



Fillmore Library Expansion Project

Historic Properties Assessment and Finding of No Historic Properties Affected

prepared for

**County of Ventura
Public Works Agency**
800 S. Victoria Avenue #1670
Ventura, California 93009
Contact: Devi Nallamala, P.E.

prepared by

Rincon Consultants, Inc.
180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 93001

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RINCON CONSULTANTS, INC.
Environmental Scientists | Planners | Engineers
rinconconsultants.com

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Exhibit 2 – Historic Properties Assessment

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Williams, James, Courtney Montgomery, Rachel Perzel, and Ken Victorino

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Executive Summary

The County of Ventura (County) retained Rincon Consultants (Rincon) to complete a cultural resources technical study for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project in the city of Fillmore, Ventura County, California. Because funding for the project will be sought from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the project is considered a federal undertaking subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). This study was prepared in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, and this report was prepared to document compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA on the part of the undertaking. It includes the delineation of the Area of Potential Effects (APE), a cultural resources records search, intensive-level built environment and archaeological surveys of the APE, cultural resource documentation and evaluation, consultation with local interested parties and Native American tribes, and preparation of this report.

Dates of Investigation

Archival research was conducted in September and October of 2020. The cultural resources records search was conducted through the Central Coast Information Center (CCIC) at the University of California, Santa Barbara on September 21, 2020. Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) to request a search of the Sacred Lands File (SLF) and to acquire a contact list of Native Americans culturally affiliated with the project area on September 23, 2020. Native American and interested party consultations were completed in October 2020. An intensive-level built environment survey of the APE was conducted on October 12, 2020, and an intensive-level archaeological survey was conducted October 21, 2020.

Summary of Findings

The APE for the project consists of the parcel on which the undertaking will occur (Ventura County Assessor's Parcel Numbers [APN] 050-018-207-0) and the parcel immediately adjacent to the north and west (APN 050-0-182-080). To ensure the consideration of indirect effects, 13 additional parcels adjacent to or within the viewshed of the APE were studied. Because the proposed undertaking was determined to have no potential to affect the surrounding properties, all 13 were formally excluded from the APE.

The cultural resources records search resulted in the identification of three previously recorded cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the APE, none of which are located within the APE. The APE has been heavily disturbed by prior construction and demolition; therefore, the potential for intact archaeological resources to be present within the APE is low. Furthermore, the NAHC SLF search resulted in negative findings for potential tribal cultural resources in the project vicinity. The archaeological sensitivity for the project site, therefore, is considered low. The interested party outreach included the Fillmore Historical Museum, Ventura County Museum, Santa Clara River Valley Railroad Historical Society, the City of Fillmore Planning Department, and the Ventura County Cultural Heritage Board.

The San Buenaventura Conservancy had no specific concerns regarding impacts to historic properties in the APE, but advised that because the buildings in the APE were designed by a notable

local architect, Roy C. Wilson, other parties might be concerned about the project's potential impacts. It was further advised that Rincon contact the Ventura County Cultural Heritage Board (VCCHCB).

Rincon contacted VCCHCB care of Dillan Murphy of the county's Department of Planning. Mr. Murray expressed that his office would issue a comment on the project, but as of the completion of this report a reply has not been received.

No other interested parties expressed concerns about the project's potential to affect historic properties.

The APE is mostly developed with limited ground surface visibility. Approximately 80 percent of the project site is covered in grass turf. Approximately 20 percent of the project site provided excellent ground visibility (80 to 100 percent), along the sides of the buildings, within landscape planters, and around trees. A total of 10 patches of grass turf, measuring 12 inches by 12 inches, were removed across the project site to increase ground surface visibility and survey reliability. No cultural materials were observed during the survey. The APE has been heavily disturbed by prior construction and demolition and is, therefore, unlikely to contain intact archaeological resources.

The built-environment survey identified two architectural resources over 45 years of age in the APE. The properties were recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms and evaluated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). As a result of this study, neither property was found to be eligible for listing in the NRHP due to a lack of historical or architectural significance. They are, therefore, not considered historic properties for the purposes of Section 106 of the NHPA.

Based on the information summarized above, Rincon recommends a finding of ***no historic properties affected*** under Section 106 of the NHPA for the proposed undertaking. As standard best management practices, the following measures are recommended in the unlikely event of an unanticipated discovery during project construction.

Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the unlikely event cultural resources are unexpectedly encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) should be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the find is prehistoric, then a Native American representative must also be contacted to participate in the evaluation of the find. If the discovery proves to be NRHP eligible and cannot be avoided, additional work such as data recovery excavation and Native American consultation may be warranted to mitigate any adverse effects.

Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

In the unlikely event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, all ground-disturbing activities in the vicinity of the discovery must be immediately suspended and redirected elsewhere. All steps required to comply with State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 must be implemented including contacting the Ventura County Medical Examiner's Office. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Medical Examiner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify a most likely descendant (MLD). The MLD has 48 hours from being granted site access to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours of granted

access, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from subsequent disturbance.

1 Introduction

The County of Ventura (County) retained Rincon Consultants (Rincon) to complete a cultural resources technical study for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project in the City of Fillmore, Ventura County, California. Funding for the project will be sought from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and is therefore considered a federal undertaking subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). This study was prepared in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. This report was prepared to document compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA on the part of the undertaking, and it includes the delineation of the Area of Potential Effects (APE), a cultural resources records search, an intensive-level built environment and archaeological surveys of the APE, cultural resource documentation and evaluation, consultation with local interested parties and Native American tribes, and preparation of this report.

1.1 Description of Proposed Undertaking

The proposed project is located in the United States Geological Survey 1995 *Fillmore* 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figure 1). Situated northwest of the intersection of Second Street and Central Avenue, the proposed undertaking involves the development of an addition to the Fillmore Library building, which is located on the Ventura County parcel with the APN 050-0-182-070. The project would include construction of an approximately 2,494 square foot addition to the existing 2,960 square foot library to include a new meeting room and innovation lab, new community classroom, new reading room, new computer lab, two new study rooms, and new restrooms. The facility would also be brought up to current ADA and safety codes, and all systems would be addressed, including mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire protection, and structural systems.

1.2 Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for an undertaking is defined in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800.16(d) as the “geographic area or areas within which a project may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such property exists.” The APE for the current undertaking was delineated in consultation with staff at the County of Ventura, the Responsible Entity (RE) for the undertaking. It was developed through analysis of the undertaking’s geographic area, its scale and nature, and its potential for effects to archaeological and built-environment historic properties; physical effects in addition to other effects such as visual, atmospheric, or audible effects to potentially historic properties were considered.

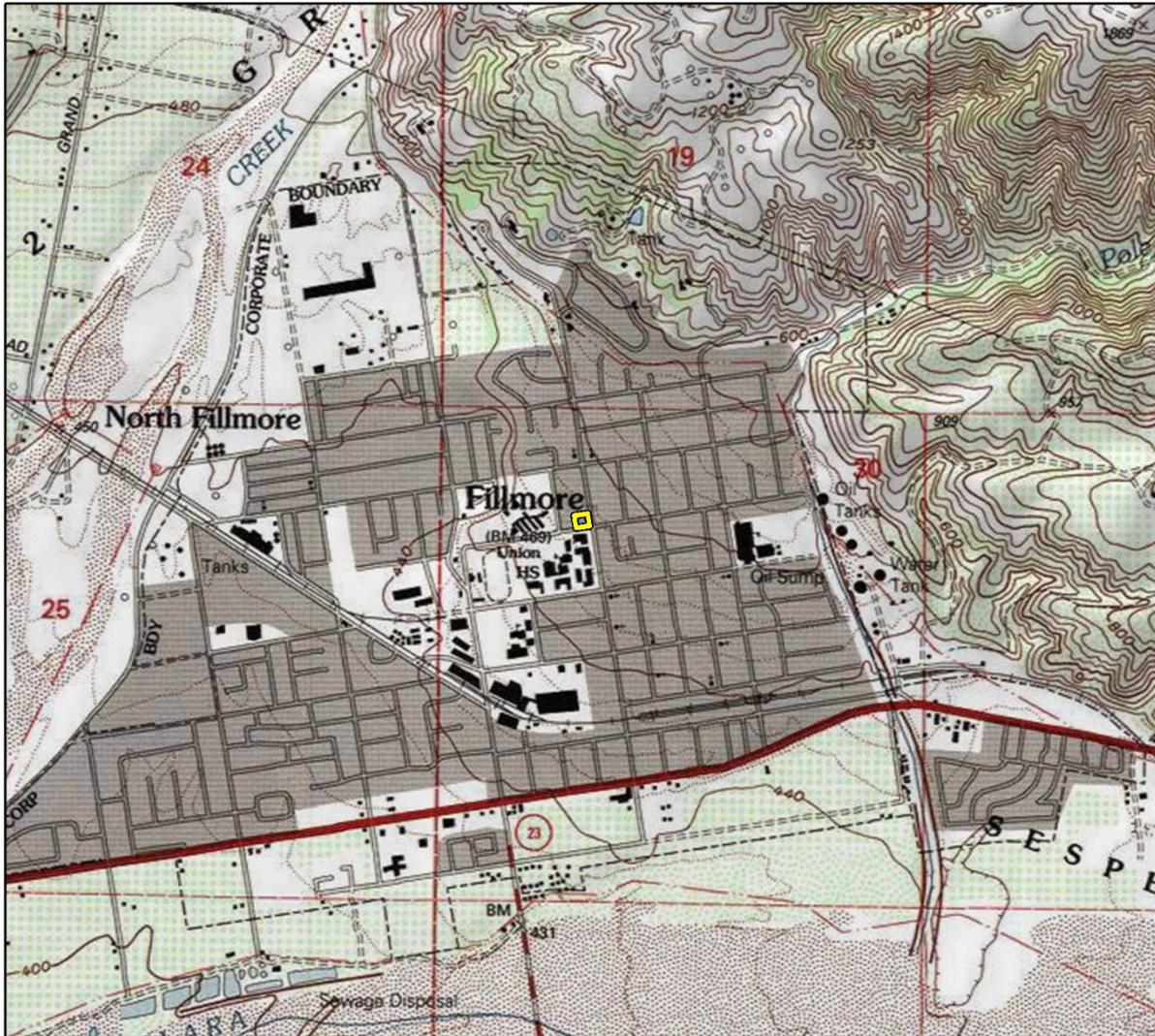
As currently delineated, the APE (Figure 2) includes the 0.46-acre Ventura County Assessor’s parcel on which the undertaking would occur (502 Second Street/Assessor’s Parcel Number [APN]: 050018207), in addition to the immediately adjacent 1.12-acre parcel (511 Second Street/ APN: 050018208), which was included in the APE because of its shared developmental history and proximity to the project site. The APE must also be considered as a three-dimensional space and includes any ground disturbance associated with the undertaking. The maximum depth of excavation for the undertaking is not expected to exceed 6 feet, to provide for utility installation and foundation construction. The undertaking proposes the construction of a single-story addition,

which would be roughly 17 feet tall. Therefore, the vertical limits of the APE span from 3.5 feet below grade to 17 above feet above grade.

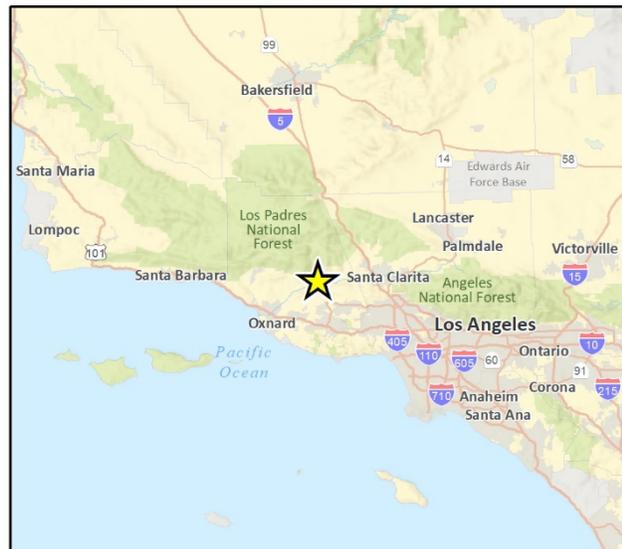
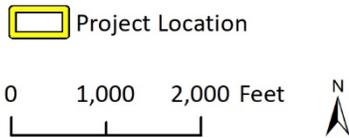
In consideration of visual effects to potential built environment historic properties, 13 properties in the immediate vicinity of the project site that would have a direct line of sight to the proposed undertaking were reviewed at a reconnaissance level to determine their potential to qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and to be affected by the undertaking (eligibility for state and local designation were not considered). The addition proposed under the undertaking is a single story and the project site is surrounded by existing development; therefore properties that do not currently have a direct line of sight to the proposed undertaking were not included in the reconnaissance level review because there is no potential for their setting or viewsheds to be adversely affected by the proposed undertaking.

Through the reconnaissance level review described above, the RE ultimately determined none of the 13 properties necessitated formal inclusion in the APE. One factor in this determination was that the scale of the proposed undertaking is consistent with the existing library and would not significantly alter the setting of most buildings with direct sight lines to the APE. In addition, visual change as a result of the proposed undertaking would not substantially alter the buildings' existing settings either because a given building's setting is already diminished by development or because views between the APE and neighboring buildings are largely obscured by a combination of distance from the APE and the presence of existing landscaping. Finally, some properties under consideration appeared potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP based on their apparent architectural significance, but were excluded from the APE because their setting is not considered character-defining and is not essential to their ability to convey their architectural significance. The reconnaissance level effort included a survey of properties listed on the following page in Table 1. Properties are listed in the table with a photograph and the following information: locational information, date of construction, brief description, and a justification as to why the property is not formally included in the APE.

Figure 1 Project Vicinity Map



Imagery provided by National Geographic Society, Esri and its licensors © 2020. Fillmore Quadrangle. T04N R19W S30. The topographic representation depicted in this map may not portray all of the features currently found in the vicinity today and/or features depicted in this map may have changed since the original topographic map was assembled.



CRFig 1 Proj Vicinity Map

Figure 2 Area of Potential Effects Map

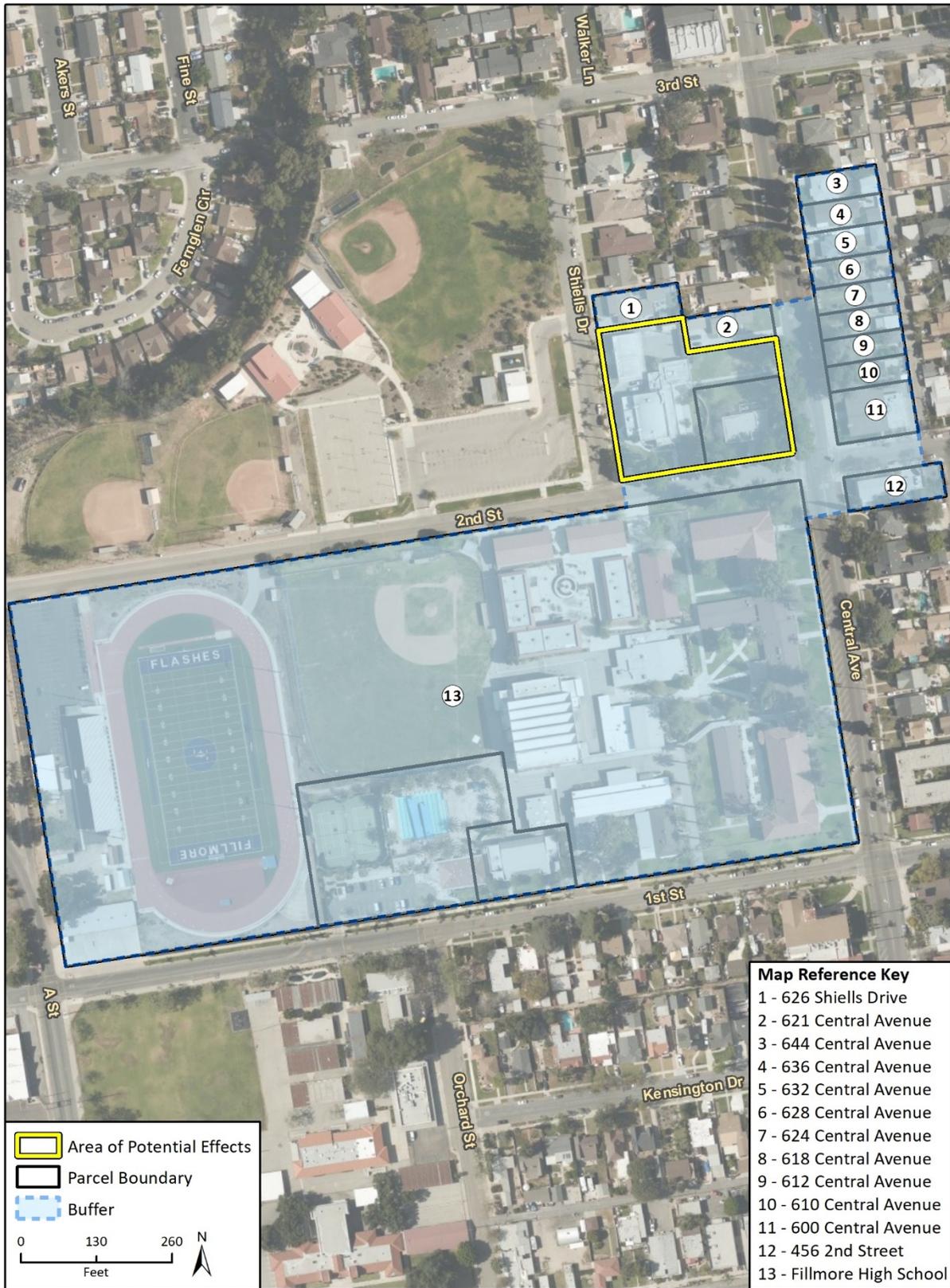


Table 1 Properties Explored at the Reconnaissance Level

Photograph	Map No.	Address	Year Built	Property Details
	1	626 Shiells Drive (050-0-182-090)	1961 (per assessor data)	<p>Location: North of the project site.</p> <p>Description: The property includes a one-story single-family residence that does not embody a particular architectural style. Built on a sprawling, irregular plan, the house has a gabled roof with exposed rafters and composite shingles. Wall cladding is a combination of T1-11 siding and stucco. The building features a carport extending from the south elevation and an exterior chimney with fieldstone veneer. All windows visible from the public right-of-way are vinyl replacements.</p> <p>Reasons for exemption: The building on the property is a relatively ordinary and altered example of a mid-twentieth century tract home. Sight lines between it and the proposed undertaking are substantially obscured by existing development on adjacent properties, including 511 Second Street and 621 Central Avenue. The property's setting would not be substantially altered by the proposed undertaking. The undertaking would therefore not affect the property.</p>
	2	621 Central Avenue (050-0-182-060)	1954 (per assessor data)	<p>Location: Adjacent to and north of the project site.</p> <p>Description: The property includes a one-story multi-family residence designed with Minimal Traditional-style elements. Its roof consists of three overlapping gables. Its exposed masonry structural system is punctuated by steel casement windows. It includes three recessed private entries facing south, sheltered by extended eaves. Scalloped vertical wood-plank siding fills upper reaches of the east gable end. A detached garage or residential unit at rear (west) of the parcel includes flat roof, horizontal wood-plank siding, and glazed wood-panel door.</p> <p>Reasons for exemption: The property includes an ordinary example</p>

Photograph	Map No.	Address	Year Built	Property Details
				<p>of a 1950s triplex with Minimal Traditional-style architectural elements. The property was developed around the same time as the existing Fillmore Library. It is immediately adjacent to the project site and has a direct sight line to the proposed undertaking. However, the undertaking would not significantly alter the property's existing setting. The undertaking would expand the existing library's footprint to the north, with a single-story addition consistent in its scale and massing with the existing library building. The addition would be contained on the same parcel as the existing library building and as such would be a minimum of 80 feet from the building on the property. The existing large grassy lawn that divides the library from the property would remain. The property would not be affected by the proposed undertaking.</p>
	3	644 Central (050-0-191-220)	1952 (per assessor data)	<p>Location: Northeast of the project site.</p> <p>Description: The property includes a one-story residence that does not embody a particular architectural style. The residence has a hipped roof with slight eaves and composition shingles. Exterior cladding is a mix of board-and-batten and aluminum siding. Windows are vinyl replacements, two of which are shaded by metal pan-type awnings. The north end of the front (west) elevation may have been converted from an attached garage to domestic space. A detached garage is situated at the rear of the parcel.</p> <p>Reasons for exemption: Sight lines between the property and the proposed undertaking are significantly obscured due to distance and mature trees planted in the curbside park strip along Central Avenue. As the project site is minimally visible from the property, its viewsheds and setting would not be significantly altered by the proposed undertaking. The property would therefore not be affected by the proposed undertaking.</p>

Photograph	Map No.	Address	Year Built	Property Details
	4	636 Central Avenue (050-0-191-210)	1964 (per assessor data)	<p>Location: Northeast of the project site.</p> <p>Description: The property includes a one-story single-family residence that does not embody a particular architectural style. It has a front gabled roof with moderate eaves and is clad in stucco and horizontal metal or vinyl siding. A recessed front entrance is located south elevation, sheltered by a pent porch roof. Windows throughout are vinyl-sash replacements. Windows on front-facing west elevation are flanked by ornamental wood shutters. Fieldstone planter lines the front elevation.</p> <p>Reasons for exemption: Sight lines between the property and the proposed undertaking are significantly obscured due to distance and trees planted in the curbside park strip along Central Avenue. As the project site is minimally visible from the property, its viewsheds and setting would not be significantly altered by the proposed undertaking. The property would not be affected by the proposed undertaking.</p>
	5	632 Central Avenue (050-0-191-200)	1953 (per assessor data)	<p>Location: Northeast of the project site.</p> <p>Description: The property includes a one-story single-family residence built in the Minimal Traditional style. The house is topped hipped roof with composition shingles. Its primary entry displays a wood-panel door. A detached garage with a hipped roof, stucco cladding, and non-original roll-up door is situated at the rear (west) of the parcel. Additional alterations include application of stucco cladding, replacement of original wood windows with vinyl-sash replacements, and the replacement of the original garage door.</p> <p>Reasons for exemption: The building on the property is an unexceptional example of a Minimal Traditional-style home, the integrity of which has been diminished by the replacement of historic fabric including original windows and garage door and the</p>

Photograph	Map No.	Address	Year Built	Property Details
	6	628 Central Avenue (050-0-191-190)	1900 (per assessor data)	<p>application of stucco cladding. The property does not retain sufficient integrity to meet NRHP eligibly requirements and therefore would not be affected by the proposed undertaking.</p> <p>Location: Northeast of the project site.</p> <p>Description: The property includes a one-story Folk Victorian-Style multi-family residence. It is covered by a hipped roof clad with composition shingles and clad with horizontal wood-plank siding. It features two front entries. However, one may be non-original, as the building is presumed to have originally been a single-family residence. No windows are visible from the public right-of-way. Historic aerial photographs suggest a sizable rear addition was constructed sometime after 1969 (NETROnline). Spindle work braces beneath the porch roof appear non-original.</p> <p>The property was previously surveyed in the 1983 <i>Cultural Heritage Survey-Fillmore</i>. At that time, it was cited as the oldest building on the block and noted as being potentially significant in the area of architecture (Triem 1983).</p> <p>Reasons for exemption: While the property maintains integrity of its immediate setting, the integrity of the area around the property has been substantially altered by surrounding mid-twentieth century residential and institutional development. The undertaking would not further diminish the property's existing integrity of setting. Additionally, as a property potentially significant in the area of architecture, its setting is not essential in its ability to convey its significance. Therefore, the property would not be affected by the proposed undertaking.</p>

Photograph	Map No.	Address	Year Built	Property Details
	7	624 Central Avenue (050-0-191-180)	1910 (per assessor data)	<p>Location: Northeast of the project site.</p> <p>Description: The property includes one single-story single-family residence sited at the rear of the parcel. The residence does not embody any particular architectural style. It is clad in stucco, which appears non-original and culminates in a hipped roof. Windows visible from the right-of-way are vinyl-sash replacements.</p> <p>Reasons for exemption: The property contains a relatively ordinary example of a single-family home that has been substantially altered such that it does not retain sufficient integrity to meet NRHP eligibility requirements. Additionally, surrounding mid-century residential and institutional development has substantially altered the property's integrity of setting, which would not be further reduced by the proposed undertaking. Therefore, the property would not be affected by the proposed undertaking.</p>
	8	618 Central Avenue (050-0-191-170)	1922 (per assessor data)	<p>Location: East of the project site.</p> <p>Description: The property features a two-story, Tudor Revival. Style single-family residence with two front-facing clipped gables. The roof is clad in asphalt shingles and exterior walls are clad in stucco with false half-timbering. Windows are multi-light metal or wood sashes, the central picture windows being non-original. Visual inspection suggests the concrete steps and porch are non-original. A detached garage at the rear was constructed sometime between 1969 and 1978, per historic aerial photographs (NETROnline). The property was previously surveyed in the 1983 <i>Cultural Heritage Survey-Fillmore</i>. At that time, it was noted as being potentially significant in the area of architecture (Triem 1983).</p> <p>Reasons for exemption: The property's immediate setting is intact and will remain so despite the proposed undertaking. Its larger setting, outside the property on which it is located, has been altered by the development of nearby residential and institutional</p>

Photograph	Map No.	Address	Year Built	Property Details
	9	612 Central Avenue (050-0-191-160)	1947 (per assessor data)	<p>properties in the mid-twentieth century. As it consists of a single-story expansion of an already existing building, the proposed undertaking would not further alter the property's setting beyond current conditions. Additionally, as a property potentially significant in the area of architecture, its setting is not essential in its ability to convey its significance. Therefore, the property would not be affected by the proposed undertaking.</p> <p>Location: East of the project site.</p> <p>Description: The property includes one single-story duplex building designed in no discernible architectural style. It is clad in stucco and horizontal wood-plank siding and topped by a hipped roof with exposed rafter tails and covered in asphalt shingles. Windows appear to be multi-light wood double hung sashes, while the front-facing entrances feature likely-non-original wood-panel doors. A detached garage and shed are located at the rear of the parcel.</p> <p>Reasons for exemption: The property includes an ordinary example of a mid-twentieth century duplex building. It is located directly across the street from the existing Fillmore Library, and therefore has a direct sight line to the proposed undertaking. Currently, the property's west-facing view includes mature trees and Central Avenue, beyond which the two buildings extant in the project site are visible. The proposed undertaking would expand the existing library building to the north. However, the proposed addition is of a scale and massing consistent with the current buildings in the project site. Therefore, the undertaking would not significantly alter the property's setting and would not affect the property.</p>

Photograph	Map No.	Address	Year Built	Property Details
	10	610 Central Avenue (050-0-191-150)	1920 (per assessor data)	<p>Location: East of the project site.</p> <p>Description: The property includes one single-story residential building designed in the California Bungalow Style. Built on an irregular plan with a cross-gabled roof covered with composite shingles. Gable-end eaves overhang broadly. Cladding is horizontal wood-plank siding. Fenestration includes of original multi-pane, wood-sash picture focal window on the gable end and porch. Sizeable rear addition was constructed sometime after 1993, per Sanborn maps historic aerial photos.</p> <p>The property was previously surveyed in the 1983 <i>Cultural Heritage Survey-Fillmore</i>. At that time, it was noted as being potentially significant in the area of architecture (Triem 1983).</p> <p>Reasons for exemption: The property’s current setting consists of residential and institutional development dating from the mid-twentieth century. Its current west-facing view includes mature trees and Central Avenue, beyond which the two buildings extant in the project site are visible. The proposed undertaking would expand the existing library building to the north. However, the proposed addition is of a scale and massing consistent with the current buildings in the project site. Therefore, the undertaking would not significantly alter the property’s setting. Additionally, as a property potentially significant in the area of architecture, its setting is not essential in its ability to convey its significance. The proposed undertaking would therefore not affect the property.</p>

Photograph	Map No.	Address	Year Built	Property Details
	11	600 Central Avenue (050-0-191-280)	1964 (per assessor data)	<p>Location: East of the project site.</p> <p>Description: The property includes one single-story mortuary building designed in the Mid-Century Modern Style. The irregularly planned building is clad with stucco and has a low-pitched gabled and flat roof covered with composite shingles and rolled composition sheeting. A steeper gable is inset on east-facing main elevation. Fenestration consists of aluminum sliding windows, a ribbon of clerestory windows, and a stained-glass focal window in the inset gable. The main public entrances are located at the recessed porch and feature a glazed single-door and wood double doors. Secondary rear entrances feature a solid wood door and a door obscured by a security screen. Landscaping is prominent and features a large lawn, ornamental shrubs, and a rusticated brick planter with ornamental plants. Rear portion of the building may be an addition, but appears in a 1969 aerial photograph, taken five years after the building was constructed.</p> <p>Reasons for exemption: The property is located directly across Central Avenue from the existing Fillmore Library. Its construction post-dates that of the Fillmore Library. The property's current west-facing view includes Central Avenue, beyond which the current Fillmore Library is highly visible. The proposed undertaking would expand the existing library building to the north. However, the proposed addition is of a scale and massing consistent with the current library building. Therefore, the undertaking would not significantly alter the property's current and/or historic period setting and would not affect the property.</p>

Photograph	Map No.	Address	Year Built	Property Details
	12	456 Second Street (053-0-022-210)	1970	<p>Location: Southeast of the project site.</p> <p>Description: The property includes one single-story duplex/apartment building and adjoining two-car carport. Designed in no discernible style, the rectangular planned building is clad with stucco which appears non-original and has a side-gabled roof covered with composite shingles. Fenestration consists of vinyl replacement windows. Entries area on the west elevation and are obscured by security doors. The building has no architectural detailing or ornamentation.</p> <p>Reasons for exemption: The property includes an architecturally undistinguished duplex, the integrity of which has been undermined by the installation of replacement windows and likely application of non-original stucco. It has a low potential for being eligible for individual listing in the NRHP. Further, the property was constructed following the Fillmore Library and its current setting consists of surrounding residential and institutional properties. It is additionally located diagonally opposite from the existing library building and at such an angle that the proposed addition would not be highly visible from the property. The proposed undertaking would therefore not significantly alter the property's current setting. The property would not be affected by the proposed undertaking.</p>

Photograph	Map No.	Address	Year Built	Property Details
	13	Fillmore High School (053-0-010-040)	1952	<p>Location: South of the project site.</p> <p>Description: The property includes a multi-building high school campus with buildings and facilities constructed between the 1920s and early twenty-first century. Buildings are generally clustered at the east end of the campus, while athletic fields and facilities are found at the west. Architectural style represented on the campus include Mediterranean Revival, Moorish Revival, and Mid-Century Modern, among others. The property has been determined eligible for the NRHP as a historic district.</p> <p>Reasons for exemption: Background research and the field investigation suggest the property remains eligible for NRHP listing. However, as the existing library building stands between Fillmore High School and the proposed addition, which is also one story, visual alterations to the high school would be minimal and would not substantially undermine its integrity of setting. Therefore, the property would not be affected by the proposed undertaking.</p>

1.3 Personnel

This cultural resources study was managed by Rincon Senior Architectural Historian Steven Treffers, MHP, Architectural Historian, Rachel Perzel, MHP, and Senior Principal Investigator Ken Victorino, MA, Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA). Under the direction of Mr. Treffers and Ms. Perzel, the built-environment field survey, archival research, CHRIS records search request, NAHC search, and Native American and Interested Party outreach were performed by Architectural Historian, James Williams, MA, the primary author of this report. Archaeologist Courtney Montgomery, MA, contributed to the archaeological sections of this report. Archaeologist Lucas Nicholas conducted the archaeological field survey. Mr. Treffers, Ms. Perzel, and Mr. Williams meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for architectural history and history. Mr. Victorino, and Ms. Montgomery meet the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology. Figures included in this report were prepared by Rincon GIS Analyst Allysen Valencia. Principal and Architectural Historian Shannon Carmack reviewed this report for quality control.

