Appendix H: Cultural Resources

H-1 Historic Architecture Assessment
H-2 Cultural Report

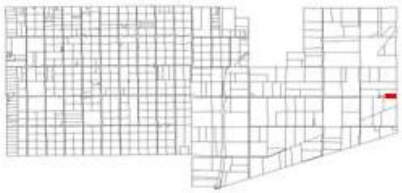
H-1 Historic Architecture Assessment

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 14100 South Milliken Ave, Ontario, CA 91761

*Drawn By: Ben Taniguchi *Date: September 12, 2006

Building A: 1953 barn
Building B: 1953 twin gabled barn
Building C: 1953 single-family residence
Building D: 1953 single-family residence

GalvinPreservationAssociates
G P A
GALVIN Preservation Associates
Historic Preservation Planning Company
1611 S Pacific Coast Hwy Ste 104
Redondo Beach, CA 90277
(310) 792-2690



PARCEL NO.
21821115
ADDRESS
14100 S. Milliken Ave., Ontario, CA 91761

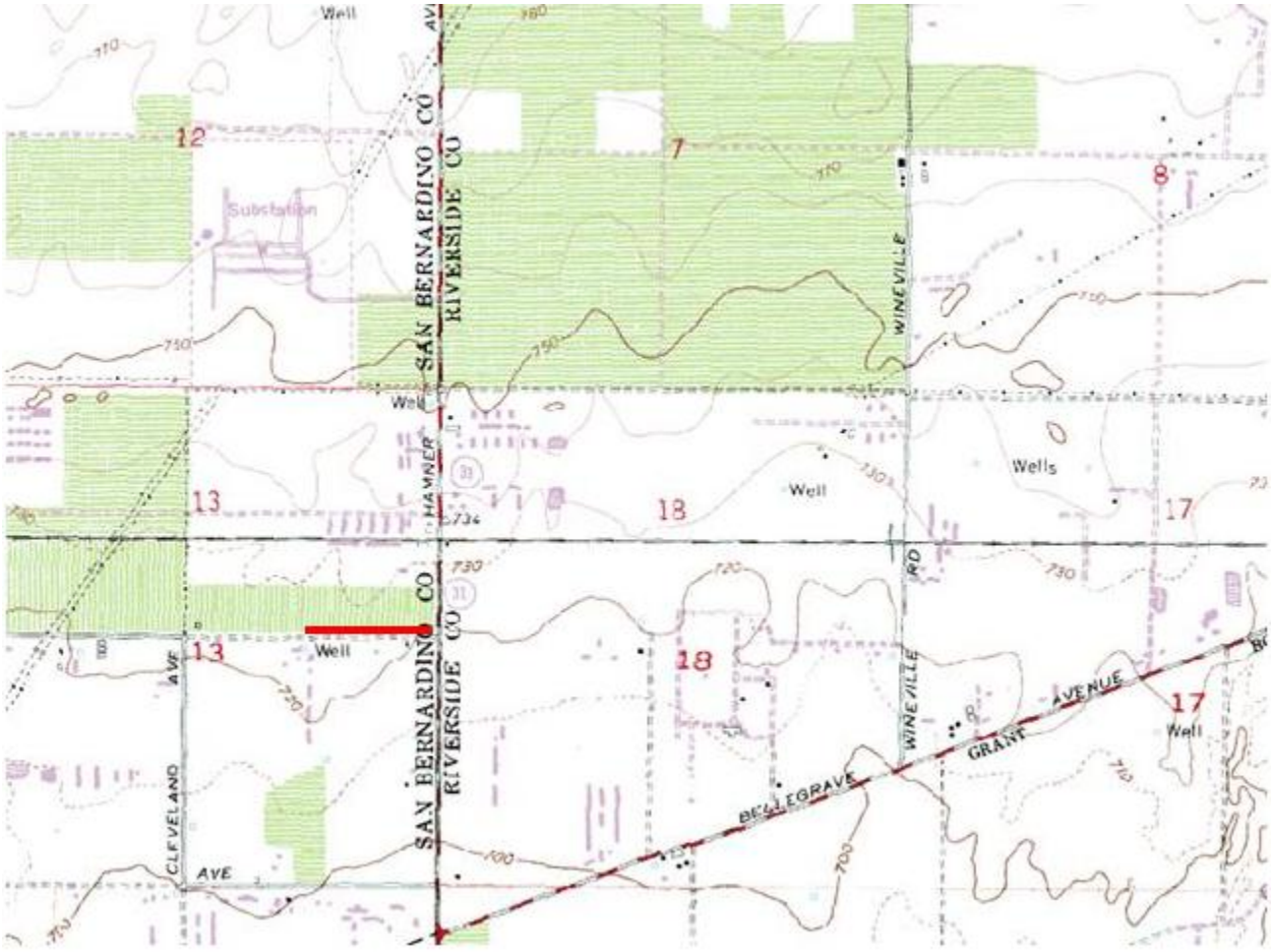
MAP NOT TO SCALE

NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.

LOCATION MAP

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 14100 South Milliken Ave, Ontario, CA 91761

*Map Name: Ontario *Scale: 1:50,000 *Date of Map: 1979



(Map courtesy of Topozone.)

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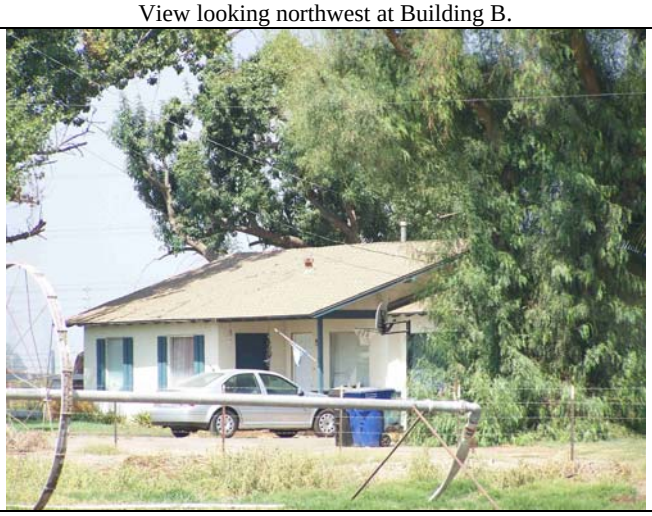
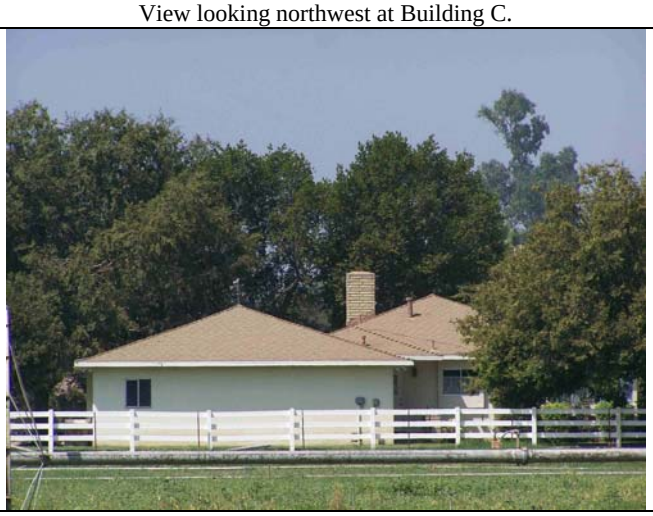
Recorded By: Ben Taniguchi/Rebecca Smith Date: September 9, 2006 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

