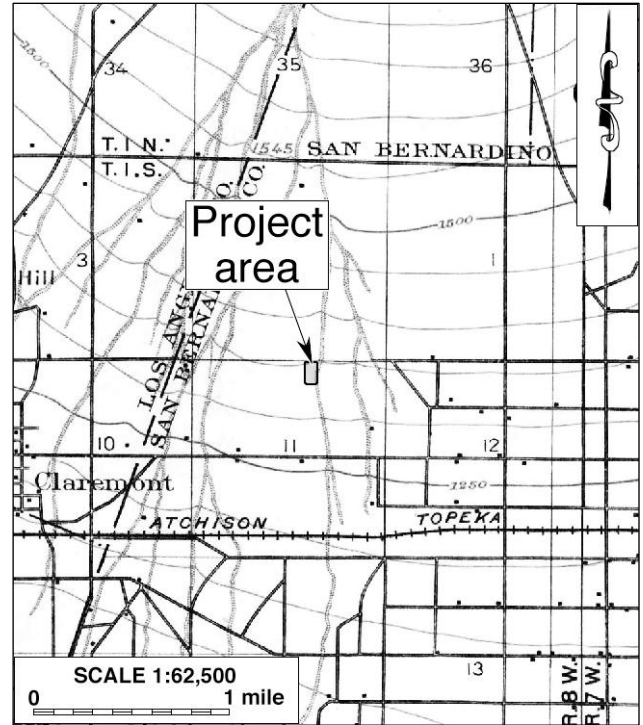


Figure 7. The project area and vicinity in 1894. (Source: USGS 1903)

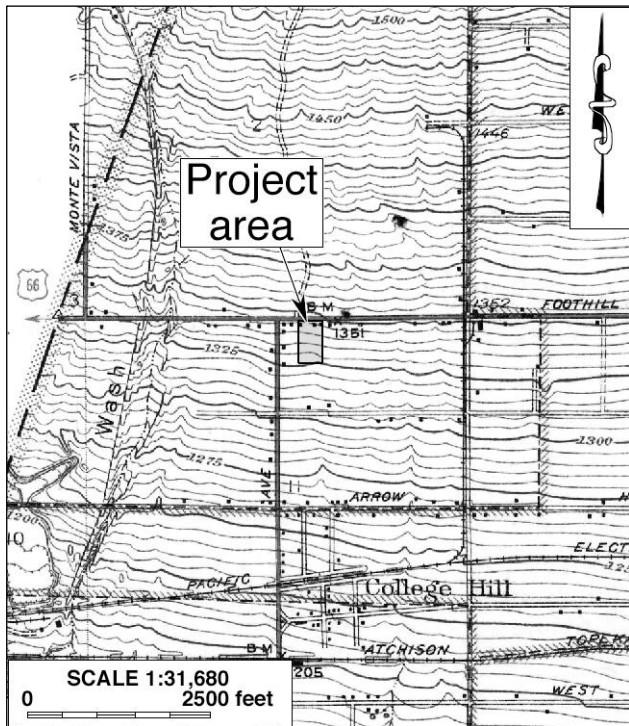


Figure 8. The project area and vicinity in 1933. (Source: USGS 1942)

At some point, likely between 1929 and 1931, the family installed Violet Ray gas pumps, a company owned at the time by General Petroleum (Fig. 9). Above the pumps was a sign “Doughboy Dugout,” which like the name Buffalo was also a homage to their family history, “Doughboy” being a popular nickname for American soldiers serving in Europe. The 1929-1931 photograph (Fig. 9) also shows a second building that may be the westernmost building currently on the property or, if the original café building did not survive, could be the restaurant standing today, but historical research and a comparison of building scales and aerial photographs could not definitively document either scenario, in part due to extensive alterations. By 1938, it appears that four buildings were present on the property, including the two roadside buildings and two behind the restaurant, one of them the stone-and-mortar residence at 1814 W. Foothill Boulevard today (NETR Online 1938). It is not clear which, if any, of these four early buildings could be the



Figure 9. Buffalo Inn and Violet Ray fuel pumps, circa 1929-1931. (Source: Buffalo Inn Facebook page)

original wooden house. By 1948, a second stone-and-mortar garage/residence, currently at 1812 W. Foothill Boulevard, had appeared near the eastern property boundary (NETR Online 1948).

The family was dealt a blow soon after settling in Upland when Ed Haefner suffered a paralytic stroke in May 1929, hospitalizing him for over a week at San Antonio Community Hospital (*Sun* 1929). The Haefners transferred ownership of the property to their daughter Helen Haefner in March 1930 (County Assessor 1930-1935), after which the restaurant began a long history of turnovers and name changes. The first such lease was in 1931 to Sucha Singh, owner of a citrus grove in Claremont (*Daily Report* 1930; *Progress-Bulletin* 1931). Singh would briefly operate the Sucha Singh Café at the former Buffalo Inn advertising “Hindu Curry Chicken and American Chicken Dinners” (*Progress Bulletin* 1931).

In October 1934, the Foothill Boulevard Café was advertised with a \$25/month rent with inquiries directed to the Buffalo Inn address (*Progress Bulletin* 1931). In 1939, the restaurant was leased out to become El Montecito, one of the few Mexican restaurants in the area at the time, featuring mariachi musicians (Allen 2012). Between 1950 and 1965 the property operated as Ray’s (*Rancho Cucamonga Times* 1965) or Ray’s Place, a tavern opened by Ray and Nell Rust (Allen 2015).

Alcohol beverage licenses were applied for at this location in 1952, 1958, and 1968 (*Daily Report* 1952, 1958; *Upland News* 1968). The Highway Café was operating at 1814 W. Foothill Boulevard in January of 1955 (*Sun* 1955). A second tavern, Hazel's, operated at this location in 1970 (*Montclair Tribune* 1970; Allen 2012). By 1974, the establishment was known as the Green Frog Bar (*Sun* 1974; Allen 2012).