2 Regulatory Framework

This section includes a discussion of the applicable regulations, and standards governing cultural resources to which the project should adhere to before and during implementation.

2.1 Federal Regulations

National Historic Preservation Act

The proposed undertaking is subject to Section 106 of the NHPA (Section 106). The definition of a federal undertaking in 36 CFR 800.16(y) includes projects requiring a federal permit, license, or approval. Cultural resources are considered during federal undertakings chiefly under Section 106 (as amended) through one of its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties), and National Environmental Policy Act. Properties of traditional, religious, and cultural importance to Native Americans are considered under both Section 101 (d)(6)(A) and Section 106 36 CFR 800.3-800.10 of NHPA. Other federal laws include the Archaeological Data Preservation Act of 1974, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1989, among others.

Section 106 (16 United States Code 470f) requires federal agencies to account for the effects of their undertakings on any district, site, building, structure, or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings (36 CFR 800.1). Under Section 106, the significance of any adversely affected historic property is assessed and mitigation measures are proposed to reduce any impacts to an acceptable level. Historic properties are those significant cultural resources listed in or are eligible for listing in the NRHP per the criteria listed below (36 CFR 60.4):

The quality of significance in American, state, and local history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Criterion A:** Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- Criterion B:** Are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past
- Criterion C:** Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of installation, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
- Criterion D:** Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

In addition to meeting at least one of the above designation criteria, resources must also retain integrity. The National Park Service recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, considered together,

define historic integrity. To retain integrity, a property must possess several, if not all, of these seven qualities, defined in the following manner:

- Location:** The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred
- Design:** The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property
- Setting:** The physical environment of a historic property
- Materials:** Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property
- Workmanship:** The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory
- Feeling:** A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time
- Association:** The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property

Criteria of Adverse Effect

Under Section 106 of the NHPA, as codified in 36 CFR 800.4(d)(2), if there are historic properties that may be affected by a federal undertaking, the agency official shall assess adverse effects. Under 36 CFR 800.5 (1) under "Criteria of Adverse Effect," the finding is described:

An adverse effect is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Consideration shall be given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative.

In the regulations (36 CFR 800.5, (a)(2)), adverse effects are clearly identified:

Adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:

- (i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
- (ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR part 68) and applicable guidelines;
- (iii) Removal of the property from its historic location;
- (iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance;
- (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;

- (vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization; and
- (vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance.

An undertaking is considered to have an adverse effect when *any* aspect of an undertaking meets one or more of the Criteria of Adverse Effect. If no alternatives that would avoid or reduce harm to historic properties can be identified, agreement with the State Historic Preservation Officer (and the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation, in some cases) regarding measures to address any adverse effects is required.

3 Setting

The APE lies within the city of Fillmore, at the southern foot of the Topatopa mountain range in the Santa Clara River Valley. The project site lies at an approximate elevation of 150 meters (500 feet) above mean sea level. The nearest water source is the Santa Clara River, located approximately 0.75 miles to the south. None of the surrounding area retains its natural setting, with the APE situated within an urban development comprised of residential, commercial, and institutional buildings. Vegetation within the APE consists of landscaped lawns, trees, and shrubs.

3.1 Cultural Setting

The cultural setting for the project is presented broadly in three overviews: Prehistoric, Ethnographic, and Historic. The prehistoric and historic overviews describe human occupation before and after European contact, and the ethnographic overview provides a synchronic “snapshot” of traditional Native American culture.

3.2 Prehistoric Overview

During the latter half of the twentieth century, many archaeologists developed chronological sequences to explain prehistoric cultural changes within all or portions of southern California (c.f., Moratto 1984; Jones and Klar 2007). Wallace (1955, 1978) devised a prehistoric chronology for the southern California coastal region based on early studies and focused on data synthesis that included four horizons: Early Man, Milling Stone, Intermediate, and Late Prehistoric. Though initially lacking the chronological precision of absolute dates (Moratto 1984), Wallace’s (1955) synthesis has been modified and improved using thousands of radiocarbon dates obtained by southern California researchers over recent decades (Koerper and Drover 1983; Koerper et al. 2002; Byrd and Raab 2007). The prehistoric chronological sequence for southern California presented below is a composite based on Wallace (1955, 1978) as well as later studies, including Koerper and Drover (1983).

3.2.1 Early Man Horizon (10000 – 6000 BCE)

Numerous pre-8000 Before Common Era (BCE) sites have been identified along the mainland coast and Channel Islands of southern California (c.f., Moratto 1984; Erlandson 1991; Rick et al. 2001; Johnson et al. 2002; Jones and Klar 2007). The Arlington Springs site on Santa Rosa Island produced human femurs dated to approximately 13,000 years ago (Johnson et al. 2002; Arnold et al. 2004). On San Miguel Island, human occupation at Daisy Cave (CA-SMI-261) has been dated to nearly 13,000 years ago and included basketry greater than 12,000 years old, the earliest recorded on the Pacific Coast (Arnold et al. 2004).

Although few Clovis or Folsom style fluted points have been found in southern California (e.g., Erlandson et al. 1987; Dillon 2002), Early Man Horizon sites are generally associated with a greater emphasis on hunting than later horizons. Recent data indicate that the Early Man economy was a diverse mixture of hunting and gathering, including a significant focus on aquatic resources in coastal areas (e.g., Jones et al. 2002) and on inland Pleistocene lakeshores (Moratto 1984). A warm

and dry 3,000-year period called the Altithermal began around 6000 BCE. The conditions of the Altithermal are likely responsible for the change in human subsistence patterns at this time, including a greater emphasis on plant foods and small game.

3.2.2 Milling Stone Horizon (6000 – 3000 BCE)

Wallace (1955:219) defined the Milling Stone Horizon as “marked by extensive use of milling stones and mullers, a general lack of well-made projectile points, and burials with rock cairns.” The dominance of such artifact types indicates a subsistence strategy oriented around collecting plant foods and small animals. A broad spectrum of food resources was consumed including small and large terrestrial mammals, sea mammals, birds, shellfish and other littoral and estuarine species, near-shore fishes, and seeds and other plant products (Kowta 1969; Reinman 1964). Variability in artifact collections over time and from the coast to inland sites indicates that Milling Stone Horizon subsistence strategies adapted to environmental conditions (Jones 1996; Byrd and Raab 2007). Lithic artifacts associated with Milling Stone Horizon sites are dominated by locally available tool stone. Chopping, scraping, and cutting tools are very common along with ground stone tools such as manos and metates. The mortar and pestle, associated with acorns or other foods processed through pounding, were first used during the Milling Stone Horizon and increased dramatically in later periods (Wallace 1955, 1978; Warren 1968).

3.2.3 Intermediate Horizon (3000 BCE – CE 500)

Wallace’s Intermediate Horizon dates from approximately 3000 BCE – Common Era (CE) 500 and is characterized by a shift toward a hunting and maritime subsistence strategy, as well as greater use of plant foods. A noticeable trend occurred towards a greater adaptation to local resources including a broad variety of fish, land mammals, and sea mammals along the coast occurred during the Intermediate Horizon. Tool kits for hunting, fishing, and processing food and materials reflect this increased diversity, with flake scrapers, drills, various projectile points, and shell fishhooks being manufactured.

Mortars and pestles became more common during this transitional period, gradually replacing manos and metates as the dominant milling equipment. This change in milling stone technology is thought to signal a transition from the processing and consumption of hard seed resources to the increased reliance on acorns (Glassow et al. 1988; True 1993). Mortuary practices during the Intermediate typically included fully flexed burials oriented toward the west (Warren 1968:2-3).

3.2.4 Late Prehistoric Horizon (CE 500 – Historic Contact)

During Wallace’s (1955, 1978) Late Prehistoric Horizon, the diversity of plant food resources and land and sea mammal hunting increased even further than during the Intermediate Horizon. More classes of artifacts were observed during this period and high quality exotic lithic materials were used for small, finely worked projectile points associated with the bow and arrow. Steatite containers were made for cooking and storage and an increased use of asphaltum for waterproofing is noted. More artistic artifacts were recovered from Late Prehistoric sites and cremation became a common mortuary custom. Larger, more permanent villages supported an increased population size and social structure (Wallace 1955). This change in material culture, burial practices, and subsistence focus coincides with the westward migration of Uto-Aztecan language speakers from the Great Basin region to Los Angeles, Orange, and western Riverside counties (Sutton 2008; Potter and White 2009).

3.3 Ethnographic Context

The APE situated within the Native American traditional tribal territory of the Ventureño Chumash, on the boundary of Fernandeano-Tataviam tribal territory, identified by anthropologists in the early twentieth century (e.g., Kroeber 1908). While these boundaries are defined based on interviews with informants and records such as those of the Hispanic Catholic Missions in the region, it is likely that such boundaries were not static; they were probably fluid and may have changed through time. Below are synopses of ethnographic data for both Native American groups.

3.3.1 Ventureño Chumash

The APE lies within the traditional territory of the Native American group known as the Ventureño Chumash, so called after their historic period association with Mission San Buenaventura (Grant 1978a). The Chumash spoke six closely related languages, which have been divided into three branches—Northern Chumash (consisting only of Obispeño), Central Chumash (consisting of Purisimeño, Ineseño, Barbareño, and Ventureño), and Island Chumash (Jones and Klar 2007:80). The Chumashan language currently is considered an isolate stock with a long history in the Santa Barbara region (Mithun 2004:304). Groups neighboring Chumash territory included the Salinan to the north, the Southern Valley Yokuts and Tataviam to the east, and the Gabrielino (Tongva) to the south. Chumash place names in the project vicinity include *Awhay* (Ojai), *Stuk* (La Jolla Basin), and *Kayiwis* (Calleguas Creek) (Applegate 1974).

Early Spanish accounts describe the Santa Barbara Channel as heavily populated at the time of contact. Estimates of the total Chumash population range from 8,000-10,000 (Kroeber 1925:551) to 18,000-22,000 (Cook and Heizer 1965: 21). Coastal Chumash lived in hemispherical dwellings made of tule reed mats, or animal skins in rainy weather. These houses could usually lodge as many as 60 people (Brown 2001). The village of *šukuw* (or *shuku*), at Rincon Point, was encountered by Gaspar de Portola in 1769. This village had 60 houses and seven canoes, with an estimated population of 300 (Grant 1978b).

The acorn was an especially important resource. Acorn procurement and processing involved the manufacture of baskets for gathering, winnowing, and cooking and the production of mortars and milling stones for grinding. Bow and arrow, spears, traps and other various methods were used for hunting (Hudson and Blackburn 1979). The Chumash also manufactured various other utilitarian and nonutilitarian items. Eating utensils, ornaments, fishhooks, harpoons, and other items were made using bone and shell. *Olivella* shell beads were especially important for trade.

The Chumash were heavily impacted by the arrival of Europeans. The Spanish missions and later Mexican and American settlers dramatically altered traditional Chumash lifeways. Chumash population was drastically affected by the introduction of European diseases. However, many Chumash descendants still inhabit the region.

3.3.2 Fernandeano Tataviam

The APE is located approximately 5 miles west of the area traditionally occupied by the Fernandeano Tataviam. The Tataviam were not well documented by early ethnographers. However, researchers today generally agree that the Tataviam spoke a Uto-Aztecan language, most likely a Takic language (Hudson 1982). Tataviam territory included the upper Santa Clara River from Piru Creek eastward, extending over the Sawmill Mountains to the southwest edge of the Antelope Valley (King and Blackburn 1978). Their territory was bounded on the west and north by various Chumash groups; on the south by the Tongva (Gabrielino and Fernandeano, though some Tataviam were also identified as

Fernandeño because of their association with Mission San Fernando); and to the east by the Kitanemuk and Serrano.

Exogamous marriage was common, with Tataviam intermarrying with Tongva, Chumash, and Kitanemuk neighbors (King and Blackburn 1978). King and Blackburn (1978) hypothesize that the Tataviam relied on yucca as a food source more than their neighbors because of the predominance of large south-facing slopes within their territory. Additional food resources included acorns, sage seeds, berries, small mammals, and deer. Settlement size ranged from 10 to 200 persons, with small settlements often ancillary to large villages. Archaeological evidence from Bower's Cave – located between Newhall and Piru – combined with ethnographic evidence suggest their ritual organization was similar to both the Chumash and Gabrielino, whose lifestyles were distinct from one another. By 1810 the Tataviam were virtually completely “missionized” through baptism at Mission San Fernando.

3.4 History

The post-contact history of California is generally divided into three periods: the Spanish period (1769 – 1821), the Mexican period (1821 – 1848), and the American period (1848 – present). Each of these periods is briefly described below, along with an overview of the history of Fillmore.

3.4.1 Spanish Period (1769 – 1821)

Spanish exploration of California began when Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo led the first European expedition into the region in 1542. For more than 200 years after his initial expedition, Spanish, Portuguese, British, and Russian explorers sailed the California coast and made limited inland expeditions, but they did not establish permanent settlements (Bean 1968; Rolle 1987). In 1769, Gaspar de Portolá and Franciscan Father Junipero Serra established the first Spanish settlement in what was then known as Alta (upper) California at Mission San Diego de Alcalá. This was the first of 21 missions erected by the Spanish between 1769 and 1823. It was during this time that Spanish settlement of the region began. In addition to the missions, four presidios (military forts) and three pueblos (towns) were established throughout the state (State Lands Commission 1982).

The project APE is located between Mission San Buenaventura, founded in 1782 and located approximately 21 miles to the southwest, and Mission San Fernando Rey de España, founded in 1797 and located approximately 27 miles to the southeast. Mission San Buenaventura was the ninth mission established in Alta California and was a large agricultural producer. Mission San Fernando was the 17th mission constructed, and was built between San Buenaventura on the coast and San Gabriel in the interior (California Missions Foundation, N.d.).

During this period, Spain granted ranchos to prominent citizens and soldiers, though very few in comparison to the subsequent Mexican Period. To manage and expand their herds of cattle on these large ranchos, colonists enlisted the labor of the surrounding Native American population (Engelhardt 1927a). The missions were responsible for administrating the local Indians as well as converting the population to Christianity (Engelhardt 1927b). The influx of European settlers brought the local Native American population in contact with European diseases which they had no immunity against, resulting in a catastrophic reduction in native populations throughout the state (McCawley 1996).

3.4.2 Mexican Period (1821 – 1848)

The Mexican Period commenced when news of the success of the Mexican War of Independence (1810 – 1821) against the Spanish crown reached California in 1822. This period saw the privatization of mission lands in California with the passage of the secularization law of 1833. This act federalized mission lands and enabled Mexican governors in California to distribute former mission lands to individuals in the form of land grants. Successive Mexican governors made approximately 700 land grants between 1833 and 1846 (Shumway 2007), putting most of the state's lands into private ownership for the first time. Land once owned by the Spanish crown and clergy was distributed to mostly Mexican settlers born in California, also known as "Californios". This class of wealthy landowners worked large ranches based on cattle hide and tallow production during this era.

In 1846, the Mexican-American War was initiated following the annexation of Texas by the United States and a dispute over the boundary of the state between the U.S. and Mexico. On January 10, leaders of the pueblo of Los Angeles surrendered peacefully after Mexican General Jose Maria Flores withdrew his forces. Shortly thereafter, newly appointed Mexican Military Commander of California Andrés Pico surrendered all of Alta California to U.S. Army Lieutenant Colonel John C. Fremont in the Treaty of Cahuenga (Nevin 1978).

3.4.3 American Period (1848 – Present)

The Mexican Period officially ended in January 1848 with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, formally concluding the Mexican-American War. Per the treaty, the United States agreed to pay Mexico \$15 million for conquered territory, including California, Nevada, Utah, and parts of Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming. California gained statehood in 1850, and this political shift set in motion a variety of factors that began to erode the rancho system. Given the size of their holdings, the initiation of property taxes proved onerous for many southern California ranchers. In addition, the creation of the U.S. Land Commission in 1851 required that property owners prove the validity of their property titles, many of which had been granted relatively informally and without the benefit of formal survey. Ranchers often paid for legal debts with portions—or all—of their ranchos. The large-scale rancho system also suffered greatly from severe drought in the 1860s which decimated the cattle industry upon which southern Californian ranchers depended.

The discovery of gold in northern California in 1848 led to the California Gold Rush, though the first gold was found in 1842 in San Francisquito, about 35 miles northwest of Los Angeles (Workman 1935: 107; Guinn 1976). The Gold Rush significantly transformed northern California and also contributed to an exponential increase in California's population overall. By 1853, the population of California exceeded 300,000. Horticulture and livestock, based primarily on cattle as the currency and staple of the rancho system, continued to dominate the southern California economy through 1850s. Rancho vaqueros drove large herds from southern to northern California to feed that region's burgeoning mining and commercial boom; however, a severe drought in the 1860s decimated cattle herds and drastically affected rancheros' source of income. Property boundaries that were loosely established during the Mexican era led to disputes with new incoming settlers, problems with squatters, and lawsuits. Rancheros often were encumbered by debt and the cost of legal fees to defend their property. As a result much of the rancho lands were sold or otherwise acquired by Americans. Most of these ranchos were subdivided into agricultural parcels or towns (Dumke 1944).

In the 1880s, various factors including increasingly accessible rail travel, agricultural development, and favorable advertisement fueled a dramatic boom in southern California (Dumke 1994). In 1883, the California Immigration Commission designed an advertisement declaring the state as “the Cornucopia of the World” (Poole 2002:36). New southern Californian towns were promoted as havens for good health and economic opportunity.

3.4.4 Fillmore

The following historic context is derived from the book *Fillmore 1888-1988* (Fillmore Historical Society and Fillmore Centennial Committee 1988), and the County of Ventura Cultural Heritage Survey Phase II: Fillmore (County of Ventura 1983), except where noted otherwise.

Joseph D. McNab, together with other investors, formed the Sespe Land and Water Company and purchased the land around what is now Fillmore in 1886. Early the following year, the Southern Pacific Railroad (SPRR) arrived in the area. Joseph McNab laid out the town and a street map was recorded at the county courthouse by 1888. Named after Jerome A. Fillmore, a railroad superintendent, Fillmore developed as a railroad town. Working with the SPRR, the Sespe Land and Water Company promoted the town as half-way between the cities of Ventura and Newhall. The area near Main Street and Central Avenue, adjacent to the railroad corridor, was the first to be developed with residences, a lunch room and saloon, a hotel/boarding house, general merchandise stores, and a lumberyard. A tent village on the edge of town housed Chinese laborers who worked for the railroad and loaded cars from a nearby gravel pit.

Slow to grow, Fillmore was home to only 150 residents in 1900. Much of the land owned by the Sespe Land and Water Company was sold in large parcels to farmers. Agricultural products included walnuts, apricots, olives, hay, alfalfa, beans and corn, but Fillmore is best known for its lemons and oranges. Several warehouses and fruit packing houses were built to accommodate the citrus industry. Parcels in the area of Olive and Palm streets and Orange Grove Avenue south of Santa Clara Street began to be subdivided for housing around 1907. The 400 and 500 blocks of East Sespe Avenue, Fillmore Street, and Saratoga Street were the major residential areas. Santa Clara Street was developed early with commercial ventures and residences concentrated near Central Avenue which became a focus for local businesses. Santa Clara Street served as a major thoroughfare and at one time was part of the highway route before the current Highway 126 was constructed.

By 1911 the Fillmore railroad depot had been expanded with a waiting room, restrooms, and a telephone booth to better serve the growing number of travelers. The town incorporated in 1914. A noteworthy accomplishment was achieved that same year with the construction of 50 new homes in the city. During the 1910s the Central Avenue business district began to change its wood-framed building stock to one- and two-story brick commercial buildings. Some of the earlier buildings were moved elsewhere. In addition to the burgeoning citrus industry, the discovery of oil and establishment of a refinery in the Pole Creek area contributed to the town's growth. By 1920 many homes had been built in the northern part of the city, and its population had reached about 3,000 people (Los Angeles Directory Company 1921). Over the years various types of housing was also provided for Japanese and Mexican laborers who worked primarily in agriculture.

Passenger train service was cut back after the automobile surpassed the railroad as the favored mode of transportation, and the last regularly scheduled passenger train came through the city in 1935. The state highway was relocated from Santa Clara Street to Ventura Street in approximately 1940 and some homes were reportedly moved when this change occurred. Fillmore's first mid-century housing tract was developed in the Los Serenos area in 1955. Much of Fillmore's orchard land was lost to residential and commercial development in the second half of the twentieth

century. The city grew in both population and development, expanding to the north, east and west. Its population, as of 2012, was 15,145 people (City of Fillmore, N.d.).

Developmental History of the APE

United States Geological Survey topographical maps show that, although development in Fillmore began by 1900, activity was concentrated to the south of the APE in what is now downtown Fillmore, and the subject property was undeveloped and likely agricultural in character (USGS 1900). Sanborn maps show Fillmore's grid expanded to the north in the first two decades of the twentieth century, surrounding the area now containing the APE. This growth continued in the 1920s. While residential properties and Fillmore Union High School and Fillmore Junior High School were constructed along Central Avenue in the vicinity of the APE, development associated with the community's early growth bypassed the APE (ProQuest 1911; 1918; 1923; 1929) (Figure 3). A 1947 aerial photograph indicates the APE remained part of a larger agricultural property on the edge of the urbanized section of Fillmore. The APE was finally developed as the Fillmore-Piru Veterans Memorial Building in 1952 and Fillmore Library between 1954 and 1955 (VCSFP 8/4/1954; VCSFP 6/13/1955). Historic aerial photos show that, by 1964, the vicinity of the APE was developed roughly to its current extent, and there have been no substantial changes to the property (UCSB Map and Imagery Lab 1964; NETROnline var.) (Figure 4).

Figure 3 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map depicting the APE and Vicinity, 1939



Figure 4 Historic Aerial Photograph of the APE and Vicinity, 1964



4 Background Research

4.1 Cultural Resources Records Search

On September 21, 2020, Rincon requested a search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) at California State University, Fullerton. The purpose of the records search was to identify previously conducted cultural resources studies, as well as previously recorded cultural resources within the APE and a 0.5-mile radius extending from the APE. The records search included a review of the NRHP, the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR), the California Points of Historical Interest list, the California Historical Landmarks list, the Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility list, and the California State Historic Resources Inventory list. Non-confidential results from the record searches are provided in Appendix A of this report.

The SCCIC records search identified 11 previously conducted cultural resources studies within a 0.5-mile radius of the APE (Table 2). None of these studies were conducted within or adjacent to the APE.

Table 2 Previous Cultural Resources Studies within 0.5-Miles of the APE

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to APE
VN-01102	Singer, Clay A.	1977	<i>Preliminary Cultural Resource Survey and Potential Impact Assessment for Thirteen Areas in Southern Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-01205	Jertberg, Patricia R.	1992	<i>Cultural Resource Assessment Central Business District Zone/guidelines and Railroad Property Specific Plan City of Fillmore</i>	Outside
VN-01265	Reed, L.W.	1992	<i>Consolidated Report: Cultural Resources Studies for the Proposed Pacific Pipeline Project</i>	Outside
VN-01801	Wlodarski, Robert J.	1999	<i>A Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Santa Paula Branch Line, Recreational Trail Master Plan, County of Ventura, California</i>	Outside
VN-02258	Wlodarski, Robert J.	2004	<i>A Phase I Archaeological Study for a 100 Acre Parcel as Part of the North Fillmore Specific Plan Project City of Fillmore, County of Ventura, California</i>	Outside
VN-02390	Jordan, Stacey C. and Mooney Patterson, Joshua D.	2006	<i>Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of 30 Deteriorated Poles Private and Public Inholdings, Ventura, Los Angeles, and Santa Barbara Counties, California</i>	Outside
VN-02495	Whitley, Tamara K. and David S. Whitley	2006	<i>Phase I Archaeological Survey of APN 053-0-083-220, Fillmore, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside

Report Number	Author	Year	Title	Relationship to APE
VN-02498	Schmidt, June A.	2006	<i>Dwo 4605-0081; J.o. No. 2349: Saugusfillmore No. 1 66kv, Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-02707	Schmidt, June	2008	<i>WO 4605-2170; 4605-2175; 4605-2200: Santa Clara Valley Deteriorated Pole Replacement project, Ventura and Los Angeles</i>	Outside
VN-02722	Schmidt, James J.	2009	<i>Saugus-Fillmore No. 1 66kV Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project, Ventura County, California</i>	Outside
VN-03201	McSweeney, Kevin	2014	<i>Fillmore Works Specific Plan, Initial Study and Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report</i>	Outside

Source: SCCIC 2020

The SCCIC records search identified three cultural resources within a 0.5-mile radius of the APE (Table 3). One of the previously recorded resources is a prehistoric isolate. Two resources date to the historic period and include one historic district and one building. None of the cultural resources identified by the records search are located in or adjacent to the APE.

Table 3 Previously Recorded Cultural Resources within 0.5-Miles of the APE

Primary Number	Resource Type	Description	Recorder(s) and Year(s)	Historic Status	Relationship to APE
P-56-100005	Prehistoric isolate	CA Ven IF5	Beth Padon (1992)	Unknown	Outside
P-56-150541	Historic Building	Bank of A. Levy/Fillmore State Bank	M.R. Stone (1983)	Recommended eligible for the NRHP though survey evaluation	Outside
P-56-150568	Historic district; elements of district	Central Avenue District	Mitchell R. Stone (1983)	Recommended eligible for the NRHP though survey evaluation	Outside

Source: SCCIC 2020

4.2 County of Ventura, Cultural Heritage Survey, Phase II—Fillmore (1983)

In 1983, the County of Ventura Property Administration Agency conducted an intensive-level historic resources survey of Fillmore (County of Ventura 1983). Of the 824 properties surveyed, 292 were recorded on State of California DPR forms. Four properties in the immediate vicinity of the APE (554, 555, and 610 Central Avenue, and Fillmore High School) were recorded but not evaluated for the NRHP, CRHR, or local designation. While Fillmore High School was not evaluated as a whole, the Fillmore High School Gymnasium was recorded individually and recommended eligible for designation as a County of Ventura Landmark. Fillmore High School was subsequently determined

eligible for the NRHP in 1994. Although the survey identified properties in the immediate vicinity of the APE, neither property in the APE was recorded or evaluated.

4.3 Previously Recorded Historic Resources

511 Second Street

A search of the California State Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Directory revealed the property at 511 Second Street (the Fillmore-Piru Veterans Memorial Building) was previously recorded in 2005 and 2007. In both cases, it was assigned a status code of 6Y, meaning it was determined ineligible for the NRHR by consensus through the Section 106 process and was not evaluated for the California Register of Historical Resources or local listing. Rincon was unable to obtain resource records associated with these evaluations via the SCCIC. The County of Ventura subsequently provided Rincon environmental review documentation related to the project that produced the 2007 determination (HUD071001A). The documentation package indicated that in 2007 the State Office of Historic Preservation did not object to the determination that no historic properties would be affected by the project. No evaluation of the property was included in the documentation package.