View looking northwest at Building B.

View looking northwest at Building C.



View looking northwest at Building D.



View looking west at circa 1960 single family residence on adjacent parcel, parcel no. 21825209.

View looking southwest at one of two circa 2005 hay shelters on parcel no. 21825209.

View looking southwest at open field on parcel no. 21825209.

***B10. Significance:** (continued from page 8)

for a diary farm.

Therefore, the subject property does not embody the distinctive type, period, or method of construction of the post-1950 dairy farm in the Ontario area and does not possess high artistic values. Additionally, no architect or builder name could be found to be associated with this property. **Therefore, it does not appear to qualify for the CRHR under Criterion 3**.

The property was considered for Criterion 4 for the potential to yield or likelihood to yield information to prehistory or history. In order for buildings, structures, and objects to be eligible for this criterion, they would need to "be, or must have been, the principal source of important information." This is not the case with this property. **Therefore, it does not appear to qualify for the CRHR under Criterion 4.**

In summary, the subject property does not appear to qualify for the CRHR. Therefore, the subject property is not a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. It was not assessed for National Register of Historic Places or local designation eligibility.

B12. References: (continued from page 2)

County of San Bernardino Flood Control Planning Division (historical aerial photographs).
Los Angeles Public Library Central Branch (1930s-1960s Ontario and Pomona City Directories)
Ontario City Library Robert E. Ellingwood Model Colony History Room (1930s-1980s Ontario and Pomona City Directories)
San Bernardino County Assessor's Office (property information).
www.googleearth.com (2006 Ontario aerial map).
www.topozone.com (1979 Ontario topography map).

***B10. Significance:** (continued from page 8)

resulting strict regulations that were being imposed on the farmers. Thus, numerous dairy farmers established farms adjacent to the subject property by the late 1960s. However by 1972, a large residential development was completed south of the evaluated property adjacent to Milliken Avenue. And currently, numerous residential housing developments and strip malls are being constructed throughout the Ontario area. Thus, the setting, feeling and association have been compromised.

The farm retains its original core buildings which consists of two single-family residences and two barns, all of which were constructed in 1953. In circa 1960, a single-family residence was constructed on an adjacent property. In circa 2005, two hay storage shelters were also constructed on the adjacent property. Over the years there have been alterations to almost all of the buildings. The barns have had additions and at least one of the single-family residences has had its windows and doors replaced. The original acreage of the farm has remained intact. Therefore the design, materials and workmanship of the evaluated property has been somewhat compromised.

The integrity of the evaluated property is good. The condition of the evaluated property is good.

California Register Eligibility Evaluation

The subject property was evaluated against under the four criteria of the California Register which is outlined in Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Chapter 11.5, Section 4852 for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). It was determined that the subject property does not meet the criteria for the California Register under the context of post-1950 dairy farm properties, as the property as a whole does not have the essential character defining features of a post 1950 diary for the Ontario area. Following is a discussion of how that determination was made:

The property was assessed under Criterion 1 for its potential significance as a part of an historic trend that may have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The evaluated property was developed as a dairy farm in 1953 during the post-1950 scientific, large capacity era of dairy farming in the Ontario area. By 1950, the Ontario diary industry was growing in size to encompass forty acres or more and was becoming much more efficient as it transitioned from dry-lot dairy farms with mechanization. And by the 1960s, Ontario had grown into one of the largest dairy areas in the state of California consisting of over forty dairies. However, no documentation could be found to prove that the subject property was a significant dairy farm in the Ontario area. This property does not appear in any publications or newspaper clippings during the twentieth century showing it to be an important or innovative dairy farm. Also, the overall design of the dairy farm does not fit into the trend in dairy farms being constructed during this period in Ontario. The subject property appears to be simply one of the many diary farms established in Ontario during the mid-twentieth century. **Therefore, it does not appear to qualify for the CRHR under Criterion 1.**

The property was considered under Criterion 2 for its association with the lives of persons significant in our past. The property was likely owned by John and Wilma Dykstra when the dairy was established in 1953 as the Dykstra Brother's Dairy. Research indicates that the no one in the Dykstra family was significant to the history or development of the City of Ontario, the State or the nation. **Therefore, it does not appear to qualify for the CRHR under Criterion 2.**

The property was evaluated under Criterion 3 for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or representing the work of a master, possessing high artistic values, or representing a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction. The evaluated dairy farm was established in 1953 during the third phase of dairy farming in Southern California (1950-69). Dairy properties that were constructed after 1950 had more than one very large residence, or a series of large residences that consisted of at least one residence constructed after 1950 and enlarged residences from earlier periods, attached two car garages or garages attached to the residences by a covered breezeway, a large "herringbone" style milking parlor designed in the Ranch style, numerous pole structures, large silos, large milk storage tanks, breeding stalls, calf stalls, rows of stanchions, grain bins, etc, and a huge expanse of open space behind the dairy buildings that is used for the production of feed and the processing of manure. Although the subject property does consist of three single-family residences, attached garages and barns, the overall design was not consistent with the dairy farms being constructed at the same time in the Ontario area. One essential element missing was the "herringbone" style milking parlor designed in the Ranch style. A second essential missing element that is missing is a circular shaped driveway. And lastly, the barns constructed on the property were general purpose in terms of its use and were not designed specifically

(continued page 10)

***B10. Significance:** (continued from page 7)

change in the parlor layout, the modernized milking parlors are also equipped with milking machines that automatically express milk from the cow's teats and also stop automatically once the cow's milk flow lessens. All of the "herringbone style" milk parlors that were constructed after 1950 were designed in the Ranch style to match the residences.