In July of 1975, Helen Haefner offered to lease a building and storage cabin located at 1814 W. Foothill Boulevard with an option to purchase (County Assessor 1975). Two local men, James Bassett and Forrest Rinard, took up the offer and undertook revamping the property and reclaiming the name Buffalo Inn for their enterprise (*Rancho Cucamonga Times* 1977; Allen 2012). Buffalo Inn would re-open in October 1977 with a remodel to resemble a ski chalet and the addition of a large, secluded tree-shaded patio, specializing in beer, wine, homemade potato chips, and buffalo burgers (Allen 2012). According to a 2012 news story, the Los Angeles Rams, Kirk Douglas, John Travolta, Mike Scioscia, and Richard Nixon were all visitors to the Buffalo Inn during this period (*ibid.*).

In 1987, Helen Haefner satisfied the mortgage agreement made with her parents in 1930 and entered a revocable agreement with Forrest Rinard in which Haefner would reside on the property until her death (County Assessor 1987). Her sister Edna finalized a similar agreement with Rinard in 1990, at which point Rinard would gain full ownership (County Assessor 1989). A second round of modifications to the buildings occurred in 1993-1994 and included a small addition, the installation of dormer skylights to the restaurant, and extension of the kitchen/bar/patio. The lemon trees were removed around this time, and the parking area to the west of the buildings was paved around 1998 (NETR Online 1993-1998). The Buffalo Inn fell into bankruptcy in 2015 and has been closed ever since (Allen 2015; 2017).

FIELD SURVEY

No archaeological prehistoric features or artifact deposits were encountered during the field survey of the project area. As a result of the field inspection, the five buildings comprising the Buffalo Inn property were found to retain sufficiently recognizable historical characteristics compatible to their 1929-1948 origins despite widespread alterations (Fig. 10). As such, they were collectively recorded into the California Historical Resources Inventory under the temporary designation of Site 4278-01H, pending assignment of permanent identification number by the SCCIC (see App. 3). The five buildings include the main restaurant and bar, a detached kitchen with a patio bar, and three residences, including one that has been converted from a garage.

The main restaurant and bar building is a tall single-story wood-frame structure that is irregularly shaped due to various additions. It stands on a concrete slab foundation in the northern portion with elevated footings and piers under the southern portion. The exterior walls of the main mass are clad on the north-facing main façade with teal-painted, wide vertical flush boards, on the east side with stained vertical boards above a low cobblestone-and-mortar wall, and on the west and south sides with narrow horizontal clapboards, while two lean-tos added to the rear and the west side are clad with plywood sheets painted white. The roof over the main mass, a medium-pitched front-facing gable, is covered with wood shingles and ends in wide eaves with exposed rafters. The lean-tos are surmounted by composition roofs with narrow, open eaves. A nearly flat-roofed patio cover supposed by square wooden posts and triangular braces is also added to the rear, to the west of the lean-to.



Figure 10. Existing buildings on the Buffalo Inn property. (Clockwise from top left) 1: south and west sides of the restaurant, showing lean-to additions built after 1975, view to the northeast; 2: decorative modern window under the gable peak on the street-facing façade of the restaurant, installed after 1975, view to the south; 3: kitchen and post-1998 patio bar behind the restaurant, view to the west; 4: residence/garage at 1812 Foothill Boulevard, near the eastern property boundary, view to the south; 5: residence at 1814 Foothill Boulevard, to the south of the restaurant and the kitchen, view to the southeast; 6: streetside residence to the west of the restaurant, view to the southeast. (Photographs taken on June 17 and 18, 2025)

The main entrance opens to the east and is filled with an unglazed wooden door built of stained vertical planks. Three other doors open to the rear, including a back door to the main mass that has been sealed with a particle board, a steel security door on the west side of the rear lean-to, and a

metal door on the south side of the western lean-to, which contains the refrigeration room. Most of the windows have also been boarded over. A notable exception is a large octagonal window with fixed plateglass panes set near the peak of the front-facing gable, clearly a modern feature, probably part of the 1977 “chalet” remodeling. This prominent window and a low, full-width cobblestone planter are the only notable features in the otherwise plain and blind façade facing Foothill Boulevard. Other windows that remain exposed are found on two large dormers on either slope of the main roof, including a pair of aluminum-framed tripartite windows facing the west and wood-framed, fixed windows on the sides of the east-facing dormer.

Directly behind the restaurant is the kitchen and the patio bar. The kitchen, a roughly rectangular single-story building of wood-frame construction, rests on a poured concrete foundation and consists of two gabled sections on the northern and southern ends connected by a flat-roof section in the middle. The roof is covered with grey composition shingles, ending in medium-width, open eaves with exposed rafter ends and fascia boards. Most of the exterior wall surface is clad with clapboard siding. The north side of the building has one door while the east side features three doors for service entrances. All of the doors and windows are now boarded over. Numerous modifications are apparent on this building. The patio bar runs the length of the east side of the building, the ceiling of which is built of heavily stained and lacquered wood. Several large barbecue pits, now partially collapsed, surround the building on the southeast side. A restroom structure extends from the southern end of the building but has been largely dismantled.

Among the three residences, the one closest to the street stands to the west of the restaurant and does not bear a visible address. This irregularly shaped single-story building is mostly a wood-frame structure clad with narrow clapboards, painted either light gray or beige with green trim, but the eastern wall and part of the northern wall are built of cobblestone and mortar. It rests on cobblestone-and-mortar footings and piers with a sizable basement accessible from the south. The medium-pitched cross-gable roof is covered with green composition shingles and features medium-width, open eaves with exposed rafters and fascia boards. The gable peaks are filled with triangular vents with vertical wooden slats and mesh screen. The primary façade, facing north, is symmetrical with the main entrance at the center, a stylized Buffalo Inn sign above it, and two windows on either side. Another entry is placed near the front on the east side, facing a side yard behind a wooden fence that leads to the restaurant. Two more entries are found on the south side, one for basement access and the other atop a set of eight concrete steps. All of the doors and windows have been sealed.