4.4 Archival and Historical Background Research

Archival research for this study was completed in September and October 2020. Research methodology focused on the review of primary and secondary source materials relating to the history and development of the area surrounding the APE. Sources included, but were not limited to, historic-era maps, aerial photographs, and written histories of the area. A list of sources and repositories consulted to identify pertinent materials is included below. In addition to those listed, Rincon consulted the NRHP, the CRHR, and the County of Ventura Historical Landmarks and Points of Interest lists to identify known cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed project. Archival sources included, specifically:

- Historic aerial photographs obtained via Nationwide Environmental Title Research Online and the University of California, Santa Barbara Map and Imagery Lab
- Historic newspaper articles accessed via newspapers.com
- Ventura County Assessor's Office
- County of Ventura Cultural Heritage Survey: Phase II—Fillmore
- Other sources as noted in the references list

4.5 Native American Consultation

Rincon contacted the NAHC on September 23, 2020 to request a search of the SLF and a contact list of Native Americans culturally affiliated with the project area. NAHC sent a response on September 24, 2019 stating the SLF search had been completed with "negative" results, indicating no tribal heritage resources are noted in the project site vicinity. On October 13, 2019, Rincon sent letters to six known Native American contacts in the area to request information on potential cultural resources in the project vicinity that may be impacted by project development. Follow-up phone calls to each contact were placed on October 20 and 26, 2020.

On October 13, 2020, Chairperson Julie Tumamait-Stenslie of the Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians replied by email, "I have no knowledge of that area. I would like to see however if there will be any demolition on old infrastructure. It's looks like a big expansion." Rincon replied with additional details about the location of the proposed addition and the extent of building demolition/alteration required for its construction. In a follow-up phone call on October 26, 2020, Chairperson Tumamait-Stenslie requested this report contain a disclaimer stating that, in the event that artifacts or remains be discovered during ground-disturbing activities, construction should stop in that area, all items discovered should be measured, Chairperson Tumamait-Stenslie should be notified, and, in the case that remains are found, the county coroner should be notified. She also asked Rincon to follow up with information regarding the total volume of the proposed excavation and the name of the developer contracted for the project. Rincon supplied this information via email on October 27. As of the completion of this report, Chariperson Tumamait-Stenslie had not responded with further comment.

On October 13, 2020, Patrick Tumamait of the Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians also replied by email, "I certainly would like to know what the CHRIS has to say..." Rincon responded with details regarding resources located in the 0.5-mile buffer. In a follow-up phone call on October 26, 2020, Mr. Tumamait requested that, if the area is sensitive for prehistoric archaeological artifacts, a Native American monitor should be present during ground disturbing activities. He further stated that Native American monitors should be present for any additional project-related ground-disturbing activities required outside the APE, such as the installation of new utility lines. Mr. Tumamait requested that he be contacted if any artifacts or remains are discovered during construction.

On October 20, 2020, Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer of the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians, replied by email that the Tribe's Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Department had no comments on the project, but would follow up with the County of Ventura Public Works Department should there be any questions.

On October 20, 2020, Rincon placed a follow-up phone call to the office of Chairperson Kenneth Kahn of the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians. Chairperson Kahn's assistant, Karen Kever, said she would forward information to their CRM team, who would contact Rincon if appropriate. In a follow-up call placed on October 26, 2020, Ms. Kever further stated that the CRM team was experiencing delays in responding to Section 106 outreach efforts, but that they would respond when possible.

During a follow-up phone call on October 26, 2020, Eleanor Arrellanes of the Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians requested site monitoring during construction because the SCCIC records search results indicated a sandstone boulder metate had been recorded within a 0.5-mile radius of the APE.

On October 26, 2020, Chairperson Donna Yocum of the San Fernando Band of Mission Indians (SFBMI) replied by email, "the San Fernando Band of Mission Indians will defer consultation for Fillmore Library Expansion Project to Ventureno Chumash as this project does not fall within SFBMI tribal or historical territory."

On October 26, 2020, Spokesperson Fred Collins of the Northern Chumash Tribal Council (NTCT) replied by email, "NCTC focuses on Land Use Issues in San Luis Obispo County, where we are from, NCTC supports the local Tribal Governments recommendations."

No other responses have been received as of the date of this report. Appendix B provides the full results of the consultation effort.

4.6 Interested Party Consultation

On October 6 and 7, 2020, Rincon Architectural Historian James Williams emailed letters to parties known to have an interest in cultural resources in the area of the APE. These parties included the Fillmore Historical Museum, Ventura County Museum, Santa Clara River Valley Railroad Historical Society, and the City of Fillmore Planning Department. On October 15, 2020, an additional letter was emailed to Ventura County Cultural Heritage Board. The letters requested input regarding known or potential historical resources in the project area or its vicinity. Follow-up telephone calls were placed on October 9, 14 and 20, 2020.

On October 9, 2020, Martha Gentry of the Fillmore Historical Museum responded that the organization had no concerns or comments regarding the project.

On October 14, 2020, Steven Schafer of the San Buenaventura Conservancy responded that he had no particular concerns about the project, but opined that buildings designed by Roy C. Wilson, such as those in the APE, were “always of concern” because of his status as a master architect. Mr. Schafer recommended Rincon contact the Ventura County Cultural Heritage Board.

On October 20, 2020, Dan Phipps of the Santa Clara River Valley Railroad Historical Society stated that his organization is concerned strictly with the history of the railroad locally and, as such, the library property was outside its purview. Mr. Phipps had no comment on the project.

Also on October 20, 2020, Dillan Murray, representing the Ventura County Cultural Heritage Board, stated that he received the consultation letter, and he and his staff were in the process of drafting a response. He said he would likely send the response by the end of that week. On October 23, 2020, Mr. Murray emailed Rincon to convey that his staff had yet to complete a response, but he would contact Rincon once a response was ready. As of the completion of this report, Mr. Murray has not issued a response.

As of the completion of the present study, Rincon had received no further responses.

5 Field Survey

5.1 Survey Methods

5.1.1 Archaeological Survey

Rincon archaeologist Lucas Nichols conducted a cultural resources survey of the APE on October 21, 2020. Approximately 80 percent of the APE is developed and covered by the library, hardscape, and grass turf, which limited the ground surface visibility. Approximately 20 percent of the APE, along the sides of the library, within landscape planters, and around trees, provided excellent ground surface visibility (80 to 100 percent). Exposed ground surfaces were inspected for prehistoric cultural materials (e.g., flaked stone tools, tool-making debris, stone milling tools, ecofacts [marine shell and bone]), soil discoloration that might indicate the presence of a prehistoric midden deposit, historic-period debris (e.g., metal, glass, ceramics), and features that indicate the presence of former historic-period structures or buildings (e.g., standing exterior walls, foundations). Rodent burrows allowed visual inspection of subsurface soils. To improve ground visibility and increase survey reliability, a total of 10 patches of grass turf, spaced 30 to 50 feet apart and measuring 12 inches by 12 inches, were removed across the APE to expose the ground surface. The ground surface beneath the grass turf within the APE consisted of brown sandy loam. No archaeological resources were identified during the survey.

5.1.2 Built Environment Survey

On October 12, 2020, Rincon Architectural Historian James Williams conducted an intensive-level built environment survey of the APE and a reconnaissance-level survey of 13 properties with direct lines of sight to the APE. The intensive survey consisted of a visual inspection of all built environment features within the APE. Buildings and associated features were documented in digital photographs and detailed notes to assess their construction, alterations, overall condition and integrity, and to identify any potential character-defining features. The reconnaissance-level survey consisted of a visual inspection of all built-environment features visible from the public right-of-way. Each property was documented in digital photographs to detail their character-defining features. Additional photographs captured each property's viewshed vis-a-vis the APE in order to determine the proposed undertaking's potential for indirect effects on nearby properties. Copies of the field notes and digital photographs from the field surveys are on file with Rincon's Ventura office.

6 Findings

6.1 Archaeological Resources

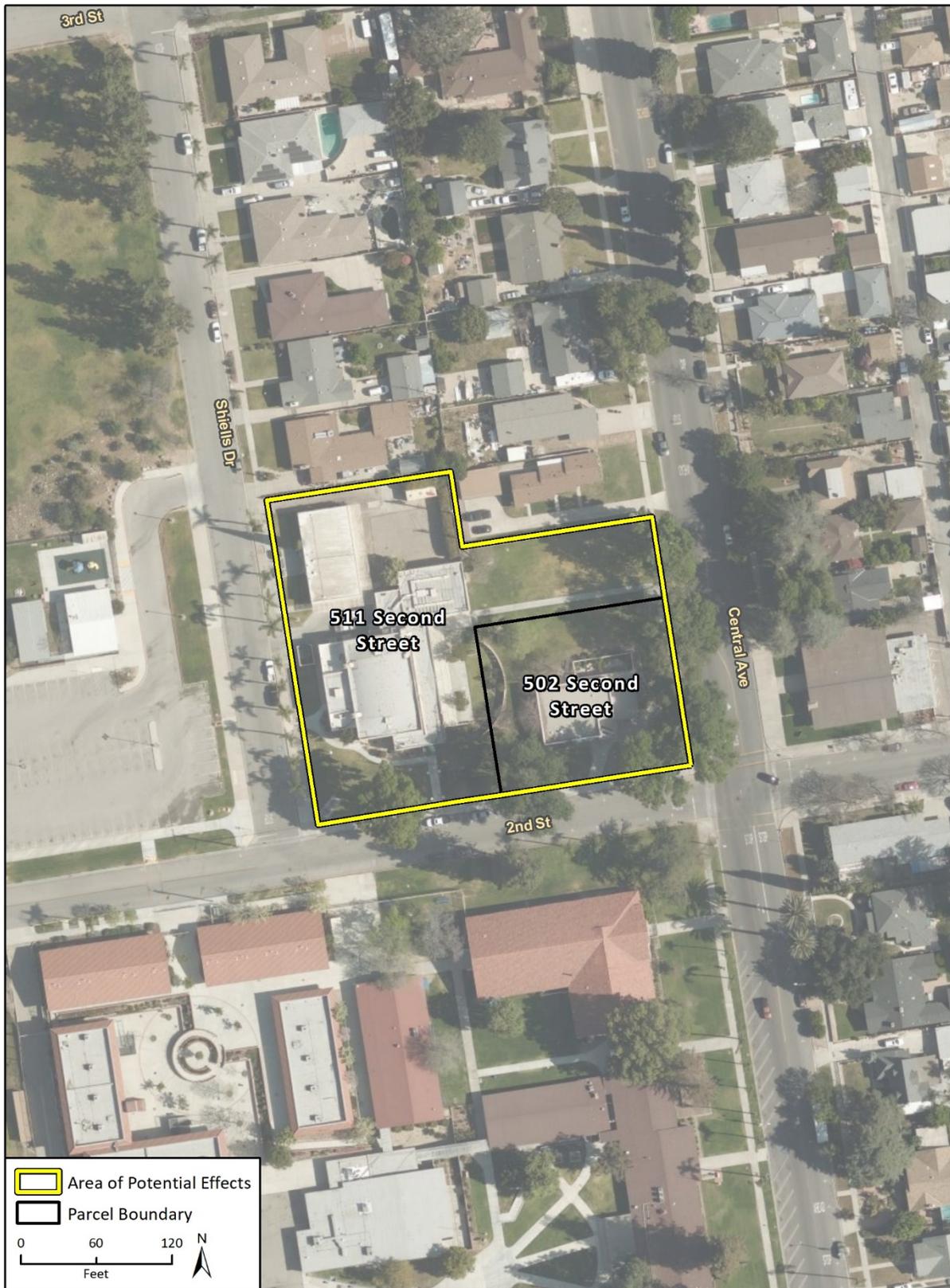
Ground surface visibility within the APE was generally poor (zero percent; Figures 3 and 4) across approximately 80 percent of the APE due to presence of the library, hardscape, and grass turf, and excellent (80 to 100 percent) within landscape planters, and around trees and the library across the other 20 percent of the APE. To improve ground surface visibility and survey reliability, ten 12 inch by 12 inch squares of grass turf were removed and the ground surface examined. Soil within the APE consisted of brown sandy loam.

Rincon did not identify any archaeological resources during the pedestrian survey or the removal of ten grass turf patches. The entirety of the project APE is disturbed by the development of the existing Fillmore Library.

6.2 Built Environment Resources

The direct APE consists of two institutional properties situated on adjacent parcels on the 500 block of Second Street: Fillmore Library, located at 502 Second Street, and the Fillmore-Piru Veterans Memorial Building, located at 511 Second Street (Figure 5). Both properties were recorded and evaluated on California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms (Appendix D), and were recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP because they lack historical or architectural significance as described further below.

Figure 5 Survey Results



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CRP & APE Aerial Site Map

511 Second Street

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Veterans Memorial Building property consists of two buildings: a main building exhibiting elements of Mid-Century Modern-style architecture and a utilitarian ancillary building. Constructed in 1952, the main building is irregular in plan and one and two stories high and is capped with a flat roof with rolled composition cladding (Figure 6). Masonry construction is apparent through much of the building, though the one-story section at the south end is stucco-clad and likely of frame construction. The main entrance is located on the asymmetrical south elevation and features a non-original commercial-style metal and glass double door. Secondary entrances are found throughout the building and display solid wood or metal doors. The south and east elevations feature large fixed wood-sash windows and a wood-frame window wall (Figure 7). Windows elsewhere exhibit a steel-sash windows in a variety of configurations. A wood-slat pergola supported by slender metal posts traces most of the length of the east elevation. An arcing concrete-block screen partially encloses the east elevation courtyard. Alterations include a one-story rear addition, replacement doors, and canvass awnings. Alterations include the replacement of doors at public entrances on the south and east elevations and construction of a rear addition.

Constructed ca. the 1950s in no discernible style, the ancillary building is regular in plan, one-story in height, and culminates in a flat roof with rolled composition cladding (Figure 8). Its stucco exterior conceals a wood-frame structural system. On the street-facing west elevation, a pair of symmetrically placed, solid wood doors open beneath a cantilevered overhang. Windows throughout the building feature metal, multi-pane sashes and include a ribbon of six such windows on the south elevation. The south-elevation windows are shaded by a wood-slat pergola with metal vertical supports. There are no visible alterations to the building.

Landscaping on the property includes large lawns with no apparent delineation between the Library and Veterans Memorial properties. A low metal-rail fence encloses portions of the lawns in front of both buildings. Mature trees and shrubbery are planted throughout the lawn. Concrete paths link the sidewalks and building entrances. Situated between the main and ancillary buildings of the Veterans Memorial is a concrete driveway. A concrete walkway approaches the east elevation from Central Avenue. A metal rail fence encloses the south and a portion of the west side of the property. A World War I-era canon is displayed at the corner of Second Street and Shiells Drive.

Figure 6 511 Second Street, Main Building, South Elevation; Facing North



Figure 7 511 Second Street, Main Building, East Elevation; Facing Southwest



Figure 8 511 Second Street, Property Overview with Ancillary Building on the Left; Facing Southeast



PROPERTY HISTORY

The Fillmore-Piru Veterans Memorial Building, a Mid-Century Modern-style community center and memorial to veterans of World War II, was constructed in 1952. Historic aerial photographs, United States Geological Survey maps, and news articles indicate the property was historically part of a larger agricultural property historically associated with the family of William Shiells and remained undeveloped until the construction of the Memorial Building.

Discussions regarding the property's potential as a site for a future veterans' memorial began before the end of the war. An article published in the November 28, 1944 edition of the Ventura County Star-Free Press reported that residents of Fillmore and the nearby town of Piru had begun expressing a desire for a "veterans' memorial building to be used as a community center" in Fillmore. It was reported that Shiells agreed to donate land for the facility. The County Board of Supervisor endorsed the plan, which would mainly be funded through private donations (VCSFP 11/28/1944). The memorial building remained in the planning stages in Fall 1945, when newscaster Sam Hayes addressed a meeting in Fillmore on the subject of "living memorials" for war veterans. Hayes advocated the construction of memorials that would not merely commemorate veterans' service and sacrifice, but would also "carry on the tradition of physical fitness and encourage sports, recreation, and the wholesome use of leisure time" (VCSFP 10/20/1945). About a week later, it was reported that volunteers had raised \$33,000 for the project, which would serve as a memorial to the women and men of the area who served in World War II. According to the article, the building would include an auditorium, lounge, kitchen, and meeting rooms, plus a room to be used as a

memorial shrine to locals who lost their lives in the war. The Ventura County Board of Supervisors also endorsed plans to include a wing of County offices on the property (VCSFP 10/29/1945).

The living memorial concept endorsed by Hayes and residents of the Fillmore-Piru area reflected Americans' changing attitudes in the post-World War II era about how wartime military service should be commemorated. Prior to World War II, the reigning concept of war memorial sites was a "traditional" approach that favored statuary and other strictly commemorative structures celebrating soldiers' heroism. By the end of World War II, however, critics began to see the conventional approach as backward-looking, quickly dated, and incapable of adequately representing the character of modern warfare. Traditional commemorative concepts were soon supplanted by the idea of the living memorial, which scholar Andrew M. Shanken described as consisting of "useful projects such as community centers, libraries, forests, and even highways that were marked in some fashion, usually with plaques, as memorials" (Shanken quoted in Gehrz 2013). While living memorials shared an emphasis on utility, they could embody a diversity of goals. Wartime concerns about Americans' physical fitness informed much of the early popularity of the living memorial idea and explains the frequent construction of parks as commemorative sites. The design of post-World War II memorials could also reflect a growing concern with the "atomization" of modern American society; as a result, living memorials often revolved around libraries and, especially, community centers. As such, the design of living memorials could be integrated into wider urban planning efforts, which were intended, as one contemporary observer put it, to "make a place in our community plans for forging anew the community will, one which can give character and purpose to our towns and cities and shape the ideals of citizens" (quoted in Gehrz 2013). Finally, living memorials were seen as a way of commemorating wartime sacrifice while also "elevating the present." To this end, proponents advocated the construction of memorials that were also useful buildings, but which avoided the "funereal" or war-themed imagery of traditional war memorials (Gehrz 2013).

By 1950, the proposed Fillmore-Piru memorial had gained enough support that the Board of Supervisors approved a September 12 election measure on whether to establish a Fillmore-Piru Veterans Memorial District. The district was eventually adopted and used to levy fees on district residents to fund the maintenance of the property (VCSFP 7/19/1950; 7/24/1950). An article published in the Los Angeles Times on July 13, 1952 identified Kenneth Mumme, Vernon Nelson, Ed Perkins, and Fillmore Mayor F. Harold Rudkin, Jr., and County Supervisor Chairman Lester A. Price as figures involved in the campaign to finance the building's construction (LAT 7/13/1952). Santa Paula-based architect Roy C. Wilson was hired to design the building, and contractors Barringer and Botke won the \$125,000 construction contract. Per Wilson's designs, the facility would include an auditorium with a stage, dining room with a capacity of 200, kitchen and "auxiliary rooms." The Ventura County Star-Free Press reported, the "building will be featured by the use of glass in large quantities" (VCSFP 1/16/1952). Subsequent reporting noted the building also included a wall-mounted roster of the communities' war dead (LAT 7/13/1952).

Born in Freemont, Kansas in 1887, Wilson relocated to Southern California with his family in 1900. As a twelve-year-old, Wilson took his first job in the architectural field, serving as a draftsman in the offices of Edwin C. Thorne. He briefly studied architecture at the University of California, Berkeley, but after the 1906 San Francisco Earthquake, returned to Los Angeles. Wilson soon married Thorne's daughter Agnes, and the couple moved to Santa Paula in 1914. In or around 1915, he established the first architectural practice in Ventura County. Among Wilson's notable commissions are the C.C. Teague Mansion (Santa Paula), Limoneira headquarters and recreation facilities (Santa Paula), the William Ramelli residence (Oakview), Hueneme Elementary School, Foster Bowl (Ojai),

and the Ventura Main Library (Marino n.d.). Wilson's work represents a range of architectural styles, but often focused on Period Revival styles.

Construction began by early 1952, and the building was dedicated in Spring 1952. The first event held on the property was a meeting of the Fillmore Rotary Club (VCSFP 6/6/1952). A newspaper item published September 26, 1956 reported a building permit was issued for a \$6,774 addition to the building (VCSFP 9/26/1956). Research for this study could not determine whether the addition was constructed, though the article may have referred to the property's ancillary building. Historic aerial photographs suggest an addition to the west elevation of the main building was completed sometime between 1978 and 1993 (NETROnline 1978; 1993). There have been no notable changes to the property since then.

HISTORICAL EVALUATION

As discussed in 4.3 Previously Recorded Historic Resources, the Veterans Memorial Building property was previously determined ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 2005 and 2007. The current study concurs with those findings and recommends the property ineligible for listing in the NRHP because it lacks historical or architectural significance. The property was constructed in the city of Fillmore in 1952 as the Fillmore-Piru Veterans Memorial Building. Conceived and designed as a living memorial to Fillmore and Piru's veterans of World War II, the facility has served as a commemorative space and community center since its opening. Research for this study uncovered no evidence the property is significant in the context of the emergence of the history of post-World War II living memorials or is exemplary of the property type. In addition, while the building constructed during Fillmore's post World War II-era expansion, this study did not find the property was important to, or singularly representative of, the community's development in this period. Rather, it was one of many buildings and mostly served a quotidian role as venue for public and social gatherings. Therefore, the property is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Available evidence failed to identify any individual with a strong association with the property. Contemporary newspaper accounts indicate the property's construction was authorized by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors and funded by the voluntary contributions of residents of the area. Contemporary news reporting identified Kenneth Mumme, Vernon Nelson, Ed Perkins, and Fillmore Mayor F. Harold Rudkin, Jr., and County Supervisor Chairman Lester A. Price as individuals involved in the campaign to build the property. Rudkin and Price were successful in local politics and may be considered significant for contributions in this arena, no available evidence suggests their potential significance would derive from association with the Veterans Memorial Building. There was no evidence that Mumme, Nelson, or Perkins have made significant historical contributions. The family of William Shiells donated the land on which the buildings are located, but the family's direct association with the property appears to have ceased once the land was transferred to the County of Ventura. Whatever the Shiells' contributions as local agriculturalists and landowners, the property would not reflect any significant historical contributions they may have made. Research conducted for this evaluation found no other individual with strong associations with the subject property. In light of this, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Architect Roy C. Wilson designed the property with elements of the Mid-Century Modern style. The building possesses such character-defining features of the style as a horizontal emphasis, lack of ornament, and large banks of windows. However, the building represents a modest expression of the style and does not qualify for listing as a representative example of Mid-Century Modern-style

architecture. Further, although Wilson may be considered a master and is demonstrably a significant local architect—he designed at least nine Ventura County Historical Landmarks—National Register Bulletin 15 explains that this in itself would not be sufficient justification for a recommendation of eligibility under Criterion C. As stated in Bulletin 15, in order to be eligible as the work of a master a “a property must express a particular phase in the development of the master's career, an aspect of his or her work, or a particular idea or theme in his or her craft.” No available sources suggest the subject property fulfills any of these requirements if considered in the context of Wilson’s body of work. There is no evidence that Wilson’s forays into Modernism represent an important phase of his career. Arguably, Wilson’s career is better exemplified by his Period Revival-style designs of the 1920s. Such properties as the Foster Bowl, Teague Mansion, and Limoneira Headquarters, which are designated as County Landmarks, better showcase Wilson’s craft and sensibilities. Further, the property does not appear to be a good example of Mid-Century Modern architecture locally. A comparison with other Fillmore buildings of similar styling, such as the Fillmore Police Department Building, indicates there are multiple Mid-Century Modern-style buildings of equal or better quality located in the city. The subject property is, therefore, recommended ineligible for listing under NRHP Criterion C.

Because the field survey and a review of available evidence and records search results did not indicate that it may yield important information about prehistory or history, the property is also recommended ineligible under NRHP Criterion D. The property also does not appear to contribute to any known or potential historic districts.

502 Second Street

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Fillmore Library (502 Second Street) consists of a one story, public library building exhibiting elements of Mid-Century Modern-style architecture (Figure 9). Set back on the parcel, the building is L-planned, has a flat bi-level roof with rolled composition sheeting. Built of concrete-block construction, exterior wall cladding is limited but includes two expanses of fieldstone veneer lining the court at the building’s main entrance. The main entrance includes a non-original, south-facing, glazed metal door surrounded by fixed metal-framed lights. To the southeast, a solid wood or metal door opens from the south elevation. Windows are placed irregularly on all elevations and include steel casements, a wood-sash picture window on the east elevation, a rear (north) window wall, and glass block clerestories. A shoulder-height concrete-block wall encloses a patio on the west elevation (Figure 10). On the south elevation, wall-mounted signage spells out “FILLMORE LIBRARY.” Architectural elements suggesting the influence of the Mid-Century Modern style include the building’s horizontal emphasis, projecting overhangs, expansive rear windows, fieldstone cladding, and overall lack of ornament. Alterations are limited but include a non-original public entry door. Approached via concrete paths, the building is set back considerably from the public right-of-way. Outside the walkways and building footprint, the level corner lot is landscaped with a lawn, mature trees, and ornamental shrubs.

Figure 9 Fillmore Library, South and East Elevations; View to the Northwest



Figure 10 Fillmore Library, North and East Elevations; Facing Southwest



PROPERTY HISTORY

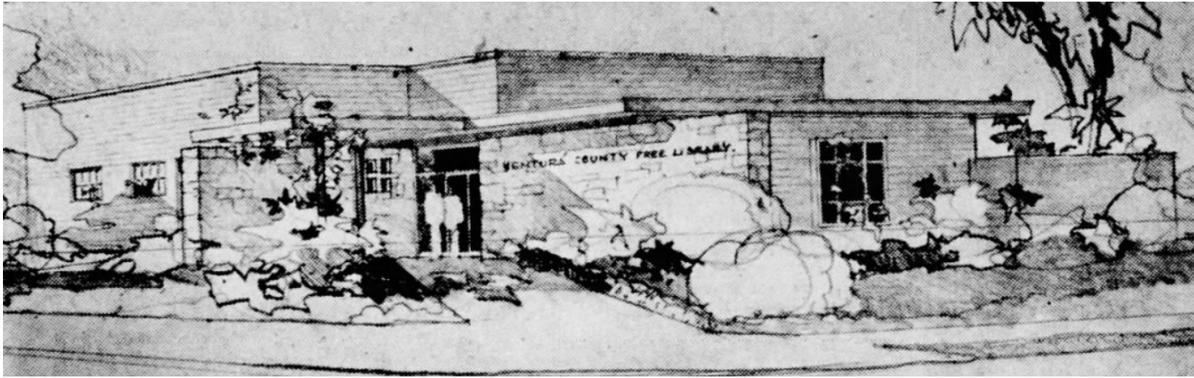
The Fillmore Library is a branch of the Ventura County Library system constructed from 1954 to 1955 at 502 Second Street in Fillmore. When the subject building was completed, the Fillmore branch of the Ventura County Library system had been in service at other locations for nearly 40 years. The Ventura County Library was established on January 1, 1916. Later that month, the George Thacher Memorial Library in Ojai opened as the system's first branch. The system grew quickly over the following two months, the Fillmore branch was established on February 4, along with the Simi Valley and Piru Branches. Saticoy, Santa Susanna, and the Torrey School District joined the library system the following month (Ventura County Library 2020). Previous locations of the Fillmore Library include 316 and 408 Central Avenue (County of Ventura 1983).

By the time the Fillmore branch was first established, most cities and towns in the United States were served by free public libraries, thanks to the efforts of local governments and philanthropists. The foundation of steel magnate Andrew P. Carnegie famously paid for the construction of approximately 1,800 libraries throughout the United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (DPLA 2020a; 2020b). In the 1890s, many American libraries began augmenting their centrally located facilities with more dispersed branch libraries. Branch libraries were comparatively small, but offered greater ease of access to residents of suburbs and other outlying communities (DPLA 2020c).

The subject property was previously owned by the family of William Shiells, who donated it and the adjoining property that now contains the Fillmore-Piru Veteran's Memorial Building to the County of Ventura in the 1950s (Ventura County Star-Free Press 7/24/1950; 6/13/1955). A Proposal to build a library at this location was discussed as early as 1944, but official plans to build the subject branch library were not well publicized until 1953, when the Ventura County Board of Supervisors announced they had awarded the contract to design the library to architect Roy C. Wilson, who had recently designed the neighboring Veteran's Memorial Building (VCSFP 12/9/1953).

In December 1953, the Board of Supervisors approved Wilson's designs for the building and projected the cost at around \$40,000 (VCSFP 12/9/1953). The following February, renderings of the branch were released to the press. A drawing published in the February 10, 1954 edition of the Ventura County Star-Free Press resembles the building as it exists today (Figure 11). The image depicts a one-story, Mid-Century Modern-style building featuring low horizontal massing, stone-veneered wing walls, and a pergola at the entryway (VCSFP 2/10/1954). When bidding for the construction contract opened, the estimated cost of the project was increased to \$55,000. The Anderson Construction Company of North Hollywood beat out five competitors to win the contract with a bid of \$54,800 (VCSFP 3/3/1954; 6/1/1954). Construction began in August 1954, with an anticipated date of completion of November 1 (VCSFP 8/4/1954; 1/25/1955). Mounting delays forced the postponement of the library's opening until June 12, 1955 (VCSFP 6/13/1955). Around the time of its completion, the Ventura County Star-Free Press noted of the building: "Modern in design and of concrete block construction, the building has a seating capacity of 44 and a book capacity of 17,000 volumes" (VCSFP 6/8/1955). A June 1955 open house event included such guests as county librarian Mildred Spiller, Fergus L Fairbanks (a local lawyer who gave a brief talk on local library history), County Supervisor Lester A Price, and James Shiells, whose family donated the land on which the library was constructed. Wilson also attended and reportedly "praised Fillmore for the excellence of its public buildings," including the Veteran's Memorial Building (VCSFP 6/13/1955).