If there is more than one residence, then the residences are constructed on either side of the milking parlor. All the buildings that are related to a post 1950 dairy property are painted in the same color scheme, even if the individual resources are not necessarily constructed in the same architectural styles. These large dairy operations have a circular driveway in front of the milk parlor and almost always have designed landscaping to complement the property as a whole, both in front of the milking parlor and in front of the residences. The property is often times surrounded by a matching fence as well. The property will also have many other dairy facilities associated with the operation such as pole structures, silos, bins, stalls, etc. These resources are laid out behind the milking parlor and residences and are aligned in a geometrically spaced fashion; either perpendicular or parallel to the milking parlor. The pole structures are long and narrow rectangular structures. The number of pole structures and associated farming equipment may reflect the size and productivity of the dairy operation. Behind the pole structures there is a large expanse of open space that is used for the production of feed and the processing of manure. Many of the dairy properties from the era have signs in front of their operations exhibiting the Dairy Association that they are connected with.

But most of the dairy operations that are associated with this context were built by former dairy farmers that had relocated in the Chino Valley after having moved from the Artesia area. Because of the small fortune they had gained from selling their land in Los Angeles County, the dairy farmers constructed these large dairy operations all at once and included the most advanced and efficient dairy facilities available in the nation at the time. The multitude of the buildings and structures on the property combined with their geometric arrangement demonstrates the introduction of scientific feeing and breeding, resulting in larger herds and more productive dairy operations. Additionally, the size and style of the Ranch houses reflect the wealth that these dairy farmers had attained. Many of the larger Ranch style residences from this period appear to have been designed by architects or prominent builders, which further demonstrates the image and opulence of the post-1950 dairy farmers.

The change to the "herringbone style" milking parlors demonstrates the change in the increased productivity and the scientific advances that occurred in the milking industry. The presence of multiple residences on these properties represents the multi-generational nature of the industry and the importance that the dairy lifestyle played in the unity of the family. The manicured landscaping and general condition and continuity of the properties demonstrate the pride that the dairy farmers had toward their profession and the pride they had in the hard work and diligence of building up their dairy operations. The milk trucks were replaced by large semi trucks, which continued to utilize the circular driveway in front of the milking parlor to express milk from the storage tanks. The signs displayed in front of the dairy operations exhibit the large presence of the dairy associations and the pride and loyalty that the dairy farmers have in membership with certain dairy associations.

This era demonstrates the flood of dairy farmers coming to the Chino area to dairy once they were entirely forced out of the Artesia and Dairy Valley area. This second wave of inhabitants represents the group of dairy farmers who held out in Los Angeles County for a premium return for the sale of their land so that they could not only relocate to the Chino Valley area, but could also increase their dairy operations and upgrade their facilities. The dairy farmers came to this region because there had already been an established network of dairy operations and support industries to make the move an economically and logically feasible one.

Integrity Statement

The subject property was evaluated against the seven aspects of integrity as outlined in the California Code of Regulations. The seven aspects of integrity include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The dairy farm has retained its original location; it has not been moved.

When the evaluated dairy farm was established on the property in 1953, the area consisted primarily of vacant land with a scattering of farms. The dairy farm was likely part of the move of dairy farmers from areas in Los Angeles and Orange counties to San Bernardino County which started in the late 1940s. The migration was due in part to the suburban growth that was occurring in both counties and the

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***B10. Significance:** (continued from page 6)

Milk produced close to large metropolitan areas is utilized for fluid uses. Milk produced in more distant areas is used for cottage cheese and ice cream; milk produced at yet locations more distant from the markets-such as in the surplus-producing areas of the northern San Joaquin Valley, the Sacramento Valley and the North Coast- are used for butter and nonfat dry milk. The number of fluid milk plants in California declined from 885 in 1945 to 461 in 1957, rising in 1959 to 485. Technological changes led to economies in processing and transportation, which, in turn led to larger but fewer operations. The increase in the number of fluid milk plants in the mid-60s was explained by the advent of drive-in dairy operations, a development counter to the trend towards bigness and fewness. Although drive-in operations were expanding rapidly, the general shift in the 1960s was towards centralized fluid milk operations and area-wide distribution.

Post-1950 - Scientific, Large Capacity Dairies (associated with subject property)
The third phase of dairy farming in the Chino Valley occurred between 1950 and 1969 and consisted of the introduction of scientific feeding and breeding, resulting in larger herds and more productive dairy operations. The dairy properties that developed during 1950-1969 are located on very large parcels or on properties that comprise multiple smaller parcels. The average size for a property associated with this context is approximately forty (40) acres or more. As the mechanization of dairying advanced, the size of the parcel increased as the dairy farmer was capable of milking more cattle. The layout of the dairy property also changed as the dairy operation began to introduce new farming equipment for the mechanization process.

The center for dairying in Southern California prior to this era was located around the Artesia area in Los Angeles County. However, due to the encroachment of the developing residential communities, the dairy farmers were forced to move to the Chino Valley area. In moving to the Chino Valley, the dairymen established the most efficient and modern dairies in the nation. In the old production facilities one man milked 100 cows twice a day. With the technology of the new milking systems (of the 1950s-60s) one man easily could milk 450 cows twice a day. During the 1950s and 1960s the use of machinery increased out of necessity because of the manpower shortage due to World War II. Machines could handle more cows, consequently, the herds increased in size again. The dairy farmers moved to new dairies to take advantage of mechanization, their old barns were not large enough for the new machinery. Also, the dairy farmers from this period were able to afford more land after selling their dairies for premium prices in the highly valued inner-city areas of Los Angeles County, and could consequently increase the size of their operations and upgrade their milking facilities as the cost of land in the Chino Valley area was far less costly.

Dairy properties that were constructed after 1950 will have more than one very large residence, or a series of large residences that comprise at least one residence constructed after 1950 and enlarged residences from earlier periods, attached two car garages or garages attached to the residences by a covered breezeway, a large “herringbone” style milking parlor designed in the Ranch style, numerous pole structures, large silos, large milk storage tanks, breeding stalls, calf stalls, rows of stanchions, grain bins, etc, and a huge expanse of open space behind the dairy buildings that is used for the production of feed and the processing of manure.

These properties may also have additional small residences to house hired workers who live and work on the land which may be located near the family’s residences or may be located somewhere else on the property. These houses are generally small and may have been the original house from the early part of the century that was occupied by the dairy owner (or past dairy owners) prior to the proliferation and productivity of the current operation.