The residence at 1814 W. Foothill Boulevard is set back more than 100 feet from Foothill Boulevard, standing near the middle of the property and to the rear of the restaurant and the kitchen. The rectangular, one-story building is constructed of cobblestone-and-mortar exterior walls resting on footings and piers of similar construction. Atop the stone structure, the wood-framed, medium-pitched front-gable roof is covered with green composition shingles, and the gable ends are clad with horizontal clapboard siding, currently painted brown. The roof features wide overhangs at the eaves and rakes, with exposed rafters under the eaves. A rectangular, louvered vent is set at each gable peak, accompanied below by a green, wooden “Buffalo” sign on the north-facing front façade. The windows and doors appear to be wood-framed, but all openings are now sealed with particle boards. The main entrance is centered on the front façade and flanked by low cobblestone planters that curve around to both ends of the façade. The ground in front is also lined with similar cobblestones. A side

entrance with a concrete stoop is placed on the east side, facing a patio that is enclosed by a three-foot-tall cobblestone-and-mortar wall. Most of the wall has a four- to five-inch deep cavity on the top, likely to serve as a planter. The patio is accessed by two wooden gates and stone-lined paths. A large cobblestone chimney is also found in the eastern façade.

The residence at 1812 W. Foothill Boulevard occupies the northeastern corner of the property. This rectangular-shaped single-story building is similar in design, materials, and character to the larger residence behind it at 1814 W. Foothill Boulevard except that vertical flush boards fill the gable ends. It is a converted garage with a tilt-up door still occupying most of the street-facing northern façade. A man-door with two semicircular cobblestone steps is placed off-centered in the southern façade. The door and all windows are now sealed with boards. On either side of the door are two decorative stone features embedded in the wall surface. The one to the right is a parallelogram-shaped, flat-faced white stone with “Lady Louise & Lord Lacy” engraved into it. The one on the left is circular in shape and formed with 16 flat white stones set in concrete. The east and west sides of the building are accompanied by low cobblestone planters. To the north of the building is a large wooden trellis over a grassy patio with a wooden stage at the eastern end and a stone firepit in the middle.

All of the buildings in the group appear altered in modern times, much of it likely after Helen Haefner leased out the restaurant in 1975 (see above), with the ubiquitous green composition roof on the buildings suggesting a property-wide improvement effort. Further information about the buildings, including a sketch map of the layout and additional photographs, are presented in the standard record forms for the California Historical Resources Inventory that are attached to this report in Appendix 3.

DISCUSSION

APPLICABLE STATUTORY/REGULATORY GUIDELINES

The purpose of this study is to identify any cultural resources within the project area and to assist the City of Upland in determining whether the Buffalo Inn buildings in the project area 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 properties 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)). In other words, buildings, structures, sites, or districts that belong to one or more of the following three categories are to be considered “historical resources” for the purposes of CEQA compliance (160 Cal. App. 4th 1051):

- Mandatory historical resources: properties that are listed in or formally determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources;

- Presumptive historical resources: properties that are designated in an officially established local register, recognized by local ordinance, resolution, or general plan, or identified in a local survey prepared in accordance with PRC §5024.1(g), unless determined not to be historically or culturally significant by the lead agency upon a preponderance of the evidence;
- Discretionary historical resources: properties that are determined to be historically significant in the lead agency’s discretion, independent of any decision to list or designate them in a national, state, or local register of historical resources.

In summary of the research results presented above, the Buffalo Inn property recorded during this study does not contain any building or feature that has been listed in the California Register of Historical Resources, formally determined eligible for such listing, or designated by the City of Upland as being historically significant. Therefore, it does not meet the definition of “historical resources” in the “mandatory” or “presumptive” categories but require evaluation under the California Register criteria as potential “discretionary historical resources.”

Regarding the proper criteria of historic significance evaluation of potential “discretionary historical resources,” 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))

RESOURCE EVALUATION

As the story goes, early property owner Louise Heafner wanted to open a restaurant on Route 66, the road she and her husband Ed Heafner traveled along with their daughters from Buffalo in a move aimed at improving Ed’s health. They settled on a five-acre lemon grove property with a small wood house along Foothill Boulevard, after which Ed Heafner and his brother built a café with fir wood and installed a set of Violet Ray fuel pumps. Its roadside location represented one of many small enterprises along Route 66 that were geared toward traveler services in the heyday of the legendary “Mother Road.” At the time, nearly all of the cafés, auto repair shops, fueling stations, and lodgings were independently owned and operated by individuals hoping to capitalize on their location along Route 66.

Route 66 in California was officially listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2012 through a Multiple Property Documentation Form with a period of significance set between 1927 and 1974, when Interstate Highway 10 took over the role of the main thoroughfare across the San Bernardino Valley. The listing includes many buildings and features adjacent to the roadway that provided traveler services and were built during the 1927-1974 era as contributors to Route 66’s historical significance. For this reason, the Buffalo Inn must be considered for historical significance both individually and as a potential contributor to Route 66 as a National Register-listed property.

Under Criterion 1, Buffalo Inn's association with Route 66 lies in its long-lived location and operation as a food stop. Historical research could not determine when the gas pumps were removed. The association to Route 66 can be considered a close one based obviously on location but is not as clearly expressed as a restaurant catering to travelers. To wit, most potential contributors necessarily must retain some degree of physical or character-defining features that demonstrate their historic connection to the National Register-listed property. For example, as outlined in the MPDF, for a Route 66 motor lodge type known as a travel court, the character-defining features include individual one-story buildings or cabins arranged in a row or around a courtyard, an office and tall free-standing or electrified signage to catch the motorist's eye.

In the case of restaurants, characteristics harkening to Route 66's period of significance include stand-alone buildings of brick, concrete block, or stucco, recessed entries, large display windows and free-standing signs to catch the attention of passing motorists. As it appears today, the Buffalo Inn certainly would not be considered stereotypical of a Route 66 diner. In fact, changes over time to the property has since left it practically hidden from the eyes of passersby, not to mention a change in purpose since at least the mid-1970s to that of a tavern with "bar food" offerings and local band music. Coupled with extensive conspicuous alterations to the restaurant, including a chalet-themed overhaul, the Buffalo Inn's ability to relate to the heyday of Route 66 has been diminished to a degree that renders it ineligible as a contributor to the significance of historic highway. With no other apparent association to either specific events or patterns of events of recognized significance, it does not appear eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion 1.

Historical research has revealed no evidence that the Haefners or any subsequent lessees of the property or anyone else associated with the property have attained a sufficient level of historic significance to meet the requirement of California Register Criterion 2. In terms of architectural, structural, or engineering merits, the group of modest, largely nondescript buildings do not stand out as important or particularly notable examples of any style, property type, period, region, or method of construction, nor are they known to represent the work of a distinguished architect, designer, or builder or possesses high artistic values. Lastly, as products of standard construction practice of their times, the Buffalo Inn buildings hold little promise for important historical data for the study of the history of Upland or Route 66, both of them subjects for which extensive written accounts are readily available.