Figure 11 Rendering of the Fillmore Public Library, 1954



Following the Northridge Earthquake of 1994, interior retrofitting was completed to secure the library's stacks (LAT 3/2/1994). Historic aerial photographs and field inspection show no substantial alterations to the building (NETRonline var.).

HISTORICAL EVALUATION

The property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP because it lacks historical or architectural significance. It was constructed in the city of Fillmore in 1955 as a branch of the Ventura County Library system. Research for this study did not suggest the property was significant in the context of Fillmore's post-World War II growth. Rather, as a branch library, it is an ordinary institutional building whose type and function are ubiquitous throughout the United States. It was also not significant to the history of the Ventura County libraries. Indeed, it was completed almost four decades after the first public library branch was founded in Fillmore and appears to have been only a minor component of the larger institution. Research for this evaluation uncovered no evidence the property should be considered significant in any other context. The property is, therefore, recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Available evidence failed to identify any individual with a strong association with the property. Contemporary newspaper accounts indicate the branch's construction was authorized by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors, but do not name any individual associated with that body who was directly connected to the project. The family of William Shiells donated the land on which the library was built, but whatever their significance, the family's direct association with the property appears to have ended once the land was transferred to the County of Ventura. In light of this, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Architect Roy C. Wilson designed the subject property with elements of the Mid-Century Modern style. The building possesses such character-defining features of the style as a horizontal emphasis, flat roof, fieldstone cladding, and broadly overhanging eaves. However, the building represents a modest expression of the style and does not qualify for listing as a representative example of Mid-Century Modern-style architecture. Further, as is the case with the evaluation of the Fillmore-Piru Veterans Memorial Building, Fillmore Library should not be considered exemplary of Wilson's work and, whatever his status as a master architect, should not be considered significant simply for its association with Wilson. Additionally, a comparison with other Fillmore buildings of similar styling, such as the Fillmore Police Department Building, indicates there are multiple buildings in the city which are better representations of the Mid-Century Modern style. The property is, therefore, recommended ineligible for listing under NRHP Criterion C.

Because the field survey and a review of available evidence and records search results did not indicate that it may yield important information about prehistory or history, the property is also recommended ineligible under NRHP Criterion D.

Potential Historic District Evaluation

In addition to being evaluated individually, the properties at 502 and 511 Second Street were considered for their potential to comprise a focused institutional historic district due to their shared history as neighboring County-owned civic buildings designed by notable local architect Roy C. Wilson. As discussed above, as early as 1944, the Veterans Memorial Building was conceived as part of a “civic center” that would have included a library and county government offices. Although the Veterans Memorial Building was constructed primarily using private financing, it was an object of concern for the County Board of Supervisors, who eventually authorized its construction and proposed a wing of government to be appended to the building. The building was completed in 1952. Fillmore Library was completed three years later, as authorized by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors. While the buildings share few design characteristics, Wilson’s design for each exhibits the influence of Mid-Century Modern-style architecture.

The properties’ stylistic similarities and shared historical associations are not sufficient to recommend them eligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic district. As detailed in National Register Bulletin 15, “a district must be significant, as well as being an identifiable entity.” Research for this study found no evidence that, considered together, they represent an important event in the post-World War II history of Fillmore, were significant as facilities operated by the County of Ventura, or that they are associated with any other significant historical trend or event (Criterion A). Further, no available evidence identifies any associations between the two properties and any individual known to have made significant historical contributions. Nor do the properties appear to represent, in their own right, a significant accomplishment of any individual (Criterion B). Both buildings were designed by Wilson in variations of the Mid-Century Modern style. Neither building possesses architectural distinction, and, although they may appear as a distinguishable entity, they are not architecturally significant as a complex (Criterion C). The properties were not evaluated as a potential historic district under Criterion D.

7 Conclusions

The cultural resources records search did not identify archaeological resources within the APE. Additionally, the pedestrian field survey, including the removal of 10 grass turf patches to increase ground surface visibility and survey reliability, did not identify cultural resources within the APE. The APE is developed and has been disturbed by prior construction and demolition and is therefore unlikely to contain intact archaeological resources.

Furthermore, the SLF search and Native American consultation effort did not identify any specific tribal resources within the project vicinity.

As summarized in this report, the properties within the proposed undertaking's APE are recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP and, therefore, do not qualify as historic properties under Section 106 of the NHPA. Therefore, a finding of ***no historic properties affected*** is recommended in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.4(d)(1). As a result, the project would not result in an effect or significant impact and no further management practices are recommended for built environment resources.

Rincon presents the following measures as best management practices in the event of unanticipated discoveries during project development.

7.1 Unanticipated Discovery of Cultural Resources

In the unlikely event cultural resources are unexpectedly encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work in the immediate area must halt and an archaeologist meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology (National Park Service 1983) must be contacted immediately to evaluate the find. If the find is prehistoric, then a Native American representative must also be contacted to participate in the evaluation of the find. If the discovery proves to be NRHP eligible, additional work such as data recovery excavation and Native American consultation may be warranted to mitigate any adverse effects.

7.2 Unanticipated Discovery of Human Remains

In the unlikely event of an unanticipated discovery of human remains, all ground-disturbing activities in the vicinity of the discovery must be immediately suspended and redirected elsewhere. All steps required to comply with State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resources Code Section 5097.98 will be implemented including contacting the Ventura County Medical Examiner's Office.. If the human remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Medical Examiner will notify the NAHC, which will determine and notify an MLD. The MLD has 48 hours from being granted site access to make recommendations for the disposition of the remains. If the MLD does not make recommendations within 48 hours of granted access, the land owner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from subsequent disturbance.

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Appendix A

Records Search Results

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
VN-01102		1977	Singer, Clay A.	Preliminary Cultural Resource Survey and Potential Impact Assessment for Thirteen Areas in Southern Ventura County, California	ARI	56-000003, 56-000004, 56-000005, 56-000013, 56-000014, 56-000031, 56-000032, 56-000033, 56-000075, 56-000076, 56-000077, 56-000087, 56-000135, 56-000136, 56-000137, 56-000138, 56-000140, 56-000142, 56-000148, 56-000149, 56-000150, 56-000158, 56-000163, 56-000164, 56-000165, 56-000458, 56-000478, 56-000479, 56-000481, 56-000490
VN-01205		1992	Jertberg, Patricia R.	Cultural Resource Assessment Central Business District Zone/guidelines and Railroad Property Specific Plan City of Fillmore	LSA Associates, Inc.	
VN-01265		1992	Reed, L.W.	Consolidated Report: Cultural Resources Studies for the Proposed Pacific Pipeline Project	Peak and Associates	19-000007, 19-000021, 19-000034, 19-000089, 19-000251, 19-000357, 19-000385, 19-000389, 19-000390, 19-000407, 19-000409, 19-000668, 19-000781, 19-000830, 19-000887, 19-000901, 19-000963, 19-001097, 19-001112, 19-001124, 19-001575, 19-001620
VN-01801		1999	Wlodarski, Robert J.	A Cultural Resource Evaluation for the Santa Paula Branch Line, Recreational Trail Master Plan, County of Ventura, California	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	56-000031, 56-000032, 56-000033, 56-000034, 56-000545, 56-001051, 56-001114, 56-001262, 56-100005, 56-100025, 56-150019
VN-02258		2004	Wlodarski, Robert J.	A Phase I Archaeological Study for a 100 Acre Parcel As Part of the North Fillmore Specific Plan Project City of Fillmore, County of Ventura, California	Historical, Environmental, Archaeological, Research, Team	
VN-02390		2006	Jordan, Stacey C. and Patterson, Joshua D.	Archaeological Survey Report for the Southern California Edison Company Replacement of 30 Deteriorated Poles Private and Public Inholdings, Ventura, Los Angeles, and Santa Barbara Counties, California	Mooney, Jones & Stokes	19-000729, 19-000730, 19-000731, 19-001266, 56-000141, 56-000550, 56-000562, 56-000901, 56-000902, 56-000980, 56-001110, 56-001124, 56-001125
VN-02495		2006	Whitley, Tamara K. and David S. Whitley	Phase I Archaeological Survey of APN 053-0-083-220, Fillmore, Ventura County, California	W & S Consultants	
VN-02498		2006	Schmidt, June A.	Dwo 4605-0081; J.o. No. 2349: Saugus-fillmore No. 1 66kv, Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project, Ventura County, California	Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.	

Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
VN-02707		2088	Schmidt, June	WO 4605-2170; 4605-2175; 4605-2200: Santa Clara Valley Deteriorated Pole Replacement project, Ventura and Los Angeles	Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.	19-002233, 19-002234, 19-002235, 19-002242
VN-02722		2009	Schmidt, James J.	Saugus-Fillmore No. 1 66kV Deteriorated Pole Replacement Project, Ventura County, California	Compass Rose Archaeological, Inc.	
VN-03201		2014	McSweeney, Kevin	Fillmore Works Specific Plan, Initial Study and Notice of Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Report	City of Fillmore, Planning & Community Development Department	

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-56-100005		Resource Name - CA Ven IF5	Other	Prehistoric	AP16	1992 (Beth Padon, LSA Associates)	VN-01801
P-56-150541		OHP Property Number - 015929; Resource Name - Citizens State Bank; Voided - 56-152490; Resource Name - Bank of A Levy; Resource Name - Fillmore State Bank	Building, Element of district	Historic	HP06	1983 (M.R. Stone, Cultural Heritage Board)	
P-56-150568		OHP Property Number - 015956; Resource Name - Downtown Fillmore - 300 Block Central Ave; Other - Central Ave District; Voided - 56-152406; Voided - 56-152413	District	Historic	HP06; HP10	1983 (Mitchel R. Stone, Cultural Heritage Board)	

Appendix B

Summary of Native American Consultation

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

September 24, 2020

James Williams, MA, Architectural Historian
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Via Email to: jwilliams@rinconconsultants.com

Re: Fillmore Library Expansion (Rincon Project #20-10248) Project, Ventura County

Dear Mr. Williams:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

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

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

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

Sincerely,



Sarah Fonseca
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment



CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

COMMISSIONER
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

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

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
Ventura County
9/24/2020**

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians

Julie Tumamait-Stenslie,
Chairperson
365 North Poli Ave
Ojai, CA, 93023
Phone: (805) 646 - 6214
jtumamait@hotmail.com
Chumash

Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians

Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer
1019 Second Street, Suite 1
San Fernando, CA, 91340
Phone: (818) 837 - 0794
Fax: (818) 837-0796
jairo.avila@tataviam-nsn.us
Tataviam

Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians

Patrick Tumamait,
992 El Camino Corto
Ojai, CA, 93023
Phone: (805) 216 - 1253
Chumash

Northern Chumash Tribal Council

Fred Collins, Spokesperson
P.O. Box 6533
Los Osos, CA, 93412
Phone: (805) 801 - 0347
fcollins@northernchumash.org
Chumash

Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians

Eleanor Arrellanes,
P. O. Box 5687
Ventura, CA, 93005
Phone: (805) 701 - 3246
Chumash

San Fernando Band of Mission Indians

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91322
Phone: (503) 539 - 0933
Fax: (503) 574-3308
ddyocum@comcast.net
Kitanemuk
Vanyume
Tataviam

Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians

Raudel Banuelos,
331 Mira Flores
Camarillo, CA, 93012
Phone: (805) 427 - 0015
Chumash

San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council

Mark Vigil, Chief
1030 Ritchie Road
Grover Beach, CA, 93433
Phone: (805) 481 - 2461
Fax: (805) 474-4729
Chumash

Chumash Council of Bakersfield

Julio Quair, Chairperson
729 Texas Street
Bakersfield, CA, 93307
Phone: (661) 322 - 0121
chumashtribe@sbcglobal.net
Chumash

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians

Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson
P.O. Box 517
Santa Ynez, CA, 93460
Phone: (805) 688 - 7997
Fax: (805) 686-9578
kkahn@santaynezchumash.org
Chumash

Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation

Mariza Sullivan, Chairperson
P. O. Box 4464
Santa Barbara, CA, 93140
Phone: (805) 665 - 0486
cbcntribalchair@gmail.com
Chumash

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

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Fillmore Library Expansion (Rincon Project #20-10248) Project, Ventura County.

Interested Parties Consulted

Interested Party Contact	Rincon Coordination Efforts	Response to Coordination Efforts
<p>Julie Tumamait-Stenslie, Chairperson</p> <p>Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians</p> <p>365 North Poli Ave Ojai, CA, 93023</p> <p>Phone: (805) 646 - 6214 jtumamait@hotmail.com</p>	<p>10/13/2020: Letter sent via e-mail (due to COVID-19).</p> <p>10/14/2020: Follow-up e-mail included additional details about the location of the proposed addition and the extent of building demolition/alteration required for its construction.</p> <p>10/20/2020: Left follow-up voice-mail.</p> <p>10/26/2020: Rincon placed follow-up phone call.</p> <p>10/27/2020: Rincon e-mailed Chairperson Tumamait-Stenslie to confirm the size of the excavation area and that the County had not yet selected a developer for the project.</p>	<p>10/13/2020: Chairperson Tumamait-Stenslie replied by e-mail, "I have no knowledge of that area. I would like to see however if there will be any demolition on old infrastructure. It's looks like a big expansion." Chairperson Tumamait-Stenslie has not responded further.</p> <p>10/26/2020: In follow-up phone call, Chairperson Tumamait-Stenslie requested the inclusion of language in the cultural resources report specifying that in the event of the discover of artifacts that construction stop and she be contacted and if remains were to be discovered that the county coroner be contacted. She also asked Rincon to follow up with information regarding the total volume of the proposed excavation and the name of the developer contracted for the project.</p>
<p>Patrick Tumamait</p> <p>Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians</p> <p>992 El Camino Corto Ojai, CA, 93023</p> <p>Phone: (805) 216 – 1253 natchumash@yahoo.com</p>	<p>10/13/2020: Letter sent via e-mail (due to COVID-19).</p> <p>10/14/2010: The e-mail originally sent was returned as undeliverable by a security feature due to the presence of an attached letter. A follow-up message was sent that included the text of the consultation letter and information pertaining to the CHRIS records search results, as requested by Mr. Tumamait.</p> <p>10/20/2020: Left follow-up voice-mail.</p> <p>10/26/2020: Rincon placed follow-up phone call.</p>	<p>10/13/2010: Mr. Tumamait replied by e-mail, "I certainly would like to know what the CHRIS has to say..." Mr. Tumamait has not responded further.</p> <p>10/26/2020: In follow-up phone call Mr. Tumamait stated that, if the site is sensitive for prehistoric archaeological artifacts, Native American monitors should be present during ground-disturbing activities. He also requested that he be contacted in the event that any ground disturbing activities relate to the project, such as the construction of utility lines, he be contacted. Additionally, he requested to be contacted in the event that any artifacts or remains were discovered during ground-disturbing activities.</p>
<p>Eleanor Arrellanes</p> <p>Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians</p> <p>P. O. Box 5687 Ventura, CA, 93005</p> <p>Phone: (805) 701 – 3246 eleanor@spiritinthewind.net</p>	<p>10/13/2020: Letter sent via e-mail (due to COVID-19).</p> <p>10/20/2020: Left follow-up voice-mail.</p> <p>10/26/2020: Rincon placed follow-up phone call.</p>	<p>10/26/2020: During follow-up phone call, Ms. Arrellanes requested site monitoring because the SCCIC records search results indicated a sandstone boulder metate had been recorded within the 0.5-mile buffer.</p>

Interested Party Contact	Rincon Coordination Efforts	Response to Coordination Efforts
<p>Raudel Banuelos Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians 331 Mira Flores Camarillo, CA, 93012 Phone: (805) 427 – 0015 chumashnation1@gmail.com</p>	<p>10/13/2020: Letter sent via e-mail (due to COVID-19). 10/20/2020: Left follow-up voice-mail. 10/26/2020: Left follow-up voice-mail.</p>	
<p>Julio Quair, Chairperson Chumash Council of Bakersfield 729 Texas Street Bakersfield, CA, 93307 Phone: (661) 322 - 0121 chumashtribe@sbcglobal.net</p>	<p>10/13/2020: Letter sent via e-mail (due to COVID-19). 10/20/2020: Placed follow-up call and there was no answer. 10/26/2020: Placed follow-up call and there was no answer.</p>	
<p>Mariza Sullivan, Chairperson Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation P. O. Box 4464 Santa Barbara, CA, 93140 Phone: (805) 665 - 0486 cbctribalchair@gmail.com</p>	<p>10/13/2020: Letter sent via e-mail (due to COVID-19). 10/20/2020: Left follow-up voice-mail. 10/26/2020: Left follow-up voice-mail.</p>	
<p>Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians 1019 Second Street, Suite 1 San Fernando, CA, 91340 Phone: (818) 837 - 0794 Fax: (818) 837-0796 jairo.avila@tataviam-nsn.us</p>	<p>10/13/2020: Letter sent via e-mail (due to COVID-19). 10/20/2020: Rincon made a follow-up phone call.</p>	<p>10/20/2020: Via e-mail, Mr. Avila stated, “The Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Department of the Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians has no comments at this time. We will follow up with the Ventura County Public Works should there be any questions.”</p>
<p>Fred Collins, Spokesperson Northern Chumash Tribal Council P.O. Box 6533 Los Osos, CA, 93412 Phone: (805) 801 - 0347 fcollins@northernchumash.org</p>	<p>10/13/2020: Letter sent via e-mail (due to COVID-19). 10/20/2020: Left follow-up voice-mail.</p>	<p>10/20/2020: Via e-mail, Mr. Collins stated, “NCTC focuses on Land Use Issues in San Luis Obispo County, where we are from, NCTC supports the local Tribal Governments recommendations.”</p>

Interested Party Contact	Rincon Coordination Efforts	Response to Coordination Efforts
<p>Donna Yocum, Chairperson San Fernando Band of Mission Indians P.O. Box 221838 Newhall, CA, 91322</p> <p>Phone: (503) 539 - 0933 Fax: (503) 574-3308 ddyocum@comcast.net</p>	<p>10/13/2020: Letter sent via e-mail (due to COVID-19).</p> <p>10/20/2020: Left follow-up voice-mail.</p> <p>10/26/2020: Rincon placed a follow-up phone call.</p> <p>10/26/2020: Rincon sent the consultation letter via e-mail again.</p>	<p>10/26/2020: Ms. Yocum stated that she'd had problems receiving e-mail recently and requested she be sent another copy of the consultation letter. Via e-mail later that day, Ms. Yocum stated, "the San Fernando Band of Mission Indians (SFBMI) will defer consultation for Fillmore Library Expansion Project to Ventureno Chumash as this project does not fall within SFBMI tribal or historical territory."</p>
<p>Mark Vigil, Chief San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council 1030 Ritchie Road Grover Beach, CA, 93433</p> <p>Phone: (805) 481 - 2461 Fax: (805) 474-4729 CNAM9783@gmail.com</p>	<p>10/13/2020: Letter sent via e-mail (due to COVID-19).</p> <p>10/20/2020: Telephone number is disconnected. A follow-up e-mail was sent.</p> <p>10/20/2020: Telephone number is disconnected. A follow-up e-mail was sent.</p> <p>10/26/2020: Telephone number is disconnected. A follow-up e-mail was sent.</p>	
<p>Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians P.O. Box 517 Santa Ynez, CA, 93460</p> <p>Phone: (805) 688 - 7997 Fax: (805) 686-9578 kkahn@santaynezchumash.org</p>	<p>10/13/2020: Letter sent via e-mail (due to COVID-19).</p> <p>10/20/2020: Rincon placed a follow-up telephone call.</p> <p>10/26/2020: Rincon placed a follow-up telephone call.</p>	<p>10/20/2020: In a follow-up telephone call, Chairperson Kahn's assistant, Karen Keever, said she would forward information to their CRM team, who would contact Rincon if appropriate.</p> <p>10/26/2020: In a follow-up call, Ms. Keever stated that the CRM team was experiencing delays in responding to Section 106 outreach efforts, but that they would respond when possible.</p>



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, California 93003

805 644 4455 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

October 13, 2020
Project No. 20-10248

Eleanor Arrellanes
Barbareno/Ventureno Band of
Mission Indians
P.O. Box 5687
Ventura, CA, 93005
eleanor@spiritinthewind.net
Phone: (805) 701- 3246

**Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project, City of Fillmore,
Ventura County, California**

Ms. Arrellanes:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Ventura County Public Works to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Fillmore Library Expansion Project (project), located on an approximately 0.46-acre project site at 502 Second Street in the City of Fillmore. Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is necessary because the County of Ventura is seeking federal funding approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the proposed project. The proposed project would include the construction of an approximately 2,494 square foot addition to the existing 2,960 square foot library. The single-story addition would include a new meeting room and innovation lab, new community classroom, new reading room, new computer lab, two new study rooms, and new restrooms. The facility would also be brought up to current ADA and safety codes, and all systems (mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire protection, and structural) would be addressed.

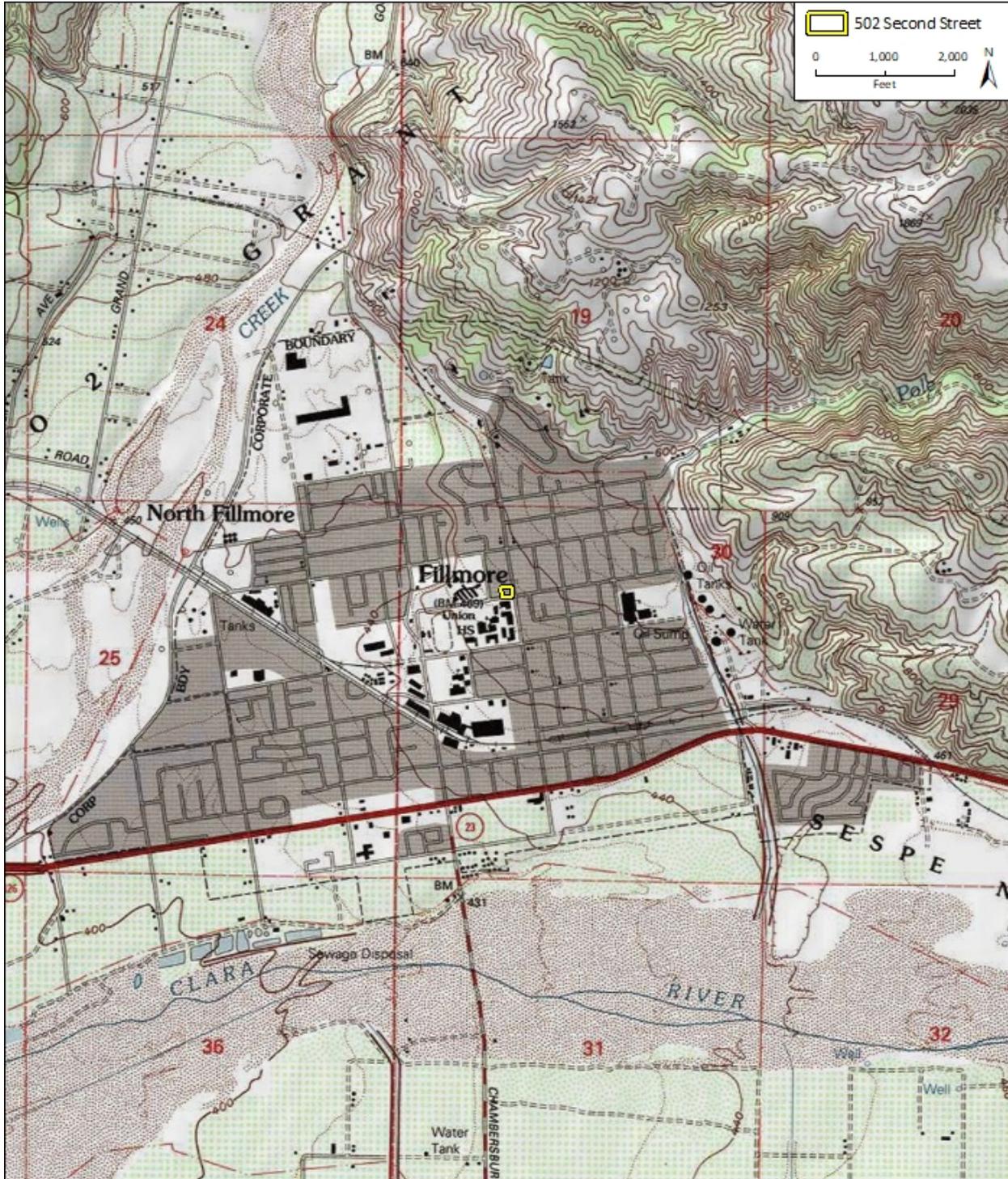
In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 23, 2020 and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the proposed project site. Rincon received a "negative" response from the NAHC on September 24, 2020. The NAHC suggested Rincon contact you to further discuss the proposed project. Due to the circumstances surrounding COVID-19, we are submitting this letter electronically and will not be sending a hard copy via U.S. mail. A search of the California Historical Resources Information System has been requested from the South Central Coastal Information Center; results will be analyzed upon receipt and integrated into the cultural resources study. If you have knowledge of cultural resources which may exist within or near the proposed project site, please do not hesitate to contact me at jwilliams@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at (805) 644-4455 extension 2028. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James Williams".

James Williams, M.A., Architectural Historian
Enclosed: Project Location Map





Rincon Consultants, Inc.

180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, California 93003

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www.rinconconsultants.com

October 13, 2020
Project No. 20-10248

Jairo Avila, Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer
Fernandeno Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
1019 Second Street, Suite 1
San Fernando, CA, 91340
(818) 837 - 0794
jairo.avila@tataviam-nsn.us

**Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project, City of Fillmore,
Ventura County, California**

Mr. Avila:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Ventura County Public Works to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Fillmore Library Expansion Project (project), located on an approximately 0.46-acre project site at 502 Second Street in the City of Fillmore. Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is necessary because the County of Ventura is seeking federal funding approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the proposed project. The proposed project would include the construction of an approximately 2,494 square foot addition to the existing 2,960 square foot library. The single-story addition would include a new meeting room and innovation lab, new community classroom, new reading room, new computer lab, two new study rooms, and new restrooms. The facility would also be brought up to current ADA and safety codes, and all systems (mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire protection, and structural) would be addressed.

In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 23, 2020 and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the proposed project site. Rincon received a "negative" response from the NAHC on September 24, 2020. The NAHC suggested Rincon contact you to further discuss the proposed project. Due to the circumstances surrounding COVID-19, we are submitting this letter electronically and will not be sending a hard copy via U.S. mail. A search of the California Historical Resources Information System has been requested from the South Central Coastal Information Center; results will be analyzed upon receipt and integrated into the cultural resources study.

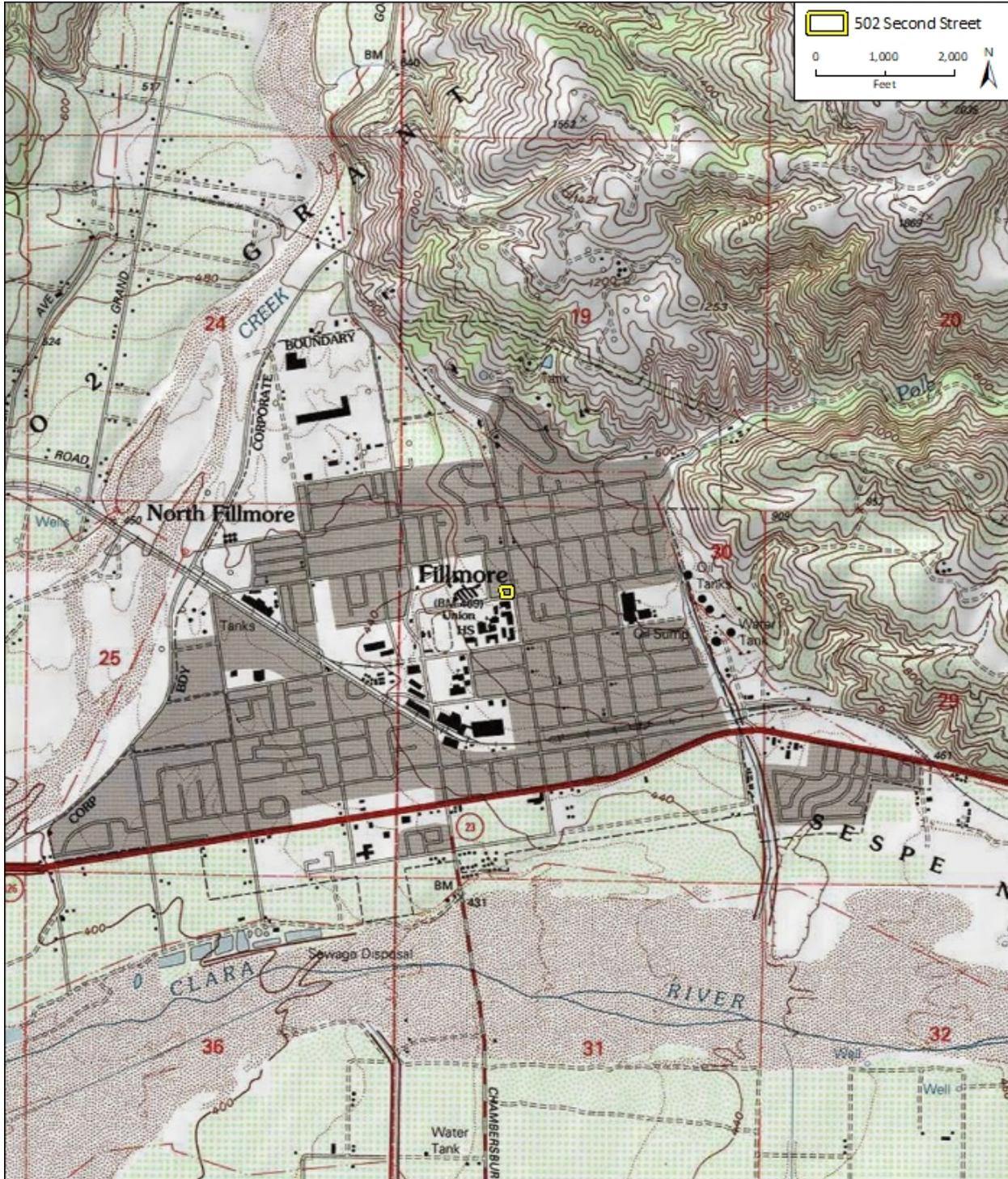
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Sincerely,

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James Williams, M.A., Architectural Historian
Enclosed: Project Location Map





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www.rinconconsultants.com

October 13, 2020
Project No. 20-10248

Raudel Banuelos
Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
331 Mira Flores
Camarillo, CA, 93012
chumashnation1@gmail.com
(805) 427 – 0015

**Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project, City of Fillmore,
Ventura County, California**

Mr. Banuelos:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Ventura County Public Works to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Fillmore Library Expansion Project (project), located on an approximately 0.46-acre project site at 502 Second Street in the City of Fillmore. Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is necessary because the County of Ventura is seeking federal funding approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the proposed project. The proposed project would include the construction of an approximately 2,494 square foot addition to the existing 2,960 square foot library. The single-story addition would include a new meeting room and innovation lab, new community classroom, new reading room, new computer lab, two new study rooms, and new restrooms. The facility would also be brought up to current ADA and safety codes, and all systems (mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire protection, and structural) would be addressed.