Almost all of the owner’s residences that are located on the post 1950 dairy properties are constructed in the Ranch architectural style of architecture; however, a few may be residences that were popular prior to that era, but may have been enlarged or remodeled to reflect the success of the more efficient dairy operations. Most of the worker’s houses are either very small examples of the Ranch style, or are smaller residences constructed in styles that were popular prior to this era. A few properties may still fall within this context even if the residence was constructed prior to 1950, as the dairy farmer may have adapted an earlier dairy property to a mechanized dairy operation with the addition of a large residence and large milking parlor.

This period exhibits a shift in the barn architecture from the “flat style” milking parlor to a “herringbone” style. In the new milking parlor design, the cow’s stanchions are placed at an angle in order to use space more efficiently and the cows climb a gentle grade from the floor into their stall so that when the milkers come along, they do not have to kneel because the cows are at an elevated height. This is a labor and time saving device because it eliminates the amount of time it takes for milkers to kneel down to access the udders of the cows. Most of the farms from this period will exhibit the “herringbone” style of barn in the agricultural preserve area. In addition to the
(continued page 8)

***B10. Significance:** (continued from page 5)

One story attributes a Dutch family for the change in dairying practices to a more efficient method of milking. It explains that they were influenced by their native dairying practices and a lack of space… In a 1949 article from Westways Magazine, the author writes…

> *One Dutch family living in Paramount could not afford pasture acreage for their cow and so they had her put inside. They fed her on linseed meal, hay and cottonseed instead of sending her to pasture. "Bossy" thrived and soon was grateful that she wasn't driven out to work every morning. Her meals were served in her room, and she speedily responded by giving off gushing quantities of milk. Soon, the Dutch family started selling the excess milk to neighbors and purchased a second cow to keep up with a sustained demand for dairy products. They found that the forced-feeding technique was the pump primer. They sent word back home to the Netherlands and soon a rush of uncles, cousins, sisters and aunts came to the Paramount area….4,000 families comprise what they call the richest dairy farmers in the world. After two and half years of milking the cows, they are "burned out" and are sold as beef. The Indoor cows at Paramount and the adjacent milk "factories" were found to be healthier, less liable to diseases which lurk in pasturage. The Dutch colony cared for its bossies just as a factory owner does for his machines.*

The knowledge of specialized dry-lot farming brought to the Los Angeles dairy industry by the Dutch and Portuguese immigrants in the 1920s, countered the need for importing milk from the San Joaquin Valley, a process that had become too expensive.

Although dry-lot dairying was new to the United States, the practice was used in both the Azores and the Netherlands. In other large metropolitan areas of the United States, such as around Chicago and Boston, grassland dairies were forced farther from the cities by the rising cost of land and taxes. Because of the development of dry-lot dairy farming in Southern California, urban areas grew around the small, but highly productive dairies in Southern California.

The subject property is associated with the third phase of dairying in Southern California which took place between 1950 and 1969. One of the paradoxes of the 1950s Los Angeles milk industry is that the rapidly growing human population and industry of the county squeezed the dairymen into smaller and smaller areas, forcing the dairy industry to produce milk more economically than before the squeeze began. The manpower shortage due toWorld War II had led to the use of machinery. Scientific feeding and breeding resulted in larger herds. Machines could handle more cows, consequently, the herds increased in size again. The dairy farmers moved to new dairies to take advantage of mechanization; their old barns were not large enough for the new machinery.

A second irony was that as the population grew, so did the market for dairy products. The huge population surge, while enabling and forcing the dairy industry to expand, ironically overflowed into the heart of the big milk producing areas in Los Angeles. The new residents of Los Angeles required approximately 19,000 acres land to live on per year. During the seven-year period from 1950 to 1958, a total of 6,615 tracts were developed and 340,478 lots were sold. The rate of population increased in Los Angeles County from 1925 to 1950 averaged 100,000 persons a year. As the population grew, so did the dairy herds in order to supply the newcomers with milk. Dairymen answered the challenge of producing more and more milk on less and less space by streamlining their operations. They turned dairying into an assembly line industry by developing "milk factories," where large numbers of cows are penned and efficiently milked on small acreages and all feed is bought to the farm site from outside sources.

During this period the dairymen organized politically to control urban development, pass zoning regulations favorable to dairying, and incorporated the dairy cities of Dairyland, Dairy Valley, and Cypress. The dairies that surrounded the town of Artesia on three sides incorporated in 1956 as the City of Dairy Valley in Orange County. Its inhabitants numbered 3,300 persons and 60,000 cows. The city remained a dairy community until March 1965 when the council voted to allow sub-dividers to enter the community. As the land rose in value and property taxes increased, the land became too valuable to use for dairying and slowly the farmers sold out.

The concentration of diaries within the Los Angeles area produced more efficient operation of the Los Angeles milk shed. By 1960, Los Angeles County led the United States with 511 dairies and 112,000 dairy cows. The dairy industry produced 33.5 per cent of the total Los Angeles County agricultural yield. With one dairy farm on top of another, the servicing agent- feed sellers, equipment dealers, inspectors and creamery tank trucks- could visit dozens of dairy farms in the space of a few miles. The compact milk shed kept the servicing prices down, and that helped keep the price of milk down.

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***B10. Significance:** (continued from page 4)

areas of the Los Angeles Basin were largely populated by the Dutch immigrants who mainly settled around Hynes-Clearwater; today the area is known as Paramount.

Dairying in the first half of the twentieth century still consisted of an open range in which the cows were let out to pasture to feed and were brought into a milk parlor to be milked by hand one at a time. This type of milking did not produce the same quantities and quality of milk production as today, as the cows burned energy while grazing the fields and each animal didn't receive as many nutrients from the source of grains provided if the fields were overstocked with cows. Around the mid-century, a change in dairying practices took place that would change the manner in which cows are milked today.

The 1930s saw a large increase in people migrating to the area. Dairies too, then began to spring up in small numbers. The second phase of dairying, from 1931-1949 saw a change from free grazing dairying to dry-lot dairying with the mechanization of milking. This era saw many changes in three areas of the industry; 1) an increase in the number of cows, 2) an increase in population, and 3) legislative price fixing of milk.

In 1930, the Co-operative Dairy Product Association formed to negotiate milk prices with distributors for any surplus milk not used by the creameries. By this time, most of the dairy industry of Southern California consisted of producers (dairymen on contract to the creameries), processors (owners of the processing plants and transportation fleets), and the retailers.