Based on these considerations, the buildings at Buffalo Inn do not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, individually, collectively, or as potential contributors to the significance of Route 66. Therefore, the property does not meet the statutory definition of a "historical resource," as provided by CEQA and associated regulations.

CONCLUSIONS 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 of the research results outlined above, the present study has concluded that the group of buildings at the former Buffalo Inn, the only features of historical or prehistoric origin identified in the project area, do not constitute a “historical resource” under CEQA provisions. Therefore, CRM TECH recommends to the City of Upland a conclusion that the proposed project will not cause a substantial adverse change to any known “historical resources.” In recognition of the Buffalo Inn as a long-lived feature on the Route 66 landscape in Upland and of the demonstrated community interest in it, however, and in the interest of preserving Upland’s cultural heritage whenever possible, CRM TECH further recommends that the buildings be further documented prior to the commencement of the project, including the following procedures:

- Systematic photo-documentation of the current appearance of the buildings, including overviews from all sides, elevation shots, as well as exterior and interior details;
- Compilation of detailed plan drawings by locating original as-built plans and/or through scaled mapping of the current floor plans.

The results of these procedures should be curated at the SCCIC, the City of Upland Development Services Department (Planning Division), and other appropriate local repository to ensure long-term safekeeping and optimize public access. Under this condition, the proposed project may be cleared to proceed in compliance with cultural resources provisions of CEQA. Meanwhile, if buried cultural materials are encountered during any earth-moving operations associated with the project, all work in the immediate area 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
Bai “Tom” Tang, M.A.**

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.

- 2025 “Introductory Sedimentology for Archaeology,” SAA Online Semina by Ervan Garrison.
- 2021 “An Introduction to Geoarchaeology: How Understanding Basic Soils, Sediments, and Landforms Can Make You a Better Archaeologist,” SAA Online Seminar.
- 2002 “Section 106—National Historic Preservation Act: Federal Law at the Local Level,” UCLA Extension Course #888.
- 2002 “Recognizing Historic Artifacts,” workshop by Richard Norwood, Historical Archaeologist.
- 2002 “Wending Your Way through the Regulatory Maze,” symposium 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, University of California Riverside.
- 1991-1992 Crew Chief, Archaeological Research Unit, University of California 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.

HISTORIAN/ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN/REPORT WRITER
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.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Co-author of and contributor to numerous cultural resources management reports since 2004.

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.
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.

Cultural Resources Management Reports

Author or co-author, and contributor to numerous cultural management reports since 2022.

PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST/CREW CHIEF
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

- 2022-2017- Field Crew Chief, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2017- 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
Melissa A. Portilla, B.A.

Education

- 2023 A.A. (*cum laude*), Anthropology, Fullerton College.
2019 B.A., Ancient History: Classics, University of Hawaii, Manoa.

Professional Experience

- 2023- Project Archaeologist, CRM TECH, Colton, California.
2023-2024 Project Archaeologist, Psomas, Pasadena, California.
2020-2020 Collections Assistant, Museum of Us, San Diego, California.

APPENDIX 2

NATIVE AMERICAN SACRED LANDS SEARCH RESULTS



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Govin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

May 21, 2025

Nina Gallardo
CRM TECH

Via Email to: ngallardo@crmtech.us

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

Re: Proposed 72-Unit Residential Subdivision Project, San Bernardino County

VICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
*Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
Nomlaki*

To Whom It May Concern:

SECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
Miwok

As requested, a record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, a SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area.

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
Luiseño

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. If within two weeks of notification, a response has not been received, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information was received.

COMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-Costanoan

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please notify the NAHC so that we can assure that our lists contain current information.

COMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
Kumeyaay

In addition to engaging in tribal consultation, you should consult the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center to determine whether it has information regarding the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

COMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
Cahuilla

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

COMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
*Pauma-Yuim a Band of
Luiseño Indians*

Sincerely,

COMMISSIONER
Vacant

ACTING EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
Steven Quinn

Andrew Green
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Bernardino County
5/21/2025**

Tribe Name	Fed (F) Non-Fed (N)	Contact Person	Contact Address	Phone #	Fax #	Email Address	Cultural Affiliation	Counties
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Erica Schenk, Chairperson	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 590-0942	(951) 763-2808	chair@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	BobbyRay Esparza, Cultural Director	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		besparza@cahuilla-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Cahuilla Band of Indians	F	Anthony Madrigal, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	52701 CA Highway 371 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 763-5549		anthonymad2002@gmail.com	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Christina Swindall Martinez, Secretary	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Gabrieleno Band of Mission Indians - Kizh Nation	N	Andrew Salas, Chairperson	P.O. Box 393 Covina, CA, 91723	(844) 390-0787		admin@gabrielenoindians.org	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Gabrieleno/Tongva San Gabriel Band of Mission Indians	N	Anthony Morales, Chairperson	P.O. Box 693 San Gabriel, CA, 91778	(626) 483-3564	(626) 286-1262	GTTribalcouncil@aol.com	Gabrieleno	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Christina Conley, Cultural Resource Administrator	P.O. Box 941078 Simi Valley, CA, 93094	(626) 407-8761		christina.marsden@alumni.usc.edu	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Gabrielino Tongva Indians of California Tribal Council	N	Robert Dorame, Chairperson	P.O. Box 490 Bellflower, CA, 90707	(562) 761-6417	(562) 761-6417	gtongva@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Gabrielino/Tongva Nation	N	Sandonne Goad, Chairperson	106 1/2 Judge John Aiso St., #231 Los Angeles, CA, 90012	(951) 807-0479		sgoad@gabrielino-tongva.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Sam Dunlap, Cultural Resource Director	P.O. Box 3919 Seal Beach, CA, 90740	(909) 262-9351		tongvatcr@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Gabrielino-Tongva Tribe	N	Charles Alvarez, Chairperson	23454 Vanowen Street West Hills, CA, 91307	(310) 403-6048		Chavez1956metro@gmail.com	Gabrielino	Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Robert Martin, Chairperson	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5110	(951) 755-5177	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Morongo Band of Mission Indians	F	Ann Brierty, THPO	12700 Pumarra Road Banning, CA, 92220	(951) 755-5259	(951) 572-6004	abrierty@morongo-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Serrano	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Quechan Indian Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jordan Joaquin, President, Quechan Tribal Council	P.O.Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366-1899	(760) 919-3600		executivesecretary@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Quechan Indian Tribe of the Fort Yuma Reservation	F	Jill McCormick, Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 1899 Yuma, AZ, 85366-1899	(928) 261-0254		historicpreservation@quechantribe.com	Quechan	Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
San Manuel Band of Mission Indians	F	Alexandra McCleary, Senior Manager of Cultural Resources Management	26569 Community Center Drive Highland, CA, 92346	(909) 633-0054		alexandra.mccleary@sanmanuel-nsn.gov	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Mercedes Estrada, Cultural Director	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	mestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Steven Estrada, Tribal Chairman	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	sestrada@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Indians	F	Vanessa Minott, Tribal Administrator	P.O. Box 391820 Anza, CA, 92539	(951) 659-2700	(951) 659-2228	vminott@santarosa-nsn.gov	Cahuilla	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Mark Cochrane, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(909) 578-2598		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Serrano Nation of Mission Indians	N	Wayne Walker, Co-Chairperson	P. O. Box 343 Patton, CA, 92369	(253) 370-0167		serranonation1@gmail.com	Serrano	Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Joseph Ontiveros, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-5279	(951) 654-4198	jontiveros@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego
Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians	F	Jessica Valdez, Cultural Resource Specialist	P.O. Box 487 San Jacinto, CA, 92581	(951) 663-6261	(951) 654-4198	jvaldez@soboba-nsn.gov	Cahuilla Luiseno	Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego

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 Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

Record: PROJ-2025-002774
Report Type: List of Tribes
Counties: San Bernardino
NAHC Group: All

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed 72-Unit Residential Subdivision Project, San Bernardino County.

APPENDIX 3

**CALIFORNIA HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
RECORD FORMS**

**Buffalo Inn
1812-1814 W. Foothill Boulevard
Upland, California**

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 11 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 4278-01H

- P1. Other Identifier:** Buffalo Inn
- *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** Ontario **Date** 1981
T1S; R8W; NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of NE 1/4 of Sec 11 ; S.B. B.M.
- c. Address** 1812-1814 W. Foothill Boulevard **City** Upland **Zip** 91786
- d. UTM:** (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) **Zone** 11 ; 436,549 **mE/** 3,774,186 **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 Numbers 1007-061-08 and -23; on the south side of foothill Boulevard (Route 66), approximately 490 feet east of Central Avenue
- *P3a Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries) This site consists of the Buffalo Inn, a historical restaurant, bar, and entertainment venue that consists of five buildings and associated features. Despite the name, no evidence of the property functioning as a lodging facility was found during extensive research.
Building A, residence at 1814 W. Foothill Boulevard: This rectangular, one-story building is constructed of cobblestone-and-mortar exterior walls (Continued on p. 4)
- *P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP6: 1-story commercial building; HP3: single-family residences
- *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): Building E, view to the southeast, June 17, 2025 (see also pp. 10-12)
- *P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**
 Historic Prehistoric Both
1929-1948
- *P7. Owner and Address:** 610 Investments 23-1, LLC, 610 Santa Anita Avenue, Arcadia, CA 91006
- *P8. Recorded by** (Name, affiliation, & address): Hunter O'Donnell and Melissa Portilla, CRM TECH, 1016 East Cooley Drive, Suite A/B, Colton, CA 92324
- *P9. Date Recorded:** June 17-18, 2025

- *P10. Survey Type** (describe): Intensive-level survey for CEQA compliance
- *P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Terri Jacquemain, Nicole Raslich, and Hunter O'Donnell (2025): Historical/Archaeological Resources Survey Report: Tentative Tract Map No. 20820, Assessor's Parcel Nos. 1007-061-08 and -23, 1812-1814 W. Foothill Boulevard, City of Upland, 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 11

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) CRM TECH 4278-01H

B1. Historic Name: Buffalo Inn, Sucha Singh Café, Foothill Boulevard Café, El Montecito, Ray's Place, Hazel's, Highway Café, and Green Frog Bar

B2. Common Name: Buffalo Inn

B3. Original Use: Café/Residential B4. Present Use: Vacant

*B5. Architectural Style: Varied, partially due to alterations

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations) According to San Bernardino County records, the Buffalo Inn was built by Ed and Louise Haefner, whose family members remained property owners until at least 2015 (County Assessor 1924-1929; Allen 2012; 2017). The couple and their young daughters came to California from Buffalo, New York, in January 1929 and acquired the property from the descendants of A. Weylandt (ibid.). At the time, the property was occupied by a small wood house and a five-acre lemon grove (Allen 2012). Previously, Edward Joseph Haefner married Louise Friedenber
g before serving in the U.S. Army during (Continued on p. 5)

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

*B8. Related Features: _____

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Early to mid-20th century traveler services on Route 66

Area Upland

Period of Significance 1929-1974

Property Type Restaurant and residences

Applicable Criteria N/A

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographic scope. Also address integrity.) The history of the Buffalo Inn dates back to 1929, when then-new property owner Ed Heafner built the roadside café in respond to his wife Louise's desire to operate such an establishment on Route 66, the transcontinental highway by which they had just arrived in Upland from Buffalo, New York. Its location represented one of many small enterprises along Route 66 that were geared toward traveler services in the heyday of the legendary "Mother Road." At the time, nearly all of the cafés, auto repair shops, fueling stations,
(Continued on p. 6)

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

B12. References: See p. 8.

B13. Remarks: _____

*B14. Evaluator: Terri Jacquemain, M.A.