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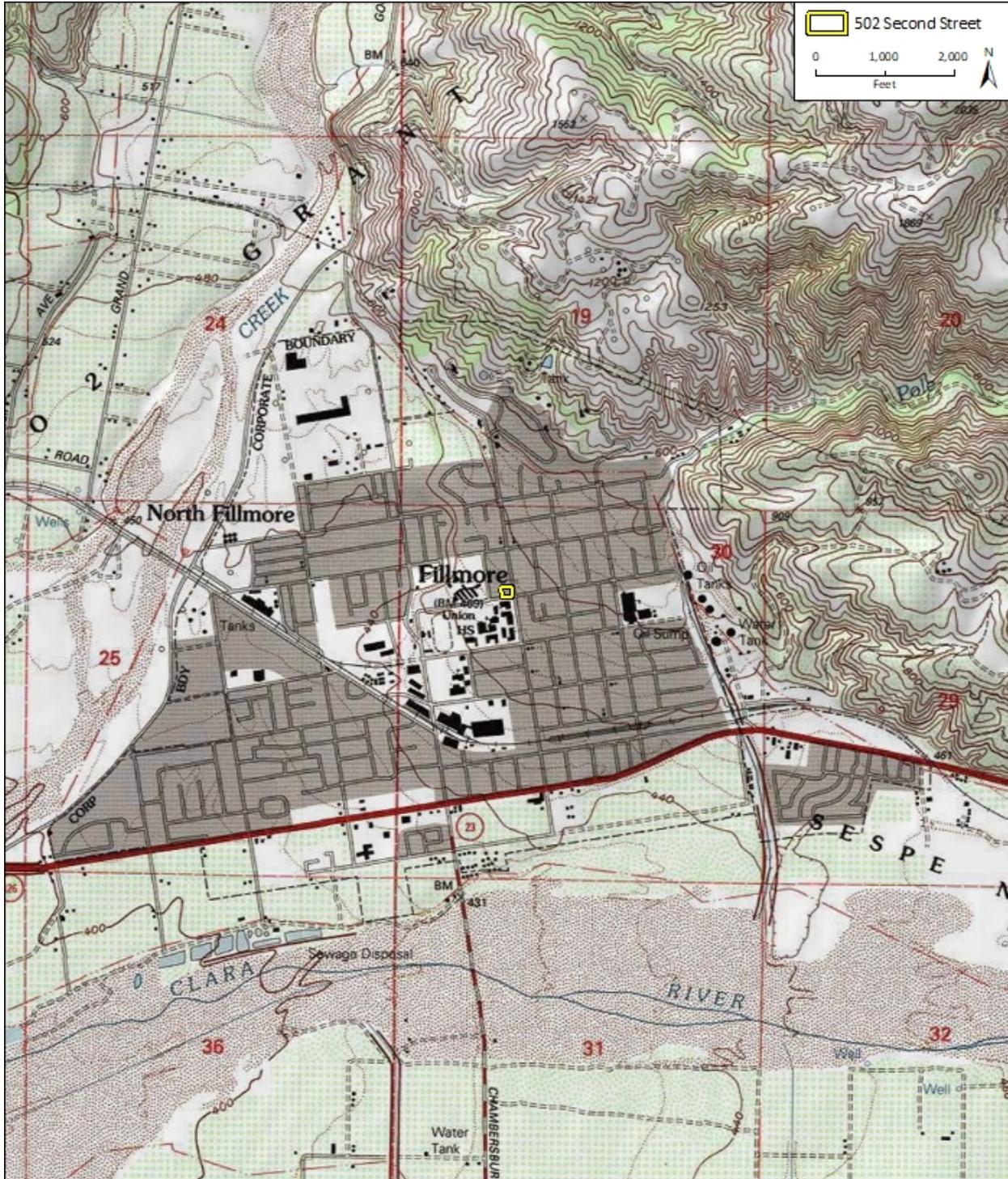
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October 13, 2020
Project No. 20-10248

Fred Collins, Spokesperson
Northern Chumash Tribal Council
P.O. Box 6533
Los Osos, CA, 93412
Phone: (805) 801 - 0347
fcollins@northernchumash.org

**Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project, City of Fillmore,
Ventura County, California**

Spokesperson Collins:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Ventura County Public Works to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Fillmore Library Expansion Project (project), located on an approximately 0.46-acre project site at 502 Second Street in the City of Fillmore. Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is necessary because the County of Ventura is seeking federal funding approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the proposed project. The proposed project would include the construction of an approximately 2,494 square foot addition to the existing 2,960 square foot library. The single-story addition would include a new meeting room and innovation lab, new community classroom, new reading room, new computer lab, two new study rooms, and new restrooms. The facility would also be brought up to current ADA and safety codes, and all systems (mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire protection, and structural) would be addressed.

In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 23, 2020 and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the proposed project site. Rincon received a "negative" response from the NAHC on September 24, 2020. The NAHC suggested Rincon contact you to further discuss the proposed project. Due to the circumstances surrounding COVID-19, we are submitting this letter electronically and will not be sending a hard copy via U.S. mail. A search of the California Historical Resources Information System has been requested from the South Central Coastal Information Center; results will be analyzed upon receipt and integrated into the cultural resources study.

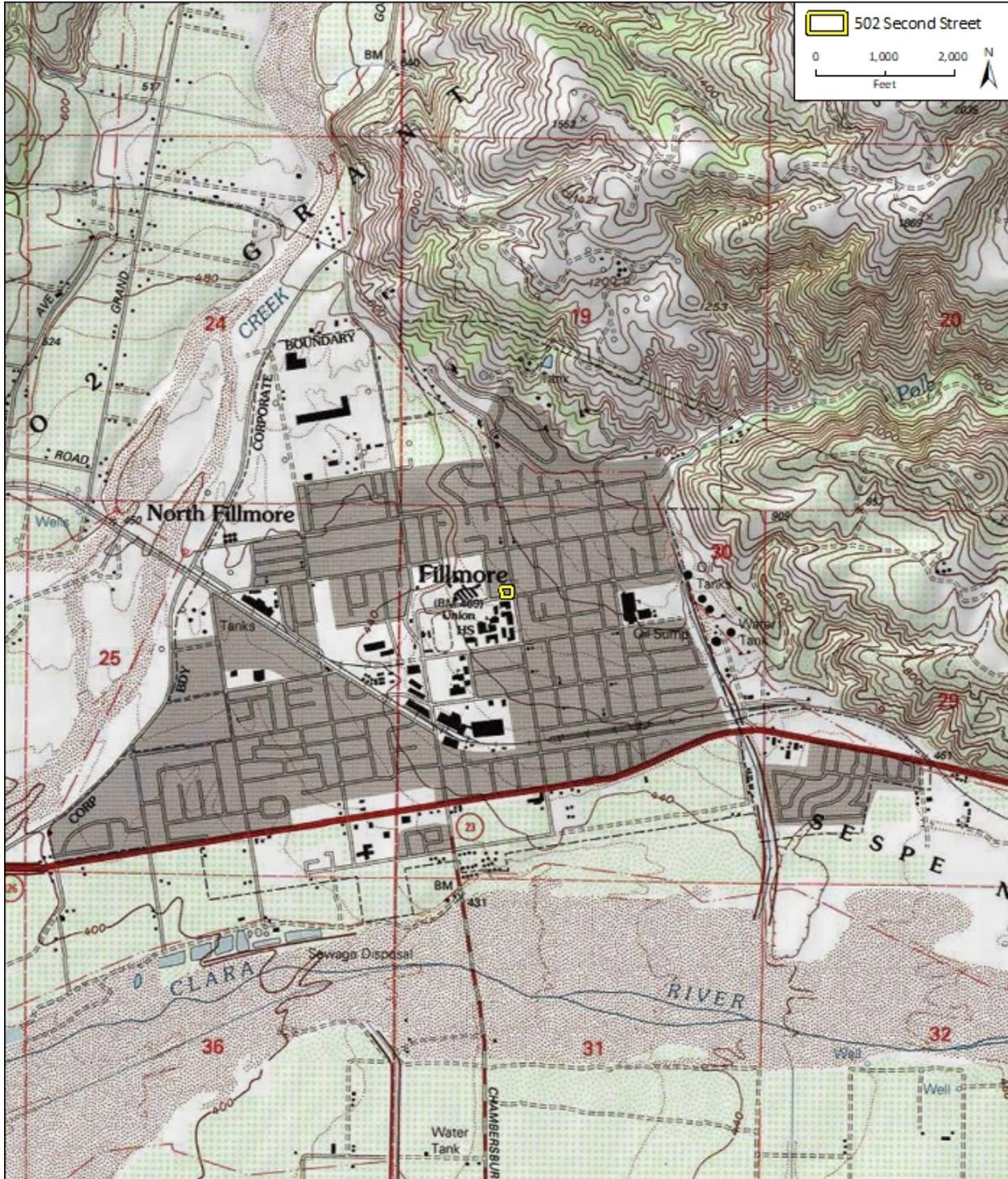
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Sincerely,

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www.rinconconsultants.com

October 13, 2020
Project No. 20-10248

Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
P.O. Box 517
Santa Ynez, CA, 93460
(805) 688 - 7997
kkahn@santaynezchumash.org

**Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project, City of Fillmore,
Ventura County, California**

Chairperson Kahn:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Ventura County Public Works to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Fillmore Library Expansion Project (project), located on an approximately 0.46-acre project site at 502 Second Street in the City of Fillmore. Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is necessary because the County of Ventura is seeking federal funding approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the proposed project. The proposed project would include the construction of an approximately 2,494 square foot addition to the existing 2,960 square foot library. The single-story addition would include a new meeting room and innovation lab, new community classroom, new reading room, new computer lab, two new study rooms, and new restrooms. The facility would also be brought up to current ADA and safety codes, and all systems (mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire protection, and structural) would be addressed.

In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 23, 2020 and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the proposed project site. Rincon received a "negative" response from the NAHC on September 24, 2020. The NAHC suggested Rincon contact you to further discuss the proposed project. Due to the circumstances surrounding COVID-19, we are submitting this letter electronically and will not be sending a hard copy via U.S. mail. A search of the California Historical Resources Information System has been requested from the South Central Coastal Information Center; results will be analyzed upon receipt and integrated into the cultural resources study.

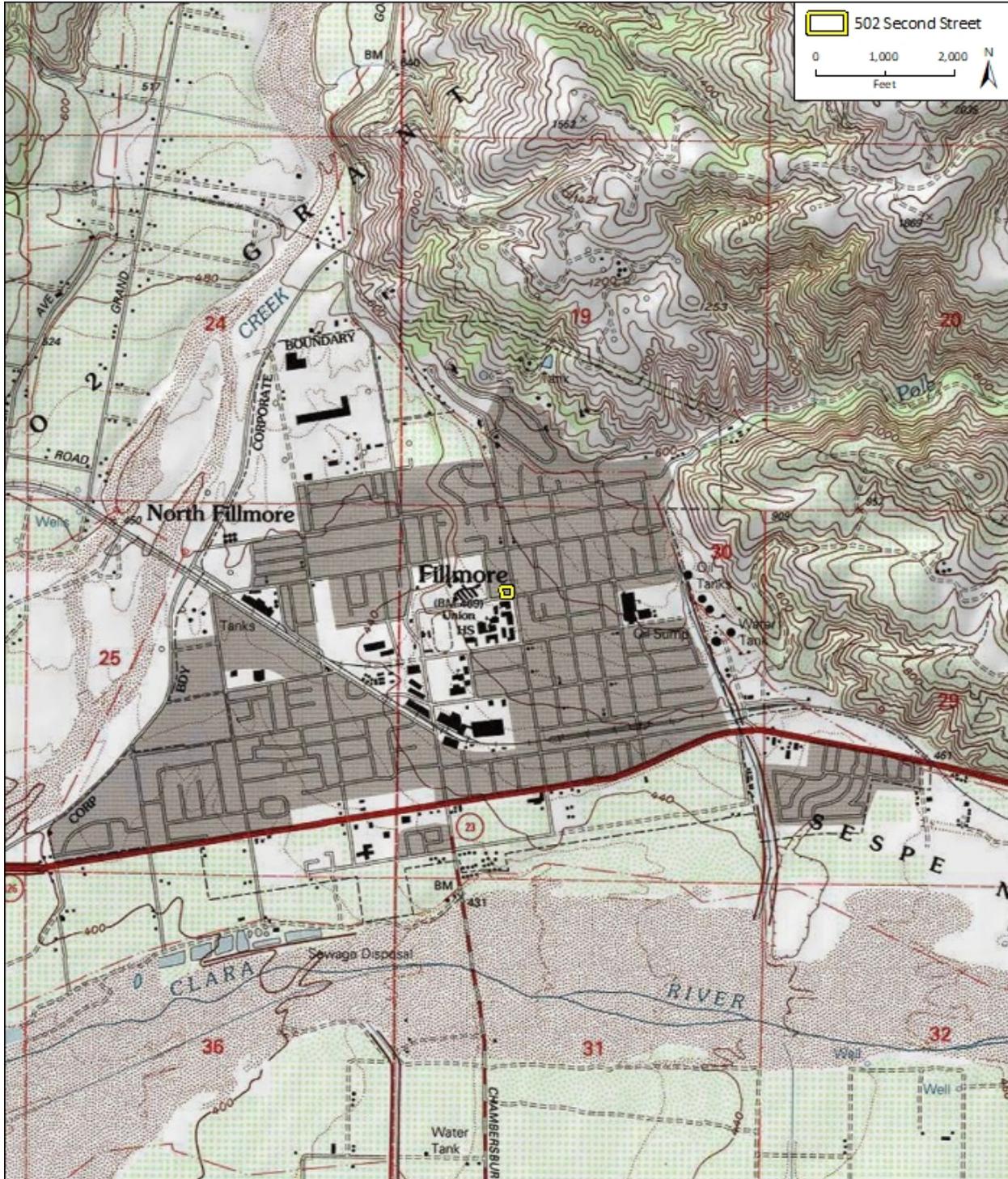
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Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

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James Williams, M.A., Architectural Historian
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October 13, 2020
Project No. 20-10248

Julio Quair, Chairperson
Chumash Council of Bakersfield
729 Texas Street
Bakersfield, CA, 93307
chumashtribe@sbcglobal.net
(661) 322 - 0121

**Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project, City of Fillmore,
Ventura County, California**

Chairperson Quair:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Ventura County Public Works to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Fillmore Library Expansion Project (project), located on an approximately 0.46-acre project site at 502 Second Street in the City of Fillmore. Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is necessary because the County of Ventura is seeking federal funding approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the proposed project. The proposed project would include the construction of an approximately 2,494 square foot addition to the existing 2,960 square foot library. The single-story addition would include a new meeting room and innovation lab, new community classroom, new reading room, new computer lab, two new study rooms, and new restrooms. The facility would also be brought up to current ADA and safety codes, and all systems (mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire protection, and structural) would be addressed.

In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 23, 2020 and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the proposed project site. Rincon received a "negative" response from the NAHC on September 24, 2020. The NAHC suggested Rincon contact you to further discuss the proposed project. Due to the circumstances surrounding COVID-19, we are submitting this letter electronically and will not be sending a hard copy via U.S. mail. A search of the California Historical Resources Information System has been requested from the South Central Coastal Information Center; results will be analyzed upon receipt and integrated into the cultural resources study.

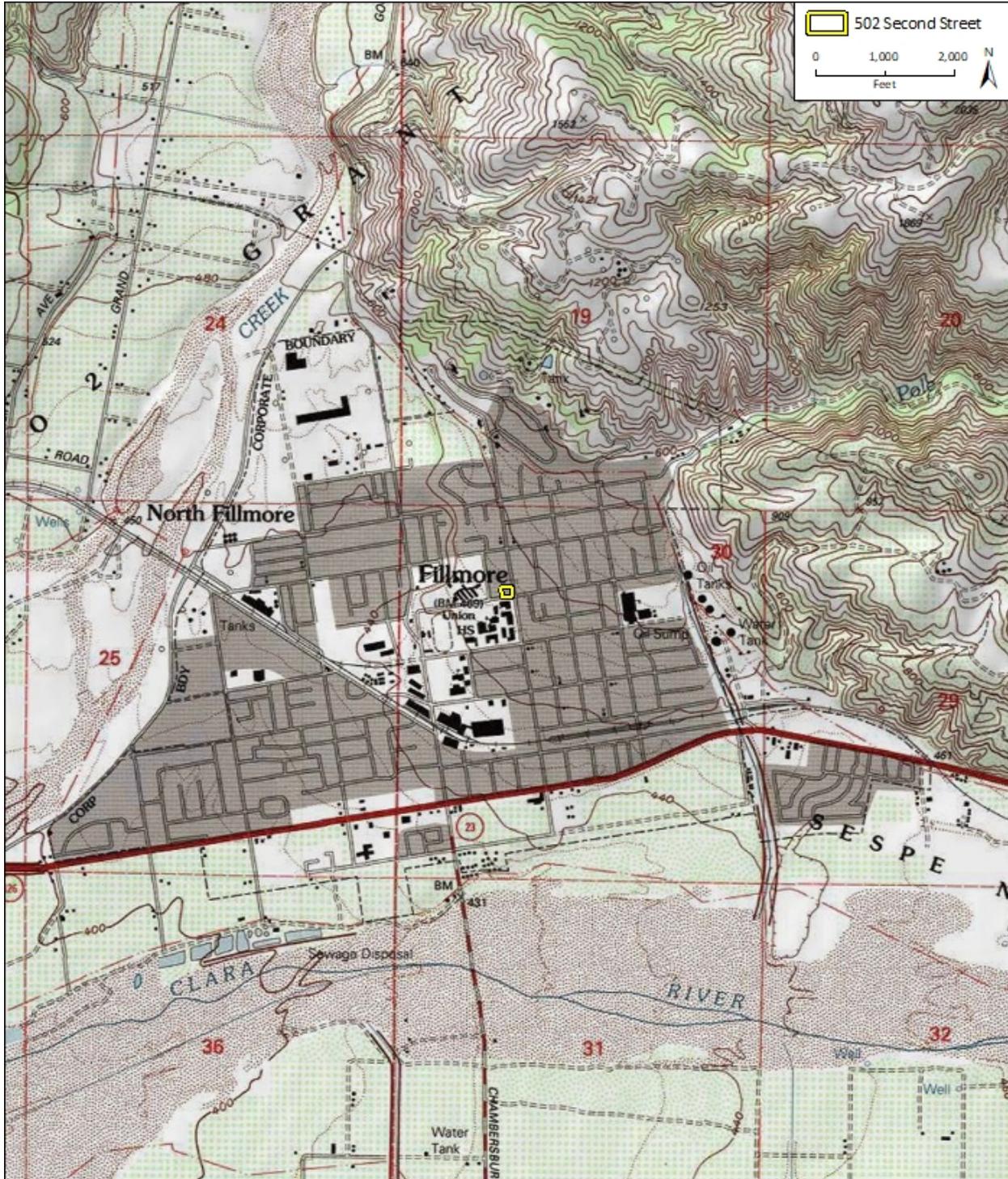
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James Williams, M.A., Architectural Historian
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October 13, 2020
Project No. 20-10248

Mariza Sullivan, Chairperson
Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation
P. O. Box 4464
Santa Barbara, CA, 93140
cbcntribalchair@gmail.com
(805) 665 - 0486

**Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project, City of Fillmore,
Ventura County, California**

Chairperson Sullivan:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Ventura County Public Works to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Fillmore Library Expansion Project (project), located on an approximately 0.46-acre project site at 502 Second Street in the City of Fillmore. Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is necessary because the County of Ventura is seeking federal funding approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the proposed project. The proposed project would include the construction of an approximately 2,494 square foot addition to the existing 2,960 square foot library. The single-story addition would include a new meeting room and innovation lab, new community classroom, new reading room, new computer lab, two new study rooms, and new restrooms. The facility would also be brought up to current ADA and safety codes, and all systems (mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire protection, and structural) would be addressed.

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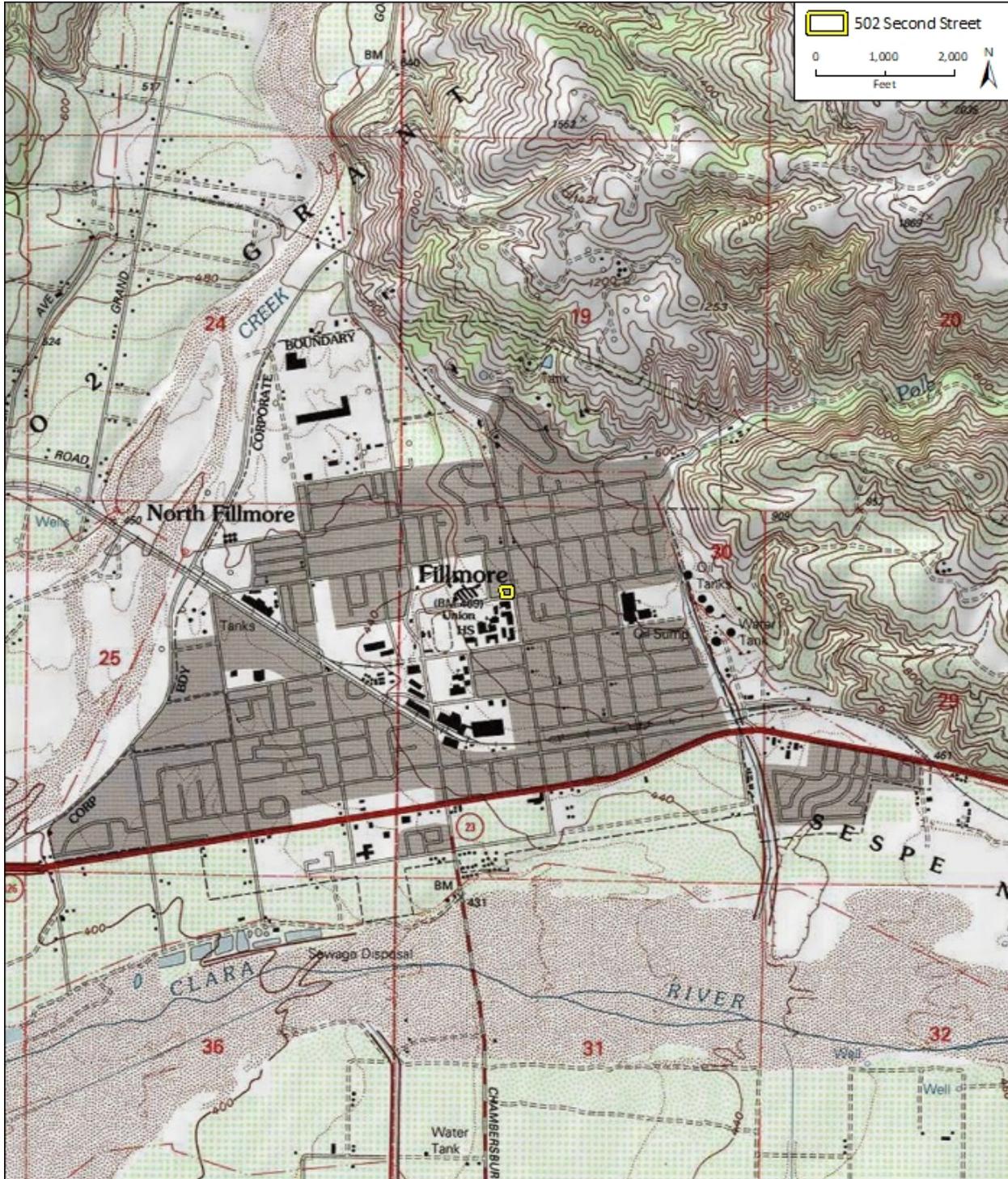
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Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

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James Williams, M.A., Architectural Historian
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October 13, 2020
Project No. 20-10248

Julie Tumamait-Stenslie, Chairperson
Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
365 North Poli Ave
Ojai, CA, 93023
(805) 646 - 6214
jtumamait@hotmail.com

**Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project, City of Fillmore,
Ventura County, California**

Chairperson Tumamait-Stenslie:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Ventura County Public Works to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Fillmore Library Expansion Project (project), located on an approximately 0.46-acre project site at 502 Second Street in the City of Fillmore. Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is necessary because the County of Ventura is seeking federal funding approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the proposed project. The proposed project would include the construction of an approximately 2,494 square foot addition to the existing 2,960 square foot library. The single-story addition would include a new meeting room and innovation lab, new community classroom, new reading room, new computer lab, two new study rooms, and new restrooms. The facility would also be brought up to current ADA and safety codes, and all systems (mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire protection, and structural) would be addressed.

In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 23, 2020 and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the proposed project site. Rincon received a "negative" response from the NAHC on September 24, 2020. The NAHC suggested Rincon contact you to further discuss the proposed project. Due to the circumstances surrounding COVID-19, we are submitting this letter electronically and will not be sending a hard copy via U.S. mail. A search of the California Historical Resources Information System has been requested from the South Central Coastal Information Center; results will be analyzed upon receipt and integrated into the cultural resources study.

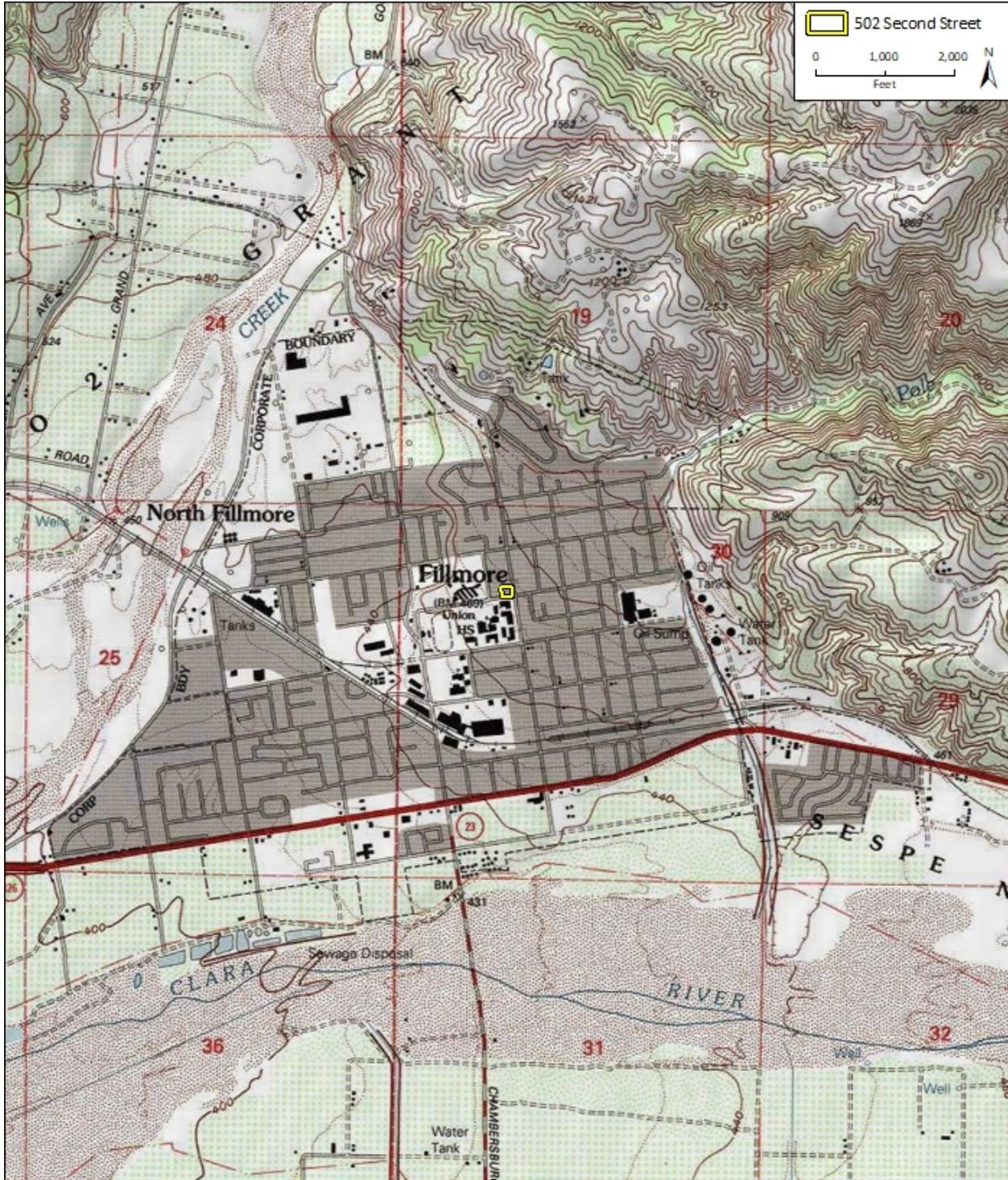
If you have knowledge of cultural resources which may exist within or near the proposed project site, please do not hesitate to contact me at jwilliams@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at (805) 644-4455 extension 2028. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James Williams", is written over a light blue horizontal line.