The political influence on the developing dairy industry came from the state, county and city levels of government. During the New Deal, the state began passing legislation to control the diary industry. From 1935 to 1945, the state passed four acts which controlled the minimum price of milk at both the wholesale and retail levels, provided for fair trade practices in marketing of dairy products, and promoted the use of dairy products through advertising and education. The state also actively fought tuberculosis rampant in the dairy herds. County and city health officials enforced the state sanitation standards for the dairies and creameries by frequent inspections.

Prior to World War II, dairies were widely dispersed throughout the Los Angeles Basin. Large clusters of dairies were found in areas such as Torrance, Artesia, El Monte and the San Fernando Valley. During this period much of the feed and fodder was available from the local area, and dairies usually occupied the less valuable land that was not suited to citrus or truck farms raising vegetables for market.

World War II resulted in a population explosion that contributed to uncontrolled urban sprawl. People began to spread out from Los Angeles because of the availability of land and the low interest rates that were available for first time homeowners and the returning GIs. As housing tracts sprang up on suburban land, dairies located nearest to the metropolitan centers of population shifted to the peripheries. This relocation tended to concentrate the dairies in the vicinity of Artesia and Bellflower. The Bellflower-Artesia area was an ideal location for the dairying industry because of favorable weather conditions and because the district contained all of the specialized services that contributed to the efficiency of the industry. Hay and grain dealers, veterinarians, equipment handlers, specialized financing organizations, cattle brokers and a pool of skilled labors were all available within a few miles or a few minutes time.

One of the reasons that dairy farming was located in centralized locations such as the Bellflower-Artesia area is that production usually took place within the "least cost" location. The highest cost input component for dairymen is grain. This item is used in large quantities in order to maintain the extremely high production. The Basin area was geographically close to the Long Beach Port, which made access to feed for available. As the freeway system developed, dairy farmers could more economically farm in more outlying areas and still have access to feed. Dairymen in outlying areas could offset the cost of transporting feed by mixing their own feeds and placing more emphasis on locally produced materials such as barley, beet pulp, or cottonseed meal. The outlying areas would have more readily available green feeds.

The Dutch helped modernize the dairy industry from free ranging dairy herds to almost a factory type setting known as dry-lot dairying. They were familiar with this type of dairying in the Netherlands. The Netherlands was a small country that lacked the space for free range dairying. Portuguese milkers also had been familiar with the dry-lot methods on the island of Azore. Both of these groups of immigrants became dominant in dairying in California because they arrived at the precise time that specialized dairies developed to feed the growing urban population of Los Angeles.

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***B10. Significance:** (continued from page 2)

Located on a sloping plateau at the base of the 10,000-foot Mt. San Antonio, the City of Ontario, California, was named for Ontario, Canada by George Chaffey, a Canadian-born engineer who came to Riverside in 1880. He and his brother William acquired 1000 acres of the Garcia Rancho in 1881 which they intended to subdivide into small fruit farms. The Chaffeys purchased an additional 6,000 acres that would become the cities of Ontario and Upland. One of the keys to the Chaffeys success as developers was their creation of a "mutual water company" in which each landowner became a stockholder.

Chaffey laid out the improvements and made water available to every parcel of land. Ontario began as an agricultural colony focused on primarily fruit growing. Both the citrus and the olive industries were popular agricultural endeavors in the area. Chaffey set aside one square mile for the Ontario town site with half of the area deeded to trustees for the endowment of an agricultural college. The first purchase of land in Ontario occurred in 1882 and the first edition of the local newspaper was on December 4, of that same year. The emphasis on agriculture within the community was evidenced by the construction in 1883 of an agricultural college on twenty acres in the Ontario Colony. Chaffey College was the first college in San Bernardino. In 1884, the Ontario School District was created. The first school house was erected on the same corner where Central school stands today- at "G" Street and Sultana Avenue.

In 1887, Edward Frasier placed a town site on Market- one and a half miles of land north of 5th- 2 miles west of Euclid Avenue. His special excursion train brought hundreds of buyers to Ontario's Southern Pacific Depot from Los Angeles. The Chino Valley Railroad Station was erected on the far side of the existing tracks. This was a narrow gauge railroad that took passengers to Chino.

Ontario was incorporated on December 10, 1891. The area continued to prosper in the citrus industry. In the 1920s, the largest business was the Exchange Orange Products Company (now Sunkist Growers, Inc.), which was a subsidiary of the California Fruit Growers Exchange. It was moved to Ontario in 1926, where it processed the culls into juice and cattle feed. Population swelled in Ontario in the 1950s. Ten-acre orange groves in town were tore out by the owners and filled with homes. The construction boom was led by the California National Guard Armory at John Galvin Park. In 1952, over $14,000,000 was spent on construction, $11,000,000 of which was spent on 642 new single-family homes in 4 new subdivisions. In 1959, Ontario began to develop new areas to the east and south, including the Ontario Industrial Park, east of Campus Avenue between Mission Avenue and the Pomona Freeway. And by the mid-twentieth century, Ontario was a leading dairy community in the state of California.

The evaluated dairy farm was established in 1953 with the construction of two barns and two single-family residences on a narrow 3.08 acre property. An adjacent 18.20 acre parcel was most likely owned by the same owners and was used for their dairy operations. The area at the time consisted primarily of vacant land with a scattering of farms. It is likely that the dairy property was owned by John and Wilma Dykstra, and established by John and a brother under the name Dykstra Brothers Dairy. The original core farm buildings, which are still present today, consist of the following; a barn near the eastern edge with four open stalls, which was likely used to store hay and farm equipment, a second barn was constructed to the west appears to have been used specifically to house vehicles and large farm equipment, and two single-family residences were constructed west of the second barn, which were likely used to house the owner of the dairy farm and their family, or possibly hired workers.

The establishment of the subject dairy farm was likely the result of the migration of dairy farmers, from Los Angeles and Orange counties, to San Bernardino County. The migration was due in part to suburban development of the counties starting in the late 1940s and the strict regulations that were imposed on the dairy farms. It appears that the Dykstra family thrived during the 1960s along with other established farms in the area as the local industry was peaking. Thus, a third single-family residence was constructed in circa 1960 on the adjacent 18.20 acre property. And more recently a larger hay storage shelter was constructed in circa 2005. The surrounding area began to change somewhat when a large residential development was constructed in the early 1970s. In 1994, John Dykstra passed away. However, the family continued to own and run the dairy farm. In 2003, Ronald and Kristine Pietersma and the Bidart family purchased the property. They are currently still operating the property as a dairy.