*Date of Evaluation: August 2025

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



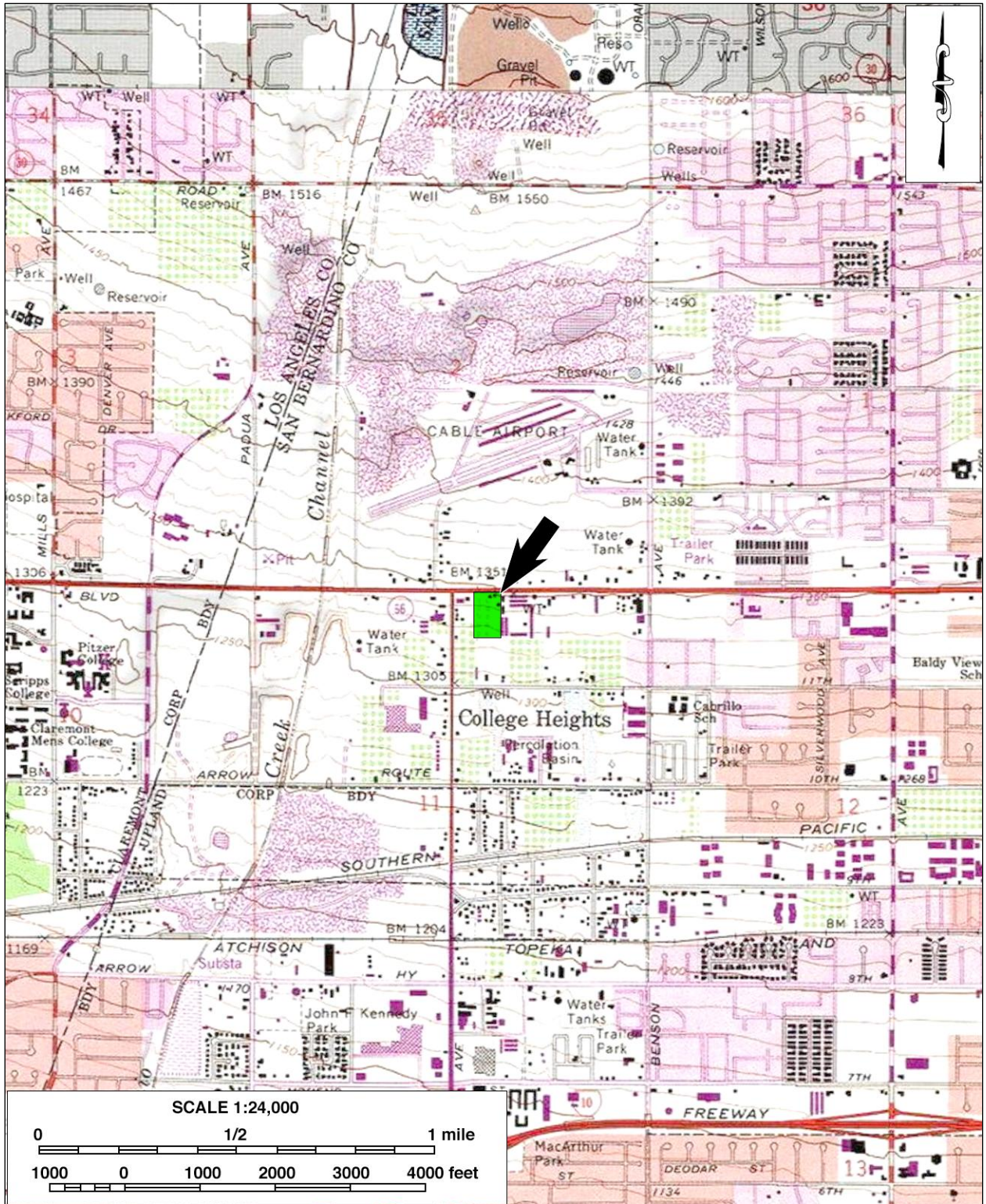
LOCATION MAP

Trinomial _____

*Map Name: Ontario and Mt. Baldy, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of Maps: 1981/1995



Recorded by: Hunter O'Donnell and Melissa Portilla

*Date: June 17-18, 2025

Continuation Update

*P3a. **Description (continued):** resting on footings and piers of similar construction. Atop the stone structure, the wood-framed, medium-pitched front-gable roof is covered with green composition shingles, and the gable ends are clad with horizontal clapboard siding, currently painted brown. The roof features wide overhangs at the eaves and rakes, with exposed rafters under the eaves. A rectangular, louvered vent is set at each gable peak, accompanied below by a green, wooden "Buffalo" sign on the north-facing front façade. The windows and doors appear to be wood-framed, but all openings are now sealed with particle boards. The main entrance is centered on the front façade and flanked by low cobblestone planters that curve around to both ends of the façade. The ground in front is also lined with similar cobblestones. A side entrance with a concrete stoop is placed on the east side, facing a patio that is enclosed by a three-foot-tall cobblestone-and-mortar wall. Most of the wall has a four- to five-inch deep cavity on the top, likely to serve as a planter. The patio is accessed by two wooden gates and stone-lined paths. A large cobblestone chimney is also found in the eastern façade.

Building B, residence at 1812 W. Foothill Boulevard: This rectangular single-story building is similar in design, materials, and character to Building A except that vertical flush boards fill the gable ends. It is a converted garage with a tilt-up door still occupying most of the street-facing northern façade. A man-door with two semicircular cobblestone steps is placed off-centered in the southern façade. The door and all windows are now sealed with boards. On either side of the door are two decorative stone features embedded in the wall surface. The one to the right is a parallelogram-shaped, flat-faced white stone with "Lady Louise & Lord Lacy" engraved into it. The one on the left is circular in shape and formed with 16 flat white stones set in concrete. The east and west sides of the building are accompanied by low cobblestone planters. To the north of the building is a large wooden trellis over a grassy patio with a wooden stage at the eastern end and a stone firepit in the middle.