James Williams, M.A., Architectural Historian
Enclosed: Project Location Map





Rincon Consultants, Inc.

180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, California 93003

805 644 4455 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

October 13, 2020
Project No. 20-10248

Patrick Tumamait
Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
992 El Camino Corto
Ojai, CA, 93023
natchumash@yahoo.com
(805) 216 – 1253

**Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project, City of Fillmore,
Ventura County, California**

Mr. Tumamait:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Ventura County Public Works to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Fillmore Library Expansion Project (project), located on an approximately 0.46-acre project site at 502 Second Street in the City of Fillmore. Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is necessary because the County of Ventura is seeking federal funding approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the proposed project. The proposed project would include the construction of an approximately 2,494 square foot addition to the existing 2,960 square foot library. The single-story addition would include a new meeting room and innovation lab, new community classroom, new reading room, new computer lab, two new study rooms, and new restrooms. The facility would also be brought up to current ADA and safety codes, and all systems (mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire protection, and structural) would be addressed.

In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 23, 2020 and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the proposed project site. Rincon received a “negative” response from the NAHC on September 24, 2020. The NAHC suggested Rincon contact you to further discuss the proposed project. Due to the circumstances surrounding COVID-19, we are submitting this letter electronically and will not be sending a hard copy via U.S. mail. A search of the California Historical Resources Information System has been requested from the South Central Coastal Information Center; results will be analyzed upon receipt and integrated into the cultural resources study.

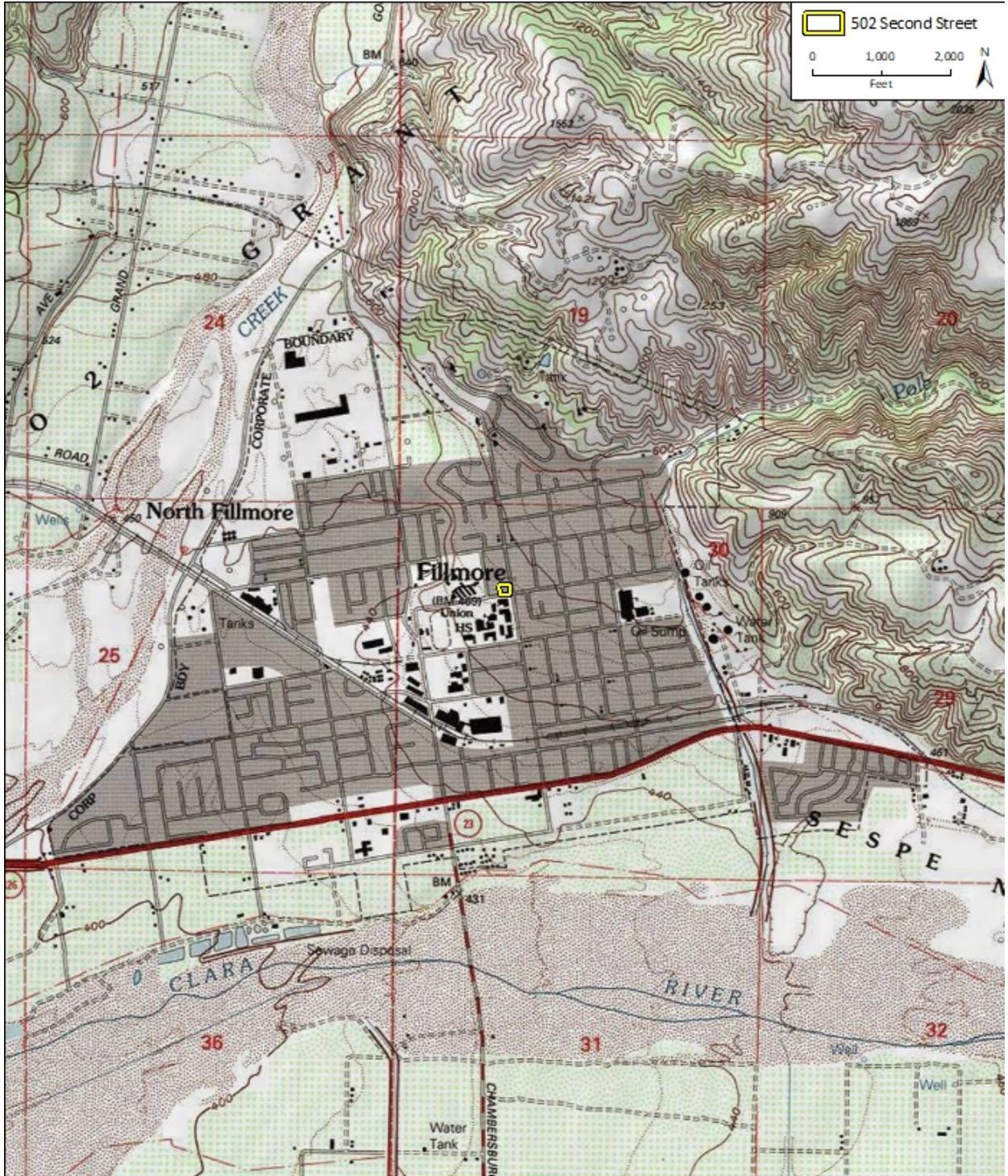
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Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

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James Williams, M.A., Architectural Historian
Enclosed: Project Location Map





Rincon Consultants, Inc.

180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, California 93003

805 644 4455 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

October 13, 2020
Project No. 20-10248

Mark Vigil, Chief
San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council
1030 Ritchie Road
Grover Beach, CA, 93433
(805) 481 - 2461
CNAM9783@gmail.com

**Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project, City of Fillmore,
Ventura County, California**

Chief Vigil:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Ventura County Public Works to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Fillmore Library Expansion Project (project), located on an approximately 0.46-acre project site at 502 Second Street in the City of Fillmore. Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is necessary because the County of Ventura is seeking federal funding approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the proposed project. The proposed project would include the construction of an approximately 2,494 square foot addition to the existing 2,960 square foot library. The single-story addition would include a new meeting room and innovation lab, new community classroom, new reading room, new computer lab, two new study rooms, and new restrooms. The facility would also be brought up to current ADA and safety codes, and all systems (mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire protection, and structural) would be addressed.

In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 23, 2020 and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the proposed project site. Rincon received a "negative" response from the NAHC on September 24, 2020. The NAHC suggested Rincon contact you to further discuss the proposed project. Due to the circumstances surrounding COVID-19, we are submitting this letter electronically and will not be sending a hard copy via U.S. mail. A search of the California Historical Resources Information System has been requested from the South Central Coastal Information Center; results will be analyzed upon receipt and integrated into the cultural resources study.

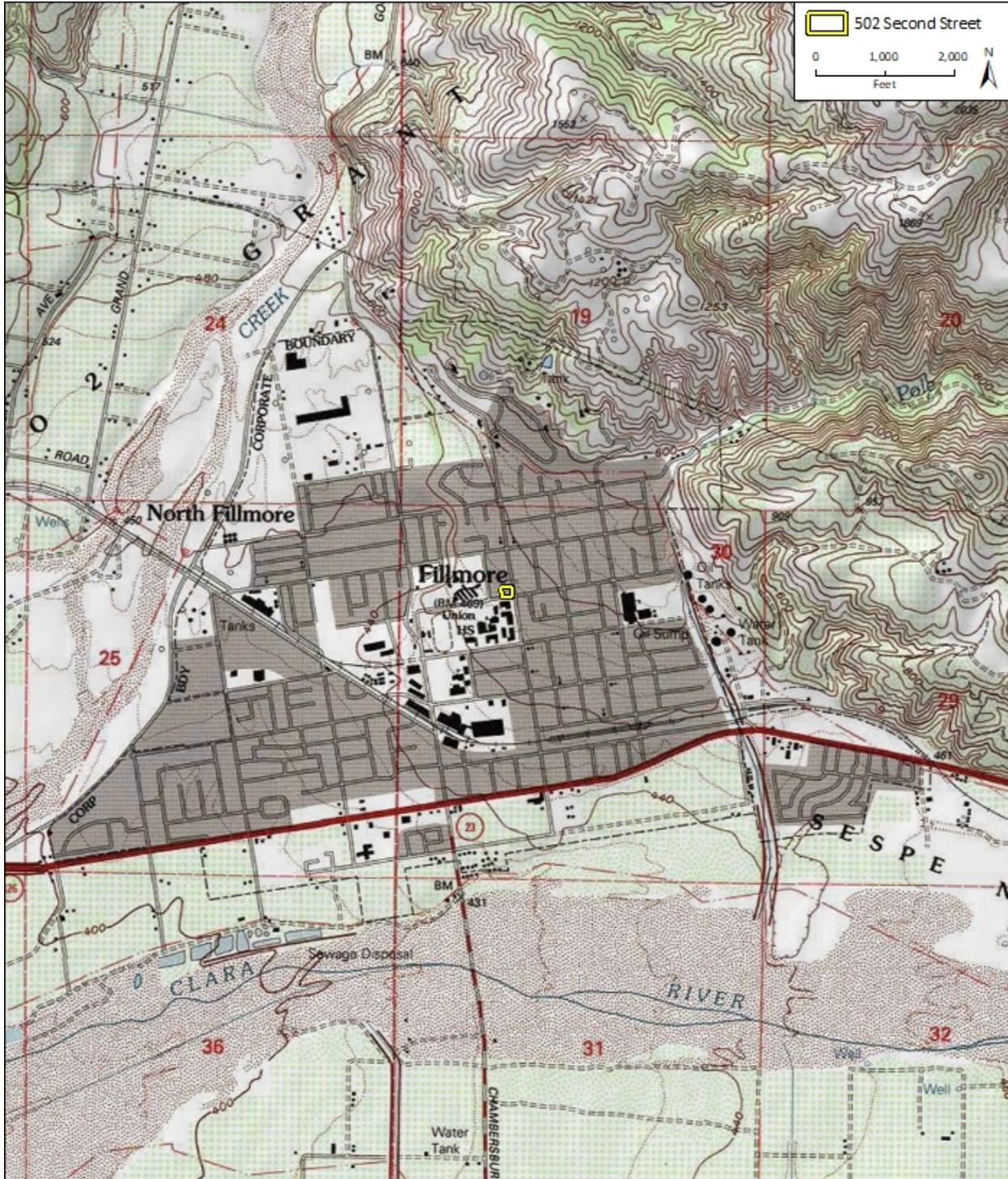
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Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James Williams", is written over a light blue horizontal line.

James Williams, M.A., Architectural Historian
Enclosed: Project Location Map





Rincon Consultants, Inc.

180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, California 93003

805 644 4455 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

October 13, 2020
Project No. 20-10248

Donna Yocum, Chairperson
San Fernando Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 221838
Newhall, CA, 91322
(503) 539 - 0933
ddyocum@comcast.net

**Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project, City of Fillmore,
Ventura County, California**

Chairperson Yocum:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Ventura County Public Works to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Fillmore Library Expansion Project (project), located on an approximately 0.46-acre project site at 502 Second Street in the City of Fillmore. Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is necessary because the County of Ventura is seeking federal funding approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the proposed project. The proposed project would include the construction of an approximately 2,494 square foot addition to the existing 2,960 square foot library. The single-story addition would include a new meeting room and innovation lab, new community classroom, new reading room, new computer lab, two new study rooms, and new restrooms. The facility would also be brought up to current ADA and safety codes, and all systems (mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire protection, and structural) would be addressed.

In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 23, 2020 and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the proposed project site. Rincon received a "negative" response from the NAHC on September 24, 2020. The NAHC suggested Rincon contact you to further discuss the proposed project. Due to the circumstances surrounding COVID-19, we are submitting this letter electronically and will not be sending a hard copy via U.S. mail. A search of the California Historical Resources Information System has been requested from the South Central Coastal Information Center; results will be analyzed upon receipt and integrated into the cultural resources study.

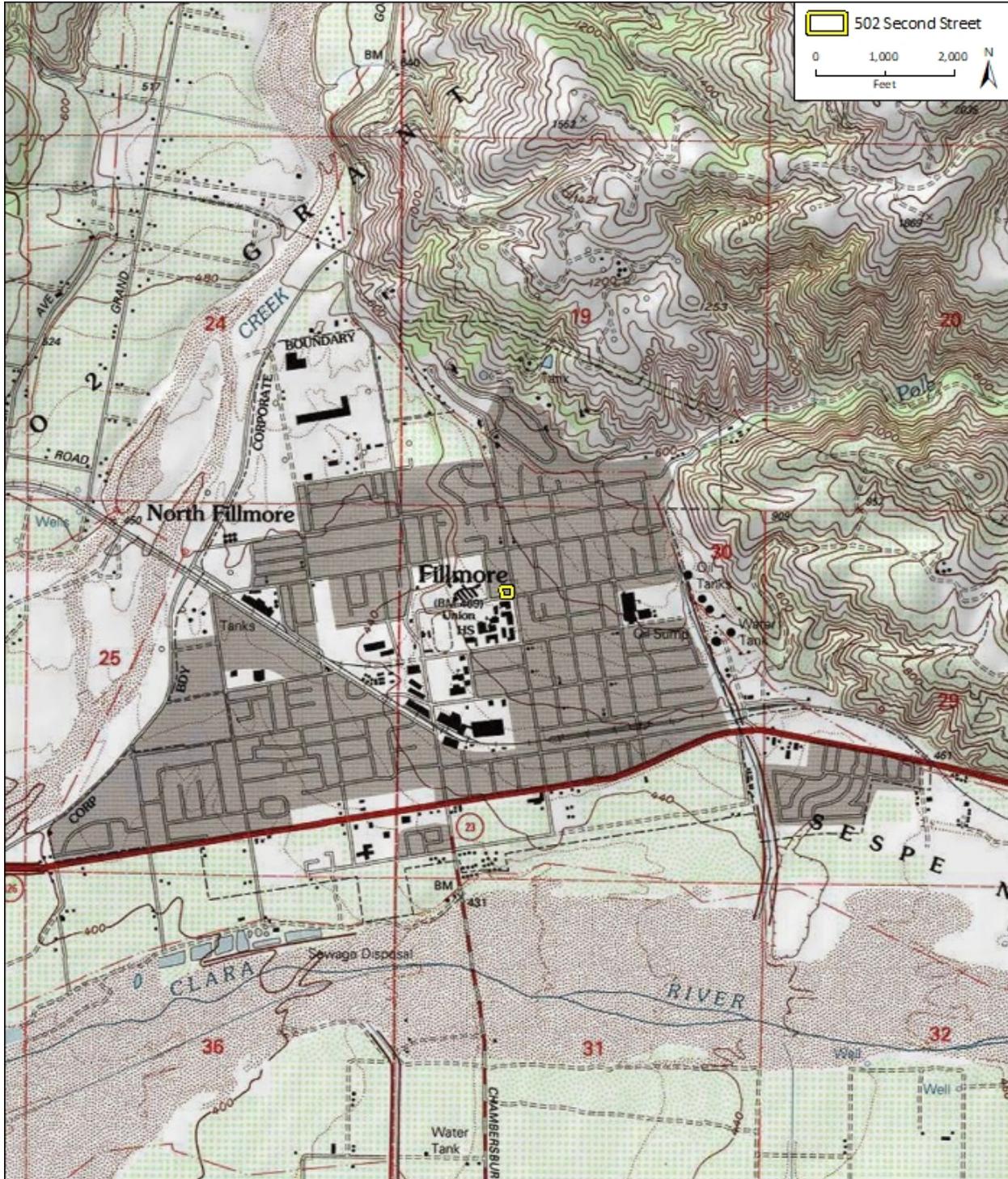
If you have knowledge of cultural resources which may exist within or near the proposed project site, please do not hesitate to contact me at jwilliams@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at (805) 644-4455 extension 2028. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James Williams", is written over a light blue horizontal line.

James Williams, M.A., Architectural Historian
Enclosed: Project Location Map



James Williams

From: Jairo Avila <jairo.avila@tataviam-nsn.us>
Sent: Tuesday, October 20, 2020 3:34 PM
To: James Williams
Subject: [EXT] Re: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project (Avila)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of Rincon Consultants. Be cautious before clicking on any links, or opening any attachments, until you are confident that the content is safe .

Hello James,

Thank you for your email. The Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Department of the Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians has no comments at this time. We will follow up with the Ventura County Public Works should there be any questions.

Respectfully,

Jairo F. Avila, M.A., RPA.
Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Officer
Cultural Resources Management Division
Tribal Historic and Cultural Preservation Department

Fernandeano Tataviam Band of Mission Indians
1019 Second Street, Suite 1
San Fernando, California 91340
Office: (818) 837-0794
Website: <http://www.tataviam-nsn.us>

From: James Williams <jwilliams@rinconconsultants.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 13, 2020 9:42 AM
To: Jairo Avila <jairo.avila@tataviam-nsn.us>
Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project (Avila)

[CAUTION] EXTERNAL Email. Exercise caution.

Greetings,

Please see the attached Section 106 consultation letter for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project.

Thank you,

James Williams, MA, Architectural Historian
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
Environmental Scientists | Planners | Engineers
805-644-4455 x2028
916-833-7826 Mobile
rinconconsultants.com

Note on COVID-19: I'm available and working remotely to employ social distancing. Additionally, our work systems remain operational and we continue to perform work for our clients. Feel free to e-mail me or reach me directly at (916-833-7826).



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 Please consider the environment before printing this email.

James Williams

From: Fred Collins <fcollins@northernchumash.org>
Sent: Monday, October 26, 2020 6:09 AM
To: James Williams
Subject: [EXT] RE: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project (Collins)

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Hello James,

NCTC focuses on Land Use Issues in San Luis Obispo County, where we are from, NCTC supports the local Tribal Governments recommendations.

Fred Collins
NCTC

From: James Williams [mailto:jwilliams@rinconconsultants.com]
Sent: Tuesday, October 13, 2020 9:43 AM
To: fcollins@northernchumash.org
Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project (Collins)

Greetings,

Please see the attached Section 106 consultation letter for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project.

Thank you,

James Williams, MA, Architectural Historian
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
Environmental Scientists | Planners | Engineers
805-644-4455 x2028
916-833-7826 Mobile
rinconconsultants.com

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Ranked 2019 "Hot Firm" and "Best Firm to Work For" by Zweig Group

 Please consider the environment before printing this email.

James Williams

From: natchumash@yahoo.com
Sent: Tuesday, October 13, 2020 12:02 PM
To: James Williams
Subject: [EXT] Library

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of Rincon Consultants. Be cautious before clicking on any links, or opening any attachments, until you are confident that the content is safe .

James, I certainly would like to know what the CHRIS has to say....

James Williams

From: James Williams
Sent: Wednesday, October 14, 2020 11:51 AM
To: natchumash@yahoo.com
Subject: RE: [EXT] Library

Mr. Tumamait,

Thanks for your response. My earlier message included a Section 106 consultation letter for the Fillmore Library Expansion project (502 Second Street, Fillmore, CA). The contents of the letter are pasted below. As for your question regarding the CHRIS results. There were three previously recorded resources located within the ¼ mile search radius, but none were within or adjacent to the APE. The three resources are as follows: a sandstone metate isolate (56-100005), the Bank of A. Levy (56-150541), and the Downtown Fillmore Historic District (56-150568).

Please feel free to reach out with comments or additional questions.

Here's the text of the consultation letter I sent yesterday:

Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project, City of Fillmore, Ventura County, California

Mr. Tumamait:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Ventura County Public Works to conduct a cultural resources study for the proposed Fillmore Library Expansion Project (project), located on an approximately 0.46-acre project site at 502 Second Street in the City of Fillmore. Compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is necessary because the County of Ventura is seeking federal funding approved by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the proposed project. The proposed project would include the construction of an approximately 2,494 square foot addition to the existing 2,960 square foot library. The single-story addition would include a new meeting room and innovation lab, new community classroom, new reading room, new computer lab, two new study rooms, and new restrooms. The facility would also be brought up to current ADA and safety codes, and all systems (mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire protection, and structural) would be addressed.

In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), Rincon contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on September 23, 2020 and requested a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search and a list of Native American tribal organizations and individuals who may have knowledge of sensitive cultural resources in or near the proposed project site. Rincon received a "negative" response from the NAHC on September 24, 2020. The NAHC suggested Rincon contact you to further discuss the proposed project. Due to the circumstances surrounding COVID-19, we are submitting this letter electronically and will not be sending a hard copy via U.S. mail. A search of the California Historical Resources Information System has been requested from the South Central Coastal Information Center; results will be analyzed upon receipt and integrated into the cultural resources study.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources which may exist within or near the proposed project site, please do not hesitate to contact me at jwilliams@rinconconsultants.com, or by telephone at (805) 644-4455 extension 2028. Thank you for your assistance.

From: natchumash@yahoo.com <natchumash@yahoo.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 13, 2020 10:35 AM
To: James Williams <jwilliams@rinconconsultants.com>
Subject: [EXT] Library

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of Rincon Consultants. Be cautious before clicking on any links, or opening any attachments, until you are confident that the content is safe .

Hello James, is there something you wanted me to review.

James Williams

From: James Williams
Sent: Wednesday, October 14, 2020 12:02 PM
To: Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Subject: RE: [EXT] RE: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project (Tumamait-Stenslie)

Ms. Tumamait-Stenslie,

Thanks for your response. According to architectural drawings for the project, there would be alterations to a portion of the north elevation of the existing library building where the proposed addition would connect to the old building.

Please let me know if you have any other questions.

Sincerely,

James

From: Julie Tumamait-Stenslie <jtumamait@hotmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 13, 2020 3:20 PM
To: James Williams <jwilliams@rinconconsultants.com>
Subject: [EXT] RE: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project (Tumamait-Stenslie)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of Rincon Consultants. Be cautious before clicking on any links, or opening any attachments, until you are confident that the content is safe .

Hi James. I have no knowledge of that area. I would like to see however if there will be any demolition on old infrastructure. It's looks like a big expansion. Probably won't be able to do a pedestrian search. Thank you for teaching out.
Julie

Sent via the Samsung Galaxy S8, an AT&T 5G Evolution capable smartphone

----- Original message -----

From: James Williams <jwilliams@rinconconsultants.com>
Date: 10/13/20 9:34 AM (GMT-08:00)
To: jtumamait@hotmail.com
Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project (Tumamait-Stenslie)

Greetings,

Please see the attached Section 106 consultation letter for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project.

Thank you,

James Williams, MA, Architectural Historian

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Environmental Scientists | Planners | Engineers

805-644-4455 x2028

916-833-7826 Mobile

rinconconsultants.com

Note on COVID-19: *I'm available and working remotely to employ social distancing. Additionally, our work systems remain operational and we continue to perform work for our clients. Feel free to e-mail me or reach me directly at (916-833-7826).*



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 Please consider the environment before printing this email.

James Williams

From: James Williams
Sent: Tuesday, October 27, 2020 1:31 PM
To: Julie Tumamait-Stenslie
Subject: RE: [EXT] RE: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project (Tumamait-Stenslie)

Ms. Tumamait-Stenslie,

Sorry for the delay in following up on the questions you asked regarding the Fillmore Library Expansion Project. Regarding the dimensions of the excavation required for building construction, an area 75 X 45 feet will be excavated to a depth that shouldn't be more than 5 feet. As for the building contractor, the latest information is that the County of Ventura has not yet chosen a contractor.

Please let me know if you have any additional questions, concerns, or comments.

Sincerely,
James

From: Julie Tumamait-Stenslie <jtumamait@hotmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, October 13, 2020 3:20 PM
To: James Williams <jwilliams@rinconconsultants.com>
Subject: [EXT] RE: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project (Tumamait-Stenslie)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of Rincon Consultants. Be cautious before clicking on any links, or opening any attachments, until you are confident that the content is safe .

Hi James. I have no knowledge of that area. I would like to see however if there will be any demolition on old infrastructure. It's looks like a big expansion.
Probably won't be able to do a pedestrian search.
Thank you for teaching out.
Julie

Sent via the Samsung Galaxy S8, an AT&T 5G Evolution capable smartphone

----- Original message -----

From: James Williams <jwilliams@rinconconsultants.com>
Date: 10/13/20 9:34 AM (GMT-08:00)
To: jtumamait@hotmail.com
Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project (Tumamait-Stenslie)

Greetings,

Please see the attached Section 106 consultation letter for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project.

Thank you,

James Williams, MA, Architectural Historian

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Environmental Scientists | Planners | Engineers

805-644-4455 x2028

916-833-7826 Mobile

rinconconsultants.com

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 Please consider the environment before printing this email.

James Williams

From: donna <ddyocum@comcast.net>
Sent: Monday, October 26, 2020 11:29 AM
To: James Williams
Subject: [EXT] RE: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project(Yocum)

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of Rincon Consultants. Be cautious before clicking on any links, or opening any attachments, until you are confident that the content is safe .

Hello James,

Thank you for resending email. The San Fernando Band of Mission Indians (SFBMI) will defer consultation for Fillmore Library Expansion Project to Ventureneno Chumash as this project does not fall within SFBMI tribal or historical territory. Thank you for your time.

Regards,
Donna Yocum, Chairwoman
SFBMI

503-539-0933
www.sfbmi.org

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows 10

From: [James Williams](#)
Sent: Tuesday, October 13, 2020 9:46 AM
To: ddyocum@comcast.net
Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project(Yocum)

Greetings,

Please see the attached Section 106 consultation letter for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project.

Thank you,

James Williams, MA, Architectural Historian
Rincon Consultants, Inc.
Environmental Scientists | Planners | Engineers
805-644-4455 x2028
916-833-7826 Mobile
rinconconsultants.com

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Environmental Scientists | Planners | Engineers
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 Please consider the environment before printing this email.

Appendix C

Interested Party Consultation

Interested Parties Consulted

Interested Party Contact	Rincon Coordination Efforts	Response to Coordination Efforts
<p>San Buenaventura Conservancy P.O. Box 23263 Ventura, CA 93002</p> <p>Attn: Steven Schafer schaf@west.net (805) 444-5233</p>	<p>10/6/2020: Letter sent via e-mail (due to COVID-19). 10/9/2020: Left follow-up voicemail.</p>	<p>10/14/2020: During a follow-up telephone call, Mr. Schafer said he had no particular concerns about the project, but opined buildings designed by Roy C. Wilson, such as those in the APE, were “always of concern” because of his status as a master architect. Mr. Schafer further recommended contacting the Ventura County Cultural Heritage Board.</p>
<p>Fillmore Historical Museum 350 Main Street, P.O. Box 314 Fillmore, CA 93016</p> <p>fillmore.museum@gmail.com (805) 524-0948</p>	<p>10/6/2020: Letter sent via e-mail (due to COVID-19).</p>	<p>10/9/2020: In follow-up phone call, Sue Vider reported she spoke with the organization’s direct, Martha Gentry, who had no concerns or comments regarding the project.</p>
<p>Santa Clara River Valley Railroad Historical Society P.O. Box 492 Fillmore, CA 93016-0492</p> <p>Attn: Dan Phipps, President speeder2@yahoo.com (805) 990-6826</p>	<p>10/6/2020: Letter sent via e-mail (due to COVID-19). 10/9/2020: Left follow-up voicemail.</p>	<p>10/20/2020: In a follow-up phone call, Mr. Phipps related that his organization is strictly concerned with the history of the railroad locally and the library property was outside its purview. As such, he had no comment on the project.</p>
<p>City of Fillmore Department of Planning 250 Central Avenue Fillmore, CA 93015</p> <p>iebell@ci.fillmore.ca.us (805)524-1500 Extension 113</p>	<p>10/7/2020: Letter sent via e-mail (due to COVID-19). 10/9/2020: Left follow-up voicemail. 10/20/2020: Left follow-up voicemail.</p>	
<p>Ventura County Cultural Heritage Board 800 South Victoria Avenue, L-1740 Ventura, CA 93009</p> <p>Attn.: Dillan Murray dillan.murray@ventura.org (805)654-5042</p>	<p>10/15/2020: Letter sent via e-mail (due to COVID-19). 10/20/2020: Mr. Murray received the letter, and he and his staff were in the process of drafting a response. He said he’d likely send the response by the end of the week.</p>	



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, California 93003

805 644 4455 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

October 6, 2020
Project No. 20-10248

Fillmore Historical Museum
350 Main Street, P.O. Box 314
Fillmore, CA 93016
(805) 524-0948
fillmore.museum@gmail.com

Subject: Historic Resource Study for the Fillmore Library Project, City of Fillmore, Ventura County, California

To Whom It May Concern:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Ventura County Public Works to conduct a cultural resources study for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project (project), located on an approximately 0.46-acre project site at 502 Second Street in the city of Fillmore. The project would include the construction of an approximately 2,494 square foot addition to the existing 2,960 square foot library. The addition would be a single story and include a new meeting room and innovation lab, new community classroom, new reading room, new computer lab, two new study rooms, and new restrooms. The facility would also be brought up to current ADA and safety codes, and all systems would be addressed, including mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire protection, and structural systems.