Background History of Southern California Dairy Farms

There are three distinct phases in dairy farming in Southern California. The first phase was from 1900-1930 and consisted of free grazing of the cattle. The dairies were concentrated around the peripheries of major metropolitan centers to service the areas with the largest populations. The first dairies before the 1930s were small family concerns, consisting of five or six acres. At the turn of the century, dairies were scattered all around Los Angeles County because the population increase spurred the growth of the dairy industry. During the 1920s, the dairies gravitated to the southeastern part of the county around Paramount, Artesia, and Bellflower. The dairying

(continued page 5)

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 14100 South Milliken Ave, Ontario, CA 91761

Recorded By: Ben Taniguchi/Rebecca Smith Date: September 9, 2006 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

***P3a. Description:** (continue from page 1)

Building A is a barn that was constructed in 1953 in the vernacular barn style and is located on the eastern border of the parcel and faces east. It is a one-story, simple box, timber framed barn. The principal façade is symmetrical and has one bay. The barn sits on a concrete foundation. The exterior wall is made of poured concrete with vertical board and batten wood siding at the top. It is covered by a moderately-pitched, front gable roof made of composition shingles. The main entrance is located slightly off center on the east elevation and consists of a tall plain wood sliding door. Other entrances are located on the south elevation and consist of four open stalls, which were likely used for hay storage. There appears to be two window openings on the north elevation with wood framing. The condition of the building is good.

Building B is a barn that was constructed in 1953 in the vernacular barn style. It is located west of Building A and faces south. It is a one-story, modified box plan, timber framed barn. The principal façade is symmetrical and has two bays. The barn sits on an unknown foundation. The exterior is clad with wood board and batten siding on the front gable sections, and what appears to be poured concrete walls on the side gable addition. It is covered by a moderately-pitched, double front gabled roof with a side gable roof made of corrugated metal. The main entrances are the two openings under the front gable ends. The condition of the building is fair. Alterations to the building include an addition to the west elevation of the building.

Building C is a single-family residence that was constructed in 1953 in the Minimal Traditional style. It is located to the west of Building B and faces south. It is a one-story house with an L-shaped plan. The principal façade is asymmetrical and has five bays. The building likely sits on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad with smooth stucco. It is covered by a moderately-pitched, hipped roof made of composition shingles. There is a partial width porch sheltered by the principal roof located on the façade. It is located on the south elevation and consists of a porch roof supported by squared wood posts with wood brackets attached to the upper ends of the posts. The steps and landing are concrete. The main entrance is located under the porch and consists of an unknown type of door. Other entrances consist of an entry on the east elevation sheltered by the principal roof with concrete steps and landing. The entry door consists of a wood door with lower wood paneling and four upper glass panes. There are five windows on the primary elevation. They are asymmetrically spaced and consist of three wood sash double-hung windows: one located on west side of the façade, two flanking a wood sash picture window at the center of the elevation and there is a square wood sash fixed window on the east side of the façade. Two of the façade windows are flanked by decorative wood shutters. Windows on the other elevations consist primarily of wood sash double-hung windows. An asphalt driveway leads to an attached garage. Landscaping elements include mature trees, a front lawn and foundation plantings. There are no visible alterations. The condition of the building is good.

Building D is a single-family residence that was constructed in 1953 in the Minimal Traditional style. It is located to the west of Building C and faces south. It is a one-story house with a rectangular plan and an attached garage at the east end. The principal façade is asymmetrical and has three bays. The building likely sits on a concrete foundation. The exterior is clad with smooth stucco. It is covered by a moderately-pitched, side gable roof made of composition shingles. There is a partial width porch sheltered by the principal roof located on the façade and the porch roof is supported by a single squared wooden post. The steps and landing are concrete. The main entrance is located under the porch on the façade and consists of a wood paneled door. There appears to be a second entrance located under the façade porch that faces east and consists of a plain wood door. There are four windows on the primary elevation. They are asymmetrically spaced and consist of square wood sash fixed windows located on the west side of the elevation. Two of the windows are flanked by decorative wood shutters. Other windows could not be observed. An asphalt driveway leads to an attached one car garage. Landscaping elements include mature trees and a flat lawn. Alterations to the building include replaced windows and doors. The condition of the building is good.

BUILDING, STRUCTURE AND OBJECT RECORD

*NRHP Status Code

B1. Historic Name: Dykstra Brothers Dairy
B2. Common Name: unknown
B3. Original Use: Dairy farm B4. Present Use: same
*B5. **Architectural Style** Minimal Traditional style and vernacular farm buildings
Construction History: According to the San Bernardino County Assessor, the original core buildings were constructed in 1953. No building
*B6. permits could be found.

*B7. **Moved?** ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown **Date:** _____ **Original Location:** _____
*B8. **Related Features:** In addition to the two single-family residences and two barns, there is a tennis court on the western edge of the property.

B9a. Architect: unknown b. Builder: unknown
*B10. **Significance: Theme** Post 1950 dairies **Area** Ontario Area, San Bernardino County
Period of Significance: 1953-1969 **Property Type:** Dairy farm **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 subject property was assessed under the four criteria of the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR): Criterion 1 for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; Criterion 2 for its association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; Criterion 3 for embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; and Criterion 4 for having yielded, or having the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation. **The building does not appear to be a significant property for the purposes of theCalifornia Register of Historical Resources** (see evaluation on page 8).

(continued page 3)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP33 Farm/Ranch; HP4 Ancillary Building.
*B12. **References:** (see page 8)

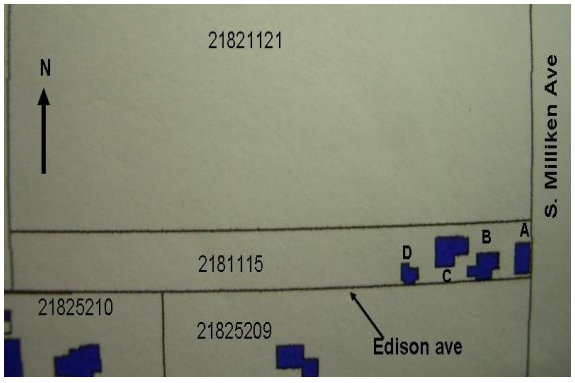
B13. Remarks: none

*B14. **Evaluator:** Ben Taniguchi/Rebecca Smith
Galvin Preservation Associates Inc.
1611 South Pacific Coast Highway, Suite 104
Redondo Beach, CA 90277

***Date of Evaluation:** September 12, 2006

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



Letter "A" indicates 1953 barn, "B" indicates 1953 twin gabled barn, "C" indicates 1953 SFR and "D" indicates second SFR.