Building C, restaurant/bar: This tall single-story building, irregularly shaped due to various additions, is a wood-frame structure resting on a concrete slab foundation in the northern portion with elevated footings and piers under the southern portion. The exterior walls of the main mass are clad on the north-facing main façade with teal-painted, wide vertical flush boards, on the east side with stained vertical boards above a low cobblestone-and-mortar wall, and on the west and south sides with narrow horizontal clapboards, while two lean-tos added to the rear and the west side are clad with plywood sheets painted white. The roof over the main mass, a medium-pitched front-facing gable, is covered with wood shingles and ends in wide eaves with exposed rafters. The lean-tos are surmounted by composition roofs with narrow, open eaves. A nearly flat-roofed patio cover supported by square wooden posts and triangular braces is also added to the rear, to the west of the lean-to. The main entrance opens to the east and is filled with an unglazed wooden door built of stained vertical planks. Three other doors open to the rear, including a back door to the main mass that has been sealed with a particle board, a steel security door on the west side of the rear lean-to, and a metal door on the south side of the western lean-to, which contains the refrigeration room. Most of the windows have also been boarded over. A notable exception is a large octagonal window with fixed plateglass panes set near the peak of the front-facing gable, clearly a modern feature. This prominent window and a low, full-width cobblestone planter are the only notable features in the otherwise plain and blind façade facing Foothill Boulevard. Other windows that remain exposed are found on two large

Recorded by: Hunter O'Donnell and Melissa Portilla

*Date: June 17-18, 2025

Continuation Update

dormers on either slope of the main roof, including a pair of aluminum-framed tripartite windows facing the west and wood-framed, fixed windows on the sides of the east-facing dormer.

Building D, kitchen and patio bar: The kitchen, a roughly rectangular single-story building of wood-frame construction, rests on a poured concrete foundation and consists of two gabled sections on the northern and southern ends connected by a flat-roof section in the middle. The roof is covered with grey composition shingles, ending in medium-width, open eaves with exposed rafter ends and fascia boards. Most of the exterior wall surface is clad with clapboard siding. The north side of the building has one door while the east side features three doors for service entrances. All of the doors and windows are now boarded over. Numerous modifications are apparent on this building. The patio bar runs the length of the east side of the building, the ceiling of which is built of heavily stained and lacquered wood. Several large barbecue pits, now partially collapsed, surround the building on the southeast side. A restroom structure extends from the southern end of the building but has been largely dismantled.

Building E, residence at western end: This irregularly shaped single-story building is mostly a wood-frame structure clad with narrow clapboards, painted either light gray or beige with green trim, but the eastern wall and part of the northern wall are built of cobblestone and mortar. It rests on cobblestone-and-mortar footings and piers with a sizable basement accessible from the south. The medium-pitched cross-gable roof is covered with green composition shingles and features medium-width, open eaves with exposed rafters and fascia boards. The gable peaks are filled with triangular vents with vertical wooden slats and mesh screen. The primary façade, facing north, is symmetrical with the main entrance at the center, a stylized Buffalo Inn sign above it, and two windows on either side. Another entry is placed near the front on the east side, facing a side yard behind a wooden fence that leads to the restaurant to the east. Two more entries are found on the south side, one for basement access and the other atop a set of eight concrete steps. All of the doors and windows have been sealed.

*B6. **Construction History: (continued):** World War I, where he suffered mustard gas poisoning (Ancestry.com n.d.; Allen 2012). The move to Upland was predicted by Edward's resulting emphysema and related health issues from the poison. At Louise Haefner's behest and wish for a lunch diner on Route 66, Ed Haefner and his brother built her a restaurant on the property out of fir wood (Allen 2012). Specialties were chicken sandwiches, chili and waffles, and reportedly bootleg alcohol sales during prohibition (*ibid.*).

At some point, likely between 1929 and 1931, the family installed Violet Ray gas pumps, a company owned at the time by General Petroleum (Fig. 9). Above the pumps was a sign "Doughboy Dugout," which like the name Buffalo was also a homage to their family history, "Doughboy" being a popular nickname for American soldiers serving in Europe. The 1929-1931 photograph (Fig. 9) also shows a second building that may be the westernmost building currently on the property or, if the original café building did not survive, could be the restaurant standing today, but historical research and a comparison of building scales and aerial photographs could not definitively document either scenario, in part due to extensive alterations. By 1938, it appears that four buildings were present on the property, including the two roadside buildings and two behind the restaurant, one of them the stone-and-mortar residence at 1814 W. Foothill

Recorded by: Hunter O'Donnell and Melissa Portilla

*Date: June 17-18, 2025

Continuation Update

***B6. Construction History: (continued):** Boulevard today (NETR Online 1938). It is not clear which, if any, of these four early buildings could be the original wooden house. By 1948, a second stone-and-mortar garage/residence, currently at 1812 W. Foothill Boulevard, had appeared near the eastern property boundary (NETR Online 1948).

The family was dealt a blow soon after settling in Upland when Ed Haefner suffered a paralytic stroke in May 1929, hospitalizing him for over a week at San Antonio Community Hospital (*Sun* 1929). The Haefners transferred ownership of the property to their daughter Helen Haefner in March 1930 (County Assessor 1930-1935), after which the restaurant began a long history of turnovers and name changes. The first such lease was in 1931 to Sucha Singh, owner of a citrus grove in Claremont (*Daily Report* 1930; *Progress-Bulletin* 1931). Singh would briefly operate the Sucha Singh Café at the former Buffalo Inn advertising "Hindu Curry Chicken and American Chicken Dinners" (*Progress Bulletin* 1931).

In October 1934, the Foothill Boulevard Café was advertised with a \$25/month rent with inquiries directed to the Buffalo Inn address (*Progress Bulletin* 1931). In 1939, the restaurant was leased out to become El Montecito, one of the few Mexican restaurants in the area at the time, featuring mariachi musicians (Allen 2012). Between 1950 and 1965 the property operated as Ray's (*Rancho Cucamonga Times* 1965) or Ray's Place, a tavern opened by Ray and Nell Rust (Allen 2015). Alcohol beverage licenses were applied for at this location in 1952, 1958, and 1968 (*Daily Report* 1952, 1958; *Upland News* 1968). A "highway café" was operating at 1814 W. Foothill Boulevard in January of 1955 (*Sun* 1955). A second tavern, Hazel's, operated at this location in 1970 (*Montclair Tribune* 1970; Allen 2012). By 1974, the establishment was known as the Green Frog Bar (*Sun* 1974; Allen 2012).

In July of 1975, Helen Haefner offered to lease a building and storage cabin located at 1814 W. Foothill Boulevard with an option to purchase (County Assessor 1975). Two local men, James Bassett and Forrest Rinard, took up the offer and undertook revamping the property and reclaiming the name Buffalo Inn for their enterprise (*Rancho Cucamonga Times* 1977; Allen 2012). Buffalo Inn would re-open in October 1977 with a remodel to resemble a ski chalet and the addition of a large, secluded tree-shaded patio, specializing in beer, wine, homemade potato chips, and buffalo burgers (Allen 2012). According to a 2012 news story, the Los Angeles Rams, Kirk Douglas, John Travolta, Mike Scioscia, and Richard Nixon were all visitors to the Buffalo Inn during this period (*ibid.*).