As a component of the cultural resources study, in compliance with Section 106, Rincon is consulting interested parties to request input on potential or known historic resources or other cultural resources in the project area or vicinity. In conformance with Section 106, we are in the initial phase, "identify[ing] historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking" (36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 880.1 a). Rincon is currently working to identify any potential cultural resource issues associated with the proposed project. We are writing to provide you with an opportunity to be involved in the Section 106 process as a consulting party. A project location map is enclosed with this letter for your reference. Note, due to the circumstances surrounding COVID-19, we are submitting this letter digitally and will not be sending hard copies via U.S. mail.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project site, please contact me at (805) 644-4455 ext. 2208 or jwilliams@rinconconsultants.com. Thank you for your assistance.

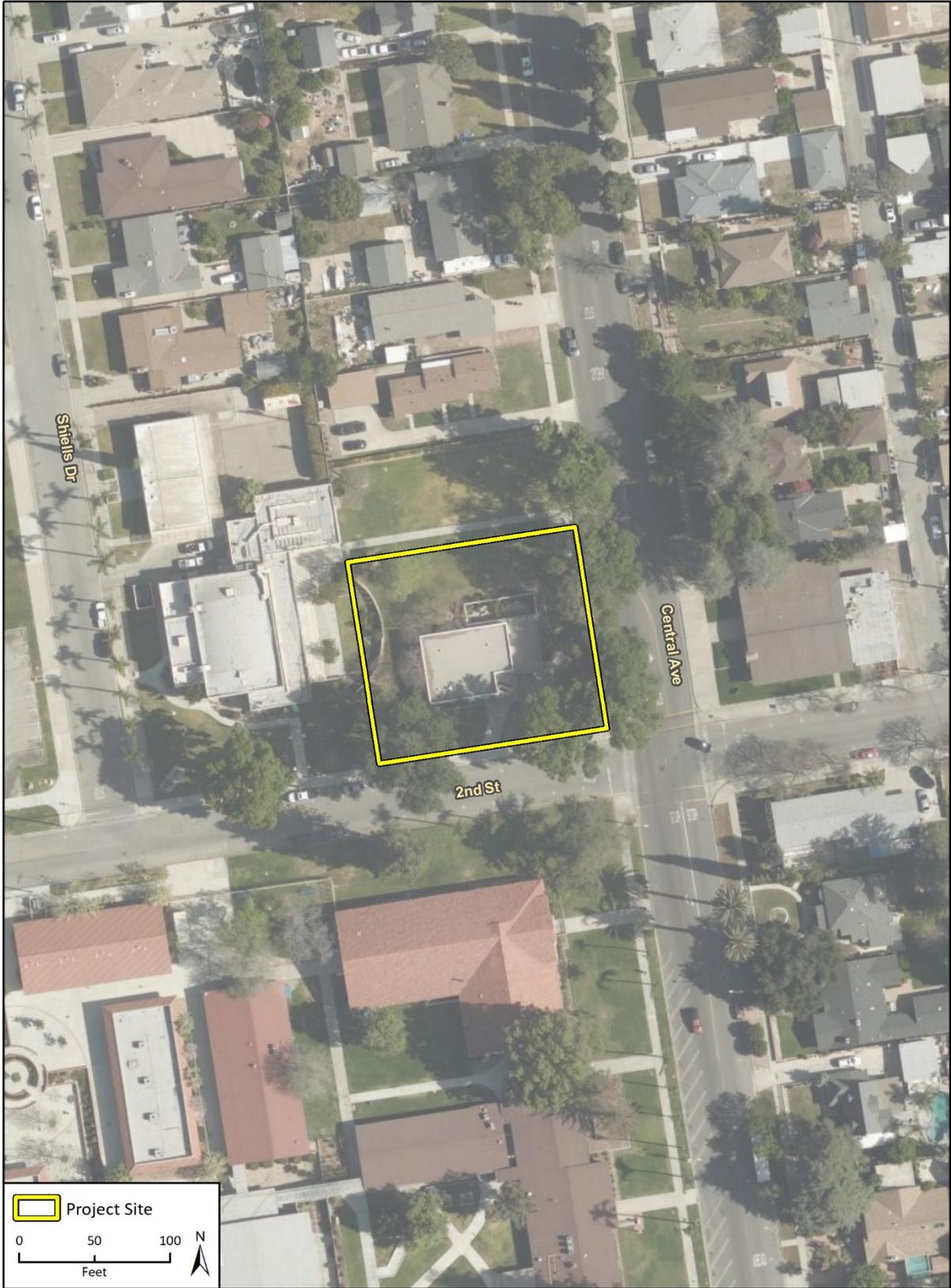
Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James Williams".

James Williams, M.A., Architectural Historian

Enclosed: Project Location Map



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2020.

Fig 2 Project Site



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, California 93003

805 644 4455 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

October 7, 2020
Project No. 20-10248

City of Fillmore
Department of Planning
250 Central Avenue
(805) 524-1500 Ext. 113
iebell@ci.fillmore.ca.us

Subject: Historic Resource Study for the Fillmore Library Project, City of Fillmore, Ventura County, California

To Whom It May Concern:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Ventura County Public Works to conduct a cultural resources study for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project (project), located on an approximately 0.46-acre project site at 502 Second Street in the city of Fillmore. The project would include the construction of an approximately 2,494 square foot addition to the existing 2,960 square foot library. The addition would be a single story and include a new meeting room and innovation lab, new community classroom, new reading room, new computer lab, two new study rooms, and new restrooms. The facility would also be brought up to current ADA and safety codes, and all systems would be addressed, including mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire protection, and structural systems.

As a component of the cultural resources study, in compliance with Section 106, Rincon is consulting interested parties to request input on potential or known historic resources or other cultural resources in the project area or vicinity. In conformance with Section 106, we are in the initial phase, "identify[ing] historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking" (36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 880.1 a). Rincon is currently working to identify any potential cultural resource issues associated with the proposed project. We are writing to provide you with an opportunity to be involved in the Section 106 process as a consulting party. A project location map is enclosed with this letter for your reference. Note, due to the circumstances surrounding COVID-19, we are submitting this letter digitally and will not be sending hard copies via U.S. mail.

If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project site, please contact me at (805) 644-4455 ext. 2208 or jwilliams@rinconconsultants.com. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James Williams".

James Williams, M.A., Architectural Historian

Enclosed: Project Location Map



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2020.

Fig 2 Project Site



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, California 93003

805 644 4455 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

October 6, 2020
Project No. 20-10248

Steven Schafer
San Buenaventura Conservancy
P.O. Box 23263
Ventura, CA 93002
(805) 444-5233
schaf@west.net

Subject: Historic Resource Study for the Fillmore Library Project, City of Fillmore, Ventura County, California

Mr. Schafer:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Ventura County Public Works to conduct a cultural resources study for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project (project), located on an approximately 0.46-acre project site at 502 Second Street in the city of Fillmore. The project would include the construction of an approximately 2,494 square foot addition to the existing 2,960 square foot library. The addition would be a single story and include a new meeting room and innovation lab, new community classroom, new reading room, new computer lab, two new study rooms, and new restrooms. The facility would also be brought up to current ADA and safety codes, and all systems would be addressed, including mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire protection, and structural systems.

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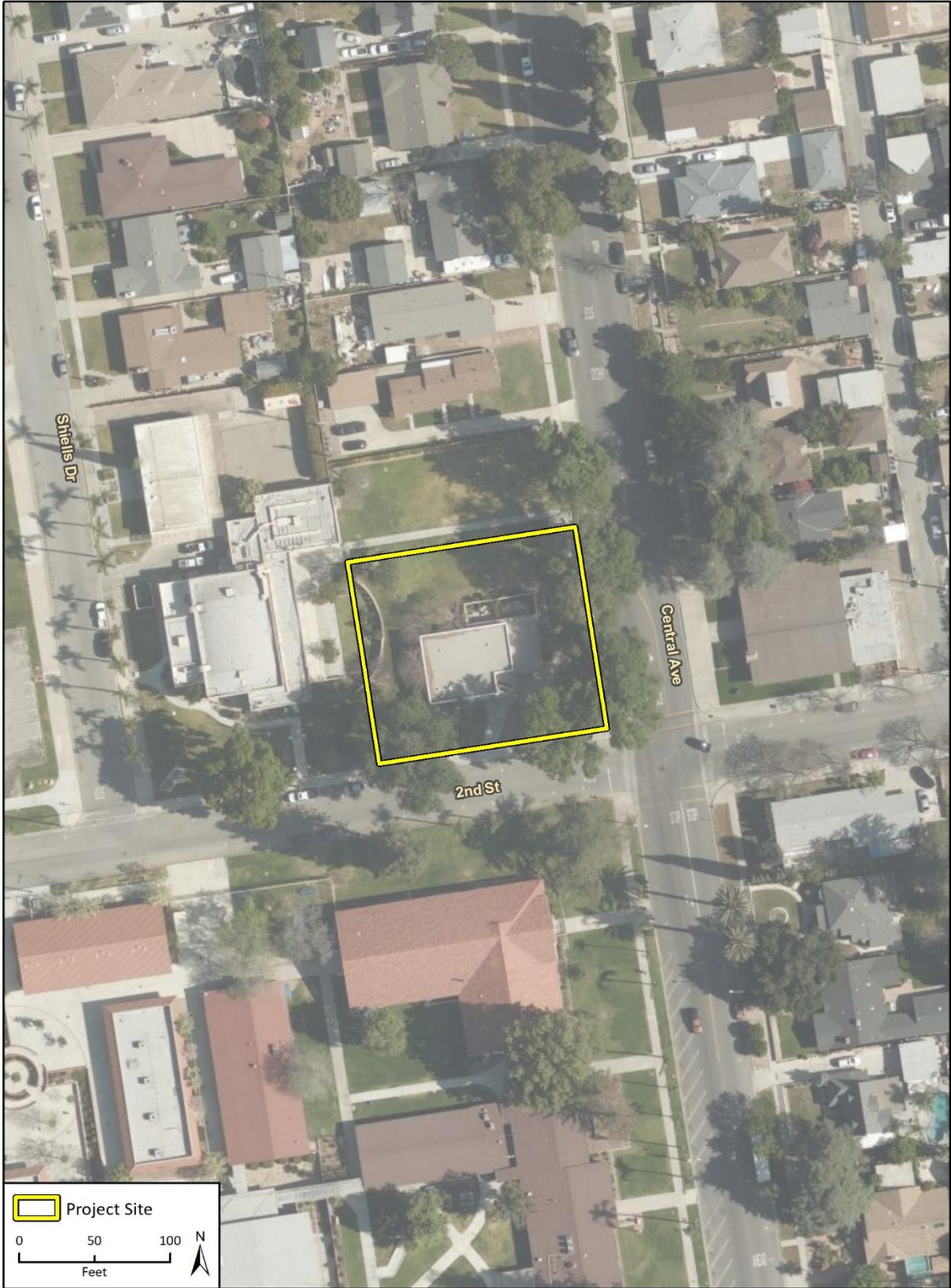
Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James Williams".

James Williams, M.A., Architectural Historian

Enclosed: Project Location Map



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2020.

Fig 2 Project Site



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, California 93003

805 644 4455 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

October 6, 2020
Project No. 20-10248

David Phipps, President
Santa Clara River Valley Railroad Historical Society
P.O. Box 492
Fillmore, CA 93016-0492
(805)990-6826
info@scrvrhs.com

Subject: Historic Resource Study for the Fillmore Library Project, City of Fillmore, Ventura County, California

Mr. Phipps:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Ventura County Public Works to conduct a cultural resources study for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project (project), located on an approximately 0.46-acre project site at 502 Second Street in the city of Fillmore. The project would include the construction of an approximately 2,494 square foot addition to the existing 2,960 square foot library. The addition would be a single story and include a new meeting room and innovation lab, new community classroom, new reading room, new computer lab, two new study rooms, and new restrooms. The facility would also be brought up to current ADA and safety codes, and all systems would be addressed, including mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire protection, and structural systems.

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Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James Williams".

James Williams, M.A., Architectural Historian

Enclosed: Project Location Map



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2020.

Fig 2 Project Site



Rincon Consultants, Inc.

180 North Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, California 93003

805 644 4455 OFFICE AND FAX

info@rinconconsultants.com
www.rinconconsultants.com

October 15, 2020
Project No. 20-10248

Dillan Murray
Ventura County Cultural Heritage Board
800 South Victoria Avenue, L-1740
Ventura, CA 93009
dillan.murray@ventura.org
(805)654-5042

Subject: Historic Resource Study for the Fillmore Library Project, City of Fillmore, Ventura County, California

Mr. Murray:

Rincon Consultants, Inc. (Rincon) has been retained by Ventura County Public Works to conduct a cultural resources study for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project (project), located on an approximately 0.46-acre project site at 502 Second Street in the city of Fillmore. The project would include the construction of an approximately 2,494 square foot addition to the existing 2,960 square foot library. The addition would be a single story and include a new meeting room and innovation lab, new community classroom, new reading room, new computer lab, two new study rooms, and new restrooms. The facility would also be brought up to current ADA and safety codes, and all systems would be addressed, including mechanical, electrical, plumbing, fire protection, and structural systems.

As a component of the cultural resources study, in compliance with Section 106, Rincon is consulting interested parties to request input on potential or known historic resources or other cultural resources in the project area or vicinity. In conformance with Section 106, we are in the initial phase, "identify[ing] historic properties potentially affected by the undertaking" (36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 880.1 a). Rincon is currently working to identify any potential cultural resource issues associated with the proposed project. We are writing to provide you with an opportunity to be involved in the Section 106 process as a consulting party. A project location map is enclosed with this letter for your reference. Note, due to the circumstances surrounding COVID-19, we are submitting this letter digitally and will not be sending hard copies via U.S. mail.

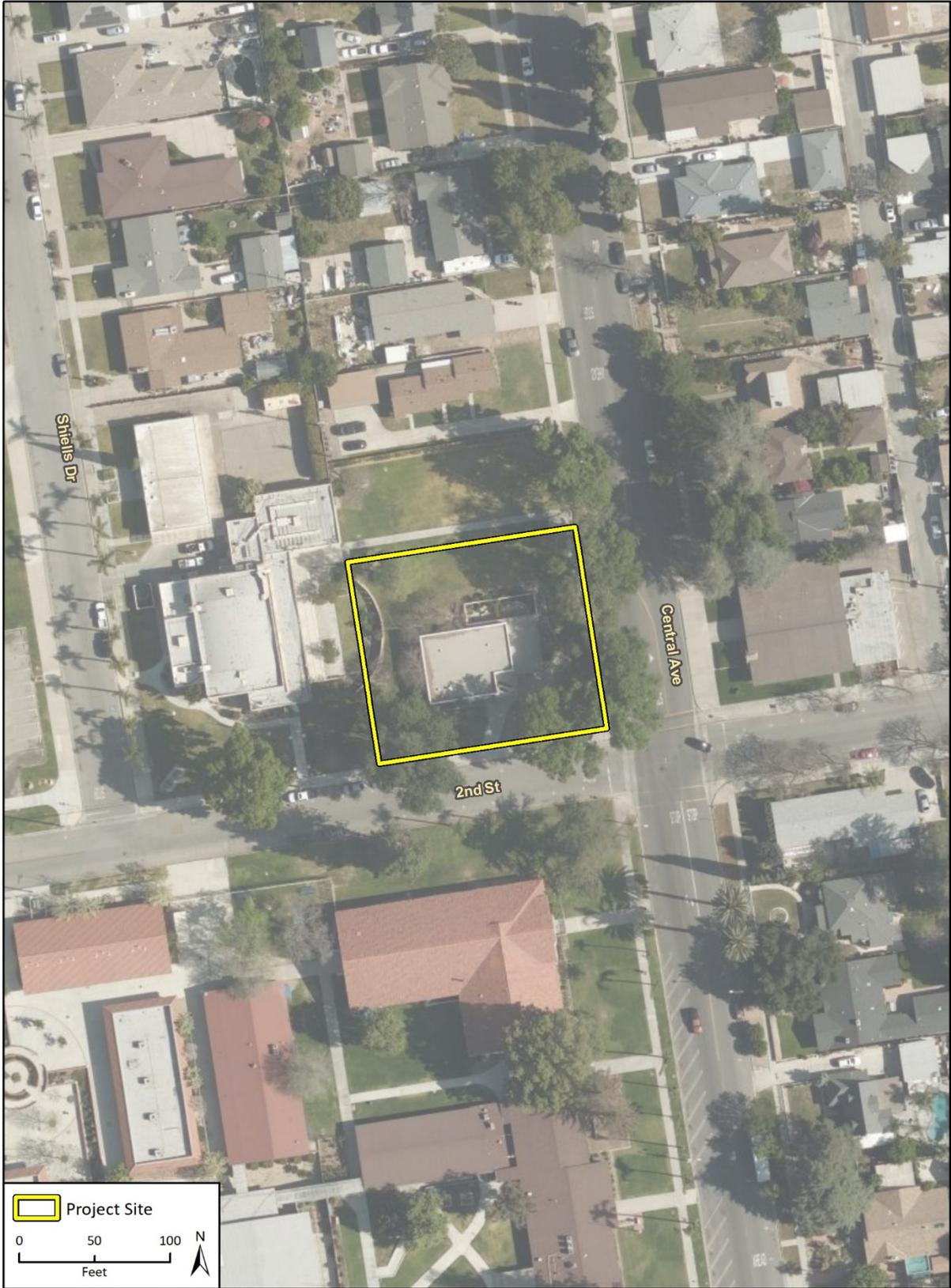
If you have knowledge of cultural resources that may exist within or near the project site, please contact me at (805) 644-4455 ext. 2208 or jwilliams@rinconconsultants.com. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James Williams".

James Williams, M.A., Architectural Historian
Enclosed: Project Location Map



Imagery provided by Microsoft Bing and its licensors © 2020.

Fig 2 Project Site

From: [James Williams](#)
To: [Murray, Dillan](#)
Cc: [Rachel Perzel](#)
Subject: RE: [EXT] RE: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project (Murray)
Date: Friday, October 23, 2020 3:31:00 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Thanks for the update Dillan. I look forward to your feedback.

Best,
James

From: Murray, Dillan <Dillan.Murray@ventura.org>
Sent: Friday, October 23, 2020 2:11 PM
To: James Williams <jwilliams@rinconconsultants.com>
Subject: [EXT] RE: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project (Murray)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of Rincon Consultants. Be cautious before clicking on any links, or opening any attachments, until you are confident that the content is safe .

Hi James,

I have this request on my radar; I am currently working with my management team to work out some internal issues before we are able to provide feedback. I will keep you apprised.

Thank you,

Dillan Murray | Assistant Planner
Planning Division, Planning Programs Section
Ventura County Resource Management Agency
dillan.murray@ventura.org | (805) 654-5042

From: James Williams <jwilliams@rinconconsultants.com>
Sent: Thursday, October 15, 2020 11:49 AM
To: Murray, Dillan <Dillan.Murray@ventura.org>
Subject: Section 106 Consultation for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project (Murray)

CAUTION: If this email looks suspicious, DO NOT click. Forward to
Spam.Manager@ventura.org

Greetings,

Please see the attached Section 106 consultation letter regarding the Fillmore Library Expansion Project.

Sincerely,

James Williams, MA, Architectural Historian

Rincon Consultants, Inc.

Environmental Scientists | Planners | Engineers

805-644-4455 x2028

916-833-7826 Mobile

rinconconsultants.com

-

Note on COVID-19: *I'm available and working remotely to employ social distancing. Additionally, our work systems remain operational and we continue to perform work for our clients. Feel free to e-mail me or reach me directly at (916-833-7826).*

-



Ranked 2019 "Hot Firm" and "Best Firm to Work For" by Zweig Group

 Please consider the environment before printing this email.

Appendix D

California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Forms

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 6

*Resource Name or #: 502 Second Street

P1. Other Identifier: Fillmore Library

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted ***a. County:** Los Angeles

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Fillmore **Date:** 1951 Township 04N, Range 19W, Section 30

c. Address: 502 Second Street City: Fillmore

d. UTM: Zone: mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: APN: 050-0-182-070

S.B.B.M.

Zip: 93015

***P3a. Description:**

The Fillmore Library (502 Second Street) consists of a one story, public library building exhibiting elements of Mid-Century Modern-style architecture. Set back on the parcel, the building is L-planned, has a flat bi-level roof with rolled composition sheeting. Built of concrete-block construction, exterior wall cladding is limited but includes two expanses of fieldstone veneer lining the court at the building's main entrance. The main entrance includes a non-original, south-facing, glazed metal door surrounded by fixed metal-framed lights. To the southeast, a solid wood or metal door opens from the south elevation. Windows are placed irregularly on all elevations and include steel casements, a wood-sash picture window on the east elevation, a rear (north) window wall, and glass block clerestories. A shoulder-height concrete-block wall encloses a patio on the west elevation. On the south elevation, wall-mounted signage spells out "FILLMORE LIBRARY." Architectural elements suggesting the influence of the Mid-Century Modern style include the building's horizontal emphasis, projecting overhangs, expansive rear windows, fieldstone cladding, and overall lack of ornament. Alterations are limited but include a non-original public entry door. Approached via concrete paths, the building is set back considerably from the public right-of-way. Outside the walkways and building footprint, the level corner lot is landscaped with a lawn, mature trees, and ornamental shrubs.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP15. Educational building

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo:

South and east elevations, facing northwest.

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

Historic Prehistoric Both

1955 (Ventura County Star-Free Press, 1955)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

N/A

***P8. Recorded by:**

James Williams
Rincon Consultants
180 N. Ashwood Avenue
Ventura, CA 9001

***P9. Date Recorded:**

October 12, 2020

***P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive

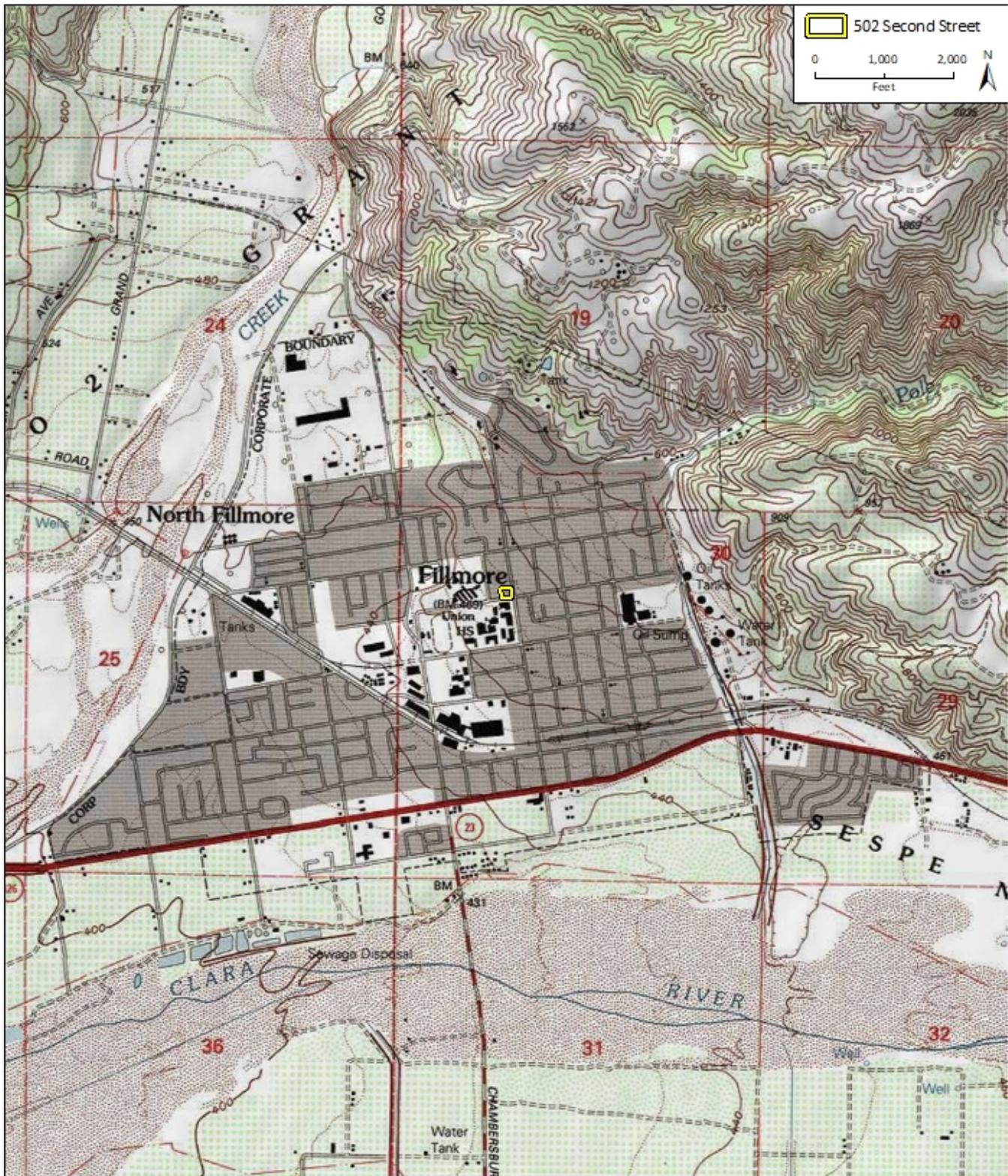
***P11. Report Citation:**

Williams, James, Rachel Perzel, Courtney Montgomery, and Ken Victorino. 2020. *Historic Properties Assessment and Finding of No Historic Properties Affected for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project, City of Fillmore, Ventura County, California*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 20-10248.

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

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

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # 502 Second Street

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

Page 3 of 6

- B1. Historic Name: Fillmore Library
- B2. Common Name: Fillmore Library
- B3. Original Use: Public Library
- B4. Present Use: Public Library
- *B5. Architectural Style: Midcentury Modern
- *B6. Construction History:

According to the Ventura County Star-Free Press, the subject building was completed in 1955 (VCSFP 6/8/1955). Visual inspections suggests the door at the main public entrance has been replaced in recent years.

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: N/A Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: Roy C. Wilson b. Builder: Anderson Construction Company

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area N/A

Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A

The Fillmore Library is a branch of the Ventura County Library system constructed from 1954 to 1955 at 502 Second Street in Fillmore. When the subject building was completed, the Fillmore branch of the Ventura County Library system had been in service at other locations for nearly 40 years. The Ventura County Library was established on January 1, 1916. Later that month, the George Thacher Memorial Library in Ojai opened as the system's first branch. The system grew quickly over the following two months, the Fillmore branch was established on February 4, along with the Simi Valley and Piru Branches. Saticoy, Santa Susanna, and the Torrey School District joined the library system the following month (Ventura County Library 2020). Previous locations of the Fillmore Library include 316 and 408 Central Avenue (County of Ventura 1983).

By the time the Fillmore branch was first established, most cities and towns in the United States were served by free public libraries, thanks to the efforts of local governments and philanthropists. The foundation of steel magnate Andrew P. Carnegie famously paid for the construction of approximately 1,800 libraries throughout the United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (DPLA 2020a; 2020b). In the 1890s, many American libraries began augmenting their centrally located facilities with more dispersed branch libraries. Branch libraries were comparatively small, but offered greater ease of access to residents of suburbs and other outlying communities (DPLA 2020c).

The subject property was previously owned by the family of William Shiells, who donated it and the adjoining property that now contains the Fillmore-Piru Veteran's Memorial Building to the County of Ventura in the 1950s (Ventura County Star-Free Press 7/24/1950; 6/13/1955). A Proposal to build a library at this location was discussed as early as 1944 as part of a proposed civic center that would also include the Veterans Memorial Building, but official plans to build the subject branch library were not well publicized until 1953, when the Ventura County Board of Supervisors announced they had awarded the contract to design the library to architect Roy C. Wilson, who had recently designed the neighboring Veteran's Memorial Building (VCSFP 12/9/1953). See continuation sheet, p. 4.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet, p. 5.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: James Williams, Rincon Consultants

*Date of Evaluation: October 15, 2020

(This space reserved for official comments.)