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

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P#36-012623
HRI
Trinomial #
NRHP Status Code
Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 14100 South Milliken Ave, Ontario, CA 91761

P1. Other Identifier: 14100 Adams Street (prior to circa 1950), 11111 E. Edison Avenue

***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** Corona North, CA **Date** 1979 **T** 2S **;R** 7W; SE **¼of** NE **¼ of Sec** 13; SB **B.M.**

c. Address 14100 South Milliken Avenue City Ontario Zip 91761

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources)

Zone 11S ; 0448395, 0448016 mE/ 3762012, 3762008 mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) APN: 21821115

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

Parcel no. 21821115 consists of 3.08 acres and is located at 14100 Adams Street in the City of Ontario in San Bernardino County. Four buildings are located on the property, two barns and two single-family residences, and a tennis court is situated on the western end of the property. The property is located on the west side of South Milliken Avenue and is currently operating as a dairy farm. The property boundary is limited to the parcel itself. In addition to the houses and barns, the property contains wood and metal fencing, and dirt and concrete driveways. Adjacent to this property is a 18.20 acre parcel (no. 21825209) which is used for the dairy operation and contains cattle fencing with feeding troughs, two circa 2005 long corrugated metal hay shelters with a gabled roof supported by metal poles and a one-story single-family residence which appears to have been constructed in circa 1960 on the western end of the parcel. The majority of parcel 21825209 consists of an open field. The topography of the area is generally flat.

(continued page 3)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP2 Single-family residence; HP33 Farm/Ranch; HP4 Ancillary Building.

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

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View looking northwest at Building A. View taken on September 8, 2006.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:** ☒Historic ☐Prehistoric ☐Both
1953-San Bernardino County Assessor

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Ronald and Kristine Pietersma Trust and Bidart Family Trust
PO Box 2500
Chino, CA 91708

***P8. Recorded by:** Name, affiliation, and address)
Ben Taniguchi/Rebecca Smith
Galvin Preservation Associates Inc.
1611 S. Pacific Coast Hwy. Suite 104
Redondo Beach CA, 90277

***P9. Date Recorded:** September 9, 2006

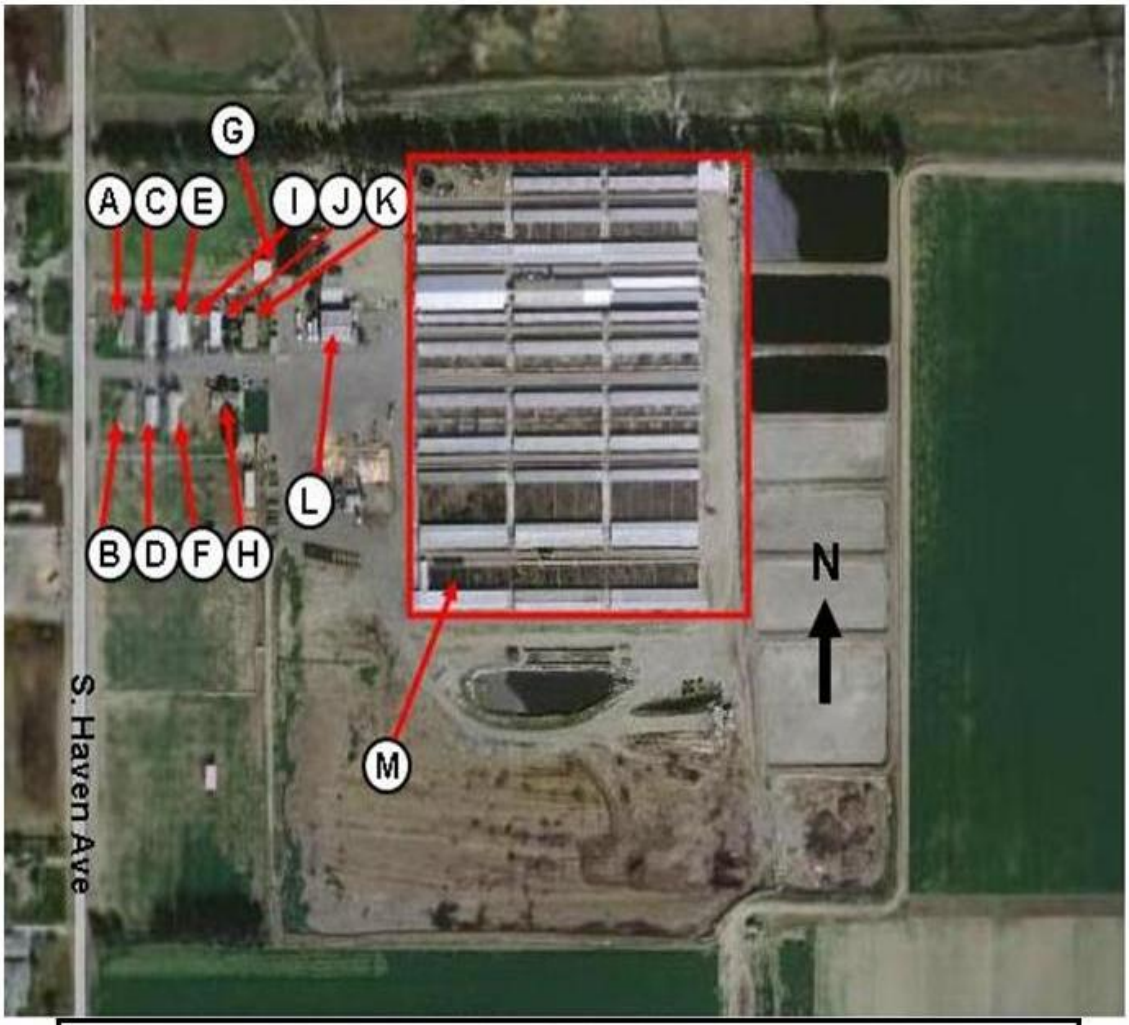
***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
☒ Intensive
☐ Reconnaissance

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Environmental Impact Report for the Proposed "Rich Haven" Specific Plan, Ontario, San Bernardino County (MBA, 2006)

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

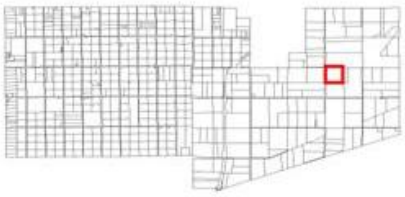
*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 13751 South Haven Avenue, Ontario, CA 91761