In 1987, Helen Haefner satisfied the mortgage agreement made with her parents in 1930 and entered a revocable agreement with Forrest Rinard in which Haefner would reside on the property until her death (County Assessor 1987). Her sister Edna finalized a similar agreement with Rinard in 1990, at which point Rinard would gain full ownership (County Assessor 1989). A second round of modifications to the buildings occurred in 1993-1994 and included a small addition, the installation of dormer skylights to the restaurant, and extension of the kitchen/bar/patio. The lemon trees were removed around this time, and the parking area to the west of the buildings was paved around 1998 (NETR Online 1993-1998). The Buffalo Inn fell into bankruptcy in 2015 and has been closed ever since (Allen 2015; 2017).

***B10. Significance (continued):** and lodgings were independently owned and operated by individuals hoping to capitalize on their location along Route 66.

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***B10. Significance (continued):** Route 66 in California was officially listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2012 through a Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) with a period of significance set between 1927 and 1974, when Interstate Highway 10 took over the role of the main thoroughfare across the San Bernardino Valley. The listing includes many buildings and features adjacent to the roadway that provided traveler services and were built during the 1927-1974 era as contributors to Route 66's historical significance. For this reason, the Buffalo Inn must be considered for historical significance both individually and as a potential contributor to Route 66 as a National Register-listed property.

Under Criterion A/1, Buffalo Inn's association with Route 66 lies in its long-lived location and operation as a food stop. Historical research could not determine when the gas pumps were removed. The association to Route 66 can be considered a close one based obviously on location but is not as clearly expressed as a restaurant catering to travelers. To wit, most potential contributors necessarily must retain some degree of physical or character-defining features that demonstrate their historic connection to the National Register-listed property. For example, as outlined in the MPDF, for a Route 66 motor lodge type known as a travel court, the character-defining features include individual one-story buildings or cabins arranged in a row or around a courtyard, an office and tall free-standing or electrified signage to catch the motorist's eye.

In the case of restaurants, characteristics harkening to Route 66's period of significance include stand-alone buildings of brick, concrete block, or stucco, recessed entries, large display windows and free-standing signs to catch the attention of passing motorists. As it appears today, the Buffalo Inn certainly would not be considered stereotypical of a Route 66 diner. In fact, changes over time to the property has since left it practically hidden from the eyes of passersby, not to mention a change in purpose since at least the mid-1970s to that of a tavern with "bar food" offerings and local band music. Coupled with extensive conspicuous alterations to the restaurant, including a chalet-themed overhaul, the Buffalo Inn's ability to relate to the heyday of Route 66 has been diminished to a degree that renders it ineligible as a contributor to the significance of historic highway. With no other apparent association to either specific events or patterns of events of recognized significance, it does not appear eligible for listing in the California Register under Criterion A/1.

Historical research has revealed no evidence that the Haefners or any subsequent lessees of the property or anyone else associated with the property have attained a sufficient level of historic significance to meet the requirement of Criterion B/2. In terms of architectural, structural, or engineering merits, the group of modest, largely nondescript buildings do not stand out as important or particularly notable examples of any style, property type, period, region, or method of construction, nor are they known to represent the work of a distinguished architect, designer, or builder or possesses high artistic values. Lastly, as products of standard construction practice of their times, the Buffalo Inn buildings hold little promise for important historical data for the study of the history of Upland or Route 66, both of them subjects for which extensive written accounts are readily available.

Based on these considerations, the buildings at Buffalo Inn do not appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register of Historical Resources, individually, collectively, or as potential contributors to the significance of Route 66. However, in

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*B10. **Significance (continued):** recognition of the Buffalo Inn as a long-lived feature on the Route 66 landscape in Upland and of the demonstrated community interest in it, and in the interest of preserving Upland's cultural heritage whenever possible, it is recommended that the buildings be further documented prior to any project that may affect their current condition, including a systematic photo-documentation of their current appearance and compilation of detailed plan drawings to preserve the architectural data about them.

B12. References:

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1924-1929 San Bernardino County real property tax assessment records; Series II, Book 28A, Maps 6,7.

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1975 Lease Agreement. Book 9251, Page 846.

1987 Satisfaction of Mortgage. Instrument 87-103598.

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1930 Ride Case to Be Aired This Week. June 9:2.

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1958 Legal Notices. April 29:17.

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1931 Sucha Singh Café advertisement. January 21:7.

1934 Notice: "Foothill Blvd Café" Offer to Lease. October 19:10.

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1965 Legal Advertising. April 15:8.

1977 Legal Advertising. June 6:24.

Sun (San Bernardino, California)

1929 Upland Rancher Is Stricken with Paralysis on Journey. May 19:8.

1955 Coat Taken from Car. January 25:15.

1974 Upland Waitress Robbed at Knifepoint. July 2:B6.

Upland News

1968 Legal Notices. January 17:7.

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Additional Photographs:



Building A, residence at 1814 W. Foothill Boulevard. *Left: front façade, view to the south; right: rear façade, eastern façade, and side courtyard, view to the northwest*



Building B, residence at 1812 W. Foothill Boulevard. *Left: front façade, view to the south; right: rear façade, view to the north*



Building C, restaurant/bar. *Left: front and eastern façades, view to the southwest; right: refrigeration room and rear patio, view to the east*

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Additional Photographs:



Building D, kitchen and patio bar. *Left: rear of the kitchen, view to the northeast; right: eastern façade of the kitchen, bar, and barbecue pits, view to the west*



Building E, residence at western end. *Left: rear and eastern façades, view to the northwest; right: rear and western façades, view to the northeast*



Building E, residence at western end. *Left: crawlspace entrance, view to the east; right: Buffalo Inn sign above front door, view to the south*

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Additional Photographs:



Buffalo Inn and Violet Ray fuel pumps, view to the southwest, circa 1929-1931
(source: Buffalo Inn Facebook page)



Left: "vintage" Buffalo Inn wooden nickel (source: Ebay);
right: Buffalo Inn sign prior to removal post-closure (source: Allen 2015)