*Recorded by: James Williams, Rincon Consultants

*Date: October 15, 2020

■ Continuation

□ Update

B10. Significance (continued):

In December 1953, the Board of Supervisors approved Wilson's designs for the building and projected the cost at around \$40,000 (VCSFP 12/9/1953). The following February, renderings of the branch were released to the press. A drawing published in the February 10, 1954 edition of the Ventura County Star-Free Press resembles the building as it exists today. The image depicts a one-story, Mid-Century Modern-style building featuring low horizontal massing, stone-veneered wing walls, and a pergola at the entryway (VCSFP 2/10/1954). When bidding for the construction contract opened, the estimated cost of the project was increased to \$55,000. The Anderson Construction Company of North Hollywood beat out five competitors to win the contract with a bid of \$54,800 (VCSFP 3/3/1954; 6/1/1954). Construction began in August 1954, with an anticipated date of completion of November 1 (VCSFP 8/4/1954; 1/25/1955). Mounting delays forced the postponement of the library's opening until June 12, 1955 (VCSFP 6/13/1955). Around the time of its completion, the Ventura County Star-Free Press noted of the building: "Modern in design and of concrete block construction, the building has a seating capacity of 44 and a book capacity of 17,000 volumes" (VCSFP 6/8/1955). A June 1955 open house event included such guests as county librarian Mildred Spiller, Fergus L Fairbanks (a local lawyer who gave a brief talk on local library history), County Supervisor Lester A Price, and James Shiells, whose family donated the land on which the library was constructed. Wilson also attended and reportedly "praised Fillmore for the excellence of its public buildings," including the Veteran's Memorial Building, which he also designed (VCSFP 6/13/1955).

Following the Northridge Earthquake of 1994, interior retrofitting was completed to secure the library's stacks (LAT 3/2/1994). Historic aerial photographs and field inspection show no substantial alterations to the building (NETRonline var.).

Evaluation of 502 Second Street

The property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP because it lacks historical or architectural significance. It was constructed in the city of Fillmore in 1955 as a branch of the Ventura County Library system. Research for this study did not suggest the property was significant in the context of Fillmore's post-World War II growth. Rather, as a branch library, it is an ordinary institutional building whose type and function are ubiquitous throughout the United States. It was also not significant to the history of the Ventura County libraries. Indeed, it was completed almost four decades after the first public library branch was founded in Fillmore and appears to have been only a minor component of the larger institution. Research for this evaluation uncovered no evidence the property should be considered significant in any other context. The property is, therefore, recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Available evidence failed to identify any individual with a strong association with the property. Contemporary newspaper accounts indicate the branch's construction was authorized by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors, but do not name any individual associated with that body who was directly connected to the project. The family of William Shiells donated the land on which the library was built, but whatever their significance, the family's direct association with the property appears to have ended once the land was transferred to the County of Ventura. In light of this, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Architect Roy C. Wilson designed the subject property with elements of the Mid-Century Modern style. The building possesses such character-defining features of the style as a horizontal emphasis, flat roof, fieldstone cladding, and broadly overhanging eaves. However, the building represents a modest expression of the style and does not qualify for listing as a representative example of Mid-Century Modern-style architecture. Further, although Wilson may be considered a master and is demonstrably a significant local architect—he designed at least nine Ventura County Historical Landmarks—National Register Bulletin 15 explains that this in itself would not be sufficient justification for a recommendation of eligibility under Criterion C. As stated in Bulletin 15, in order to be eligible as the work of a master a "a property must express a particular phase in the development of the master's career, an aspect of his or her work, or a particular idea or theme in his or her craft." No available sources suggest the subject property fulfills any of these requirements if considered in the context of Wilson's body of work. There is no evidence that Wilson's forays into Modernism represent an important phase of his career. Arguably, Wilson's career is better exemplified by his Period Revival-style designs of the 1920s. Such properties as the Foster Bowl, Teague Mansion, and Limoneira Headquarters, which are designated as County Landmarks, better showcase Wilson's craft and sensibilities. Further, the property does not appear to be a good example of Mid-Century Modern architecture locally. A comparison with other Fillmore buildings of similar styling, such as the Fillmore Police Department Building, indicates there are multiple Mid-Century Modern-style buildings of equal or better quality located in the city. The subject property is, therefore, recommended ineligible for listing under NRHP Criterion C.

Because the field survey and a review of available evidence and records search results did not indicate that it may yield important information about prehistory or history, the property is also recommended ineligible under NRHP Criterion D.

In addition to being evaluated individually, the property at 502 Second Street was considered alongside the neighboring 511 Second Street (Fillmore-Piru Veterans Memorial Building) for their potential to comprise a focused institutional historic district due to their shared history as neighboring County-owned civic buildings designed by notable local architect Roy C. Wilson. As discussed above, as early as 1944, the Veterans Memorial Building was conceived as part of a "civic center" that would have included a library and county government offices. Although the Veterans Memorial Building was constructed primarily using private financing, it was an object of concern for the County Board of Supervisors, who eventually authorized its construction and proposed a wing of government to be appended to the building. The building was completed in 1952. Fillmore Library was completed three years later, as authorized by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors. While the buildings share few design characteristics, Wilson's design for each exhibits the influence of Mid-Century Modern-style architecture.

See continuation sheet, p. 5.

*Recorded by: James Williams, Rincon Consultants

*Date: October 15, 2020

■ Continuation

□ Update

B10. Significance (continued):

The properties' stylistic similarities and shared historical associations are not sufficient to recommend them eligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic district. As detailed in National Register Bulletin 15, "a district must be significant, as well as being an identifiable entity." Research for this study found no evidence that, considered together, they represent an important event in the post-World War II history of Fillmore, were significant as facilities operated by the County of Ventura, or that they are associated with any other significant historical trend or event (Criterion A). Further, no available evidence identifies any associations between the two properties and any individual known to have made significant historical contributions. Nor do the properties appear to represent, in their own right, a significant accomplishment of any individual (Criterion B). Both buildings were designed by Wilson in variations of the Mid-Century Modern style. Neither building possesses architectural distinction, and, although they may appear as a distinguishable entity, they are not architecturally significant as a complex (Criterion C). The properties were not evaluated as a potential historic district under Criterion D.

B12. References (continued):

County of Ventura

1983 Cultural Heritage Survey Phase II: Fillmore. Prepared by Judy Triem for the Ventura County Property Administration Agency.

Digital Public Library of America

2020a "Funding Carnegie Libraries," A History of US Public Libraries. [Online exhibition.]

<https://dp.la/exhibitions/history-us-public-libraries/carnegie-libraries/funding-carnegie-libraries>. Accessed September 21, 2020.

2020b "Legacy," A History of US Public Libraries. [Online exhibition.] <https://dp.la/exhibitions/history-us-public-libraries/carnegie-libraries/legacy>. Accessed September 21, 2020.

2020c "Branching Out," A History of US Public Libraries. [Online exhibition.] <https://dp.la/exhibitions/history-us-public-libraries/community-services/>. Accessed September 21, 2020.

Los Angeles Times

1994 "Retrofitted Library Back in Business." March 2. www.newspapers.com. Accessed September 18, 2020.

Marino, Chris

N.d. Finding Aid for the Roy C. Wilson papers, circa 1924-circa 1966 0000201.

https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/c8862h1g/entire_text/. Accessed September 18, 2020.

Nationwide Environmental Title Research Online (NETROnline)

Var. Historic Aerials. Historic aerial photography of the APE and vicinity. www.historicaerials.com. Accessed October 15, 2020.

Oxnard (Daily) Press Courier

1955 "Supervisors Blast Fillmore Library Job." April 20. www.newspapers.com. Accessed September 18, 2020.

Ventura County Cultural Heritage Board Staff

2016 Ventura County Historical Landmarks & Points of Interest. May.

https://docs.vcrma.org/images/pdf/planning/programs/chb/Points_of_Interest.pdf. Accessed September 22, 2020.

Ventura County Library

2020 "Ventura County Library - Chapter One." <https://www.vencolibrary.org/news/ventura-county-library-chapter-one>. Accessed September 21, 2020.

Ventura County Star-Free Press (VCSFP)

1944 "Supervisors Give Blessing to Civic Center Plan." November 28. www.newspapers.com. Accessed October 6, 2020.

1953 "Supervisors Ponder Public Works Job." December 9. www.newspapers.com. Accessed September 18, 2020.

1954 "Sketch of Fillmore Library Project." February 10. www.newspapers.com. Accessed September 18, 2020.

1954 "Supervisors Get \$2 Million Plan for Expansion." March 23. www.newspapers.com. Accessed September 18, 2020.

1954 "Fillmore Library Bids Slated." May 5. www.newspapers.com. Accessed September 18, 2020.

1954 "Library, Bridge Contracts Awarded." June. www.newspapers.com. Accessed September 18, 2020.

1954 "Library, Bridge Contracts Awarded." August 4. www.newspapers.com. Accessed September 18, 2020.

1955 "Streamlining of Waterworks Districts Asked by Appleton." January 25. www.newspapers.com. Accessed September 18, 2020.

1955 "County Library Growth Noted." March 3. www.newspapers.com. Accessed September 18, 2020.

1955 "Fillmore Library Acceptance Held Up." April 6. www.newspapers.com. Accessed September 18, 2020.

1955 "New Fillmore Library to Have 'Open House' Sunday." June 8. www.newspapers.com. Accessed September 18, 2020.

1955 "More than 100 Attend Fillmore Library Opening." June 13. www.newspapers.com. Accessed September 18, 2020.

1955 "It's a Condor!" June. www.newspapers.com. Accessed September 18, 2020.

University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB) Map and Imagery Lab

Var. FrameFinder [aerial photograph database]. Aerials of project area viewed online.

http://mil.library.ucsb.edu/ap_indexes/FrameFinder/. Accessed Oct. 12, 2020.

*Recorded by: James Williams, Rincon Consultants

*Date: October 15, 2020

Continuation

Update

Photographs:



North and East Elevations; Facing Southwest.

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 7

*Resource Name or #: 511 Second Street

P1. Other Identifier: Fillmore-Piru Veterans Memorial Building

***P2. Location:** Not for Publication Unrestricted ***a. County:** Los Angeles

***b. USGS 7.5' Quad:** Fillmore **Date:** 1951 Township 04N, Range 19W, Section 30 **S.B.B.M.**

c. Address: 511 Second Street City: Fillmore Zip: 93015

d. UTM: Zone: mE/ mN (G.P.S.)

e. Other Locational Data: APN: 050-0-182-080

***P3a. Description:**

The Veterans Memorial Building property consists of two buildings: a main building exhibiting elements of Mid-Century Modern-style architecture and a utilitarian ancillary building. Constructed in 1952, the main building is irregular in plan and one and two stories high and is capped with a flat roof with rolled composition cladding (Figure 6). Masonry construction is apparent through much of the building, though the one-story section at the south end is stucco-clad and likely of frame construction. The main entrance is located on the asymmetrical south elevation and features a non-original commercial-style metal and glass double door. Secondary entrances are found throughout the building and display solid wood or metal doors. The south and east elevations feature large fixed wood-sash windows and a wood-frame window wall. Windows elsewhere exhibit a steel-sash windows in a variety of configurations. A wood-slat pergola supported by slender metal posts traces most of the length of the east elevation. An arcing concrete-block screen partially encloses the east elevation courtyard. Alterations include a one-story rear addition, replacement doors, and canvass awnings. Alterations include the replacement of doors at public entrances on the south and east elevations and construction of a rear addition.

Constructed ca. the 1950s in no discernible style, the ancillary building is regular in plan, one-story in height, and culminates in a flat roof with rolled composition cladding. Its stucco exterior conceals a wood-frame structural system. On the street-facing west elevation, a pair of symmetrically placed, solid wood doors open beneath a cantilevered overhang. Windows throughout the building feature metal, multi-pane sashes and include a ribbon of six such windows on the south elevation. The south-elevation windows are shaded by a wood-slat pergola with metal vertical supports. There are no visible alterations to the building.

See continuation sheet, p. 4.

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP13. Community center/social hall

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing



P5b. Description of Photo:

Building 1, south elevation, camera facing north.

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

Historic Prehistoric Both

Main Building: 1952 (Ventura County Star-Free Press, 1952); Ancillary Building: ca. 1950s (visual inspection)

***P7. Owner and Address:**

N/A

***P8. Recorded by:**

James Williams
 Rincon Consultants
 180 N. Ashwood Avenue
 Ventura, CA 9001

***P9. Date Recorded:**

October 12, 2020

***P10. Survey Type:**

Intensive

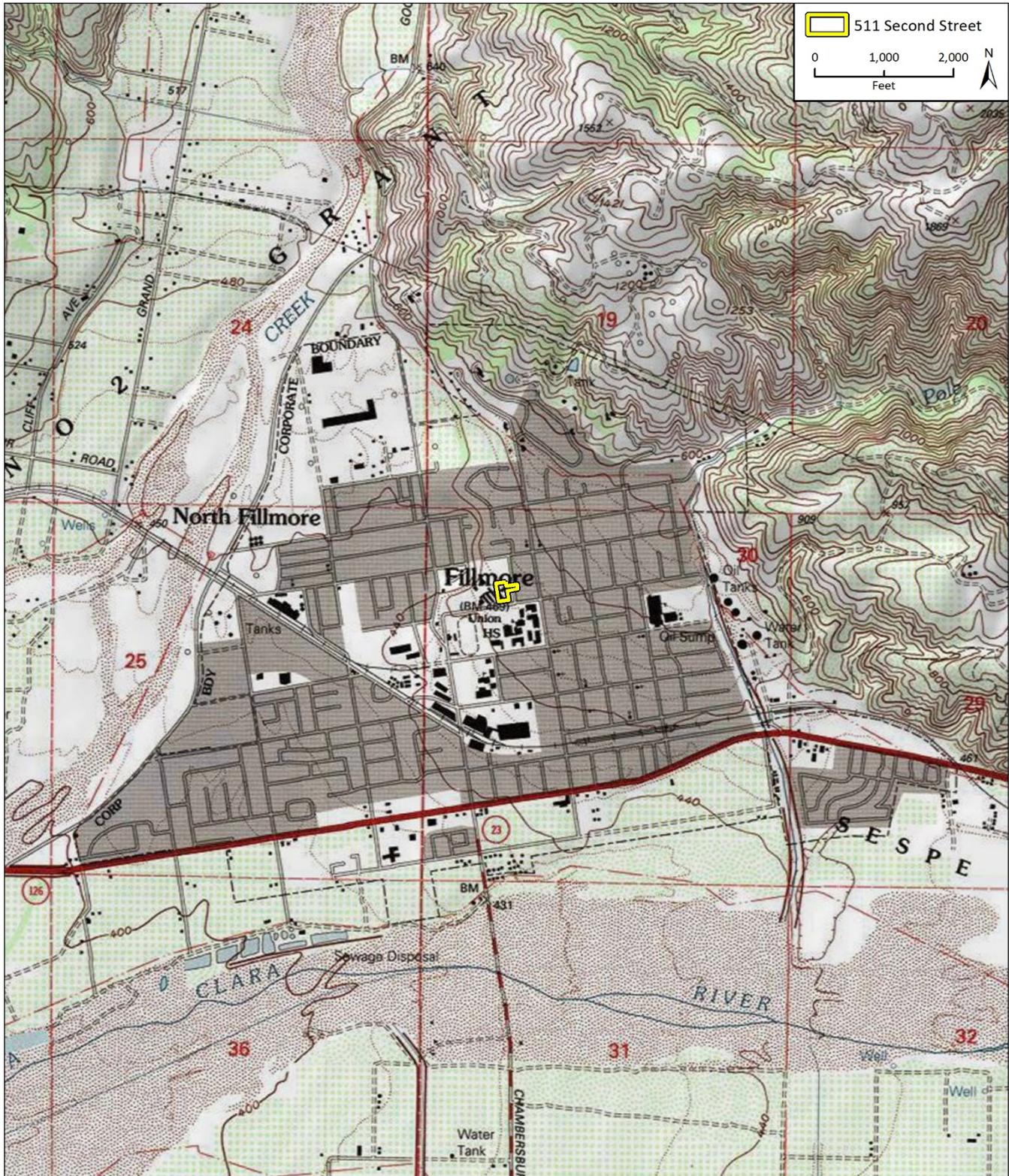
***P11. Report Citation:**

Williams, James, Rachel Perzel, Courtney Montgomery, and Ken Victorino. 2020. *Historic Properties Assessment and Finding of No Historic Properties Affected for the Fillmore Library Expansion Project, City of Fillmore, Ventura County, California*. Rincon Consultants Project No. 20-10248.

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

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

Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):



BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

*Resource Name or # 511 Second Street

*NRHP Status Code 6Z

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- B1. Historic Name: Fillmore-Piru Veterans Memorial Building
- B2. Common Name: Fillmore-Piru Veterans Memorial Building
- B3. Original Use: Community center, commemorative site B4. Present Use: Same
- *B5. Architectural Style: Midcentury Modern
- *B6. Construction History:

According to the Ventura County Star-Free Press, the main building was completed in 1952 (VCSFP 6/6/1952). Alterations include a rear addition constructed by 1993 and the replacement of the main public entrance door (NETROnline 1993). Visual inspection suggests the ancillary building was constructed ca. the 1950s.

*B7. Moved? No Yes Unknown Date: N/A Original Location: N/A

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: Roy C. Wilson b. Builder: Barringer and Botke

*B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area N/A

Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A

The Fillmore-Piru Veterans Memorial Building, a Mid-Century Modern-style community center and memorial to veterans of World War II, was constructed in 1952. Historic aerial photographs, United States Geological Survey maps, and news articles indicate the property was historically part of a larger agricultural property historically associated with the family of William Shiells and remained undeveloped until the construction of the Memorial Building.

Discussions regarding the property’s potential as a site for a future veterans’ memorial began before the end of the war. An article published in the November 28, 1944 edition of the Ventura County Star-Free Press reported that residents of Fillmore and the nearby town of Piru had begun expressing a desire for a “veterans’ memorial building to be used as a community center” in Fillmore. It was reported that Shiells agreed to donate land for the facility. The County Board of Supervisor endorsed the plan, which would mainly be funded through private donations (VCSFP 11/28/1944). The memorial building remained in the planning stages in Fall 1945, when newscaster Sam Hayes addressed a meeting in Fillmore on the subject of “living memorials” for war veterans. Hayes advocated the construction of memorials that would not merely commemorate veterans’ service and sacrifice, but would also “carry on the tradition of physical fitness and encourage sports, recreation, and the wholesome use of leisure time” (VCSFP 10/20/1945). About a week later, it was reported that volunteers had raised \$33,000 for the project, which would serve as a memorial to the women and men of the area who served in World War II. According to the article, the building would include an auditorium, lounge, kitchen, and meeting rooms, plus a room to be used as a memorial shrine to locals who lost their lives in the war. The Ventura County Board of Supervisors also endorsed plans to include a wing of County offices on the property (VCSFP 10/29/1945).

See continuation sheet, p. 4.

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: N/A

*B12. References:

See continuation sheet, p. 6.

B13. Remarks:

*B14. Evaluator: James Williams, Rincon Consultants

*Date of Evaluation: October 15, 2020

(This space reserved for official comments.)



*Recorded by: James Williams, Rincon Consultants

*Date: October 12, 2020

■ Continuation □ Update

P3a. Description(continued):

Landscaping on the property includes large lawns with no apparent delineation between the Library and Veterans Memorial properties. A low metal-rail fence encloses portions of the lawns in front of both buildings. Mature trees and shrubbery are planted throughout the lawn. Concrete paths link the sidewalks and building entrances. Situated between the main and ancillary buildings of the Veterans Memorial is a concrete driveway. A concrete walkway approaches the east elevation from Central Avenue. A metal rail fence encloses the south and a portion of the west side of the property. A World War I-era canon is displayed at the corner of Second Street and Shiells Drive.

B10. Significance (continued):

The living memorial concept endorsed by Hayes and residents of the Fillmore-Piru area reflected Americans' changing attitudes in the post-World War II era about how wartime military service should be commemorated. Prior to World War II, the reigning concept of war memorial sites was a "traditional" approach that favored statuary and other strictly commemorative structures celebrating soldiers' heroism. By the end of World War II, however, critics began to see the conventional approach as backward-looking, quickly dated, and incapable of adequately representing the character of modern warfare. Traditional commemorative concepts were soon supplanted by the idea of the living memorial, which scholar Andrew M. Shanken described as consisting of "useful projects such as community centers, libraries, forests, and even highways that were marked in some fashion, usually with plaques, as memorials" (Shanken quoted in Gehrz 2013). While living memorials shared an emphasis on utility, they could embody a diversity of goals. Wartime concerns about Americans' physical fitness informed much of the early popularity of the living memorial idea and explains the frequent construction of parks as commemorative sites. The design of post-World War II memorials could also reflect a growing concern with the "atomization" of modern American society; as a result, living memorials often revolved around libraries and, especially, community centers. As such, the design of living memorials could be integrated into wider urban planning efforts, which were intended, as one contemporary observer put it, to "make a place in our community plans for forging anew the community will, one which can give character and purpose to our towns and cities and shape the ideals of citizens" (quoted in Gehrz 2013). Finally, living memorials were seen as a way of commemorating wartime sacrifice while also "elevating the present." To this end, proponents advocated the construction of memorials that were also useful buildings, but which avoided the "funereal" or war-themed imagery of traditional war memorials (Gehrz 2013).

By 1950, the proposed Fillmore-Piru memorial had gained enough support that the Board of Supervisors approved a September 12 election measure on whether to establish a Fillmore-Piru Veterans Memorial District. The district was eventually adopted and used to levy fees on district residents to fund the maintenance of the property (VCSFP 7/19/1950; 7/24/1950). An article published in the Los Angeles Times on July 13, 1952 identified Kenneth Mumme, Vernon Nelson, Ed Perkins, and Fillmore Mayor F. Harold Rudkin, Jr., and County Supervisor Chairman Lester A. Price as figures involved in the campaign to finance the building's construction (LAT 7/13/1952). Santa Paula-based architect Roy C. Wilson was hired to design the building, and contractors Barringer and Botke won the \$125,000 construction contract. Per Wilson's designs, the facility would include an auditorium with a stage, dining room with a capacity of 200, kitchen and "auxiliary rooms." The Ventura County Star-Free Press reported, the "building will be featured by the use of glass in large quantities" (VCSFP 1/16/1952). Subsequent reporting noted the building also included a wall-mounted roster of the communities' war dead (LAT 7/13/1952).

Born in Freemont, Kansas in 1887, Wilson relocated to Southern California with his family in 1900. As a twelve-year-old, Wilson took his first job in the architectural field, serving as a draftsman in the offices of Edwin C. Thorne. He briefly studied architecture at the University of California, Berkeley, but after the 1906 San Francisco Earthquake, returned to Los Angeles. Wilson soon married Thorne's daughter Agnes, and the couple moved to Santa Paula in 1914. In or around 1915, he established the first architectural practice in Ventura County. Among Wilson's notable commissions are the C.C. Teague Mansion (Santa Paula), Limoneira headquarters and recreation facilities (Santa Paula), the William Ramelli residence (Oakview), Hueneme Elementary School, Foster Bowl (Ojai), and the Ventura Main Library (Marino n.d.). Wilson's work represents a range of architectural styles, but often focused on Period Revival styles.

Construction began by early 1952, and the building was dedicated in Spring 1952. The first event held on the property was a meeting of the Fillmore Rotary Club (VCSFP 6/6/1952). A newspaper item published September 26, 1956 reported a building permit was issued for a \$6,774 addition to the building (VCSFP 9/26/1956). Research for this study could not determine whether the addition was constructed, though the article may have referred to the property's ancillary building. Historic aerial photographs suggest an addition to the west elevation of the main building was completed sometime between 1978 and 1993 (NETROnline 1978; 1993). There have been no notable changes to the property since then.

Evaluation of 511 Second Street

The property at 511 Second Street is recommended ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). A search of the California State Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Directory revealed the property (the Fillmore-Piru Veterans Memorial Building) was previously recorded in 2005 and 2007. In both cases, it was assigned a status code of 6Y, meaning it was determined ineligible for the NRHR by consensus through the Section 106 process and was not evaluated for the California Register of Historical Resources or local listing. Rincon was unable to obtain resource records associated with these evaluations via the SCCIC. The County of Ventura subsequently provided Rincon environmental review documentation related to the project that produced the 2007 determination (HUD071001A). The documentation package indicated that in 2007 the State Office of Historic Preservation did not object to the determination that no historic properties would be affected by the project. No evaluation of the property was included in the documentation package.

See continuation sheet, p. 5.

*Recorded by: James Williams, Rincon Consultants

*Date: October 12, 2020

Continuation Update

B10. Significance (continued):

The current study concurs with those findings and recommends the property ineligible for listing in the NRHP because it lacks historical or architectural significance. The property was constructed in the city of Fillmore in 1952 as the Fillmore-Piru Veterans Memorial Building. Conceived and designed as a living memorial to Fillmore and Piru's veterans of World War II, the facility has served as a commemorative space and community center since its opening. Research for this study uncovered no evidence the property is significant in the context of the emergence of the history of post-World War II living memorials or is exemplary of the property type. In addition, while the building constructed during Fillmore's post World War II-era expansion, this study did not find the property was important to, or singularly representative of, the community's development in this period. Rather, it was one of many buildings and mostly served a quotidian role as venue for public and social gatherings. Therefore, the property is recommended ineligible for the NRHP under Criterion A.

Available evidence failed to identify any individual with a strong association with the property. Contemporary newspaper accounts indicate the property's construction was authorized by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors and funded by the voluntary contributions of residents of the area. Contemporary news reporting identified Kenneth Mumme, Vernon Nelson, Ed Perkins, and Fillmore Mayor F. Harold Rudkin, Jr., and County Supervisor Chairman Lester A. Price as individuals involved in the campaign to build the property. Rudkin and Price were successful in local politics and may be considered significant for contributions in this arena, no available evidence suggests their potential significance would derive from association with the Veterans Memorial Building. There was no evidence that Mumme, Nelson, or Perkins have made significant historical contributions. The family of William Shiells donated the land on which the buildings are located, but the family's direct association with the property appears to have ceased once the land was transferred to the County of Ventura. Whatever the Shiells' contributions as local agriculturalists and landowners, the property would not reflect any significant historical contributions they may have made. Research conducted for this evaluation found no other individual with strong associations with the subject property. In light of this, the subject property is recommended ineligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion B.

Architect Roy C. Wilson designed the property with elements of the Mid-Century Modern style. The building possesses such character-defining features of the style as a horizontal emphasis, lack of ornament, and large banks of windows. However, the building represents a modest expression of the style and does not qualify for listing as a representative example of Mid-Century Modern-style architecture. Further, although Wilson may be considered a master and is demonstrably a significant local architect—he designed at least nine Ventura County Historical Landmarks—National Register Bulletin 15 explains that this in itself would not be sufficient justification for a recommendation of eligibility under Criterion C. As stated in Bulletin 15, in order to be eligible as the work of a master “a property must express a particular phase in the development of the master's career, an aspect of his or her work, or a particular idea or theme in his or her craft.” No available sources suggest the subject property fulfills any of these requirements if considered in the context of Wilson's body of work. There is no evidence that Wilson's forays into Modernism represent an important phase of his career. Arguably, Wilson's career is better exemplified by his Period Revival-style designs of the 1920s. Such properties as the Foster Bowl, Teague Mansion, and Limoneira Headquarters, which are designated as County Landmarks, better showcase Wilson's craft and sensibilities. Further, the property does not appear to be a good example of Mid-Century Modern architecture locally. A comparison with other Fillmore buildings of similar styling, such as the Fillmore Police Department Building, indicates there are multiple Mid-Century Modern-style buildings of equal or better quality located in the city. The subject property is, therefore, recommended ineligible for listing under NRHP Criterion C.

Because the field survey and a review of available evidence and records search results did not indicate that it may yield important information about prehistory or history, the property is also recommended ineligible under NRHP Criterion D. The property also does not appear to contribute to any known or potential historic districts.

In addition to being evaluated individually, 511 Second Street was considered alongside the immediately adjacent 502 Second Street (Fillmore Library) for their potential to comprise a focused institutional historic district due to their shared history as neighboring County-owned civic buildings designed by notable local architect Roy C. Wilson. As discussed above, as early as 1944, the Veterans Memorial Building was conceived as part of a “civic center” that would have included a library and county government offices. Although the Veterans Memorial Building was constructed primarily using private financing, it was an object of concern for the County Board of Supervisors, who eventually authorized its construction and proposed a wing of government to be appended to the building. The building was completed in 1952. Fillmore Library was completed three years later, as authorized by the Ventura County Board of Supervisors. While the buildings share few design characteristics, Wilson's design for each exhibits the influence of Mid-Century Modern-style architecture.

The properties' stylistic similarities and shared historical associations are not sufficient to recommend them eligible for listing in the NRHP as a historic district. As detailed in National Register Bulletin 15, “a district must be significant, as well as being an identifiable entity.” Research for this study found no evidence that, considered together, they represent an important event in the post-World War II history of Fillmore, were significant as facilities operated by the County of Ventura, or that they are associated with any other significant historical trend or event (Criterion A). Further, no available evidence identifies any associations between the two properties and any individual known to have made significant historical contributions. Nor do the properties appear to represent, in their own right, a significant accomplishment of any individual (Criterion B). Both buildings were designed by Wilson in variations of the Mid-Century Modern style. Neither building possesses architectural distinction, and, although they may appear as a distinguishable entity, they are not architecturally significant as a complex (Criterion C). The properties were not evaluated as a potential historic district under Criterion D.

*Recorded by: James Williams, Rincon Consultants

*Date: October 12, 2020

■ Continuation

□ Update

B12. References (continued):

County of Ventura

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Ventura County Cultural Heritage Board Staff

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Var. FrameFinder [aerial photograph database]. Aerials of project area viewed online.

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*Recorded by: James Williams, Rincon Consultants

*Date: October 12, 2020

Continuation Update

Photographs:



Main Building, East Elevation; Facing Southwest.



Property Overview with Ancillary Building on the Left; Facing Southeast.