*Drawn By: Ben Taniguchi *Date: September 9, 2006



Building A: 1947 single-family residence
Building B: 1947 single-family residence
Building C: 1947 garage
Building D: 1947 garage
Building E: 1947 (unknown use) building
Building F: 1947 (unknown use) building
Building G: Livestock sun shade
Building H: 1947 single-family residence
Building I: Shed roof (covering mobile home)
Building J: Small outbuilding
Building K: Mobile home
Building L: circa 1990 commercial style garage
Buildings M: hog pens

GALVIN Preservation Associates
Historic Preservation Planning Company
1611 S Pacific Coast Hwy Ste 104
Redondo Beach, CA 90277
(310) 792-2690



PARCEL NO.
21821102
ADDRESS
13751 S. Haven Ave., Ontario, CA 91761

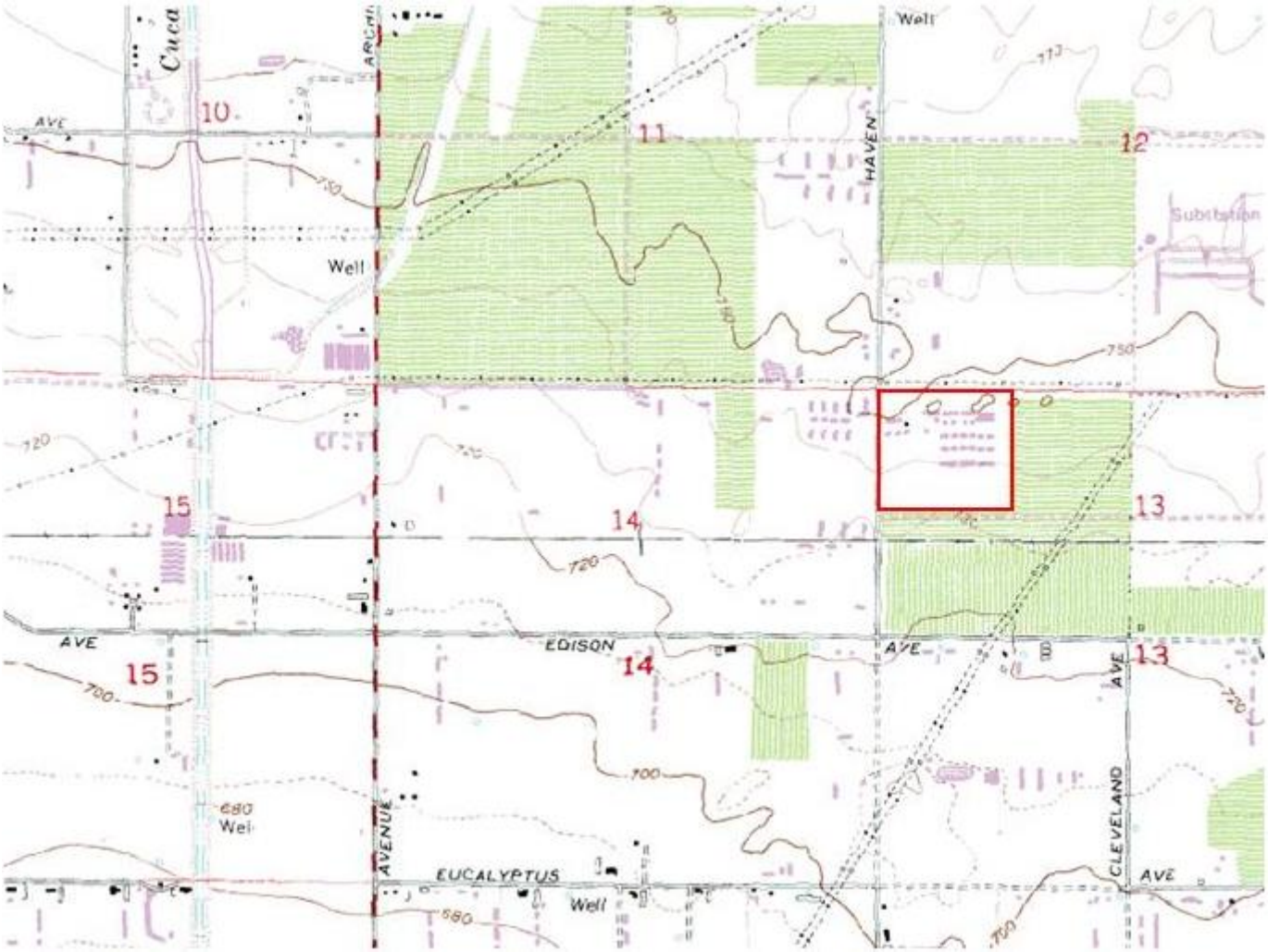
MAP NOT TO SCALE

NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.

Primary # P#36-012622
HRI
Trinomial

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 13751 South Haven Avenue, Ontario, CA 91761

*Map Name: Ontario *Scale: 1:50,000 *Date of Map: 1979



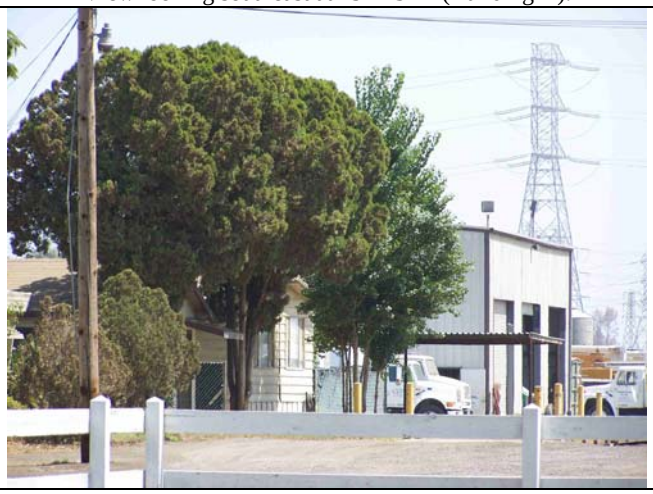
Map courtesy of Topozone.

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 13751 South Haven Avenue, Ontario, CA 91761
Recorded By: Ben Taniguchi/Rebecca Smith Date: September 9, 2006 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

View looking northeast at shelter (Building G).

View looking southeast at 1947 SFR (Building H).

View looking southeast at shed (Building I).



View looking northeast at, from left to right, buildings J-L. Note: Building J is obscured from view.

View looking southeast one of several hog pens (Buildings M).